

In Re: Raksha Pal Singh

Court: Allahabad High Court

Date of Decision: Feb. 22, 1991

Acts Referred: Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (CrPC) " Section 389(1), 389(2), 426, 439, 439(1)
Penal Code, 1860 (IPC) " Section 147, 148, 302, 307, 323

Citation: (2002) 2 ACR 1839

Hon'ble Judges: R.C. Deepak, J; Binod Kumar Roy, J

Bench: Division Bench

Advocate: G.S. Chaturvedi, A.K. Sachan, V.P. Srivastava and Akhilesh Srivastava, for the Appellant; J.P. Singh, A.G.A., for the Respondent

Final Decision: Allowed

Judgement

@JUDGMENTTAG-ORDER

Binod Kumar Roy and R. C. Deepak, JJ.

This order disposes of Criminal Misc. Bail Cancellation Application No. 78419 of 2001 which

involves adjudication of following questions:

(i) Whether in the peculiar facts and circumstances we will be justified, instead of disposing of this application, in taking up hearing of Criminal

Appeal No. 282 of 1991, which stood listed at Serial No. 182 of our list out of turn in preference to Criminal Appeals of the year 1981?

(ii) Whether the High Court has jurisdiction to cancel the bails which were granted to the Appellants at the time of admission of their Criminal

Appeal No. 282 of 1991? and

(iii) Whether, if the answer to question No. (ii) is in the affirmative, in the peculiar facts and circumstances we should exercise that jurisdiction?

2. Firstly the facts: Through this application, filed on 20.8.2001, after serving its copy on the learned Counsel for the Appellants on 17.8.2001, the

informant Rakesh Pal Singh of Sessions Trial No. 358 of 2001 of the Court of Sessions, Aligarh, who is uncle of the informant of the case giving

rise to the Criminal Appeal, has come up with a prayer to cancel the bails granted to the Appellants and send them to jail asserting, inter alia, to the

following effect:

(i) His own elder brother Amrit Pal Singh was brutally murdered in broad day light on 1.7.1989 by Appellant Nos. 1 to 5 Raj Pal, Bhojraj alias

Pappu, Rishi Pal, Jagannath Kahar and Ashok Kumar respectively which was witnessed by his own son Sushil Kumar alias Pintoo, then aged 11

years (P.W. 4), and his nephew Satendra Pal Singh (P.W. 3), who was informant, Vijendra Pal Singh (P.W. 6). By the judgment and order dated

21.2.1991 passed by Sri Pradumn Kumar, Special Judge (E.C. Act) Aligarh, the Appellants were found guilty and convicted and sentenced to

undergo imprisonment for life under Sections 302/149, Indian Penal Code rigorous imprisonment for 5 years under Sections 307/149, Indian

Penal Code and rigorous imprisonment for 2 years u/s 148, Indian Penal Code, directing the sentences to run concurrently.

(ii) The Appellants preferred Criminal Appeal No. 282 of 1991, which was admitted and they were granted bail.

(iii) Thereafter on several occasions, the Appellants threatened the applicant and his son Sushil Kumar alias Pintoo for dire consequences

pressurising them not to do pairvies in this appeal. Sushil Kumar alias Pintoo was shifted to Agra where he completed his studies. The applicant

orally requested the Station Officer P. S. Hathras Junction but no first information report was lodged by him. An application dated 27.4.2001 (as

contained in Annexure-1) was also filed for expediting the final hearing of the Criminal Appeal by Satendra Pal Singh P.W. 3 (the son of the

deceased Amrit Pal Singh) and Hon"ble the Chief Justice realising the gravity of the matter was pleased to expedite the hearing of the criminal

appeal.

(iv) On 19.7.2001 Sushil Kumar alias Pintoo (P.W. 4) who was doing pairvi in the appeal and was an eye-witness came to village from Agra and

was murdered by Appellant Nos. 1 to 3 and 5 in broad day light and a first information report dated 19.7.2001 (as contained in Annexure-2) was

lodged against them.

