

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA****Cr. MP(M) No. 1146 of 2026****Reserved on : 22.07.2026****Date of Decision: 2307.2026**

Lakhwinder Singh @ Chinki**...Petitioner****Versus****State of Himachal Pradesh****...Respondent**

Coram***Hon'ble Mr Justice Rakesh Kainthla, Judge.******Whether approved for reporting?¹ No.*****For the Petitioner : Ms Abhilasha Kaundal, Advocate.****For the Respondent : Mr Lokender Kutlehria, Additional
Advocate General.****None for the victim.**

Rakesh Kainthla, Judge

The petitioner has filed the present petition for seeking regular bail in FIR No. 17 of 2025, dated 13.02.2025, registered for the commission of offences punishable under Sections 64, 109, 333, 303(2), 127(2), 115(2) and 238 of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 at Police Station Amb, District Una, H.P.

2. It has been asserted that, as per the prosecution, the victim was sitting in her veranda on 12.02.2025 at about 07.00 p.m. The petitioner visited her home. The petitioner and the victim

¹ Whether reporters of Local Papers may be allowed to see the judgment? Yes.



were known to each other. The victim inquired about the reason why the petitioner had visited her home, and he replied that he had a quarrel at his home. The informant offered her water and asked him to go to his house. She entered the house, but the petitioner followed her, grabbed her and started beating her. The victim became unconscious, and when she regained consciousness, she found herself lying on the bed. Her salwar was removed, and it was lying under the bed. The victim searched for her mobile phone, but the phone was missing. The petitioner had bolted the door from the outside, and the petitioner could not get any help from any person. The victim cried for help, and the neighbours opened the door and rescued her. The matter was reported to the police, and the police registered the FIR. The police have completed the investigation. As per the report of the analysis, no blood or semen was found in any particular part of the victim. The prosecution has cited 57 witnesses, and the trial is likely to take a considerable time for its conclusion. The petitioner has no criminal antecedents. He is the sole earner of the family. He is a permanent resident of District Una. He would abide by the terms and conditions that the Court may impose. Hence, it was



prayed that the present petition be allowed and the petitioner be released on bail.

3. The petition is opposed by filing a status report asserting that the victim was sitting in her veranda on 12.02.2025 at about 07.00 p.m. She knew the petitioner. The petitioner visited her home at about 07.00 p.m. The victim enquired about the reason, and the petitioner said that he had a quarrel at his home. He asked for water. The victim served him water and asked him to go to his home. She went inside the house. The petitioner followed her and gave her beatings. She became unconscious. When she regained consciousness, she found herself lying on the bed. Her Salwar was lying underneath the bed. She searched for the phone, but could not trace it. She tried to open the door, but the door was bolted from the outside. She cried in the morning, and her neighbours opened the door. She narrated the incident to the neighbours and Pardhan. She was brought to the hospital, where she narrated the incident to the police. The police registered the FIR and investigated the matter. The police seized the material objects. The victim's mobile phone was traced to one Rakesh Kumar. The police also checked the CCTV footage and found the petitioner entering the shop of Rakesh Kumar and coming out of



it. The Medical Officer issued the final opinion, stating that a tear was found at the posterior fourchette. The possibility of sexual assault could not be ruled out. The report of analysis mentioned that no blood or semen was found in the material objects. The investigation was completed, and the charge sheet was filed before the Court. The statement of one witness has been recorded. Hence, the status report.

4. I have heard Ms Abhilasha Kaundal, learned counsel for the petitioner and Mr Lokender Kutlehria, learned Additional Advocate General, for the respondent/State.

5. Ms Abhilasha Kaundal, learned counsel of the petitioner, submitted that the petitioner is innocent. The report of the analysis did not find any blood or semen, which falsifies the victim's version that the petitioner had raped her. The police have filed the charge sheet. No fruitful purpose would be served by detaining the petitioner in custody. Hence, she prayed that the present petition be allowed and the petitioner be released on bail.

