

BAIL SLIP: The Petitioner/ Appellant was directed to be released on bail by the order of the High Court dated.23.08.2017 in CRL.A.M.P.No.1541 of 2017 in CRLA.No.748 of 2017.

**IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA
AT HYDERABAD**

**THURSDAY, THE TWENTY THIRD DAY OF APRIL
TWO THOUSAND AND TWENTY SIX**

PRESENT

**THE HONOURABLE SRI JUSTICE K.LAKSHMAN
AND
THE HONOURABLE JUSTICE B.R.MADHUSUDHAN RAO**

CRIMINAL APPEAL NO: 748 OF 2017

Appeal filed under Section 374(2) of Cr.P.C aggrieved by the conviction and sentence dated 23- 12-2010 passed in SC No. 639 of 2009 on the file of the court of the Sessions Judge, Mahboobnagar.

Between:

Chendi Chittamma, W/o Bakkanna, Occ Coolie, R/o Rajapur (V), Kodair (M),
Now- Tellarallapalli (V), Kodair (M), Mahboobnagar District, Telangana State.

...Appellant/Accused

AND

The State Of Telangana, rep by Public Prosecutor (TG), High Court at Hyderabad.

...Respondent/Complaint

Counsel for the Appellant : Sri. C. Vasundhara Reddy

Counsel for the Respondent : Additional Public Prosecutor

The Court delivered the following:

**IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA
AT: HYDERABAD**

THE HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE K.LAKSHMAN

AND

THE HON'BLE JUSTICE B.R.MADHUSUDHAN RAO

CRIMINAL APPEAL NO.748 OF 2017

DATED: 23rd APRIL, 2026

Between:

Chendi Chittemma

.. Appellant-Accused

Vs.

The State of Telangana, rep. by
Public Prosecutor (TG),
High Court at Hyderabad.

.. Respondent-Complainant

This Court delivered the following:

JUDGMENT: (per Justice B.R.Madhusudhan Rao)

1. This Memorandum of Criminal Appeal is filed under Section 374 (2) of Cr.P.C., 1973 (for short 'Cr.P.C.') assailing the conviction and sentence passed by the learned Sessions Judge, at Mahabubnagar in SC.No.639 of 2009, dated 23.12.2010.
2. Appellant is the sole accused in SC.No.639 of 2009.

3.1. The case of the prosecution is that the marriage of the deceased Bakkanna is performed with Chittemma. The couple went to Tella Rallapalli Village to eke out their livelihood. Chittemma (accused) developed illegal contacts with other persons. As a result, Bakkanna addicted to bad vices like taking alcohol. Despite the intervention of elders, Bakkanna and his wife-Chittemma continued to quarrel with each other for one or the other reason. In the early hours of 30.05.2009 at about 6.00 A.M. C.Balamma (PW.1) came to know through her relatives that her son Bakkanna was found murdered on the pial in front of his house at Tella Rallapalli Village. Immediately she went to Tella Rallapalli Village and found her son Bakkanna murdered, she noticed two cut injuries over the throat and a knife by the side of the dead body. She enquired with Chittemma-accused on which she stated that her son Bakkanna himself had cut his throat. C.Balamma - PW.1 has lodged Ex.P1 - complaint on 30.05.2009 basing on which case in Crime No.78 of 2009 under Section 302 of Indian Penal Code, 1908 (for short 'IPC') is registered. Inspector of Police, Kothakota visited the scene of offence at Tella Rallapalli Village and photographed the dead body with the help of local photographer. In the presence of P.Hussain and P.Janaki Ramulu-PW.7 conducted panchanama at the scene of offence and has drawn rough sketch, held inquest over the dead body of the

deceased in their presence. He recorded the statement of PW.1-Chendi Balamma, PW.2-Kum. Chendi Anjanamma and PW.3-Chendi Pedda Karrenna, PW.4-Kakam Balaswamy and PW.6-S.Rajender and seized the blood stained clothes of the deceased i.e., towel, plastic cover and blood stained knife.

