

CRM-7357-2023 in/and
CRM-M-50075-2022

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**IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB & HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH**

CRM-7357-2023 in/and
CRM-M-50075-2022
Date of Decision: 15.02.2023

Amandeep Singh

..... Petitioner

Versus

State of Punjab

..... Respondent

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HARSH BUNGER

Present: Mr. Arshdeep Singh, Advocate for
Mr. Mikhail Kad, Advocate
for the petitioner.

Mr. Harjinder Singh Sidhu, AAG, Punjab.

HARSH BUNGER J. (ORAL)

CRM-7357-2023:

Prayer in the present application is for placing on record the
zimni orders, being Annexures P-6 and P-7, passed by the trial Court.

For the reasons mentioned in the application, the zimni orders
dated 31.10.2022 and 05.01.2023, being Annexures P-6 and P-7,
respectively, passed by the trial Court, are taken on record, subject to all just
exceptions.

Application is accordingly disposed of.

CRM-M-50075-2022:

Prayer in the present petition filed under Section 482 of the
Code of Criminal Procedure is for quashing of order dated 16.09.2022

(Annexure P-5), passed by the Judge, Special Court, Sangrur, whereby bail

of the petitioner was cancelled, his bail bonds/surety bonds were forfeited to the State and non-bailable warrants were also issued against him in FIR No.79 dated 05.07.2019 (Annexure P-1), under Section 15 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, registered at Police Station Moonak, District Sangrur.

Learned counsel for the petitioner submits that briefly, facts of the case are that the police officials apprehended the co-accused, i.e. the driver of truck in question, in present FIR (Annexure P-1) and allegedly recovered 14 kg. of *poppy husk*, which is otherwise non-commercial in nature, however the petitioner was not apprehended at the spot but being the owner of truck in question, he was implicated in the present FIR (Annexure P-1). Thereafter, the petitioner was granted the concession of interim bail on 15.07.2019, which was made absolute vide order dated 18.07.2019 by the trial Court. It is further submitted that the challan in this case was presented on 18.12.2019 and the charges were also framed. Thereafter, the petitioner was regularly appearing on various dates before the trial Court. However on 16.09.2022, the petitioner could not reach the Court on time as his son was not well, whereupon an application seeking exemption from personal appearance of petitioner was also moved by his counsel, though the same was not allowed by the trial Court, and consequently, bail of the petitioner was cancelled, his bail bonds/surety bonds were forfeited to the State and non-bailable warrants were also ordered to be issued against him by the trial Court on 16.09.2022. Learned counsel submits that there was no intention on the part of petitioner to delay the proceedings and his absence before the trial court was neither intentional nor deliberate but for the aforesaid reason.

It is also stated that the next date before the trial Court is now fixed for

16.03.2023. He further submits that the petitioner is ready and willing to surrender before the trial Court and join the proceedings, if he is granted one opportunity to do so. Learned counsel submits that the petitioner undertakes to appear on each and every date before the trial court and to abide by all the terms and conditions to be imposed by this Court or by the trial Court.

Learned State counsel opposes prayer of the petitioner raised in the instant petition by stating that he has jumped the bail and has not followed the conditions of bail, thus petitioner is not entitled to any relief.

I have heard the arguments of learned counsel for the petitioner as well as learned counsel for the respondent/State and have also perused the paper book as well as the impugned order dated 16.09.2022 (Annexure P-5).

A perusal of order dated 16.09.2022 (Annexure P-5) reflects that the trial Court proceeded to pass the impugned order on account of absence of petitioner on 16.09.2022. It is observed that at times, the accused or his counsel can be prevented by sufficient reasons to put an appearance before the Court on a given date and every such absence cannot be necessarily construed as a deliberate and willful absence.

This Court vide judgment dated 18.07.2018, passed in CRM-M-29461-2018, titled as ***“Naveen Rao Vs. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) ACB, Chandigarh***, while considering somewhat similar issue, observed as under:

“- x - x -

Keeping in view the conduct of the petitioner as he came back immediately after a period of 20 days, it appears that there was no intention on the part of the petitioner to

remain absent. It can be an inadvertent mistake/lapse on his part. Moreover, the petitioner is NRI and ready to abide by all terms and conditions to be imposed by this Court or by the trial Court.

Same issue was there before the Kerala High Court in Mahesh vs. State of Kerala, 2011 (1) Cri.C.C. 834 wherein the condition of bail was violated and due to absence of the accused-petitioner, bail was cancelled. The relevant portion of said judgment is reproduced as under: -

“20. To cancel the bail under section 437(5) or 439(2) of the Code very cogent and overwhelming reasons are also to be stated. The Court shall not cancel bail in a routine manner, under section 437(5) or 439(2) of the Code, as per law. This is the settled position of law. But, the position under Section 446-A of the Code is totally different. If the Magistrate Court is satisfied that there is breach of condition of bail bond and thereby, forfeiture of the bond, the bond automatically stands cancelled under Section 446-A of the Code.

