

HON'BLE SMT. JUSTICE LALITHA KANNEGANTI

CRIMINAL PETITION No. 9135 of 2021

ORDER:

This Criminal Petition under Sections 437 and 439 Cr.P.C. is filed seeking regular bail to petitioner – Accused No. 6 in connection with Crime No. 891 of 2021 of P.S. Gachibowli, registered for the offences punishable under Sections 406 and 420 read with Section 34 IPC.

2. The case of prosecution is that on 23.08.2021, at about 17.00 hours, a report was received from Sri V. Sri Krishna, wherein it is stated that Karvy Stock Broking Limited is a member of NSE, BSE, MCX and MSEI and a depository participant registered with NSDL and CDSL. KSBL has banking system outstanding of about 15.88 billion out of which ICICI Bank 's principal outstanding an asset cover of 143% for NIFTY 50 scrips and / or 200% non-NIFTY scrips for overdraft against securities. SEBI in that circular directed that client's securities lying with trading member / clearing members cannot be pledged to banks / NBFCs for rising funds which was further extended. The Account of KSBL has been classified as NPA on 31.12.2019 and as RFA at 09.01.2020. ICICI Bank , being the largest lender in the multiple banking arrangement, appointed BDO India LLP (BDO) as forensic auditor on 24.09.2020. SEBI issued confirmation order on 24.11.2020 confirming ban on KSBL from taking new clients on the basis of violations of stock exchanges and depositors' bye-laws as reported in the forensic audit initiated by NSE. Consequently, NSE/BSE/MCX suspended KSBL's trading licence for all segments.

3. Learned Senior Counsel Sri Dammalapati Srinivas appearing on behalf of Sri Rohit Pogula, learned counsel for petitioner submits that petitioner was produced on P.T. Warrant on 04.10.2021 and as period of remand has to be reckoned from the date of remand in the first case, even as per that, petitioner has been languishing in jail from the last 90 days and so far charge-sheet is not filed, hence, petitioner is entitled for default bail.

4. Learned Assistant Public Prosecutor also does not dispute the fact that petitioner has been languishing in jail from the last 90 days.

5. Section 167 (2) Cr.P.C reads thus:

“(2) The Magistrate to whom an accused person is forwarded under this section may, whether he has or has not jurisdiction to try the case, from time to time, authorize the detention of the accused in such custody as such Magistrate thinks fit, for a term not exceeding fifteen days in the whole; and if he has no jurisdiction to try the case or commit it for trial, and considers further detention unnecessary, he may order the accused to be forwarded to a Magistrate having such jurisdiction:

Provided that-

(a) ¹ the Magistrate may authorize the detention of the accused person, otherwise than in the custody of the police, beyond the period of fifteen days; if he is satisfied that adequate grounds exist for doing so, but no Magistrate shall authorize the detention of the accused person in custody under this paragraph for a total period exceeding,-

(i) ninety days, where the investigation relates to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years;

(ii) sixty days, where the investigation relates to any other offence, and, on the expiry of the said period of ninety days, or sixty days, as the case may be, the accused person shall be released on bail if he is prepared to and does furnish bail, and every person released on bail under this sub- section shall be deemed to be so released under the provisions of Chapter XXXIII for the purposes of that Chapter;]

(b) no Magistrate shall authorize detention in any custody under this section unless the accused is produced before him;

(c) no Magistrate of the second class, not specially empowered in this behalf by the High Court, shall authorize detention in the custody of the police. ¹ Explanation I.- For the avoidance of doubts,

it is hereby declared that, notwithstanding the expiry of the period specified in paragraph (a), the accused shall be detained in custody so long as he does not furnish bail;].²

Explanation II.- If any question arises whether an accused person was produced before the Magistrate as required under paragraph (b), the production of the accused person may be proved by his signature on the order authorizing detention."

6. Further, it is apt to note that the Hon'ble Apex Court in **Uday Mohanlal Acharya v. State of Maharashtra**¹ observed that personal liberty is one of the cherished objects of the Indian Constitution and deprivation of the same can only be in accordance with law and in conformity with the provisions thereof, as stipulated under Article 21 of the Constitution. When the law provides that the Magistrate could authorize detention of accused in custody up to a maximum period, as indicated in the proviso to sub Section (2) of Section 167 of Cr.P.C, any further detention beyond the period without filing of a challan by the investigating agency would be a subterfuge and would not be in accordance with law and in conformity with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and as such, it could be violative of Article 21 of the Constitution of India. The Hon'ble Apex Court in its recent judgment in **S.Kasi v. State**² observed that the indefeasible right to default bail under Section 167 (2) Cr.P.C. is an integral part of the right to personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution, and the said right to bail cannot be suspended even during pandemic as is prevailing now. It was emphasized that the right of the accused to be set at liberty takes precedence over the right of the State to carry on the investigation and submit a charge sheet. Additionally, it is well- settled that in case of any ambiguity in construction of a penal statute, the Courts must favour the

¹ (2001)5 SCC 453

² 2020 SCC OnLine SC 529

interpretation which leans towards protecting the rights of the accused, given the ubiquitous power disparity between the individual accused and the State machinery. This is applicable not only in the case of substantive penal statutes but also in the case of procedure providing for the curtailment of the liberty of the accused.

7. In view of the foregoing reasons, without going into the merits of the matter, as prosecution failed to file charge sheet within the statutory period of 90 days, as contemplated under Section 167 (2) Cr.P.C., and petitioner is languishing in jail from the last 90 days, this Court is of the opinion that he is entitled to statutory bail.

8. Accordingly, this Criminal Petition is allowed. Petitioner – Accused No. 6 shall be enlarged on bail in connection with Crime No. 891 of 2021 on the file of Gachibowli Police Station on his executing a personal bond for Rs.20,000/- (Rupees twenty thousand only) with two sureties for a like sum each to the satisfaction of the XII Additional Metropolitan Magistrate at Kukatpally. However, petitioner – Accused No. 6 shall appear before the Station House Officer, Gachibowli Police Station on every Sunday between 10.00 A.M. and 12.00 P.M. till the charge sheet is filed.

LALITHA KANNEGANTI, J

20th December 2021

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