(v) Appellant Nos. 1 to 5 are hardened criminals who have framed a criminal gang in the village and threatened the applicant and his family

members on several occasions as a result of which the applicant and the members of his family had restricted their movement.

(vi) The applicant after the murder started doing pairvi in this criminal appeal and the other murder case and apprehends another murder.

(vii) Since the Appellants have misused their bail, thus it would be expedient in the interest of justice that their bail be cancelled forthwith.

3. On 3.4.2002, the Appellants filed their counter-affidavit and supplementary counter-affidavit along with a request for condonation of delay

occurred in its filing, asserting, inter alia, to the effect that they have been falsely implicated ; since the hearing of the appeal has been expedited and

even though it was listed a number of times for hearing but could not be taken up and thus under that impression no counter-affidavit was filed by

them ; all the Appellants, except Appellant Raj Pal Singh, who is aged 75 years, have been implicated in a case under the Gangster Act and they

have not been released on bail till date ; it has been wrongly stated that they have threatened the informant's side ; 4 out of them have been

implicated in regard to murder of Sushil Kumar alias Pintoo in which they have been granted bail by this Court ; a false case has been cooked up

just to get their bails cancelled although they have never misused the privilege of the bail granted to them ; and that the application has no force and

is liable to be rejected.

4. The applicant filed a rejoinder to the counter-affidavit highlighting, inter alia, that the expedite application was moved on 27.4.2001 and soon

thereafter on 19.7.2001, Sushil Kumar Singh alias Pintoo was brutally murdered by Appellant Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 which was witnessed by

Virendra Singh alias Vintoo, a true copy of his statement is appended as Annexure-R.A. 1 ; the Appellants have misused the privilege of bail by

committing murder and in that case, a charge-sheet was submitted on 30.8.2001 (copy appended as Annexure-R.A. 2) and the trial, numbered as

Sessions Trial No. 3578 of 2001, was committed to the Court of Sessions by order dated 12.9.2001 (copy appended as Annexure-R.A. 3) ; and

that the Appellants are trying to linger the same and their acts being deliberate, the reason for ignoring the delay in filing of the counter are not

sustainable in law.

5. The criminal appeal was listed before us on 1.4.2002 and was placed at serial No. 182 of the list. Our Board also was pre-occupied with

Fresh Criminal Writs and Writ Petitions for the year 1996 for Orders, Admission and Hearing including Bunch Cases and Old Criminal Appeals".

5.1. On that day, a motion was made by Sri Gopal S. Chaturvedi, learned senior counsel for the applicant, to take up this application on the

ground that since there is no chance of taking up the hearing of this criminal appeal and hence for the facts and circumstances mentioned in the

affidavit accompanying this application, to which no counter-affidavit was filed since then, the bail granted to the Appellants be cancelled.

5.2. On 2.4.2002, Sri V. P. Srivastava, learned Counsel appearing on behalf of the Appellants, had prayed for adjournment on the ground that a

counter-affidavit has been prepared and presented before the Oath Commissioner for its swearing. The further hearing was adjourned to

3.4.2002.

5.3. This application was further heard on 3.4.2002 and on 11.4.2002 and, orders were reserved.

The Submissions:

6. Sri Gopal S. Chaturvedi, learned senior counsel appearing on behalf of the applicant with reference to various statements made in the affidavit

accompanying the expedite application, this application and the rejoinder to the counter-affidavit, contended that since the action of the Appellants

has resulted in abuse of the process of the Court, it is a fit case in which the bails granted to the Appellants should be cancelled to prevent the

abuse of the process of this Court and to secure the ends of justice since they have abused the privilege of bail. He emphasised that the relevant

allegations made in the expedite application were not denied till its disposal by Hon"ble the Chief Justice on 3.8.2001 and the statements made in

the counter-affidavit of this application, which was filed after its hearing, are lame excuses. It cannot be denied that one of the most important

witness of the prosecution has been murdered during the pendency of the expedite application in which charge-sheet has been submitted.

