

IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH

CRM-M-60011-2024
Reserved on: 15.01.2025
Pronounced on: 30.01.2025

Gurjeet Singh and others ...Petitioners

Versus

State of Punjab ...Respondent

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ANOOP CHITKARA

Present: Mr. Vikrannt Vij, Advocate
for the petitioners.

Mr. Jasjit Singh, D.A.G., Punjab.

ANOOP CHITKARA, J.

FIR No.	Dated	Police Station	Sections
186	14.09.2024	Lopoke, District Amritsar Rural	109, 115(2), 118(1), 126(2), 191(3), 190 of BNS and 25/27/54/59 of Arms Act

1. The petitioners apprehending arrest in the FIR captioned above have come up before this Court under Section 482 of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, [BNSS], seeking anticipatory bail.
2. In paragraph 6 of the bail petition, the accused declares that they have no criminal antecedents.
3. The facts and allegations are being taken from the short reply filed by the State, which reads as follows:-

“2. That the brief and relevant facts of the case are that aforesaid FIR No. 186 dated 14.09.2024 was registered on the basis of the statement of Babbu Singh son of Gurbachan Singh, who had alleged therein that his cousins Peter Bhatti and Sukhdev Singh resides in his neighbourhood and Subash son of Peter works in a private lab at his village and on 13.09.2024, at about 11:50 PM, he heard noises from the Chowk of his village and he saw that his cousins Peter and Sukhdev Singh were encircled by Joban Singh armed with a pistol, Subeg armed with a pistol, Ajay armed with a datar, Mandeep Singh (petitioner No. 2) armed with a datar, Lucky, Jaspal Singh, Suba Singh all empty handed, Rahul armed with a datar, Rakesh (petitioner No. 3) armed with brickbat and Gurjit Singh (petitioner No. 1) armed with brickbats He further alleged

Suba Singh raised a lalkara and Rahul caused injury on the right leg of Peter with a blow of a datar and Jaspal Masih caused injury on the head of Peter with a blow of brickbat and Peter fell down on the ground. He further alleged that in the meantime the co-accused Ajaypal caused injury on the right arm of Sukhdev Singh with a blow of a datar and when he tried to rescue his cousins, Joban fired a shot from his pistol and the bullet hit him on his right thigh and he fell down on the ground and at the same time Subeg Singh fired upon him, which hit on the right calf. The detailed facts mentioned by the complainant in his aforesaid statement has been reproduced in the true translation of the FIR No. 186 dated 14.09.2024 attached with the petition as Annexure P-1, which may kindly be read as a part of this paragraph as same are not repeated for the sake of brevity.”

4. The petitioner's counsel prays for bail by imposing any stringent conditions and contends that further pre-trial incarceration would cause an irreversible injustice to the petitioner and their family.

5. The State's counsel opposes bail and refers to the short reply.

6. It would be appropriate to refer to the following portions of the short reply, which read as follows:

“Role of the petitioners

6. That as per the version of the complainant Babbu, the petitioners along with the other co-accused after forming an unlawful assembly in furtherance of their common object attacked upon the him, Sukhdev and Peter and caused injuries upon them.”

7. As per contents of the FIR as mentioned in para no.2 of the short reply, petitioner No.1 and 3 were stated to be armed with brickbat and petitioner No.2 was armed with datar, but no injury has been attributed to them. They were only members of unlawful assembly.

8. The Police did not arrest the petitioners; if they intended to arrest the petitioners, it was not impossible. A perusal of the reply does not point out the steps taken to arrest the accused.

9. Pre-trial incarceration should not be a replica of post-conviction sentencing. The evidence might be prima facie sufficient to launch prosecution or to frame charges, but this Court is not considering the evidence at that stage but is analyzing it for the stage of anticipatory bail. An analysis of the above does not justify custodial interrogation or pre-trial incarceration.

10. Given the above, the penal provisions invoked coupled with the prima facie analysis of the nature of allegations and the other factors peculiar to this case, there

would be no justifiability for custodial interrogation or the pre-trial incarceration at this stage.

11. The investigation indicates that the petitioners are not the main accused, so the petitioner's bail shall not be treated as a precedent for granting bail to the other co-accused with a higher role.

12. Without commenting on the case's merits, in the facts and circumstances peculiar to this case, and for the reasons mentioned above, the petitioners makes a case for bail. This order shall come into force from the time it is uploaded on this Court's official webpage.

13. Given above, provided the petitioners are not required in any other case, the petitioners shall be released on bail in the FIR captioned above subject to furnishing bonds to the satisfaction of the Arresting Officer, and if the matter is before a Court, then the concerned Court and due to unavailability before any nearest Ilqa Magistrate/duty Magistrate. Before accepting the surety, the concerned Officer/Court must be satisfied that if the accused fails to appear, such surety can produce the accused.

