

2023:PHHC:160820

IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH

216

CRM-M-61328-2023

Date of Decision : December 14, 2023

NARESH KUMAR

.....Petitioner

VERSUS

STATE OF HARYANA

.....Respondent

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KULDEEP TIWARI

Present : Mr. Munish Kumar Garg, Advocate
for the petitioner.

Mr. Bhupender Singh, DAG, Haryana.

KULDEEP TIWARI. J.(Oral)

1. Through the instant petition, the petitioner craves for indulgence of this Court for his being enlarged on regular bail, in case FIR No.235, dated 31.08.2023, under Sections 148, 149, 323, 324, 452, 506 and 34 of IPC, 1860, (with Section 326 IPC added later on) registered at P.S. Narwana Sadar, District Jind.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE PETITIONER

2. The allegations against the petitioner as levelled in the FIR are that petitioner has friendship with Mandan @ Dala, who used to visit his house. On 29.08.2023 at about 8.30 P.M. Madan @ Dala came to his house and started talking with him. After that they went in the Garhi (the place where the cattles are tied) and sat there. At about 8.40/9.00 P.M. one black colour camper and two motorcycles came in front of their

Garhi. On one motorcycle Ashok Malik son of Mahender and on other motorcycle Naresh Chahal and Amit @ Mittu on the pillion were sitting. In the vehicle Azad Chahal and 3-4 more persons alongwith him came there. They were having *gandas* in their hands. They at once attacked on the complainant. Madan @ Dala caught hold of, the complainant from back side and all of them brought him out of Garhi at chotra (platform in front of house) while pulling him. There all of them gave him *gandasa* blow which hit on his right arm on his feet and in his back. Thereafter, Naresh Chahal and Madan @ Dala gave *gandas* blow on his neck with an intention to kill him. He sustained injuries on his neck. The complainant raised an alarm and he fell down on the earth. On hearing the noise one Mannu, Deepak, Sandeep and some other persons from the nearby locality came there. On seeing them coming and considering the complainant as dead accused ran away on their vehicles from the spot. Due to hurry, one motorcycle No. HR-32F-6529 Splendor of black colour and one mobile phone Red-MI left at the spot. From there, Manju, Deepak and Gurmit took him at Government Hospital, Tohana from where he was referred to MAMC Agroha. The reason behind the dispute is that, about two years ago, there was a dispute between the complainant and Amit Chahal, and to take revenge of the same, he and all other accused attacked on the victim. Action may be taken against them.

SUBMISSIONS OF LEARNED COUNSEL FOR THE PETITIONER

3. The learned counsel for the petitioner submits that the injury which is attributed to the present petitioner as per the FIR, is the injury No.1 whereas, as per disclosure statement injury No.6 and 9 are also

attributed to the petitioner, as mentioned in the MLR as appended in Annexure P-1.

4. He further submits that the grievous injuries suffered by the victim are not attributed to the present petitioner, though he is behind bars simply for the reason that he had given the *gandasa* blow on the neck of the present petitioner. He further submits that there is no offence under Section 307 IPC, is added in the FIR. The injury suffered on the neck is also found to be simple in nature. He further placed reliance upon the orders dated 09.11.2023, 21.11.2023 and 29.11.2023, Annexures P-7 to P-9, respectively, vide which the co-accused have already been granted the benefit of regular bail.

5. Learned counsel for the petitioner submits that petitioner is behind bars since 25.09.2023, and has faced sufficient incarceration. He further submits that he cannot be put behind bars for indefinite period until his guilt is proved.

SUBMISSIONS OF THE LEARNED STATE COUNSEL

6. On the other hand, learned State counsel, on instructions imparted to him by SI Suresh, opposes the grant of regular bail to the petitioner and has placed on record the custody certificate pertaining to the present petitioner. On perusal of the custody certificate reveals that the petitioner has suffered incarceration of about 2 months and 14 days as on date, and he is facing trial in three more cases.

7. Faced with the above difficulty, learned counsel for the petitioner informs this Court that, out of three cases as mentioned in the

custody certificate, in two cases he has earned acquittal, whereas in one case he is already on bail.

8. It is informed by the learned State counsel that the final report has been filed way back on dated 03.11.2023, and thereupon, learned trial Court concerned has framed charges on dated 29.11.2023, and out of total 15 prosecution witnesses, none has been examined so far.

ANALYSIS

9. “*Bail is the Rule and Jail is an Exception*”. This basic principle of criminal jurisprudence was laid down by the Hon’ble Supreme Court, way back in 1978, in its landmark judgment titled “***State of Rajasthan V. Balchand alias Baliay***”, 1977 AIR 2447, 1978 SCR (1) 535. This principle finds its roots in one of the most distinguished fundamental rights, as enshrined in Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Though the underlying objective behind detention of a person is to ensure easy availability of an accused for trial, without any inconvenience, however, in case the presence of an accused can be secured otherwise, then detention is not compulsory.

10. The right to a speedy trial is one of the rights of a detained person. However, while deciding application for regular bail, the Courts shall also take into consideration the fundamental precept of criminal jurisprudence, which is “the presumption of innocence”, besides the gravity of offence(s) involved.

