

CRM-M-72879-2025 (O&M)

2026:PHHC:078635



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IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA AT CHANDIGARH

CRM-M-72879-2025

Gurjot Singh

....Petitioner

versus

State of Punjab and another

....Respondents

Date of Decision: May 19, 2026

Date of Uploading: May 19, 2026

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUMEET GOEL

Present:- Mr. Arun Takhi Advocate for the petitioner.

Mr. Adhiraj Singh Thind, AAG Punjab.

Mr. Himanshu Chhabra, Advocate for respondent No.2.

SUMEET GOEL, J. (ORAL)

Present petition has been filed under Section 528 of the BNSS, 2023, seeking quashing of the impugned order dated 06.04.2019 (Annexure P-5) passed by the learned JMIC, Jalandhar, whereby, the petitioner has been declared as proclaimed offender, in case FIR No.206 dated 17.08.2017, registered under Sections 324, 323, 307, 186, 148 and 149 of the IPC, 1860, at Police Station Adampur, District Jalandhar Rural, along with all subsequent proceedings arising therefrom.

2. Learned counsel for the petitioner has contended that the impugned order, whereby the petitioner has been declared a proclaimed person, is wholly illegal, arbitrary, and unsustainable in the eyes of law. It has been submitted that at the relevant time, the petitioner was not residing at his given address in village Badala and had gone out for work and, thus, remained unaware about pendency of

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criminal proceedings against him. Learned counsel has iterated that the petitioner was never served with any summons or warrants and proclamation was not published in a manner that could have brought to the notice of the petitioner as he was residing elsewhere for his livelihood. Learned counsel has submitted that vide order dated 24.01.2019, proclamation was issued against the petitioner for 02.03.2019. Learned counsel has submitted that the proclamation was allegedly published/ effected on 16.02.2019 as per report of the serving constable (Annexure P-3), thus, only 14 days were given to the petitioner to cause appearance, which is significantly less than the mandatory period of 30 days from the date of publication of proclamation. Learned counsel has iterated that no fresh proclamation requiring the petitioner to cause appearance before the trial Court within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of proclamation was issued against the petitioner. Learned counsel has submitted that there was intention on the part of the petitioner to evade the process of law.

2.1. Learned counsel has submitted that, vide order dated 06.04.2019, the Court below without considering proper compliance of provisions under Section 82 Cr. P.C., declared the petitioner, as proclaimed offender. Thus, the order declaring the petitioner a proclaimed offender is in gross violation of law and principles of natural justice as there was no deliberate evasion or non-appearance on the part of the petitioner. On the basis of these submissions, learned counsel has prayed that the impugned order is liable to be set-aside being illegal and unjustified and hence liable to be set-aside.

3. On the other hand, learned State counsel, while raising submissions in tandem with the reply by way of an affidavit dated 04.03.2026, has opposed the present petition. While refuting the case set up by the petitioner, detailed arguments were advanced on merits, contending that the offence alleged against

the petitioner is serious in nature. Furthermore, it has been submitted by the learned State counsel that despite opportunities, the petitioner did not cause appearance before the trial Court and, thus, the petitioner evaded his arrest, which compelled the Court below to declare him proclaimed person, vide the impugned order. Moreover, it has been stated that the learned Court below followed the procedure as laid-down under Section 82 of the Cr. P.C., 1973 in letter and spirit and no discrepancy whatsoever is forthcoming from the records of the case. Accordingly, dismissal of the instant petition has been prayed for.

3.1. Learned counsel for respondent No.2 has vehemently opposed the grant of petition in hand by arguing that allegations against the petitioner are serious in nature. Learned counsel has argued that the petitioner did not willfully appear before the Court below. Learned counsel has further argued that the proclamation was issued and duly effected upon the petitioner clearly in terms of provisions of Section 82 of the Cr. P.C. and, thus, the impugned order cannot be said to be illegal, arbitrary, and unsustainable in the eyes of law. On the strength of these submissions, dismissal of the petition in hand is prayed for.

4. I have heard the learned counsel for the rival parties and carefully perused the record of the case.

5. The law is well settled that no person can be declared a proclaimed offender/person unless the procedure prescribed under Section 82 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is strictly and meticulously adhered to. It is trite that the provisions of Section 82 Cr.P.C. are mandatory in nature, and any non-compliance thereof vitiates the entire proceedings. Furthermore, Section 82(1) of the Cr. P.C. clearly provides that before issuing a proclamation requiring a person to appear, the Court must have reason to believe that such person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the warrant cannot be executed. Further, the

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proclamation must specify a date not less than 30 days from the date of publication for the accused to appear before the Court.

