

IN THE COURT OF SH. ASHOK KUMAR, ACMM-2 CUM ACJ,
ROUSE AVENUE COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI

CBI VS Nirmal Singh Bhangoo &Ors.
CC No. 43/2019
FIR No. RC/BD1/0004/E/2014
U/s 420 r/w 120B IPC

04.08.2020

Present: None.

I have already heard arguments on the bail application of the applicant/accused N.S. Bhangoo on 28.07.2020 and 30.07.2020 and listed the same for orders/clarification for today.

I have perused the bail application on behalf of the accused/applicant N.S. Bhangoo, and the reply of the IO to the same. I have also duly considered the rival submissions.

Arguments of the defence counsel:

It is submitted by the counsel that the accused is lodged in JC since 08.01.2016 and hence suffered more than 4 ½ years of custody and is aged 64 years. It is further stated that the chargesheet was filed on 07.04.2016 on which cognizance of the offence has been taken by the court. However, the trial will take a long time since even the stage of supply of documents on which charge will be framed is not complete and thereafter 182 witnesses who have been cited by the prosecution will be examined. So, it is anybody's guess that the trial will take a long time. On the other hand the evidence is documentary in nature and there is no flight risk which has been made out by the prosecution on the basis of any credible information. The accused undertakes to abide by

the condition of the bail and to furnish the bail bonds as per the satisfaction of the court. So there is no use of keeping the accused in JC.

It is further submitted that the accused is an old and sick person having undergone kidney transplant and has other allied health problems like high blood pressure, diabetes and the usual post transplant complications being the consequence of the complex nature of the kidney transplant operation. So, it is further a problem for persons like the accused in the present case who is lodged in JC during the spread of the life threatening pandemic of COVID-19.

On merits it is submitted that the prosecution is in the habit since beginning of the case, to state that the case involves cheated amount of over Rs. 45 thousands crores whose victims are 5.46 crores ordinary people who have lost their hard earned money and savings and thus dazzling the eyes of the court without adverting to the specific role of the accused in the present case. The prosecution expects the court to ignore the role of the accused to deny him bail even though it is not as huge as it is made out by harping on the gigantic figures and throwing the same in the eyes of the court. It is submitted that the accused/applicant was a director in PGF Ltd. all the way and resigned from the post of director in PACL after 1998. As per the record, it is PACL which has a lion's shares of over Rs. 40 thousand crores out of the odd amount of more than Rs. 45 thousand crores in cheating the crores of investors and role of PGF of which the accused was a director is limited to Rs. 3185/- crores. It is stated that the accused will only help the investors and cooperate with the committee formed after the order of SEBI declared the functioning of the company in violation of Collective Investment Schemes Rules, if he is enlarged on bail. The prosecution has not given any data as to the number of claimant investors seeking refunds. It is further submitted that the allegations regarding the siphoning of the investors money to Australia is wrong

because the money was routed to Australia after receiving sanctioning from RBI. Further the accused has been fair to the committee established under the auspices of the Retired Hon'ble Supreme Court Judge, Justice Vikramjeet Sen because the claims do not exceed the amount which the accused and his company cannot refund. Further bail should be granted to the accused on the analogy of section 436 A Cr.PC because the accused has already suffered more than half of the sentence which this court is empowered to order which is up to 7 years. It is submitted that though section 436 A Cr.PC is not strictly applicable to the accused because as per this section the accused should have undergone half of term of imprisonment prescribed in the statute and not the quantum of imprisonment which this court is empowered to inflict but the practical effect of the accused having undergone already more than half term of imprisonment vis-a-vis the power of the court to direct the accused to suffer any quantum of sentence should not be overlooked. Further this court is also not also empowered to commit the case to higher court for adequate sentence because section Section 323 Cr.PC is applicable only when the offence is found to be session's triable during the course of trial and section 325 Cr.PC is applicable for remand to the court of CMM only which has the same powers to direct sentence to be undergone as this court. It is lastly submitted that just because further investigation is pending since 07.04.2016, accused should not be denied bail because prosecution is not making serious efforts to conclude the evidence which is apparent from the fact that the CBI has failed to file supplementary chargesheet even after more than four years of filing the main chargesheet. Hence, in view of all these submissions Ld. Defence Counsel vehemently pressed for the bail of the accused.

