



for the respondent police submitted that petitioner along with other accused went to the *de facto* complainant's shop and created nuisance and assaulted the *de facto* complainant and also damaged the articles and threatened him and that there are nine previous cases as against the petitioner and hence, he opposed for grant of anticipatory bail to the petitioner.

5. Considering the representations made by both sides and considering the nature of offences charged against the petitioner and considering the fact that the petitioner's name does not find place in the First Information Report (FIR) and that there are nine previous cases as against the petitioner, in all bail was granted to the petitioner, this Court is inclined to grant **anticipatory bail** to the petitioner with certain 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 (15) days from the date of receipt of a copy of this order before the ***II Metropolitan Magistrate, Chennai*** on condition that the petitioner shall execute a bond for a sum of Rs.10,000/- (each) (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 shall report **before the respondent police every day, for thirty days.**

[b] the petitioner shall not, directly or indirectly, make any inducement, threat or promise to any person acquainted with the facts of the case so as to dissuade him from disclosing such facts of the Court or to any police officer.

[c] the petitioner shall not leave India without the previous permission of the Court.

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

[e] the petitioner shall make himself/herself available for interrogation by a police officer as and when required.

[f] 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]***.

[g] If the accused thereafter absconds, a fresh FIR can be registered under Section 269 B.N.S.

23.08.2024

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