

IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH

CRM-M-24191-2025
Reserved on: 07.07.2025
Pronounced on: 28.07.2025

Farooq ...Petitioner

Versus

State of Punjab ...Respondent

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ANOOP CHITKARA

Present: Mr. Sunny K.Singla, Advocate,
for the petitioner.

Mr. J.S. Thind, DAG, Punjab.

ANOOP CHITKARA, J.

FIR No.	Dated	Police Station	Sections
117	22.10.2024	City-2 Malerkotla	22/61/85 of NDPS Act

1. The petitioner incarcerated in the FIR captioned above had come up before this Court under Section 483 of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, [BNSS], seeking regular bail.

2. As per paragraph 13 of the bail application and as per paragraph 12 of the status report, the petitioner has the following criminal antecedents:

Sr. No.	FIR No.	Dated	Offenses	Police Station
1.	90	03.06.2020	20/25/29/61/85 of NDPS Act	City-1, Malerkotla

3. The facts and allegations are taken from the status report filed by the State. On 22.10.2024, based on a chance recovery, the Police seized 36 intoxicant bottles make Triprolidine Hydrochloride & Codeine Phosphate Syrup ESCODYL 100 ML from the petitioner's possession. The Investigator claims to have complied with all the statutory requirements of the NDPS Act, 1985, and BNS, 2023.

4. The petitioner's counsel seeks bail on the grounds of prolonged pretrial custody.

5. The petitioner's counsel prays for bail by imposing any stringent conditions and contends that further pre-trial incarceration would cause an irreversible injustice to the petitioner and his family.

6. The petitioner's counsel submits that the petitioner would have no objection whatsoever to any stringent conditions that this Court may impose, including that if the

petitioner repeats the offense or commits any non-bailable offense which provides for a sentence of imprisonment for more than seven years, or commits any offence under the NDPS Act, where the quantity involved is more than half of the intermediate, or commercial quantity, or violates S. 19, or 24, or 27-A of the NDPS Act, the State may file an application to revoke this bail before the concerned Special Judge or Sessions Court having jurisdiction over this FIR, which shall have the authority to cancel this bail, and may do so at their discretion, to which the petitioner shall have no objection.

7. The State’s counsel opposes bail and refers to the status report. It would be appropriate to refer to following portions of the status report, which reads as follows:

*“11. The Role and Evidence against the petitioner
That on 22.10.2024, ASI Maghar Singh along with police party in connection with patrolling and checking of suspected persons was going from Manna Phatak, Malerkotla to Badi Eidgah, Malerkotla, then he apprehended the accused Farooq (now petitioner) in the area i.e. near Hajj Manjil, ahead of Badi Eidgah and from his conscious possession 36 intoxicant bottles make Triprolidine Hydrochloride & Codeine Phosphate Syrup ESCODYL 100 ML, having batch No.TBHX 0761, Mfg. 07/2024, Exp.06/2026 were recovered. As per the FSL report, the recovery effected from the conscious possession of the petitioner falls within the purview of commercial quantity. On the completion of investigation, challan against the petitioner was presented before the Ld. Court and charge has also been framed by Ld. Court and the case is pending adjudication before the Ld. Trial Court. So, a specific role is found to be attributed to the petitioner in the commission of present offence.”*

REASONING:

8. As per para 8 of the status report, the weight and name of drug is 3600 ml Triprolidine Hydrochloride & Codeine Phosphate Syrup, and it contains Codeine Phosphate.

9. Dealing with this contraband is an offence under the following provisions and notifications:

Substance Name	Codeine
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<i>Drug's Small & Commercial Qty. suggested by Committee report</i>	
<i>Notification No. & date</i>	Expert Committee Report dated 24.03.1995 & 23.08.2001 (Small and Commercial)

<i>Specified as small & Commercial in S.2(viia) & 2(xxiii) NDPS Act, 1985</i>		
Notification No. & dated	S.O.1055(E)	10/19/2001
Sr. No.	28	

Common Name (Name of Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substance (International non-proprietary name (INN)	Codeine
Other non-proprietary name	*****
Chemical Name	3-0-methylmorphine
Small Quantity	10 Gram
Commercial Quantity	1000 Gram

Declared as punishable under NDPS Act and as per schedule defined in S.2(xi) & 2(xxiii) NDPS Act, 1985		
Notification No. & dated	S.2(xvi)(c) NDPS Act, 1985, S.O.826(E)	11/14/1985

