

2025:PHHC:173514



IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANAAT CHANDIGARH

CRM-M-45694-2025

Amrik Singh
....Petitioner
versus
State of Punjab and another
....Respondents

Date of reserve: December 09, 2025
Date of pronouncement: December 12, 2025
Judgment pronounced: Full
Date of Uploading: December 12,, 2025

CORAM: HON’BLE MR. JUSTICE SUMEET GOEL

Present:- Mr. Abdul Aziz, Advocate for the petitioner.
Mr. Adhiraj Singh Thind, AAG Punjab.
None for respondent No.2.

SUMEET GOEL, J. (ORAL)

Present petition has been filed under Section 528 of the Bharatiya
Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (for short ‘BNSS’), seeking quashing of
impugned orders dated 05.07.2024& 31.08.2024 (Annexures P-8 & 10)passed
by the learned JMIC, Jagraon, whereby, the petitioner has been declared as
proclaimed person, in complaint case bearing No.COMA/161/2023 dated
08.05.2023 titled as “Gian Singh vs Amrik Singh” under Section 138 of the
Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (for short ‘NI Act’).

2. Learned counsel for the petitioner has iterated that the impugned
order, whereby the petitioner has been declared a proclaimed person, is wholly
illegal, arbitrary and unsustainable in the eyes of law. Learned counsel has

further iterated that the petitioner has been falsely implicated into the present case. Learned counsel has argued that vide order dated 18.12.2023, it has been recorded that the petitioner was served *through phone*, which is contrary to the mandatory provisions of Section 82 of the Cr. P.C. Learned counsel has further argued that vide order dated 05.07.2024, learned trial Court, without properly considering the service report, wherein it was stated that the petitioner was not found at his shop, has straightaway proceeded to issue proclamation against him. It is reiterated that the notices issued to the petitioner were never served upon him. Learned counsel argues that the proceedings in question came to the petitioner's knowledge only when police officials raided his shop, and this fact was also conveyed to him by his neighbours, as he was at that time in a hospital at Delhi due to the illness of his wife. It is further submitted that the trial Court, in a hasty and arbitrary manner, wrongly declared the petitioner a "proclaimed offender" instead of a "proclaimed person", which is in gross violation of Section 82 Cr.P.C., since the offences involved in the present case do not fall within the ambit warranting such declaration. Learned counsel asserts that the impugned order is *ex facie* illegal, arbitrary and unsustainable, having been passed without adherence to the statutory mandate, and is therefore liable to be set aside. Consequently, the order declaring the petitioner a proclaimed person is unsustainable in law and deserves to be quashed.

3. Learned State counsel has filed a reply by way of an affidavit dated 08.12.2025 of Harjinder Singh, PPS, DSP, Raikot, District Ludhiana (Rural), in Court today, which is taken on record. Raising submissions in tandem with the said reply, learned State counsel has opposed the present petition. While refuting the case set up by the petitioner, learned State counsel

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has advanced detailed arguments on merits, contending that the petitioner deliberately absented himself from the proceedings, and despite issuance of proclamation, failed to appear before the trial Court. Consequently, it is argued, the petitioner has been rightly declared a proclaimed person vide the impugned order. Learned State counsel further submits that the Court below scrupulously adhered to the procedure prescribed under Section 82 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, and no infirmity, illegality, or procedural irregularity is discernible from the record. It is urged that the conduct of the petitioner clearly establishes his deliberate defiance of the judicial process and misuse of the concession of bail earlier granted to him. Accordingly, dismissal of the instant petition is prayed for.

3.1. Learned State counsel, while referring to the aforesaid reply, particularly paragraph 4 thereof, submits that in compliance with the orders of this Court, the police official contacted respondent No. 2 and apprised him of the pendency of the present petition as well as the next date of hearing. Despite such intimation, none has appeared on behalf of respondent No. 2.