*21. However, a mere violation of condition in the bail order will not lead to automatic cancellation of bail bond under Section 446-A of the Code. Apart from violation of condition in the bail order, the Court must also be satisfied that the bond is forfeited then alone, bail bond would stand cancelled and the accused can be proceeded against. It is the forfeiture of the bail bond which is crucial under Section 446-A of the Code. If the breach of condition is not wilful and is due to reasons beyond his control, it cannot be said that there is forfeiture of bond. The question is dealt with in **Rajan v. State of Kerala, 2006 (4) KLT 429** and it is held thus:*

"A bond for appearance can be said to be forfeited, only if there is a wilful default on the

part of the accused in not appearing before the Court. It is needless to say that an accused can be absent in Court due to various reasons on a particular occasion. When the counsel files an application, it follows that the accused was vigilant and he had taken steps to instruct his counsel to file an application. Such an accused cannot be said to have forfeited the bond by reason of any wilful default. It is only in cases where there is wilful default on the part of the accused to appear in Court, forfeiture of bond will follow and penalty will incur."

22. In *State of Kerala v. Anil Kumar, 2005 (4) KLT SN 59*, referring to cancellation of bail, this Court held thus: "*an innocent violation of any condition imposed by the Court will not ipso facto lead to cancellation of bail under section 439(2) Criminal Procedure Code. The crucial and vital question is whether there has been deliberate, contumacious and unjustified infraction of the conditions imposed by the Court". It is needless to say that if the Court cannot cancel bail, if violation of condition is not wilful or deliberate, it is only reasonable to hold that such violation (which is not wilful or intentional) shall also not lead to an automatic cancellation of bail bond under Section 446-A of the Code."*

In the present case also, the bail/surety bonds have been cancelled as the petitioner left India without prior permission of the Court. An application for exemption from personal appearance was also moved, which was dismissed. The petitioner is NRI and he went abroad without seeking any permission from the Court, which has been stated to be inadvertent as he did not go through the terms and conditions of bail but the circumstances were

beyond his control. The petitioner immediately came back to India and came to know that his bail bonds have been cancelled. There was no intention on his part to remain absent or to avoid the Court proceedings. The petitioner remained ill when he was abroad, remained there for a period of 20 days and could not come back immediately.

Accordingly, the present petition is allowed and the petitioner is directed to surrender before the trial Court on the next date of hearing i.e., 19.07.2018 by furnishing an undertaking before the trial Court that he will attend the Court proceedings regularly and will not leave the country without prior permission of the Court and abide by all terms and conditions to be imposed by the trial Court. He is directed to be released by the trial Court by furnishing adequate surety/bail bonds to its satisfaction subject to payment of cost of Rs.25000/- to be deposited with the trial Court.

- x - x -"

In the present case also, the bail of the petitioner was cancelled and his bail bonds/surety bonds were forfeited to the State as he did not appear on the date fixed i.e. 16.09.2022, before the trial Court because of the reason stated above.

Keeping in view the fact that the petitioner was regularly appearing before the trial Court except on 16.09.2022, when he could not appear due to the reason that his son was not well; it appears that there was no intention on his part to remain absent, especially in view of the fact that on 16.09.2022, an application seeking exemption from personal appearance of the petitioner was also moved by his counsel, though the same was not allowed by the trial Court. Moreover, joining of proceedings by the petitioner, would ensure finalization of proceedings.

Accordingly, this Court is inclined to afford one opportunity to petitioner to mend his ways.

Considering the above, the present petition is disposed of with a direction to the petitioner appear before the trial court on or before 16.03.2023 and upon his appearance, the Court shall release him on bail subject to his furnishing fresh bail bonds/surety bonds to its satisfaction and on payment of Rs.5,000/-, as cost, to be deposited by the petitioner, with the concerned District Bar Association. The petitioner shall also give his undertaking by way of affidavit before the Court that he will attend the Court proceedings regularly unless specifically exempted by the Court.

The petitioner shall furnish his mobile number to the Station House Officer, keep his mobile's location on and also appear in the concerned Police Station on first Monday of every month till the conclusion of trial.

In case, the petitioner does not appear before the trial Court on or before the date fixed, i.e. 16.03.2023, then the instant petition shall be deemed to have been dismissed.

Present petition is disposed of in the aforesaid terms.

15.02.2023
Apurva

(HARSH BUNGER)
JUDGE

1. Whether speaking/reasoned : Yes/No
2. Whether reportable : Yes/No