Sr. No.	S.2(xvi)(c) & 35
Common Name (Name of Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substance (International non-proprietary name (INN)	CODEINE
Other non-proprietary name	*****
Chemical Name	S2(xvi)(c) opium derivative means- (c)phenanthrene alkaloids, namely, morphine, codeine, thebaine and their salts. Methyl morphine (commonly known as 'Codeine') and Ethyl morphine and their salts (including Dionine), all dilutions and preparations, except those which are compounded with one or more other ingredients and containing not more than 100 milligrammes of the drug per dosage unit and with a concentration of not more than 2.5 per cent in undivided preparations and which have been established in therapeutic practice. Explanation.-- For the purposes of clauses (v) (vi), (xv) and (xvi) the percentages in the case of liquid preparations shall be calculated on the basis that a preparation containing one per cent. of a substance means a preparation in which one gram of substance, if solid, or one mililitre of substance, if liquid, is

	contained in every one hundred mililitre of the preparation and so on in proportion for any greater or less percentage: Provided that the Central Government may, having regard to the developments in the field of methods of calculating percentages in liquid preparations prescribed, by rules, any other basis which it may deem appropriate for such calculation.
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10. The quantity allegedly involved in this case is commercial. Given this, the rigors of S. 37 of the NDPS Act apply in the present case. The petitioner must satisfy the twin conditions set forth by the Legislature under Section 37 of the NDPS Act.

11. The petitioner is entitled to bail because for the same drug, and when the quantity involved was either more or closer to the quantity seized in the present FIR, the Hon’ble Supreme Court has granted bail on prolonged custody in the following judicial precedent:

1) In Chitta Biswas v. The State of West Bengal, CrA 245-2020, decided on February 7, 2020, Hon’ble Supreme Court holds,

According to the prosecution, the appellant was found to be in possession of narcotic substance i.e. 46 bottles of phensydryl cough syrup containing codeine mixture above commercial quantity.

The appellant was arrested on 21.07.2018 and continues to be in custody. It appears that out of 10 witnesses cited to be examined in support of the case of prosecution four witnesses have already been examined in the trial.

Without expressing any opinion on the merits or demerits of the rival submissions and considering the facts and circumstances on record, in our view, case for bail is made out.

2) In Hasanujjaman v. The State of West Bengal, decided on 29-11-2022, SLP (Crl). No. 3221-2023, Hon’ble Supreme Court holds,

[2]. The allegations are that when the police party intercepted the petitioners along with another person riding on two motorcycles, they were found in possession of codeine phosphate in 2 a consignment of phensedyl bottles loaded in two nylon bags. During the search, 115 bottles (100 ml. each) of phensedyl were recovered from the joint possession of the petitioners. They were arrested on the spot and have been in custody for more than one year and four months.

[3]. We have heard learned counsel for the parties and carefully perused the record.

[4]. The investigation is complete; chargesheet has been filed, though the charges are yet to be framed. The conclusion of trial will, thus, take some reasonable time, regardless of the direction issued by the High Court to conclude the same within one year from the date of

framing of charges. The petitioners do not have any criminal antecedents. There is, thus, substantial compliance of Section 37 of the NDPS Act.

[5]. In such circumstances, but without expressing any views on the merits of the case, we deem it appropriate to release the petitioners on bail subject to the terms and conditions as may be imposed by the Trial Court.

[6]. Additionally, it is clarified that in case the petitioners are found involved in any other case under the NDPS Act or other penal law, it shall amount to misuse of the concession of bail granted to them today, and in such a case, necessary consequences shall follow.

3) In *Rajib Dey v. The State of West Bengal*, decided on 20 Jan 2023, SLP (Crl) 8895-2022, Hon'ble Supreme Court holds,

[2]. The petitioner seeks his enlargement on regular bail in a Case arising out of FIR No.341/2021, dated 06.12.2021, registered at Tahirpur Police Station, District Nadia, West Bengal, under Section 21(c) of the NDPS Act and Section 25/27 of the Arms Act. As per the allegation, 30 bottles of phensedyl syrup containing codeine phosphate were recovered from the petitioner. There are no criminal antecedents of the petitioner. The petitioner is in custody since 18.02.2022. The charges have already been framed and the trial has commenced but conclusion thereof will take some time.

[3]. Keeping in view all the attending circumstances but without expressing any views on the merits of the case, the petitioner is directed to be released on bail subject to his furnishing bail bonds to the satisfaction of the Trial Court.

4) In *Ismail Sk v. State of West Bengal*, decided on 02 Jan 2024, MANU/SCOR/00506/2024, Hon'ble Supreme Court holds,

The appellant has undergone incarceration for a period of 1 year and 10 months. The allegation is that 50 bottles containing Phensedyl cough syrup were recovered from the appellant. Another issue is of violation of Section 52A of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

Considering the facts of the case and particularly in view of the fact that the trial has hardly made any progress in the sense that only one prosecution witness has been partly examined, the appellant deserves to be enlarged on bail.

Criminal Appeal @ SLP(Criminal)No.14827/2023 Page 1 of 4 For that purpose, the appellant shall be produced before the Trial Court within a period of one week from today. The Trial Court shall enlarge the appellant on bail on appropriate terms and conditions, including the condition of regularly attending the Trial Court and cooperating with the Trial Court for early disposal of the case. The appeal is accordingly allowed.

