

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

CRM-M-50445-2025
Reserved on: 12.09.2025
Pronounced on: 29.09.2025

Darshan Singh

...Petitioner

Versus

State of Haryana

...Respondent

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ANOOP CHITKARA

Present: Mr. Prathan Sethi, Advocate
for the petitioner.

Mr. Atul Gaur, AAG, Haryana.

Mr. Nitin Sachdeva, Advocate
for the complainant.

ANOOP CHITKARA, J.

FIR No.	Dated	Police Station	Sections
175	10.06.2025	Sadar Dabwali, Dsitrcet Sirsa	109/190/191(2)/115(2)/126(2)/351(2) of BNS, 2023 and Sections 27/54 of Arms Act, 1959

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. Per paragraph 9 of the bail petition, the petitioner has no criminal antecedents.
3. The facts and allegations are being taken from the translated version of FIR, Annexure P-1, which reads as follows:

“To Station House Officer Police Station Sadar Dabwali. Sir, it is requested that 1. Partap Singh son of Anokh Singh resident of village Abbubshahar. I have 10 acres land in village Abbubshahar. Land is adjacent to Darshan Singh son of Kaur Singh resident of Abbubshahar. Final measurement of our land has been done on dated 02.05.2025. At that time, Darshan Singh was also present on the spot. After measurement of the land, permanent stones were installed in the land. Today on dated 10.06.2025, at about 10-11 AM, as per the demarcation of the measurement, my maternal uncle Parvinder Singh S/o Hardeep Singh, resident of village Jhanda Kala, Gurpreet Singh S/o Buta Singh, resident of Abbubshahar, my cousin Sahibjit Singh S/o Subeg Singh, and

my father Anokh Singh were present in the field for the purpose of installing permanent stones. On the other side, in their field, Darshan Singh, his son Navinder Singh, Gurdas Singh, Raja Singh S/o Gurcharan Singh, and 7-8 other persons gathered at there. Navinder and Gurdas told to their father to shoot them and at that time, Darshan Singh took out his licensed revolver and fired gunshots at me with the intention to kill me, which hits on my right thigh. My maternal uncle Parvinder was trying to save me. Darshan Singh also fired shots at my maternal uncle Parvinder. All the persons accompanied with Darshan Singh committed attack on us with sticks, slaps, and punches. I fell down on the ground and Darshan Singh along with his sons and other accompanying accomplices have done firing and given beating with intention to kill us and then ran away from the spot. Strict legal action may kindly be taken against them. Dated 10.06.2025. Sd/- Partab Singh Applicant. Partap Singh son of Anokh Singh resident of village Abbubshahar 99925XXXXX.”

4. Counsel for the petitioner submits that the matter stands compromised with the complainant.

5. Counsel for the complainant also admits the factum of compromise and states that they have no objection to the petitioner's bail.

6. 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 their family.

7. 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, the State may file an application to revoke this bail before the concerned 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.

8. Per paragraph 4 of the bail petition, the petitioner has been in custody since 12.06.2025. Per the custody certificate dated 11.09.2025, the petitioner's total custody in this FIR is 03 months.

9. The law of bail, like any other branch of law, has its own philosophy, and occupies an important place in the administration of justice and the concept of bail emerges from the conflict between the police power to restrict liberty of a man who is alleged to have committed a crime, and presumption of innocence in favour of the alleged criminal.¹In deciding bail applications an important factor which should certainly be taken into consideration by the Court is the delay in concluding the trial.—Often this

¹ Supreme Court of India in Vaman Narain Ghiya v. state of Rajasthan, [E-SCR] ; [2008] 17 SCR 369, Para 16, decided on 12.12.2008.

takes several years, and if the accused is denied bail but is ultimately acquitted, who will restore so many years of his life spent in custody? —Is Article 21 of the Constitution, which is the most basic of all the fundamental rights in our Constitution, not violated in such a case? —Of course this is not the only factor, but it is certainly one of the important factors in deciding whether to grant bail.² Personal liberty is a very precious fundamental right and it should be curtailed only when it becomes imperative according to the peculiar facts and circumstances of the case.³ Personal liberty deprived when bail is refused, is too precious a value of our constitutional system recognised under Art. 21 that the curial power to negate it is a great trust exercisable, not casually, but judicially with lively concern for the cost to the individual and the community.⁴ When the undertrial prisoners are detained in jail custody to an indefinite period, Article 21 of the Constitution is violated.⁵

10. Because of no objection to the bail by the complainant, this Court is inclined to grant bail with clarification that this bail on compromise shall not amount to the acceptance of compromise by the prosecution or the Court.

