

Janardhan

Vs

State of Maharashtra

Criminal Appeal No. 36 of 1972

(Syed M. Fazal Ali, P. N. Shinghal JJ)

04.04.1978

JUDGMENT

FAZAL ALI, J. -

1. This appeal by certificate granted by the Bombay High Court raises an interesting question of law as to the ambit, scope and interpretation of Section 6 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887 (Act IV of 1887) (hereinafter referred to as the Gambling Act) read with the Bombay Police Act, 1951 (hereinafter referred to as the Police Act).
2. The appellant along with others was convicted under Section 4 of the Gambling Act and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months and a fine of Rs. 400 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month. He was also convicted under Section 5 of the Gambling Act and sentenced to 7 days' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30. Sixteen accused besides the appellant were convicted but the appellant alone filed a revision before the High Court and an appeal to this Court by obtaining a certificate from the High Court.
3. The fact of the case are not in dispute and Counsel for the appellant has not raised any question relating to the merits of the case. In fact, all the three Courts have concurrently found that the offence against the appellant has been established beyond any doubt and in view of the concurrent finding of facts by the Courts below there is no question of arguing the case on merits.
4. One of the important points of law which was urged before the High Court as also before this Court was that the search warrant issued by the Assistant Commissioner which formed the basis of the conviction of the appellant was legally invalid, and, therefore, the conviction was not sustainable in law. It was also argued before the High Court that the search warrant did not contain a full and complete description of the hut where the game was being played but the High Court has rightly repelled this contention on the ground that the search warrant contained full description of the place and this finding was not assailed before us also.
5. Thus, the entire case turns upon the validity of the search warrant issued by the Assistant Commissioner. In this connection, it was submitted before us that under Section 6 of the Gambling Act it was lawful for the Commissioner of Police to issue a search warrant but in the instant case admittedly the search warrant was not issued by the Commissioner of Police but by the Assistant Commissioner. It was contended that as the Commissioner of Police has not been defined in the Gambling Act so as to include an Assistant Commissioner any warrant issued by the Assistant Commissioner was legally invalid and could not be acted upon. The High Court appears to have met this argument on the ground that under the provisions of the Police Act the term 'Commissioner of

Police' includes an Assistant Commissioner, and, therefore, the provisions of Section 6 of the Gambling Act were fully complied with inasmuch as the word 'Commissioner of Police' would include an Assistant Commissioner also.

6. Learned Counsel for the appellant however submitted that the view taken by the High Court is legally erroneous because the definition of the term 'Commissioner of Police' in the Police Act could not be imported into Section 6 of the Gambling Act. First, the term 'Commissioner of Police' was not defined in the Gambling Act and, secondly, the Gambling Act was passed long before the Police Act came into force. In our opinion, the argument put forward by learned Counsel for the appellant merits serious consideration. It is no doubt true that the Gambling Act does not at all contain any definition of the word 'Commissioner of Police'. In this connection, the relevant part of Section 6 of the Gambling Act runs thus :

It shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Police in the City of Bombay, and elsewhere for any Magistrate of the First Class or any District Superintendent of Police or for any Assistant Superintendent empowered by Government in this behalf, upon any complaint made before him on oath, that there is reason to suspect any house, room or place to be used a common gaming-house, and upon satisfying himself after such enquiry as he may think necessary that there are good grounds for such suspicion, to give authority, by special warrant under his hand, when in his discretion he shall think fit, to any Inspector, or other superior officer of police, of not less rank than a chief constable

7. It would be seen from a perusal of Section 6 of the Gambling Act that as the term 'Commissioner of Police' has not been defined anywhere in the Act it cannot per se include an Assistant Commissioner and the provisions of the Police Act which was passed long after the Gambling Act could not be pressed into service, unless there was some other Act which could make the provisions of the Police Act applicable to the Gambling Act. Prima facie, therefore, the contention of the appellant seems to be tenable. Our attention has however been drawn to the Bombay General Clauses Act of 1886 as amended by Act I of 1904 which doubtless was an Act passed before the coming into force of the Gambling Act. Section 17 of the Bombay General Clauses Act which remained unamended even after the Amendment Act of 1904 runs thus :

17. (1) In any Bombay Act made after the commencement of this Act it shall be sufficient for the purpose of indicating the application of a law to every person or number of persons for the time being executing the functions of an office, to mention the official title of the officer at present executing the functions, or that of the officer by whom the functions are commonly executed.

8. Analysing this definition it would appear that any official title of the officer mentioned in any Act made after the General Clauses Act would deem by fiction of law to include any such official title referred to in any Act passed after the General Clauses Act.

