

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CRIMINAL APPELLATE JURISDICTION

CRIMINAL APPEAL NO. 2279 OF 2023

RAHUL GANDHI

... APPELLANT(S)

VERSUS

PURNESH ISHWARBHAI MODI & ANR.

... RESPONDENT(S)

OFFICE REPORT

The matter above-mentioned was listed before the Hon'ble Court on 04.08.2023, when the Hon'ble Court was pleased to pass the following order:

“1. Leave granted.

2. Heard Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi, learned senior counsel for the appellant and Shri Mahesh Jethmalani, learned senior counsel for the respondent No.1, on the question of interim protection.

3. The present appeal challenges the judgment and order passed by the learned Single Judge of the High Court dismissing the revision petition, which was in turn filed challenging the order of the learned Sessions Judge, thereby rejecting the prayer for stay of conviction.

4. The appeal filed by the present appellant challenging the order of conviction and sentence passed by the learned Trial Judge is pending before the Appellate Court. The arguments advanced by both Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi, and Shri Mahesh Jethmalani, learned senior counsel, touch the merits of the matter. We, therefore, refrain from observing anything about the said arguments, inasmuch as it may adversely affect the rights of either of the parties in the appeal which is pending before the learned Appellate Court.

5. Insofar as grant of stay of conviction is concerned, we have considered certain factors. The sentence for an offence punishable under Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (for short “IPC”) is simple imprisonment for two years or fine or both. The learned Trial Judge, in the order passed by him, has awarded the maximum sentence of imprisonment for two years. Except the admonition given to the appellant by this Court in contempt proceedings [Contempt Petition (Crl) No.3/2019 in Yashwant Sinha and Others v. Central Bureau of Investigation through its Director and another,

reported in (2020) 2 SCC 338] no other reason has been assigned by the learned Trial Judge while imposing the maximum sentence of two years. It is to be noted that it is only on account of the maximum sentence of two years imposed by the learned Trial Judge, the provisions of sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (for short, "the Act") have come into play. Had the sentence been even a day lesser, the provisions of sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Act would not have been attracted.

6. Particularly, when an offence is non-cognizable, bailable and compoundable, the least that the Trial Judge was expected to do was to give some reasons as to why, in the facts and circumstances, he found it necessary to impose the maximum sentence of two years.

7. Though the learned Appellate Court and the learned High Court have spent voluminous pages while rejecting the application for stay of conviction, these aspects have not even been touched in their orders.

8. No doubt that the alleged utterances by the appellant are not in good taste. A person in public life is expected to exercise a degree of restraint while making public speeches. However, as has been observed by this Court while accepting affidavit of the appellant herein in aforementioned contempt proceedings, the appellant herein ought to have been more careful while making the public speech. May be, had the judgment of the Apex Court in the contempt proceedings come prior to the speech made by the appellant, the appellant would have been more careful and exercised a degree of restraint while making the alleged remarks, which were found to be defamatory by the Trial Judge.

9. We are of the considered view that the ramification of sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Act are wide-ranging. They not only affect the right of the appellant to continue in public life but also affect the right of the electorate, who have elected him, to represent their constituency.

10. We are of the considered view, taking into consideration the aforesaid aspects and particularly that no reasons have been given by the learned Trial Judge for imposing the maximum sentence which has the effect of incurring disqualification under Section 8(3) of the Act, the order of conviction needs to be stayed, pending hearing of the present appeal.

11. We, therefore, stay the order of conviction during the pendency of the present appeal.

12. However, we clarify that the pendency of the present appeal would not come in the way of the Appellate Court in proceeding further with the appeal. The appeal would be decided on its own merits, in accordance with law.

13. The parties would be at liberty to approach the learned Appellate Court for expeditious disposal of the appeal, which request would be considered by it, on its own merits.”

It is submitted that Service of Notice of Lodgment of Petition of Appeal is complete on the both the Respondents. Respondent No. 1 is represented by Mr. P.S. Sudheer, Advocate and respondent No. 2/State is represented by Ms. Deepanwita Priyanka, Advocate.

It is further submitted as per Order XX, Rule 5 (3) which was inserted under The Supreme Court (Amendment) Rule 2019, which read as below:

(3) The Registrar Shall call the original record of the case including the Court below in the criminal appeal involving sentence of life imprisonment or death penalty.

Provided that such record shall not be requisitioned in other cases, unless specifically ordered by the Court.

It is further submitted that as per Order XX, Rule 5, Sub Rule 3, records are not required to be requisitioned from the concerned Courts as the matter does not involve death sentence or Life imprisonment.

The matter above mentioned is listed before the Ld. Registrar Court with this Office Report.

DATED this the 14th day of December, 2023.

BRANCH OFFICER

COPY TO:

Mr. Prasanna S. Advocate
Mr. P.S. Sudheer, Advocate
Ms. Deepanwita Priyanka, Advocat

BRANCH OFFICER

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