



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

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**CRM-M No.16361 of 2026 (O&M)
Date of Decision: 11.05.2026**

Nirdosh @ Nirdosh Kumar

.....Petitioner

Versus

State of Haryana

..... Respondent

CORAM: HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE SURYA PARTAP SINGH

Present: Mr. Ashit Malik, Sr. Advocate with
Mr. Abhinav Kansal, Advocate for the petitioner.

Ms. Deepali Verma, AAG, Haryana.

SURYA PARTAP SINGH, J. (Oral):

This is second for bail, filed by the petitioner under Section 483 of the 'Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023'. This petition pertains to a case arising out of FIR No.37 dated 12.03.2025 for the commission of offence punishable under Sections 420, 406, 506, 120-B, 34 Indian Penal Code and Section 3 of the Haryana Protection of Interest of Depositors in Financial Establishment Act 2013 and Sections 21(1), 21(2) and 21(3) of Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes Act, 2019, Police Station City Safidon, District Jind.

2. The FIR of this case came into being at the instance of 'Manoj Kumar', hereinafter being referred to as 'complainant' only. It was stated by the above named complainant that petitioner and his co-accused formed a company in the name and style of 'GFX Academy Pvt. Ltd.' and allured the complainant and other investors to invest in the above mentioned



firm on the assurance that return will be at the rate of 5% per week. According to complainant it was also assured that double of the money, so invested, shall be paid at the end of 40 weeks. As per complainant initially the interest at the rate of 5% was paid by the petitioner and his co-accused, but later on they stopped paying the money and refused to return even the invested money, and thus, committed the above mentioned offence.

3. It is the case of the prosecution that in view of abovementioned statement, formal FIR of this case was lodged and the investigation taken up.

4. The learned State Counsel has filed custody certificate of the petitioner. The same be taken on record. No formal reply has been filed by the State. However, the learned State counsel has orally opposed the present petition.

5. Heard.

6. It has been contended by learned Senior counsel for the petitioner that the offence is triable by the Court of Judicial Magistrate, and that in similar cases the benefit of bail has been accorded to the petitioner and his co-accused. It has also been contented by the learned Senior counsel for the petitioner that petitioner has already suffered incarceration for a period of more than one year and ten days, and that nothing has been left to be recovered from the possession of petitioner. According to learned counsel for the petitioner since the first petition was not decided on merits and it was dismissed as withdrawn, the second petition is maintainable.

7. The learned State counsel has controverted the abovementioned arguments. According to learned State counsel in the present case there are



very specific allegations against the petitioner with regard to commission of fraud, and that the complainant is not the only person who has been cheated by the petitioner and his co-accused. As per learned State counsel, in fact, a large number of such investors have been duped by the petitioner.

8. The record has been perused carefully.

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

- i) that the petitioner is already in custody for a period of more than one year and ten days;
- ii) that the offence is triable by the Court of Judicial Magistrate;
- iii) that the maximum punishment prescribed for the commission of offence is imprisonment up to 7 years;
- iv) that the benefit of bail has already been accorded to the co-accused;
- v) that the benefit of bail has already been accorded to the petitioner in other cases, wherein similar allegations have been levelled against him;
- vi) that the investigation in this case is already complete and, therefore, nothing has been left to be recovered from the possession of petitioner;
- vii) that the trial is not likely to be concluded in near future;
- viii) that the detention of petitioner in judicial lock-up is not likely to serve any purpose;



- ix) that there is nothing on record to show that while on bail, the petitioner is likely to tamper with the evidence or influence the witnesses; and
- x) that there is nothing on record to show that while on bail, the petitioner will not participate/cooperate in trial.

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

11. The principles laid down by the Hon’ble the Supreme Court of India in the case of ‘Satender Kumar Antil v. Central Bureau of Investigation’ (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”.

12. 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”.

13. 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 an undertrial prisoner, as mandated by Hon’ble Apex court in ‘Balwinder Singh versus State of Punjab and another’ 2024 SCC Online SC 4354.

14. Taking into consideration the cumulative effect of all the aforesaid factors, it is hereby held that the petitioner is entitled for the concession of bail, and that the present petition deserves to be allowed.

15. 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 abovesaid benefit 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 from disclosing 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 trial Court.

16. It is, however, made clear that any observation made hereinabove is only for the purpose of deciding the present petition and the same shall have no bearing on the merits of the case.

(SURYA PARTAP SINGH)
JUDGE

11.05.2026

Manoj Bhutani

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