

2025.PHHG.028611



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IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH

CRM-M-8490-2025
DECIDED ON: 28.02.2025

KANWALPREET SINGH

.....PETITIONER

VERSUS

STATE OF PUNJAB

.....RESPONDENT

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SANDEEP MOUDGIL

Present: Mr. Gaurav Kalsi, Advocate for
Mr. H.S. Batth, Advocate
for the petitioner.

Mr. Jasjit Singh Rattu, DAG Punjab.

SANDEEP MOUDGIL, J (ORAL)

1. Relief Sought

This petition has been filed under Section 483 of BNSS, 2023 for grant of regular bail in FIR No. 10 dated 01.04.2024 under Sections 419, 420, 465, 467, 468, 471, 201, 34, 120-B IPC, 1860 registered at P.S. NRI, Police Commissionerate, Amritsar, District Amritsar City.

2. Facts

Brief facts of the case as narrated in the FIR reads as under:-

As per allegations, complainant Karampreet Singh presented application before Sh.Kuldeep Singh Dhaliwal, NRI Cabinet Minister, Chandigarh on the allegations that complainant is residing abroad and he is having land at village Choudharywala, Tarn Taran. He also mentioned in that application that his

grandfather Jalwant Singh was having land measuring 28 Kans 14 Marlas in village Choudharywala. His grandfather has already expired. Accused Kanwalpreet Singh is paternal uncle of complainant. While Rajwant Kaur, Sangrampreet Singh are paternal aunt and brother of complainant. Accused Kanwalpreet Singh got executed fake power of attorney by way of impersonation for Jalwant Singh grandfather of complainant, in connivance with rest of the accused. While accused Tarsem Singh Lambardar and Kulwant Singh attested that fake general power of attorney. Accused persons were not having good terms with Jalwant Singh. On that account, they got executed fake power of attorney of Jalwant Singh by way of impersonation on 19.04.2022 and even fake Aadhaar card was prepared for that purpose and that power of attorney was got registered at Amnitsar on 19.04.2022. It is also alleged in that application that on the basis of that fake power of attorney Kanwalpreet Singh got transferred land measuring 20 Kanals 18 Marlas in favour of his wite Rajwant Kaur vide sale deed dated 21.04.2022 and he further got transferred land measuring 7 Kanals 16 Marlas in favour of his nephew Sangrampreet Singh vide sale deed dated 21.04.2022. While accused Gurbachan Singh did forgery in the Aadhaar card of Jalwant Singh by affixing his photo on that Aadhaar card and that aspect was transpired upon the statement of Darshan Singh Lambardar and Mandeep Singh Sarpanch. Detailed enquiries were conducted on the basis of such allegations and ultimately case was registered for offences under Sections 419, 420, 465, etc. IPC read with Section 34 IPC against Kanwalpreet Singh, etc.”

3. Contentions:

On behalf of the petitioner

Learned counsel for the petitioner has argued that the petitioner has been falsely implicated in the present case and there is inordinate delay of 2 years in lodging the present FIR, moreso, there is civil litigation pending between the

parties. He has placed reliance upon an order dated 04.02.2025 (Annexure P-4) passed in CRM-M-5491-2025 by this Court vide which similarly situated co-accused has already been granted the concession of bail.

On behalf of the State

Learned State counsel has filed the custody certificate of the petitioner, which is taken on record. Learned State Counsel on instructions from the Investigating Officer opposes the prayer for grant of regular bail stating that the petitioner is a habitual offender as he is involved in one more FIR.

4. **Analysis**

Considering the custody period undergone by the petitioner i.e., 4 months and 5 days and similarly situated co-accused has already been granted the concession of bail by this Court added with the fact that investigation is complete, challan stands presented on 10.01.2025, charges have been framed on 05.02.2025 and total 27 prosecution witnesses are to be examined, meaning thereby conclusion of trial shall take considerable time, no useful purpose would be served by keeping the petitioner behind bars for uncertain period, wherein “*bail is a rule and jail is an exception*” and it would also violate the principle of right to speedy trial and expeditious disposal under Article 21 of Constitution of India, as has been time and again discussed by this Court, while relying upon the judgment of the Apex Court passed in ***Dataram Singh vs. State of Uttar Pradesh & Anr. 2018(2) R.C.R. (Criminal) 131***. 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 lend the petitioner in a situation of denial the concession of bail.

5. **DECISION:**

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

28.02.2025

Meenu

(SANDEEP MOUDGIL)
JUDGE

<i>Whether speaking/reasoned</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>
<i>Whether reportable</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>