5) In *Najrul Islam @ Najbul Hoque vs The State of West Bengal*, decided on 03 Jan 2024, MANU/SCOR/00264/2024, Hon'ble Supreme Court holds,

The counsel for the petitioner would submit that the petitioner was arrested on 19.11.2022 in connection with the case arising out of FIR No.477/2022 and the High Court rejected bail for the petitioner under the impugned order on 06.07.2023. It is also pointed out that the 100 bottles of Phensedyt Syrup containing codiene phosphate were seized in the case. Mr. Gupta would then advert to various bail orders passed by this Court in cases with similar kind of contraband.

Admittedly, charges are yet to be framed and the trial is unlikely to conclude in near future. The State counsel by way of explanation submits that charges in this case could not be framed as one of the accused is absconding.

Having regard to the circumstances here and the remote possibility of the trial to conclude in near future and the incarceration of the petitioner for over a year in connection with the contraband in question, we deem it appropriate to grant bail to the petitioner.

Accordingly, the petitioner (Najrul Islam Najbul Hoque) be released on bail. Appropriate terms and conditions for bail is to be imposed by the learned Trial Court.

6) In Nandalal Mondal @ Abhay Mondal vs The State of West Bengal, decided on 03 Jan 2024, MANU/SCOR/00327/2024, Hon'ble Supreme Court holds,

[2]. The allegations are that the petitioner along with other accused persons were found in possession of two plastic bags a cough containing a total of 10,000 ml. of codeine phosphate narcotic substance. It further syrup, which is notified as a narcotic substance. It further appears from the contents of the FIR that the petitioner, who was found in conscious possession of two white plastic containers both of which contained 5,000 ml. each of the said liquid. He was apprehended at the spot and is in custody since then.

[3]. The respondent State of West Bengal has filed its counter affidavit, in which it is candidly acknowledged that though the investigation is complete and the chargesheet has been filed, however, the charges are yet to be framed. The prosecution proposes to examine 10 witnesses. The conclusion of trial will, thus, take considerable time. The petitioner is in custody for the last more than one and a half years.. He does not have any criminal antecedents.

[4]. According to learned counsel appearing on behalf of respondent State, the narcotic substance allegedly recovered from the petitioner's possession is of commercial quantity' and, as such, the rigors of Section 37 of the NDPS Act are attracted. We have considered the submission.

[5]. Taking into consideration the period already undergone by the petitioner in custody; the fact that he does not have any criminal antecedents and also keeping in view that the prolonged incarceration will not serve the cause of substantial justice, however, without expressing any views on the merits of the case, we are inclined to release the petitioner on bail at this state. The petitioner is, accordingly, directed to be released on bail subject to the following directions: ...

7) In Subhashri Das @Rana @ Subhoshree v. The State of West Bengal, decided on 05 Jan 2024, MANU/SCOR/02185/2024, Hon'ble Supreme Court held as under:-

The accusation is that the petitioner was found in possession of 60 bottles of Phensedyl Syrup (100 ml in each bottle). The charge sheet was filed on 31.8.2022. The petitioner has been in custody since 12.3.2022. The application for bail filed by the petitioner was rejected by the High Court and hence this special leave petition.

Heard learned counsel for the petitioner and also counsel for the Respondent-State. Taking note of the nature of the accusation and the fact that the petitioner is in custody since 12.3.2022, we are of the considered view that the petitioner can be ordered to released on bail subject to the terms and conditions to be imposed by the Trial Court. Ordered accordingly. The petitioner shall be produced before the Trial Court forthwith for compliance with the order.”

8) In *Indrajit Mondal @ Piglu v. The State of West Bengal*, SLP (Crl.) No(s). 8512-2023, decided on 25 Jan 2024, Hon’ble Supreme Court holds,

[1]. The petitioner is in custody since 17 August 2021.

[2]. FIR No 355 of 2021 was registered at PS Murshidabad for offences punishable under Sections 21(c) and 29 of the Narcotic Durgs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985. The allegation is that the petitioner was found to be in possession of ten litres of codeine phosphate.

[3]. We have heard Mr Praveen Swarup, counsel appearing on behalf of the petitioner, and Mr Shreyas Awasthi, counsel appearing on behalf of the State of West Bengal.

[4]. Counsel appearing on behalf of the State of West Bengal states that the charges have been framed on 4 January 2024 and the prosecution proposes to examine seventeen witnesses.

[5]. The petitioner is in custody for over two years and five months. There is no prospect of the trial concluding on an early date. Hence, we are of the view that it would be appropriate and proper to release the petitioner on bail subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the Special Court under NDPS Act-cum-ADJ, Second Court Berhampore, Murshidabad in connection with NDPS Case No 166 of 2021. Ordered accordingly.

9) *Santarul Islam v. The State of West Bengal*, decided on 07-02-2024, SLP (Crl) 13169-2023, Hon’ble Supreme Court holds,

[2]. The petitioner is in custody for over 2 years since he was SLP (Crl.) No(s).13169/2023 2 arrested on 12.01.2022. The charge-sheet in the case was filed. Although 16 witnesses are cited in the charge-sheet, the trial in the case is yet to commence.