3.2. Dr.G.Mohan Reddy has conducted autopsy over the dead body of the deceased and opined that the death of the deceased took place due to hemorrhagic shock "due to multiple injuries to neck structures". C.I. of Police, Wanaparthy has taken up the investigation and verified the investigation done by Inspector of Police, he visited the scene of offence i.e., rented house bearing No.4-25 where the accused-Chittemma and the deceased Bakkanna lived together. He examined LW.8-Ajju Kallamma and PW.5-Chendi Kurmanna and recorded their statements. On 03.06.2009 Inspector of Police went to Tella Rallapalli Village along with his staff at about 2.00 P.M. and apprehended the accused - Chendi Chittemma at her house, on interrogation she confessed about the commission of offence. Inspector of Police, Wanaparthy secured the presence of PW.8-N.Chinna Venkataiah and Gopi Yadaiah - LW.13 recorded her confession statement, recovered the axe which was used in commission of the offence and the blood stained saree worn by her during the time of offence under cover of

panchanama in the presence of PW.8 and another. After completing investigation he filed charge sheet against accused Chendi Chittemma under Section 302 of IPC.

4. Learned Judicial Magistrate of First Class, Kollapur has taken cognizance of the case under Section 302 of IPC and committed the case to the Court of Sessions after following the due procedure *vide* PRC No.57 of 2009. The Court of Sessions after receipt of the case file numbered it as SC No.639 of 2009.

5. The learned trial Court has framed charge against the accused-Chendi Chittemma under Sections 302 and 201 of IPC.

6. Prosecution has examined PWs.1 to 12 and got marked Exs.P1 to P 17 and MOs.1 to 9.

7. The learned Trial Court after analysing the evidence adduced by the prosecution convicted the appellant-accused for the offence under Section 302 of IPC for Imprisonment of Life and to pay a fine of Rs.500/-, in default of payment of fine to suffer Simple Imprisonment for a period of three months. MOs.1 to 9 are ordered to be destroyed after the expiry of Appeal period. Appellant-accused was acquitted for the charge under Section 201 of IPC.

8. Learned counsel for the appellant - accused submits that the learned Sessions Judge failed to see that the case of the prosecution rests on circumstantial evidence and the prosecution has not proved the motive and FIR was lodged only on presumptions and assumptions. The learned Sessions Judge failed to see that no independent witnesses including the neighbours were not examined and the seizure of the weapon is highly doubtful and the punishment is excessive. Counsel in support of her contention has relied on the decisions in the cases of (1) State of Rajasthan Vs. Ramanand¹, (2) Sonvir @ Somvir Vs. State (NCT of Delhi)² (3) Devilal Vs. State of Rajasthan³ (4) Ashish Jain Vs. Makrand Singh and Others⁴ (5) Allarakha Habib Memon and Others Vs. State of Gujarat⁵, prayed to allow the Appeal.

9. Learned Additional Public Prosecutor submits that the learned Sessions Judge has considered the evidence of the prosecution witnesses with that of the exhibits marked thereon coupled with material objects and rightly convicted the appellant-accused for the offence under Section 302 of IPC. No interference is called for and prayed to dismiss the Appeal.

¹ (2017) 5 SCC 695

² (2018) 8 SCC 24

³ (2019) 19 SCC 447

⁴ (2019) 3 SCC 770

⁵ (2024) 9 SCC 546

10. Heard learned counsel for the appellant and learned Additional Public Prosecutor, perused the record.

11. Now the point for consideration is : Whether the sentence and conviction imposed by the learned trial Court suffers from any perversity or illegality? If so, does it require interference of this Court?

12. PW.1 has lodged Ex.P1- complaint on 30.05.2009 that on the intervening night of 29/30.05.2009 in the midnight at about 2.00 A.M. her daughter-in-law - Chittemma and others killed her son Bakkanna and prayed to take action. Basing on Ex.P1, PW.10 - Ch.Sathaiah has registered Ex.P15-FIR at about 11.00 hours under Section 302 of IPC against Chittemma.

13. PW.1 - C.Balamma deposed that accused has caused the death of her son and she was informed by her grand-daughter that her son died by stabbing himself, immediately after knowing the information she went to the house of her son and found him dead with injury over the front portion of his neck and she lodged Ex.P1-complaint. In her cross-examination she stated that she is not an eye-witness to the incident, came to know about the death of her son on the next day at about 5.00 A.M. By the time she reached the house of her son, police were present and the accused was

present near the dead body of the deceased. She mentioned in the complaint that the accused has caused the death of the deceased by cutting his throat. She denied the suggestion that she used to harass the accused during her stay with her son, developed grudge on her and giving false evidence.

