

CNR No. DLCT01-002958-2021

SC No. 93/2021

FIR No. 168/2020

PS Gulabi Bagh

U/s 307/186/353/332/225/147/148/149/427 IPC & 25/27 Arms Act.

State Vs. Rajeev @ Raj Kumar & Anr.

01/10/2021

File taken up today on 5th bail application u/s. 439 Cr.P.C. of accused Adhir for grant of regular bail.

(Proceeding of the matter has been conducted physically in terms of circular No. 1366/2974-671/DJ/(HQ)/Covid Lockdown/Physical Courts Roster/2021 dated 29/09/2021 of Ld. District & Sessions Judge (HQ), Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi)

(Physical Hearing)

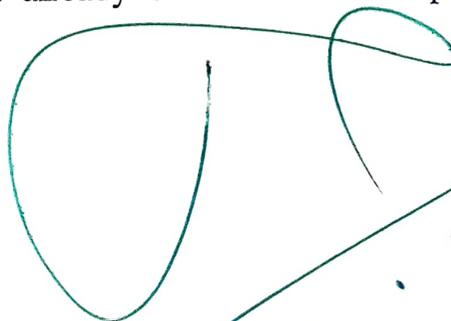
Present: Sh. Gyan Prakash Ray, Ld. Addl. P.P. for the State.

None appeared on behalf of the accused Adhir.

By way of present order, this Court shall disposed of 5th regular bail application u/s. 439 Cr.P.C. of the accused Adhir.

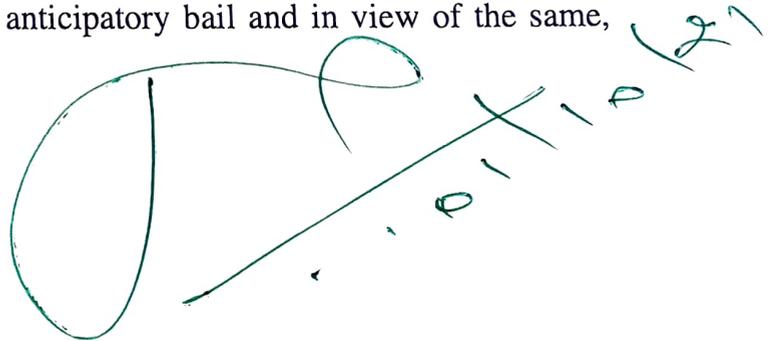
Arguments have already been heard on the aforesaid bail application of accused Adhir. Perused the material available on record.

During the course of arguments on the aforesaid bail application, it was submitted by counsel for the accused Adhir that the present bail application is the second regular bail application of the accused after filing of the charge-sheet. It was further submitted that there is no bail application of the accused Adhir is pending/decided by the Hon'ble Superior Courts. It was further submitted that the accused has been falsely implicated in the present case and there is no incriminating evidence against the accused and investigation in the present case has already been completed and the accused is no more required for the purpose of further investigation as charge-sheet has already been filed in the present case. It was


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further submitted that the accused was standing near the place of incident and he has not played any role in the said incident and he has been made scape-goat in the present case. It was further submitted that the only allegation against the accused is that he has thrown the mirchi powder at the spot and on the basis of said allegation, no offence u/s 307 IPC is made out against the accused. It was further submitted that there is no explanation by the investigating agency as to why the accused has allegedly thrown the mirchi powder at the spot upon the police when the police officials came to arrest the accused Rajeev @ Raj Kumar only. It was further submitted that prosecution witnesses are police officials only and there is no apprehension of tampering of witnesses/evidence. It was further submitted that anticipatory bail has already been granted to co-accused Phoolwati @ Guddi by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide order dated 29/01/2021. It was further submitted that anticipatory bail has already been granted to co-accused Baby, Laxmi and Sanjeev by Ld. Sessions Courts vide order dated 03/03/2021 and bail be granted to the accused Adhir on the ground of parity. It was further submitted that accused is in J/C since 17/10/2020. It was further submitted that bail be granted to accused and accused shall be abide by all terms and conditions imposed by the court.

