

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT PATNA
Criminal Revision No.533 of 2017

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1. Bablu Kumar, son of Ram Bhagat Rai, resident of Village- Lagunia
Suraykanth, Tola Korbaddha, P.S.- Samastipur, Muffasil, District-
Samastipur through its guardian Machhiya Devi (Mother)

.... Petitioner/s

Versus

1. The State of Bihar.

.... Respondent/s

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Appearance :

For the Petitioner/s : Mr. Jitendra Narain Sinha

For the Respondent/s : Ms. Indu Bala Pandey

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CORAM: HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE CHAKRADHARI
SHARAN SINGH
ORAL ORDER

2 06-07-2017 Heard learned Counsel for the petitioner and

learned Additional Public Prosecutor representing the State

of Bihar.

The petitioner has been declared juvenile in
conflict with law. He is an accused in Samastipur (M) Police
Station Case No. 115 of 2016. He had applied for his
release on bail before the Juvenile Justice Board,
Samastipur, which has been rejected by order, dated
02.03.2017. The petitioner, thereafter, preferred appeal
against the order refusing his prayer for release on bail by
the Juvenile Justice Board, Samastipur, under Section 52 of
the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act,
2015, giving rise to Criminal Appeal No. 13 of 2017, which
has been rejected by learned Sessions Judge, Samastipur,
by order, dated 29.03.2017.

Aggrieved by the said order passed by the



learned Sessions Judge, Samastipur, the present criminal revision application, under Section 53 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, has been filed.

Learned Court below has refused to accede to the petitioner's prayer for grant of bail mainly on the ground that if released on bail, he will fall in association with known criminals and his release will defeat the ends of justice.

On perusal of the materials on record, the reasons assigned by the Courts below for refusing the petitioner to be released on bail cannot be said to be unreasonable, unjustified and without any valid basis.

The Court, however, cannot lose sight of the legislative intent, which lays down definite period, within which the Juvenile Justice Board is required to complete the enquiry against a juvenile after having been charged with offences and produced before the Juvenile Justice Board, under Section 14 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

This is unfortunate that the said requirement is not being given due weightage, leading to delay in completion of enquiry.

In the facts and circumstances of the case,



without interfering with the impugned orders, I am of the view that interest of justice will be subserved if this application is disposed of with a direction to the Juvenile Justice Board, Samastipur, to conclude the enquiry within a period of four months from the date of receipt/production of a copy of this order.

All concerned are directed to make best endeavor to ensure that completion of enquiry before the Juvenile Justice Board is not hindered since it is solemn duty of all the concerned functionaries to carry out the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

If the enquiry, under Section 14 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, is not concluded by the Juvenile Justice Board, Samastipur, within the aforesaid period of four months, the petitioner may renew his prayer for his release on bail before appropriate forum in accordance with law.

This application stands disposed of with the observation and direction, as above.

(Chakradhari Sharan Singh, J.)

Prabhakar Anand/-

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