

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT PATNA
CRIMINAL REVISION No.464 of 2023

Arising Out of PS. Case No.-305 Year-2022 Thana- MUFFASIL District- Aurangabad

ROHIT KUMAR SON OF MAHENDRA PRASAD UDNER
GAURDIANSHIP OF HIS MOTHER MEENA DEVI WIFE OF
MAHENDRA PRASAD RESIDENT OF VILLAGE- BHARTHAULI
SHARIF, AMBEDKAR NAGAR, PS- AURANGABAD (M), DISTRICT-
AURANGABAD Petitioner/s

Versus

The State of Bihar Respondent/s

Appearance :

For the Petitioner/s : Mr. Binod Kumar Pandey

For the Respondent/s : Mr. Anita Kumari

CORAM: HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE ANIL KUMAR SINHA
ORAL ORDER

3 03-08-2023 Heard learned Counsel for the petitioner and learned
Additional Public Prosecutor appearing for the State.

2. This revision application has been filed against the judgment and order dated 28.04.2022 passed by learned 1st Additional District and Sessions Judge-cum-Children Court, Aurangabad, in Criminal Appeal No. 25 of 2023. By impugned order, the learned 1st Additional District and Sessions Judge-cum-Children Court, Aurangabad, has affirmed the order, dated 04.01.2023, passed by the Juvenile Justice Board, Aurangabad, in G.R. (POCSO) No. 67 of 2022/Juvenile Justice Board No. 1016 of 2022, arising out of Aurangabad (Muffasil) Police Station Case No. 305 of 2022, registered for the offences punishable under Sections 342/366(A)/376/34 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 4/16 of the of the Prevention of Child from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

3. The prosecution case, as per the First Information



Report, is that when the informant, after returning from market, did not find her daughter, who is dumb, in her home, she started searching around and at about 02:30 AM in the night, the informant found her daughter behind her house, where she was lying unconscious, tied and cloth in her mouth. On enquiry, the informant's daughter indicated that the petitioner has solemnized marriage by putting vermilion and committed rape upon her.

4. Learned Counsel for the petitioner submits that the petitioner was declared juvenile by the learned Juvenile Justice Board, Aurangabad, after coming to the conclusion that the petitioner was minor at the time of alleged occurrence and was aged about 16 years, 04 months and 22 days. He next submits that by the impugned order, the learned 1st Additional District and Sessions Judge-cum-Children Court, Aurangabad, has rejected the prayer of the petitioner for bail on erroneous conclusion that there is a possibility that the petitioner would fall into bad company, if released on bail and grant of bail to the petitioner may cause moral, physical and psychological danger to him. He next submits that learned 1st Additional District and Sessions Judge-cum-Children Court, Aurangabad, did not consider the social investigation report in correct legal perspective. The petitioner is in custody since 11.10.2022.



5. Learned Counsel relies upon Section 3 (i), (iv), (v) and (xiv) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, (hereinafter referred to as “the Act”), which are quoted herein below:-

“(i) Principle of presumption of innocence:- Any child shall be presumed to be an innocent of any mala fide or criminal intent up to the age of eighteen years.

(iv) Principle of best interest:- All decisions regarding the child shall be based on the primary consideration that they are in the best interest of the child and to help the child to develop full potential.

(v) Principle of family responsibility:- The primary responsibility of care, nurture and protection of the child shall be that of the biological family or adoptive or foster parents, as the case may be.

(xiv) Principle of fresh start:- All past records of any child under the Juvenile Justice system should be erased except in special circumstances”

6. Learned Counsel, referring to above mentioned provisions of law, submits that as per the scheme of the Act



there is presumption of innocence of a child in conflict with law and all decisions regarding the child shall be taken in consonance with the principle of the best interest of the child. He further submits that the principle of family responsibility and principle of fresh start have also been recognized under the Act.