7. Sri V. P. Srivastava, learned Counsel appearing on behalf of the Appellants, on the other hand, contended that the instant application is not

maintainable u/s 439 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure since that provision is not applicable ; that instead of taking up this application on its

merit, it will be in the ends of justice to take up the hearing of the criminal appeal itself for its disposal on its merit ; and if it is held alternatively that

the instant application is maintainable, then it be dismissed as sufficient grounds justifying cancellation of bails have not been made out.

8. The learned Additional Government Advocate supported the arguments of Sri Chaturvedi, who in reply contended that this application is

maintainable u/s 439(2), Code of Criminal Procedure or in any view of the matter under the inherent powers of the Court.

Our Findings:

Re-Question No. (i)

9. This criminal appeal was listed first before a Division Bench comprising G. P. Mathur and R. P. Misra, JJ. The said Bench, however, passed the

following order on 4.2.2000:

This is a criminal appeal of the year 1991, which has been expedited by the orders of Hon"ble the Chief Justice dated 3.8.2001. Learned Counsel

has submitted that the Appellants have committed some more murders and consequently, the application for cancellation of bail and also the appeal

be heard finally. This Court is hearing fresh matters in writ petitions relating to recovery, land acquisition, mines, minerals, and service writ petitions

relating to judicial officers. Nearly 160 writ petitions are being listed every day for admission and hearing. It is, therefore, not possible for us to

hear the criminal appeal in the near future. It is, accordingly, directed that the appeal may be listed before the regular Bench hearing criminal

appeals in the next cause list. The appeal shall not be treated as tied up to this Bench.

9.1. Thereafter this criminal appeal was listed at Serial No. 182 of our list dated 1.4.2002. Several criminal appeals of the years 1981, i.e., to say

10 years older, were listed above the instant appeal. As per the roster fixed by Hon"ble the Chief Justice, we are required to take up the criminal

appeals for their hearing from 3.00 p.m. Our list is so heavy that many cases listed every day are not taken up to 3.00 p.m. As our working hours

is only upto 3.45 p.m., thus we get, only 45 minutes time for hearing a criminal appeal.

9.2. Hon"ble the Chief Justice broke our Bench with effect from Monday dated 22.4.2002.

9.3. Summer vacation of the Court commenced from 27.5.2002 and the Court re-opened on 1.7.2002.

9.4. Thus, the prayer made by Sri V. P. Srivastava that we should not dispose of this applicat ion rather we should take up the hearing of the

criminal appeal itself cannot be accepted. Question No. (i) is answered against the Appellants.

Re-Question No. (ii)

10. Relevant sections for our consideration are Sections 389 (1) and (2), 439 and 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which read as follows:

389. Suspension of sentence pending the appeal ; release of Appellant on bail.--(1) Pending any appeal by a convicted person, the appellate court

may, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, order that the execution of the sentence or order appealed against be suspended and, also, if he is

in confinement, that he be released on bail, or his own bond.

(2) The power conferred by this section on an appellate court may be exercised also by the High Court in the case of an appeal by a convicted

person to a Court subordinate thereto...

* * * *

439. Special powers of High Court or Court of Sessions regarding bail.--

(1) A High Court or Court of Sessions may direct:

(a) that any person accused of an offence and in custody be released on bail, and if the offence is of the nature specified in Sub-section (3) of

Section 437, may impose any condition which it considers necessary for the purposes mentioned in that Sub-section ;

(b) that any condition imposed by a Magistrate when releasing any person on bail be set aside or modified:

Provided that the High Court or the Court of Session shall, before granting bail to a person who is accused of an offence which is triable

exclusively by the Court of Session or which, though not so triable, is punishable with imprisonment for life, give notice of the application for bail to

the Public Prosecutor unless it is, for reasons to be recorded in writing, of opinion that it is not practicable to give such notice.

(2) A High Court or Court of Session may direct that any person who has been released on bail under this Chapter be arrested and commit him to

custody....

