Format

Font Style: Garamond

Font Size: 12

Indentation of the first line of the new paragraph, except the first line of the case start

Justified alignment

List of Cases

1. **Gurbaksh Singh Sibbia v. State of Punjab**, (1980) 2 SCC 565 — Supreme Court of India
   Principle: Constitutionally rooted protection; anticipatory bail is not to be granted or refused mechanically.
   View Complete case and AI Summary -->

2. **Sushila Aggarwal v. State (NCT of Delhi)**, (2020) 5 SCC 1 — Supreme Court of India
   Principle: No fixed time limit for anticipatory bail; protection can continue till trial.
   View Complete case and AI Summary -->

3. **Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar**, (2014) 8 SCC 273 — Supreme Court of India
   Principle: Guidelines to prevent arbitrary arrests; relevant while considering anticipatory bail.
   View Complete case and AI Summary -->

4. **Siddharam Satlingappa Mhetre v. State of Maharashtra**, (2011) 1 SCC 694 — Supreme Court of India
   Principle: Liberally interprets personal liberty; lays out detailed factors for granting anticipatory bail.
   View Complete case and AI Summary -->

5. **Balchand Jain v. State of Madhya Pradesh**, (1976) 4 SCC 572 — Supreme Court of India
   Principle: Established anticipatory bail as a preventive remedy.
   View Complete case and AI Summary -->

Complete Judgment Text

Features:

Search within judgment

Highlight mode (later)

Paragraph-level share link (later)

Leave granted.

This appeal involves issues of great public importance pertaining to the importance of individual's personal liberty and the society's interest.

The society has a vital interest in grant or refusal of bail because every criminal offence is the offence against the State. The order granting or refusing bail must reflect perfect balance between the conflicting interests, namely, sanctity of individual liberty and the interest of the society. The law of bails dovetails two conflicting interests namely, on the one hand, the requirements of shielding the society from the hazards of those committing crimes and potentiality of repeating the same crime while on bail and on the other hand absolute adherence of the fundamental principle of criminal jurisprudence regarding presumption of innocence of an accused until he is found guilty and the sanctity of individual liberty.

Brief facts which are necessary to dispose of this appeal are recapitulated as under:

The appellant, who belongs to the Indian National Congress party (for short `Congress party') is the alleged accused in this case. The case of the prosecution, as disclosed in the First Information Report (for short `FIR'), is that Sidramappa Patil was contesting election of the State assembly on behalf of the Bhartiya Janata Party (for short `BJP'). In the FIR, it is incorporated that Baburao Patil, Prakash Patil, Mahadev Patil, Mallikarjun Patil, Apparao Patil, Yeshwant Patil were supporters of the Congress and so also the supporters of the appellant Siddharam Mhetre and opposed to the BJP candidate.

On 26.9.2009, around 6.00 p.m. in the evening, Sidramappa Patil of BJP came to the village to meet his party workers. At that juncture, Shrimant Ishwarappa Kore, Bhimashankar Ishwarappa Kore, Kallapa Gaddi, Sangappa Gaddi, Gafur Patil, Layappa Gaddi, Mahadev Kore, Suresh Gaddi,

Suresh Zhalaki, Ankalgi, Sarpanch of village Shivmurti Vijapure met Sidramappa Patil and thereafter went to worship and pray at Layavva Devi's temple. After worshipping the Goddess when they came out to the assembly hall of the temple, these aforementioned political opponents namely, Baburao Patil, Prakash Patil, Gurunath Patil, Shrishail Patil, Mahadev Patil, Mallikarjun Patil, Annarao @ Pintu Patil, Hanumant Patil, Tammarao Bassappa Patil, Apparao Patil, Mallaya Swami, Sidhappa Patil, Shankar Mhetre, Usman Sheikh, Jagdev Patil, Omsiddha Pujari, Panchappa Patil, Mahesh Hattargi, Siddhappa Birajdar, Santosh Arwat, Sangayya Swami, Anandappa Birajdar, Sharanappa Birajdar, Shailesh Chougule, Ravi Patil, Amrutling Koshti, Ramesh Patil and Chandrakant Hattargi suddenly came rushing in their direction and loudly shouted, "why have you come to our village? Have you come here to oppose our Mhetre Saheb? They asked them to go away and shouted Mhetre Saheb Ki Jai."

AI SUMMARY

FULL CASE PAGE (UI MOCKUP)

For example: Gurbaksh Singh Sibbia v. State of Punjab, (1980) 2 SCC 565

Header

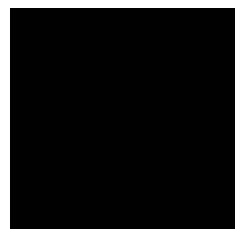Case Name: Gurbaksh Singh Sibbia v. State of Punjab

Citation: (1980) 2 SCC 565

Court: Supreme Court of India

Bench: YV Chandrachud, CJ and others

Decision Date: 09 April 1980

[Back to Search]

AI SUMMARY

A concise, lawyer-grade summary (300–400 words) highlighting:

1. Facts

2. Core issue

3. Ratio (Court's Decision)

4. Key holdings

5. Any tests, principles, or exceptions

6. How later courts have applied it

7. Relevance to the query (here: anticipatory bail)

(Example tone: neutral, judicial, and tight.)

KEY POINTS

1. Anticipatory bail is a safeguard of personal liberty under Article 21.

2. Courts should avoid rigid formulas; each case depends on its facts.

3. The power under Section 438 CrPC is extraordinary but not unguided.

4. No requirement to prove imminent arrest.

5. No blanket restrictions like "only for a limited period."

6. Factors to be considered when granting anticipatory bail.

CITATION NETWORK

Forward Citations (Cases that relied on this case): List with year, citation, court.

(Clicking opens those cases in the same layout)

Backward Citations (Cases this one relied on): Same format.

STATUTORY REFERENCES

Automatically extracted:

Section 438 CrPC

Relevant parts of Constitution (Art. 21)

Any rules or notifications mentioned

ARGUMENTS

Prosecution's primary submissions

Defence's submissions

Court's resolution of each issue

AI NOTES (Personal Workspace)

User can:

1. Add notes
2. Highlight points
3. Save case to a folder (e.g., "Bail Drafting")

BOTTOM NAVIGATION

← Previous Result | Next Result → | Back to Search