14. While furnishing a personal bond, the petitioners shall mention the following personal identification details:

1.	AADHAR number	
2.	Passport number (If available) and when the attesting officer/court considers it appropriate or considers the accused a flight risk.	
3.	Mobile number (If available)	
4.	E-Mail id (If available)	

15. The petitioners are directed to join the investigation within seven days of uploading this order on the official webpage of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana and as and when called by the Investigator. The petitioners shall be in deemed custody for Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872/ Section 23 of BSA, 2023. The petitioners shall join the investigation as and when called by the Investigating Officer or any Superior Officer and shall cooperate with the investigation at all further stages as required. In the event of failure to do so, the prosecution will be open to seeking cancellation of the bail. During the investigation, the petitioners shall not be subjected to third-degree, indecent language, inhuman treatment, etc.

16. Given the nature of the allegations and the other circumstances peculiar to this case, the petitioners shall not enter the property, workplace, and residence of the victim until the statements of all non-official and informal witnesses in the trial are recorded. This Court is imposing this condition to rule out any attempt by the accused to incapacitate, influence, or cause any discomfort to the victim. Reference be made to Vikram Singh v Central Bureau of Investigation, 2018 All SCR (CrI.) 458); and Aparna

Bhatt v. The State of Madhya Pradesh, 2021:INSC:192, 2021 SCC Online SC 230.

17. Given the background of allegations against the petitioners, it becomes paramount to protect the members of society, and incapacitating the accused would be one of the primary options until the filing of the closure report or discharge, or acquittal. Consequently, it would be appropriate to restrict the possession of firearms. [This restriction is being imposed based on the preponderance of the evidence of probability and not of evidence of certainty, i.e., beyond a reasonable doubt; and as such, it is not to be construed as an intermediate sanction]. Given the nature of the allegations and the other circumstances peculiar to this case, the petitioners shall surrender all weapons, firearms, and ammunition, if any, along with the arms license to the concerned authority within fifteen days of release from prison and inform the Investigator of the compliance. However, subject to the Indian Arms Act, 1959, the petitioner shall be entitled to renew and reclaim them in case of acquittal in this case, provided otherwise permissible under the concerned rules. Restricting firearms would instill confidence in the victim(s), their families, and society; it would also restrain the accused from influencing the witnesses and repeating the offense.

18. The conditions mentioned above imposed by this court are to endeavor to reform and ensure the accused does not repeat the offense. In Mohammed Zubair v. State of NCT of Delhi, 2022:INSC:735 [Para 28], Writ Petition (Criminal) No 279 of 2022, Para 29, decided on July 20, 2022, A Three-Judge bench of Hon'ble Supreme Court holds that "The bail conditions imposed by the Court must not only have a nexus to the purpose that they seek to serve but must also be proportional to the purpose of imposing them. The courts, while imposing bail conditions must balance the liberty of the accused and the necessity of a fair trial. While doing so, conditions that would result in the deprivation of rights and liberties must be eschewed."

19. In case the Investigator/Officer-In-Charge of the concerned Police Station arraigns another section of any penal offense in this FIR, and if the new section prescribes a maximum sentence that is not greater than the sections mentioned above, then this bail order shall be deemed to have also been passed for the newly added section(s). However, suppose the newly inserted sections prescribe a sentence exceeding the maximum sentence prescribed in the sections mentioned above; then, in that case, the Investigator/Officer-In-Charge shall give the petitioner notice of a minimum of seven days, providing an opportunity to avail the remedies available in law.

20. It is clarified that if the petitioners violates any bail condition, the State and/or the victim may file an application for bail cancellation before the trial court, which shall be competent to cancel the bail or add more conditions. Furthermore, if the petitioners moves for deletion or dilution of any bail conditions, the trial court is empowered to do

21. ***This bail is conditional, and the foundational condition is that if the petitioners indulges in any non-bailable offense, the State shall file an application for cancellation of this bail before the Sessions Court, which shall have the liberty to cancel this bail.***

22. Any observation made hereinabove is neither an expression of opinion on the case's merits nor shall the trial Court advert to these comments.

23. A certified copy of this order would not be needed for furnishing bonds, and any Advocate for the Petitioners can download this order along with case status from the official web page of this Court and attest it to be a true copy. If the attesting officer wants to verify its authenticity, such an officer can also verify its authenticity and may download and use the downloaded copy for attesting bonds.

24. **Petition allowed** in terms mentioned above. All pending applications, if any, stand disposed of.

(ANOOP CHITKARA)
JUDGE

30.01.2025
Jyoti Sharma

Whether speaking/reasoned: Yes
Whether reportable: No.