



CRM-M-31016-2024

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA AT
CHANDIGARH

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CRM-M-31016-2024

Date of decision: 15.01.2025

Rakesh Grover

...Petitioner

V/s

State of Punjab

...Respondent

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUMEET GOEL

Present: Mr. Harjinder Singh, Advocate for the petitioner.

Mr. Yuvraj Singh, AAG Punjab.

SUMEET GOEL, J. (Oral)

1. The present petition has been filed under Section 482 of Cr.P.C., 1973 seeking quashing of the order dated 06.10.2023 (Annexure P-3) passed by learned Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jalandhar vide which the bail granted to the petitioner stands cancelled; his bail bonds and surety bonds were cancelled and forfeited to the State & petitioner was ordered to be summoned through non-bailable warrants in FIR No.25 dated 22.02.2021 registered under Sections 419, 420, 465, 467, 468, 471, 120-B of IPC at Police Station Division No.7, District Police Commissionerate, Jalandhar.

2. Learned counsel for the petitioner has iterated that the petitioner had been earlier granted the concession of bail by Additional Sessions Judge, Jalandhar vide order dated 18.05.2021 and was regularly appearing before the trial Court. Learned counsel has submitted that on 06.10.2023, the matter was listed before the learned trial Court for framing of charges. The petitioner appeared before the Court but due to inadvertence, the presence of the petitioner was not marked in the Court records. According to learned

counsel, the petitioner enquired about the next date of hearing from the



Court reader and left the premises as none of the co-accused were present at that time. Subsequently, the police officials visited the house of the petitioner but the petitioner was not present during their visit. However, later it was brought to the knowledge of the petitioner that bail bonds and surety bonds were cancelled by the trial Court and his non-bailable warrants were issued. Learned counsel asserts that the denial of the exemption application of the petitioner and subsequently issuance of NBWs was harsh, disproportionate and contrary to the principles governing judicial discretion, particularly when the petitioner absence was due to the aforementioned reasons, which were neither intentional nor deliberate. It is well established position of law, as reiterated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, that the Courts are required to adhere to due process while ensuring the presence of the accused. It has been submitted by the learned counsel that in the instant case, the learned trial Court has failed to issue any notice to the petitioner prior to resorting to the issuance of non-bailable warrants and hence such an approach is arbitrary, untenable and contrary to the procedural safeguard enshrined under the law. Learned counsel has further iterated that the petitioner unequivocally undertakes to enter appearance before the trial Court as also join the proceedings in accordance with law, the petitioner shall appear before the trial Court on each and every date of hearing and also cooperate therein, in accordance with law for a expeditious culmination of the trial.

3. Learned State counsel has raised submission in tandem with the short reply dated 13.01.2025 of Sirivennela, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Model Town, Jalandhar filed in Court today, which is taken on record. According to him, the learned trial Court had specifically directed



the defence counsels to produce all the accused on the next date of hearing i.e. 06.10.2023 for consideration of charges which has delayed due to exemptions filed by the accused on each and every date. He has further submitted that the allegations against the petitioner are serious in nature, the petitioner has misused the concession of bail earlier extended to him by not appearing before the trial Court & no plausible explanation has been brought forth as to why the petitioner did not appear before the trial Court on the aforesaid date. Furthermore, learned State counsel submits that after the cancellation of bail and issuance of non-bailable warrants against the petitioner, he had approached the Court of Additional Sessions Judge, Jalandhar for grant of pre-arrest bail but the same stands declined.

4. I have heard learned counsel for the rival parties and have perused the available record.

5. At this juncture, it would be apposite to refer herein to a judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court titled as ***Gudikanti Narasimhulu and others vs. Public Prosecutor, High Court of Andhra Pradesh AIR 1978 SUPREME COURT 429***, relevant whereof reads as under:

“10. The significance and sweep of Article 21 make the deprivation of liberty a matter of grave concern and permissible only when the law authorising it is reasonable, even-handed and geared to the goals of community good and State necessity spelt out in Article 19. Indeed, the considerations I have set out as criteria are germane to the constitutional proposition I have deduced. Reasonableness postulates intelligent care and predicates that deprivation of freedom- by refusal of bail is not for punitive purpose but for the bi-focal interests of justice-to the individual involved and society affected.

11. We must weigh the contrary factors to answer the test of reasonableness, subject to the need for securing the presence, of the bail applicant. It makes sense to assume that a man on bail has a better chance to prepare or present his case than one remanded in custody. And if public



justice is to be promoted, mechanical detention should be close to ours, the function of bail is limited, 'community roots' of the, applicant are stressed and, after the Vera Foundation's Manhattan Bail Project, monetary suretyship is losing ground. The considerable public expense in keeping in custody where no danger of disappearance or disturbance can arise, is not a negligible consideration. Equally important is the deplorable condition, verging on. the inhuman, of our sub-jails, that the unrewarding cruelty and expensive custody of avoidable incarceration makes refusal of bail unreasonable and a Policy favouring release justly sensible.