6. Mr Lokender Kutlehria, learned Additional Advocate General for the respondent/State, submitted that the Medical Officer had found a tear in the posterior fourchette of the victim,



which corroborates her version regarding the rape. The victim's mobile phone was sold by the petitioner in a shop at Hoshiarpur, and this fact was confirmed by the CCTV footage. This corroborates the victim's version that the petitioner had entered her room and taken away her mobile phone. Mere absence of semen or blood does not rule out the commission of the rape. The offence is heinous. Therefore, he prayed that the present petition be dismissed.

7. I have given considerable thought to the submissions made at the bar and have gone through the records carefully

8. The parameters for granting bail were considered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Pinki v. State of U.P.*, (2025) 7 SCC 314: 2025 SCC OnLine SC 781, wherein it was observed at page 380:

(i) Broad principles for the grant of bail

56. In *Gudikanti Narasimhulu v. High Court of A.P.*, (1978) 1 SCC 240: 1978 SCC (Cri) 115, Krishna Iyer, J., while elaborating on the content of Article 21 of the Constitution of India in the context of personal liberty of a person under trial, has laid down the key factors that should be considered while granting bail, which are extracted as under: (SCC p. 244, paras 7-9)

“7. It is thus obvious that the nature of the charge is the vital factor, and the nature of the evidence is also pertinent. The punishment to which the party may be liable, if convicted or a conviction is confirmed, also bears upon the issue.



8. Another relevant factor is whether the course of justice would be thwarted by him who seeks the benignant jurisdiction of the Court to be freed for the time being. [Patrick Devlin, *"The Criminal Prosecution in England"* (Oxford University Press, London 1960) p. 75 — *Modern Law Review*, Vol. 81, Jan. 1968, p. 54.]

9. Thus, the legal principles and practice validate the Court considering the likelihood of the applicant interfering with witnesses for the prosecution or otherwise polluting the process of justice. It is not only traditional but rational, in this context, to enquire into the antecedents of a man who is applying for bail to find whether he has a bad record, particularly a record which suggests that he is likely to commit serious offences while on bail. In regard to habituals, it is part of criminological history that a thoughtless bail order has enabled the bailee to exploit the opportunity to inflict further crimes on the members of society. Bail discretion, on the basis of evidence about the criminal record of a defendant, is therefore not an exercise in irrelevance." (emphasis supplied)

57. In *Prahlad Singh Bhati v. State (NCT of Delhi)*, (2001) 4 SCC 280: 2001 SCC (Cri) 674, this Court highlighted various aspects that the courts should keep in mind while dealing with an application seeking bail. The same may be extracted as follows: (SCC pp. 284-85, para 8)

"8. The jurisdiction to grant bail has to be exercised on the basis of well-settled principles, having regard to the circumstances of each case and not in an arbitrary manner. While granting the bail, the court has to keep in mind the nature of accusations, the nature of evidence in support thereof, the severity of the punishment which conviction will entail, the character, behaviour, means and standing of the accused, circumstances which are peculiar to the accused, reasonable possibility of securing the presence of the accused at the trial, reasonable apprehension of the witnesses being tampered with, the larger interests of the public or State and similar other considerations. It has also to be kept in mind that for the purposes of granting the bail the legislature has



used the words “reasonable grounds for believing” instead of “the evidence” which means the court dealing with the grant of bail can only satisfy it (sic itself) as to whether there is a genuine case against the accused and that the prosecution will be able to produce prima facie evidence in support of the charge.” (emphasis supplied)

58. This Court in *Ram Govind Upadhyay v. Sudarshan Singh*, (2002) 3 SCC 598: 2002 SCC (Cri) 688, speaking through Banerjee, J., emphasised that a court exercising discretion in matters of bail has to undertake the same judiciously. In highlighting that bail should not be granted as a matter of course, bereft of cogent reasoning, this Court observed as follows: (SCC p. 602, para 3)