482. Saving of inherent powers of High Court.--Nothing in this Code shall be deemed to limit or affect the inherent powers of the High Court to

make such orders as may be necessary to give effect to any order under this Code, or to prevent abuse of the process of any Court or otherwise

to secure the ends of justice.

11. Following order was passed at the time of admission of the criminal appeal:

Heard.

Admit.

Issue Notice.

The Appellants Rajpal, Bhoj Raj alias Pappu, Rishipal, Jagan Nath Kahar and Ashok Kumar convicted in State v. Rajpal and others S. T. No.

519 of 1989, under Sections 147, 148, 307 and 302, Indian Penal Code, P. S. Hathras Junction, district Aligarh are released on bail on each of

them furnishing a personal bond and two sureties each in the like amount to the satisfaction of the C.J.M., Aligarh.

Sd. Surya Prasad, J.

11.1. Surya Prasad, J., had retired long time back.

11.2. The order granting bail to the Appellants at the time of admission of the criminal appeal shows that this Court had exercised its jurisdiction to

grant bail to the Appellants vested under Sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 389 of the Code of Criminal Procedure which falls under Chapter

XXIX of the Code of Criminal Procedure. We remind ourselves of a decision of the Hon"ble Supreme Court in Ramji Prasad v. Rattan Kumar

Jaiswal and Anr. 2000 (3) A CR 1891, when a learned single Judge of our High Court granted bail to an Appellant without recording any reason

who was found guilty of the offence u/s 302, Indian Penal Code by the trial court, while setting aside that order of the learned single Judge, it was

observed and held as follows:

Absolutely no reason is shown by the learned single Judge for adopting this exceptional course in a case, where an accused was found guilty by the

trial court u/s 302 of the Indian Penal Code. The normal practice in such cases is not to suspend the sentence and it is only in exceptional cases

that the benefit of suspension of sentence can be granted.

11.3. Section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure which vests special powers in this Court regarding bail occurs in Chapter XXXIII of the

Code of Criminal Procedure. Clause (2) of Section 439 aforementioned vests powers in this Court to arrest a person who has been released on

bail under Chapter XXXIII and commit him to custody.

11.4. Thus, in our humble view, Section 439 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure cannot be invoked for cancellation of bail to a convicted

Appellant who has been granted bail in his criminal appeal u/s 389 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

11.5. However, Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure recognises existence of inherent powers of the High Court to be exercised in this

regard in order to prevent abuse of the process of the Court or otherwise to secure ends of justice.

11.6. This conclusion of ours stands well-settled by following eight decisions of the Hon"ble Supreme Court:

(i) In Talab Haji Hussain Vs. Madhukar Purshottam Mondkar and Another, , it was held, after affirming three decisions of our own High Court in

Mirza Mohammad Ibrahim Vs. Emperor, ; Seoti v. Rex. AIR 1948 All 368 (FB) and Bachchu Lal and Another Vs. State, , to the effect that the

High Court has inherent powers to cancel bail even in bailable offences in a proper case and in the interest of justice and the tests specified in

Section 561A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(ii) In Pampapathy Vs. State of Mysore, , it was laid down that the High Court has inherent power to cancel an order of suspension of sentence

and grant of bail to an Appellant made u/s 426 of the Code of Criminal Procedure if the allegation against him prima facie indicates that he is

misusing liberty granted to him and indulging in acts of violence to prevent abuse of process of the Court.

(iii) In Ratilal Bhanji Mithani v. Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay and another AIR 1967 SC 1639, it was laid down to the effect that if any

accused of a bailable offence is found (a) intimidating ; or (b) bribing ; or (c) tampering with the prosecution witnesses ; or (d) is attempting to

abscond, the High Court has inherent powers to cause him to be arrested by cancelling his bail which jurisdiction springs from its over-riding

inherent powers.