11. In “***Nikesh Tarachand Shah V. Union of India***”, (2018) 11 SCC 1, the Hon’ble Supreme Court has recorded the following:-

“14. In Gurbaksh Singh Sibbia v. State of Punjab, (1980) 2 SCC 565 at 586-588, the purpose of granting bail is set out with great felicity as follows:-

“27. It is not necessary to refer to decisions which deal with the right to ordinary bail because that right does not furnish an exact parallel to the right to anticipatory bail. It is, however, interesting that as long back as in 1924 it was held by the High Court of Calcutta in Nagendra v. King-Emperor the object of bail is to secure the attendance of the accused at the trial, that the proper test to be applied in the solution of the question whether bail should be granted or refused is whether it is probable that the party will appear to take his trial and that it is indisputable that bail is not to be withheld as a punishment. In two other cases which, significantly, are the ‘Meerut Conspiracy cases’ observations are to be found regarding the right to bail which deserve a special mention. In K.N. Joglekar v. Emperor [AIR 1931 All 504 : 33 Cri LJ 94] it was observed, while dealing with Section 498 which corresponds to the present Section 439 of the Code, that it conferred upon the Sessions Judge or the High Court wide powers to grant bail which were not handicapped by the restrictions in the preceding Section 497 which corresponds to the present Section 437. It was observed by the court that there was no hard and fast rule and no inflexible principle governing the exercise of the discretion conferred by Section 498 and that the only principle which was established was that the discretion should be exercised judiciously. In Emperor v. Hutchinson [AIR 1931 All 356, 358 : 32 Cri LJ

1271] it was said that it was very unwise to make an attempt to lay down any particular rules which will bind the High Court, having regard to the fact that the legislature itself left the discretion of the court unfettered. According to the High Court, the variety of cases that may arise from time to time cannot be safely classified and it is dangerous to make an attempt to classify the cases and to say that in particular classes a bail may be granted but not in other classes. It was observed that the principle to be deduced from the various sections in the Criminal Procedure Code was that grant of bail is the rule and refusal is the exception. An accused person who enjoys freedom is in a much better position to look after his case and to properly defend himself than if he were in custody. As a presumably innocent person he is therefore entitled to freedom and every opportunity to look after his own case. A presumably innocent person must have his freedom to enable him to establish his innocence.

28. *Coming nearer home, it was observed by Krishna Iyer, J., in Gudikanti Narasimhulu v. Public Prosecutor [(1978) 1 SCC 240 : 1978 SCC (Cri) 115] that: (SCC p. 242, para 1)*

“... the issue of bail is one of liberty, justice, public safety and burden of the public treasury, all of which insist that a developed jurisprudence of bail is integral to a socially sensitized judicial process. . . . After all, personal liberty of an accused or convict is fundamental, suffering lawful eclipse only in terms of procedure established by law. The last four words of Article 21 are the life of that human right.”

29. *In Gurcharan Singh v. State (Delhi Administration)*

[(1978) 1 SCC 118 : 1978 SCC (Cri) 41] it was observed by Goswami, J., who spoke for the court, that: (SCC p. 129, para 29)

“There cannot be an inexorable formula in the matter of granting bail. The facts and circumstances of each case will govern the exercise of judicial discretion in granting or cancelling bail.”

30. *In AMERICAN JURISPRUDENCE (2d, Volume 8, p. 806, para 39), it is stated:*

“Where the granting of bail lies within the discretion of the court, the granting or denial is regulated, to a large extent, by the facts and circumstances of each particular case. Since the object of the detention or imprisonment of the accused is to secure his appearance and submission to the jurisdiction and the judgment of the court, the primary inquiry is whether a recognizance or bond would effect that end.”

It is thus clear that the question whether to grant bail or not depends for its answer upon a variety of circumstances, the cumulative effect of which must enter into the judicial verdict. Any one single circumstance cannot be treated as of universal validity or as necessarily justifying the grant or refusal of bail.”

12. Also, in ***Siddharam Satlingappa Mhetre v. State of Maharashtra, Criminal Appeal No.2271 of 2010***, the Hon’ble Supreme Court has insisted upon striking a perfect balance of sanctity of an individual’s liberty as well as the interest of the society, in grant or refusing bail. The relevant extract of the judgment (supra) is reproduced hereinafter:-

3. *The society has a vital interest in grant or refusal of bail because every criminal offence is the offence against the State. The order granting or refusing bail must reflect perfect balance between the conflicting interests, namely, sanctity of individual liberty and the interest of the society. The law of bails dovetails two conflicting interests namely, on the one hand, the requirements of shielding the society from the hazards of those committing crimes and potentiality of repeating the same crime while on bail and on the other hand absolute adherence of the fundamental principle of criminal jurisprudence regarding presumption of innocence of an accused until he is found guilty and the sanctity of individual liberty.*

13. This Court has examined the instant petition on the touchstone of the hereinabove extracted settled and legal principle(s) of law and is of the considered opinion that the instant petition is amenable for being allowed.

FINAL ORDER

14. Considering the fact that the petitioner has suffered incarceration of about 2 months and 14 days, and other co-accused have already been granted the concession of regular bail and the fact that the trial is at initial stage, this Court deems it appropriate to grant the concession of regular bail to the petitioner. Therefore, without commenting upon the merits and circumstances of the present case, the present petition is **allowed**. The petitioner is ordered to be released on bail, on furnishing of bail bond and surety bond to the satisfaction of

concerned Chief Judicial Magistrate/trial Court/Duty Magistrate.

15. However, it is clarified that if in future, the petitioner is found indulging in commission of similar offences, as are involved herein, the respondent-State shall be at liberty to make an appropriate application seeking cancellation of regular bail, as granted by this Court. Moreover, anything observed here-in-above shall have no effect on the merits of the trial and is meant for deciding the present petition only.

December 14, 2023
dharamvir

(KULDEEP TIWARI)
JUDGE

Whether speaking/reasoned.	:	Yes/No
Whether Reportable.	:	Yes/No