



PROVISIONS & ISSUES RELATING TO BAIL LAWS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The primary object, to hold and arrest a person accused, is to ensure that his / her appearance is at the time of trial and to ensure that in case he / she is convicted guilty he is available to receive the result. The common question is that if the presence of the accused before the court of law could reasonably be ensured without captivating him, it would be unjust and unfair to deprive the accused of his liberty during the pendency of the criminal proceedings against him. The release on the lease is very important to an accused because the result of pre-trial detention is itself very critical as accused will be subjected to the psychological and physical deprivation of jail life, the accused will lose his / her job, prevents him from to contribute effectively to the preparation of his defense and most importantly the burden of detention often falls on the innocent members of his family. The article briefly tries to discuss the impact of the law in India to its poor subjects, by briefly emphasizing on the history of the lease system to the current prevailing practice in India.

Keywords: accused, lease laws, issues, poor people

INTRODUCTION

According to a network of civil society organization and a report by law, 2010 there are over three lakhs under trial prison sentences in Indian jail amongst some cases in which prisons are behind bars for more than the prescribed maximum sentence in respective laws. The primary object, to arrest and arrest an accused is to ensure that his / her appearance is at the time of his trial and to ensure that in case he / she is convicted guilty he is available to receive the result. The common question is that if the presence of the accused before the court of law could reasonably be ensured without captivating him, it would be unjust and unfair to deprive the accused of his liberty during the pendency of the criminal proceedings against him. The provisions concerning issue of summons, arrest with or without warrant and to release

a bail suspect is all intended to ensure the protection of the defendant's freedom while he was arrested before the trial.

There is no clear bail description defined in the criminal procedure process, but the unavailable and unpaid payments are defined in section 2 (a) of the Criminal Code, 1973, without any conditions or inspections that may define the case in terms of the said subsection. Everything depends on the weather that the case is shown as it is available or is not available in the first system code. But bail is defined by dictionary law¹

The outcome of the imprisonment before the trial is very important as indicated suspected of being physically and physically expelled from prison, will be losing his job, preventing him from doing his own defense and, most importantly, that the imprisonment often falls prey to innocent members of his family².

Court on speaking of Krishna Iyer, J. bail with Article 21 of the Indian constitution. While he said that personal freedom was banned when bail was banned, he was added as a result of bail falling under article 21, the power to ignore should be exercised without a lawsuit with worrying concern at individual and public costs³. In case a person is charged with a serious criminal case and may be sentenced to such a criminal offense or he or she may not be able to stop the test or to consider evidence or interfere with the evidence of prosecution it would be wrong to release the person on bail. But, on the other hand, it would be unjust to disagree with the bail of the respondent when there is no such reason, it is well expressed in the matter.⁴ Statement of is a public requirement to be protected from the dangers of a person who is allegedly committed to a crime, and on the other hand the basic cannon of criminal crime law, viz. to consider the innocence of the suspect until he is present

A BRIEF HISTORY OF BAIL SYSTEM

Everything goes back 399 BC, in the days of the great Socrates and Plato. Plato's attempts to create church liability, to release Socrates's case, during the Great Britain history where the provincial courts are allegedly expected to wait for months to be tested by unselfish and dangerous situations. Because various diseases cause abuse in the country whereby the government is forced to release suspects who have been convicted of having lost their confidence in the absence of availability.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES REGARDING BAIL LAWS

1. In the case of an offense, there is the right of the complainant to be released on bail, given to the magistrate or police officer.

¹ Govind Prasad v. State of West Bengal 975 CRI LJ 1249, 1255 (Cal).

² Mr Ram v. The province of Madhya Pradesh 1978 4 SCC 47.

³ EBadu Singh v. State of Punjab AIR 1978 SC 527.

⁴ Legal Affairs v. Amiya Kumar Roy Choudhury (1974) 78 CWN 320, 325.

2. In the event of an absence of lawsuit, legal recognition is legitimate for the magistrate to grant bail, and no authority has been granted by the police on such cases.
3. The magistrate does not have the power to provide bail in the event of a criminal proceedings made by the respondent to be punished for death or imprisonment. However, women, sick or sick people and a person under the age of 16 are forgiven in this law.
4. The application courts have a great deal of responsibility regarding judicial awareness while bailing.

