

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT PATNA
CRIMINAL REVISION No.513 of 2023

Arising Out of PS. Case No.-309 Year-2022 Thana- CHENARI District- Rohtas

SHIVAM SINGH @ SHIVAM KUMAR SINGH SON OF RAJESH SINGH
RESIDENT OF VILLAGE -RASAULI, PS- PIRO, DISTRICT -BHOJPUR
THROUGH HIS MOTHER AS NATURAL GUARDIAN RINA DEVI WIFE
OF RAJESH SINGH RESIDENT OF VILLAGE- RASAULI, PS- PIRO ,
DISTT- BHOJPUR

... .. Petitioner/s

Versus

The State of Bihar

... .. Respondent/s

Appearance :

For the Petitioner/s	:	Mr.Sanjay Prasad
For the State	:	Mr.Chandra Sen Prasad Singh
For the informant	:	Mr. Ram Chandra Singh
		Mr. Rabindra Kumar

CORAM: HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE ANIL KUMAR SINHA
ORAL ORDER

4 26-09-2023 Heard learned Counsel for the petitioner, learned
Counsel for the informant and learned Additional Public
Prosecutor appearing for the State.

2. This revision application has been filed against the
judgment and order, dated 15.06.2023, passed by learned 1st
Additional Sessions Judge -cum- Special Judge, Children Court,
Rohtas, at Sasaram, in Criminal Appeal No. 09 of 2023. By
impugned order, the learned 1st Additional Sessions Judge -cum-
Special Judge, Children Court, Rohtas, at Sasaram, has affirmed
the order, dated 09.02.2023, passed by the Juvenile Justice
Board, Rohtas, at Sasaram, in J. J. B. Case No. 504 of 2022,
arising out of Chenari Police Station Case No. 309 of 2022,



registered for the offences punishable under Sections 302/34 of the Indian Penal Code.

3. The prosecution case, as per the First Information Report, is that unknown criminals have killed the son of the informant.

4. Learned Counsel for the petitioner submits that the petitioner was declared juvenile by the learned Juvenile Justice Board, Rohtas, at Sasaram, after coming to the conclusion that the petitioner was minor at the time of alleged occurrence. He next submits that by the impugned order, the learned 1st Additional Sessions Judge -cum- Special Judge, Children Court, Rohtas, at Sasaram, has rejected the prayer of the petitioner for bail on erroneous conclusion that there is a possibility that the petitioner will again come in contact with the known criminals, 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 Sessions Judge -cum- Special Judge, Children Court, Rohtas, at Sasaram, did not consider the social investigation report in correct legal perspective. He further submits that the petitioner is not named in the First Information Report and his name has transpired in this case on the basis of confessional statement of co-accused person and the



petitioner is in custody since 23.10.2022.

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. 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.

8. Learned Counsel, in the aforesaid background, submits that the learned 1st Additional Sessions Judge -cum- Special Judge, Children Court, Rohtas, at Sasaram, has failed to consider the scheme of the Act and has committed irregularity in arriving at the conclusion that the petitioner will again come in contact with the known criminals, if released on bail.

9. Learned Counsel further submits that the uncle 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.

10. 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 uncle has given an undertaking to reform her child, i.e. the petitioner, this Court may consider to pass appropriate order in the best interest of the child in conflict with law.

11. A Bench of this Court, in *Lalu Kumar @ Lalbabu @ Lallu v State of Bihar*, reported in *2019 (4) PLJR 833*, while interpreting Section 12 of the Act, has laid down the principle that the Board while considering bail of a Juvenile is duty bound to follow the principle of 'best interest', 'repatriation' and 'restoration' of child. The gravity and nature of offence are immaterial for consideration of bail of a juvenile. As per Section 12 of the Act of 2015, an application for bail is not decided by reference to classification of offences as bailable or non-bailable under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

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 and the uncle 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). Accordingly, the conclusion arrived at by learned 1st Additional Sessions Judge



-cum- Special Judge, Children Court, Rohtas, at Sasaram, is not sustainable in the facts and circumstances of the case.

13. Accordingly, this revision application is allowed and the order, dated 15.06.2023, passed by learned 1st Additional Sessions Judge -cum- Special Judge, Children Court, Rohtas, at Sasaram, in Criminal Appeal No. 09 of 2023, as well as order, dated 09.02.2023, passed by the Juvenile Justice Board, Rohtas, at Sasaram, in J. J. B. Case No. 504 of 2022, arising out of Chenari Police Station Case No. 309 of 2022, are hereby set aside.

14. Let the petitioner, above named, be released on bail on furnishing bail bond of Rs. 10,000/- (ten thousand) with two sureties of the like amount each to the satisfaction of learned Juvenile Justice Board, Rohtas, at Sasaram, in J. J. B. Case No. 504 of 2022, arising out of Chenari Police Station Case No. 309 of 2022, subject to the following conditions:-

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

(ii) that the uncle of the petitioner shall file an affidavit before the learned Juvenile Justice Board, Rohtas, at Sasaram, 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.)

Prabhakar Anand/-

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