Arguments on behalf of the prosecution:

The prosecution has strongly contested the bail application of the accused. Regarding the medical ground of seeking

bail, it is submitted that if the accused had been life threatening problems in the jail, the defence would have pressed for the latest medical report of the accused which has not done. The reason is that the condition of accused is stable and the accused has received the best treatment in the hospital of his choice. The fact that he has to visit the hospital for analysis is a normal affairs after a kidney transplant and should not disturb the court.

Regarding the ground of merit and the role of the accused, it is submitted that the accused is the chairman of the PEARL Group of companies of which the PGF Ltd. and PACL are the main companies. It cannot be stated that the accused has nothing to do with PACL and that his role is limited to the activities of the PGF Ltd. only. The detailed investigation of the CBI has corroborated the worst fears of the Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding the cool and calculated manner in which crores of investors have been cheated of thousands of the crores hard earned savings and it was on the orders of the Supreme Court that preliminary inquiry was registered which culminated into FIR and the chargesheet against the accused/applicant who as per CBI is one of the chief architects of the details and deep rooted conspiracy to cheat people. The accused who is the main brain behind the conspiracy evolved an intricate network of hundreds of associate/sister companies having the same people who were revolving in different capacities as directors and employees of the company having interchangeable positions. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has itself observed that there are several deficiencies in the execution of documents in favour of thousands of customers by PGF Ltd. pertaining to the allotment and development of land and that despite the direction of the Supreme Court, the company did not furnish the quantum of amount which was collected from the investors. It has been observed that PGF Ltd. was playing hide and seek not only in respect of investors but also has taken the

court for a ride. It has been observed by Hon'ble Supreme Court thousands of crores appeared to have been mobilized in the sale and development of land which was either non-existent /government land/ barren land and the said observation has been confirmed in the investigation. The activities of PGF Ltd. and PACL involve the following illegal acts.

- (i) Creation of paper/shell companies.
- (ii) Benami purchase of large tracts of land in the name of these paper/shell companies by diverting the funds collected from its investors.
- (iii) Diversion of funds collected from its investors by rotating/routing the funds through these paper companies and siphoning off the funds, thereby creating assets in their names/their family members names/benami names.
- (iv) Extending loans, investing in equity of these shell companies by diverting the funds of its investors without their knowledge. The funds collected from public were to be utilized only toward cost of the land and its development (which were purportedly allotted to its customer) and not for any other use.
- (v) Violation of land Ceiling/Consolidation Acts, Benami Transactions Acts, Transfer of Property Act etc. in various States.
- (vi) Running of illegal scheme of Cash Down Payment Plan and Installment Payment Plan i.e. Land linked schemes for collecting the funds from public and cheating them.
- (vii) Opening/closing of bank accounts for its various Customer Service Centers (CSCs) for collection/disbursement of funds from its investors.

- (viii) Running an illegal money circulation/ponzi scheme by using its commission agents/field associates which were organized in hierarchical structure and paying huge commissions to them from the funds collected from public. They used to incentivize the commission agents and were issuing circulars in his regard which constitute a criminal offence under PCMCSB Act.

The money collected in the name of sale and development of such non existence/government land/barren land/land not owned by company was executed through creation of thousand of forged documents. It is interesting to note that there are many associate companies/sister companies of PGF Ltd. and PACL whose employees/directors have held positions in the same network of companies to rotate thousands of crores of money without any actual sale of land and without paying any stamp duty and have diverted funds through M/s Pearl Infrastructures Projects Ltd.(hereinafter referred to as PIPL). PIPL has further transferred money to companies based in Australia including M/s Pearls Australasia Pvt. Ltd. and M/s Pearls Australasia Mirage Pvt. Ltd. These funds have been transferred through the front companies of PGF Ltd. and PACL namely companies like Silverline Associates Pvt. Ltd. Maurya Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. Panghat Properties Pvt. Ltd. Lakhpati Properties Pvt. Ltd. Shine Star Pvt. Ltd. As per investigation PIPL is an almost fully owned company of PACL and PCG Ltd. directly or indirectly which has been responsible for diversion of hard earned money of gullible investors for the sake of private gain of the accused to acquire real estate in Australia. Directors of these 5 companies of PGF Ltd. and PACL have been the employees or close relatives of the main accused persons including the applicant

