



Crl.O.P.No.23892 of 2024

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P.DHANABAL, J.

The petitioner, who apprehends arrest at the hands of the respondent police for the offences punishable under Sections 4(1)(a) r/w 4(1-A)ii TNP Act in Crime No.281 of 2023 on the file of the respondent police, seeks anticipatory bail.

2. The case of the prosecution is that the petitioner was found in possession in 45 litres of I.D Arrack. Hence this case.

3. The learned counsel for the petitioner would contend that the petitioner is an innocent person and she has not committed any offence as alleged by the prosecution. Therefore, he prays to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner.

4. The learned Government Advocate (Crl. Side) would submit that the petitioner was found in possession in 45 litres of I.D Arrack. The petitioner has 10 previous cases pending against him,



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9 cases already disposed and the investigation is completed.

However, he vehemently opposed to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner.

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

6. Considering the rival submissions on either side and the nature of offence and quantity involved in this case and thought 10 previous cases are pending against the petitioner, 9 cases were already disposed of and the investigation is also completed, this Court is inclined to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner, subject to the following conditions:

7. Accordingly, the petitioner is ordered to be released on bail in the event of arrest or on her appearance, within a period of fifteen days from the date on which the order copy made ready, before the *learned Judicial Magistrate, Kalasapakkam* on condition that the petitioner shall execute a bond for a sum of Rs.10,000/-



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(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 10.00 a.m., until further orders.

[b] the petitioner shall not tamper with evidence or witness either during investigation or trial.

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

[d] 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].

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

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