
(2007) 02 SC CK 0127

In the Supreme Court Of India

Case No : Criminal Appeal No. 204 of 2007 (Arising out of SLP (Criminal) No. 5851 of 2006)

Kumari Suman Pandey

APPELLANT

Vs

State of Uttar Pradesh and Another

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 14-02-2007

Acts Referred:

Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (CrPC) — Section 164

Citation : (2007) 2 ACR 1383 : (2007) 3 ADJ 34 : (2007) 1 ALD(Cri) 744 : (2007) CriLJ 1789 : (2007) 3 JT 348 : (2008) 1 LW(Cri) 40 : (2007) 3 SCALE 170 : (2007) 2 SCR 577

Hon'ble Judges : S. H. Kapadia, J;Arijit Pasayat, J

Bench : Division Bench

Advocate : B.K. Satija, for the Appellant;

Final Decision : Disposed Of

Judgement

Arijit Pasayat, J.—Leave granted.

2. Challenge in this appeal is to the order passed by a learned Single Judge of the Allahabad High Court, Lucknow Bench granting bail to the respondent No. 2-Jitendra Pratap Singh (hereinafter referred to as the 'Accused').

3. A brief reference to the factual aspect would be necessary. On 14.5.2003 First Information Report (in short the 'FIR') was lodged by the appellant alleging murder of her younger brother-Ravish Kumar Pandey (hereinafter referred to as the 'Deceased'). At the relevant point of time the deceased was pursuing his studies in Era Medical College. In the FIR name of respondent No. 2 was indicated to be the sole accused. One of the eye witnesses was stated to be one Priyanka Tiwari. She appeared before the concerned Magistrate and her statement was recorded in terms of Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (in short the 'Code'). In the statement she specifically stated that murder of the deceased was committed by respondent No. 2 in her presence. Charge sheet was filed on 19.11.2004. Cognizance was taken by the

concerned Magistrate. Thereafter, the investigation was transferred to C.B.C.I.D. The order of the State Government was challenged by the appellant by filing a writ petition No. 5874(M/B) of 2004 before the High Court. By order dated 13.1.2005 the writ petition was allowed and the order transferring investigation to CBCID was quashed by the High Court. Application for bail was filed by respondent No. 2 before the High Court which was numbered as Criminal Misc. Case No. 869 (B) of 2005. The said bail application was rejected by order dated 15.3.2005 with the observation that if any fresh bail application is filed, the same shall be considered after the statements of the appellant and aforesaid Priyanka Tiwari are recorded by the trial court in the trial proceedings. On 20.6.2005 appellant's evidence was recorded and she categorically stated that in her presence murder was committed. On 25.8.2005 Priyanka Tiwari who was claimed to an eye-witness was also examined and her evidence was recorded by the trial court. The cross-examination was concluded on 5.9.2005. In January, 2006 the respondent No. 2 filed the second bail application before the High Court which was numbered as Criminal Misc. Case No. 6282 (B) of 2005. The said bail application was rejected reiterating the earlier view that the application for bail can be considered after the evidence of Priyanka Tiwari as recorded or if she failed to appear for the purpose of recording her evidence. A certificate was issued by the Ministry of Health, Ukraine that the summer vacation of Priyanka Tiwari was between 3.7.2006 and 31.8.2006. This certificate was filed before the trial court. In May, 2006 respondent No. 2 filed the third bail application which was numbered as Criminal Misc. Case No. 2233(B) of 2006. The High Court by its impugned order dated 22.5.2006 has granted the bail.

4. According to the appellant after commencement of summer vacation when Priyanka Tiwari came to India she knew about the court's proceeding and appeared on 28.7.2006. But on the said date the respondent No. 2 was not represented. Therefore, the court issued Non-Bailable Warrant (in short 'NBW') and the matter was adjourned to 10.8.2006.

5. On 10.8.2006 when the matter was taken up, learned Counsel appearing for respondent No. 2 submitted before the Court that respondent No. 2 had been arrested in some other case and his absence may be exempted. The trial Court rejected the application and adjourned the matter to 21.8.2006. On 21.8.2006 the respondent No. 2 again was not present. The court had on the earlier occasion directed the learned Counsel appearing for respondent No. 2 to indicate the details of the case where he was purportedly arrested but those details were not filed and the matter was further adjourned to 21.9.2006. On 21.9.2006 also respondent No. 2 did not appear.

In view of the aforesaid scenario it is stated by learned Counsel for the appellant that the grant of bail was unwarranted and in any event the respondent No. 2 has misused the liberty of bail. Although notices on respondent No. 1-State and respondent No. 2-accused had been served but none has appeared to represent them when the matter was taken up.

