



Crl.O.P.No.27656 of 2023

C.V.KARTHIKEYAN, J.

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The petitioner, who apprehends arrest at the hands of the respondent police for the offence punishable under Sections 341, 294(b), 384 and 506(2) of I.P.C, in Crime No.703 of 2023 on the file of the respondent police, seeks anticipatory bail.

2.The case of the prosecution is that all the accused had waylaid the de-facto complainant and demanded a sum of Rs.1500/- at knife point. Hence the case.

3. The learned Counsel for the petitioner would submit that the petitioner is innocent and he has been falsely implicated in this case. Hence, he prayed for grant of anticipatory bail to the petitioner.

4. The learned Government Advocate (Criminal Side) for the respondent submits that all the accused had waylaid the de-facto complainant and demanded a sum of Rs.1500/- at knife point. No previous case is pending against the petitioner. Hence, he opposed for grant of anticipatory bail to the petitioner.

5. Heard both sides and perused the materials available on record including the FIR.



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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 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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