

State Of Gujarat vs Ramprakash, P. Puri And Ors on 16 October, 1969

PETITIONER:
STATE OF GUJARAT

Vs.

RESPONDENT:
RAMPRAKASH, P. PURI AND ORS.

DATE OF JUDGMENT:
16/10/1969

BENCH:

ACT:
Code of Criminal Procedure (Act 5 of 1898), ss. 417, 419-
Bombay High Court Appellate Side Rules, 1960 (as applicable
to Gujarat High Court, r. 6-Rule allowing joint appeal by
persons aggrieved by same judgment--Joint appeal by State
against acquittal of several persons after a joint trial
whether maintainable.

HEADNOTE:

The respondents were tried jointly and acquitted by a common judgment. State of Gujarat filed a Joint appeal against their acquittal in the High Court. Rule 6 of the Bombay High Court Appellate Side Rules, 1960 (which were applicable to the proceedings in the Gujarat High Court) provided for joint appeals by persons aggrieved by a common judgment or order. There was however no rule specifically providing for similar joint appeals by the State. A Division Bench of the High Court dismissed the joint appeal by the State against the respondents on the ground that such an appeal was not maintainable. The Division Bench held that the decision by a Full Bench of the High Court in *Lalu lela's* case in which a contrary view had been taken was not binding on the Division Bench. In appeal to this Court against the judgment of the Division Bench.

HELD : (i) The Division Bench was in error-in not treating as binding the earlier decision of a Full Bench of the same court on the same question. 1877 A-F]

Mahadeolal Kanodia v. The Administrator General of West Bengal, 1960] 3 S.C.R. 578, *Jai Kaur & Ors. v. Sher Singh etc.* [1960] 3 S.C.R. 975, *Atma Ram v. State of Punjab & Ors.* [1959] 1 S.C.R. 748, *Jaisri Sahu v. Rai Dewan*, [1962] 2 S.C.R. 559 and *Budha Singh v. Laltu Singh*, I.L.R. 37 All. 604 (P.C.), applied.

(ii) Rule 6 of the Bombay High Court Appellate Side Rules does not in terms cover the case of an appeal by the State against several accused persons jointly tried and acquitted by the trial court by a common order, but if an appeal by persons jointly tried and convicted is competent, then on principle it is difficult to negative the maintainability of one appeal by the State against a common order acquitting several persons tried jointly. Like all rules of procedure this rule demands a construction which would 'promote the cause of justice and not obstruct it. (878 D-F]

A joint appeal by the State against several accused persons acquitted at a joint trial is not contrary to any provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure and is therefore not legally prohibited. Sections 258, 410, 417, 419 or 423 of the Code do not indicate any bar as was suggested by the order of the High Court. Indeed the plain reading of s. 417 which provides for an appeal in a case and not against an accused person, seems to be wide enough to permit -,A joint appeal. The matter being one of mere form it calls for a liberal approach requiring the appeal to be heard on its merits. The order of the High Court must accordingly be set aside. [878 G-H; 879 C-F]

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Rabari Ghela jadv V. State of Bombay, A.I.R. 1960 S.C. 748, explained.

Lalu Jela. v. State of Gujarat, A.I.R. 1962 Guj. 125, approved.

JUDGMENT:

CRIMINAL APPELLATE JURISDICTION: Criminal Appeals Nos. 60 and 63 of 1965.

Appeals from the judgment and order dated November 20, 1963 of the Gujarat High Court in Criminal Appeals Nos. 957 and 796 of 1963 respectively.

Urmila Kapur and S. P. Nayar, for the appellant. The respondent did not appear.

The Judgment of the Court was delivered by Dua, J. These two criminal appeals (Nos. 60 and 63 of 1965) with certificate raise a common question and are, therefore, being disposed of by a common judgment. The Gujarat High Court also recorded the main judgment only in Criminal Appeal No. 60 of 1965.

The question which arises for determination is whether, several accused persons jointly tried have been acquitted by the trial Court, the state can' prefer one appeal against the acquittal of all of them. The High court held such a joint appeal not to be maintainable under Cr. P.C. and so holding rejected the appeal by the State without going into the merits. The Division Bench of the ,High Court speaking through Raju, J. recorded a very lengthily order though the reasoning in support of the

non-maintainability of the joint appeal is confined to a couple of pages only. The High Court in its order referred to ss 258, 410, 417, 419 and 423 of the Code and came to the conclusion that the scheme of Chapter XXXI of the Code as disclosed by these sections and particularly by S. 419 is against the maintainability of a joint appeal by the State against an order acquitting several accused persons tried jointly. Section 419 was construed by the High Court to contain a bar against a joint appeal. The major portion of the impugned order dealt with the question of binding character of the Full Bench decision of that High Court since reported as *Lalu Jela v. State of Gujarat*(1) on the Division Bench hearing the present appeals. After a lengthy discussion the Division Bench came to the conclusion that the Full Bench decision holding a joint appeal to be maintainable in law was not binding on it.