[3]. Considering the above and looking at the nature of the contraband (100 bottles of Phensedyl cough syrup) which is recovered from the accused in FIR No.18/2022, we deem it appropriate to grant bail to the petitioner. Accordingly the petitioner (*Santarul Islam @ Santa*) be released on bail in connection with the case arising out of Jalangi P.S. Case No.18/2022.

10) In *Saiful Islam v. The State of West Bengal*, decided on 14 Feb 2024, MANU/SCOR/60244/2024, Hon’ble Supreme Court holds,

[3]. The counsel would point out that the petitioner is in custody for over two years since he was arrested on 08.01.2022. It is then submitted SLP (CRIMINAL) Diary No(s).39202/2023 that the contraband in question is 112 bottles of Phensedyl Syrup containing codeine phosphate.

[4]. Since bail in similar circumstances was allowed by this Court, following the orders enclosed to the petitioner, we deem it appropriate to grant bail to the petitioner. Accordingly the petitioner (Saiful Islam) be released on bail in connection with the case arising out of FIR No.16/2022. Appropriate bail condition be imposed by the learned Trial Court.

11) In Debrata Mondal vs State of West Bengal, Decided on 15 Feb 2024, MANU/SCOR/23288/2024, Hon'ble Supreme Court held as under:-

[3]. Going by the allegations, 290 bottles of phensedyl syrup was recovered from the possession of the petitioner and the co-accused. The fact is that the co-accused was enlarged on bail by the High Court. The petitioner is in custody since 10.01.2022. Taking into account the aforesaid aspects, we are of the considered view that the petitioner can be enlarged on bail, subject to the terms and conditions to be imposed by the Trial Court. Ordered accordingly. In that regard, the petitioner shall be produced before the Trial Court, forthwith.”

12) In Md. Aliul Islam @ Aliul Islam @ Aliul vs The State of West Bengal, MANU/SCOR/29168/2024, Decided on 26 Feb 2024, the Hon'ble Supreme Court holds,

Heard learned counsel for the appellant in support of the petition and learned counsel for the State and perused the material on record. The appellant is in custody for approximately 1 year 4 months.

During the course of submission it was pointed out by the learned counsel for the appellant that in another case the appellant has been granted bail and therefore, similar relief may be granted by this Court in this case.

The said submission is in response to the submission made by the learned counsel for the respondent-State that this is not the only case in which the appellant has been apprehended. She further submitted that a huge quantity of codeine cough syrup was recovered from the premises (Godown) which has been tenanted by the appellant herein. Considering the facts on record, in our view, the case for bail is made out.

13) In SK. Nasiruddin @ Nasirddin SK. Vs State of West Bengal, decided on 06 Mar 2024, MANU/SCOR/34261/2024, the Hon'ble Supreme Court holds,

[4]. The appellant is charged for the offence(s) punishable under Section 21(C)/29 of the NDPS Act, 1985 and seeks his enlargement on regular bail in a Case arising out of FIR No. 219 of 2022 dated 12.04.2022, registered at P.S. Raghunathganj, Jangipur Police District, Murshidabad, West Bengal.

[5]. We note the submission of the learned counsel for the appellant that the appellant was arrested on 12.04.2022 and since then he has

been in custody as an under trial prisoner. Even though charges have been framed, trial is yet to begin but there is no likelihood of the trial being taken up and completed within a short period of time. It is also submitted that the appellant does not have any criminal antecedents. It is also brought to our notice that the High Court while rejecting the regular bail application had erroneously recorded that 50 ltrs. of codeine phosphate was recovered from the appellant. This is perhaps a mistake as recovery of only 5 ltrs of codeine phosphate which was mentioned in the FIR.

[6]. Keeping in view all the attending circumstances but without expressing any views on the merits of the case, we are inclined to grant bail.

14) In *Indadul Shah vs The State of West Bengal*, decided on 20 Mar 2024, MANU/SCOR/42687/2024, Hon'ble Supreme Court holds,

The petitioner was arrested on 27.10.2022 in furtherance of an FIR dated 27.10.2022 for offences punishable under Section 21(c)/29 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. He was found in possession of 70 bottles of 100 ml. Phensedyl.

We notice from the record that charge-sheet has already been filed on 20.04.2023. There is no likelihood of the trial being taken up and completed within a short period of time. There are no criminal antecedents involving the petitioner herein.

Considering the facts and circumstances, we are inclined to grant bail. The petitioner is directed to be released on bail in connection with FIR No. 334 of 2022 registered at Police Station Jalangi District Murshidabad subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the Trial Court.