who held the chief position in PGF Ltd. Infact M/s PGF Ltd. and PACL were working in one single entity chiefly controlled by the accused/applicant among other directors. The link of the applicant/accused to M/s PGF Ltd. and PACL and the inter-linkage of these companies with each other is further reinforced by the fact that after order of the SEBI to refund the investors, an MOU dated 19.02.2015 was entered between Pearl Group with the accused/applicant, M/s PACL Ltd. and the sister companies have appeared as party of the one part and Mr. B.S. Bhullar as the party of the other part for the purpose of diluting the control, share holding and settling the problems of PACL. **Hence, the accused/applicant was not only deeply involved in luring crores of investors of their hard earned money by investing in the allotment, sale and development of land by the creation of fake documents and using them for the purpose of showing fake transactions, in respect of the land not owned by the company which was done by him in the capacity of agent/director of the company but also was instrumental in transfer of the money from PACL/PGF/Sisters companies to PIPL and thereafter the Australia based companies wherein the accused/applicant was a director/beneficiary.**

In my view the aforesaid facts and circumstances make out a prima facie case for offence u/s 467, 471 and 409 IPC which attract the maximum punishment prescribed for life besides other offences like 420, 474 IPC and Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act-1978. It is settled law that the grant of the bail at the stage of deciding bail application, though the court is not to appreciate the evidence as if it is deciding the case but the court can certainly look into the reasonable grounds/material offered by the prosecution/prima faice case, the seriousness of the offence, severity of punishment in case of conviction besides of course the possibility of

tampering with evidence and flight from justice. In the present case the CBI has collected plethora of evidence uncovering the intricate network of the shell companies for the purpose of rotation and siphoning of money from the country to abroad. The money is alleged to have been obtained by dealing in fake transaction of land on the basis of fake documents created under a nefarious scheme hatched by the cool and calculated thought process applied over a period to cheat crores of gullible investors. Such facts if proved during the course of trial would no doubt attract the severest of punishment. As far as the arguments of the defence regarding the power of the court to commit the case by quoting the relevant provisions of law is concerned, this court does not agree that it cannot punish the accused in any case for more than 7 years because as per the second clause of **section 31 Cr.PC** the court can sentence the accused in case of consecutive punishment handed over for conviction on more than one offence not exceeding the twice of punishment which is competent for the court to award not exceeding 14 years. Thus this court in case of conviction for more than one offence and having power to award punishment of 7 years for one single offence can award a maximum of 14 years. The facts of the present case are egregious in nature having gargantuan proportions in terms of the number of victims and amount involved. One single FIR has been lodged for thousands of transactions leading to multiple offences out of which section 467, 471 and 409 IPC attract maximum punishment up to life. The accused/applicant is named as one of the chief conspirators behind the conspired offences. As far as the routing of the money through the RBI sanction is concerned, no doubt the prosecution has not debated that the RBI norms are flouted but there is no gainsaying the fact that the said money belonged to crores of gullible investors and the accused/applicant had no business to transfer the

money abroad which should have been used for the benefit of the investors. Regarding the observations that at the time of deciding bail application, the probable duration of trial, non-existent chances of flight risk and to tamper with evidence, this court has to balance the individual liberty with the societal interest and that the court can adopt a different approach even in deciding bail where multiple investors have been duped of their hard earned money. Further, the court can give preponderance to such factors as prima facie case against the accused, mentality of accused to get rich overnight at the expense of multitude thinking that he would come out after spending some time in custody, severity of punishment and can give due emphasis on the sentiments of the collective conscience, I take support from the observations made in the case titled as **Sunil Dahiya Vs. State (Govt. of NCT of Delhi) (2016) 4 DLT(Cri) 593** decided by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipin Sanghi. In the said case the accused has suffered a substantial period in JC and bail application was decided after chargesheet has been filed. It was observed as follows:

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44. “The Supreme Court in *Dipak Shubhash Chandra Mehta v. Central Bureau of Investigation*, (2012) 4 SCC 134, laid down the factors that a court granting bail should consider. The court observed as follows:

