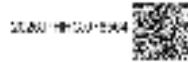


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CRM-M-21372-2026

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB & HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH

CRM-M-21372-2026
Date of decision: 15.05.2026

GURPREET SINGH

....Petitioner

Versus

STATE OF PUNJAB

....Respondent

CORAM:- HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE RUPINDERJIT CHAHAL

Present:- Mr. Amit Arora, Advocate for the petitioner.

Mr. Amritpal Singh Gill, DAG Punjab.

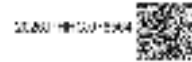
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RUPINDERJIT CHAHAL, J. (ORAL)

1. Prayer in the instant petition filed under Section 483 of BNSS, 2023 is for grant of regular bail to the petitioner in case FIR No.0061 dated 27.04.2018 registered under Section 21 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 at Police Station Bhikhiwind, District Tarn Taran.

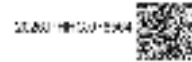
2. Brief facts of the present case as per the prosecution are that on 27.04.2018, police party was on a patrolling duty and on the basis of suspicion apprehended the petitioner. On search, the petitioner was found in conscious possession of 15 grams of *Heroin*. Hence, the present FIR.

3. Learned counsel for the petitioner contends that the petitioner has been falsely implicated in the present case and he has no concern with the said offence. He further contends that mandatory provisions of the NDPS Act were not complied with at the time of alleged search and



seizure. He argued that recovery of alleged contraband has already been effected from the petitioner and nothing more is to be recovered from him. He submits that the petitioner was granted concession of bail by the learned Trial Court vide order dated 21.05.2018 and was regularly appearing before the learned Trial Court. However, he could not appear on 14.02.2022 due to the reason that he was implicated in another criminal case and as a result of which vide order dated 25.04.2022, his bail bonds/surety bonds were cancelled and forfeited to the State and due to his continued absence before the learned Trial Court, the petitioner was declared as proclaimed person vide order dated 07.08.2023. He submits that though the petitioner was arrested in another case on 02.11.2023, but he was produced on production warrants in the present case on 02.04.2025. He submits that his absence was unintentional. He further contends that the recovered quantity is non-commercial in nature. The petitioner is in custody since 26.02.2024. The investigation in the case is complete, challan stands presented, charges have been framed and out of 09 prosecution witnesses only 02 have have been examined. He further submits that the trial will take a long time to conclude and no useful purpose would be served by keeping him behind the bars. It is urged that the petition deserves to be allowed.

4. Learned State counsel has filed the status report and custody certificate of the petitioner which are taken on record. He has vehemently opposed the prayer for grant of bail by submitting that the offence committed by the petitioner is serious in nature and he was apprehended at



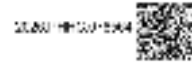
quantity. He has further submitted that the petitioner is involved in multiple cases, meaning thereby he is a habitual offender.

5. Having heard learned counsel for the parties at length and after perusing the record of the case, it is evident that the petitioner is in custody for the last more than 02 years, 02 months; recovered contraband falls under non-commercial quantity; investigation is complete; challan stands presented; charges have been framed; out of 09 prosecution witnesses, only 02 have been examined and the fact that trial may take a long time to conclude, no useful purpose would be served by detaining him in further custody. Keeping the petitioner in further detention without the prospect of the trial being concluded in the near future would be violative of his rights under Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

6. Reliance is placed upon a judgment in the case of ***Dataram Singh vs. State of Uttar Pradesh & Anr. 2018(2) R.C.R. (Criminal) 131***, wherein Hon'ble Apex Court has held that keeping somebody behind the bars, till his guilt is proved, for an indefinite period amounts to infringement of his right to life and liberty, as enshrined under Article 21 of Constitution of India and is against the principle "*bail is a rule*" and "*jail is an exception*".

7. Moreover, prolonged detention of the petitioner, without any likelihood of the trial being concluded in the near future, would amount to a violation of their fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

8. As regards the submission of learned State counsel that petitioner is involved in other/one more criminal case(s), reference is



placed upon the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***Maulana Mohd. Amir Rashadi Vs. State of U.P. and another, 2012 (2) SCC 382*** in which, it is held that the facts and circumstances of the present case are to be seen while deciding a bail application and the bail application of the petitioner cannot be rejected solely on the ground that the petitioner is involved in other/another case(s). The relevant portion of the said judgment is reproduced herein-below:-

"As observed by the High Court, merely on the basis of criminal antecedents, the claim of the second respondent cannot be rejected. In other words, it is the duty of the Court to find out the role of the accused in the case in which he has been charged and other circumstances such as possibility of fleeing away from the jurisdiction of the Court etc."

9. In view of the above, the present petition is allowed and the petitioner is ordered to be released on bail on his furnishing bail bonds/surety bonds to the satisfaction of the learned trial Court/Duty Magistrate/CJM concerned. It is clarified that nothing stated herein shall be construed as an expression of opinion on the merits of the case.

15.05.2026
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(RUPINDERJIT CHAHAL)
JUDGE

i)	Whether speaking/reasoned?	Yes/No
ii)	Whether reportable?	Yes/No