15) In *Hanef Kharsani @ Hanef Sheikh vs Union of India*, decided on 08 Apr 2024, MANU/SCOR/49775/2024 the Hon'ble Supreme Court holds,

The appellant Hanef Kharsani @ Hanef Sheikh has been booked for the crime registered pursuant to NCB Crime No. 07/NCB/KOL/2023 dated 09.02.2023 in respect of offence punishable under Sections 8 (c) and 21 (c) of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (for short, the NDPS Act'). The appellant preferred an application under Section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 before the High Court seeking bail in the instant crime. The High Court noted that the narcotic substance i.e. 415 bottles of Phensedyl Syrup containing codeine phosphate which is above commercial quantity was recovered from the appellant and in view of the statutory restrictions under Section 37 of the NDPS Act, the application seeking bail was rejected.

It is submitted by the learned counsel for the appellant that the appellant was not in conscious possession of the offending material and that the prosecution has not complied with the requirements of the NDPS Act. Further, the appellant is in jail for approximately one year and two months and the trial is not likely to be completed in the near future. Moreover, in certain identical cases, the accused have been granted relief of bail by this Court. Therefore, the appellant may also be granted bail during the pendency of the trial.

Learned counsel for the appellant also brought to our notice the fact that on completion of the investigation, the charge sheet has been filed and there are seven witnesses but the trial has not yet commenced.

However, learned ASG appearing for the respondent submitted that this is not a fit case for grant of bail inasmuch as the quantity which has been recovered is over and above the commercial quantity and it has become a regular feature in that part of the country where enormous amounts of Phensedyl Syrup containing codeine phosphate is being recovered and, therefore, the application seeking bail may be dismissed.

Considering the facts on record, in our view, the case for bail is made out.”

16) In Nijam Sheikh @ Md. Nijam SK @ MD Nizam SK v. The State of West Bengal, decided on 15.04.2024, MANU/SCOR/52031/2024, the Hon’ble Supreme Court holds,

The appellant Nizam Sheikh Md. Nijam Sk Md. Nizam Sk has been booked for the crime registered pursuant to FIR No.90/22 dated 19.03.2022 lodged with Police Station Lalgola, District Murshidabad, under Section 21(C)/29 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (NDPS Act' for short). The High Court noted that the narcotic substance i.e. 55 bottles of phensedyl syrup containing codeine phosphate which is above commercial quantity was recovered from the appellant and in view of the statutory restrictions under Section 37 of the NDPS Act, the application seeking bail was rejected.

Heard learned counsel for the appellant and counsel for the respondent-State.

It is submitted by the learned counsel for the appellant that the appellant was not in conscious possession of the offending material and that the prosecution has not complied with the requirements of Section 52-A of the NDPS Act. Further, the appellant is in jail since 28.03.2022 and the trial is not likely to be completed in the near future. Therefore, the appellant may be granted bail during the pendency of the trial.

Learned counsel for the Respondent-State submitted that recording of evidence is to be commenced from tomorrow (i.e. 16.04.2024) and there are only eight (08) witnesses as per the charge sheet and the trial would be completed expeditiously. Therefore, at this stage, the appellant need not be released on bail.

It was further submitted that the other seven (07) co-accused who were granted bail, are not cooperating with the trial of the case and therefore, this is not a fit case where bail may be granted to the appellant herein.

Considering the facts on record, in our view, the case for bail is made out.”

17) In Mohidul Sarkar v. The State of West Bengal, decided on 19 Apr 2024, SLP (Crl) 15668- 2023, Hon’ble Supreme Court holds,

[2]. Notice in this case was issued on 29.11.2023 with the following order:

“xx xx xx The counsel submits that the petitioner is in custody since 14.09.2022 for about 14 months. He then points out that the contraband in question is Phensedyl Syrup containing codeine phosphate and around 320 bottles of the syrup was recovered. The petitioner’s counsel submits that notice in similar matter was issued on 13.10.2023 in the SLP (CrI.) Diary No.39063/2023. Issue notice, returnable in three weeks. Dasti notice on the Standing Counsel for the State, in addition.”

[3]. Having considered the duration of custody and the nature of Contraband i.e., 320 bottles of Phensedyl Syrup seized from the petitioner, we deem it appropriate to grant bail to the petitioner – Mohidul Sarkar in connection with FIR No. 224 of 2022 registered at P.S. Sagarpara. The similar orders passed by this Court in SLP (Criminal) No. 12911 of 2023 on 22.01.2024 and Criminal Appeal No. 409 of 2024 on 25.01.2024 are also noted. Appropriate bail conditions be imposed by the learned Special Court, Murshidabad. It is ordered accordingly.

18) In Ripon Sheikh v. State of West Bengal, decided on 19 Apr 2024, MANU/SCOR/56447/2024, Hon’ble Supreme Court holds,

[4]. On the other hand, having regard to the duration of custody since the petitioners were arrested on 23.11.2022 and the nature of Contraband i.e., 73 bottles of Phensedyl Syrup containing Codeine Phosphate recovered from the joint possession of the four accused, we deem it appropriate to grant bail to the petitioners Ripon Sheikh, Sahin Sheikh and Babu Sk, in connection with FIR No. 310 of 2022 registered at P.S. Sagarparara, District Murshidabad. Appropriate bail conditions be imposed by the learned Special Court, Murshidabad. It is ordered accordingly.

