



IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH

CRM-M-50323-2024 (O&M)
DECIDED ON: 18.10.2024

DEEPAK GUPTA ALIAS DEEPAK KUMAR
.....PETITIONER

VERSUS

STATE OF PUNJAB
.....RESPONDENT

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SANDEEP MOUDGIL

Present: Mr. Chandan Singh Rana, Advocate
for the petitioner.

Mr. Jasjit Singh Rattu, DAG, Punjab.

SANDEEP MOUDGIL, J (ORAL)

1. Relief sought

The jurisdiction of this Court has been invoked under Section 483 of BNSS, 2023 for grant of regular bail to the petitioner in FIR No.46, dated 25.02.2024, under Sections 395, 384, 120-B IPC and Sections 473 and 411 IPC added later on, registered at Police Station Sahnewal, District Police Commissionerate, Ludhiana.

2. Prosecution story setup in the present case as per the version in the FIR as under:-

Statement of Amarjit Yadav son of Ram Nath Yadav, resident of Village Parsa @ Sirsiya, police station Tamkhui Road, District Khusi Nagar, UP at present resident of Street No. 6/7, New Satguru Nagar, Lohara, police station Sahnewal, Ludhiana age approximately 43 years, mobile no. 98726-49186 that I am the resident of

the above said address and works as a Manager in Bhavya Enterprises Factory, Kanganwal Road, Jaspal Banger: The accounts pertaining to the cash of the company and with regard to the workers is retained with me. On dated 24.02.2024, advance was given to the workers and the remaining amount out of that was taken at home by me and on dated 24.02.2024 at time approximately 9:30 PM, I was present at my home then 7/8 unknown persons having muffled faces came from outside, who were holding iron rods and dattar in their hands. Three persons out of them, held me and two persons caught hold my son and made him stand with wall on one side and the other persons by breaking lock of my Almirah, took out the cash lying in that, gold and mobile phone make INFINIX NOT-II containing SIM No. 8264734186 and fled away from the spot. I kept on to search them my own level till now. Now I have come to know that the persons who snatched my money are Vijay @ Kala son of Ram Lal, Mohalla New Satguru Nagar, Ludhiana, Harjinder Singh Sukhvir Singh @ Fauji son of Gurcharan Singh, resident of Near Malli Chowk Ludhiana, Tat son of Sarwan Singh resident of Near Bhutni Dealer, Garib Nagri, Jaspal Banger, Ludhiana, Deepak son of Sarwan Singh resident of Near Bhutni Dealer, Garib Nagri, Jaspal Banger, Ludhiana, Abhishek @ Chirkut, Deepak Gupta son of Amrik Gupta resident of Near Mahadev Mandir, Mahadev Nagar, Ludhiana and fled away by snatching the mobile. I will inform you later on, after checking about the money and gold as how much that was. Today, I alongwith Gurdeep Singh son of S. Mehar Singh resident of Model Town Extension Kothi No. 3727/23, Ludhiana were coming to inform you, you have met, statement has been got recorded, heard, it is

correct. Appropriate legal action may be taken against the above said persons. Sd/- Amarjeet Yadav.”

3. **Contentions**

On behalf of the petitioner

Learned counsel for the petitioner contends that as per the prosecution story, the petitioner was arrested on 29.02.2024 and currency notes of Rs.10,000/- were recovered from the present petitioner. He further contends that co-accused, namely, Sukhbir Singh, Prince alias Prince Kumar and Rajveer Singh alias Tutt alias Rajdeep Singh have already been granted the concession of regular bail by this Court vide orders dated 27.05.2024, 29.08.2024 and 09.09.2024 passed in CRM-M-25953-2024, CRM-M-40817-2024, CRM-M-43364-2024 respectively.

On behalf of the State

On the other hand, learned State counsel has produced the custody certificate of the petitioner today in Court, which is taken on record. He submits that currency notes of Rs.10,000/- along with two mobile phones were recovered from the petitioner. He seeks dismissal of the instant petition on the ground that the petitioner is a habitual offender as he is involved in another case.

4. **Analysis**

Be that as it may, considering the custody period i.e. 07 months and 13 days for which the petitioner has suffered incarceration; co-accused, namely, Sukhbir Singh, Prince alias Prince Kumar and Rajveer Singh alias Tutt alias Rajdeep Singh have already been granted the concession of regular bail by this Court vide orders dated 27.05.2024, 29.08.2024 and 09.09.2024 passed in CRM-M-25953-2024, CRM-M-40817-2024, CRM-M-43364-2024

respectively in addition to the fact that investigation is complete, challan stands presented to Court on 24.04.2024, charges are yet to be framed and total 13 prosecution witnesses are yet to be examined, which is suffice for this Court to infer that the conclusion of trial will take a long time for which the petitioner cannot be detained behind the bars for an indefinite period.

Reliance can be placed upon the judgment of the Apex Court rendered in “***Dataram versus State of Uttar Pradesh and another***”, 2018(2) ***R.C.R. (Criminal) 131***, wherein it has been held that the grant of bail is a general rule and putting persons in jail or in prison or in correction home is an exception. Relevant paras of the said judgment is reproduced as under:-

“2. A fundamental postulate of criminal jurisprudence is the presumption of innocence, meaning thereby that a person is believed to be innocent until found guilty. However, there are instances in our criminal law where a reverse onus has been placed on an accused with regard to some specific offences but that is another matter and does not detract from the fundamental postulate in respect of other offences. Yet another important facet of our criminal jurisprudence is that the grant of bail is the general rule and putting a person in jail or in a prison or in a correction home (whichever expression one may wish to use) is an exception. Unfortunately, some of these basic principles appear to have been lost sight of with the result that more and more persons are being incarcerated and for longer periods. This does not do any good to our criminal jurisprudence or to our society.