On the view that we propose to take on the question of maintainability of a joint appeal against a common order acquitting (1) A.I.R. 1962 Guj. 125.

several accused persons tried jointly, we do not consider it necessary to embark on a lengthy discussion on the question of binding character of decisions of Full Benches and of Division Benches on future Benches of co-ordinate jurisdiction of the same High Court. We may only make a passing reference to the decisions of this Court cited at the bar in support of such binding character. In *Mahadeolal Ranodia v. The Administrator General of West Bengal*(1), this Court observed as follows :

"We have noticed with some regret that when the earlier decision of two judges of the same High Court in *Beorajan's* case was cited before the learned judges who heard the present appeal they took on themselves to say that the previous decision was wrong, instead of following the usual procedure in case of difference of opinion with an earlier decision, of referring the question to a larger Bench. Judicial decorum no less than legal propriety forms the basis of judicial procedure. If one thing is more necessary in law than any other thing, it is the quality of certainty. That quality would totally disappear if judges of co-ordinate jurisdiction in a High Court start overruling one another's decision. If one Division Bench of a High Court is unable to distinguish a previous decision of another Division bench and holding the view that the earlier decision is wrong itself gives effect to that view, the result would be utter confusion."

Other decisions cited containing similar observations are :

Jai Kaur and others v. Sher Singh etc. (2) and *Atma Ram v. State of Punjab and others*(3). We are aware of a still more recent decision of this Court in *Jaisri Sahu v. Rai Dewan* (4) in which reference is made to a Privy Council decision in *Budha Singh v. Laltu Singh*(5).

The question of competency of a joint appeal by several persons convicted by one order at a joint trial was referred for authoritative decision to a Full Bench of the Gujarat High Court in *Lalu Jela's* case(6). The argument before the Full Bench was that r. 6 in Chapter XXVI of the Bombay High

Court Appellate Side Rules (which are applicable to the proceedings in Gujarat High Court) was inconsistent with Chapter XXXI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the result that a joint appeal to the High Court by several persons convicted at a joint trial was not maintainable. The Full Bench on an exhaustive discussion held such (1) [1960]3.S.C.R. 78 (2) [1960] 3 S.C.R. 975. (3) [1959] 1 S.C.R. 748. (4) [1962] 2 S.C.R. 558. (5) I.L.R , 37 All, 604 (P.C.). (6) A.I.R. 1962 Guj. 125.

an appeal to be competent and did not consider r. 6 to be inconsistent with Chapter XXXI of the Code. The decision of this Court in Rabari Ghela Jadav. State of Bombay(1) was explained and distinguished. If we agree with the principle accepted in the Full Bench decision then the present appeals would on the reasoning of that decision seem prima facie to possess merit and in the absence of some other cogent reason to the contrary the appeals would have to succeed. Chapter XXVI of the Bombay High Court Appellate Side Rules, 1960 deals with "criminal business" and r. 6 is in the following words "Joint appeal or application by persons affected by the same judgment.

6. All persons aggrieved,by a judgment or an order passed in a criminal case, may join in one appeal or application for revision, and one copy of the judgment or order complained of shall be sufficient."

This rule, of course, does not in terms cover the case of an appeal by the State against several accused persons jointly tried and acquitted by the trial Court by a common order, but if an appeal by persons jointly tried and convicted is competent, then on principle it is difficult to negative the maintainability of one appeal by the State against a common order acquitting several persons tried jointly. This rule deals with a matter of procedure and not of Substantive rights and seems to be based on sound commonsense. Procedure has been described to be a hand-maid and not a mistress of law, intended to subserve and facilitate the cause of justice and not to govern or obstruct it. Like all rules of procedure, this rule demands a construction which would promote this cause. So construed a joint appeal, in compliance of this rule must be sustained. The power to frame this rule is specifically conferred on the High Court by s. 554(2)(c) Cr. P.C. and r. 6 does not seem to us to be inconsistent with any provisions of the said Code. Holding this rule to be valid, in agreement with the decision of the Full Bench, the competency of a joint appeal by several accused persons convicted at one trial must be upheld. On the same reasoning a joint appeal by the State against several accuses. persons acquitted at a joint trial has also to be held not to be contrary to any provision of the Code and therefore not legally prohibited. Section 419 of the Code on which the High Court seems to have relied in support of the non-maintainability of a joint appeal by the State, lays down inter alia that every appeal shall be made in the form of a petition in writing presented by the appellant (1) A.I.R, 1960 S.C. 748.

or his pleader and every such petition shall, unless the court otherwise directs, be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against. This section does not seem to us to prohibit a joint appeal by the State against more than one accused persons. The contrary view taken by the, High Court on the construction of this section is clearly unacceptable. Section 417 which provides for an appeal in a case of acquittal empowers the State Government to direct the public prosecutor in any case to present an appeal from an order of acquittal. This section also does not suggest any bar or prohibition against presentation of a joint appeal against several accused persons acquitted in a case. On the other hand, it provides for an appeal in a case, and not against an accused person, who

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