PROVISION REGARDING BAIL BOND AND SURETIES

Bond value: The criminal procedure stipulates clearly that the amount of securities determined by the court should not be the nature of the guilty case. The decision should be taken legally based on the individual's circumstances of the case and the rest of his or her rest.

Bond value should not be adjusted in accordance with the limited schedule of the types of cases but should be determined in terms of each financial year and its nature of rest.⁵

Condition and Execution of Bond: Time, place and appearance of the complainant must be liable to the obligation, otherwise, the obligation remains invalid. Continuing more than one publication on bail, a different obligation and a pledge must apply to all suspects.

Discharge from Custody: Once the bond is expired, the suspect should be released.

Sureties Release: Any warranty may be subject to securities under a bail deposit of voluntary donation, and if any warranty accredited, fraud or incomplete guarantees or is not enough the court may issue a warrant for arrest in order to be released on bail to court and can put him in prison. A question was made before the court that no matter what other issues or conditions should be deferred or allocated while using the bail to expect under section 438 of the Criminal Code, 1973.⁶ The court was held for the constitutional provision under Section 21, the procedure should be fair, accurate and reasonable. On the basis of this judgment it can be easily asserted that if a bail order improves the complainant's situation will be in line with section 21.

JUDICIAL ACTIVISM

At the summit of our title in reference to court must be made when the release of a person's liability without a certainty or bail of money was brought to the question, due to the insufficient capacity of the subordinate⁷.

⁵ N. Not worth v. The Directorate of Enforcement 1997 Cri LJ 2120 (Mad).

⁶ Gurbaksh Singh Sibbia v. The State of Punjab AIR 1980 SC 1632.

⁷ Husainara Khatoun v. Home Secrets, State of Bihar AIR 1979 SC 1360.

The court clarifies some of the things that should be kept in mind to determine whether the complainant has begun in the community or not because it will help to clarify the weather that the complainant may go out or not. The following features regarding the claimant should be considered:

1. Length of residence in the community.
2. His status of work, history and financial status.
3. The relationship of his family and his relationship.
4. His reputation, character, and caution.
5. His criminal record before entering a record or release before accepting or bail.
6. Ownership of a law-enforcement community that will prove to be faithful.
7. The origin of the charged case and the obvious opportunities for judgment and the clear sentence as these factors relate to the danger of blindness
8. Any other factor that implies that the liability of the defendant in the community or in their own vulnerability will not be possible.

The court feels that there is an urgent need to clarify and provide clear clauses in the criminal justice system, in the proper circumstances of a person imprisoned without a conviction and without a financial obligation. The Court said that delaying the application for a bail application is a must, which should be taken into account while considering the bail release of the complainant. The court said that if the high court is not in a position to hear the respondent's appeal at the right time, we should release the bail on bail until the charges are charged before the defendant.⁸ But the space limit was left behind in an honorable court in the judgment above. However, the time limit was left behind the Patna High Court in Anurag Baitha in the case. According to the High Court of Odisha if a decision can be dismissed by the High Court for a period of three years, from the date of the complaint, the suspect should be released on bail, for a period of time on a temporary basis.⁹ A specified period of time may be extended in accordance with the conduct or function of the convicted person until the date of the application. The court found the need for a change in the bail system in India and, therefore, in the presence of a court it is law enforcement, not the amount of money.¹⁰ At this point it should also be noted that the legislature has responded favorably to the necessary changes in 2005 and 2009. The provision and the additional definition of Section 436, 436A certainly empower the courts to protect the freedom of the accused defendants.

⁸ Anurag Baitha v. The State of Bihar AIR 1978 Pat. 274 (FB).

⁹ Lot v. State 71 CLT 813.

¹⁰ E-Moti Ram v. The state of Madhya Pradesh 1978 4 SCC 47.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, it concludes that the provisions described in the bail system are not undermining renewal and suspension of law, the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 2005, 1973 was added to assist the poor Indian community. Despite the fact that law and legislation have been made to assist court arrivals, acts of persistence and postponement are still difficult to achieve justice among ordinary people. It is amazing to know that in some cases the respondent does not want to leave the prison because during his arrest they are confirmed by two meals on a day that it may be difficult for them to find in a foreign country. According to the author's opinion, the legal service cell has to be conducted at each regional level in India that should be only people from its region. These individuals should be aimed at collecting funds, so that these funds can benefit from ensuring bail bonds of innocent people only but also help poor people to collect the funds needed to obtain the justice system in India.
