

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

**CRM-M No.7212 of 2026
Date of Decision: 09.02.2026**

Mohan Singh Basloor

.....Petitioner

Versus

State of Punjab

....Respondent

CORAM : HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAJESH BHARDWAJ

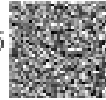
Present: Mr. Sandeep Arora, Advocate for the petitioner.

Ms. Ramta Chowdhary, D.A.G., Punjab.

RAJESH BHARDWAJ, J.

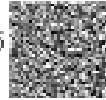
1. Present petition has been filed praying for the grant of anticipatory bail to the petitioner in case bearing FIR No.14, dated 06.08.2025, under Section 318(4) of BNS, 2023 and Section 66(D) of Information Technology Act, 2000 registered at Police Station Cyber Crime Police Station Khanna, District Ludhiana.

2. Succinctly the facts of the case are that FIR in the present case was registered on the statement of complainant, namely, Mohinder Pratap Singh Gill. It was alleged that one Gurveer Singh in connivance with other accused persons enticed the complainant to transfer an amount of Rs.2,65,75,000/- into their accounts by showing false order of Hon'ble Supreme Court. Accused Gurveer Singh downloaded mobile app i.e. Paxful.com through which he used to purchase crypto currency and he purchased the same for an amount of Rs.8,62,000/- which belonged to complainant Mohinder Partap Singh Gill, given to him by accused



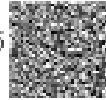
Taranmeet, Amritpal Singh and Gurpreet Singh and by selling the said crypto currency, the amount was credited in the accounts of aforesaid persons. However, the accused persons did not return the abovesaid huge amount to complainant and committed cheating with the complainant. Thus, prayer was made to take the legal action against the culprits. On registration of the FIR, the investigation commenced. Apprehending his arrest, the petitioner approached the Court of learned Additional Sessions Judge, Ludhiana praying for the grant of anticipatory bail. However, after hearing both the sides, finding no merit in the same, the learned Additional Sessions Judge, Ludhiana dismissed the petition filed by the petitioner vide order dated 20.09.2025. Being aggrieved, the petitioner is before this Court by way of filing the present petition praying for the grant of anticipatory bail.

3. Learned counsel for the petitioner has vehemently contended that the petitioners have been falsely implicated in the present case. He has submitted that the petitioner has no connection with K.K. Enterprises with whom part of the amount was deposited. He submits that petitioner is not financially well and wife of the petitioner is running a beauty parlour. It has been further submitted that the petitioner is ready to settle the dispute and if anything is found against him, then he is even ready to pay the amount. He submits that there is no previous history of any criminal case against the petitioner. He submits that the petitioner has no concern with the alleged offence and thus, in the facts and circumstances, the petitioner deserves to be granted anticipatory bail.



4. Learned State counsel has opposed the submission made by counsel for the petitioner and has submitted that the petitioner had committed cheating in connivance with other co-accused. He submits that the complainant was digitally arrested and a sum of more than Rs.2.65 crores was transferred from his account on different dates. He submits that the access to all the bank accounts was with the petitioner. It has been submitted that the money was withdrawn by Mohan Singh and some amount was deposited in the account of the wife of the petitioner. He submits that the investigation is at the initial stage and custodial interrogation of the petitioner is required for free and fair investigation. He submits that no case for grant of anticipatory bail to the petitioner, is made and thus, the present petition deserves to be dismissed.

5. On hearing of the counsel for the parties and perusing the record, it is apparent that the petitioner was indulged in illegal business and duped the complainant for a huge amount. The complainant was digitally arrested and a sum of more than Rs.2.65 crores were got transferred from the account of the complainant during the process of digital arrest on different dates. The money so transferred was got deposited in various accounts which includes eighteen firms/companies located in different districts of India. Out of the aforesaid amount, Rs.72,42,934/- was deposited with K.K. Enterprises, Jalandhar, whose proprietor is Kuljit Singh. It transpires that Kuljit Singh was not in a position to run the firm i.e. K.K. Enterprises as he is working as a driver and his wife is running a boutique at Jalandhar. Wife of the petitioner,

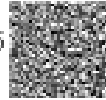


namely, Kuljinder Kaur is also running a beauty parlour near the boutique of wife of Kuljit Singh and hence, they became friends. Wife of Kuljit Singh told Kuljinder Kaur, wife of petitioner that she wants to settle abroad and to which, she stated that her husband (petitioner) can help them. Accordingly, the documents were taken from them and the bank account was opened and all the access to the aforesaid bank account was with the petitioner, which clearly shows that the petitioner has taken undue benefit of technology and actively participated in the offence of cheating and siphoning of hard earned money of the complainant.

