

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT PATNA
CRIMINAL APPEAL (SJ) No.2104 of 2025

Arising Out of PS. Case No.-39 Year-2023 Thana- NADI District- West Champaran

Chandrika Mukhiya S/o Sri Rajendra Mukhiya @ Rajindra Mukhiya Resident of village- Bharathapatti, PS- Nawalpur, District- West Champaran, through his father Rajendra Mukhiya, Son of Sri Barhu Mukhiya, R/o village- Bharathapatti, PS- Nawalpur, District- West Champaran

... .. Appellant/s

Versus

1. The State of Bihar
2. Malti Devi W/o Sri Badri Chaudhary Resident of village- Bharathpatti, PS- Nawalpur, District- West Champaran At present Vill.- Mujauna, PS- Nadi, Distt.- West Champaran

... .. Respondent/s

Appearance :

For the Appellant/s	:	Mr. Sharad Kumar Verma, Advocate
For the Respondent/s	:	Mr. Vinod Shanker Modi, SPP
For the Informant	:	Mr. Harsha Shashwat, Advocate

CORAM: HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE RUDRA PRAKASH MISHRA

ORAL JUDGMENT

Date : 29-01-2026

Heard learned counsel for the appellant, learned Special Public Prosecutor for the State, learned counsel for the informant and perused the case diary.

2. The instant appeal has been filed by the appellant against the order dated 26.04.2025 passed by learned Additional Sessions Judge-cum-Special Judge, Children Court, West Champaran at Bettiah whereby the prayer for bail of the appellant in connection with Bagaha Nadi P.S. Case No. 39 of 2023 under Sections 376, 506 of the Indian Penal Code and Sections 4/6 of the POCSO Act by which the prayer of the



appellant for grant of bail was rejected.

3. Accusation against the appellant is of commission of rape upon the informant's minor daughter.

4. Learned counsel for the appellant submits that the appellant is juvenile and innocent and has committed no any offence as alleged in the F.I.R. The appellant has falsely been implicated in the present case merely on the basis of suspicion. The appellant has been declared juvenile and his age was assessed as 16 years, 4 months and 20 days by the Juvenile Justice Board. The allegation levelled against the appellant is false and concocted. There is no direct or specific evidence against the appellant and only on the basis of suspicion and circumstantial evidence, the appellant has been falsely implicated in the present case.

5. Learned counsel for the appellant further submitted that the appellant has no criminal antecedents and he has been in observation home since 26.11.2023.

6. Learned counsel for the appellant further contends that father of the appellant, who is the guardian of the appellant, undertakes that he will take care of the conduct and behaviour of the appellant and further added that the appellant will bear good conduct and behaviour in future. He thus prays that the



appellant may be released on bail. Learned counsel for the appellant further submits that the present case does not come under the proviso of Section 12 of the J.J.Act.

7. Learned counsel for the appellant further submits that father of the appellant is ready to keep the appellant in a social conducive atmosphere and will not allow her son to be in company of unlawful element of the society. Learned counsel for the appellant further submits that the father of the appellant has given an undertaking that upon release on bail, juvenile will not be permitted to go into contact or association with any known criminal or allowed to be exposed to any moral, physical, or psychological danger and further that the father of the appellant will ensure that the juvenile will not repeat the offence. Learned counsel for the appellant submits that the Social Investigation Report (for brevity, 'S.I.R.') clearly reflects that the appellant belongs to a poor family background and, due to financial hardship, has been earning wages from a very young age to support his family. It is further submitted that upon local enquiry, the villagers have categorically stated that the appellant is innocent and has been maintaining good moral conduct and character in society. The S.I.R. also brings on record that even about 2-2½ years prior to the alleged occurrence, the



prosecution side had attempted to falsely link the appellant's name with the elder sister of the victim, indicating a pre-existing animosity and false implication. Learned counsel for the appellant further points out that the learned court below, without considering the general principles laid down under Section 3 as well as the mandatory provisions of Section 12 of the J.J. Act, rejected the bail of the petitioner who is child in conflict with law.

8. Learned Special P.P. for the State and learned counsel for the informant have vehemently opposed the prayer for grant of bail to the appellant.

9. Section 3 of the J.J. Act of 2015 enumerates the general principles to be followed in administration of the Act. It regulates the conduct and behaviour of all persons functioning under the Act. It states that the Central Government, the State Governments, the Board and other agencies, as the case may be, while implementing the provisions of the Act shall be guided by the fundamental principles enumerated in clauses (i) to (xvi). Section 3 reads as follows:-

“3. General principles to be followed in administration of Act. The Central Government, the State Governments, the Board, and other agencies, as the case may be, while implementing the provisions of this Act shall be guided by the following fundamental



principles, namely:—

(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.

