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SUNIL KUMAR

v.

STATE OF HARYANA
(Crl.M.P. No. 7477 of 2012)

IN

B

SLP (Crl.) No. 2430 of 2012

MARCH 27, 2012

[DR. B.S. CHAUHAN AND JAGDISH SINGH KHEHAR,
JJ.]

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Administration of Justice:

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Abuse of process of the court - Petitioner and another person convicted and sentenced u/s. 7 of the 1955 Act for having possession of large quantity of blue kerosene and indulging in unauthorized sale - Appeal by petitioner dismissed by the High Court vide order dated 30.7.2010 - Application by the petitioner for modifying the order of the High Court, giving him benefit of the provisions of s. 360 Cr.P.C. and/or s. 4 of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, dismissed by order dated 19.9.2011 - SLP against the order dated 30.7.2010 passed by High Court, dismissed - Subsequently, instant SLP filed challenging the order dated 19.9.,2011 - Held: High Court rightly concluded vide impugned order dated 19.9.2011 that court could not entertain the petition having become functus officio - Petitioner being a black-marketeer presumed that he had a right to dictate terms to the court and get desired results, thus, approached this Court again and sought the relief prayed before the High Court - Petitioner had lost in four courts earlier - No explanation was furnished as to why the instant petition could not be filed during the pendency of the earlier SLP or both the orders could not be challenged simultaneously - Thus, the relief sought by the petitioner cannot be granted - Petition is misconceived and untenable - Petition being devoid of any merit, is dismissed

with the cost of Rs.20,000/- to be deposited by the petitioner with the Supreme Court Legal Services Authority within the stipulated period - Essential Commodities Act, 1955 A

P.N. Duda v. P. Shiv Shanker & Ors. AIR 1988 SC 1208: 1988 (3) SCR 547; Rathinam v. State of Tamil Nadu & Anr. (2011) 11 SCC 140: 2010 (11) SCR 871; State of Punjab v. Davinder Pal Singh Bhullar & Ors. etc. AIR 2012 SC 364; Vishnu Agarwal v. State of U.P. & Anr. AIR 2011 SC 1232; Dr. Buddhi Kota Subbarao v. K. Parasaran & Ors., AIR 1996 SC 2687: 1996 (4) Suppl. SCR 574; Sabia Khan & Ors. v. State of U.P. & Ors. AIR 1999 SC 2284; Abdul Rahman v. Prasony Bai & Anr. (2003) 1 SCC 488: 2002 (4) Suppl. SCR 260; Issar Das v. The State of Punjab AIR 1972 SC 1295: 1972 (3) SCR 312; M/s. Precious Oil Corporation & Ors. v. State of Assam AIR 2009 SC 1566:2009 (1) SCR 762; Pyarali K. Tejani v. Mahadeo Ramchandra Dange & Ors. AIR 1974 SC 228: 1974 (2) SCR 154 - referred to. B
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Kunhayammed & Ors. v. State of Kerala & Anr. (2000) 6 SCC 359: 2000 (1) Suppl. SCR 538; Meghmala & Ors. v. G. Narasimha Reddy & Ors. (2010) 8 SCC 383: 2010 (10) SCR 47; Chhanni v. State of U.P. (2006) 5 SCC 396: 2006 (3) Suppl. SCR 305 - distinguished. E

Case Law Reference:

1988 (3) SCR 547	Referred to	Para 2	F
2010 (11) SCR 871	Referred to	Para 3	
AIR 2012 SC 364	Referred to	Para 9	
AIR 2012 SC 1232	Referred to	Para 9	G
2000 (1) Suppl. SCR 538	Distinguished	Para 10	
2010 (10) SCR 47	Distinguished	Para 10	
2006 (3) Suppl. SCR 305	Distinguished	Para 11	H

A	1996 (4) Suppl. SCR 574	Referred to	Para 14
	AIR 1999 SC 2284	Referred to	Para 15
	2002 (4) Suppl. SCR 260	Referred to	Para 16
B	1972 (3) SCR 312	Referred to	Para 17
	2009 (1) SCR 762	Referred to	Para 18
	1974 (2) SCR 154	Referred to	Para 18

C CRIMINAL APPELLATE JURISDICTION : SLP (CRL) No. 2430 of 2012.

