

5. President Rejects Mercy Petition of convict in Nirbhaya Case

Prelims Syllabus: Polity & Governance-Judiciary

Mains Syllabus: GS-I Indian Constitution- Historical Underpinnings, Evolution, Features, Amendments, Significant Provisions and Basic Structure.

Why in News?

• President Ram Nath Kovind has rejected the mercy petition of Pawan Gupta, one of the four death row convicts in the 2012 Nirbhaya gang-rape and murder case.

Highlights:

- Gupta was the last convict to file a mercy petition.
- This comes after a Delhi court stayed for the third time the death sentence of four convicts in the case observing that they cannot be executed while a mercy petition is pending before the President.

Mercy Petition:

- There is no statutory written procedure for dealing with mercy petitions, but in practice, after extinguishing all the reliefs in the court of law, either the convict in person or his relative on his behalf may submit a written petition to the President.
- The petitions are received by the President's secretariat on behalf of the President, which is then forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs for their comments and recommendations.
- A convict under the sentence of death is allowed to make the petition within a period of seven days after the date on which the Superintendent of jail informs him about the dismissal of the appeal or special leave to appeal by the Supreme Court.
- The Home Ministry in consultation with the concerned State Government discusses the merits of the petition.
- After the consultation, recommendations are made by the Home Minister and then, the petition is sent back to the President for his decision.

What happens when a convict moves a Mercy Petition?

- In case, the petition is filed within seven days then it is the duty of the Jail Superintendent to stay the execution of the death sentence.
- However, this does not mean that after the expiry of seven days a convict cannot file a mercy petition.
- In such exceptional cases or intervening circumstances, it is the concerned state government that will decide the question of deferring the death sentence.



• President's pardoning power:

Article 72 of the Indian constitution provides:

- The President shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence
 - a) in all cases where the punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial;
 - b) in all cases where the punishment or sentence is for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends;
 - c) in all cases where the sentence is a sentence of death.
- Thus, Article 72 empowers the President to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases.

President and Mercy Petition:

<section-header> Dresident is given the power under the Constitution to "grant reprieves and gardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." Drotypes: 10 full pardon to a person accused or convicted of a federal crime, releasing the person from any punishment and restoring her or his Civil Rights. 10 conditional pardons that forgive the convicted person in part, reduce a penalty a specified number of years, or alter a penalty with conditions. Dresident jimmy carter granted an Amnesty that was, in effect, a blanket pardon to those who were either deserters or drat evaders during the Vietnam War. (Jimmy Carter, Proclamation 4483, 1977) Dentoversy: Dresident Nixon was granted a full and unconditional pardon for any crimes he might have committed against the United States while President. (Gerald Ford, Proclamation 4311, September, 1974) The President can either accept or reject the mercy plea as per the advice by the council of second sec

- ministers
- However, the Constitution doesn't provide for a specified time limit to accept/reject the mercy petition.
- He can keep the petition in hold for an indefinite period if he wishes to.