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

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Date of decision: 28.01.2026

MAVEEN

...PETITIONER

VERSUS

STATE OF PUNJAB

...RESPONDENT

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAJESH BHARDWAJ

Present: Mr. Hitesh Chopra, Advocate with
Mr. Amit Kumar, Advocate for the petitioner.

Mr. Raj Karan Singh, AAG, Punjab.

RAJESH BHARDWAJ, J. (ORAL)

1. Present petition has been filed praying for the grant of regular bail to the petitioner in case bearing FIR No.64 dated 04.06.2025, under Sections 20, 27(A) of NDPS Act, 1985 (Section 29 of NDPS Act added later on), registered at Police Station Taragarh, District Pathankot.

2. Succinctly, the facts of the case are that the police party, while on patrolling on 04.06.2025, they saw a Mahindra Bolero carrier coming in which two persons were travelling. On seeing the police party, they got perplexed. The driver of the vehicle stopped and parked it, after which both the driver and the person seated on the conductor's seat fled towards a katcha passage through the fields. The police on suspicion, surrounded them and they were apprehended. The driver threw polythene envelope on road side. On asking, the driver of the car disclosed his name to be Tek Chand whereas the person sitting on the conductor

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seat disclosed his name to be Maveen (present petitioner). On suspicion, polythene bag which was thrown by the driver was checked. On conducting the search of the same, 1 kg 10 grams of Charas was recovered. They failed to produce any license regarding the possession of the same and thus, they were arrested at the spot. On registration of FIR, investigation commenced. The samples taken were sent to the FSL. On completion of the investigation, the challan was presented and on framing of charges, trial commenced. He approached the learned Judge, Special Court, Pathankot for grant of bail. However, after hearing both the sides and finding no merit in the same, the learned Judge, Special Court, Pathankot declined the bail application vide order dated 10.07.2025. Aggrieved by the same, petitioner is before this Court praying for the grant of bail by way of filing the present petition.

3. Learned counsel for the petitioner has vehemently 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 has been joined and the provisions of Section 50 of the NDPS Act have been violated. He further submits that even otherwise the alleged recovery was of 1Kg 10 grams of charas, which is marginally above the commercial quantity. He further submits that petitioner is behind bars since 04.06.2025 and he is not involved in any other case. He further submits that in the facts and circumstances, the petitioner deserves to be granted regular 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 at the spot as he was travelling in the same car along with the co-accused who had thrown a polythene envelope from which contraband, weighing 1 kg 10 grams of



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the category of commercial quantity. Thus, the rigours of Section 37 of the NDPS Act are attracted in the present case. He, on instructions, submits that charges have been framed and out of total 10 prosecution witnesses, none has been examined till date. He has placed on record the custody certificate of the petitioner on record.

5. Heard.

6. On hearing learned counsel for the parties and perusing the record, it is deciphered that the alleged recovery was effected from the public place. The petitioner was allegedly travelling in the car along with the co-accused. The recovery is 1Kg 10 grams of charas is marginally above the commercial quantity. Custody certificate produced would show that the petitioner has completed incarceration of 07 months and 20 days as on 27.01.2026 and he is not involved in any other case. Out of total 10 prosecution witnesses, none has been examined till date.

7. 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.*

8. 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.

9. This Court would refrain itself from commenting anything on the merits of the case. Keeping in view, 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. Accordingly, the present petition is allowed. Petitioner is ordered to be



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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.

28.01.2026
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(RAJESH BHARDWAJ)
JUDGE

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