From the Judgment & Order dated 19.9.2011 of the High Court of Punjab & Haryana at Chandigarh in CRM No. 39067 of 2011 in CRA No. 1127-SB/1999.

D Rameshwar Prasad Goyal for the Petitioner

The order of the Court was delivered

O R D E R

E DR. B.S. CHAUHAN, J 1. Delay condoned.

2. Once it had been commented that anti-social elements i.e. FERA violators, bride burners and whole horde of reactionaries have found their safe haven in the Supreme Court and such a comment became subject matter of contempt of this Court and had to be dealt with by this Court in *P.N. Duda v. P. Shiv Shanker & Ors.*, AIR 1988 SC 1208.

G 3. This Court in *Rathinam v. State of Tamil Nadu & Anr.*, (2011) 11 SCC 140 quoted the observations made by the High Court in that case expressing its views that common man must feel assured to get justice and observed as under:

H “Let not the mighty and the rich think that courts are their paradise and in the legal arena they are the dominant players.”

4. These judgments make one thing crystal clear that criminals do not hesitate approaching courts even by abusing the process of the court and some times succeed also. The instant case belongs to the same category. Petitioner feels that merely because he is a black-marketeer and succeeded in exploiting the helplessness of the poor people of the Society and is capable of engaging lawyers, he has a right to use, abuse and misuse the process of the court and can approach any court any time without any hesitation and without observing any required procedure prescribed by law.

5. An FIR dated 15.9.1998 was lodged against the petitioner and one other person under Section 7 of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (hereinafter called the Act 1955) as they were found in possession of 1370 litres of blue kerosene and indulging in unauthorised sale thereof in violation of the provisions of Section 7 of the Act, 1955. After completing investigation chargesheet was filed and trial commenced.

6. The trial court vide judgment and order dated 27.10.1999/2.11.1999 found them guilty of the said offence and awarded sentence of imprisonment for one year alongwith a fine of Rs.2,000/- each. Against the aforesaid order, the appeal of the petitioner stood dismissed by the High Court vide judgment and order dated 30.7.2010. Petitioner preferred an application dated 25.7.2011 before the High Court for modifying the aforesaid judgment and order dated 30.7.2010 giving him the benefit of the provisions of Section 360 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (hereinafter called Cr.P.C.) and/or Section 4 of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (hereinafter called the Act 1958). The said application was dismissed vide impugned order dated 19.9.2011.

7. It may be pertinent to mention that against the judgment and order dated 30.7.2010, the petitioner had filed SLP (Crl.) no.1469 of 2011 on 13.10.2011 which was dismissed by this Court vide order dated 27.1.2012. Subsequent thereto this special leave petition has been filed on 29.2.2012 challenging

- A the order dated 19.9.2011. No explanation has been furnished as why the present petition could not be filed during the pendency of the earlier SLP or both the orders could not be challenged simultaneously as the order impugned herein had been passed much prior to the filing of the first SLP on
- B 13.10.2011, and petitioner surrendered to serve out the sentence only on 13.1.2012.

- C 8. The High Court dealt with various propositions of law while dealing with the averments raised on his behalf including the application of the provisions of Section 362 Cr.P.C. which puts a complete embargo on the criminal court to reconsider any case after delivery of the judgment as the court becomes functus officio.

- D 9. This Court in a recent judgment in *State of Punjab v. Davinder Pal Singh Bhullar & Ors. etc.*, AIR 2012 SC 364 dealt with the issue considering a very large number of earlier judgments of this Court including *Vishnu Agarwal v. State of U.P. & Anr.*, AIR 2011 SC 1232 and came to the conclusion:

- E “Thus, the law on the issue can be summarised to the effect that the criminal justice delivery system does not clothe the court to add or delete any words, except to correct the clerical or arithmetical error as specifically been provided under the statute itself after pronouncement of the judgment as the Judge becomes functus officio. Any
- F mistake or glaring omission is left to be corrected only by the appropriate forum in accordance with law.”

- G 10. Learned counsel for the petitioner placed a very heavy reliance on the judgment of this Court in *Kunhayammed & Ors. v. State of Kerala & Anr.*, (2000) 6 SCC 359, wherein this court has held that in case the special leave petition is dismissed by this Court *in limine*, party aggrieved may file a review petition before the High Court. The said judgment has been explained in various subsequent judgments observing that in
- H case the review petition has been filed before the High Court

prior to the date the special leave petition is dismissed by this Court, the same may be entertained. However, a party cannot file a review petition before the High Court after approaching the Supreme Court as it would amount to abuse of process of the court. (See: *Meghmala & Ors. v. G. Narasimha Reddy & Ors.* (2010) 8 SCC 383).