(iv) In Dolat Ram and Others Vs. State of Haryana, , it was laid down that following principles are required to be considered by a Court while

cancelling bail already granted:

Very cogent and over-whelming circumstances are necessary for an order directing the cancellation of the bail already granted. Generally speaking,

the grounds for cancellation of bail broadly (illustrative and not exhaustive) are: interference or attempt to interfere with the due course of

administration of justice or evasion or attempt to evade the due course of justice or abuse of the concession granted to the accused in any manner.

The satisfaction of the Court, on the basis of material placed on the record of the possibility of the accused absconding is yet another reason

justifying the cancellation of bail. However, bail once granted should not be cancelled in a mechanical manner without considering whether any

supervening circumstances have rendered it no longer conducive to a fair trial to allow the accused to retain his freedom by enjoying the concession

of bail during the trial.

(v) In *Subhendu Mishra Vs. Subrat Kumar Mishra and Another*, , it was observed that the principles laid down in *Dolat Ram's* case, ought not to

have ignored by the High Court.

(vi) In *R. Rathinam v. State* 2000 (1) ACR 491 (SC): AIR 2000 SC 1851, it was held as follows:

The frame of Sub-section (2) of Section 439 indicates that it is a power conferred on the said Courts. Exercise of that power is not banned on the

premise that bail was earlier granted by the High Court on judicial consideration. In fact, the power can be exercised only in respect of a person

who was released on bail by an order already passed. There is nothing to indicate that the said power can be exercised only if the State or

investigating agency or even a Public Prosecutor moves for it by a petition. The power so vested in the High Court can be invoked either by the

State or by any aggrieved party. The said power can also be exercised suo motu by the High Court. If so, any member of the public, whether he

belongs to any particular profession or otherwise, who has a concern in the matter can move the High Court to remind it of the need to invoke the

said power suo motu. There is no barrier either in Section 439 of the Code or in any other law which inhibits a person from moving the High Court

to have such powers exercised suo motu. If the High Court considers that there is no need to cancel the bail for the reasons stated in such petition,

after making such considerations, it is open to the High Court to dismiss the petition. If that is the position, it is also open to the High Court to

cancel the bail if the High Court feels that the reasons stated in the petition are sufficient enough for doing so. It is, therefore, improper to refuse to

look into the matter on the premise that such a petition is not maintainable in law. (Para 8)

(vii) In *Puran Vs. Rambilas and Another etc. etc.*, , it was observed as follows:

Generally speaking, the grounds for cancellation of bail are interference or attempt to interfere with the due course of administration of justice or

evasion or attempt to evade the due course of justice or abuse of the concession granted to the accused in any manner. However, these instances

are merely illustrative and not exhaustive.

* * * *

Further, it is to be kept in mind that the concept of setting aside the unjustified, illegal or perverse order is totally different from the concept of

cancelling the bail on the ground that the accused has misconducted himself or because of some new facts requiring such cancellation.

(viii) Very recently in Ram Govind Upadhyay Vs. Sudarshan Singh and Others, , it was observed and held as follows:

8. While it is true that availability of overwhelming circumstances is necessary for an order as regards the cancellation of a bail order, the basic

criterion, however, being interference or even an attempt to interfere with the due course of administration of justice and/or any abuse of the

indulgence/ privilege granted to the accused.

9. Undoubtedly, considerations applicable to the grant of bail and considerations for cancellation of such an order of bail are independent and do

not overlap each other, but in the event of non-consideration of considerations relevant for the purpose of grant of bail and in the event an earlier

order of rejection available on the records, it is a duty incumbent on the High Court to explicitly state the reasons as to why the sudden departure

in the order of grant as against the rejection just about a month ago. The subsequent F.I.R. is on record and incorporated therein are the charges

under Sections 323 and 504, Indian Penal Code, in which the charge-sheet have already been issued--the Court ought to take note of the facts on

records rather than ignoring them. In any event, the discretion to be used shall always have to be strictly in accordance with law and not de hors

the same. The High Court thought it fit not to record any reason, far less any cogent reason, as to why there should be a departure when in fact

such a petition was dismissed earlier not very long ago.