6. For the consideration of anticipatory bail, the statutory parameters are given under Section 482 (1) & (2) BNSS which reads as under:-

“Direction for grant of bail to person apprehending arrest:

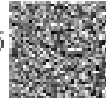
- 1. When any person has reason to believe that he may be arrested on an accusation of having committed a non-bailable offence, he may apply to the High Court or the Court of Session for a direction under this section; and that Court may, if it thinks fit, direct that in the event of such arrest, he shall be released on bail.*
- 2. When the High Court or the Court of Session makes a direction under sub-section (1), it may include such conditions in such directions in the light of the facts of the particular case, as it may think fit, including-*
 - (i) a condition that the person shall make himself available for interrogation by a police officer as and when required;*
 - (ii) a condition that the person 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 police officer;*



- (iii) *a condition that the person shall not leave India without the previous permission of the Court;*
- (iv) *such other condition as may be imposed under sub-section (3) of section 480, as if the bail were granted under that section.”*

7. As per the law settled by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in ***Gurbaksh Singh Sibbia Vs. State of Punjab***, AIR 1980 SC 1632, while granting anticipatory bail, the Court is to maintain a balance between the individual liberty and the interest of society. However, the interest of the society would always prevail upon the right of personal liberty. The relevant part of the judgment is as follows:-

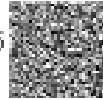
“31. *In regard to anticipatory bail, if the proposed accusation appears to stem not from motives of furthering the ends of justice but from some ulterior motive, the object being to injure and humiliate the applicant by having him arrested, a direction for the release of the applicant on bail in the event of his arrest would generally be made. On the other hand, if it appears likely, considering the antecedents of the applicant, that taking advantage of the order of anticipatory bail he will flee from justice, such an order would not be made. But the converse of these propositions is not necessarily true. That is to say, it cannot be laid down as an inexorable rule that anticipatory bail cannot be granted unless the proposed accusation appears to be actuated by mala fides; and, equally, that anticipatory bail must be granted if there is no fear that the applicant will abscond. There are several other considerations, too numerous to enumerate, the combined effect of which must weigh with the court while granting or rejecting anticipatory bail. The nature and seriousness of the proposed charges, the context of the events likely to lead*



to the making of the charges, a reasonable possibility of the applicant's presence not being secured at the trial, a reasonable apprehension that witnesses will be tampered with and "the larger interests of the public or the state" are some of the considerations which the court has to keep in mind while deciding an application for anticipatory bail. The relevance of these considerations was pointed out in State v. Captain Jagjit Singh (1962) 3 SCR 622, which, though, was a case under the old Section 498 which corresponds to the present Section 439 of the Code. It is of paramount consideration to remember that the freedom of the individual is as necessary for the survival of the society as it is for the egoistic purposes of the individual. A person seeking anticipatory bail is still a free man entitled to the presumption of innocence. He is willing to submit to restraints on his freedom, by the acceptance of conditions which the court may think fit to impose, in consideration of the assurance that if arrested, he shall be enlarged on bail."

8. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***State Vs. Anil Sharma***, (1997) 7SCC 187, held as under:-

“6. *We find force in the submission of the CBI that custodial interrogation is qualitatively more elicitation oriented than questioning a suspect who is well ensconced with a favorable order under Section 438 of the Code. In a case like this effective interrogation of a suspected person is of tremendous advantage in disinterring many useful informations and also materials which would have been concealed. Success in such interrogation would elude if the suspected person knows that he is well protected and insulated by a pre-arrest bail order during the time he is*



interrogated. Very often interrogation in such a condition would reduce to a mere ritual. The argument that the custodial interrogation is fraught with the danger of the person being subjected to third-degree methods need not be countenanced, for, such an argument can be advanced by all accused in all criminal cases. The Court has to presume that responsible police officers would conduct themselves in a responsible manner and that those entrusted with the task of disinterring offences would not conduct themselves as offenders.”

9. Weighing the facts of the case on the anvil of the law settled, it is apparent that the complicity of the petitioner has been *prima facie* found. Allegations made against the petitioner are serious in nature. Needless to say, the investigation is at the initial stage and in the facts and circumstances, custodial interrogation of the petitioner would be essential and granting anticipatory bail to the petitioner at this stage would scuttle the ongoing investigation.

10. In view of the overall facts and circumstances of the case, the petitioner does not qualify for the grant of anticipatory bail and the same is hereby dismissed. Nothing said herein shall be treated as an expression of opinion on the merits of the case.

09.02.2026

ps-I

(RAJESH BHARDWAJ)
JUDGE

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