



CRM-M-66539-2025

1

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

112

CRM-M-66539-2025

Date of decision: 20.02.2026

SANJIV KUMAR ALIAS SANJEEV KUMAR

.....PETITIONER

Versus

STATE OF PUNJAB

..... RESPONDENT

CORAM: HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE SURYA PARTAP SINGH

Present: Ms. Kamlesh, Advocate
for the petitioner.

Mr. Eklavya Darshi, Deputy Advocate General, Punjab.

SURYA PARTAP SINGH, J.

1. This is fourth petition for bail filed by the petitioner with regard to a case arising out of FIR No.37 dated 29.02.2020 under Sections 21/29/61/85 of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, hereinafter being referred to as 'NDPS' only and Sections 465/467/468/471/420 of Indian Penal Code, Police Station Bhogpur, District Jalandhar. The above-mentioned FIR came into being at the instance of Sub Inspector Surjit Singh, who had reported that on 29.02.2020, when he was leading a team of police officials deputed for patrolling duty a reliable source gave him an information that Sanjiv Kumar, Gurdeep Singh @ Gippy and Gurpreet Singh were involved in sale of Heroin at large scale. According to report of above-named police officer in view of above-mentioned information a police party went to the spot near Government School, village Rohjari and spotted three young boys and three vehicles (one



Skoda car, one Innova and one Activa) there. As per above-named police officer on the basis of suspicion when enquiries were made, they identified themselves to be Sanjiv Kumar, Gurdeep Singh @ Gippy and Gurpreet Singh. It has been further reported that on search of the body of Gurdeep Singh 50 grams of Heroin was recovered, whereas from the possession of Sanjiv Kumar 260 grams and from Gurpreet Singh 50 grams of Heroin had been recovered.

2. It is the case of the prosecution that pursuant to above-mentioned recovery requisite formalities with regard to seizure and sealing of contraband and formal arrest of the accused were undertaken and further investigation taken up.

3. Notice of motion.

4. Since advance notice has already been served upon the State, Mr. Eklavya Darshi, Deputy Advocate General, Punjab, accepts notice on behalf of respondent-State. Hence, the service of notice upon the State is hereby dispensed with. The learned State counsel has filed the custody certificate. The same be taken on record.

5. Heard.

6. It has been contended on behalf of petitioner that the petitioner is already facing a prolonged incarceration for being in custody for a period of more than three years, and that there is no significant progress in the trial as three witnesses are yet to be examined. It has also been contended by learned counsel for the petitioner that the right of speedy trial of petitioner is being violated and his fundamental right of personal liberty is being overlooked due to delay in trial. It has also been contended by learned counsel for the petitioner that otherwise also a false case has been planted upon the petitioner,



and that is why any independent witness was not joined at the time of recovery.

7. The learned State counsel has controverted the above-mentioned arguments. According to learned State counsel the allegations against the petitioner are for being in possession of commercial quantity of contraband, and therefore, unless the conditions enshrined under Section 37 of NDPS Act are satisfied, the petitioner cannot seek the benefit of bail.

8. The record has been perused carefully.

9. As far as the principles governing the benefit of bail in a case related to NDPS Act, are concerned, the principles of law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of 'Mohd. Muslim @ Hussain v. State' (NCT of Delhi), 2023 SCC OnLine SC 352 are relevant, wherein the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that grant of bail on account of undue delay in trial cannot be said to be fettered under Section-37 of the NDPS Act, given the imperative of Section 436-A which is applicable to offences under the Act.

10. In this regard it is also relevant to mention here that the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of 'Manmandal and Another v. State of West Bengal', Special Leave Petition (Criminal) No.8656 of 2023 decided on 14.09.2023 and 'Rabi Prakash v. State of Odisha', 2023 SCC Online SC 1109, extended the benefit of bail to the accused, who had been incarcerated for a period of almost 2-3 years and the trial was likely to take considerable time. The above-mentioned benefit has been given by observing that prolonged incarceration generally militates against the most precious fundamental right guaranteed under Article-21 of the Constitution, and in such a situation, the constitutional principles must override the statutory embargo contained under



Section-37 of the NDPS Act.

11. In addition to above, in a recently pronounced verdict in the case of 'Santosh Pawar Vs. State of Chhattishgarh & Anr.' Criminal Appeal No.4883/2025, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India observed that rigors of Section 37 of NDPS Act will not be a bar for considering the case of an accused for bail as it comes with a condition that the prosecution would press for an early completion of trial. In the above-mentioned case the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India held that appellant who was being prosecuted for being in possession of commercial quantity of narcotic substance, was entitled for bail in view of her incarceration for a period of 19 months.