14. PW.2 - Chendi Anjanamma is the daughter of the deceased-Bakkanna and that of the accused-Chittemma and grand-daughter of PW.1. She deposed that she do not know how her father died and came to know about her father's death on the next day morning. Her father went to Tandur one day prior to his death and she and her mother (accused) went to her grand-mother's house to sleep, since it was night they returned to their house on the next day morning found her father dead. She did not observe any injuries over the dead body of her father. Prosecution has declared the witness hostile and cross-examined the witness, got marked Ex.P2 - Section 161 Cr.P.C. statement. In the cross-examination done by accused counsel she stated that when the death of her father took place she was in the house of her grand-mother along with her mother (accused).

15. PW.3 - C.Pedda Karrenna deposed that on coming to know about the death of Bakkanna he went to the house of the accused and found the dead body of the deceased in front of the house.

When he questioned the accused she stated that she herself caused the death of the deceased. He noticed injury over the dead body of the deceased on the front portion. In his cross-examination he stated that he did not see the death of the deceased. He stated before the police that he was informed by the accused that she has caused the death of her husband and he did not lodge any police complaint. Accused and PW.1 were quarrelling with each other during their stay at Rajapur. He denied the suggestion that he is giving false evidence.

16. PW.4 - K Balaswamy deposed that he came to know about the death of the deceased - Bakkanna about 7.00 A.M. about one year back and he went there and found the dead body was lying and he also noticed a knife near the dead body, injury over front portion of the neck of the deceased. The deceased and the accused were quarrelling with each other and the people were saying that the accused was having illegal intimacy with others. In his cross examination he stated that he do not know how the deceased died so also the reasons for his death and he do not know about the illicit intimacy of the accused with anybody else. He denied the suggestion that he is giving false sentence.

17. PW.5 - Chendi Kurmanna deposed that the accused and the deceased were living together at Rajapur Village and they were

quarrelling with each other, on the advise of the Village elders they started residing in the Village of the accused. The deceased used to play drums in the marriages. On coming to know about the death of the deceased he went and seen the dead body. Dead body was lying in front of the house of the accused and he noticed a knife by the side of the dead body and also noticed two cut injuries on front portion of the neck of the deceased. On enquiry, the accused stated that she herself has caused the death of the deceased. In his cross-examination he stated that he do not know how the deceased died and the cause. The deceased was doing his work with his right hand and he is in habit of taking alcohol. PW.1 is his senior maternal aunt. He denied the suggestion that the accused is no way concerned with the death of the deceased.

18. PW.6 - S.Rajender is the photographer. Exs.P3 to P10 are the positive photos of the deceased taken by him (they were marked subject to objection). In his cross-examination he stated that the positive photos do not contain the date on which they were taken and they also do not contain the stamp of his photo studio (Vaishnavi photo studio) and police cases are registered against him. Witness is re-examined by the prosecution and he identified knife (MO.1) in Exs.P4 and P5-Photos. He denied the suggestion that MO.1 is different with the photos.

19. PW.7 – Janaki Ramulu deposed that police has prepared inquest report under Ex.P11, also prepared scene of offence panchanama under Ex.P12 and seized MO.1 -knife, MO.2 - plastic cover, MO.3 - shirt, MO.4 - towel, MO.5 -dhoti, MO.6 - baniyan, MO.7 - full drawer. His signatures were obtained on the chit affixed to MOs.1 and 2. Along with him, Pinjari Hussain – LW.10 was also present at the time of inquest, scene observation panchanama and seizure of material objects. In his cross-examination he stated that the dead body of the deceased was found lying on a piol which was in front of the house of the accused. MO.1 - knife is available in the market. He denied the suggestion that he did not act as a witness for Ex.P11 - inquest report, Ex.P12 - panchanama and no material objects were seized in his presence and in presence of other witnesses.

20. PW.8 - Neelam Chinna Venkataiah deposed that on 03.06.2009 he went to the house of Kurmaiah on the instructions of the police, there he noticed the accused and on enquiry she confessed that she has committed the offence and her confession statement is recorded. Accused has brought MO.8-Axe, MO.9-blue, green and rose coloured flower designed saree from the house, the same were seized under Ex.P13 - confessional and recovery panchanama. Along with him LW-13 - Gopi Yadaiah was

also present during that time. In his cross-examination he stated that five days after the death of the deceased he was called by the police to the house of Kurmaiah situated at Tella Rallapalli Village. Ex.P13 contains the signatures of four persons and the panchanama was written by S.I. He did not write the panchanama, so also the slips were affixed to MOs.8 and MO 9. As per Ex.P13 - observation panchanama, the house of the accused consists of four rooms. MO.8 is secured from the front room and he cannot say the length of MO.8-axe, he also cannot say the measurement of MO.9-saree. He denied the suggestion that no confessional statement is recorded in his presence and in presence of LW.13 - Gopi Yadaiah and no material objects were seized.