11. Given the compromise, the penal provisions invoked vis-à-vis pre-trial custody, coupled with the prima facie analysis of the nature of allegations, and the other factors peculiar to this case, there would be no justifiability for further pre-trial incarceration at this stage.

12. The petitioner's bail shall not be treated as a precedent for granting bail to other co-accused, if any as petitioner is granted bail because of No Objection of the complainant.

13. Without commenting on the case's merits, in the facts and circumstances peculiar to this case, and for the reasons mentioned above, the petitioner makes a case for bail. This order shall come into force from the time it is uploaded on this Court's official webpage.

14. Given the 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 satisfaction of the concerned Court and due to unavailability before any nearest Ilaqa Magistrate or duty Magistrate, with or without sureties, with a maximum bond amount not to exceed INR 10,000.

²Supreme Court of India in *State of Kerala v. Raneeff*, SC 2J [E-SCR]; [2011] 1 SCR 590, Para 4, decided on 03.01.2011.

³ Supreme Court of India in *Siddharam Satlingappa Mhetre v. State of Maharashtra*, SC 2J [E-SCR], Paragraph 127, decided on 02.12.2010.

⁴ Supreme Court of India in *Babu Singh & ors v. State of UP*, [E-SCR] P. 777, decided on 31.01.1978.

⁵ Supreme Court of India in *Sanjay Chandra v. CBI*, [2011] 13 (ADDL.) S.C.R. 309, Para 26, [E-SCR], decided on 23.11.2011.

15. Before accepting the surety, the concerned Court must be satisfied that if the accused fails to appear, the surety is capable of producing the accused. However, instead of surety, the petitioner may provide a fixed deposit of INR 10,000/-, with a clause that the interest shall not be accumulated in FD, either drawn from a State-owned bank or any bank listed on the National Stock Exchange and/or Bombay Stock Exchange, in favour of the “Chief Judicial Magistrate” of the concerned Sessions Division; or a fixed deposit made in the name of the petitioner, with similar terms and with endorsement from the banker stating that the FD shall not be encumbered or redeemed without the permission of the concerned trial Court, or until the surety bond has been discharged.

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. The significant consideration for granting bail is that the Court aims to give the petitioner another chance to course-correct, reform, and reintegrate into the community as an ideal citizen. To ensure that the petitioner also abides by the assurance made on the petitioner’s behalf by not repeating the offence or indulging in any crime, it shall be desirable to impose the following additional condition.

20. This bail is conditional, with the foundational condition being 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, the State shall file an application to revoke this bail before the concerned 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.

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

22. It is clarified that this bail order shall not be considered as a blanket bail order in any other matter and is only limited to granting bail in the FIR mentioned above.

23. In *Amit Rana v. State of Haryana*, CRM-18469-2025 [Decided on 05.08.2025], in CRA-D-123-2020], a Division Bench of Punjab and Haryana High Court in paragraph 13, holds that “To ensure that every person in judicial custody who has been granted bail or whose sentence has been suspended gets back their liberty without any delay, it is appropriate that whenever the bail order or the orders of suspension of sentence are not immediately sent by the Registry, computer systems, or Public Prosecutor, then in such a situation, to facilitate the immediate restoration of the liberty granted by any Court, the downloaded copies of all such orders, subject to verification, must be accepted by the Court before whom the bail bonds are furnished.”

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

(ANOOP CHITKARA)
JUDGE

29.09.2025
Jyoti Sharma

Whether speaking/reasoned: Yes
Whether reportable: No.