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Crl.O.P.No.30205 of 2022

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T.V.THAMILSELVI, J.

The petitioners who apprehend arrest at the hands of the respondent police for the offences punishable under Sections 324, 342, 366, 384 of IPC, in Crime No. 837 of 2020, seek anticipatory bail.

2. The case of the prosecution is that the petitioners along with other accused persons kidnapped the victim and stole his gold watch and cell phone.

3. The learned counsel for the petitioner would submit that the petitioners are innocent persons and they have not committed any offence as alleged by the prosecution. Therefore, he prays to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioners

4. The learned Government Advocate (Crl.side) would submit that the investigation almost completed. However, he vehemently opposed to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner.



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5. Considering the above fact and circumstances of the case and also considering the fact that the investigation almost completed, this Court is inclined to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioners with certain conditions.

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 on which the order copy made ready, before the learned **XIV Metropolitan Magistrate, Egmore**, on condition that the petitioners shall execute a separate 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, failing which, the petition for anticipatory bail shall stand dismissed 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 Magistrate may obtain a copy of their Aadhar card or Bank pass Book to ensure their



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identity.

[b] the petitioners shall report before the respondent police daily at 10.30 a.m., and 5.30 p.m., for a period of three months 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]**.

[f] If the accused thereafter abscond, a fresh FIR can be registered under Section 229A IPC.

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