“3. Grant of bail, though being a discretionary order, but, however, calls for the exercise of such a discretion in a judicious manner and not as a matter of course. An order for bail bereft of any cogent reason cannot be sustained. Needless to record, however, that the grant of bail is dependent upon the contextual facts of the matter being dealt with by the court and facts do always vary from case to case. While the placement of the accused in society, though it may be considered by itself, cannot be a guiding factor in the matter of grant of bail, the same should always be coupled with other circumstances warranting the grant of bail. The nature of the offence is one of the basic considerations for the grant of bail — the more heinous is the crime, the greater is the chance of rejection of the bail, though, however, dependent on the factual matrix of the matter.” (emphasis supplied)

59. In *Kalyan Chandra Sarkar v. Rajesh Ranjan*, (2004) 7 SCC 528: 2004 SCC (Cri) 1977, this Court held that although it is established that a court considering a bail application cannot undertake a detailed examination of evidence and an elaborate discussion on the merits of the case, yet the court is required to indicate the prima facie reasons justifying the grant of bail.



60. In *Prasanta Kumar Sarkar v. Ashis Chatterjee*, (2010) 14 SCC 496: (2011) 3 SCC (Cri) 765, this Court observed that where a High Court has granted bail mechanically, the said order would suffer from the vice of non-application of mind, rendering it illegal. This Court held as under with regard to the circumstances under which an order granting bail may be set aside. In doing so, the factors which ought to have guided the Court's decision to grant bail have also been detailed as under: (SCC p. 499, para 9)

“9. ... It is trite that this Court does not, normally, interfere with an order passed by the High Court granting or rejecting bail to the accused. However, it is equally incumbent upon the High Court to exercise its discretion judiciously, cautiously and strictly in compliance with the basic principles laid down in a plethora of decisions of this Court on the point. It is well settled that, among other circumstances, the factors to be borne in mind while considering an application for bail are:

- (i) whether there is any prima facie or reasonable ground to believe that the accused had committed the offence;*
- (ii) nature and gravity of the accusation;*
- (iii) severity of the punishment in the event of conviction;*
- (iv) danger of the accused absconding or fleeing, if released on bail;*
- (v) character, behaviour, means, position and standing of the accused;*
- (vi) likelihood of the offence being repeated;*
- (vii) reasonable apprehension of the witnesses being influenced; and*
- (viii) danger, of course, of justice being thwarted by grant of bail.” (emphasis supplied)*

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62. One of the judgments of this Court on the aspect of application of mind and requirement of judicious exercise of discretion in arriving at an order granting bail to the



accused is *Brijmani Devi v. Pappu Kumar*, (2022) 4 SCC 497 : (2022) 2 SCC (Cri) 170, wherein a three-Judge Bench of this Court, while setting aside an unreasoned and casual order (*Pappu Kumar v. State of Bihar*, 2021 SCC OnLine Pat 2856 and *Pappu Singh v. State of Bihar*, 2021 SCC OnLine Pat 2857) of the High Court granting bail to the accused, observed as follows: (*Brijmani Devi v. Pappu Kumar*, (2022) 4 SCC 497 : (2022) 2 SCC (Cri) 170)], SCC p. 511, para 35)

“35. While we are conscious of the fact that liberty of an individual is an invaluable right, at the same time while considering an application for bail courts cannot lose sight of the serious nature of the accusations against an accused and the facts that have a bearing in the case, particularly, when the accusations may not be false, frivolous or vexatious in nature but are supported by adequate material brought on record to enable a court to arrive at a prima facie conclusion. While considering an application for the grant of bail, a prima facie conclusion must be supported by reasons and must be arrived at after having regard to the vital facts of the case brought on record. Due consideration must be given to facts suggestive of the nature of crime, the criminal antecedents of the accused, if any, and the nature of punishment that would follow a conviction vis-à-vis the offence(s) alleged against an accused.” (emphasis supplied)

9. Hon’ble Supreme Court held in *State of Rajasthan v. Balchand*, (1977) 4 SCC 308: 1977 SCC (Cri) 594: 1977 SCC OnLine SC 261 that the normal rule is bail and not jail, except where the gravity of the crime or the heinousness of the offence suggests otherwise. It was observed at page 308:

2. The basic rule may perhaps be tersely put as bail, not jail, except where there are circumstances suggestive of fleeing from justice or thwarting the course of justice or creating



other troubles in the shape of repeating offences or intimidating witnesses and the like, by the petitioner who seeks enlargement on bail from the Court. We do not intend to be exhaustive but only illustrative.