In the present case, vide order dated 24.01.2019, proclamation was issued against the petitioner for 02.03.2019. Further, vide impugned order dated 06.04.2019, it was observed therein that serving constable had executed the proclamation on 16.02.2019, which does not make 30 days period till 02.03.2019 to enable the petitioner to cause appearance before the trial Court as mandated under Section 82 of the Cr. P.C. The law is well settled that when a matter is adjourned after issuance of proclamation, the Court is required to issue a fresh proclamation requiring the accused to caused appearance as per provisions of Section 82 of the Cr. P.C. Failure to do so vitiate the subsequent order declaring the accused as a proclaimed person. The impugned order dated 06.04.2019 reflects non-compliance with the statutory requirement of waiting for a minimum of 30 days after publication of proclamation before declaring an accused a proclaimed person. In the considered opinion of this Court, clear notice period of not less than 30 days from the date of its publication must be provided in the proclamation itself. The same legal principle squarely applies in the present case.

5.1. Keeping in view the entirety of factual *milieu* of the case in hand, this Court is of the opinion that the impugned proclamation order is liable to be quashed as the same suffer from patent illegality and non-compliance with mandatory statutory provisions.

6. This Court finds that the course adopted by the Court below is in clear contravention of, and antithetical to, the provisions of Section 82 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. The Court below has committed a manifest illegality by issuing and acting upon the proclamation without ensuring compliance with the mandatory statutory requirements. The learned Court below, while declaring the

petitioner as a proclaimed person, failed to record the requisite judicial satisfaction regarding due execution of the proclamation and proceeded in a mechanical and perfunctory manner, rendering the impugned order legally unsustainable. Such an order being violative of mandatory provisions of law, cannot be sustained. Section 82 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 reads as under:

“82. Proclamation for person absconding. - (1) If any Court has reason to believe (whether after taking evidence or not) that any person against whom a warrant has been issued by it has absconded or is concealing himself so that such warrant cannot be executed, such Court may publish a written proclamation requiring him to appear at a specified place and at a specified time not less than thirty days from the date of publishing such proclamation.

(2) The proclamation shall be published as follows: -

(i)(a) it shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which such person ordinarily resides;

(b) it shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which such person ordinarily resides or to some conspicuous place of such town or village;

(c) a copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the court-house;

(ii) the Court may also, if it thinks fit, direct a copy of the proclamation to be published in a daily newspaper circulating in the place in which such person ordinarily resides.

(3) A statement in writing by the Court issuing the proclamation to the effect that the proclamation was duly published on a specified day, in the manner specified in clause (i) of sub-section (2), shall be conclusive evidence that the requirements of this Section have been complied with, and that the proclamation was published on such day.

[(4) Where a proclamation published under sub-section (1) is in respect of a person accused of an offence punishable under Sections 302, 304, 364, 367, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 402, 436, 449, 459, or 460 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), and such person fails to appear at the specified place and time required by the proclamation, the Court may, after making such inquiry as it thinks fit, pronounce him a proclaimed offender and make a declaration to that effect.

(5) The provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) shall apply to a declaration made by the Court under sub-section (4) as they apply to the proclamation published under sub-section (1).”

7. A Coordinate Bench of this Court while dealing with invocation of the provision of Section 82 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, against an accused in the case of ‘***Sonu v. State of Haryana, 2021(1) RCR (Criminal) 319***’, held as under:

“9. The essential requirements of section 82 of the Cr.P.C., 1973 for issuance and publication of proclamation against an absconder and

declaring him as proclaimed person/offender may be summarized as under:-

(i) Prior issuance of warrant of arrest by the Court is sine qua non for issuance and publication of the proclamation and the Court has to first issue warrant of arrest against the person concerned. (See Rohit Kumar v. State of Delhi: 2008 CrI. J. 2561).

(ii) There must be a report before the Court that the person against whom warrant was issued had absconded or had been concealing himself so that the warrant of arrest could not be executed against him. However, the Court is not bound to take evidence in this regard before issuing a Proclamation under section 82(1) of the Cr.P.C., 1973. (See Rohit Kumar v. State of Delhi : 2008 CrI. J. 2561).

(iii) The Court cannot issue the Proclamation as a matter of course because the Police is asking for it. The Court must be prima facie satisfied that the person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the warrant of arrest, previously issued, cannot be executed, despite reasonable diligence. (See Bishundayal Mahton and others v. Emperor : AIR 1943 Patna 366 and Devender Singh Negi v. State of U.P. : 1994 CrI LJ (Allahabad HC) 1783).

(iv) The requisite date and place for appearance must be specified in the proclamation requiring such person to appear on such date at the specified place. Such date must not be less than 30 clear days from the date of issuance and publication of the proclamation. (See Gurappa Gugal and others v. State of Mysore : 1969 CriLJ 826 and Shokat Ali v. State of Haryana : 2020(2) RCR (CRIMINAL) 339).

