

IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA AT CHANDIGARH

CRM-M-47385-2024  
Reserved on: 01.07.2025  
Pronounced on: 16.07.2025

Gurjit Singh ...Petitioner  
Versus  
State of Punjab ...Respondent

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ANOOP CHITKARA**

Present: Mr. Vipul Jindal, Advocate, for the petitioner.

Mr. Jasdev Singh Thind, DAG, Punjab.

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**ANOOP CHITKARA, J.**

FIR No.	Dated	Police Station	Sections
155	07.09.2023	Beas, Amritsar	21/29 of NDPS Act

1. The petitioner incarcerated in the FIR captioned above had come up before this Court under Section 483 of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, [BNSS], seeking regular bail.

2. In paragraph 5 of the bail petition, the accused declares that he has no criminal antecedents.

3. The facts and allegations are taken from the reply filed by the State. On 07.09.2023, the police received a secret information that accused Kuldeep Singh and Gurdev Singh were selling heroin and even other descriptions were provided. Subsequently, the police was able to nab them and they claimed to have complied with all the statutory requirements of the NDPS Act, 1985, and CrPC, 1973 and recovered 850 grams of heroin from Gurdev Singh and 150 grams of heroin from Kuldeep Singh. After the arrest, Gurdev Singh suffered a disclosure statement and named one Gurjeet Singh, Jobandeep Singh as the other persons and one Patwari, who were involved in supplying of heroin to them and they purchased about 17 kg of heroin from them. After that, in addition to the earlier recovery from the other accused, the police had recovered 500 grams of heroin at the instance of the petitioner.

4. The petitioner's counsel seeks bail on the grounds of prolonged pretrial custody.

5. The petitioner's counsel prays for bail by imposing any stringent conditions and contends that further pre-trial incarceration would cause an irreversible injustice to the petitioner and their family.

6. The State's counsel opposes bail and refers to the reply.

7. It would be appropriate to refer to the following portions of the reply, which read as follows:

*"Role of the petitioner*

*7. That the petitioner was arrested on 08.09.2023 during the course of the investigation. During his custodial interrogation, the petitioner suffered a disclosure statement dated 08.09.2023, disclosing therein that the co-accused Jobandeep Singh was resident of his village, due to which they were having cordial relationship between them and Amritpal Singh alias Bath, Balwinder Singh alias Binder and Abhayroop Singh were friends of the co-accused Jobandeep Singh and he also came in contact with the aforesaid persons and in March/April 2023, he and Jobandeep Singh started supplying heroin and he had supplied heroin to Gurdev Singh along with the co-accused Jobandeep Singh. He further disclosed that Amritpal Singh alias Bath, who was known to the co-accused Jobandeep Singh was having relations with Pakistan based smugglers and Pakistan based smugglers used to supply heroin on asking of Amritpal Singh and Jobandeep Singh and Balwinder Singh used to pick the consignment of heroin from the border. He further disclosed that he had supplied two consignments of heroin to Abhayroop Singh in the area of Ranjit Avenue, Amritsar.*

*8. That a total of 500 grams of heroin from the Urban Cruiser Car No.PB02-ED-7749 was recovered at the instance of the petitioner in the presence of the then Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sub-division Attari, Amritsar (Rural) pursuant to his disclosure statement, which was taken into police possession vide recovery memo dated 08.09.2023."*

**REASONING:**

8. The quantity allegedly involved in this case is commercial. Given this, the rigors of S. 37 of the NDPS Act apply in the present case. The petitioner must satisfy the twin conditions set forth by the Legislature under Section 37 of the NDPS Act.

9. The petitioner is entitled to bail because for the same drug, and when the quantity involved was either more or closer to the quantity seized in the present FIR, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has granted bail on prolonged custody in the following judicial precedent:

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10. In *Sabat Mehtab Khan v. The State of Maharashtra*, decided on 03 Sep 2024, SLP (CrI) 8557-2024, Hon'ble Supreme Court holds,

The petitioner is an accused for the offences punishable under Sections 21(c) and 29 of the of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act and allegation is that 275 gms. and 50.01 gms of heroine has been recovered from him. His regular bail application was dismissed by the High Court. He has already undergone about 1 year six months in jail.

Heard learned senior counsel/counsel for the parties.

Considering the quantity of the contraband articles and the period of his incarceration, we are of the opinion that a case of bail is made out for the petitioner.

11. In *Ramlal v. The State of Rajasthan*, decided on 17 Sep 2024, SLP (CrI) 9510-2024, wherein Hon'ble Supreme Court granted bail to a first offender after one year and six months of custody who possessed 450 grams of smack (Heroin), and the holds as follows:

The petitioner and the other accused persons are accused for the offences punishable under Sections 8/21 & 8/29 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act and allegation is that 450 gram of smack has been recovered from them. The bail application of the petitioner was dismissed by the High Court. Hence, he approached this Court. He has already undergone about 1 year and 6 months in jail.

