



CRA-S-3442-SB-2011

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

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CRA-S-3442-SB-2011

Date of decision : 14.05.2025

Surjit Singh

... Appellant

Versus

State of Punjab

.. Respondent

CORAM : HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE H.S.GREWAL

Present:- Mr. A.S. Sullar, Advocate for the appellant.

Mr. Manvir Singh Toor, AAG, Punjab.

H.S. Grewal, J.(Oral)

1. The present appeal has been preferred by the appellant against the judgment of conviction dated 17.11.2011 and order of quantum of sentence of even date, passed by learned Special Court, Faridkot, in FIR No.211 dated 28.07.2009, registered at Police Station City Faridkot, whereby he has been convicted under Section 18 of the NDPS Act and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 30 months, to pay a fine of Rs.10,000/- and in default thereof, to undergo further imprisonment for 03 months.

2. The case of the prosecution is that on 28.07.2009 at about 4:30 PM, the appellant was found in possession of 500 grams of opium in the area of Ferozepur Road, Faridkot without any valid permit or licence. Pursuant thereto, vide order dated 17.11.2011 passed by the learned Judge, Special

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Court, Faridkot, the appellant was convicted and sentenced to undergo aforesaid imprisonment.

3. Learned counsel for the appellant contended that he is not assailing the impugned judgment of conviction dated 17.11.2011 on merits and restricts his prayer qua modification of the order on quantum of sentence, to the period as already undergone by the appellant because he has already undergone an actual sentence of 07 months & 15 days out of the total sentence of 30 months and is not involved in any other case under the NDPS Act. He further prays that since the FIR in question pertains to the year 2009, a lenient view may be taken while passing an order/ judgment by this Court.

4. On the other hand, learned State counsel opposes the prayer of the appellant by way of filing of custody certificate dated 13.05.2025 on the ground that the learned Court below has passed a well reasoned judgment based on correct appreciation of evidence available on record.

5. I have heard learned counsel for the parties and have gone through the material placed on record.

6. The appellant has been convicted for having in possession of 500 grams opium which falls in the category of non-commercial quantity attracting the offence of Section 18 of the NDPS Act, for which no minimum punishment has been prescribed. Moreover, the FIR in the present case pertains to the year 2009 and he has already faced the rigors of the trial for more than 16 years.

7. Hon'ble the Supreme Court in "***Deo Narain Mandal Vs. State of UP***", (2004) 7 SCC 257, has held that awarding of sentence is not a mere formality in criminal cases. When a minimum and maximum term is prescribed



by the statute with regard to the period of sentence, a discretionary element is vested in the Court. Background of each case, which includes factors like gravity of the offence, the manner in which the offence is committed, age of the accused, should be considered while determining the quantum of sentence and this discretion is not to be used arbitrarily or whimsically. After assessing all relevant factors, proper sentence should be awarded bearing in mind the principle of proportionality to ensure the sentence is neither excessively harsh nor does it come across as lenient.

8. Further, a two-Judges Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***Ravada Sasikala Vs. State of AP, AIR 2017 SC 1166***, has held that the imposition of sentence also serves a social purpose, as it acts as a deterrent by making the accused realise the damage caused not only to the victim, but also to the society at large. The law in this regard is well settled that opportunities of reformation must be granted and such discretion is to be exercised by evaluating all attending circumstances of each case by noticing the nature of the crime, the manner, in which the crime was committed and conduct of the accused to strike a balance between the efficacy of law and the chances of reformation of the accused.

9. A perusal of the judgment of conviction passed by the learned trial Court indicates no perversity in its findings and the same is based on correct appreciation of evidence available on record. However, learned counsel for the appellant has not assailed the judgment of conviction on merits, rather restricted the prayer only qua modification of quantum of sentence to that of the sentence already undergone by the appellant.

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10. Since the FIR in the present case was registered on 28.07.2009 and the appellant has been suffering the agony of trial for the last more than 16 years; keeping in view that there is no minimum punishment prescribed under Section 18 of the NDPS Act and that the appellant has faced the rigors of the trial for more than a period 16 years and therefore, while taking a lenient view, this Court is of the opinion that it would be in the interest of justice if the sentence awarded to the appellant is reduced to the period already undergone by him.

11. In view of above, the present appeal is disposed of by upholding the judgment of conviction dated 17.11.2011 passed by the learned Special Court, Faridkot, however the order of sentence dated 17.11.2011 is modified to the extent that the sentence of rigorous imprisonment for a period of 30 months imposed upon the appellant is reduced to the period of sentence already undergone by him. However, the amount of fine imposed upon the appellant shall remain the same.

14.05.2025**A.Kaundal****(H.S.GREWAL)
JUDGE**

Whether speaking/reasoned	:	Yes/No
Whether reportable	:	Yes/No