“18. *The Court granting bail should exercise its discretion in a judicious manner and not as a matter of course. Though at the stage of granting bail, a detailed examination of evidence and elaborate documentation of the merits of the case need not be undertaken, there is a need to indicate in such orders reasons for prima facie concluding why bail was being granted, particularly, where the accused is charged of having committed a serious offence. The Court granting bail has to consider, among other circumstances, the factors such as a) the nature of accusation and severity of punishment in case of conviction and the nature of supporting evidence; b)*

reasonable apprehension of tampering with the witness or apprehension of threat to the complainant and; c) prima facie satisfaction of the court in support of the charge. In addition to the same, the Court while considering a petition for grant of bail in a non bailable offence apart from the seriousness of the offence, likelihood of the accused fleeing from justice and tampering with the prosecution witnesses, have to be noted.”

(Emphasis Supplied)

45. Further, the Supreme Court in *Central Bureau of Investigation v. V. Vijay Sai Reddy*, (2013) 7 SCC 452, has observed at para-34:

“34. While granting bail, the court has to keep in mind the nature of accusations, the nature of evidence in support thereof, the severity of the punishment which conviction will entail, the character of the accused, circumstances which are peculiar to the accused, reasonable possibility of securing the presence of the accused at the trial, reasonable apprehension of the witnesses being tampered with, the larger interests of the public/State and other similar considerations. It has also to be kept in mind that for the purpose of granting bail, the Legislature has used the words “reasonable grounds for believing” instead of “the evidence” which means the Court dealing with the grant of bail can only satisfy itself as to whether there is a genuine case against the accused and that the prosecution will be able to produce prima facie evidence in support of the charge. It is not expected, at this stage, to have the evidence establishing the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubt”.

46. The nature of accusations in the present case is very serious and grave. The status report filed by the State on 13.07.2016 discloses that a total of 870 complaints in the subject three FIRS have been filed, and total cheated amount has been calculated to the tune of 380 Cr. which is likely to increase.

47. Evidently, the present case appears to be a multi-victim scam. The applicant accused, as it prima facie appears, has duped more than 1500 investors to invest in

his alleged project at Manesar and Gurgaon. This has been solely achieved by painting a rosy picture before the investors of them getting lucrative returns on the investments made. The applicant while presenting various schemes, have depicted association with, and sponsorship from nationalized banks, the veracity of which remains questionable. It further raises suspicion on the conduct of the accused/applicant, as to why they reduced the sale price consideration in the sale agreements executed between the accused company and the investors. The accused deducted TDS on the assured returns promised, but apparently the same has not been deposited with the Income Tax Department, thus, prima facie, raising a possibility of misappropriation. The assured returns have also been stopped after few years. Post dated cheques issued in that regard have been dishonoured. The construction of the units, which was assured within a time span of 5 years from the date of agreement has, even after a period of more than eight years, not been completed. There are allegations that the applicant/accused has also deducted service tax from the investors, including during a period when it wasn't required to be deducted under law. The same does not appear to have been deposited with the authorities and may have been misappropriated. Vast amounts collected by the applicant/accused from the investors appear to have been splurged for personal comforts and pleasures, apparently without any concern for the fact that the people had invested their lifelong savings in the hope of getting their promised properties and returns. Projections were made to the public to invest in the projects without even having the requisite permissions/clearances. Only partial construction - which too is incomplete, has been done by the accused. Prima facie, there appears to be force in the case of the prosecution that the accused, right from the beginning, had the intention to cheat and defraud the investors and to misappropriate their investments. Moreover, the applicant is accused of cheating in not just the subject FIRs but around 13 other FIRs have been registered against him arising from similar transactions. In light of the above, there can be no doubt that the nature of accusations is serious and weighty in nature.

48. It is to be noted that the applicant is charge-

sheeted *inter alia* under Section 409 and Section 467 which provide for maximum punishment to life. If the applicant is convicted under this provision, keeping in mind the economic offence he has committed and the quantum of losses he has caused, he could be punished for life. Therefore, in such a case, the severest punishment cannot be ruled out.

49. As regards considering evidence at the stage of bail, the Court is conscious of the law that a detailed examination of evidence and elaborate discussion of merits cannot be undertaken, but the Court while exercising its discretion is duty bound to indicate the reasons to conclude why bail is being granted, or refused on prima facie look at the possible evidence and circumstances. The charge-sheet, statements of investors duped, documents seized by the Police, photographs of the projects sites, winding up petitions, prima facie, establish the fraudulent character and dishonest intentions of the accused/applicant.....