12. Similarly in another case i.e. in the case of 'Satender Kumar Antil v. Central Bureau of Investigation' (2022) 10 SCC 51 prolonged incarceration and inordinate delay engaged the attention of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, which considered the correct approach towards bail, with respect to several enactments, including Section 37 NDPS Act. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India expressed the opinion that Section 436A of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 [which requires inter alia the accused to be enlarged on bail if the trial is not concluded within specified periods] would apply in such cases.

13. In the case of 'Ismail Khan @ Pathan vs. State of Rajasthan' Criminal Appeal No.4911 of 2025 with regard to recovery of commercial quantity of narcotic substance the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India accorded the benefit of bail to the accused in view of prolonged incarceration for a period of 02 years and 08 months of the accused.

14. The similar benefit has been taken in another appeal i.e. SLP



No.15699-2025 titled as 'Ebrahim @ Ibrahim SK vs. The State of West Bengal' and in the case of 'Pamesh Arora vs. UT Chandigarh' Criminal Appeal No.4872 of 2025.

15. In the case of 'Hasanujjaman & Ors. V/s The State of West Bengal' SLP (Crl.) No.3221 of 2023, the benefit of bail has been accorded by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India to an accused, who was found in the possession of 115 bottles of phensedyl, by observing that:-

- a) the petitioner was in custody for a period of one year and three months;
- b) the investigation in that case was complete and charge-sheet had been filed, but charges were yet to be framed;
- c) the conclusion of trial would take some time; and
- d) the petitioner had no criminal antecedents.

In view of abovementioned prevailing factors, it has been observed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India that there is substantial compliance of Section-37 of NDPS Act.

16. Similarly, in the case of 'Nandlal Mondal @Abhay Mondal V/s The State of West Bengal' SLP(Crl) No.12788/2023, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India afforded the benefit of bail to the accused, who was found in possession of 10,000 ml of codeine phosphate, and was in custody for a period of one and a half year, by considering that conclusion of trial would take long time.

17. A perusal of record shows that in the present case, following are the relevant factors which are required to be taken into consideration, for a decision: -

- i) that third petition filed by the petitioner was dismissed by



observing that his custody period was five months only. However, the same was more than 2 ½ years;

- ii) that the petitioner is already in custody for a period of more than 03 years and 01 month;
- iii) that in the trial three witnesses are yet to be examined which means that three stages are yet to be completed in the trial i.e. completion of prosecution evidence, recording of statement of accused under Section 313 Cr.P.C. and defence evidence. Thus, it can be inferred that the trial is not likely to be concluded in near future;
- iv) that the recovery of contraband from the possession of petitioner although comes within the ambit of commercial quantity but it is only marginally above the lower limit prescribed for commercial quantity i.e. against the limit of 250 grams of Heroin, the recovery of 260 grams of Heroin had taken place;
- v) that nothing is left to be recovered from the possession of petitioner;
- vi) that the detention of petitioner in judicial lock-up is not likely to serve any useful purpose;
- vii) that there is nothing on record to show that if released on bail, the petitioner may tamper with the evidence or influence the witnesses;
- viii) that there is nothing on record to show that if released on bail, the petitioner will not co-operate/participate in the trial.

18. In the present case, the principles of law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court 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”.

19. The principles laid down by the Hon’ble the Supreme Court of India in the case of ‘Satender Kumar Antil Vs. Central Bureau of Investigation and Another’ (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



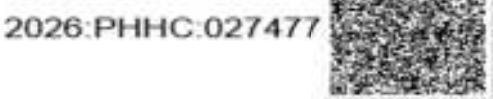
contrary, an ultimate acquittal with continued custody would be a case of grave injustice”.

20. 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”.

21. Therefore, 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 the accused as mandated by Hon’ble Apex court in “Balwinder Singh versus State of Punjab and Another”, 2024 SCC Online SC 4354.

22. If the cumulative effect of all the above-mentioned factors, involved in the instant case, is taken into consideration, it leads to a conclusion that the petitioner is entitled for the benefit of bail, and that the present petition deserves to be allowed.

23. 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 above-said concession 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 to disclose 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 the trial Court.

(SURYA PARTAP SINGH)
JUDGE

20.02.2026
vipin

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