The ratio of the aforesaid case has no application in the instant case as that was a matter dealing with civil cases.

11. Further reliance has been placed on behalf of the petitioner on the judgment of this Court in *Chhanni v. State of U.P.*, (2006) 5 SCC 396, wherein the court itself held as under:

“9. The High Court is justified in its view that there is no provision for modification of the judgment.”

Further direction has been issued by this court to reconsider the case exercising its power under Article 142 of the Constitution of India. Thus, the aforesaid judgment does not lay down the law of universal application, nor it deals with the provisions of Section 362 Cr.P.C. Thus, in view of the above, the said judgment has also no application in the instant case.

12. The High Court in the impugned judgment came to the right conclusion that court could not entertain the petition having become functus officio.

13. Be that as it may, petitioner being the black-marketeer presumed that he had a right to dictate terms to the court and get desired results, thus, approached this Court again and sought the relief prayed before the High Court. Petitioner has lost in four courts earlier. In this fact-situation whether there should be any restrain on the petitioner or he should be permitted to abuse the judicial process as he likes.

14. This Court in *Dr. Buddhi Kota Subbarao v. K. Parasaran & Ors.*, AIR 1996 SC 2687 observed as under:

A “No litigant has a right to unlimited drought on the Court time and public money in order to get his affairs settled in the manner as he wishes. Easy access to justice should not be misused as a licence to file misconceived or frivolous petitions.”

B 15. In *Sabia Khan & Ors. v. State of U.P. & Ors.*, AIR 1999 SC 2284, this Court held that filing totally misconceived petition amounts to abuse of the process of the Court and waste of courts' time. Such litigant is not required to be dealt with lightly.

C 16. Similarly, in *Abdul Rahman v. Prasony Bai & Anr.*, (2003) 1 SCC 488, this Court held that wherever the Court comes to the conclusion that the process of the Court is being abused, the Court would be justified in refusing to proceed further and refuse the party from pursuing the remedy in law.

D 17. Even otherwise, the issue as to whether benefit of the Act 1958 or Section 360 Cr.P.C. can be granted to the petitioner is no more *res integra*. In *Issar Das v. The State of Punjab*, AIR 1972 SC 1295, this Court dealt with the case under the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act observing that adulteration of food is a menace to public health and the statute had been enacted with the aim of eradicating that anti-social evils and for ensuring purity in the articles of food. The Legislature thought it fit to prescribe minimum sentence of imprisonment. Therefore, the court should not lightly resort to the provisions of the Act 1958 in case of an accused found guilty of offences under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

G 18. In *M/s. Precious Oil Corporation & Ors. v. State of Assam*, AIR 2009 SC 1566, this Court dealt with the issue of application of the Act 1958 in case of offences punishable under Section 7 of the Act, 1955. The Court did not grant the benefit of the said provisions to the appellant therein placing reliance upon the judgment of this Court in *Pyarali K. Tejani v. Mahadeo Ramchandra Dange & Ors.*, AIR 1974 SC 228

H wherein this Court has held as under:

"The kindly application of the probation principle is A
negated by the imperatives of social defence and the
improbabilities of moral proselytisation. No chances can
be taken by society with a man whose anti-social
operations, disguised as a respectable trade, imperil
numerous innocents. He is a security risk. Secondly, these B
economic offences committed by white-collar criminals are
unlikely to be dissuaded by the gentle probationary
process. Neither casual provocation nor motive against
particular persons but planned profit-making from numbers
of consumers furnishes the incentive - not easily C
humanised by the therapeutic probationary measure."

19. Thus, in view of the above, the relief sought by the
petitioner cannot be granted. Petition is misconceived and
untenable. The petition being devoid of any merit, is accordingly
dismissed with the cost of Rs.20,000/- which the petitioner is D
directed to deposit within a period of four weeks with the
Supreme Court Legal Services Authority and file proof thereof
before the Registrar of this Court, failing which the matter be
placed before the Court for appropriate direction for recovery.

N.J. Special Leave Petition dismissed. E