50. The applicant accused appears to be a person with deep pockets. If he could manipulate and dupe more than 1000 investors to invest in his projects, he may as well be able to influence these investors, other witnesses and the evidence to save his own skin. The Applicant herein has been accused of economic offences involving cheating and misappropriation of huge amounts of public funds, and such offences.

53. As regards the reliance on the case of *Sanjay Chandra* (supra) I concur with the view as held in ***Sunil Grover*** (supra). The court observed:

“12. So far as the judgments of the Apex Court in Sanjay Chandra's case and Suresh Kalmadi's case (supra) are concerned, no doubt, these reinforce and revisit the basic principles of law with regard to the grant of bail. The ‘bail is the rule’ and the ‘jail is an exception’ and further that while granting the bail to the accused person, not only the gravity of the offences is to be seen, but also the fact as to whether accused would be available to face the trial or flee away from the processes of law. He should not have propensity to win over the witnesses or tamper

with the evidence. I am also cognizant of the fact that in both these cases cited by the learned counsel for the petitioner, the quantum of money allegedly involved was much higher than the amount of money involved in the instant case, but there is a fundamental difference between these two sets of cases which have been cited by the learned counsel for the petitioner and the present case. In the cases, which have been cited by the learned counsel for the petitioner, no member of the general public was affected directly, rather it was the public exchequer which was put to loss by not holding auction of government resources or by over invoicing lenders. This is totally different from the facts of the present case where the petitioner floats advertisements and invites the offers from the members of the public to invest money in their schemes by promising them lucrative returns at regular intervals. He is able to gain their confidence and cheat them of their hard-earned money which ranges from Rs. 1,00,000/- to Rs. 10,00,000/-. This kind of activity ultimately shows a great deal of deliberation, preparation and operation which can be done only by an intelligent person and this whole exercise has been rightly observed by the learned Sessions Judge to be actuated by a mentality "to get richer overnight" at the instance of the general public or investors. I would say that this is a mentality of a class of persons who have the capacity and the temerity to lead a lavish life and create assets at the miseries of the general public by making them invest their hard earned money with them. It will send a wrong signal in case the bail is granted to such persons. This tendency is to be curbed by denying the benefit of bail to such persons. In addition to this, in the instant case, the repeated attempts on the part of the petitioner to get himself bailed out had not yielded any result, as a consequence of which the petitioner has filed the present bail application in the High Court. The petitioner has even gone to the extent of misleading the Court by showing that he has all the intentions of selling his property erected from this ill-gotten money, so collected, and that he would deposit the sale proceeds received through demand draft, with the Registrar-General of this Court. It was required that he would get an advertisement published in the newspaper and take appropriate steps in this direction. Therefore, the Court

*had shown the indulgence by granting him interim bail only for the purpose of showing his bonafides in repaying the amount to the investors, as, all along, his claim was that it was not his intention to cheat such a large number of people and that it was a civil transaction. But, unfortunately, despite expiry of a considerable time, the petitioner does not seem to have shown any willingness to do so. His actions have not been matching with the submissions which have been made in Court. Therefore, this was only a ploy to come out on bail. I feel that **merely because he has been in custody for 20 months or merely because the bail was granted in Sanjay Chandra (supra) and Suresh Kalmadi's case (supra), it does not ipso facto result in the grant of a bail to a person who is also facing the allegations of cheating. The grant of bail in a nonbailable offence remains essentially a matter of discretion which is to be exercised by the Court, keeping the judicial principles in mind, namely, gravity of the offence and the implications thereof.***

13. *In my view, the gravity and the implication of the offence, in the instant case, has a far-reaching effect on a definite number of members of the public, who are around 1500 in number, as on date and more are adding by the day.”*

(emphasis supplied)


54. The Supreme Court, in *NeeruYadavv. State of U.P*, (2014) 16 SCC 508 - which was also a case of regular bail under Section 439, observed asfollows:

