

**REPORTABLE**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA  
CRIMINAL APPELLATE JURISDICTION**CRIMINAL MISC. PETITION NO. 7526 OF 2015**

IN

**SPECIAL LEAVLE PETITION (CRL.) NO.1446 OF 2004**

Ram Narain

... Petitioner

*:Versus:*

STATE OF U.P.

... Respondent

**ORDER**

1. This application has been filed to release the applicant from the prison on the ground mentioned in the petition that the petitioner-applicant has already served the sentence for more than 10 years and still is in jail. The petitioner-applicant was sentenced for life imprisonment for commission of offence under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 ("IPC" for short). Subsequent thereto he filed an application for declaration of his juvenility on the date of the incident, before the competent Court of jurisdiction, under the advice of his counsel, being Application No.259 of 2013. The Juvenile Justice Board vide its order dated 16.11.2013, a copy whereof is also annexed hereto, arrived at the conclusion that the age of the applicant on the date of the incident was 15 years 11 months 26 days only and thereby he

was below 18 years at the time of occurring of incident. Accordingly, by the said order the Juvenile Justice Board declared him as a juvenile offender. It further appears that before the Juvenile Justice Board the applicant-petitioner produced a transfer certificate wherein his date of birth was recorded as December 25, 1960.

2. Learned counsel appearing for the petitioner-applicant submitted that in view of the aforesaid fact the petitioner-applicant should be given exemption under the provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. He further drew our attention to the certificate issued by the Senior Jail Superintendent, Central Jail, Agra, certifying the period he is in jail. The learned counsel appearing in this matter further submitted that according to the prosecution the petitioner-applicant was charged under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 for committing the murder of one Nathi Lal on 21<sup>st</sup> December, 1976 at about 6.30 P.M. by causing him gunshot injury. The petitioner-applicant pleaded juvenility before the Trial Court in his statement recorded under Section 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 on 28<sup>th</sup> July, 1978, along with other grounds in his defence, but he could not

produce the transfer certificate during prosecution being helpless and as a result whereof he had to suffer the sentence under Section 302 IPC culminating to life imprisonment. The special leave petition filed by the petitioner-applicant before this Court was dismissed on 20.08.2004 and the review petition was also dismissed by this Court by its order dated 13.10.2004.

3. In these circumstances, the petitioner-applicant had to spend more than 10 years in prison without getting any remedy under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. We have heard the learned counsel for the petitioner-applicant. We have also considered the decisions cited by the learned counsel.

4. In the case of ***Upendra Pradhan v. State of Orissa***, 2015 (5) SCALE 634, wherein the appeal of the accused was allowed granting him the benefit of the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, this Court observed:

“The learned counsel for the appellant raises the plea of juvenility under Section 7(A) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000. The plea can be raised before any Court and at any point of time. We feel that the stand taken by the counsel is correct and we will look into the present lis keeping in mind the juvenility of the accused appellant at the time of commission of the crime. As stated earlier, the age of

the accused appellant was less than 18 years at the time of the incident. It has been brought to our notice that the appellant has undergone about 8 years in jail. The appellant falls within the definition of “juvenile” under Section 2(k) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Act, 2000. He can raise the plea of juvenility at any time and before any court as per the mandate of Section 7(a) and has rightly done so. It has been proved before us, as per the procedure given in the Rule 12 of the Juvenile Justice Model Rules, 2007, and the age of the accused appellant has been determined following the correct procedure and there is no doubt regarding it.

On the question of sentencing, we believe that the accused appellant is to be released. In the present matter, in addition to the fact that he was a juvenile at the time of commission of offence, the accused appellant is entitled to benefit of doubt. Therefore, the conviction order passed by the High Court is not sustainable in law. Assuming without conceding, that even if the conviction is upheld, Upendra Pradhan has undergone almost 8 years of sentence, which is more than the maximum period of three years prescribed under Section 15 of the Juvenile Justice Act of 2000. Thus, giving him the benefit under the Act, we strike down the decision of the High Court. This Court has time and again held in a plethora of judgments on the benefit of the Act of 2000 and on the question of sentencing.”

We have also noticed that in *Ajay Kumar v State of M.P.*,

(2010) 15 SCC 83, this Court observed as follows:

“In the light of the aforesaid provisions, the maximum period for which a juvenile could be kept in a special home is for three years. In the instant case, we are informed that the appellant who is proved to be a juvenile has undergone detention for a period of about approximately 14 years. **In that view**

**of the matter, since the appellant herein was a minor on the date of commission of the offence and has already undergone more than the maximum period of detention as provided for under section 15 of the Juvenile Justice Act, by following the provisions of Rule 98 of Juvenile Justice Rules, 2007 read with Section 15 of the Juvenile Justice Act, we allow the appeal with a direction that the appellant be released forthwith.”**

(Emphasis Supplied)

The same view was followed in *Hakim v. State*, (2014) 13 SCC 427, and *Lakhan Lal v. State of Bihar*, (2011) 2 SCC 251.

5. Hence, we think that the petitioner-applicant should get the benefit under the said Act since he was a juvenile on the date of commission of the offence. In view of the above, this appeal is allowed and the impugned judgment and order passed by the Trial Court as also the High Court are set aside. The petitioner-applicant is directed to be released forthwith.

.....J  
**(Pinaki Chandra Ghose)**

.....J  
**(R.K. Agrawal)**

**New Delhi;  
August 07, 2015.**

ITEM NO.1A  
(For Orders)

COURT NO.12

SECTION II

S U P R E M E C O U R T O F I N D I A  
R E C O R D O F P R O C E E D I N G S

CRLMP. No. 7526/2015 in Petition(s) for Special Leave to Appeal  
(Crl.) No(s). 1446/2004

RAM NARAIN

Petitioner(s)

VERSUS

STATE OF U.P.

Respondent(s)

Date : 07/08/2015 This petition was called on for pronouncement of  
order today.

For Petitioner(s)

Mr. Santosh Kumar Tripathi, Adv. (A.C.)

For Respondent(s)

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Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghose pronounced the  
Reportable Order of the Bench comprising His Lordship and Hon'ble  
Mr. Justice R.K. Agrawal.

The Criminal Miscellaneous Petition is allowed in terms of the  
signed Reportable Order.

However, we must express our gratitude to Mr. Santosh Kumar  
Tripathi, learned Amicus Curiae who was appearing on behalf of the  
sole petitioner and helped us to come to such a conclusion.

(VISHAL ANAND)  
COURT MASTER

(SNEH LATA SHARMA)  
COURT MASTER

(Signed Reportable Order is placed on the file)