21. PW.9 - Dr. U.Meenakshi deposed that she has conducted autopsy over the dead body of C.Bakkana on 30.05.2009 at 4.30 P.M. to 5.45 PM. and found (1) clean cut incision below mandible on left side measuring 6 cm x 1 cm x 2 cm. (2) Clean cut incision in front of neck on left side measuring 7 x 1 x 1.5 cms. (3) Clean cut incision in front of neck in the middle on/left side above sternal notch measuring 6 x 1 x 3 cms. and Ex.P14 is the PME report. In her cross-examination she stated that the injuries are clean and cut incision injuries, no crush edge injuries were noticed by her. The injuries are possible by scalple (patashi). She do not

know whether hyoid bone was preserved. The injuries are also possible by axe. Deceased died within 24 hours prior to PM examination. MO.1 contains a small cut on blade portion. They are also found on MO.8. She denied the suggestion that there are no external injuries corresponding to fracture of hyoid bone on the left side.

22. PW.10 - C.Sathaiah has registered Ex.P15 - FIR basing on Ex.P1-complaint. In his cross-examination he stated that Ex.P1-complaint was not drafted by him and he received the same from PW.1 in the police station, he registered the case at 11.00 A.M. His writer has written the FIR. The writings in Ex.P15-FIR and the writings appearing in the statements of LWs.1 to 8 are one and the same. After registering the FIR he informed the same to PW.12 - Shaik Jahangeer. PW.12 came to the police station at 11.30 A.M. He accompanied with PW.12 to the scene of offence at 2.00 P.M. which is situated in the waranda of the house. He has not mentioned the name of the person by the side of LTI. PW.8 and LW.13 were present in MRO office, Pangal and they were brought to Tella Rallapalli Village at 2.00 P.M. He denied the suggestion that PW.1 has not lodged any complaint under Ex.P1 and he has registered a false case against the accused in collusion with the complainant. He also denied the suggestion that the accused and

her children were at Chikkepally Village when the incident of death of the deceased took place.

23. PW.11 - T.Swamy deposed that he took up the investigation in the case on 02.06.2009 from PW.12. He examined PWs.1 to 6, LWs.4, 5, 8 and recorded their statements and they stated the same as stated before PW.12. On 03.06.2009 he apprehended the accused and interrogated her in the presence of PW.8 and another witness wherein the accused has confessed the offence. He has prepared confessional statement of the accused and recovered MO.8-axe and MO.9-saree under Ex.P13. He collected Ex.P16-FSL report and Ex.14-PME report and laid charge sheet. In his cross-examination he stated that he has not filed any record to show that he has examined PWs.1 to 6, LWs,4, 5 and 8. PW.10-C.Sathaiah accompanied him when he apprehended the accused. He denied the suggestion that he did not examine LW.8-Ajju Kailamma. He has visited the scene of offence. He has sent all the material objects to FSL on 05.06.2009 along with letter of advise. In column No.4 of the letter of advise - Ex.P17 it is mentioned that the accused is now residing with her parents in Chikkepally Village. Witness adds that the parents of the accused are also residing in the same Village. He arrested the accused at 14.30 hours and it took half an hour to prepare Ex.P13. He arrested the accused after four or five

days of the incident. He did not prepare separate panchanama to recover MOs.8 and 9. He did not collect the finger prints from MO.8. MOs.8 and 9 were brought by the accused from the house and produced before him. He did not examine the owner of the house from where MOs.8 and 9 were seized. He did not examine the neighbours of the deceased, did not collect any evidence to show that there were disputes between the accused and the deceased to show that the accused was having illicit intimacy with others. He denied the suggestion that MOs.8 and 9 are stated to have been recovered regarding the death of Chendi Kurmaiah as per the allegations made in the charge sheet, also denied the suggestion that accused is no way concerned with the death of the deceased and that she was in Chikkepally Village on that day along with her children and he has filed false charge sheet against the accused.