19) In Saniya Bibi @ Soniya Bibi vs The State of West Bengal, decided on 26 Apr 2024, MANU/SCOR/56979/2024, Hon’ble Supreme Court holds,

[3]. Mr. Dibyadyuti Banerjee for the petitioner points out that the Contraband in question is 105 bottles of Phensedyl Syrup and the petitioner, who is a lady, is in custody for about 2 years 3 months since he was arrested on 24.01.2022. That apart, the next date of trial is fixed on 23.07.2024 and although 16 witnesses are cited, not a single witness is examined so far.

[4]. Notice in this case was issued on 04.03.2024 and today the State counsel prays for time to file counter affidavit.

[5]. Having considered the circumstances and more particularly the duration of custody, the nature of the Contraband and the unlikely possibility of the trial getting concluded on an early date, we deem it appropriate to grant bail to the petitioner Saniya Bibi@ Soniya Bibi in connection with the FIR No. 30 of 2022 dated 24.01.2022 registered with P.S. Jalangi, District Murshidabad. It is ordered accordingly. Appropriate bail conditions be imposed by the learned trial court.

20) In Saddam Hossain vs State of West Bengal, decided on 03 May 2024, MANU/SCOR/62782/2024, Hon’ble Supreme Court holds,

[2]. Notice in this case was issued on 08.12.2023, with the towing order:-

“...The counsel refers to the FIR 37/2023 to point out that 72 bottles of 100 ml Phensedyl Syrup were seized and since each 5 ml contains 10 mg of codeine phosphate, the total quantity of codeine phosphate in the 72 bottles would be around 14.4 grams. Such quantity is below the stipulated commercial quantity in the Schedule to the NDPS Act.

It is further pointed out that the petitioner has been in custody for 10 months and charges are yet to be framed in the matter.

Issue notice on the plea for bail, returnable in four weeks.

Dasti notice on the standing Counsel for the State, in addition."

[3]. Learned counsel for the state in his turn submits that evidence of witnesses is scheduled to commence in July 2024.

[5]. Looking at the above facts and more particularly the nature of the contraband and the long custody of the petitioner since 23.01.2023, we deem it appropriate to grant bail to the petitioner. Accordingly the petitioner (Saddam Hossain) be released on bail in connection with the case arising out of FIR No.37/2023 registered at P.S. Raninagar, District Murshidabad. Appropriate bail condition be imposed by the learned Trial Court.”

21) Mithun SK v The State of West Bengal, decided on 17 May 2024, MANU/SCOR/71191/2024, the Hon’ble Supreme Court held as under:-

The appellants have been booked for the crime registered pursuant to FIR No.158 of 2022 dated 26.07.2022 lodged with Police Station Sagarpara, District Murshidabad, under Section 21(C)/29 of the NDPS Act, 1985. The High Court noted that the narcotic substance i.e. 388 bottles of phensedyl syrup containing codeine phosphate which is above commercial quantity was recovered from the appellants and in view of the statutory restrictions under Section 37 of the NDPS Act, the application seeking bail was rejected.

Heard learned counsel for the parties.

We have perused the counter affidavit filed by the respondent-State.

It is submitted by the learned counsel for the appellant(s) that the appellants were not in conscious possession of the offending material and that the prosecution has not complied with the requirements of Section 52-A of the Act, 1985. Further, the appellants are in jail since 26 July 2022. Therefore, the appellants may be granted bail during the pendency of the trial.

However, learned counsel for the respondent submitted that the recovery has been made from the appellants herein.

Considering the above facts on record, in our view, the case for bail is made out.

22) In Bijon SK @ Golam Murselim v. The State of West Bengal, decided on 08 Jul 2024, SLP (Crl) 6046-2024, a three Bench of Supreme Court holds,

[1]. The petitioner has been denied bail in connection with FIR No 252 of 2022 dated 16 November 2022 lodged at PS Doulatabad,

District Murshidabad under Sections 21(c), 22 (c) and 29 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985. The allegation is that the petitioner was the owner of a truck which was alleged to be used for the transport of 9075 bottles of Phensedyl.

[2]. The petitioner is in custody since 5 August 2023. Charges have been framed. The prosecution proposes to examine 23 witnesses.

[3]. Considering the above facts and circumstances, an early conclusion of the trial does not seem possible. Conscious as the Court is of the provisions of Section 37 of the NDPS Act, we are of the view that the petitioner should be released on bail, subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the Special Court under NDPS Act, Berhampore, Murshidabad. Accordingly, the petitioner is directed to be released on bail, subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the Special Court under NDPS Act, Berhampore, Murshidabad in NDPS Case No 226 of 2022.”

23) In Alamgir Sk. @ Alam Sk. @ Alomgir Sk. v. State of West Bengal, decided on 12 Aug 2024, SLP (Crl.) 15176-2023, Hon’ble Supreme Court holds,

The petitioner is an accused for the offences punishable under Sections 21(c)/29 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act. It is alleged that 99 bottles of phensedyl syrup were recovered from him. His bail application was dismissed by the High Court. He has already undergone about 1 year and 10 months in jail.