9. Furthermore, not only the official title but even the functions executed by the said officer would also be deemed to have been exercised by the officer designated in the subsequent Act. The combined effect, therefore, of Section 6 of the Gambling Act and Section 17(1) of the General Clauses Act would be that the term 'Commissioner of Police' would include all officers who are executing or performing the functions of the Commissioner of Police as defined or authorised under the latter Act, namely the Police Act. It would thus be seen that sub-section (6) of Section 2 of the

Police Act clearly mentions that the term 'Commissioner of Police' would include an Assistant Commissioner. Thus sub-section (6) runs thus :

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :

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(6) ... A Commissioner of Police including an Additional Commissioner of Police, a Deputy Inspector General of Police (including the Director of Police Wireless and Deputy Inspector General of Police, appointed under Section 8A), a Deputy Commissioner of Police and Assistant Commissioner of Police ...

Section 11 of the Police Act runs thus :

11. (1) The State Government may appoint for any area for which a Commissioner of Police has been appointed under Section 7 such number of Assistant Commissioners of Police as it may think expedient.

(2) An Assistant Commissioner appointed under sub-section (1) shall exercise such powers and perform such duties and functions as can be exercised or performed under the provisions of this Act or any other law for the time being in force or as are assigned to him by the Commissioner under the general or special orders of the State Government.

A perusal of Section 11 of the Police Act leads to the inescapable conclusion that an Assistant Commissioner appointed under Sub-section (1) is to perform such duties and functions as can be exercised under the Act or any other law for the time being in force, which undoubtedly includes the Gambling Act which was a law in force at the time when the Police Act was passed. Apart from this the Assistant Commissioner could also perform those functions which could be assigned to him by the Commissioner under the general or special orders of the State Government. The provision for assignment of powers by the Government to the Commissioner are contained in Section 10(2) of the Police Act which runs thus :

10. (2) Every such Deputy Commissioner shall, under the orders of the Commissioner, exercise and perform any of the powers, functions and duties of the Commissioner to be exercised or performed by him under the provisions of this Act or any other law for the time being in force in accordance with the general or special orders of the State Government made in this behalf.

10. The High Court has found as a fact that there was a notification by the State Government dated March 10, 1967 by which all the Assistant Commissioners of Police including that the Nagpur were conferred powers and functions of the Commissioner of Police. Thus, in the instant case at the time when the offence was committed two things had happened : (1) that in Nagpur where the offence had taken place there was a Commissioner of Police, and (2) that the Commissioner of Police had been conferred the power by the Government Notification to assign his functions, powers and duties to the Assistant Commissioner. In these circumstances, therefore, we do not find any difficulty in accepting the contention of the respondent that having regard to the combined reading of the provisions of Section 17 of the General Clauses Act and the Police Act the term 'Commissioner of Police' appearing in Section 6 of the Gambling Act would include even an Assistant Commissioner who was legally and validly assigned the powers, functions and duties of the Commissioner of

Police by the State Government under Section 10(2) of the Police Act. As the General Clauses Act was a statute which was passed before the Gambling Act came into force, Section 17 of the General Clauses Act could be called into aid to interpret the scope and ambit of the term 'Commissioner of Police' as used in Section 6 of the Gambling Act.

11. Learned Counsel for the appellant however submitted that the power of assignment of functions by the Government given to the Commissioner of Police or the Assistant Commissioner could be exercised only in respect of matters covered by the Police Act and not beyond that. I am however unable to agree with this contention which completely overlooks the avowed object of Section 17 of the General Clauses Act which has been passed to resolve such anomalies and it is not possible to construe the provisions of the Police Act in complete isolation by ignoring the provisions of the General Clauses Act which undoubtedly apply to the facts and circumstances of the present case. For these reasons, therefore, the second contention put forward by the appellant also fails.

12. I am, therefore, satisfied that the conviction of the appellant does not suffer from any infirmity but having regard to the fact that the offence took place more than 10 years hereinbefore I feel that the interests of justice do not require that the appellant should be sent back to jail. I would, therefore, while upholding the conviction of the appellant under Sections 4 and 5 of the Gambling Act reduce the sentence of imprisonment to the period already served maintaining the sentence of fine awarded under both the counts, namely, Sections 4 and 5 of the Gambling Act. With this modification only the appeal is dismissed.

SHINGHAL, J. (concurring) ♦

While I agree with the conclusion arrived at by my brother Fazal Ali, I would like to state my reasons for the same.

14. This appeal by a certificate of the Bombay High Court is directed against its judgment dated November 8, 1971, by which it dismissed the petition for revising the appellate judgment of the Additional Sessions Judge of Nagpur upholding the conviction of the revision petitioners. The trial Court convicted appellant Janardhan of an offence under Section 4 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, hereinafter referred to as the Act, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two months and a fine of Rs. 400, or in default of payment of fine to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for one month. The remaining accused (except accused 15) were convicted of an offence under Section 5 of the Act, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 7 days and a fine of Rs. 50 each. This appeal relates to appellant Janardhan.

