



IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH

CRM-M No.67505 of 2025

Angrej Singh ... Petitioner

Versus

State of Punjab ... Respondent

1.	The date when the judgment is reserved	12.02.2026
2.	The date when the judgment is pronounced	27.02.2026
3.	The date when the judgment is uploaded on the website	27.02.2026
4.	Whether only operative part of the judgment is pronounced or whether the full judgment is pronounced	Full
5.	The delay, if any, of the pronouncement of full judgment, and reasons thereof	Not applicable

CORAM: HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE MANISHA BATRA

Present: Dr. Anmol Rattan Sidhu, Senior Advocate with
Mr. Pratham Sethi, Advocate,
for the petitioner.

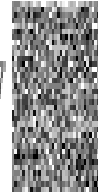
Ms. Sakshi Bakshi, AAG, Punjab,
for the respondent-State.

Mr. Anupinder Singh Brar, Advocate,
for the complainant.

MANISHA BATRA, J.

1. The present one is the second petition as filed by the

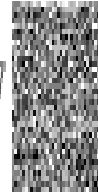
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petitioner under Section 483 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (For short “BNSS”) seeking regular bail in DDR No.17 dated 10.07.2024 registered under Sections 103, 109, 132, 221, 324(4), 191(3), 190, 303(2), 317(2), 238 and 328 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (For short “BNS”) and Sections 25, 27 and 30 of Arms Act, 1959 (For short “Act, 1959”) which is cross version of FIR No.77 dated 08.07.2024 registered under Sections 103, 109, 302, 132, 221, 324(4), 191(3), 190, 303(2), 317(2) and 238 of BNS and Sections 25, 27 and 30 of Act, 1959 at Police Station Shri Hargobindpur, Police District Batala, District Gurdaspur. The previous petition as filed by the petitioner has been dismissed as withdrawn.

2. As per the allegations, on 07.07.2024, on receipt of an information by the police to the effect that an altercation had taken place between the members of two groups, one of which was headed by the present petitioner and another by Tarsem Singh, a police party had rushed at Light Chowk, Shri Hargobindpur and it was found that there was exchange of fire between the members of both the groups and two persons namely, Shamsher Singh and Baljit Singh, who were members of group of the present petitioner, had died whereas Nirmal Singh and Balraj Singh, members of group of Tarsem Singh, had sustained firearm injuries and were rushed to the hospital. After registration of FIR, investigation proceedings were initiated. The victims Nirmal Singh and Balraj Singh had also died. Postmortem examination of dead bodies of all the victims had conducted. On 10.07.2024, Tarsem Singh (**member of group No.2**) recorded his statement saying that on 07.07.2024, his nephew Varinder Singh and his

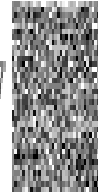
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wife Jasbir Kaur were followed by the members of group of the petitioner who by forming membership of an unlawful assembly were intending to kill them. On receipt of that information, Tarsem Singh along with his family members and other associates, had rushed towards the informed place, where the petitioner along with the co-accused, were found present. The petitioner had made an exhortation and then shots were fired at them thereby causing firearm injuries to his brother Nirmal, Balraj Singh and nephew Gurpreet Singh. Others had also sustained injuries. On the basis of his disclosure, 22 persons including the petitioner Angrej Singh were nominated as accused vide DDR No.17. Subsequently, on the statement of the petitioner, cross DDR No.20 was registered. Investigation now stands completed and the petitioner along with the co-accused is facing trial for commission of aforementioned offences.

3. Learned counsel for the petitioner has argued that he has been falsely implicated in this case. The acts as attributed to him in the DDR No.17 lodged at the instance of Tarsem Singh are not the same as mentioned in the report of SIT. He has falsely attributed firearm injury on the person of the victim Balraj Singh. He is in custody since 21.10.2024. The trial will take considerable time to conclude. It is a case of version and cross version. The members of his group were not the aggressors. Infact, two members of his group had died homicidal death at the hands of the members of the opposite group. It was a case of group violence. False and inconsistent allegations with regard to his part have been attributed. No useful purpose would be served by detaining him in custody any more. The trial will take

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considerable time to conclude. It is, therefore, argued that he deserves to be released on bail.

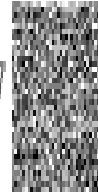
4. Per contra, learned Assistant Advocate General, Punjab assisted by learned counsel for the complainant, has argued that the allegations against the petitioner are serious in nature. Not only his presence at the spot but his active participation in the occurrence also stands established as per the report of SIT prepared on the basis of CCTV footage of the camera installed at the scene of crime which showed the petitioner while firing two gun shots upon victim Balraj Singh and Kulwinder Singh. The victim Balraj had succumbed to the injuries. The act of his homicidal death stands directly attributed to the petitioner. The location of his mobile phone was also of the same place at the relevant time. There are chances of his intimidating the witnesses, absconding or committing similar offences, if extended benefit of bail. It is, therefore, argued that the petitioner does not deserve to be released on bail.

5. This Court has considered the rival submissions.

6. The petitioner is alleged to have formed membership of an unlawful assembly along with the co-accused and in prosecution thereof, is alleged to have fired shots with a firearm thereby causing homicidal death of victim Balraj Singh. The allegations prima facie reveal the factum of presence as well as active participation of the petitioner at the spot. He has been linked to the acts attributed with the aid of Section 190 of BNS which has the following ingredients:-

1. There must be an unlawful assembly;

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2. Commission of an offence may be by any member of the unlawful assembly; and

3. Such offence must have been committed in prosecution of the common object of the assembly, or must be such as the members of the assembly knew to be likely to be committed.

7. The allegations also show that he had committed the alleged acts while having knowledge that such offences were likely to be committed in prosecution of common object. He along with the co-accused stands accused of a heinous crime punishable with life imprisonment or capital punishment. While length of incarceration is a factor that weighs with the Court in considering bail, it cannot overshadow the seriousness of the accusation of murder under Section 302 IPC. The trial has commenced and there is nothing on record to show that there would be any undue delay in conclusion of the same. It is well settled proposition of law that grant of bail is a discretionary relief to be granted or denied based on specific facts and circumstance of each case and there cannot be any exhaustive parameters set out for considering the application for grant of bail. The factors such as nature of accusations, severity of punishment if the accusations entail a conviction and nature of evidence in support of accusations are to be seen. That apart, reasonable apprehension of tampering with evidence or threatening the material witnesses are also to be weighed. Frivolity of prosecution should always be considered.

8. In light of the foregoing legal principles and other circumstances as discussed above, this Court finds no compelling ground to



allow this petition. Accordingly, the petition is dismissed.

9. It is, however, clarified that observations made hereinabove shall not be construed as an expression of opinion on the merits of the case.

27.02.2026
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(MANISHA BATRA)
JUDGE

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