During the course of arguments, it was submitted by Addl. P.P. for the State that the allegations against the accused are serious in nature and accused can abscond, if the bail is granted to the accused. It was further submitted that after filing of the charge-sheet, the bail applications of the accused were dismissed by the Ld. Sessions Court vide orders dated 08/01/2021 and 03/08/2021 and in the present bail application, no fresh ground has been mentioned by the accused. It was further submitted that the role of the present accused cannot said to be exactly similar with the other co-accused who were granted anticipatory bail and in view of the same,



the accused is not entitled for bail on the ground of parity. It was further submitted that FSL result is pending. It was further submitted that in the present case, charge is yet to be framed and complainant/material witnesses is/are yet to be examined and if the bail is granted to the accused, he may tamper with evidence. It was further submitted that accused is a habitual offender and he is involved in number of criminal cases of different nature. It was further submitted that there is sufficient incriminating material against the accused and bail application of the accused Adhir be dismissed.

It was held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in case titled as "**Virupakshappa Gouda and Anr. Vs. State of Karnataka and Anr.**" {(2017) 5 SCC 406} that :

*"15. The court has to keep in mind what has been stated in **Chaman Lal v. State of U.P.** The requisite factors are: (i) the nature of accusation and the severity of punishment in case of conviction and the nature of supporting evidence; (ii) reasonable apprehension of tampering with the witness or apprehension of threat to the complainant; and (iii) prima facie satisfaction of the court in support of the charge. In **Prasanta Kumar Sarkar v. Ashis Chatterjee**, it has been opined that while exercising the power for grant of bail, the court has to keep in mind certain circumstances and factors. We may usefully reproduce the said passage:*

"9....among other circumstances, the factors which are to be borne in mind while considering an application for bail are:

- (i) whether there is any prima facie or reasonable ground to be believe that the accused had committed the offence.*
- (ii) nature and gravity of the accusation;*
- (iii) severity of the punishment in the event of conviction;*
- (iv) danger of the accused absconding or fleeing, if released on bail;*

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- (v) character, behaviour, means, position and standing of the accused;
- (vi) likelihood of the offence being repeated;
- (vii) reasonable apprehension of the witnesses being influenced;
- and
- (viii) danger, of course, of justice being thwarted by grant of bail."

16. In **CBI v. V. Vijay Sai Reddy**, the Court had reiterated the principle by observing thus:- " 34. While granting bail, the court has to keep in mind the nature of accusation, 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."

17. From the aforesaid principles, it is quite clear that an order of bail cannot be granted in an arbitrary or fanciful manner. In this context, we may, with profit, reproduce a passage from **Neeru Yadav v. State of U.P.**, wherein the Court setting aside an order granting bail observed:

"16. The issue that is presented before us is whether this Court can annul the order passed by the High Court and curtail the liberty of the second respondent? We are not oblivious of the fact that the liberty is a priceless treasure for a human being. It is founded on the bedrock 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

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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 its members, 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.”

It was held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in case titled as **“Kalyan Chandra Sarkar Vs. Rajesh Ranjan @ Pappu Yadav and Anr.”** {2004 Cri. L.J. 1796 (1)} that :

“11. The law in regard to grant or refusal of bail is very well settled. 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 merit of the case need not

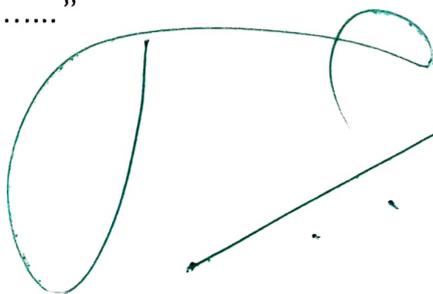
be undertaken, there is a need to indicate in such orders reasons for prima facie concluding why bail was being granted particularly where the accused is charged of having committed a serious offence. Any order devoid of such reasons would suffer from non-application of mind. It is also necessary for the Court granting bail to consider among other circumstances, the following factors also before granting bail; they are,

- (a) The nature of accusation and the severity of punishment in case of conviction and the nature of supporting evidence;
- (b) Reasonable apprehension of tampering of the witness or apprehension of threat to the complainant;
- (c) Prima facie satisfaction of the Court in support of the charge.