Heard learned counsel for the petitioner and the State.

Under these circumstances of this case, we are of the opinion that a case of bail is made out for the petitioner.

24) In Dhananjoy Mondal v. The State of West Bengal, decided on 03 Sep 2024, SLP (Crl.) 6526-2024,

[2]. The petitioner was arrested on 15.12.2022 and by now, he has been in custody for 1 year 9 months. The Contraband in question is 100 bottles of Phensedyl Syrup.

[4]. Having considered the above and the fact that the petitioner was granted bail in all the three cases mentioned in paragraph 7 of the State’s counter affidavit and looking at the nature of the Contraband in the present case, we deem it appropriate to grant bail to the petitioner – Dhananjoy Mondal. It is ordered accordingly. Appropriate bail conditions be imposed by the learned trial court.

25) In Yusuf SK v. The State of West Bengal, decided on 12-Nov-2024, SLP (Crl) 5924-2024, Hon’ble Supreme Court holds,

Against rejection of regular bail by the High Court and to seek bail, the present Special Leave Petition has been filed. The petitioner is in custody w.e.f. 18.12.2022 in connection with FIR No. 462/2022 under Sections 21(C)/29 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 and Section 27(a) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 registered with Police Station Baishnabnagar, District Malda, West Bengal.

[2]. Having considered the submissions made by learned counsel for the parties, looking to the period of incarceration suffered by the

petitioner in a case of recovery of 295 bottles of phensedyl syrup, we deem it appropriate to release the petitioner on regular bail. Accordingly, the petitioner is directed to be released on bail on furnishing the suitable bail bonds and sureties and on such other terms and conditions as may be deemed fit by the trial court.

26) In *Merina Bibi v. The State of West Bengal*, decided on 19-11-2024, SLP (Crl) 13428-2024, Hon'ble Supreme Court holds,

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the appellant has been in custody for almost two years and the charges have been framed and there are as many as thirteen witnesses to be examined; that the trial would inevitably be delayed and therefore, this Court may set aside the impugned order and grant relief of bail to the appellant herein.

Per contra, learned counsel for the respondent-State submitted that as many as seventy-two bottles of Phensedyl, each bottle being 100 ML and one black coloured Redmi smart phone were recovered from the appellant herein. The case against the appellant is clear and therefore a direction may be issued to the Special Court to conclude the trial expeditiously, as there is no merit in this appeal. Learned counsel for the respondent also submitted that the next date of hearing before the Trial Court is 19.12.2024.

Considering the facts on record, in our view, the case for bail is made out.

27) In *Askan SK v. The State of West Bengal*, , SLP (Crl.) No. 10417-2024, decided on 11-12-2024, Hon'ble Supreme Court holds,

[1]. Against rejection of regular bail by the High Court and to seek bail, the present special leave petition has been filed. The petitioner is in custody with effect from 23.10.2023 in connection with FIR No 349/23 dated 23.10.2023 for the offences punishable under Sections 21(C)/29 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act registered with Police Station 2 Jalangi, Murshidabad, West Bengal.

[2]. As alleged, 188 bottles of phensedyl syrup containing codeine phosphate were recovered from the petitioner. However, taking note of the period of incarceration and the fact that trial has not yet begun, without expressing any opinion on the merits of the case, we deem it appropriate to release the petitioner on bail on furnishing the suitable bail bonds and sureties and on such other terms and conditions as may be deemed fit by the trial Court. Ordered accordingly.

28) In *Merina Bibi v. The State of West Bengal*, SLP (Crl.) No. 1342822-2024, decided on 19-11-2024, Hon'ble Supreme Court holds,

The appellant herein has been booked for the crime registered pursuant to FIR/Case No. 162/2023 dated 12.03.2023 lodged with Police Station Domkal, Murshidabad, West Bengal, with respect to offences punishable under Sections 21(C)/29 of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (for short "NDPS Act")

An application seeking regular bail having been rejected by the High Court vide impugned order dated 22.05.2024, the appellant has preferred the instant appeal.

This Court vide its order dated 23.09.2024, issued notice in the instant matter.

Heard learned counsel for the appellant in support of the appeal and learned counsel for the State and perused the 1 material on record. The appellant has been in custody for approximately one year and seven months.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the appellant has been in custody for almost two years and the charges have been framed and there are as many as thirteen witnesses to be examined; that the trial would inevitably be delayed and therefore, this Court may set aside the impugned order and grant relief of bail to the appellant herein.

Per contra, learned counsel for the respondent-State submitted that as many as seventy-two bottles of Phensedyl, each bottle being 100 ML and one black coloured Redmi smart phone were recovered from the appellant herein. The case against the appellant is clear and therefore a direction may be issued to the Special Court to conclude the trial expeditiously, as there is no merit in this appeal. Learned counsel for the respondent also submitted that the next date of hearing before the Trial Court is 19.12.2024.

