

**Crl.O.P.No.29992 of 2022**

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T.V.THAMILSELVI, J.

The petitioner, who apprehends arrest for the alleged offence under Section 379 of IPC in Cr.No.573 of 2021 on the file of the respondent police, seeks anticipatory bail.

2. The case of the prosecution is that on 09.10.2021, when the defacto complainant inspected his house after coming out on bail and found that his Honda Amaze Car bearing registration number TN-19-AB-6696 was stolen by some persons. Hence, the case.

3.The learned counsel appearing for the petitioner submits that the petitioner has not committed any offence as alleged by the prosecution and he has been falsely implicated in this case. Hence, he prays to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner.

4.The learned Government Advocate (Crl. side) submits that the vehicle was seized and the investigation is almost completed in this case. Hence, he opposed for granting anticipatory bail to the petitioner.



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5. Considering the facts and circumstances of the case and the submissions made by the learned counsel for the petitioner, I am inclined to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner.

6. Accordingly, the petitioner is ordered to be released on anticipatory 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 Court No.II, Poonamallee**, on condition that the petitioner shall execute 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 condition that:

(a) the petitioner 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 petitioner shall report before the respondent police on every Saturday at 10.30 a.m. for a period of two months and thereafter, as and



when required for interrogation;

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

(d)the petitioner 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 petitioner in accordance with law as if the conditions have been imposed and the petitioner released on anticipatory 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.

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