4. I have heard the learned counsel for the rival parties and carefully perused the record of the case.

5. The law is well settled that no person can be declared a proclaimed offender/person unless the procedure prescribed under Section 82 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, is meticulously adhered to. It is trite that the provisions of Section 82 are mandatory in nature, and any non-compliance thereof vitiates the entire proceedings. In the present case, it is recorded in the order dated 18.12.2023 passed by the learned trial Court that the accused (petitioner herein) was *served through phone*. Further, in the order

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dated 05.07.2024, it has been mentioned that the non-bailable warrants were received back unserved with the report that the accused (*petitioner herein*) was not found present at his shop. The petitioner has also stated that the summons were never executed upon him, and that he came to know of the proclamation proceedings only when police officials raided his shop—information which, according to him, was conveyed by his neighbours, as he was then in a hospital at Delhi due to the illness of his wife. Despite the above, the trial Court, vide impugned order dated 31.08.2024, proceeded to declare the petitioner a proclaimed person (wrongly mentioned as *proclaimed offender*), which is not shown to have been executed in conformity with the mandatory requirements of Section 82 Cr.P.C.

6. This Court finds the course adopted by the Court below is antithesis to the provisions of Section 82 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. The Court below has committed illegality by issuing the said proclamation under Section 82 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 without compliance of mandatory requirements of law. The learned Court below, while declaring the petitioner as proclaimed person, failed to satisfy itself regarding due execution of proclamation and proceeded in a mechanical manner. Such an order being violative of mandatory provisions of law, cannot be sustained. Section 82 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 reads as under:

“82. Proclamation for person absconding. - (1) If any Court has reason to believe (whether after taking evidence or not) that any person against whom a warrant has been issued by it has absconded or is concealing himself so that such warrant cannot be executed, such Court may publish a written proclamation requiring him to appear at a specified place and at a specified time not less than thirty days from the date of publishing such proclamation.
(2) The proclamation shall be published as follows: -

- (i)(a) it shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which such person ordinarily resides;
- (b) it shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which such person ordinarily resides or to some conspicuous place of such town or village;
- (c) a copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the court-house;
- (ii) the Court may also, if it thinks fit, direct a copy of the proclamation to be published in a daily newspaper circulating in the place in which such person ordinarily resides.
- (3) A statement in writing by the Court issuing the proclamation to the effect that the proclamation was duly published on a specified day, in the manner specified in clause (i) of sub-section (2), shall be conclusive evidence that the requirements of this Section have been complied with, and that the proclamation was published on such day.
- [(4) Where a proclamation published under sub-section (1) is in respect of a person accused of an offence punishable under Sections 302, 304, 364, 367, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 402, 436, 449, 459, or 460 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), and such person fails to appear at the specified place and time required by the proclamation, the Court may, after making such inquiry as it thinks fit, pronounce him a proclaimed offender and make a declaration to that effect.
- (5) The provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) shall apply to a declaration made by the Court under sub-section (4) as they apply to the proclamation published under sub-section (1).”

7. A Coordinate Bench of this Court while dealing with invocation of the provision of Section 82 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, against an accused in the case of ‘**Sonu v. State of Haryana, 2021(1) RCR (Criminal) 319**’, held as under:

“9. The essential requirements of section 82 of the Cr.P.C., 1973 for issuance and publication of proclamation against an absconder and declaring him as proclaimed person/offender may be summarized as under:-

(i) Prior issuance of warrant of arrest by the Court is sine qua non for issuance and publication of the proclamation and the Court has to first issue warrant of arrest against the person concerned. (See *Rohit Kumar v. State of Delhi*: 2008 CrI. J. 2561).

(ii) There must be a report before the Court that the person against whom warrant was issued had absconded or had been concealing himself so that the warrant of arrest could not be executed against him. However, the Court is not bound to take evidence in this regard before issuing a Proclamation under section 82(1) of the Cr.P.C., 1973. (See *Rohit Kumar v. State of Delhi* : 2008 CrI. J. 2561).

(iii) The Court cannot issue the Proclamation as a matter of course because the Police is asking for it. The Court must be prima facie satisfied that the person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the warrant of arrest, previously issued, cannot be executed, despite reasonable diligence. (See *Bishundayal Mahton and others v. Emperor* : AIR 1943 Patna 366 and *Devender Singh Negi v. State of U.P.* : 1994 CrI LJ (Allahabad HC) 1783).

