



**270+969 IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH**

CRA-S-1223-SB-2008 (O&M)

Date of decision: 06.05.2025

Ravinder Singh Appellant

Versus

State of Punjab and others ...Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HARPREET SINGH BRAR

Present: Mr. Ranwant Singh Sangha, Advocate
for the appellant.

Mr. Rishabh Singla, AAG, Punjab.

HARPREET SINGH BRAR, J. (ORAL)

CRM-22947-2024

The present application has been filed under Section 482 Cr.P.C.
for issuing the passport to the appellant.

Learned counsel for the appellant wishes to withdraw the present
application.

Dismissed as withdrawn.

CRA-S-1223-SB-2008

1. The prayer in the present appeal is to set aside the judgment of conviction and order of sentence dated 02.07.2008 passed by learned Special Judge, Faridkot, whereby, the appellant was convicted and sentenced for the offence punishable under Section 18 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (hereinafter 'NDPS Act'), in the case stemming from FIR No.195 dated 09.10.2005, under Section 18 of the NDPS Act at Police Station City Faridkot.



2. The appellant was convicted for keeping in possession 250 grams of opium and sentenced as mentioned below:

Offence	Sentence
Section 18 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985	Rigorous imprisonment for a period of 02 years and to pay fine of Rs.5,000/- and in default of payment of fine, to further undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months.

3. Learned counsel for the appellant *inter alia* contends that the judgment passed by the learned trial Court is based on mere surmises and conjectures. Further, there is no evidence available on record to substantiate that the alleged recovery was effected from the appellant. There is non-compliance of the mandatory provisions of the NDPS Act. There are also material discrepancies in the statements of the prosecution witnesses which creates serious doubt on the case set up by the prosecution. Further, he is not assailing the impugned judgment of conviction on merits and restricts his prayer to modification of the order on quantum of sentence, to that of the sentence already undergone by the appellant as he has already undergone an actual period of 20 days in custody and he is not involved in any other criminal activity.

4. *Per contra*, learned State counsel opposes the prayer of the appellant as the learned Court below has passed a well-reasoned judgment based on correct appreciation of evidence available on record and as such, he does not deserve any leniency.

5. Having heard learned counsel for the parties and after perusing the record with their able assistance, it transpires that the appellant was convicted for being in possession of 250 grams of opium, i.e. intermediate quantity,



attracting the offence of Section 18 of NDPS Act, for which no minimum punishment has been prescribed. As per his custody certificate, appellant has already undergone an actual period of 20 days out of total sentence of 02 years, in the instant case and he is not involved in any other case. Since there is no minimum punishment prescribed under Section 18 NDPS Act, this Court is of the opinion that it would be in the interest of justice, if the sentence awarded to the appellant is reduced to the period already undergone by him.

6. In *Deo Narain Mandal vs. State of U.P. (2004) 7 SCC 257*, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has opined that awarding of sentence is not a mere formality in criminal cases. When a minimum and maximum term is prescribed by the statute with regard to the period of sentence, a discretionary element is vested in the Court. Background of each case, which includes factors like gravity of the offence, manner in which the offence is committed, age of the accused, should be considered while determining the quantum of sentence and this discretion is not to be used arbitrarily or whimsically. After assessing all relevant factors, proper sentence should be awarded bearing in mind the principle of proportionality to ensure the sentence is neither excessively harsh nor does it come across as lenient.

7. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Ravada Sasikala vs. State of AP AIR 2017 SC 1166*, has reiterated that the imposition of sentence also serves a social purpose as it acts as a deterrent by making the accused realise the damage caused not only to the victim but also to the society at large. The law in this regard is well settled that opportunities of reformation must be granted and such discretion is to be exercised by evaluating all attending circumstances of each case by noticing the nature of the crime, the manner in



CRA-S-1223-SB-2008 (O&M)

-4-

which the crime was committed and the conduct of the accused to strike a balance between the efficacy of law and the chances of reformation of the accused.

8. A perusal of the judgment of conviction passed by the learned trial Court indicates no perversity in its findings and the same is based on correct appreciation of evidence available on record. However, the FIR (*supra*) was lodged on 09.10.2005 and the appellant has been suffering the agony of trial for last more than 19 years. Since his conviction, he has grown into a law-abiding citizen and desires to live a peaceful life.

9. Therefore, in view of the discussion above, the present appeal is disposed of in the following terms:-

(i) The judgment dated 02.07.2008 passed by the learned Special Judge, Faridkot, is upheld.

(ii) The order of sentence dated 02.07.2008 is modified to the extent that the sentence of rigorous imprisonment for 02 years and fine along with default mechanism awarded to the appellant is reduced to the period of sentence already undergone by him.

10. Pending miscellaneous application(s), if any, shall also stand disposed of.

(HARPREET SINGH BRAR)
JUDGE

06.05.2025

Neha

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