



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

**CRM-M-25767-2026
Date of decision: 26.05.2026**

SATISH ALIAS GHANTA

....Petitioner

Versus

STATE OF HARYANA

....Respondent

CORAM:- HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE RUPINDERJIT CHAHAL

Present:- Mr. Sumit Sangwan, Advocate for the petitioner.

Mr. Armaan Dahiya, AAG Haryana.

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RUPINDERJIT CHAHAL, J. (ORAL)

1. Prayer in the instant petition filed under Section 483 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 is for grant of regular bail to the petitioner in case FIR No.0293 dated 21.12.2024 registered under Sections 115, 190, 191(2) of BNS, 2023 (Sections 103(1), 115(2) and 61(2) BNS, 2023 added later on) at Police Station Badhra, District Charkhi Dadri, Haryana.

2. Brief facts of the present case as per the prosecution are that the petitioner along with the other co-accused persons attacked one Harish, because of which he died. 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 alleged incident. He submits that the petitioner was neither named in the FIR nor there is any specific evidence against him on record. It has also been contended that the present petitioner was nominated as an accused on



the basis of disclosure statement made by the co-accused Sunny. Apart from the disclosure statement, there is no other evidence to connect the petitioner with the offence in question and it is a trite law that disclosure statement of co-accused during his custodial interrogation is not admissible. He also argues that witness Nos. 1 to 3 have turned hostile. He further submits that if the prosecution version is taken as it is, then also the only allegation against the petitioner is that he caused injuries to the injured using hands and fists. He argued that the petitioner was arrested on 24.01.2025 and no recovery has been effected from him. He further submits that similarly placed co-accused persons have already been granted concession of regular bail by this Court vide orders 22.04.2026 and 23.04.2026. He submits that the petitioner has clean antecedents as he is not involved in any other case. The investigation in the case is complete; challan stands presented; charges have been framed, out of 35 prosecution witnesses 10 have been examined and as such, trial will take a long time to conclude and no useful purpose would be served by keeping him behind bars. Therefore, it is urged that the petition deserves to be allowed.

4. On the other hand, 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. However, he has not controverted the fact that the petitioner is not involved in any other case and the fact that witness Nos. 1 to 3 have turned hostile.

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 01 year and 04 months; similarly placed co-accused persons have already been granted concession of regular bail by this Court; the investigation in the case is complete; challan stands presented; charges have been framed; out of 35 prosecution witnesses 10 have been examined and as such, the trial is proceeding at a snail's pace and may take a long time to conclude. As such, no useful purpose would be served by detaining him in further custody. His continued 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. The foundational concept of the criminal jurisprudence is to ensure speedy trial. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has repeatedly reiterated that right to speedy trial is enshrined in Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Speedy trial would cover investigation, enquiry, trial, appeal, revision and retrial etc. i.e. everything starting with the accusation against the accused and expiring with the final verdict of the last Court.

7. In this regard, reference is being made to the law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the context of right to speedy trial under Article 21 of the Constitution of India on the following decision:- ***Akhtari Bi Vs. State of M.P., (2001) 4 SCC 355, Surinder Singh Alias Shingara Singh Vs. State of Punjab, (2005) SCC (Crl) 1674, P. Ramachandra Rao Vs. State of Karnataka, (2002) 4 SCC 578, Babu Singh and others Vs. State of U.P., (1978) 1 SCC 579, Takht Singh and others Vs. State of M.P., (2001) 10 SCC 463; Special Leave to Appeal (Crl) No.2356 of 2010, Kushal Singh Vs. State of U.P. (2JJ.) and Fazal Vs. State of Uttar Pradesh, (2012) 5 SCC 752.***



8. Reliance is also 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*".

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.

26.05.2026

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- i) Whether speaking/reasoned?
- ii) Whether reportable?

(RUPINDERJIT CHAHAL)
JUDGE

Yes/No
Yes/No