12. In regard to cases where earlier bail applications have been rejected there is a further onus on the Court to consider the subsequent application for grant of bail by noticing the grounds on which earlier bail applications have been rejected and after such consideration if the Court is of the opinion that bail has to be granted then the said Court will have to give specific reasons why in spite of such earlier rejection the subsequent application for bail should be granted.

14. In such cases, in our opinion, the mere fact that the accused has undergone certain period of incarceration (three years in this case) by itself would not entitle the accused to being enlarged on bail, nor the fact that the trial is not likely to be concluded in the near future either by itself or coupled with the period of incarceration would be sufficient for enlarging the appellant on bail when the gravity of the offence alleged is severe and there are allegations of tampering with the witnesses by the accused during the period he was on bail.

20. Before concluding, we must note though an accused has a right to make successive applications for grant of bail the Court entertaining such subsequent bail applications has a duty to consider the reasons and grounds on which the earlier bail applications were rejected. In such cases, the Court also has a duty to record what are the fresh grounds which persuade it to take a view different from the one taken in the earlier applications.....”

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It was held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in case titled as **"Satish Jaggi Vs. State of Chhatisgarh and Ors."** {AIR 2007 SC (Supp) 256} that :

"5. It is well settled law that in granting or non-granting of bail in non-bailable offence, the primary consideration is the nature and gravity of the offence....."

12.At the stage of granting of bail, the court can only go into the question of the prima-facie case established for granting bail. It cannot go into the question of credibility and reliability of the witnesses put up by the prosecution. The question of credibility and reliability of prosecution witnesses can only be tested during the trial."

It was held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in case titled as **"Gurucharan Singh & Others Vs. State"** {AIR 1978 SC 179 (1)} that :

"29. We may repeat the two paramount considerations, viz likelihood of the accused fleeing from justice and his tampering with prosecution evidence relate to ensuring a fair trial of the case in a court of justice. It is essential that due and proper weight should be bestowed on these two factors apart from others. There cannot be an inexorable formula in the matter of granting bail. The facts and circumstances of each case will govern the exercise of judicial discretion in granting or cancelling bail."

In the present case, the charge-sheet has been filed for the offences u/s 307/186/353/332/225/147/148/149/427 IPC & 25/27 Arms Act.

The allegations against the accused Adhir are that he had thrown the red chilli powder in the eyes of members of raiding party at the time of incident to free co-accused Rajeev @ Raj Kumar from police custody. The role of the present

Adhir

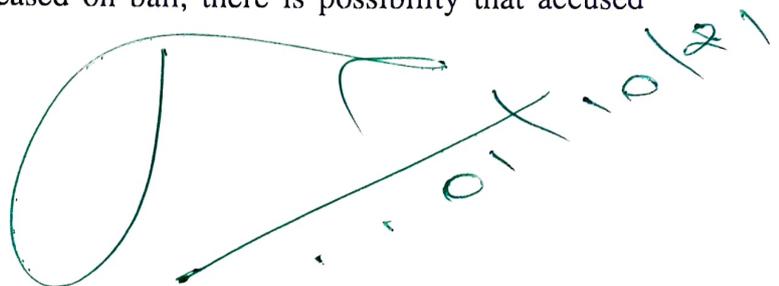
accused cannot said to be exactly similar with the other co-accused who were granted anticipatory bail. The anticipatory bail was stated to be granted to the accused Phoolwati, Baby, Laxmi and Sanjeev and by way of present application, the accused Adhir is seeking regular bail. In view of the above, the accused is not entitled for regular bail on the ground of parity.

