

IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH

238

CRM-M No.24773 of 2026 (O&M)

Date of Decision: 07.05.2026

Bunty Kumar @ Ajay Kumar

.....Petitioner

Versus

State of Punjab

..... Respondent

CORAM: HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE SURYA PARTAP SINGH

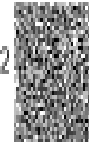
Present: Mr. Riteshy Pandey, Advocate for the petitioner.

Mr. I.P.S. Sabharwal, DAG, Punjab.

SURYA PARTAP SINGH, J. (Oral):

This is first petition for bail, filed by the petitioner under Section 483 of the 'Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023'. This petition pertains to a case arising out of FIR No.78 dated 11.07.2025, for the commission of offence punishable under Sections 103(1), 109, 126(2) and 3(5) [Sections 115(2), 118(1), 118(2) and 238 added later on] of 'the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023, Police Station Sadar Pathankot, District Pathankot.

2. The abovementioned FIR came into being at the instance of 'Rutish' son of 'Darshan Kumar', hereinafter being referred to as 'complainant' only. It was stated by the above named complainant that on 11.07.2025 at about 3.00 P.M, he along with his maternal uncle 'Rakesh Kumar', 'Suraj Kumar', 'Ladi' and 'Vipal' was ploughing the field of his maternal uncle 'Suraj'. As per complainant there 'Joginder Pal' and 'Ajay Kumar' petitioner herein, armed with sickle, 'Shakti Sagar' armed with



poleaxe and 'Veena Kumari' armed with bamboo stick arrived. The complainant further stated that 'Veena Kumari' exhorted to teach a lesson to the complainant and others, and therefore, in view of above mentioned instigation 'Joginder' inflicted multiple injuries on the person of 'Suraj' with sickle, with an intention to kill him, and injured his head due to which 'Suraj Kumar' fell down on the ground and died on the spot. The complainant further alleged that thereafter 'Ajay Kumar' inflicted injury on the person of 'Rakesh' with sickle on his head, followed by 'Shakti Sagar', and 'Joginder Pal' inflicted injury on the person of 'Vipal', 'Shatki Sagar' on 'Ladi', and thereafter, they fled from the spot.

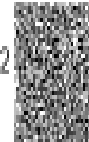
3 It is the case of the prosecution that in view of above mentioned complaint formal FIR of this case was lodged and the investigation taken up.

4 **Notice of motion.**

5 Since advance notice has already been served upon the State, Mr. I.P.S. Sabharwal, DAG, Punjab, has appeared on behalf of respondent-State. Hence, service of notice upon the State is hereby dispensed with. The learned State Counsel has filed custody certificate of the petitioner. The same be taken on record.

6 Heard.

7 It has been contented by learned counsel for the petitioner that as per contents of the FIR, itself, the only role attributed to the petitioner is that he had inflicted one injury on the person of 'Rakesh' with sickle. As per learned counsel for the petitioner, the injury, which proved to be fatal for



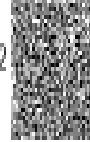
another victim, namely 'Suraj Kumar', has not been attributed to the petitioner. According to learned counsel for the petitioner since no injury on the person of deceased was inflicted by the petitioner and the sequence of events as narrated in the FIR itself show that there could not have been previous meeting of minds to commit offence, i.e. conspiracy on the part of petitioner, the petitioner cannot be held liable for the offence under Section 302 IPC.

8 In addition to above, the learned counsel for the petitioner has also contended that the petitioner has already suffered prolonged incarceration for a period of nine months and twenty two days, and that he has clean antecedents, and 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 abovementioned arguments. It has been contended by the learned State counsel that in the present case the allegations against the petitioner are with regard to commission of serious nature of offence, i.e. murder, and also attempt to murder, and that in view of gravity of offence the petitioner is not entitled for the benefit of bail. It has also been contended by learned State counsel that in the present case a reliable eye-witness account is available, which proves the involvement of petitioner in the commission of crime. According to learned State counsel the trial is taking place at a normal pace, without any inordinate delay, and therefore, the petitioner is not entitled for the benefit of bail.

10. The record has been perused carefully.

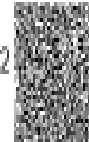
11. A perusal of the record shows that following are the relevant



factors which are required to be taken into consideration for a decision in the present petition:-

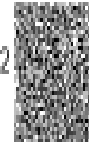
- i) that the petitioner is already in custody for a period of almost ten months;
- ii) that the petitioner has clean antecedents;
- iii) that as per the contents of FIR no injury on the person of deceased was inflicted by the petitioner. Rather, the injury attributed to the petitioner is on the person of another injured, namely Rakesh Kumar;
- iv) that the injured Rakesh Kumar has already been discharged from the hospital;
- v) that the investigation in this case is already complete, therefore nothing has been left to be recovered from the possession of petitioner;
- vi) that the trial is not likely to be concluded in near future;
- vii) that the detention of petitioner in judicial lock-up is not likely to serve any purpose;
- viii) that there is nothing on record to show that while on bail, the petitioner is likely to tamper with the evidence or influence the witnesses; and
- ix) that there is nothing on record to show that if released on bail, the petitioner will not co-operate/participate in the trial.

12. 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”.

13. The principles laid down by the Hon’ble the Supreme Court of India in the case of ‘Satender Kumar Antil v. Central Bureau of Investigation’ (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”.

14. 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”.

15. 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 an undertrial prisoner, as mandated by Hon’ble Apex court in ‘Balwinder Singh versus State of Punjab and another’ 2024 SCC Online SC 4354.

16. Taking into consideration the cumulative effect of all the aforesaid factors, it is hereby held that the petitioner is entitled for the concession of bail, and that the present petition deserves to be allowed.



17. 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 benefit 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 from disclosing 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 trial Court.

18. It is, however, made clear that any observation made hereinabove is only for the purpose of deciding the present petition and the same shall have no bearing on the merits of the case.

(SURYA PARTAP SINGH)
JUDGE

07.05.2026
Manoj Bhutani

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