Considering the facts on record, in our view, the case for bail is made out.

12. As per the custody certificate dated 06.07.2025, the petitioner's custody in this FIR is of 08 months and 11 days.

13. The prolonged incarceration, generally militates against the most precious fundamental right guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution and in such a situation, the conditional liberty must override the statutory embargo created under Section 37(1) (b)(ii) of the NDPS Act¹.

14. Following the judicial precedent mentioned above, without commenting on the case's merits, and considering the petitioner's pre-trial custody, the weight of the drugs, coupled with the other factors peculiar to this case, further pre-trial incarceration is not justified at this stage.

CONDITIONS:

15. Given above, provided the petitioner is not required in any other case, the petitioner shall be released on bail in the FIR captioned above, subject to furnishing bonds to the

¹ Supreme Court of India, in Rabi Prakash v. The State of Odisha, SLP (Crl) 4169-2023, Para 4, decided on 13 July 2023

satisfaction of the concerned Court and due to unavailability before any nearest Ilaqa Magistrate or duty Magistrate. Before accepting the surety, the concerned Court must be satisfied that if the accused fails to appear, such surety can produce the accused.

16. While furnishing a personal bond, the petitioner shall mention the following personal identification details:

1.	AADHAR number
2.	Passport number (If available) and when the attesting officer/court considers it appropriate or considers the accused a flight risk.
3.	Mobile number (If available)
4.	E-Mail id (If available)

17. This order is subject to the petitioner’s complying with the following terms.

18. The petitioner shall abide by all statutory bond conditions and appear before the concerned Court(s) on all dates. The petitioner shall not tamper with the evidence, influence, browbeat, pressurize, induce, threaten, or promise, directly or indirectly, any witnesses, Police officials, or any other person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case or dissuade them from disclosing such facts to the Police or the Court.

19. Given the background of allegations against the petitioner, it becomes paramount to protect the members of society, detection squad and incapacitating the accused would be one of the primary options until the filing of the closure report or discharge, or acquittal. Consequently, it would be appropriate to restrict the possession of firearms. [This restriction is being imposed based on the preponderance of the evidence of probability and not of evidence of certainty, i.e., beyond a reasonable doubt; and as such, it is not to be construed as an intermediate sanction]. Given the nature of the allegations and the other circumstances peculiar to this case, the petitioner shall surrender all weapons, firearms, and ammunition, if any, along with the arms license to the concerned authority within fifteen days of release from prison and inform the Investigator of the compliance. However, subject to the Indian Arms Act, 1959, the petitioner shall be entitled to renew and reclaim them in case of acquittal in this case, provided otherwise permissible under the concerned rules. Restricting firearms would instill confidence in the victim(s), their families, and society; it would also restrain the accused from influencing the witnesses and repeating the offense.

20. The conditions mentioned above imposed by this court are to endeavor to reform and ensure the accused does not repeat the offense and also to block the menace of drug abuse. In Mohammed Zubair v. State of NCT of Delhi, 2022:INSC:735 [Para 28], Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 279 of 2022, Para 29, decided on July 20, 2022, A Three-Judge bench of the Hon’ble Supreme Court held that “The bail conditions imposed by the Court must not only have a nexus to the purpose that they seek to serve but must also be

proportional to the purpose of imposing them. The courts, while imposing bail conditions must balance the liberty of the accused and the necessity of a fair trial. While doing so, conditions that would result in the deprivation of rights and liberties must be eschewed.”

21. In Md. Tajiur Rahaman v. The State of West Bengal, decided on 08-Nov-2024, SLP (Crl) 12225-2024, the Hon’ble Supreme Court holds in Para 7, “It goes without saying that if the petitioner is found involved in such like offence in future, the concession of bail granted to him today will liable to be withdrawn and the petitioner is bound to face the necessary consequences.”

22. This bail is conditional, with the foundational condition being that if the petitioner repeats the offense where the quantity involved is more than half of the intermediate, or commercial, or violates S. 19, 24, or 27-A of the NDPS Act, or commits any non-bailable offense which provides for a sentence of imprisonment for more than seven years, the State shall file an application to revoke this bail before the Special Judge/ Sessions Court having jurisdiction over this FIR, which shall have the authority to cancel this bail, and as per their discretion, they may cancel this bail.

23. Any observation made hereinabove is neither an expression of opinion on the case's merits nor shall the trial Court advert to these comments.

24. A certified copy of this order is not required for furnishing bonds. An Advocate for the Petitioner can download the order from the Court's official web page and attest it as a true copy. If needed, the attesting officer can verify its authenticity online and use the downloaded copy to attest bonds.

25. **Petition allowed** in terms mentioned above. All pending applications, if any, stand disposed of.

(ANOOP CHITKARA)
JUDGE

28.07.2025

Jyoti-II

Whether speaking/reasoned:	Yes
Whether reportable:	No.