It is pertinent to mention here that after filing of the charge-sheet, the first regular bail application of the accused Adhir was dismissed by the Ld. ASJ/Special Judge, NDPS, Central, Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi vide order dated 08/01/2021 and second regular bail application was dismissed by this Court vide order dated 03/08/2021. In the present bail application, no fresh ground has been mentioned by the accused Adhir.

Grounds as mentioned in the present bail application of the accused Adhir were already available with the accused at the time of deciding the previous regular bail applications of the accused. It is well settled law that successive bail applications can be filed on change of facts or circumstances of the case. Where the grounds taken in successive bail applications already agitated and rejected by the Court, the same cannot be ordinarily allowed to be re-agitated. If the subsequent bail application is filed on the same grounds as taken in the previous bail application, the subsequent bail application would be deemed to be seeking review of earlier order, which is not permissible under the criminal law.

It is pertinent to mention here that the bail application of co-accused Rajeev @ Raj Kumar was dismissed by this Court vide order dated 03/07/2021.

In the present case, charge is yet to be framed and complainant/material witnesses is/are yet to be examined. FSL result is also stated to be awaited. If the accused is released on bail, there is possibility that accused



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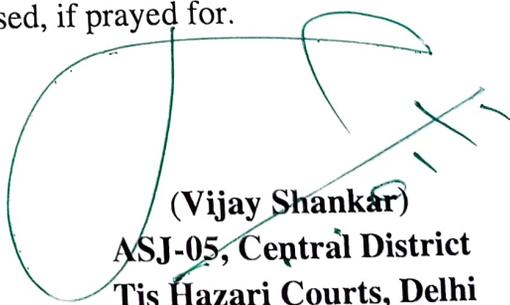
may tamper with the evidence. Accused is stated to be habitual offender and stated to be involved in other criminal cases also.

The contentions of counsel for the accused Adhir that the accused has been falsely implicated in the present case and there is no incriminating evidence against him is not tenable at this stage as it is well settled law that at the stage of considering bail, it would not be proper for the Court to express any opinion on the merits or demerits of the prosecution case as well as defence.

Keeping in view the facts and circumstances of the case, gravity of offence and nature of serious allegations levelled against the accused, this Court is of the considered opinion that no ground for regular bail of the accused Adhir is made out. Accordingly, the present application for regular bail of the accused Adhir is dismissed.

Nothing stated herein shall tantamount to be an expression of opinion on the merits of the present case and the observations made in the present order are only for the purpose of deciding the present bail application.

A copy of this order be sent to the concerned Jail Superintendent for information. Order be uploaded on the website of the Delhi District Court. Copy of this order be given dasti to counsel for the accused, if prayed for.


(Vijay Shankar)
ASJ-05, Central District
Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi
01/10/2021(A)

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CNR No. DLCT01-007325-2020
SC No. 45/2021
FIR No. 79/2020
PS Wazirabad
U/s 392/397/506/34 IPC
State Vs. Sartaj & Anr.

01/10/2021

File taken up today on bail application u/s. 439 Cr.P.C. of accused Sartaj for grant of regular bail.

(Proceeding of the matter has been conducted physically in terms of circular No. 1366/2974-671/DJ/(HQ)/Covid Lockdown/Physical Courts Roster/2021 dated 29/09/2021 of Ld. District & Sessions Judge (HQ), Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi)

(Physical Hearing)

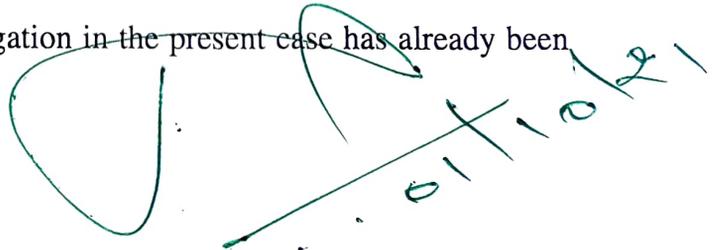
Present: Sh. Gyan Prakash Ray, Ld. Addl. P.P. for the State.
IO/WSI Renu is present.
Sh. Rakesh Kumar, Ld. Counsel for the accused Sartaj.

