

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT PATNA**  
**CRIMINAL MISCELLANEOUS No.36255 of 2020**

Arising Out of PS. Case No.-568 Year-2020 Thana- TURKAULIYA District- East  
Champaran

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Sonalal Mukhiya, S/o Sugriv Mukhiya, resident of village- Chelahan Bin Toli,  
P.S.- Banjariya, District- East Champaran

... .. Petitioner

Versus

The State of Bihar

... .. Opposite Party

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**Appearance :**

For the Petitioner : Ms. Ranjana Srivastava, Advocate

For the Opposite Party : Mr. Rana Randhir Singh, APP

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**CORAM: HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE ASHWANI KUMAR SINGH**  
**ORAL ORDER**

2      26-05-2021                      Heard learned counsel for the petitioner and  
  
learned counsel for the State via video conferencing.

2.      The petitioner seeks pre-arrest bail in  
  
connection with Excise Case No.568 of 2020 registered under  
  
Sections 272, 273 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 30(a) of  
  
the Bihar Prohibition and Excise Act, 2016.

3.      The Bihar Prohibition and Excise Act, 2016  
  
(for short ‘the Act of 2016’) has been promulgated for  
  
enforcing, implementing and promoting complete prohibition of  
  
liquor and intoxicants in the territory of the State of Bihar and  
  
for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

4.      The legislation was enacted to provide a  
  
uniform law relating to prohibition of liquor and intoxicant, levy  
  
of duties thereon and punishment for the violation of law in the



State of Bihar.

5. Section 76 of the Act of 2016 provides that all the offences under this Act shall be cognizable and non-bailable and provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply. Sub-clause 2 of Section 76 of Act 2016 bars the application of Section 360 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, Section 438 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.

6. For the sake of convenience, Section 76 of the Act of 2016 is extracted hereinbelow:-

“76. Offences to be Cognizable and Non-Bailable. - (1) All offences under this Act shall be Cognizable and Non-Bailable and provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act 2 of 1974) shall apply. (2) Notwithstanding anything mentioned in subsection (1) above, nothing in Section 360 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act 2 of 1974), Section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act 2 of 1974) and Probation of Offenders Act 1958 (20 of 1958) shall apply in relation to any case involving the arrest of any person on an accusation of having committed an offence under this Act.”

7. **In Ram Vinay Yadav vs. The State of Bihar**



[(2019) 2 PLJR 1089], one of the issues referred to the full bench for consideration and adjudication was “whether the provisions of Section 438 Cr.P.C. continue to apply in spite of the bar created under Section 76 (2) of the Bihar Prohibition and Excise Act, 2016 and as to whether such an application under Section 438 Cr.P.C. for anticipatory bail is maintainable”?

8. The Full Bench after having considered the matter held that if the ingredients of the offence under the Act of 2016 are made out, an application for grant of pre-arrest bail would not be maintainable.

9. Regard being had to the statutory provisions prescribed under Section 76 of the Act of 2016, the ratio laid down by the full bench of this Court in **Ram Vinay Yadav (supra)**, since the ingredients of the offence punishable under Sections 30(a) of the Act of 2016 are clearly attracted in the present case as against the petitioner, the application preferred under Section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for grant of pre-arrest bail is not maintainable.

10. Accordingly, it is dismissed as not maintainable.

11. In case the petitioner surrenders and seeks bail under Section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the



same should be considered and disposed of on own merits without being prejudiced in any manner by this order.

12. Since the court proceedings are being conducted through virtual mode and normal court functioning has not been restored till date, it is considered appropriate to adopt the following procedure for communication of the present order:-

- (i) The order, which has been dictated during the course of proceeding of the virtual court, shall be communicated to me electronically by the Joint Registrar-cum-Addl. PPS.
- (ii) The corrected copy of the order shall be transmitted by me to the Joint Registrar-cum-Addl. PPS electronically, which shall be treated to be an authentic copy of the order passed by this Court in the present proceeding.
- (iii) Hard copy of the order duly signed by me shall be preserved in my residential office for documentation and future use, if any.
- (iv) Let steps be taken by the Joint Registrar-cum-Addl. PPS/registry for up-loading of the present order without compromising with the norms of social distancing.

**(Ashwani Kumar Singh, J.)**

sanjeet/-

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