

6. Conclusion:

The paper has analyzed the case law developed by the superior courts of the Indian Subcontinent on the point of corroboration of dying declarations. There are a few conclusions which one may draw on the basis of analysis carried out. Firstly, the law does not demand corroboration of truthful dying declarations and only those dying declarations should be corroborated which do not satisfy the conscience of the court as to their genuineness. Secondly, the superior courts in the Indian Subcontinent do not tend to find the corroborative evidence in those circumstances when dying declarations do not inspire confidence, sometimes they also corroborate such dying declarations which are legally dependable for conviction. This approach appears to be justified because conviction of an offender in such cases might lead to major penalties. Thirdly, the evidence required for corroboration of dying declarations should not be potent enough by itself to justify conviction of an accused as such piece of evidence is in nature of supporting evidence only. Last but not least, as corroboration of dying declarations, in any situation whatsoever, is a dictate of prudence and caution, the same source guides us as to the nature of evidence admissible for corroboration of such dying declarations. That is the reason we have observed numerous kinds of pieces of evidence declared sufficient for the purpose of corroboration.