(ii) Principle of dignity and worth: All human beings shall be treated with equal dignity and rights.

(iii) Principle of participation: Every child shall have a right to be heard and to participate in all processes and decisions affecting his interest and the child's views shall be taken into consideration with due regard to the age and maturity of the child.

(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.

(vi) Principle of safety: All measures shall be taken to ensure that the child is safe and is not subjected to any harm, abuse or maltreatment while in contact with the care and protection system, and thereafter.

(vii) Positive measures: All resources are to be mobilised including those of family and community, for promoting the well-being, facilitating development of identity and providing an inclusive and enabling environment, to reduce vulnerabilities of children and the need for intervention under this Act.

(viii) Principle of non-stigmatising semantics: Adversarial or accusatory words are not to be used in the processes pertaining to a child.



(ix) Principle of non-waiver of rights: No waiver of any of the right of the child is permissible or valid, whether sought by the child or person acting on behalf of the child, or a Board or a Committee and any non-exercise of a fundamental right shall not amount to waiver.

(x) Principle of equality and non-discrimination: There shall be no discrimination against a child on any grounds including sex, caste, ethnicity, place of birth, disability and equality of access, opportunity and treatment shall be provided to every child.

(xi) Principle of right to privacy and confidentiality: Every child shall have a right to protection of his privacy and confidentiality, by all means and throughout the judicial process.

(xii) Principle of institutionalisation as a measure of last resort: A child shall be placed in institutional care as a step of last resort after making a reasonable inquiry.

(xiii) Principle of repatriation and restoration: Every child in the juvenile justice system shall have the right to be re-united with his family at the earliest and to be restored to the same socio-economic and cultural status that he was in, before coming under the purview of this Act, unless such restoration and repatriation is not in his best interest.

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

(xv) Principle of diversion: Measures for dealing with children in conflict with law without resorting to judicial proceedings shall be promoted unless it is in the best interest of the child or the society as a whole.



(xvi) Principles of natural justice: Basic procedural standards of fairness shall be adhered to, including the right to a fair hearing, rule against bias and the right to review, by all persons or bodies, acting in a judicial capacity under this Act.”

10. Section 12 of the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 reads 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 sub-section (1) by the officer-in-charge of the police station, such officer shall cause the person to be kept only in an observation home ¹[or a place of safety, as the case may be] 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 fulfil 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.”

11. This Court is of the view that the provision of Section 12 of the said Act relating to bail shall be taken into consideration, notwithstanding anything contained in the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, in the touchstone of the principle of presumption of innocence of the child. Thus, granting bail to a child in conflict with law is the rule and refusal is an exception.

12. This Court finds that in the case of **Lalu Kumar @ Lal Babu @ Lallu vs The State of Bihar** reported in **2019 (4) PLJR 833**, the Court has held that the gravity and nature of the offence are immaterial for consideration of bail under the Act of 2015 and general principles as stated under Section 3 of the Act of 2015 have to be followed.

13. Having heard the submissions made by the



learned counsel for the parties and having perused the materials available on record as also in the Social Investigation Report nothing adverse has been reported against the present appellant and considering the undertaking filed by the father of the appellant coupled with the fact that the present case is not covered by the proviso of Section 12 of the J.J. Act, it appears that the order dated 26.04.2025 is not justified in law.

14. Considering the aforesaid facts and circumstances of the case and the period of custody undergone in observation home by the appellant, this Court is inclined to allow this appeal.

15. Accordingly, the appeal is allowed and order dated 26.04.2025 passed by learned Additional Sessions Judge-cum-Special Judge, Children Court, West Champaran at Bettiah, is hereby set aside.

16. Let the appellant be released on bail on furnishing bail bonds of Rs. 15,000/- (Rupees Fifteen Thousand) with two sureties of the like amount each to the satisfaction of Court below/concerned Court in connection with Bagaha Nadi P.S. Case No. 39 of 2023, subject to the following conditions:

- (I) The first bailor must be the father of the appellant.
- (II) The second bailor would be the recognized



member of the Panchayat or the reputed person of the village.

(III) The appellant shall remain present before the appellate court as well as the J.J. Board as and when required.

(IV) The Probation Officer of the District shall submit Social Investigation Report (S.I.R.) from time to time before the concerned court below.

(Rudra Prakash Mishra, J)

Alok Verma/-

AFR/NAFR	NAFR
CAV DATE	N/A
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