



Crl.O.P. No.22613 of 2024

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P.DHANABAL.J.,

The petitioner apprehends arrest for the alleged offences under Sections 126(2), 269(2), 309(4), 311 & 351(3) of BNS Act in Crime No.356 of 2024, on the file of the respondent police seeks anticipatory bail.

2.The case of the prosecution is that the petitioner and other accused persons were waylaid the Defacto-complainant and demanded money and attacked the defacto-complainant with knife and they grabbed a sum of Rs.1950/- from the defacto-complainant. Hence the case.

3. The learned counsel for the petitioner would contend that this petitioner was not in the scene of occurrence and the bike owned by this petitioner was misused by the other accused persons. This petitioner is an innocent person and he has not indulged in any illegal activities as alleged by the prosecution and he has been falsely implicated in this case by the respondent police. There is no previous case as against this petitioner. Hence, he seeks anticipatory bail to the petitioner.



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4. The learned Government Advocate (Criminal Side) would submit that the petitioner and other accused persons were waylaid the defacto-complainant and demanded money and attacked the defacto-complainant with knife and grabbed money from him. In this case, injured person was discharged from hospital. The 1st and 2nd accused were arrested and subsequently they released on bail. There is no previous case as against this petitioner. However, the learned Government Advocate (Criminal Side) vehemently opposed to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner.

5. Heard both side and perused the materials available on record.

6. Considering the rival submissions on either side, considering the nature of offence and considering that there is no previous case is pending against the petitioner and in this case, the injured person is discharged from hospital and the 1st and 2nd accused were arrested and subsequently they released on bail and also considering other aspects, this court is inclined to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner, subject to the following conditions:



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7. Accordingly, the petitioner is ordered to be released on anticipatory 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 **Judicial Magistrate-I, Alandur** 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 learned Magistrate concerned and on further condition that:

[a] the petitioner shall report before the respondent police daily at 10.00a.m. for the period of 30 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 to the Court or to any police officer or tamper with the evidence.

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

[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



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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 absconds, a fresh FIR can be registered under Section 269 B.N.S.2023.

26.09.2024

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