

Crl.O.P.No.9143 of 2016

S.VAIDYANATHAN, J.

Apprehending arrest at the hands of the respondent police for alleged offences punishable under Sections 341, 294(b), 392 and 506(ii) IPC in Crime No.835 of 2016 on the file of the respondent police, the petitioner has come forward with this petition seeking anticipatory bail.

2. The case of the prosecution is that the petitioner snatched a sum of Rs.100/- from the defacto complainant at knife point and threatened him with dire consequences.

3. The learned counsel for the petitioner submitted that earlier the petitioner was detained under Act IV of 1982 and the same was revoked by this Court in H.C.P.No.2632 of 2015 on 28.03.2016. Subsequent to the orders of this Court, the petitioner was released on bail on 29.03.2016. Thereafter, the petitioner was arrested in Crime No.835 of 2015. It is pertinent to note that in the detention Order, it has been mentioned that the petitioner has been arrested in the case in Crime No.835 of 2015. But till date, the petitioner has not been arrested in this case. Hence, the petitioner may be granted anticipatory bail.

4. Heard the learned Government Advocate (Crl. Side) for the respondent.

5. Considering the facts and circumstances of the case, I am inclined to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner with the following conditions.

6. Accordingly, the petitioner is ordered to be released on bail in the event of arrest or on his appearance, within a period of fifteen days from the date of receipt of a copy of this order, before the learned Judicial Magistrate,

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Ambattur, on his executing a bond for a sum of Rs.10,000/- (Rupees Ten Thousand Only) with two sureties each for a like sum to the satisfaction of the respondent police or the police officer who intends to arrest or to the satisfaction of the learned Magistrate concerned and on further conditions that:

[a] the petitioner shall report before the respondent police daily at 10.30 a.m. for a period of two weeks and thereafter as and when required for interrogation.

[b] the petitioner shall not tamper with evidence or witness either during investigation or trial.

[c] the petitioner shall not abscond either during investigation or trial.

[d] On breach of any of the aforesaid conditions, the learned Magistrate/Trial Court is entitled to take appropriate action against the petitioner in accordance with law as if the conditions have been imposed and the petitioner released on bail by the learned Magistrate/Trial Court himself as laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **P.K.Shaji vs. State of Kerala [(2005)AIR SCW 5560]**.

08.06.2016

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