(iv) *The requisite date and place for appearance must be specified in the proclamation requiring such person to appear on such date at the specified place. Such date must not be less than 30 clear days from the date of issuance and publication of the proclamation. (See Gurappa Gugal and others v. State of Mysore : 1969 CriLJ 826 and Shokat Ali v. State of Haryana : 2020(2) RCR (CRIMINAL) 339).*

(v) *Where the period between issuance and publication of the proclamation and the specified date of hearing is less than thirty days, the accused cannot be declared a proclaimed person/offender and the proclamation has to be issued and published again. (See Dilbagh Singh v. State of Punjab (P&H) : 2015 (8) RCR (CRIMINAL) 166 and Ashok Kumar v. State of Haryana and another : 2013 (4) RCR (CRIMINAL) 550)*

(vi) *The Proclamation has to be published in the manner laid down in section 82(2) of the Cr.P.C., 1973. For publication the proclamation has to be first publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused ordinarily resides; then the same has to be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which the accused ordinarily resides or to some conspicuous place of such town or village and thereafter a copy of the proclamation has to be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house. The three sub-clauses (a)- (c) in section 82 (2)(i) of the Cr.P.C., 1973 are conjunctive and not disjunctive, which means that there would be no valid publication of the proclamation unless all the three modes of publication are proved. (See Pawan Kumar Gupta v. The State of W.B. : 1973 CriLJ 1368). Where the Court so orders a copy of the proclamation has to be additionally published in a daily newspaper circulating in the place in which the accused ordinarily resides. Advisably, proclamation has to be issued with four copies so that one each of the three copies of the proclamation may be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which the accused ordinarily resides, to some conspicuous place of such town or village and to some conspicuous part of the Courthouse and report regarding publication may be made on the fourth copy of the proclamation. Additional copy will be required where the proclamation is also required to be published in the newspaper.*

(vii) *Statement of the serving officer has to be recorded by the Court as to the date and mode of publication of the proclamation. (See Birad Dan v. State: 1958 CriLJ 965).*

(viii) *The Court issuing the proclamation has to make a statement in writing in its order that the proclamation was duly published on a specified day in a manner specified in section 82(2)(i) of the Cr.P.C., 1973. Such statement in writing by the Court is declared to be conclusive evidence that the requirements of Section 82 have been complied with and that the proclamation was published on such day. (See Birad Dan v. State: 1958 CriLJ 965).*

(xi) *The conditions specified in section 82(2) of the Cr.P.C., 1973 for the publication of a Proclamation against an absconder are mandatory. Any non-compliance therewith cannot be cured as an 'irregularity' and renders the Proclamation and proceedings subsequent thereto a nullity. (See Devendra Singh Negi alias Debu v. State of U.P. and another: 1994 CriLJ 1783 and Pal Singh v. The State: 1955 CriLJ 318)."*

8. It is pertinent to mention that it is by now a settled principle of law that before issuing a proclamation under Section 82 Cr.P.C., the Court must record its satisfaction that the accused, against whom the proclamation is

sought to be issued, is absconding or concealing himself with intent to evade arrest. This foundational requirement is conspicuously absent in the present case. A perusal of the impugned order dated 31.08.2024 reveals that no such satisfaction was recorded by the Court below, nor was there any material to justify the inference that the petitioner had absconded or was deliberately avoiding arrest.

9. The provisions of Section 82 of the Code of Criminal Procedure having serious ramifications *qua* the right of the accused concerning his presence in the criminal trial proceedings ought not be and cannot be invoked in casual and cavalier manner. The requirement of recording of satisfaction, that the accused has absconded or is concealing himself so that warrant of his arrest cannot be executed, as embodied in Section 82 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, is to be scrupulously complied with based on relevant material available on record of the case in that regard. Non-adherence to said requirement while declaring the accused as proclaimed person vitiates the proclamation proceedings initiated against the accused.

10. Hence, no useful purpose would be served by keeping the criminal proceedings pending against the petitioner. It is, therefore, an appropriate case for the exercise of powers under Section 528 of BNSS/Section 482 of Cr.P.C. and to bring to an end the criminal proceedings initiated in the light of the complaint case *ibid* against the petitioner.

11. In view of the above findings, in the entirety of facts and circumstances of the present case, the present petition is allowed and the impugned orders dated 05.07.2024 & 31.08.2024 (Annexures P-8 & 10) passed by the learned JMIC, Jagraon, whereby, the petitioner has been declared as

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proclaimed person, in complaint case bearing No.COMA/161/2023 dated 08.05.2023 titled as “Gian Singh vs Amrik Singh” under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881as well as the other consequential proceedings arising therefrom, are quashed.

12. Pending application(s), if any, shall also stand disposed of accordingly.

(SUMEET GOEL)
JUDGE

December 12, 2025
mahavir

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