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

CRM-M-43981-2025

Date of decision : 27.03.2026

Jagsir Singh @ Jagga

....Petitioner

versus

State of Punjab

.....Respondent

CORAM : HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAJESH BHARDWAJ

Present :- Mr. Parminder Singh Sekhon, Senior Advocate with
Mr. Laghuinder Singh Sekhon, Advocate
for the petitioner.

Mr. Raj Karan Singh, A.A.G., Punjab.

RAJESH BHARDWAJ, J. (Oral)

1. Present petition has been filed for grant of regular bail in case FIR No.02 dated 02.01.2025, under Sections 15-C and 27 of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, registered at Police Station Raman, District Bathinda.
2. Succinctly the facts of the case are that the Police party while on patrolling on 02.01.2025, when reached Dera Swami Mahadev Sant Asharam, Rama, a car make Swift was seen coming in which two persons were sitting. On seeing the police, the driver of the car tried to put brake on their car, however, on suspicion, the same was stopped. On asking, driver of the car disclosed his name to be Jagseer Singh @ Jagga (present petitioner) and the person sitting on the conductor seat disclosed his name to be Sukhwinder Singh @ Pappa. On the rear side of the car, three heavy plastic bags of black colour were seen. They were suspected to be carrying some narcotic substance in the same, thus, the search was conducted. On



conducting the search, 20 kgs of poppy straw were found in each bag i.e. 60 kgs poppy straw in total. They failed to produce any license regarding possession of the same and hence, the FIR was registered and they were arrested on spot. The investigation commenced. The samples taken were sent to the FSL. On receipt of FSL report, challan was presented and on framing of charges, trial commenced. The petitioner approached Learned Judge, Special Court, Bathinda praying for grant of bail, however, finding no merit, the same was declined after hearing both the sides by Learned trial Court vide order dated 16.07.2025. Aggrieved by the same, the petitioner is before this Court by way of filing of present petition for grant of bail.

3. Learned counsel for the petitioner has contended that the petitioner has been falsely implicated in the present case. He submits that the alleged recovery has been effected from a public place, however, no independent witness was joined by the investigating agency. He submits that the alleged recovery of 60 kgs of poppy straw is from car which the petitioner was allegedly driving. He submits that the conscious possession of the petitioner is also not proved as the petitioner is not the owner of the car. He submits that there is blatant violation of mandatory provisions of Section 50 of NDPS Act, while conducting the search. To buttress his arguments, he submits that the petitioner has no criminal antecedents as he has never been involved in any other case. He submits that the quantity above 50 kgs is the commercial quantity, whereas the recovered contraband is 60 kgs of poppy husk, which is marginally above the commercial quantity. He thus, submits that in the facts and circumstances of the case, the petitioner deserves to be granted bail.



4. Per contra, learned State counsel has opposed the submissions made by the counsel for the petitioner and submits that the petitioner was arrested on spot. The recovered contraband is 60 kgs of poppy husk, which falls under the commercial quantity and thus, provisions of Section 37 of NDPS Act, are attracted in the present case. He, on instructions, has submitted that out of total 18 prosecution witnesses, only 08 witnesses have been examined and 07 witnesses given up. He has produced the custody certificate of the petitioner on record.

5. After hearing counsel for the parties and perusing the record, it is deciphered that the petitioner is behind bars since the date of his arrest. The alleged recovery of 60 kgs of poppy husk, has been effected from a car, which admittedly falls under the category of commercial quantity. As per custody certificate, the petitioner has suffered an incarceration of 01 year, 02 months and 22 days as on 26.03.2026. It further reflects that the petitioner has no criminal antecedents as he has never been involved in any other case. As submitted before this Court, out of total 18 prosecution witnesses, only 08 witnesses have been examined and 07 witnesses given up.

6. In view of the facts and circumstances of the present case, this Court cannot ignore the fact that the speedy trial is the fundamental right of every accused. As held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Mohd Muslim @ Hussain Vs. State (NCT of Delhi), 2023 LiveLaw(SC)260**, this Court is of the opinion that the case of the petitioner is covered by the ratio of law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. In the abovesaid case Hon'ble Supreme Court expressed its views as under:-

19. A plain and literal interpretation of the conditions under Section 37 (i.e., that Court should be satisfied that the accused is not guilty and would not commit any offence) would effectively



exclude grant of bail altogether, resulting in punitive detention and unsanctioned preventive detention as well. Therefore, the only manner in which such special conditions as enacted under Section 37 can be considered within constitutional parameters is where the court is reasonably satisfied on a prima facie look at the material on record (whenever the bail application is made) that the accused is not guilty. Any other interpretation, would result in complete denial of the bail to a person accused of offences such as those enacted under Section 37 of the NDPS Act.

20. xxxxx

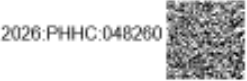
21.it would be important to reflect that laws which impose stringent conditions for grant of bail, may be necessary in public interest; yet, if trials are not concluded in time, the injustice wrecked on the individual is immeasurable.

22. xxxxx

23. *There is a further danger of the prisoner turning to crime, “as crime not only turns admirable, but the more professional the crime, more honour is paid to the criminal”²² (also see Donald Clemmer’s ‘The Prison Community’ published in 1940²³). Incarceration has further deleterious effects - where the accused belongs to the weakest economic strata: immediate loss of livelihood, and in several cases, scattering of families as well as loss of family bonds and alienation from society. The courts therefore, have to be sensitive to these aspects (because in the event of an acquittal, the loss to the accused is irreparable), and ensure that trials – especially in cases, where special laws enact stringent provisions, are taken up and concluded speedily.*

7. The veracity of the allegations would be assessed only after conclusion of the trial and on the appreciation of evidence to be led by both the parties before the trial Court.

8. The trial of the case will take sufficiently long time. Thus, keeping in view the overall facts and circumstances of the case, this Court is of the opinion that learned counsel for the petitioner succeeds in making



out a case for grant of regular bail to the petitioner.

9. Accordingly, the present petition is allowed and the petitioner is ordered to be released on bail on his furnishing bail/surety bonds to the satisfaction of the concerned trial Court/Duty Magistrate. Nothing said herein shall be treated as an expression of opinion on the merits of the case.

27.03.2026
ps-I

Whether speaking/reasoned

Whether reportable

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JUDGE

Yes/No

Yes/No