Reply to the aforesaid bail application has been filed by the IO.

By way of present order, this Court shall disposed of bail application u/s. 439 Cr.P.C. of the accused Sartaj for grant of regular bail.

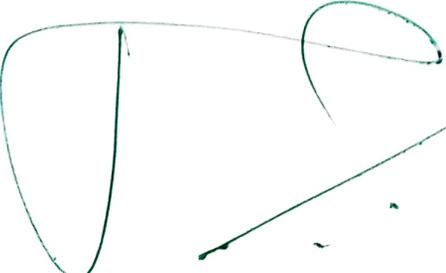
Arguments heard on the aforesaid bail application of the accused Sartaj. Perused the material available on record.

During the course of arguments on the aforesaid bail application, it was submitted by counsel for the accused Sartaj that the first regular bail application of the accused Sartaj was dismissed-in-default vide order dated 21/06/2021 and the present bail application is the second regular bail application of the accused Sartaj and no other regular bail application of the accused Sartaj is pending/decided by the Hon'ble Superior Courts. It was further submitted that the accused has been falsely implicated in the present case and there is no incriminating evidence against the accused and investigation in the present case has already been


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completed and the accused is no more required for the purpose of further investigation as charge-sheet has already been filed in the present case. It was further submitted that no recovery has been effected from the accused. It was further submitted that co-accused Ajay has already been granted bail vide order dated 11/11/2020 passed by Ms. Neelofer Abida Perveen, Ld. ASJ, Central, Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi and bail be granted to the accused Sartaj on the ground of parity. It was further submitted that accused is having three minor children to look after and he is only earning member of his family. It was further submitted that accused is in J/C since 09/07/2020. It was further submitted that bail be granted to the accused and accused shall be abide by all terms and conditions imposed by the Court.

During the course of arguments, it was submitted by Addl. P.P. for the State that the allegations against the accused are serious in nature and accused can abscond, if the bail is granted to the accused. It was further submitted that first regular bail application of the accused Sartaj was dismissed vide order dated 12/01/2021 passed by Ld. Predecessor of this court and second regular bail application of the accused was dismissed vide order dated 24/03/2021 by this Court and in the present bail application, no fresh ground has been mentioned by the accused. It was further submitted that in the present case, charge is yet to be framed and complainant/public witnesses are yet to be examined and if the bail is granted to the accused, he can influence, threaten or pressurize the witnesses. It was further submitted that the accused Sartaj is a habitual offender and he has been previously involved in 6 criminal cases. It was further submitted that there is sufficient incriminating material against the accused and bail application of accused Sartaj be dismissed.


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It was held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in case titled as "**Virupakshappa Gouda and Anr. Vs. State of Karnataka and Anr.**" {(2017) 5 SCC 406} that :

*"15. The court has to keep in mind what has been stated in **Chaman Lal v. State of U.P.** The requisite factors are: (i) the nature of accusation and the severity of punishment in case of conviction and the nature of supporting evidence; (ii) reasonable apprehension of tampering with the witness or apprehension of threat to the complainant; and (iii) prima facie satisfaction of the court in support of the charge. In **Prasanta Kumar Sarkar v. Ashis Chatterjee**, it has been opined that while exercising the power for grant of bail, the court has to keep in mind certain circumstances and factors. We may usefully reproduce the said passage:*

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- (i) whether there is any prima facie or reasonable ground to be believe that the accused had committed the offence.*
- (ii) nature and gravity of the accusation;*
- (iii) severity of the punishment in the event of conviction;*
- (iv) danger of the accused absconding or fleeing, if released on bail;*
- (v) character, behaviour, means, position and standing of the accused;*
- (vi) likelihood of the offence being repeated;*
- (vii) reasonable apprehension of the witnesses being influenced;*

and

(viii) danger, of course, of justice being thwarted by grant of bail."

