

2024:PHHC:047960

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

104-2

CRM-M-5671-2024

Date of Decision : April 09, 2024

VISHVAJEET SINGH

-PETITIONER

V/S

STATE OF PUNJAB

-RESPONDENT

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KULDEEP TIWARI

Present: Mr. Jashandeep Singh Sandhu, Advocate
for the petitioner.

Mr. Pardeep Bajaj, D.A.G., Punjab.

KULDEEP TIWARI, J. (ORAL)

1. Through the instant petition, the petitioner, who has clean antecedents, craves for indulgence of this Court for him being enlarged on regular bail, in case FIR No.221 dated 01.11.2023, under Sections 22, 29 of the N.D.P.S. Act, 1985, registered at P.S. Sadar Fazilka, District Fazilka.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE PETITIONER

2. Succinctly stated, on 01.11.2023, 12000 tablets of Tramadol Hydrochloride were recovered from co-accused Gagandeep Singh and Kulwant Singh (petitioner's father). Thereafter, on the basis of disclosure statement of co-accused (supra), not only another 16500 tablets were recovered, but, co-accused Satpal Singh was also arrayed as accused in the present case, inasmuch as, the co-accused (supra) made disclosure that they had procured the recovered contraband from Jodhpur, Rajasthan, with the assistance of co-accused Satpal Singh, who contacted one Ashok @ Harry and delivered the recovered tablets to them. **What constituted**

the backbone for the petitioner becoming arrayed as an accused in the present case, was the disclosure statement of co-accused Satpal Singh, wherein, he disclosed that the payment for procuring the recovered contraband was made by the petitioner to co-accused Ashok @ Harry.

SUBMISSIONS OF LEARNED COUNSEL FOR THE PETITIONER

3. The learned counsel for the petitioner, in his asking for the hereinabove extracted relief, has made the following submissions:-

(i) Petitioner has been falsely implicated in the present FIR, as he has not been named therein, rather he has been implicated on the basis of disclosure statement of co-accused Satpal Singh, which is not admissible in the eyes of law;

(ii) Nonetheless, the disclosure of co-accused (supra), that payment of Rs.60,000/- was made from petitioner's mobile to the main accused/supplier- Ashok @ Harry, pales into insignificance, as apart from this disclosure, there is nothing material available on record to substantiate that the said payment was intentionally and knowingly made by the petitioner himself;

(iii) In fact, the petitioner lived in a joint family and his mobile was being used by his father/co-accused Kulwant Singh also. Therefore, if the alleged payment was made from his mobile, it was done by his father/co-accused Kulwant Singh and the petitioner did not have any knowledge whether the said transaction was for purchase of contraband or some

other purpose;

(iv) Moreover, no prudent man would ever use a legal mode of transaction for purchase of any contraband, thereby leaving any evident traces of his culpability;

(v) Petitioner has undergone incarceration of approx. 4½ months;

(vi) Investigation is yet pending, therefore, keeping the petitioner behind the bars would serve no gainful purpose.

SUBMISSIONS OF THE LEARNED STATE COUNSEL

4. *Per contra*, the learned State counsel has opposed the grant of regular bail to the petitioner, on the ground that, huge quantity of contraband has been recovered from co-accused Gagandeep Singh and Kulwant Singh (petitioner's father), and that, monetary transactions have occurred *inter se* the petitioner and the main accused/supplier- Ashok @ Harry. In case, the petitioner is enlarged on regular bail, it would be difficult for the investigating agency to trace the main accused Ashok @ Harry.

5. The learned State counsel has also placed on record the custody certificate of the petitioner, as issued by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Faridkot. Also, on instructions imparted to him by A.S.I. Gurmail Singh, he has informed this Court that investigation is yet pending.

ANALYSIS

6. “*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.

7. 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.

8. 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 [AIR 1924 Cal 476, 479, 480 : 25 Cri LJ 732] that 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.”

9. 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.

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

11. The reason for forming the above inference emanates from the factum that:- (i) no recovery has been effected from the petitioner, rather has been effected from his father Kulwant Singh and co-accused Gagandeep Singh, who are already behind the bars; (ii) the issue “*whether the monetary transaction (supra) was carried out by the petitioner himself or by someone else from his mobile*” is yet to be ascertained and established during the course of trial; (iii) investigation has not yet been completed, therefore, keeping the petitioner behinds the bars, who has suffered incarceration of approx. 4½ months and has clean antecedents, would serve no gainful purpose.

FINAL ORDER

12. Considering the hereinabove made discussion, 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.

13. It is clarified that anything observed here-in-above shall have no effect on the merits of the trial and is meant for deciding the present petition only.

April 09, 2024
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(KULDEEP TIWARI)
JUDGE

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