Heard learned counsel for the petitioner. As per office report dated 13.09.2024, the service is deemed complete on the sole respondent-State but no one has appeared for the State.

Considering the period of incarceration of the petitioner and the fact that the petitioner has no criminal antecedents, we are of the opinion that a case of bail is made out for the petitioner.

12. As per the custody certificate dated 30.06.2025, the petitioner's custody in this FIR is of 01 year, 09 months and 17 days.

13. The prolonged incarceration, generally militates against the most precious fundamental right guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution and in such a situation, the conditional liberty must override the statutory embargo created under Section 37(1)(b)(ii) of the NDPS Act<sup>1</sup>.

14. Following the judicial precedent mentioned above, without commenting on the case's merits, and considering the petitioner's pre-trial custody, the weight of the drugs, absence of criminal antecedents relating to drugs, coupled with the other factors peculiar to this case, further pre-trial incarceration is not justified at this stage.

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<sup>1</sup> Supreme Court of India, in *Rabi Prakash v. The State of Odisha*, SLP (CrI) 4169-2023, Para 4, decided on 13 July 2023

**CONDITIONS:**

15. Given above, provided the petitioner is not required in any other case, the petitioner shall be released on bail in the FIR captioned above, subject to furnishing bonds to the satisfaction of the concerned Court and due to unavailability before any nearest Ilaqa Magistrate or duty Magistrate. Before accepting the surety, the concerned Court must be satisfied that if the accused fails to appear, such surety can produce the accused.

16. While furnishing a personal bond, the petitioner shall mention the following personal identification details:

1.	AADHAR number
2.	Passport number (If available) and when the attesting officer/court considers it appropriate or considers the accused a flight risk.
3.	Mobile number (If available)
4.	E-Mail id (If available)

17. This order is subject to the petitioner's complying with the following terms.

18. The petitioner shall abide by all statutory bond conditions and appear before the concerned Court(s) on all dates. The petitioner shall not tamper with the evidence, influence, browbeat, pressurize, induce, threaten, or promise, directly or indirectly, any witnesses, Police officials, or any other person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case or dissuade them from disclosing such facts to the Police or the Court.

19. Given the background of allegations against the petitioner, it becomes paramount to protect the members of society, and incapacitating the accused would be one of the primary options until the filing of the closure report or discharge, or acquittal. Consequently, it would be appropriate to restrict the possession of firearms. [This restriction is being imposed based on the preponderance of the evidence of probability and not of evidence of certainty, i.e., beyond a reasonable doubt; and as such, it is not to be construed as an intermediate sanction]. Given the nature of the allegations and the other circumstances peculiar to this case, the petitioner shall surrender all weapons, firearms, and ammunition, if any, along with the arms license to the concerned authority within fifteen days of release from prison and inform the Investigator of the compliance. However, subject to the Indian Arms Act, 1959, the petitioner shall be entitled to renew and reclaim them in case of acquittal in this case, provided otherwise permissible under the concerned rules. Restricting firearms would instill confidence in the victim(s), their families, and society; it would also restrain the accused from influencing the witnesses and repeating the offense.

20. The conditions mentioned above imposed by this court are to endeavor to reform and ensure the accused does not repeat the offense and also to block the menace of drug abuse. In Mohammed Zubair v. State of NCT of Delhi, 2022:INSC:735 [Para 28], Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 279 of 2022, Para 29, decided on July 20, 2022, A Three-Judge bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that "The bail conditions imposed by the Court must not only have a nexus to the purpose that they seek to serve but must also be proportional to the purpose of imposing them. The courts, while imposing bail conditions must balance the liberty of the accused and the necessity of a fair trial. While doing so, conditions that would result in the deprivation of rights and liberties must be eschewed."

21. In Md. Tajiur Rahaman v. The State of West Bengal, decided on 08-Nov-2024, SLP (Crl) 12225-2024, the Hon'ble Supreme Court holds in Para 7, "It goes without saying that if the petitioner is found involved in such like offence in future, the concession of bail granted to him today will liable to be withdrawn and the petitioner is bound to face the necessary consequences."

22. **This bail is conditional, and the foundational condition is that if the petitioner commits any offence under the NDPS Act, where the quantity involved is more than half of the intermediate or commercial quantity, or violates S. 19, 24, or 27-A of the NDPS Act, then the State shall apply for cancellation of this bail before the Trial Court, which shall be eligible, authorized, and shall have the discretion to cancel this bail.**

23. Any observation made hereinabove is neither an expression of opinion on the case's merits nor shall the trial Court advert to these comments.

24. A certified copy of this order is not required for furnishing bonds. An Advocate for the Petitioner can download the order from the Court's official web page and attest it as a true copy. If needed, the attesting officer can verify its authenticity online and use the downloaded copy to attest bonds.

25. **Petition allowed** in terms mentioned above. All pending applications, if any, stand disposed of.

**(ANOOP CHITKARA)**  
**JUDGE**

**16.07.2025**  
**Jyoti-II**

Whether speaking/reasoned: Yes  
Whether reportable: No.