“16. xxx We are not oblivious of the fact that the liberty is a priceless treasure for a human being. It is founded on the bed rock of constitutional right and accentuated further on human rights principle. It is basically a natural right. In fact, some regard it as the grammar of life. No one would like to lose his liberty or barter it for all the wealth of the world. People from centuries have fought for liberty, for absence of liberty causes sense of emptiness. The sanctity of liberty is the fulcrum of any civilized society. It is a cardinal value on which the civilisation rests. It cannot be allowed to be paralysed and immobilized. Deprivation of liberty of a person has enormous impact on his mind as well as body. A democratic body polity which is wedded to rule of law,

*anxiously guards liberty. But, a pregnant and significant one, **the liberty of an individual is not absolute. The society by its collective wisdom through process of law can withdraw the liberty that it has sanctioned to an individual when an individual becomes a danger to the collective and to the societal order. Accent on individual liberty cannot be pyramided to that extent which would bring chaos and anarchy to a society. A society expects responsibility and accountability from the member, and it desires that the citizens should obey the law, respecting it as a cherished social norm. No individual can make an attempt to create a concavity in the stem of social stream. It is impermissible. Therefore, when an individual behaves in a disharmonious manner ushering in disorderly things which the society disapproves, the legal consequences are bound to follow. At that stage, the Court has a duty. It cannot abandon its sacrosanct obligation and pass an order at its own whim or caprice. It has to be guided by the established parameters of law***".

(emphasis supplied)"

Considering the aforesaid in my view the accused/applicant is not entitled to the relief of bail at this stage. **Copy of this order be provided to the counsel for applicant/accused and Ld. PP for CBI as per the guideline framed by Ld. District Judge through electronic mode/email/WhatsApp if so requested and be also uploaded on the official Website of Delhi District Court. Ahlmad/Asstt.Ahlmad is also directed to take a print out of the ordersheet and tag the same in the judicial file.**



(ASHOK KUMAR)
ACMM-2 CUM ACJ, ROUSE
AVENUE COURT, NEW DELHI-
04.08.2020

IN THE COURT OF SH. ASHOK KUMAR, ACMM-2 CUM ACJ,
ROUSE AVENUE COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI

CBI VS N. S. Bhangoo & Ors.
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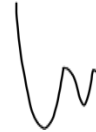
04.08.2020

Bail application: Gurmeet Singh

Present: None.

This order is dictated from home in view of the directions of Hon'ble High Court and Ld District Judge to do the judicial work from home. Today the matter is listed for hearing on the bail application in the above mentioned case. However, the matter is not taken up today on video conferencing and the Reader has apprised the date **13.08.2020** after consultation with advocate which will be suitable to him for hearing at **12.30 pm**. Hence, accordingly, the application be listed for said date and time.

Copy of this order be provided to the counsel for applicant/accused and Ld. PP for CBI as per the guideline framed by Ld. District Judge through electronic mode/email/WhatsApp if so requested and be also uploaded on the official Website of Delhi District Court. Ahlmad/Asstt. Ahlmad is also directed to take a print out of the ordersheet and tag the same in the judicial file.



(ASHOK KUMAR)
ACMM-2 CUM ACJ, ROUSE
AVENUE COURT, NEW DELHI-
04.08.2020

IN THE COURT OF SH. ASHOK KUMAR, ACMM-2 CUM ACJ,
ROUSE AVENUE COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI

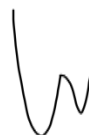
CBI VS Iftiqar Ahmed
CC No. CBI-54/2019

04.08.2020

Present: Ld. PP for CBI.
None for accused.

Despite the directions of Ld. DJ issued vide circular No. E-8051-8130/Comp/RADC/ND/2020 dated 03.08.2020 whereby common URL was generated for the smooth functioning of the court on video conferencing on CISCO-WEBEX platform whereafter the host will not require to issue fresh link for joining of video conferencing and only one permanent link will be sufficient, none on behalf of the accused has joined the proceeding. The directions in the circular were circulated to all the Bar Associations and Bar Council of Delhi. Hence the matter cannot be taken up without the appearance of the counsel or the accused and hence be listed for **04.09.2020**.

Copy of this order be provided to the counsel for applicant/accused and Ld. PP for CBI as per the guideline framed by Ld. District Judge through electronic mode/email/WhatsApp if so requested and be also uploaded on the official Website of Delhi District Court. Ahlmad/Asstt. Ahlmad is also directed to take a print out of the ordersheet and tag the same in the judicial file.