(v) Where the period between issuance and publication of the proclamation and the specified date of hearing is less than thirty days, the accused cannot be declared a proclaimed person/offender and the proclamation has to be issued and published again. (See Dilbagh Singh v. State of Punjab (P&H) : 2015 (8) RCR (CRIMINAL) 166 and Ashok Kumar v. State of Haryana and another : 2013 (4) RCR (CRIMINAL) 550)

(vi) The Proclamation has to be published in the manner laid down in section 82(2) of the Cr.P.C., 1973. For publication the proclamation has to be first publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused ordinarily resides; then the same has to be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which the accused ordinarily resides or to some conspicuous place of such town or village and thereafter a copy of the proclamation has to be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house. The three sub-clauses (a)- (c) in section 82 (2)(i) of the Cr.P.C., 1973 are conjunctive and not disjunctive, which means that there would be no valid publication of the proclamation unless all the three modes of publication are proved. (See Pawan Kumar Gupta v. The State of W.B. : 1973 CriLJ 1368). Where the Court so orders a copy of the proclamation has to be additionally published in a daily newspaper circulating in the place in which the accused ordinarily resides. Advisably, proclamation has to be issued with four copies so that one each of the three copies of the proclamation may be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which the accused ordinarily resides, to some conspicuous place of such town or village and to some conspicuous part of the Courthouse and report regarding publication may be made on the fourth copy of the proclamation. Additional copy will be required where the proclamation is also required to be published in the newspaper.

(vii) Statement of the serving officer has to be recorded by the Court as to the date and mode of publication of the proclamation. (See Birad Dan v. State: 1958 CriLJ 965).

(viii) The Court issuing the proclamation has to make a statement in writing in its order that the proclamation was duly published on a specified

day in a manner specified in section 82(2)(i) of the Cr.P.C., 1973. Such statement in writing by the Court is declared to be conclusive evidence that the requirements of Section 82 have been complied with and that the proclamation was published on such day. (See Birad Dan v. State: 1958 CriLJ 965).

(xi) The conditions specified in section 82(2) of the Cr.P.C., 1973 for the publication of a Proclamation against an absconder are mandatory. Any non-compliance therewith cannot be cured as an 'irregularity' and renders the Proclamation and proceedings subsequent thereto a nullity. (See Devendra Singh Negi alias Debu v. State of U.P. and another: 1994 CriLJ 1783 and Pal Singh v. The State: 1955 CriLJ 318)."

8. It is by now a settled principle of law that prior to issuing a proclamation under Section 82 Cr. P.C., the Court is required to record its satisfaction that the accused, against whom such proclamation is sought, is absconding or is concealing himself with the intention to evade arrest. This foundational and jurisdictional requirement is conspicuously absent in the present case. A perusal of the impugned order dated 06.04.2019 reveals that no such satisfaction has been recorded by the Court below, nor does the record disclose any material which could justify an inference that the petitioner had absconded or was deliberately avoiding his appearance before the Court.

9. The provisions of Section 82 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, having serious civil and criminal ramifications *qua* the rights of an accused, particularly affecting his liberty and participation in trial proceedings, cannot be invoked in a casual or cavalier manner. The mandatory requirement of recording satisfaction that the accused has absconded or is concealing himself so that the warrant of arrest cannot be executed, as embodied under Section 82 Cr.P.C., must be scrupulously complied with on the basis of cogent and relevant material available on record. Any non-adherence to this statutory mandate while declaring an accused as a proclaimed offender/person vitiates the proclamation proceedings in their entirety.

10. In the aforesaid backdrop, this Court is of the considered opinion that no useful purpose would be served by permitting the criminal proceedings to

continue against the petitioner, which are founded upon an illegal and procedurally flawed proclamation. It is, therefore, a fit and appropriate case for the exercise of inherent powers under Section 528 of the BNSS / Section 482 of the Cr.P.C., so as to prevent abuse of the process of law and to secure the ends of justice.

11. In view of the above findings, and considering the entirety of the facts and circumstances of the present case, the present petition is allowed. Consequently, the impugned order dated 06.04.2019 (Annexure P-5) passed by the learned JMIC, Jalandhar, whereby, the petitioner has been declared as proclaimed offender, in case FIR No.206 dated 17.08.2017, registered under Sections 324, 323, 307, 186, 148 and 149 of the IPC, 1860, at Police Station Adampur, District Jalandhar Rural, as well as subsequent proceedings, are hereby **quashed** *qua* the petitioner.

11.1. The petitioner is directed to apply for bail, whether anticipatory or regular as deem appropriate by him, within a period of 04 weeks from today, failing which the present petition would be deemed to be dismissed without any further reference to the Bench.

12. Pending application(s), if any, shall also stand disposed of accordingly.

(SUMEET GOEL)
JUDGE

May 19, 2026
mahavir

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