6. At this juncture, it would be appropriate to take note of a decision of this Court in *Omar Usman Chamadia Vs. Abdul and Another*, . In para 10, it was observed as follows:

However, before concluding, we must advert to another aspect of this case which has caused some concern to us. In the recent past, we had several occasions to notice that the High Courts by recording the concessions shown by the counsel in the criminal proceedings refrain from assigning any reason even in orders by which it reverses the orders of the lower courts. In our opinion, this is not proper if such orders are appealable, be it on the ground of concession shown by learned Counsel appearing for the parties or on the ground that assigning of elaborate reasons might prejudice the future trial before the lower courts. The High Court should not, unless for very good reasons desist from indicating the grounds on which their orders are based because when the matters are brought up in appeal, the court of appeal has every reason to know the basis on which the impugned order has been made. It may be that while concurring with the lower court's order, it may not be necessary for the said appellate court to assign reasons but that is not so while reversing such orders of the lower courts. It may be convenient for the said court to pass orders without indicating the grounds or basis but it certainly is not convenient for the court of appeal while considering the correctness of such impugned orders. The reasons need not be very detailed or elaborate, lest it may cause prejudice to the case of the parties, but must be sufficiently indicative of the process of reasoning leading to the passing of the impugned order. The need for delivering a reasoned order is a requirement of law which has to be complied with in all appealable orders. This Court in a somewhat similar situation has deprecated the practice of non- speaking orders in the case of *State of Punjab and Others Vs. Jagdev Singh Talwandi*, .

The view was reiterated in *V.D. Chaudhary Vs. State of U.P. and Another*, .

7. Even on a cursory perusal the High Court's order shows complete non-application of mind. Though detailed examination of the evidence and elaborate documentation of the merits of the case is to be avoided by the Court while passing orders on bail applications, yet a court dealing with the bail application should be satisfied as to whether there is a prima facie case, but exhaustive exploration of the merits of the case is not necessary. The court dealing with the application for bail is required to exercise its discretion in a judicious manner and not as a matter of course.

8. There is a need to indicate in the order, reasons for prima facie concluding why bail was being granted particularly where an accused was charged of having committed a serious offence. It is necessary for the courts dealing with application for bail to consider among other circumstances, the following factors also before granting bail, they are:

1. The nature of accusation and the severity of punishment in case of conviction and the nature of supporting evidence;

2. Reasonable apprehension of tampering of the witness or apprehension of threat to the complainant;

3. Prima facie satisfaction of the Court in support of the charge.

9. Any order dehors of such reasons suffers from non-application of mind as was noted by this Court, in Ram Govind Upadhyay Vs. Sudarshan Singh and Others, ; Puran Vs. Rambilas and Another etc. etc., ; Kalyan Chandra Sarkar Vs. Rajesh Ranjan @ Pappu Yadav and Another, . Chaman Lal Vs. State of U.P. and Another, , Anwari Begum Vs. Sher Mohammad and Another, , Gajanand Agarwal Vs. State of Orissa and Others, and Anwari Begum Vs. Sher Mohammad and Another, .

10. The High Court noted that the first application was rejected as the witnesses was apprehending danger to their lives and the trial was going to commence and therefore, it was not proper to release the applicant on bail. Second application was moved when there was no significant progress and Priyanka Tiwari was not examined. The High Court noted that in spite of adjournments Priyanka Tiwari did not appear. According to the High Court the fact that Priyanka Tiwari was not appearing though her dates of appearance have been fixed entitled the appellant to be released on bail. The reasoning of the High Court is totally fallacious. It is evident from the material on record that the trial court was informed of the fact that Priyanka Tiwari was pursuing her studies abroad and would be available to appear as witness during summer vacation. The fact that the trial court adjourned the matter for a few dates notwithstanding this intimation cannot be a factor to release the respondent No. 2 who chose not to appear and made a prayer for exemption on the ground that he was in custody in some other case. The details of these cases were not furnished to the Court though ample opportunity was granted. The appellant is, therefore, justified in her grievances that there has been misuse of the liberty and that the appellant has unnecessarily prolonged the trial. The evidence of Priyanka Tiwari was of vital importance to the case, but she had to go back to pursue her studies. Therefore, her evidence was not recorded. This is a factor which has been lost sight of. High Court instead has unnecessarily emphasized on the number of adjournments which, as noted above, has no relevance. The order of bail passed by the High Court is not sustainable and is accordingly set aside. The appeal is allowed.