15. It was alleged against the appellant that he was keeping a common gaming house in a hut in Nagpur which was in his occupation. The Assistant Commissioner of Police issued a special warrant of entry and search under Section 6 of the Act on December 25, 1967, which was valid upto December 31, 1967, empowering the Police Inspector to enter and search the appellant's hut as it was suspected to be used as common gaming house. This was done by the Police Inspector on December 27, 1967, when he found that the other accused were indulging in gaming and the appellant was accepting the nal. They were accordingly apprehended and were challenged and convicted as aforesaid.

16. It has been argued before us that the special warrant under Section 6 of the Act, referred to above, could be issued only by the Commissioner of Police, and not by the Assistant Commissioner of Police, so that the warrant under which the entry and the search were made in the appellant's hut

was unauthorised and invalid and that the High Court erred in taking a contrary view.

17. Section 6(1)(i) of the Act with which we are concerned in this case provides for entry and search in gaming houses, inter alia, by the following Police Officers :

6. (1)(i) in any area for which a Commissioner of Police has been appointed not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector and either empowered by general order in writing or authorised in each case by special warrant issued by the Commissioner of Police,

The expression "Commissioner of Police" has however not been defined in the Act.

18. The Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904, does not also define the expression "Commissioner of Police". Section 17 of that Act appears under the rubric "Powers and Functionaries" and reads as follows :

17. (1) In any Bombay Act or Maharashtra Act made after the commencement of this Act it shall be sufficient for the purpose of indicating the application of a law to every person or number of persons for the time being executing the functions of an office, to mention the official title of the officer at present executing the functions, or that of the officer by whom the functions are commonly executed.

Sub-section (2) of the section specifically provides that the section applies also to all Bombay Acts made before the commencement of the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904. It would therefore follow that Section 17(1) is applicable to the present controversy. Under sub-section (1) of Section 17 it was therefore sufficient for the purpose of indicating the application of a law to every person "for the time being executing the functions of an office" to mention the official title of the officer "at present executing the functions", Accordingly it was sufficient to mention the "Commissioner of Police" by his official title for purposes of Section 6 of the Act as he was the functionary who was executing the functions referred to in the section at the time when the Act came into force. As Section 17 of the Bombay General Clauses Act deals with the substitution of functionaries, it enabled that functionary to discharge the functions of the Commissioner of Police under Section 6(1) of the Act who was "for the time being executing the functions" of that office. In other words, as it was the Commissioner of Police who had the authority to issue the special warrant under Section 6(1) of the Act when it came into force, it would be permissible for the Assistant Commissioner of Police to be substituted for that functionary if it could be shown that it was he who was executing the functions of the Commissioner of Police on the date of issue of the special warrant referred to above i.e. on December 25, 1967.

19. It remains for consideration whether the Assistant Commissioner of Police could be said to be executing the functions of the Commissioner of Police under Section 6(1) of the Act at the time when he issued the special warrant. Reference in this connection may be made to Section 11(2) of the Bombay Police Act, 1951, which provides as follows :

11. (2) An Assistant Commissioner appointed under Sub-section (1) shall exercise such powers and perform such duties and functions as can be exercised or performed

under the provisions of this Act or any other law for the time being in force or as are assigned to him by the Commissioner under the general or special orders of the State Government.

It was therefore permissible for the Assistant Commissioner of Police not only to exercise such powers and perform such duties and functions as he could, in terms, exercise or perform under the provisions of the Bombay Police Act, or any other law for the time being in force, but also the duties and functions assigned to him by the Commissioner of Police under the general or special orders of the State Government. The High Court has taken note in this connection of the State Government Order APO-3463-C-2896-(III)-(E)-V, dated March 10, 1967, which empowered all Commissioners of Police to assign to the Assistant Commissioners of Police working under them any of their powers, duties and functions not only under the provisions of the Bombay Police Act, 1951, but also under any other law for the time being in force. The existence of such an order has not in fact been challenged before us. The Assistant Commissioner of Police was therefore the functionary who could, by virtue of Section 17 of the Bombay General Clauses Act, discharge the functions of the Commissioner of Police under Section 6(1) of the Act in the matter of issuing a special warrant like the one issued in the present case. It is also not disputed that the Commissioner of Police issued Order 2036, dated September 19, 1967, authorising all Assistant Commissioners of Police working under him to issue search warrants under Section 6 of the Act to any Police Officer working under them not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector of Police. As has been shown, this was legally permissible, and it is futile to contend that the High Court erred in rejecting the appellant's contention to the contrary.

20. It however appears that in a matter like this, when a period of more than 7 years has gone by since the appellant's conviction, it would not be necessary to send him back to prison. While therefore the appellant's conviction is upheld, the sentence is reduced to the imprisonment already undergone by him without, however, making any change in the sentence of fine and the imprisonment which has been ordered in default of its payment. With this modification the appeal fails and is dismissed.

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