

# FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

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# Lecture- 04



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## **Scope and limits**

### **Scope of Article 136**

Since Article 136 is used by the judges to grant special leave based on its discretion, it must not be arbitrary and vague. In the case of *N. Suriyakala v. Mohandoss & Ors.* (2007), the scope of Article 136 is discussed. The court held that “Article 136 is not an ordinary form of appeal like Section 96 & 100 of CPC. While, following the constitutional scheme, the last court where the ordinary cases are heard is the High Court. The Supreme Court is meant to deal with more serious issues like questions related to the constitution, the validity of a law, or where grave injustice had been done. If the Supreme Court starts entertaining all kinds of cases then soon it will be having a huge amount of pending cases and will not be able to deal with more serious issues. So, this special power should be used in rare situations where grave injustice has been done”. The court in the case of *Tirupati Balaji Developers Pvt. v. State Of Bihar And Ors.* (2004) held that” Article 136 is an exceptional power conferred on the court by the constitution with immense trust and faith. Therefore, extra care should be observed while exercising this jurisdiction”. It has been settled that while exercising powers under Article 136, the court should not act as a “regular court of appeal” but as a “court of equity” and “court of law” to do justice.

Article 136 deals with one of the appellate jurisdictions of the Supreme Court. The other appellate jurisdictions of the Supreme Court are dealt under Article 132 – Article 134 of the Indian Constitution. However, Article 136 is different from the other provisions because under Article 136 an appeal may lie in the following manner:

- not only against judgements, decrees, final orders, or sentences but also against any determination.
- against a decision made in any matter. Whether it may be Civil or Criminal.
- against a decision of any High Court, subordinate courts or any tribunal.

### **Limits of Article 136**

This is true that Article 136 has a wide scope and confers discretionary power on the Supreme Court without any limitations. However, Clause (2) of Article 136 puts a restriction on the Supreme Court that it cannot grant appeal against any judgement, determination, sentence or order passed by any court relating to the laws of Armed Forces.

### **Scope of Article 142**

The functioning of the Apex Court always aims at delivering justice. It's functioning always ensures that the decision of any court has always given justice to the parties. While keeping this objective in mind, the Supreme Court is entitled with the power contained under Article 142. According to this, the Supreme Court has the power to pass any decree or order in any matter or cause pending before it to do 'complete justice'. It is said that Article 142 is a step ahead of the powers enshrined under Article 136. If we talk about the scope of this power of the Supreme Court, there is no defined limitation. The main purpose of this power is to do 'complete justice' to the parties.

In the case of *Chowdhary Navin Hemabhai v. State of Gujarat* (2011), the court held that which case or matter will require this power to do complete justice will depend on the facts and circumstances of the matter. However, the court has used this power prescribed under Article 142 several times in different types of cases. In the case of *Sahid Balwa v. Union of India & Ors*, (2013) the court held that the power prescribed under Article 142 gave more emphasis on equity rather than law so as to ensure that complete justice has been done. The object of art 142 is that if the judiciary started to remain dependent on the legislature to enforce its decree and orders then this will undermine the principle of independent judiciary and separation of powers.

### **Limits of Article 142**

The limits of this power of the Supreme Court has been discussed under the case of *Supreme Court Bar Association v. Union of India* (1998). The court held that the power under Article 142 cannot be used to replace or change the law. However, it can be used to add in the

existing law as to do complete justice to the parties. The court cannot bring new law by ignoring the existing laws.

### **Should there be a judicial review of the discretionary power of judges**

Yes, there should be a judicial review of the discretionary power of judges. Since these powers are extraordinary powers which should be used sparingly. The main purpose of these powers is to do justice to the parties. But the regular use of these powers can undermine the principles of the constitution. The courts should define these discretionary powers or should lay down the conditions in which such powers should be used.

### **Areas where judges can exercise their discretionary power**

Sometimes, it became difficult for a judge to foresee the future events of the judicial proceedings. Due to this, the judges are conferred with some discretionary powers to deliver justice to the parties. In many of the legislations, we find terms like ‘as the court deems proper’, ‘as the court otherwise directs’ which shows that the courts have some extraordinary discretionary powers. The judges can exercise these discretionary powers in civil as well as criminal proceedings. These are the following areas where a judge can exercise these discretionary powers:

**Sentencing:** Generally, our penal code has provided a maximum punishment for all the offences which a court can sentence. But in many cases, the court enjoys some discretionary powers in prescribing the punishment for the offence. While doing so the judge should try to balance the proportionality between the punishment and the culpability of each kind of criminal offence. The same was held in the case of *State of MP v. Munna Chaubey* (2005). The judges should prescribe a reasonable term of punishment by considering the several factors related to the accused like his age and character rather than prescribing the term based on his discretion.

**Bail:** In case of Bailable Offences the court does not enjoy any discretionary powers. However, in the case of non-bailable offence, the court enjoys sufficient discretionary power either to deny or to grant bail to the accused. In the case of *Kalyan Chandra Sarkar v. Rajesh*

Ranjan @ Pappu Yadav and Anr (2004). the court held that the judges should use their power in a judicious manner while granting bail. The court has to consider various factors like the right of freedom of an individual if there is any possibility of recommissioning of the offence, the age of the accused and if the evidence has tampered.

Injunctions: The court exercises wide discretionary powers while issuing temporary injunctions. The relief of injunction can not be claimed as a right before the court of law. It depends on the discretion of the court. The court has to decide to issue temporary injunctions in a judicious manner after considering the facts and circumstances of the cases. Injunctions can only be granted only if these three conditions are satisfied: prima facie case, the balance of satisfaction & irrecoverable loss.