



CRM-M-14030-2026

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

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CRM-M-14030-2026

Date of decision: 19.03.2026

GURUKARAN SINGH @ KUNAL CHEEMA

.....PETITIONER

Versus

STATE OF PUNJAB AND ANOTHER

. RESPONDENTS

CORAM: HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE SURYA PARTAP SINGH

Present: Mr. Mohit Rana, Advocate &
Ms. Chenika Gupta, Advocate
for the petitioner.

Mr. Rohit Bansal, Sr. DAG, Punjab.

Mr. Ajay Kadyan, Advocate
for the complainant.

SURYA PARTAP SINGH, J.

1. This petition for bail is the first petition filed by the petitioner under Section 483 of 'the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023'. This petition has been filed with regard to a case arising out of FIR No.0215 dated 15.10.2025, for the commission of offence punishable under Sections 115(2), 126(2), 109, 351(2), 304, 3(5) of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, Police Station Sadar Khanna.

2. Briefly stating the facts emerging from record are that the FIR of



this case came into being at the instance of 'Suraj Chaudhary', hereinafter being referred to as complainant only. It was stated by the above-named complainant that on 14.10.2025 at about 11:30 PM, he left home on his motorcycle for his yard. As per complainant on the way, opposite the main street of village Alaur, he noticed that three young boys riding on an Activa were following him, and that they intercepted his vehicle and forced him to stop. It was also stated by the complainant that one of the occupants of above-mentioned Activa was carrying a sword and inflicted multiple injuries on his person.

3. It is the case of the prosecution that pursuant to above-mentioned statement, formal FIR of this case was lodged and the investigation taken up.

4. Notice of motion.

5. Since advance notice has already been served upon the State, Mr. Mr. Rohit Bansal, Sr. DAG, Punjab., accepts notice on behalf of respondent-State. Hence, the service of notice upon the State is hereby dispensed with. The learned State counsel has filed the custody certificate. The same be taken on record.

6. Mr. Ajay Kadyan, Advocate appears on behalf of complainant. He has filed Power of Attorney. The same be taken on record.

7. Heard.

8. It has been contended by learned counsel for the petitioner that the petitioner has already suffered incarceration for a period of more than four and half months, and that the petitioner has clean antecedents. It has also been contended by learned counsel for the petitioner that the petitioner and the complainant have already entered into compromise, and therefore, the



complainant is not inclined to opposes the above-mentioned bail petition. According to learned counsel for the petitioner nothing has been left to be recovered from the possession of petitioner, and the trial is not likely to be concluded in near future.

9. The learned State counsel has controverted the above-mentioned arguments. As per learned State counsel in view of gravity of offence, the petitioner is not entitled for the benefit of bail.

10. However, the learned counsel for the complainant has not opposed the bail petition and conceded that the parties have reached to compromise.

11. The record has been perused carefully.

12. A perusal of record shows that in the present case, following are the relevant factors which are required to be taken into consideration for a decision: -

- i) that the petitioner has already suffered incarceration for a period of more than four and half months;
- ii) that the injured has already been discharged from the hospital;
- iii) that the petitioner has clean antecedents;
- iv) that no weapon has been attributed to the petitioner;
- v) that nothing incriminating has been recovered from the possession of petitioner;
- vi) that nothing has been left to be recovered from the possession of petitioner as the investigation is already complete;
- vii) that the trial is not likely to be concluded in near future;
- viii) that the detention of petitioner in judicial lock-up is not likely to serve any useful purpose;
- ix) that there is nothing on record to show that if released on bail, the



petitioner may tamper with the evidence or influence the witnesses;

- x) that there is nothing on record to show that if released on bail, the petitioner will not co-operate/participate in the trial.

13. In the present case, the principles of law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of 'Dataram versus State of Uttar Pradesh and another', (2018) 3 SCC 22, are relevant, wherein it has been observed that "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. 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".

14. The principles laid down by the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of



India in the case of ‘Satender Kumar Antil Vs. Central Bureau of Investigation and Another’ (2022) 10 SCC 51, are also relevant in this case. In the abovementioned case, it has been observed that “the rate of conviction in criminal cases in India is abysmally low. It appears to us that this factor weighs on the mind of the Court while deciding the bail applications in a negative sense. Courts tend to think that the possibility of a conviction being nearer to rarity, bail applications will have to be decided strictly, contrary to legal principles. We cannot mix up consideration of a bail application, which is not punitive in nature with that of a possible adjudication by way of trial. On the contrary, an ultimate acquittal with continued custody would be a case of grave injustice”.

15. Recently, in the case of ‘Tapas Kumar Palit Vs. State of Chhattisgarh’, 2025 SCC Online SC 322, the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India has observed that “if an accused is to get a final verdict after incarceration of six to seven years in jail as an undertrial prisoner, then, definitely, it could be said that his right to have a speedy trial under Article 21 of the Constitution has been infringed”. It has also been observed by the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India in the abovementioned case that “delays are bad for the accused and extremely bad for the victims, for Indian society and for the credibility of our justice system, which is valued. Judges are the masters of their Courtrooms and the Criminal Procedure Code provides many tools for the Judges to use in order to ensure that cases proceed efficiently”.

16. 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 mandated by Hon'ble Apex court in "Balwinder Singh versus State of Punjab and Another", 2024 SCC Online SC 4354.

17. If the cumulative effect of all the abovementioned factors, involved in the instant case, is taken into consideration, it leads to a conclusion that the petitioner is entitled for the benefit of bail, and that the present petition deserves to be allowed.

18. Accordingly, without commenting anything on the merits of the case, the present petition is hereby **allowed**. The petitioner is hereby ordered to be released on bail on furnishing personal bond and surety bond(s) to the satisfaction of learned trial Court. However the abovesaid concession shall be subject to following conditions:-

- (i) that the petitioner shall not directly or indirectly make any inducement, threat or promise to any person acquainted with the facts of the case, so as to dissuade him to disclose such facts to the Court or to any other authority.
- (ii) that the petitioner shall at the time of execution of bond, furnish the address to the Court concerned and shall notify the change in address to the trial Court, till the final decision of the trial; and
- (iii) that the petitioner shall not leave India without prior permission of the trial Court.

(SURYA PARTAP SINGH)
JUDGE

19.03.2026

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