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ACMM-2 CUM ACJ,
ROUSE AVENUE COURT,
NEW DELHI-04.08.2020

IN THE COURT OF SH. ASHOK KUMAR, ACMM-2 CUM ACJ,
ROUSE AVENUE COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI

CBI VS Brijesh Kumar Tiwari
CC No. CBI-288/2019

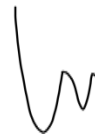
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None for accused.

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Further, in view of the guideline issued by Ld. District Judge vide circular No. Power/Gaz/RADC/2020/E-7784-7871 dated 30.07.2020, evidence proceedings are not required to be conducted at this stage, hence list the matter for **04.09.2020**.

Copy of this order be provided to the counsel for applicant/accused and Ld. PP for CBI as per the guideline framed by Ld. District Judge through electronic mode/email/WhatsApp if so requested and be also uploaded on the official Website of Delhi District Court. Ahlmad/Asstt. Ahlmad is also directed to take a print out of the ordersheet and tag the same in the judicial file.



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NEW DELHI-04.08.2020

IN THE COURT OF SH. ASHOK KUMAR, ACMM-2 CUM ACJ,
ROUSE AVENUE COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI

CBI VS Krishan Gopal Natesan.
CC No. CBI-300/2019

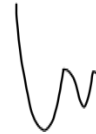
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(ASHOK KUMAR)
ACMM-2 CUM ACJ,
ROUSE AVENUE COURT,
NEW DELHI-04.08.2020

IN THE COURT OF SH. ASHOK KUMAR, ACMM-2 CUM ACJ,
ROUSE AVENUE COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI

CBI VS Mahesh Sharma Ors.
CC No. CBI-353/2019

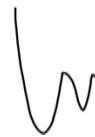
04.08.2020

Present: Ld. PP for CBI.
None for accused.

Despite the directions of Ld. DJ issued vide circular No. E-8051-8130/Comp/RADC/ND/2020 dated 03.08.2020 whereby common URL was generated for the smooth functioning of the court on video conferencing on CISCO-WEBEX platform whereafter the host will not require to issue fresh link for joining of video conferencing and only one permanent link will be sufficient, none on behalf of the accused has joined the proceeding. The directions in the circular were circulated to all the Bar Associations and Bar Council of Delhi. Hence the matter cannot be taken up without the appearance of the counsel or the accused

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(ASHOK KUMAR)
ACMM-2 CUM ACJ,
ROUSE AVENUE COURT,
NEW DELHI-04.08.2020

IN THE COURT OF SH. ASHOK KUMAR, ACMM-2 CUM ACJ,
ROUSE AVENUE COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI

CBI VS Kamran Ahmad
CC No. CBI-503/2019


04.08.2020

Present: Ld. PP for CBI.
None for accused.

Despite the directions of Ld. DJ issued vide circular No. E-8051-8130/Comp/RADC/ND/2020 dated 03.08.2020 whereby common URL was generated for the smooth functioning of the court on video conferencing on CISCO-WEBEX platform whereafter the host will not require to issue fresh link for joining of video conferencing and only one permanent link will be sufficient, none on behalf of the accused has joined the proceeding. The directions in the circular were circulated to all the Bar Associations and Bar Council of Delhi. Hence the matter cannot be taken up without the appearance of the counsel or the accused

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(ASHOK KUMAR)
ACMM-2 CUM ACJ,
ROUSE AVENUE COURT,
NEW DELHI-04.08.2020

IN THE COURT OF SH. ASHOK KUMAR, ACMM-2 CUM ACJ,
ROUSE AVENUE COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI

CBI VS Jasvinder Singh Bolina.
CC No. CBI-402/2019

04.08.2020

Present: Ld. PP for CBI.
None for accused.

Despite the directions of Ld. DJ issued vide circular No. E-8051-8130/Comp/RADC/ND/2020 dated 03.08.2020 whereby common URL was generated for the smooth functioning of the court on video conferencing on CISCO-WEBEX platform whereafter the host will not require to issue fresh link for joining of video conferencing and only one permanent link will be sufficient, none on behalf of the accused has joined the proceeding. The directions in the circular were circulated to all the Bar Associations and Bar Council of Delhi. Hence the matter cannot be taken up without the appearance of the counsel or the accused and hence be listed for **04.09.2020**.