7. Learned Counsel for the petitioner further relied upon Section 12 of the Act, which is quoted as follows:-

“12. Bail to a person who is apparently a child alleged to be in conflict with law.- (1) When any person, who is apparently a child and is alleged to have committed a bailable or non-bailable offence, is apprehended or detained by the police or appears or brought before a Board, such person shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974) or in any other law for the time being in force, be released on bail with or without surety or placed under the supervision of a probation officer or under the care of any fit person:

Provided that such person shall not be so released if there appears reasonable grounds for believing that the release is likely to bring that person into association with any known criminal or expose the said person to moral, physical or psychological danger or the person's release would defeat the ends of



justice, and the Board shall record the reasons for denying the bail and circumstances that led to such a decision.

(2) When such person having been apprehended is not released on bail under subsection (1) by the officer - in-charge of the police station, such officer shall cause the person to be kept only in an observation home in such manner as may be prescribed until the person can be brought before a Board.

(3) When such person is not released on bail under sub-section (1) by the Board, it shall make an order sending him to an observation home or a place of safety, as the case may be, for such period during the pendency of the inquiry regarding the person, as may be specified in the order.

(4) When a child in conflict with law is unable to fulfill the conditions of bail order within seven days of the bail order, such child shall be produced before the Board for modification of the conditions of bail.”

8. In reference to Section 12 of the Act, learned Counsel for the petitioner submits that bail to a child in conflict with law is a rule and denial is exception.

9. Learned Counsel, in the aforesaid background, submits that the learned 1st Additional District and Sessions Judge-cum-Children Court, Aurangabad, has failed to consider



the scheme of the Act and has committed irregularity in arriving at the conclusion that the petitioner, if release on bail, may fall into bad company or he may expose to the moral, physical or psychological danger.

10. Learned Counsel further submits that the father of the petitioner is ready to take proper care of the petitioner after release on bail and shall not allow him to fall into bad company and would try to bring change in his behaviour, if required.

11. On the other hand, learned Additional Public Prosecutor submits that from perusal of Section 12 of the Act, it appears that bail is a matter of right to a child in conflict with law and denial is exception and in view of the fact that father has given an undertaking to reform his child, i.e. the petitioner, this Court may consider to pass appropriate order in the best interest of the child in conflict with law.

12. Having regard to the submissions made by the parties and on perusal of the impugned order, I am of the considered opinion that there is possibility of reform in the petitioner inasmuch as he has got no criminal antecedent and the father of the petitioner is ready to take proper care of the petitioner after his release on bail as such there is no likelihood that the petitioner will fall into association with any known



criminal(s) and/or he may expose to the moral, physical or psychological danger. As such, the conclusion arrived at by learned 1st Additional District and Sessions Judge-cum-Children Court, Aurangabad, that the petitioner may fall into bad company and/or he may expose to the moral, physical or psychological danger, is not sustainable in the facts and circumstances of the case.

13. Accordingly, this revision is allowed and the order dated 28.04.2023, passed by learned 1st Additional District and Sessions Judge-cum-Children Court, Aurangabad, in Criminal Appeal No. 25 of 2023 and order, dated 04.01.2023, passed by the Juvenile Justice Board, Aurangabad in G.R. (POCSO) No. 67 of 2022/Juvenile Justice Board Case No. 1016 of 2022, is hereby set aside.

14. Let the petitioner, above named, be released on bail on furnishing bail bond of Rs. 10,000/- (ten thousand) each with two sureties of the like amount each to the satisfaction of learned Juvenile Justice Board, Aurangabad, in connection with G.R. (POCSO) No. 67 of 2022/Juvenile Justice Board No. 1016 of 2022, arising out of Aurangabad (Muffasil) Police Station Case No. 305 of 2022, subject to the following conditions:-



(i) that one of the bailors shall be the father of the petitioner;

(ii) that the father of the petitioner shall file an affidavit before the learned Juvenile Justice Board, Aurangabad, giving specific undertaking that after release of the petitioner on bail, he will take proper care of the petitioner and will not allow him to fall into bad company.

(Anil Kumar Sinha, J)

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