*16. In **CBI v. V. Vijay Sai Reddy**, the Court had reiterated the principle by observing thus:-" 34. While granting bail, the court has to keep in mind the nature of accusation, 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,*

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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."

17. From the aforesaid principles, it is quite clear that an order of bail cannot be granted in an arbitrary or fanciful manner. In this context, we may, with profit, reproduce a passage from **Neeru Yadav v. State of U.P.**, wherein the Court setting aside an order granting bail observed:

"16. The issue that is presented before us is whether this Court can annul the order passed by the High Court and curtail the liberty of the second respondent? We are not oblivious of the fact that the liberty is a priceless treasure for a human being. It is founded on the bedrock 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 its members, and it desires that the citizens should obey the law, respecting it as a cherished

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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."

It was held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in case titled as
"Kalyan Chandra Sarkar Vs. Rajesh Ranjan @ Pappu Yadav and Anr."

{2004 Cri. L.J. 1796 (1)} that :

"11. The law in regard to grant or refusal of bail is very well settled. 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 merit 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. Any order devoid of such reasons would suffer from non-application of mind. It is also necessary for the Court granting bail to consider among other circumstances, the following factors also before granting bail; they are,

- (a) The nature of accusation and the severity of punishment in case of conviction and the nature of supporting evidence;*
- (b) Reasonable apprehension of tampering of the witness or apprehension of threat to the complainant;*
- (c) Prima facie satisfaction of the Court in support of the charge.*

12. In regard to cases where earlier bail applications have been rejected there is a further onus on the Court to consider the subsequent application for grant of bail by noticing the grounds on which earlier bail applications have been rejected and after such consideration if the Court is of the opinion that bail has to be granted then the said Court will have to give

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specific reasons why in spite of such earlier rejection the subsequent application for bail should be granted.

14. In such cases, in our opinion, the mere fact that the accused has undergone certain period of incarceration (three years in this case) by itself would not entitle the accused to being enlarged on bail, nor the fact that the trial is not likely to be concluded in the near future either by itself or coupled with the period of incarceration would be sufficient for enlarging the appellant on bail when the gravity of the offence alleged is severe and there are allegations of tampering with the witnesses by the accused during the period he was on bail.

20. Before concluding, we must note though an accused has a right to make successive applications for grant of bail the Court entertaining such subsequent bail applications has a duty to consider the reasons and grounds on which the earlier bail applications were rejected. In such cases, the Court also has a duty to record what are the fresh grounds which persuade it to take a view different from the one taken in the earlier applications.....”

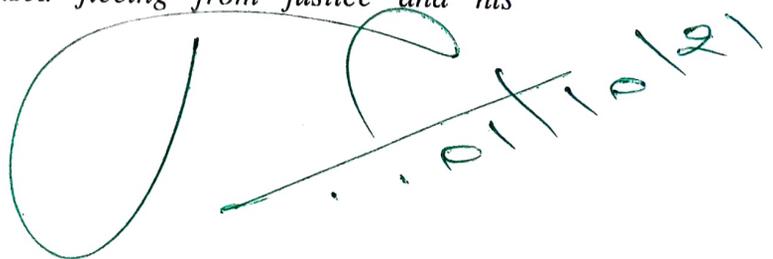
It was held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in case titled as **“Satish Jaggi Vs. State of Chhatisgarh and Ors.”** {AIR 2007 SC (Supp) 256} that :

“5. It is well settled law that in granting or non-granting of bail in non-bailable offence, the primary consideration is the nature and gravity of the offence.....

12.At the stage of granting of bail, the court can only go into the question of the prima-facie case established for granting bail. It cannot go into the question of credibility and reliability of the witnesses put up by the prosecution. The question of credibility and reliability of prosecution witnesses can only be tested during the trial.”