3. There is no doubt that the grant or denial of bail is entirely the discretion of the judge considering a case but even so, the exercise of judicial discretion has been circumscribed by a large number of decisions rendered by this Court and by every High Court in the country. Yet,

occasionally there is a necessity to introspect whether denying bail to an accused person is the right thing to do on the facts and in the circumstances of a case.

4. While so introspecting, among the factors that need to be considered is whether the accused was arrested during investigations when that person perhaps has the best opportunity to tamper with the evidence or influence witnesses. If the investigating officer does not find it necessary to arrest an accused person during investigations, a strong case should be made out for placing that person in judicial custody after a charge sheet is filed. Similarly, it is important to ascertain whether the accused was participating in the investigations to the satisfaction of the investigating officer and was not absconding or not appearing when required by the investigating officer. Surely, if an accused is not hiding from the investigating officer or is hiding due to some genuine and expressed fear of being victimised, it would be a factor that a judge would need to consider in an appropriate case. It is also necessary for the judge to consider whether the accused is a first-time offender or has been accused of other offences and if so, the nature of such offences and his or her general conduct. The poverty or the deemed indigent status of an accused is also an extremely important factor and even Parliament has taken notice of it by incorporating an Explanation to section 436 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. An equally soft approach to incarceration has been taken by Parliament by inserting section 436A in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

5. To put it shortly, a humane attitude is required to be adopted by a judge, while dealing with an application for remanding a suspect or an accused person to police custody or judicial custody. There are several reasons for

this including maintaining the dignity of an accused person, howsoever poor that person might be, the requirements of Article 21 of the Constitution and the fact that there is enormous overcrowding in prisons, leading to social and other problems as noticed by this Court in In Re-Inhuman Conditions in 1382 Prisons, 2017(4) RCR (Criminal) 416; 2017(5) Recent Apex Judgments (R.A.J.) 408 : (2017) 10 SCC 658

6. The historical background of the provision for bail has been elaborately and lucidly explained in a recent decision delivered in Nikesh Tara chand Shah v. Union of India, 2017 (13) SCALE 609 going back to the days of the Magna Carta. In that decision, reference was made to Gurbaksh Singh Sibbia v. State of Punjab, (1980) 2 SCC 565 in which it is observed that it was held way back in Nagendra v. King-Emperor, AIR 1924 Calcutta 476 that bail is not to be withheld as a punishment. Reference was also made to Emperor v. Hutchinson, AIR 1931 Allahabad 356 wherein it was observed that grant of bail is the rule and refusal is the exception. The provision for bail is therefore age-old and the liberal interpretation to the provision for bail is almost a century old, going back to colonial days.

7. However, we should not be understood to mean that bail should be granted in every case. The grant or refusal of bail is entirely within the discretion of the judge hearing the matter and though that discretion is unfettered, it must be exercised judiciously and in a humane manner and compassionately. Also, conditions for the grant of bail ought not to be so strict as to be incapable of compliance, thereby making the grant of bail illusory.”

Therefore, to elucidate further, this Court is conscious of the

basic and fundamental principle of law that right to speedy trial is a part of

reasonable, fair and just procedure enshrined under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. This constitutional right cannot be denied to the accused as is the mandate of the Apex court in “*Hussainara Khatoon and ors (IV) v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar, Patna*”, (1980) 1 SCC 98. Besides this, reference can be drawn upon that pre-conviction period of the under-trials should be as short as possible keeping in view the nature of accusation and the severity of punishment in case of conviction and the nature of supporting evidence, reasonable apprehension of tampering with the witness or apprehension of threat to the complainant.

As far as the pendency of other cases and involvement of the petitioner in other cases is concerned, reliance can be placed upon the order of this Court rendered in CRM-M-25914-2022 titled as “*Baljinder Singh alias Rock vs. State of Punjab*” decided on 02.03.2023, wherein, while referring Article 21 of the Constitution of India, this Court has held that no doubt, at the time of granting bail, the criminal antecedents of the petitioner are to be looked into but at the same time it is equally true that the appreciation of evidence during the course of trial has to be looked into with reference to the evidence in that case alone and not with respect to the evidence in the other pending cases. In such eventuality, strict adherence to the rule of denial of bail on account of pendency of other cases/convictions in all probability would land the petitioner in a situation of denial of concession of bail.

5. **DECISION:**

In view of the discussions made hereinabove, the petitioner is hereby directed to be released on regular bail on his furnishing bail and

surety bonds to the satisfaction of the trial Court/Duty Magistrate, concerned.

In the afore-said terms, the present petition is hereby allowed.

However, it is made clear that anything stated hereinabove shall not be construed as an expression of opinion on the merits of the case.

18.10.2024

Poonam Negi

(SANDEEP MOUDGIL)
JUDGE

Whether speaking/reasoned

Yes/No

Whether reportable

Yes/No