



3.The learned counsel appearing for the petitioners submit that the petitioners have not committed any offence as alleged by the prosecution. He further submits that the allegation that the petitioners had attacked the defacto complainant is false and originally, the first petitioner refused to give the certificates since, the defacto complainant is only undergoing training in the said company. Hence, he prays to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioners.

4.The learned Government Advocate submits that the petitioners attacked the defacto complainant and abused him in filthy language for approaching the first petitioner for increment of his salary and further submits that there are no previous cases pending against the petitioners. Hence, he opposed for granting anticipatory bail to the petitioners.

5. Considering the facts and circumstances of the case and that it appears to be salary dispute between the employer and his manager which is civil in nature, this Court is inclined to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioners.

6.Accordingly, the petitioners are ordered to be released on bail in the event of arrest or on their appearance, within a period of fifteen days from the date of receipt of a copy of this order, before the learned *Judicial Magistrate Court No.1, Tambaram*, on condition that the petitioners shall execute a bond for a sum of Rs.10,000/- (Rupees Ten Thousand Only) each, 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 condition that:

(a)the petitioners and the sureties shall affix their photographs and left thumb impression in the surety bond and the Court concerned may obtain a copy of their Aadhar card or Bank pass Book to ensure their identity;

(b)the petitioners shall report before the respondent police daily at 10.30 a.m. for a period of four weeks and thereafter, as and when required for interrogation;

(c)the petitioners shall not tamper with evidence or witness either during investigation or trial;

(d)the petitioners shall not abscond either during investigation or trial;

(e)on breach of any of the aforesaid conditions, the learned Magistrate/ Trial Court is entitled to take appropriate action against the petitioners in accordance with law as if the conditions have been imposed and the petitioners 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]*; and;



(f) if the accused thereafter absconds, a fresh FIR can be registered under Section 229-A IPC.

WEB COPY

-sd/-
10/11/2021

This order, on being produced, be punctually observed and carried into execution by all concerned

TRUE COPY

Sub-Assistant Registrar (Statistics/C.S.)
High Court, Madras - 600 104.

TO

1 THE JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE,
NO.I, TAMBARAM.

2 THE CHIEF JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE
CHENGALPATTU [FOR INFORMATION]

3 THE INSPECTOR OF POLICE,
CHITLAPAKKAM POLICE STATION,
CHENNAI.

4 THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR
HIGH COURT, MADRAS.

+1CC to M/S. T.K.RAJASEKARAN Advocate on payment of necessary charges SR.NO.12569

CRL OP.21070/2021

Date :10/11/2021

CSK 16/11/2021