24. PW.12 - Shaik Jahangeer deposed that he was In-charge C.I. of Police for Wanaparthy for two days and he received information on 30.05.2009 at about 11.00 A.M. about the registration of the FIR. He visited the scene of offence along with PW.10 at about 11.45 A.M. and observed the scene of offence prior to preparation of panchanama. He examined PW.1. Thereafter prepared Ex.P12 - panchanama and also seized butcher's knife

and cotton mattress in the presence of PW.7 and LW.10. He recorded the statements of PWs.2 to 4, 6, LWs.4 and 5 and took photographs through PW.6. He held inquest over the dead body of the deceased in the presence of PW.7 and LW.10. PW.2 stated before him as in Ex.P2 and he handed over the case file to PW.11 for the purpose of further investigation. In his cross-examination he stated that he did not conduct any panchanama in the presence of PW.9 and LW.11. He got prepared Ex.P12 through S.I. of Police, he made enquiries about the accused but she was not available in the Village. He entered into the house of the accused and search the same but could not notice blood stained saree or other weapons in the house. He did not collect the blood samples from the deceased but collected the blood which was found lying at the scene. He did not try to secure the finger impressions from MO.1. so also he did not try to secure the information as to the place from where MO.1 was secured. He did not try to secure the information as to the ownership of the house and he did not examine the owner of the house which he mentioned in Ex.P12. He did not secure any information to establish that MOs.3 to 7 belongs to the deceased. There were two injuries over the dead body of the deceased as per Ex.P11. PW.7 belongs to Rajapur Village and he did not try to examine the neighbours of the accused, did not collect any documents to establish that the accused was living in the house at

Tella Rallapalli Village on rent. He denied the suggestion that accused was not present in the house at the time of the incident along with the deceased and also denied the suggestion that the accused was in her mother's house along with her children.

25. Ex.P16 is the FSL report dated 05.09.2009 which is marked through PW.11. Case property item No.3 is the knife (MO.1), item No.8 is the axe with wooden handle (MO.8), white and pink colour polyster saree with blue and yellow colour flower design with PC and dark brown spots (MO.9). As per Ex.P16, 'B' blood group is detected on item No.3 (MO.1-knife), item No.9 (MO.9-saree). Blood group is not deducted in item No.8-axe.

26. As per the evidence of PW.12 the accused was not available in the Village whereas PW.1 who is the mother-in-law of the accused stated that the accused was present near the dead body of the deceased.

27. PW.2 is the daughter of the deceased and the accused, she stated that she and her mother went to her grand-mother's house to sleep. The prosecution except marking Ex.P2 - Section 161 Cr.P.C. statement of PW.2 nothing incriminating material is elicited. When PW.12 has searched the house of the accused he did not find any blood stained saree or weapon but PWs.8 and PW.11

deposed that MOs.8 and 9 were brought by the accused from the house and the same were recovered and the confession statement of the accused is recorded in the presence of PW.8 under Ex.P13- confession statement and recovery panchanama.

28.1. In Ramanand¹, the Supreme Court evolved the core legal principles on the standard of proof required for conviction based on circumstantial evidence.

- (i) The chain of circumstances must conclusively establish the guilt of the accused.
- (ii) However strong the suspicion be, it cannot take the place of legal proof.
- (iii) Last scene theory.

28.2. In Sonvir @ Somvir², the Supreme Court observed at Para Nos.26.3.4 which reads as under:

“26.3.4. The mere matching of the blood group of the blood samples taken from the bedsheet at the scene of crime, and the blood stained shirt recovered from Sonvir alias Somvir (Appellant-Accused 2) cannot lead to the conclusion that the appellant had been involved in the commission of the crime”.

28.3. In Devi Lal³, the Supreme Court held that “in the case of circumstantial evidence, two views are possible on the case of record, one pointing to the guilt of the accused and the other his

innocence. The accused is indeed entitled to have the benefit of one which is favourable to him".

28.4. In Ashish Jain⁴, the Supreme Court observed in Para No.33 which reads as under:

"33. All the bloodstained items (including the weapons, clothes of the deceased and the flooring and tiles of the spot where the bodies were found) were sent to the FSL for examination, however the reports do not, in any way, help the case of the prosecution. The bloodstains were found to be of human blood, however, only the stains on the clothes of Accused 2 and Accused 3 were found to be of the blood group 'O'. Identification of the rest of the stains was opined to be inconclusive. Although it is argued that the blood group of the deceased persons is 'O', there is nothing conclusive to prove the same. Therefore, no reliance can be placed on the recovery of the blood stained weapons or clothes of the accused".

