

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT PATNA
CRIMINAL REVISION No.554 of 2023

Arising Out of PS. Case No.-4 Year-2023 Thana- MAHILA PS District- Buxar

Vikash Choudhary @ Vikash Kumar Son Of Chhotak Choudhary Resident Of Village - Badka Goan, P.S. - Sikraul, District - Buxar Through His Uncle As Well As Guardian Ashok Kumar Chaudhary, Aged About 43 Years Old (MALE), Son Of Garajan Chaudhary, Resident Of Village - Mishrawaliya, P.C. - College Itarhi Road, P.S. - Itarhi, District - Buxar
... .. Petitioner/s

Versus

The State Of Bihar , Patna

... .. Respondent/s

Appearance :

For the Petitioner/s : Mr. Arun Kumar Gupta, Adv.

For the Respondent/s : Mr. Sanjay Kumar Tiwary, APP

CORAM: HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE ANIL KUMAR SINHA
ORAL ORDER

3 14-09-2023 Heard the parties.

2. The present Cr. Revision application has been filed against judgment and order dated 21.06.2023 passed in Cr. Appeal No. 22/2023 by the learned Additional Sessions Judge 1st -cum-Special Judge, (SC/ST and Children's Court), Buxar as well as order dated 26.04.2023 passed by learned Juvenile Justice Board, Buxar in connection with Buxar (Mahila) PS Case No. 4/2023 for the offence punishable under Section 376DA IPC and 6 of the POCSO Act, whereunder the learned courts below have refused to release the revisionist/petitioner on bail.

3. Prosecution case as alleged in the FIR that on 26th of January, 2023 the minor daughter of the informant was enticed away by the petitioner who tried to establish sexual relationship with her and when she cried out, two other persons, namely, Bittu Chaudhary and Tengari came who thrashed the



petitioner and ousted him from the place of occurrence. Thereafter, these two miscreants i.e., Bittu Chaudhary and Tengari committed rape upon the minor daughter of the informant.

4. Learned counsel for the petitioner submits that the petitioner/revisionist has not committed any offence in the manner alleged and he has falsely been implicated in this case due to local politics. It has next been submitted that from the FIR itself, it is evident that the petitioner has not committed rape upon her rather he was thrashed and ousted from the place of occurrence. The victim herself took the name of two persons, namely, Bittu Chaudhary and Tengari, who committed rape upon her. It has next been submitted that the statement of the victim has been recorded under Section 164 CrPC wherein she has not levelled any allegation of rape against the petitioner. The findings arrived at by the learned appellate court for rejection of the bail application are based upon no material, who by impugned judgment arrived at an erroneous conclusion that release of the petitioner from the protective custody will expose him to moral, physical and psychological danger and will also defeat the ends of justice and the juvenile/petitioner may also fall in bad company. It has next been submitted that the learned



court below has passed the impugned order mechanically and without application of judicial mind.

5. Learned counsel has placed reliance upon Sections 3 (i) (iv) (v) and (xiv) of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Act') which are quoted hereinbelow:-

(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 the above mentioned provisions, 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 best interest of the child. Learned counsel further submits that the principle of family responsibility and principle of fresh start have also been recognized in 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 an exception.

8. Learned counsel in the aforesaid background, submits that the learned court below has failed to consider the scheme of the Act and has committed material irregularity in arriving at the conclusion that the petitioner, if released on bail would fall in the same environment.

9. On the other hand, learned counsel for the State submits that from perusal of Section 12 of the Act, it appears that bail is a matter of right to the petitioner and denial is an exception, this Court may consider to pass an appropriate order



in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

10. From perusal of the records, it appears that petitioner is in protective custody since 26.01.2023 and he has been declared juvenile by Juvenile Justice Board, Buxar on 20.04.2023.

11. A Bench of this Court in the judgment reported in **2019 (4) PLJR 833** in the case of **Lalu Kumar @ Lalbabu @ Lallu v. State of Bihar** while interpreting Section 12 of the Act has laid down the principle that the Board while considering the 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 CrPC.

12. Having regard to the submissions made by the parties and taking into consideration the material on record and the fact that the petitioner is in custody since 26.01.2023 and there was no cogent material before the learned appellate court to come to the conclusion that the release of the petitioner from the protective custody will expose him to moral, physical and psychological danger and will also defeat the ends of justice and



the juvenile/petitioner may also fall in bad company, this Court is of the considered view that the impugned judgment and order passed by the court below is not sustainable in the eyes of law inasmuch as they are not consistent with the aims and objects of the Act.

13. Accordingly, judgment and order dated 21.06.2023 passed in Cr. Appeal No. 22/2023 by the learned Additional Sessions Judge 1st -cum-Special Judge, (SC/ST and Children's Court), Buxar as well as order dated 26.04.2023 passed by learned Juvenile Justice Board, Buxar in connection with Buxar (Mahila) PS Case No. 4/2023 for the offence punishable under Section 376DA IPC and 6 of the POCSO Act, is hereby, set aside and the revisionist/petitioner, mentioned above, is directed to 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, Buxar in connection with aforesaid PS Case No.

14. With the aforesaid observations and directions, the instant application stands allowed.

(Anil Kumar Sinha, J)

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