3. It is true that the gravity of the offence involved is likely to induce the petitioner to avoid the course of justice and must weigh with us when considering the question of bail. So also, the heinousness of the crime....”

10. The present petition has to be decided as per the parameters laid down by the Hon’ble Supreme Court.

11. The status report mentions that the petitioner had entered the victim's room, given her beatings, and taken away her mobile phone. The victim found that her salwar was removed, and she suspected the commission of the rape. The report of the Medical Officer shows a tear of the victim’s posterior fourchette, which confirms the victim's suspicion that she was raped. The victim’s mobile phone was found with Rakesh Kumar, and the petitioner was found going to his shop and coming out of it in the CCTV footage. This mobile phone was identified by the victim. All these circumstances *prima facie* show the petitioner's involvement in the commission of the crime.

12. The offence under Section 64 of the BNS is punishable with rigorous imprisonment, which cannot be less than 10 years,



but which may extend to life, meaning imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life.

13. The petitioner knew the victim. The victim trusted the petitioner and offered water to him. The petitioner violated the trust. Therefore, the nature of the offence is heinous, and it is severely punishable. It was laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Gudikanti Narasimhulu v. Public Prosecutor, High Court of A.P.*, (1978) 1 SCC 240: 1978 SCC (Cri) 115: 1977 SCC OnLine SC 327 that when the punishment is severe, the person is not entitled to bail. It was observed at page 244:

“6. Let us have a glance at the pros and cons and the true principle around which other relevant factors must revolve. When the case is finally disposed of and a person is sentenced to incarceration, things stand on a different footing. We are concerned with the penultimate stage, and the principal rule to guide release on bail should be to secure the presence of the applicant who seeks to be liberated, to take judgment and serve a sentence in the event of the Court punishing him with imprisonment. In this perspective, the relevance of considerations is regulated by their nexus with the likely absence of the applicant for fear of a severe sentence, if such be plausible in the case. As Erle. J. indicated that when the crime charged (of which a conviction has been sustained) is of the highest magnitude and the punishment for it assigned by law is of extreme severity, the Court may reasonably presume, some evidence warranting, that no amount of bail would secure the presence of the convict at the stage of judgment, should he be enlarged. [*Mod. Law Rev.* p. 50



ibid., 1852 I E & B 1] Lord Campbell, C.J., concurred in this approach in that case, and Coleridge J. set down the order of priorities as follows: [*Mod. Law Rev. ibid.*, pp. 50–51]

“I do not think that an accused party is detained in custody because of his guilt, but because there are sufficient probable grounds for the charge against him as to make it proper that he should be tried, and because the detention is necessary to ensure his appearance at trial It is a very important element in considering whether the party, if admitted to bail, would appear to take his trial; and I think that in coming to a determination on that point, three elements will generally be found the most important: the charge, the nature of the evidence by which it is supported, and the punishment to which the party would be liable if convicted. In the present case, the charge is that of wilful murder; the evidence contains an admission by the prisoners of the truth of the charge, and the punishment of the offence is, by law, death.”

7. It is thus obvious that the nature of the charge is the vital factor, and the nature of the evidence also is pertinent. The punishment to which the party may be liable, if convicted or conviction is confirmed, also bears upon the issue.

14. Therefore, the petitioner is not entitled to bail considering the nature of the offence and the severity of the punishment.

15. No other point was urged.

16. In view of the above, the petition fails, and it is dismissed.



17. The observations made hereinabove are regarding the disposal of this petition and will have no bearing whatsoever on the merits of the case.

23rd July, 2026.
(Ravinder)

(Rakesh Kainthla)
Judge