28.5. In Allarakha Habib Memon⁵, the Supreme Court observed in para No.42 which reads as under:

"42. The trial Court as well as the High Court heavily relied upon the FSL reports (Exts.111-115) for finding corroboration to the evidence of the eye-witnesses and in drawing a conclusion regarding culpability of the appellants for the crime. We may reiterate that the testimony of the so-called eye-witnesses has already been discarded above by holding the same to be doubtful. Thus, even presuming that

the FSL reports (Exts.111-115) conclude that the blood group found on the weapons recovered at the instance of the accused matched with the blood group of the deceased, this circumstance in isolation, cannot be considered sufficient so as to link the accused with the crime".

29. Coming to the case on hand, there are no eye-witnesses in the case and the prosecution solely rests on the circumstantial evidence. As per the charge sheet incident occurred in the intervening night of 29/30.05.2009 at 2.00 hours. But the accused who is the wife of the deceased was arrested on 03.06.2009. Ex.P15-FIR shows the name of the accused on the date of its registration, PW.1 stated that the accused was present on the date of the incident near the dead body of the deceased. The evidence of PW.2 is significant that she and her mother were at her grandmother's house. Though accused did not state anything in her Section 313 Cr.P.C. examination but she went on to say that she has been falsely implicated in the case.

30. Though bloodstained marks are available on MO.9-saree with that of the bloodstained marks on MO.1-knife, the same cannot be the reason to convict the accused which is fortified with the judgment of the Supreme Court in Sonvir @ Somvir², Ashish Jain⁴, Allarakha Habib Memon⁵.

31. The evidence of PW.8 is to the extent of recording the confession statement of the accused under Ex.P13 and recovery of MOs.8 and 9. The sole testimony of PW.8 is not sufficient to bring home the guilt of the accused for the offence she is charged with. Death of the deceased is not in dispute but the learned trial Court arrived at a conclusion that the appellant-accused during her Section 313 Cr.P.C. examination has not denied her presence in the house with the deceased at the material point of time and brushed aside the evidence of PW.2 who is the daughter of the deceased and the accused. The observation of the learned trial Court that the circumstantial evidence collected unerringly points towards the guilt of the accused is not based on record and the findings of the learned trial Court in para Nos.16 to 21, 23 and 24 are perverse. Prosecution has not established the chain of circumstances which conclusively establish the guilt of the accused and there is no evidence with regard to the last scene theory. However strong the suspicion be, it cannot take the place of legal proof as held by the Supreme Court in Ramanand¹.

32. Appellant-accused is entitled for benefit of doubt, the view which is favourable to her has to be taken which is supported with the decision of the Supreme Court in Devi Lal³.

33. Prosecution has not examined the neighbours of the deceased and furthermore the appellant-accused is acquitted for the charge under Section 201 of IPC. In view of the reasons stated supra we are of the view that the conviction and sentence imposed by the trial Court suffers from perversity and illegality and the same is liable to be set aside and is accordingly set aside.

34. Criminal Appeal No.748 of 2017 is allowed. Conviction and sentence imposed by the learned Sessions Judge, at Mahabubnagar in SC No.639 of 2009 dated 23.12.2010 is set aside. Appellant-accused is on bail. Her bail bonds are discharged and she is acquitted of the charge under Section 302 of IPC.

Miscellaneous applications, if any, stands closed.

SD/- R.KARTHIKEYAN
JOINT REGISTRAR

//TRUE COPY//

SECTION OFFICER

To,

1. The Sessions Judge at Mahabubnagar. (With records)
2. The Judicial Magistrate of First Class, Kollapur.
3. The Special Central Prison for Women, Chanchalguda, Hyderabad. (By Special Messenger)
4. The Station House Officer, Pangal Police Station, Mahabubnagar.
5. Two CCs to the Public Prosecutor, High Court for the State of Telangana, at Hyderabad (OUT)
6. One CC to Sri. C. Vasundhara Reddy, Advocate [OPUC]
7. Two CD Copies

DL/KA

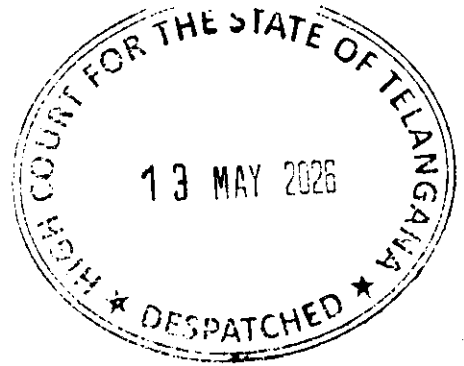


HIGH COURT

DATED: 23/04/2026

ORDER

CRLA.No.748 of 2017



ALLOWING THE CRIMINAL APPEAL

10 copies
K
13/5/26