It was held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in case titled as **“Gurucharan Singh & Others Vs. State”** {AIR 1978 SC 179 (1)} that :

“29. We may repeat the two paramount considerations, viz likelihood of the accused fleeing from justice and his



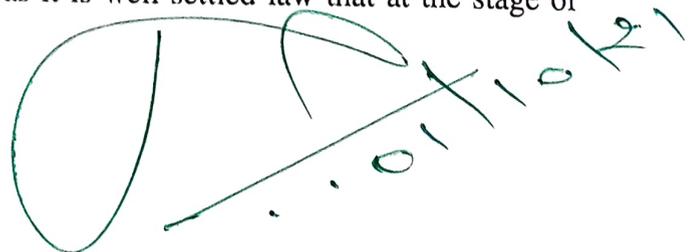
tampering with prosecution evidence relate to ensuring a fair trial of the case in a court of justice. It is essential that due and proper weight should be bestowed on these two factors apart from others. There cannot be an inexorable formula in the matter of granting bail. The facts and circumstances of each case will govern the exercise of judicial discretion in granting or cancelling bail."

In the present case, allegations against both accused are of the offences u/s 392/397/506/34 IPC.

It is pertinent to mention here that regular bail applications of the accused Sartaj were dismissed vide order dated 12/01/2021 and 24/03/2021. The factum regarding dismissal of the bail applications on 12/01/2021 and 24/03/2021 has not been mentioned by the accused in the present bail application. No reasonable explanation has been furnished for the same. Even otherwise, in the present bail application, no fresh ground has been mentioned by the accused Sartaj. All grounds including the ground of parity as mentioned in the present bail application were already argued at the time of aforesaid previous bail applications.

Grounds as mentioned in the present bail application of the accused Sartaj were already available with the accused at the time of deciding the previous regular bail applications of the accused. It is well settled law that successive bail applications can be filed on change of facts or circumstances of the case. Where the grounds taken in successive bail applications already agitated and rejected by the Court, the same cannot be ordinarily allowed to be re-agitated. If the subsequent bail application is filed on the same grounds as taken in the previous bail application, the subsequent bail application would be deemed to be seeking review of earlier order, which is not permissible under the criminal law.

The contentions of counsel for the accused Sartaj that the accused has been falsely implicated in the present case and there is no incriminating evidence against him is not tenable at this stage as it is well settled law that at the stage of



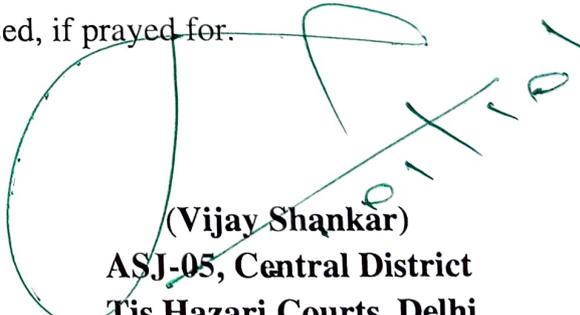
considering bail, it would not be proper for the Court to express any opinion on the merits or demerits of the prosecution case as well as defence.

In the present case, charge is yet to be framed and complainant/public witnesses are yet to be examined. If the accused is released on bail, there is possibility that he may influence the witnesses. Accused is stated to be habitual offender and stated to be involved in other criminal cases also.

Keeping in view the facts and circumstances of the case, gravity of offence and nature of serious allegations levelled against the accused, this Court is of the considered opinion that no ground for regular bail of the accused Sartaj is made out. Accordingly, the present application for regular bail of the accused Sartaj is dismissed.

Nothing stated herein shall tantamount to be an expression of opinion on the merits of the present case and the observations made in the present order are only for the purpose of deciding the present bail application.

A copy of this order be sent to the concerned Jail Superintendent for information. Order be uploaded on the website of the Delhi District Court. Copy of this order be given dasti to counsel for the accused, if prayed for.


(Vijay Shankar)
ASJ-05, Central District
Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi
01/10/2021(A)