

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT PATNA
CRIMINAL REVISION No.687 of 2022

Arising Out of PS. Case No.-123 Year-2021 Thana- PRATAPGANJ District- Supaul

GUDDU KUMAR S/O SRI DAYANAND BHINDWAR Resident of village- Govindpur, Kauakhani, P.S.- Pratapganj, District- Supaul through his legal guardian his father Sri Dayanand Bhindwar S/o- Late Srilal Bhindwar, resident of Village-Govindpur, kauakhani, P.s-Pratapganj, District-Supaul.

... .. Petitioner/s

Versus

THE STATE OF BIHAR

... .. Respondent/s

Appearance :

For the Petitioner/s : Mr. Amrit Abhijat

For the Respondent/s : Mr. Akshay Lal Pandit

CORAM: HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE ANIL KUMAR SINHA
ORAL ORDER

4 04-09-2023 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 31.08.2022 passed by learned Additional Sessions Judge I-cum-Special Judge, Juvenile Court, Supaul, in Criminal Appeal No. 19 of 2022. By impugned order, the learned Additional Sessions Judge I-cum-Special Judge, Juvenile Court, Supaul, has affirmed the order, dated 27.06.2022, passed by the Juvenile Justice Board, Supaul, in POCSO No. 06 of 2022 corresponding to E.R. No. 101 of 2022, arising out of Pratapganj Police Station Case No. 123 of 2021, registered for the offences punishable under Sections 366(A)/323/341/504/506/376/34 of the Indian Penal Code and



Section 4/6 of the of the Prevention of Child from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

3. The prosecution case, as per the First Information Report, is that on 22.10.2021, at about 04:30 AM, informant's daughter went out for nature's call but did not return. Upon enquiry, it was found that the petitioner along with co-accused Amlesh Kumar have abducted the daughter of informant. It has further been alleged that when the informant and others went to the petitioner's house, co-accused Dayanand Bhindwar and Ramanand Bhindwar assaulted the informant and others by means of lathi, farsa, etc. After intervention accused persons promised to return informant's daughter but that did not happen.

4. Learned Counsel for the petitioner submits that the petitioner was declared juvenile by order, dated 17.05.2022, passed by the learned Additional District and Sessions Judge VI, Supaul, 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 Additional Sessions Judge I-cum-Special Judge, Juvenile Court, Supaul, has rejected the prayer of the petitioner for bail on erroneous conclusion that there is a possibility that the petitioner, if released on bail, may cause moral, physical and psychological danger to him which



would defeat the ends of justice. He next submits that learned Additional Sessions Judge I-cum-Special Judge, Juvenile Court, Supaul, did not consider the social investigation report in correct legal perspective. The petitioner is in custody since 29.10.2021.

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 District and Sessions Judge, 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 and/or he may expose to the moral, physical or psychological danger which would defeat the ends of justice.

9. 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.

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 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.

11. Learned counsel for the informant vehemently opposes the prayer for bail of the petitioner.

12. A Bench of this Court, in the case of **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 Criminal Procedure Code.

13. 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, if released on bail, may expose to the moral, physical or psychological danger which would defeat the ends of justice. As such, the conclusion arrived at by learned Additional Sessions Judge I-cum-Special Judge, Juvenile Court, Supaul, that the petitioner may expose to the moral, physical or psychological danger, is not sustainable in the facts and circumstances of the case.

14. Accordingly, this revision application is allowed and the order dated 31.08.2022, passed by learned Additional Sessions Judge I-cum-Special Judge, Juvenile Court, Supaul, in Criminal Appeal No. 19 of 2022, and order, dated 27.06.2022, passed by the Juvenile Justice Board, Supaul, in POCSO Case No. 06 of 2022 corresponding to E.R. No. 101 of 2022 arising out of Pratapganj Police Station Case No. 123 of 2021, is hereby set aside.

15. 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, Supaul, in connection with POCSO Case No. 06 of 2022 corresponding to E.R. No. 101 of 2022 arising out of Pratapganj Police Station Case No. 123 of 2021, 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, Supaul, 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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