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ACMM-2 CUM ACJ,
ROUSE AVENUE COURT,
NEW DELHI-04.08.2020

IN THE COURT OF SH. ASHOK KUMAR, ACMM-2 CUM ACJ,
ROUSE AVENUE COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI

CBI VS Jai Manchanda.
CC No. CBI-505/2019

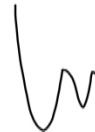
04.08.2020

Present: Ld. PP for CBI.
None for accused.

Despite the directions of Ld. DJ issued vide circular No. E-8051-8130/Comp/RADC/ND/2020 dated 03.08.2020 whereby common URL was generated for the smooth functioning of the court on video conferencing on CISCO-WEBEX platform whereafter the host will not require to issue fresh link for joining of video conferencing and only one permanent link will be sufficient, none on behalf of the accused has joined the proceeding. The directions in the circular were circulated to all the Bar Associations and Bar Council of Delhi. Hence the matter cannot be taken up without the appearance of the counsel or the accused

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(ASHOK KUMAR)
ACMM-2 CUM ACJ,
ROUSE AVENUE COURT,
NEW DELHI-04.08.2020

IN THE COURT OF SH. ASHOK KUMAR, ACMM-2 CUM ACJ,
ROUSE AVENUE COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI

CBI VS Rameshwar Tiwari
CC No. CBI-506/2019

04.08.2020

Present: Ld. PP for CBI.
None for accused.

Despite the directions of Ld. DJ issued vide circular No. E-8051-8130/Comp/RADC/ND/2020 dated 03.08.2020 whereby common URL was generated for the smooth functioning of the court on video conferencing on CISCO-WEBEX platform whereafter the host will not require to issue fresh link for joining of video conferencing and only one permanent link will be sufficient, none on behalf of the accused has joined the proceeding. The directions in the circular were circulated to all the Bar Associations and Bar Council of Delhi. Hence the matter cannot be taken up without the appearance of the counsel or the accused and hence be listed for **04.09.2020**.

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ROUSE AVENUE COURT,
NEW DELHI-04.08.2020

IN THE COURT OF SH. ASHOK KUMAR, ACMM-2 CUM ACJ,
ROUSE AVENUE COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI

CBI VS Vikram Prasad Gupta.
CC No. CBI-518/2019

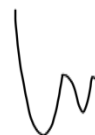
04.08.2020

Present: Ld. PP for CBI.
None for accused.

Despite the directions of Ld. DJ issued vide circular No. E-8051-8130/Comp/RADC/ND/2020 dated 03.08.2020 whereby common URL was generated for the smooth functioning of the court on video conferencing on CISCO-WEBEX platform whereafter the host will not require to issue fresh link for joining of video conferencing and only one permanent link will be sufficient, none on behalf of the accused has joined the proceeding. The directions in the circular were circulated to all the Bar Associations and Bar Council of Delhi. Hence the matter cannot be taken up without the appearance of the counsel or the accused

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NEW DELHI-04.08.2020

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ROUSE AVENUE COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI

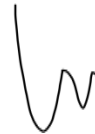
CBI VS Closure Report(Fake Recruitment-Case)
CC No. CBI-92/2019

04.08.2020

Present: Ld. PP for CBI.
None for accused.

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ROUSE AVENUE COURT,
NEW DELHI-04.08.2020

IN THE COURT OF SH. ASHOK KUMAR, ACMM-2 CUM ACJ,
ROUSE AVENUE COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI

CBI VS Sumer Chand Gupta.
CC No. CBI-377/2019

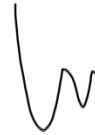
04.08.2020

Present: Ld. PP for CBI.
None for accused.

Despite the directions of Ld. DJ issued vide circular No. E-8051-8130/Comp/RADC/ND/2020 dated 03.08.2020 whereby common URL was generated for the smooth functioning of the court on video conferencing on CISCO-WEBEX platform whereafter the host will not require to issue fresh link for joining of video conferencing and only one permanent link will be sufficient, none on behalf of the accused has joined the proceeding. The directions in the circular were circulated to all the Bar Associations and Bar Council of Delhi. Hence the matter cannot be taken up without the appearance of the counsel or the accused

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