

**210 IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH****CRM-M-38498-2026
Date of Decision: 24.09.2026****DARSHAN SINGH****...Petitioner****Vs.****STATE OF PUNJAB****...Respondent****CORAM:- HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIRINDER AGGARWAL**

Present: Mr. Mikhail Kad, Advocate for the petitioner.

Mr. Baljinder Singh Sra, Addl. AG, Punjab.

VIRINDER AGGARWAL, J. (Oral)

The present petition has been filed under Section 483 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (corresponding to Section 439 Cr.P.C.) for grant of regular bail to the petitioner in FIR No. 74 dated 18.09.2025, registered under Section 108 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (corresponding to Section 306 IPC), at Police Station Jaurkian, District Mansa.

2. As per the prosecution version, the present FIR was registered on the statement of complainant Ruldu Singh, father of deceased Raju Singh. The complainant stated that his son Raju Singh was married to Swaranjit Kaur, daughter of co-accused Balwinder Singh, and that a matrimonial dispute had been going on between Raju Singh and his wife. On 17.09.2025, they again quarrelled, following which Swaranjit Kaur telephoned her parental family. It is further alleged that at about 11:00 AM, when Raju Singh had gone to the village bus stand to purchase medicines and the complainant was following him, co-accused Balwinder Singh, Kaka Singh, Bhinder Singh and Darshan Singh, along with one unknown person, arrived there on two motorcycles and



allegedly started beating Raju Singh. The persons present at the spot intervened and rescued him. Thereafter, Raju Singh did not return home. At about 7:00 PM, the family came to know that Raju Singh had committed suicide by hanging himself with a plastic rope from a wooden log at the field motor of Naib Singh. The prosecution alleges that Raju Singh took the extreme step on account of the humiliation, harassment and beating allegedly caused to him by the accused persons at the village bus stand. On the basis of the statement of the complainant, the present FIR was registered against the named accused persons and one unknown person. The petitioner is alleged to be one of the persons who participated in the beating of the deceased immediately prior to his suicide.

3. Learned counsel for the petitioner contends that the petitioner has been falsely implicated in the present case and has no relation, matrimonial or otherwise, with the deceased or his wife. It is submitted that there is no specific allegation of instigation, intentional aid or any act on the part of the petitioner constituting abetment of suicide. It is further contended that no suicide note, dying declaration, call recording or other material connecting the petitioner with the alleged suicide has been brought on record. Learned counsel submits that the investigation is complete, challan has been presented and the petitioner has been in custody since 10.02.2026. It is also submitted that the petitioner has no other criminal case to his discredit and the trial is likely to take considerable time.

4. Notice of motion.

5. Mr. Baljinder Singh Sra, Addl. AG, Punjab, has put in appearance on behalf of the respondent-State and has filed the custody certificate dated



23.09.2026, which is taken on record, subject to all just exceptions. As per the custody certificate, the petitioner has already undergone a total custody period of 07 months and 13 days.

6. Learned State counsel opposes the prayer for bail and submits that the petitioner is specifically named as one of the persons who participated in the beating of the deceased shortly before he committed suicide. It is contended that the allegations are serious and the petitioner's role is to be examined in the light of the material collected during investigation.

7. The allegations against the petitioner arise from the matrimonial dispute between the deceased and his wife. As per the prosecution case, shortly before the deceased committed suicide, the petitioner, along with other accused, allegedly participated in the beating of the deceased at the village bus stand. The said allegation, therefore, requires consideration at the stage of trial to determine whether the acts attributed to the petitioner constituted abetment within the meaning of Section 108 BNS. At this stage, it is also noticed that the investigation stands completed and the challan has been presented. The petitioner has been in custody since 10.02.2026 and there is no material brought to the notice of this Court to indicate any previous criminal antecedent of the petitioner. The evidence is yet to be led and the trial is likely to take some time. In these circumstances, further incarceration of the petitioner would serve no useful purpose.

8. Reliance is placed upon the judgment of the Hon'ble Apex Court in *Dataram Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh & Another*, 2018 (2) R.C.R. (Criminal) 131, wherein it has been held that grant of bail is the rule and refusal thereof is an exception, and that a person is presumed to be innocent



until proven guilty. It is further submitted that the right to speedy trial forms an integral part of the right to life and personal liberty guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India, and the same has been consistently recognised by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, including in *Balwinder Singh v. State of Punjab & Another* (SLO (Crl.) No. 8523/2024). In these circumstances, continued incarceration of the petitioner would serve no useful purpose, particularly when the trial can be effectively safeguarded by imposing appropriate conditions.

9. Accordingly, the present petition is allowed, and the petitioner is ordered to be admitted on regular bail, subject to furnishing requisite bail and surety bonds to the satisfaction of the learned Chief Judicial Magistrate concerned/Illaq Magistrate/Duty Magistrate, as the case may be, and further subject to the following conditions:-

- 1. The petitioner shall not, directly or indirectly, make any inducement, threat, or promise to any person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case so as to dissuade such person from disclosing such facts before the Court or to the investigating agency.*
- 2. The petitioner shall not tamper with the prosecution evidence in any manner whatsoever, nor shall attempt, directly or indirectly, to influence, intimidate, or contact any prosecution witness.*
- 3. The petitioner shall not leave the territorial limits of India without obtaining the prior permission of the learned Trial Court. In the event he is in possession of a passport, he shall furnish its particulars before the Investigating Officer as well as the learned Trial Court.*
- 4. The learned Illaq Magistrate/Duty Magistrate, before accepting the bail and surety bonds, shall obtain from the petitioner his permanent residential address as well as present correspondence address, duly supported by appropriate documentary proof. The Investigating Officer shall verify the correctness of the said addresses within 48 hours from the acceptance of the bail bonds and shall place a verification report on the record. In the event either of the addresses is found to be false, fictitious, or incorrect, it shall be open to the prosecution to seek cancellation of the concession of bail in accordance with law.*
- 5. The petitioner shall furnish before the learned Trial Court, either at the time of furnishing the bail bonds or within such period as may be specified*

**CRM-M-38498-2026**

by the Court, Permanent Account Number (PAN), Aadhaar Number, particulars of all operative bank accounts, and a declaration disclosing details of immovable properties, if any. Any concealment of material particulars or furnishing of false information shall constitute a valid ground for seeking cancellation of bail in accordance with law.

6. The petitioner shall intimate the Investigating Officer as well as the learned Trial Court, in writing, of any change in residential address or mobile number within seven days from the date of such change.

7. The petitioner shall not commit any offence of a similar nature during the pendency of the trial and shall remain present before the learned Trial Court on each and every date fixed, unless his personal appearance is exempted in accordance with law. He shall not absent himself from the proceedings without obtaining prior permission of the learned Trial Court. In the event of any violation of the aforesaid conditions or his unauthorized absence from the trial proceedings, it shall be open to the learned Trial Court to proceed in accordance with law, including cancellation of the concession of regular bail and issuance of appropriate coercive process, including warrants of arrest.

(VIRINDER AGGARWAL)
JUDGE

24.09.2026**kv**

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