* * * *

10. Tampering with the evidence and threatening of the witnesses are two basic grounds for cancellation of bail--both these two factors stand

alleged and by reason of subsequent filing of the charge-sheet therein.

12. It is well-settled that labelling a wrong section will not oust the jurisdiction of the Court, if it can be traced. We, thus, hold that even though this

application has been filed u/s 439 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, it is maintainable under the inherent powers of this Court which stands

recognised by the Legislature vide Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

13. We thus overrule the preliminary objection raised by Sri V. P. Srivastava in regard to non-maintainability of the instant application and proceed

to adjudicate it on its merits. Question No. (ii) is answered accordingly.

Re-Question No. (iii)

14. Amrit Pal Singh, who was the own brother of the applicant Raksha Pal Singh, was murdered on 1.7.1989. In Sessions Trial No. 519 of 1989,

State v. Raj Pal and others under Sections 147, 148, 307 and 302, Indian Penal Code related to the murder of Amrit Pal Singh in which Sushil

Kumar alias Pintoo, the son of the applicant Raksha Pal Singh, was P.W. 4, the child eye-witness. On the basis of the testimony of Sushil Kumar

alias Pintoo and other witnesses, the Appellants were convicted by the judgment and order under appeal.

15. It was on 26.4.2001 that Satendra Pal Singh, son of the deceased Amrit Pal Singh, had moved an Expedite Application No. 339853 of 2001

for expediting the final hearing of the criminal appeal.

15.1. Paragraph 3 of the affidavit accompanying the expedite application reads as follows:

That, the aforesaid Appellant hardened criminal and they are continuously threatening the applicant-complainant and his family members and

causes loss to the life and property of the complainant by assaulting and making criminal attempt over the Appellant.

15.2. No counter was filed by the Appellants to the aforesaid affidavit.

15.3. Undisputedly during pendency of the expedite application, Sushil Kumar alias Pintoo P.W. 4 was murdered on 19.7.2001 and a first

information report was lodged on that very date. True it is that the Appellants against whom the allegation of his murder was made were granted

bail by this Court but nevertheless, it is equally true that a charge-sheet was submitted against them on 13.8.2001 and the trial has been committed

to the Court of Sessions on 12.9.2001 registered as Sessions Trial No. 358 of 2001.

15.4. The hearing of the criminal appeal was directed to be expedited vide Order dated 3.8.2001 of the Hon"ble Chief Justice.

15.5. Thus, we accept the correctness of the stand of the applicant that considering the aforesaid facts, Hon"ble the Chief Justice had passed an

order expediting the hearing of the criminal appeal.

15.6. It is equally true that except Appellant No. 1 Raj Pal Singh, all other Appellants are involved in a Gangster Act case and are allegedly in jail.

15.7. The aforementioned facts and circumstances prima facie prove that the Appellants have mis-used the privilege of bail granted to them.

15.8. We also hold that the explanation in regard to non-filing of the counter-affidavit earlier rather only on the second day of hearing of this

application does not appear to be convincing.

15.9. Having reminded ourselves of the tests laid down by the Hon"ble Supreme Court, we hold that the applicant has succeeded in making out a

case that in order to prevent abuse of the process of the Court and secure the ends of justice, the bail bonds of Appellants are liable to be

cancelled under the inherent powers of the Court.

15.10. Accordingly, in the result, without expressing our opinion on merits of the accusations made against the Appellants that they had committed

the murder of P.W. 4 or that they are Gangster within the meaning of the Gangster Act, we cancel the bails granted to them pursuant to the

Court's order dated 22.2.1991, forfeit the bail bonds and discharge the sureties furnished.

16. Question No. (iii) is answered accordingly.

17. We clarify that if they are in jail in connection with any criminal case, then they shall remain therein during pendency of their Criminal Appeal

No. 282 of 1991 in this Court, or if they have been granted bail , then they shall be taken into custody and sent to jail.

18. This application is allowed.

19. Let a copy of this order be sent forthwith by the office to the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Hathras, to ensure compliance of our directions by him

and all concerned.