

B.A.No: TMP 115 /2020

1

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KERALA AT ERNAKULAM

PRESENT

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE C.S.DIAS

WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF APRIL, 2020/8TH VAISAKHA, 1942

B.A.No: TMP 115 /2020

(Crime No.920/2020 of Chadayamangalam Police Station, Kollam district).

PETITIONER/ACCUSED (CUSTODY)

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Manikandan, Aged 56 years, S/o Sunil Kumar, M.S. Sadanam, Thottinkara, Kunninpuram, Kuriyode, Chadayamangalam, Kollam District.

By **Advocate Alexander George**

RESPONDENTS/COMPLAINANT

1. State of kerala Represented by the
Public Prosecutor, High Court of Kerala, Ernakulam.
2. The Sub Inspector of Police,
Chadayamangalam Police Station, Kollam District.

BY PUBLIC PROSECUTOR SMT.PUSHPALATHA M.K

THIS BAIL APPLICATION HAVING COME UP FOR ADMISSION ON 29.04.2020, THE COURT ON THE SAME DAY PASSED THE FOLLOWING:

O R D E R

This is an application filed under Section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

2. The petitioner is the accused in Crime No.920 of 2020 of the Chadayamangalam Police Station. The petitioner is alleged to have committed the offences punishable under Sections 8(1) and (2) of the Kerala Abkari Act.

3. The prosecution case, in brief, is that: on 12.4.2020, while the Excise party was on patrolling duty, they received information that the petitioner was in possession of arrack. Accordingly they conducted a search and found the petitioner in possession of 3.5 litres of arrack and utensils used for distilling arrack. Thus, the petitioner has committed the above offence.

4. The petitioner was arrested on 12.4.2020. His application for bail was dismissed by the Judicial First Class Magistrate Court -I, Kadakkal, by order dated 13.4.2020.

5. Heard the learned counsel for the petitioner and the learned Public Prosecutor via video-conferencing.

6. The learned counsel for the petitioner argued that the petitioner is absolutely innocent of the accusations levelled against him. The petitioner has no idea why he has been implicated as an accused in the crime. Petitioner is in custody for the last 17 days. Investigation in the case is practically complete. The petitioner's continued detention is unnecessary. Hence the petitioner may be enlarged on bail.

7. The learned Public Prosecutor opposed the bail application. He argued that the investigation is at its nascent stage. Hence the petitioner may not be enlarged on bail.

8. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***Sanjay Chandra v. CBI*** [2012 (1) SCC 40] held as follows:

"27. This Court, time and again, has stated that bail is the rule and committal to jail an exception. It is also observed that refusal of bail is a restriction on the personal liberty of the individual guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution".

9. Recently, the Honourable Supreme Court in ***Nikesh Tarachand Shah v. Union of India*** [2018 (11) SCC 1] after going back to the days of the Magna Carta and after referring to Gurbaksh Singh Sibbia v. State of Punjab [(1980) 2 SCC 565] has reiterated the

same view in ***Sanjay Chandra v. CBI (supra)***. Again, in ***P.Chidamabram v. Directorate of Enforcement*** [(2019) SCC Online SC 1549] the above proposition has been fortified.

10. After the outbreak of the Novel Corona Virus (COVID -19) pandemic in the country, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in In Re: Contagion of COVID-19 Virus In Prisons case (Suo Motu Writ Petition (C) No.1 of 2020) observed that the issue of overcrowding of prisons is a matter of serious concern. The State Governments were directed to take adequate measures to de-congest the prisons. Following the above direction, the Home Department, Government of Kerala has promulgated order dated 25.03.2020, *inter alia*, directing the release of under-trial prisoners alleged to have committed offences punishable with punishment for seven years or less. Later, a Full Bench of this Court by order dated 25.03.2020 in W.P.(C) No.9400 of 2020 (Suo Motu), has issued directions to de-congest the prisons in the State, keeping in mind the proposition that bail is the rule and jail is the exception.

11. Having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case, particularly the fact that the petitioner is in custody since 12.4.2020, which is now 17 days; that investigation in the case is practically

completed; that petitioner's continued detention is unnecessary; the directions laid down by the Honourable Supreme Court in the afore cited decisions and the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and also Full Bench of this Court to de-congest prisons in view of Covid-19 pandemic, I am inclined to allow this bail application.

12. In the result this bail application is allowed, on the following conditions:-

(i) Due to the present National lock-down and the closure of Courts, the Jail Superintendent, where the petitioner is incarcerated, is directed to release the petitioner on him furnishing his permanent address and phone number and the addresses and phone numbers of his proposed sureties/immediate relatives. The petitioner shall also file an undertaking to the Jail Superintendent that he and his sureties will execute the bail bond before the jurisdictional Court within one week of its re-opening. The Jail Superintendent after ensuring the compliance of the above conditions, shall release the petitioner to the Station House Officer of the Police Station where the crime has been registered, who shall after noting down the above

details, release the petitioner. The Investigating Officer shall keep a close vigil on the whereabouts of the petitioner.

(ii) The petitioner shall within one week from the re-opening of the jurisdictional Court, if not already re-opened, execute a bond for a sum of Rs.50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand only) with two solvent sureties for the like sum each to the satisfaction of the jurisdictional Court.

(iii) The petitioner shall appear before the Investigating Officer on all Tuesdays and Saturdays between 10.00 a.m and 11 a.m till final report is filed.

(iv) The petitioner shall not tamper with the evidence or influence the witnesses in the case, in any manner, whatsoever.

(v) The petitioner shall not commit any offence while on bail.

(vi) The petitioner shall not leave the State of Kerala without the permission of the jurisdictional court.

B.A.No: TMP 115 /2020

7

(vii) Needless to mention that, if the petitioner violates any of the above conditions, the Station House Officer shall be at liberty to approach the jurisdictional Court and file appropriate application seeking for cancellation of the bail.

C.S.DIAS, JUDGE

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