

Bhagirathsinh S/O Mahipat Singh Judeja vs State Of Gujarat on 21 November, 1983

Equivalent citations: AIR1984SC372, 1984CRILJ160, 1984(1)CRIMES334(SC), (1984)1GLR332, 1983(2)SCALE818, (1984)1SCC284, [1984]1SCR839, 1984(16)UJ190(SC)

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Bench: D.A. Desai, R.B. Misra

ORDER

D.A. Desai, J.

1. Special Leave granted.

2. Ordinarily this Court is not inclined to interfere with the orders either granting or refusing to grant bail to an accused person either facing a criminal trial or whose case after conviction is impending in appeal. However, this is not a case where bail is granted or refused but the order granting the bail by the learned Sessions Judge was set aside by the High Court adopting an approach which does not commend to us.

3. It is alleged that the appellant gave blows with a knife to one Popatlal Sorathia, who had come to visit an indoor patient Navalsinh Bhatti on August 17, 1983 around 9.45 A.M. Appellant was accosted by the policemen on duty. An offence Under Section 307 I.P.C. was registered against him and the appellant was taken into custody and was subsequently remanded to judicial custody. An application for releasing him on bail was made on August 22, 1983 to the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Rajkot. The Chief Judicial Magistrate, Rajkot was pleased to dismiss the same by his order dated August 29, 1983.

4. On the same day, an application for releasing the appellant on bail was moved before the learned Sessions Judge. A notice was issued to the learned Public Prosecutor. After hearing both the sides, the learned Sessions Judge by a well-reasoned order directed that the appellant be released on bail on his furnishing security in the amount of Rs.5000 and personal bond of the like amount.

5. It appears that the State of Gujarat filed Miscellaneous Criminal Application No. 1724 of 1983 in the High Court of Gujarat seeking cancellation of the order granting bail to the appellant. A learned Single Judge of the High Court held that once a prima facie case is established, the learned Sessions Judge ought to have taken into consideration the nature and gravity of the circumstances in which

the offence is committed. The charge against the appellant is that he has committed an offence punishable Under Section 307 I.P.C. and Section 135 of the Bombay Police Act and even on the date of hearing of this appeal before us on November 18, 1983, the Court was informed that the victim is alive and at present there is no danger to his life. Nearly 3 months have rolled by from the date of the offence. We fail to understand what the learned Judge of the High Court desires to convey when he says that once a prima facie case is established, it is necessary for the court to examine the nature and gravity of the circumstances in which the offence was committed. If there is no prima facie case there is no question of considering other circumstances. But even where a prima facie case is established, the approach of the court in the matter of bail is not that the accused should be detained by way of punishment but whether the presence of the accused would be readily available for trial or that he is likely to abuse the discretion granted in his favour by tampering with evidence. We would have certainly overlooked this aspect of the matter if the approach of the learned judge was otherwise one which would commend to us. It however appears that the learned judge was impressed by some of the most irrelevant considerations which prima facie emerge from the following observations of the learned judge which permeates his whole order running into about 13 pages.

6. Says the learned judge :

The learned Judge ought to have seen the fact that the helpless victim had gone to the hospital for pre-operation check-up. He was a leading social and political worker. He was an active worker and Secretary of "Gundagiri Nivaran Samiti" which had raised a campaign against the atrocities allegedly having been committed by the Rajputs of Girasiya community. Admittedly the respondent is Girasiya and the complainant who was an active worker and Secretary of Gundagiri Nivaran Samiti had become a victim at the hands of the respondent. The learned Judge ought to have taken into consideration the material fact that the incident had taken place in the premises of the Hospital which may terrorize a number of sick persons who might be getting treatment in the hospital.

7. At another place, the learned Judge has observed that the learned Sessions Judge has ignored the fact that a social and political worker was attacked in the hospital premises with a knife having 9" blade and as many as 11 injuries were caused to a helpless victim.

8. In our opinion, the learned Judge appears to have misdirected himself while examining the question of directing cancellation of bail by interfering with a discretionary order made by the learned Sessions Judge. One could have appreciated the anxiety of the learned Judge of the High Court that in the circumstances found by him that the victim attacked was a social and political worker and therefore the accused should not be granted bail but we fail to appreciate how that circumstance should be considered so overriding as to permit interference with a discretionary order of the learned Sessions Judge granting bail. The High Court completely overlooked the fact that it was not for it to decide whether the bail should be granted but the application before it was for cancellation of the bail. Very cogent and overwhelming circumstances are necessary for an order seeking cancellation of the bail. And the trend today is towards granting bail because it is now

well-settled by a catena of decisions of this Court that the power to grant bail is not to be exercised as if the punishment before trial is being imposed. The only material considerations in such a situation are whether the accused would be readily available for his trial and whether he is likely to abuse the discretion granted in his favour by tampering with evidence. The order made by the High Court is conspicuous by its silence on these two relevant considerations. It is for these reasons that we consider in the interest of justice a compelling necessity to interfere with the order made by the High Court.

9. We accordingly allow this appeal and set aside the order made by the learned High Court Judge and restore the one made by the learned Sessions Judge with following modifications :

(i) The appellant shall be released or if he is on bail continue to be on bail on his furnishing two fresh bail-bonds each in the amount of Rs.5000 supported by a solvent security.

(ii) The appellant shall report on first Monday every month before the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Rajkot at 11.00 A.M. till his trial commences. Thereafter he would be subject to the further orders that may be made in this behalf by the court which would try him.

(iii) Other conditions imposed by the learned Sessions Judge remain un-altered.

10. Order accordingly.