12. *A few other weighty factors deserve reference. All deprivation of liberty is validated by social defence and individual correction along an anti-criminal direction. Public justice is central to the whole scheme of bail law. Fleeing justice must be forbidden but punitive harshness should be minimised. Restorative devices to redeem the man, even, through community service, meditative drill, study classes or other resources should be innovated, and playing foul with public peace by tampering with evidence, intimidating witnesses or committing offence while on judicially sanctioned 'free enterprise,' should be provided against. No seeker of justice shall play confidence tricks on the court or community. Thus, conditions may be hung around bail orders, not to cripple but to protect. Such is the holistic jurisdiction and humanistic orientation invoked by the judicial discretion correlated to the values of our constitution.”*

6. Further, the Hon’ble Supreme Court in a judgment titled as ***Gurcharan Singh vs. State (UT of Delhi) 1978 (1) SCC 118***, has held as under:-

*“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.”*

6.1. Furthermore, the Hon’ble Supreme Court in a judgment titled as ***Sanjay Chandra vs. CBI (2012) 1 SCC 40***, has held as under:

“21. In bail applications, generally, it has been laid down from the earliest times that the object of bail is to secure the appearance of the



accused person at his trial by reasonable amount of bail. The object of bail is neither punitive nor preventative. Deprivation of liberty must be considered a punishment, unless it can be required to ensure that an accused person will stand his trial when called upon. The courts owe more than verbal respect to the principle that punishment begins after conviction, and that every man is deemed to be innocent until duly tried and duly found guilty.

22. *From the earliest times, it was appreciated that detention in custody pending completion of trial could be a cause of great hardship. From time to time, necessity demands that some un-convicted persons should be held in custody pending trial to secure their attendance at the trial but in such cases, "necessity" is the operative test. In this country, it would be quite contrary to the concept of personal liberty enshrined in the Constitution that any person should be punished in respect of any matter, upon which, he has not been convicted or that in any circumstances, he should be deprived of his liberty upon only the belief that he will tamper with the witnesses if left at liberty, save in the most extraordinary circumstances."*

7. A perusal of the record reveals that an application for exemption from personal appearance was filed on behalf of the petitioner. However, the learned trial Court, while rejecting the said application, proceeded to issue non-bailable warrants against the petitioner. In the considered opinion of this Court, the rejection of the application in hand amounts to an unjustifiable restriction on the procedural rights of the petitioner in the absence of any misconduct, lack of bona fides, or a deliberate attempt to evade the proceedings on his behalf. The issuance of non-bailable warrants must not be exercised in a mechanical manner and the same must be adopted sparingly and only upon the recording of cogent reasons reflecting the necessity of adopting such a stringent course. Though the anticipatory bail petition preferred by the petitioner has been dismissed by the Additional Sessions Judge, Jalandhar on 07.02.2024, the same cannot



vide which the bail of the petitioner was cancelled and non-bailable warrants were issued, in the facts and circumstances of the case in hand.

8. Keeping in view the entirety of the facts and circumstances of the case; especially the factum of the prime object of cancellation of bail and forfeiture of bail bonds being securing the presence of the accused, the petitioner-accused having come forward himself to face trial, willingness shown by the petitioner-accused to appear before the trial Court on each and every date in accordance with law, the petitioner having submitted that he shall cooperate for an expeditious culmination of the trial & there being no tangible material brought forward to indicate the likelihood of the petitioner to interfere with the prosecution evidence; this Court is the considered opinion that the petition in hand deserves to be allowed.

9. It is, thus, directed as follows:

(i) The impugned order dated 06.10.2023 (Annexure P-3) passed by the learned Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jalandhar is set-aside subject to the petitioner appearing before the trial/concerned Court on or before 05.02.2025 & shall furnish an undertaking that the petitioner shall continue to appear before the trial/concerned Court on each and every date of hearing. It is clarified that the trial/concerned Court shall be at liberty to impose such other condition(s) upon the petitioner, as deemed appropriate by it in the facts and circumstances of the case.

(ii) The petitioner shall deposit costs of Rs.25,000/- with the Punjab and Haryana High Court Employees Welfare Association. It is clarified that payment of the aforesaid costs and production of receipt/proof thereof before the trial/concerned Court shall be condition precedent. In absence of deposit



of such costs, the present petition would be deemed to be dismissed without any further reference to the Bench.

(iii) Pending application(s), if any, stands disposed of.

(SUMEET GOEL)
JUDGE

January 15, 2025
Ajay

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