

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT PATNA
CRIMINAL MISCELLANEOUS No.5669 of 2025

Arising Out of PS. Case No.-153 Year-2024 Thana- Manuapul District- West Champaran

Vijay Prasad @ Vijay Kushwaha Son of Narayan Prasad, R/o Village -
Hirapakad, P.S. - Manuapool, District - West Champaran.

... .. Petitioner

Versus

The State of Bihar

... .. Opposite Party

Appearance :

For the Petitioner/s : Mr. Bimlesh Kumar Pandey, Advocate

For the Opposite Party/s : Mr. Binod Kumar, APP

CORAM: HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE RAJESH KUMAR VERMA
ORAL ORDER

2 15-02-2025 Heard Mr. Bimlesh Kumar Pandey, the learned
counsel for the petitioner and Mr. Binod Kumar, the learned
Additional Public Prosecutor for the State.

2. The petitioner is apprehending his arrest in
connection with Manuapool PS Case No. 153 of 2024, FIR
dated 05.12.2024, registered for the offence punishable under
Section 30(a) of the Bihar Prohibition and Excise Act.

3. Recovery is of 83.16 litres of country made foreign
liquor.

4. Learned counsel for the petitioner submits that
petitioner has falsely been implicated in the present case. He
further submits that according to the FIR and seizure list,
nothing has been recovered from the conscious possession of
the petitioner, rather the recovery has been made from the car in
question and petitioner is neither the owner nor driver of the car



in question and name of petitioner transpired on the basis of disclosure made by the apprehended co-accused person namely, Sanchit Patel @ Sandeep that petitioner was also involved in the present crime in question. There is non-compliance with mandatory procedure prescribed for recovery under Section 100 of Cr.P.C. / Section 103 of BNSS, 2023. No case, whatsoever, would be made out against the petitioner under the Bihar Prohibition and Excise Act.

5. The learned Additional Public Prosecutor for the State on the other hand has vehemently opposed the prayer for anticipatory bail of the petitioner referring the provision contained in Section 76(2) of the Bihar Prohibition and Excise Act and submitted that the pre-arrest bail would not be maintainable. He further submits that petitioner carries four criminal antecedents, out of which three are similar in nature, however, he fairly submits that petitioner is on bail in the pending matters.

6. This Court is aware of the decision of the full Bench in the case of *Ram Vinay Yadav vs. State of Bihar* reported in **2019(2) P.L.J.R. 1089**. Having regard to the law laid down in the aforesaid judgment and the submission advanced on behalf of the parties, this Court, for the limited purpose of grant



of anticipatory bail, is inclined to accept the submission of counsel for the petitioner.

7. Considering the aforesaid facts and circumstances and mainly the facts that nothing has been recovered from conscious possession of the petitioner and he is neither owner nor driver of the car in question, let the petitioner, above-named, in the event of his arrest or surrender before the learned trial Court within a period of thirty days from the date of receipt of the order, be released on anticipatory bail on furnishing bail bond of Rs. 10,000/- (Ten Thousand) with two sureties of the like amount each to the satisfaction of the learned Exclusive Special Judge, Excise-I, Bettiah, West Champaran, where the case is pending in connection with **Manuapool PS Case No. 153 of 2024**, subject to the conditions as laid down under Section 438(2) of the Cr.P.C. / Section 482(2) of the BNSS, 2023 and also the following conditions:-

(i). Petitioner shall co-operate in the trial and shall be properly represented on each and every date fixed by the learned trial Court and shall remain physically present as directed by the learned trial Court and on his absence on two consecutive dates without sufficient reason, his bail bond shall be cancelled by the learned trial Court.



(ii). If the petitioner tampers with the evidence or the witnesses, in that case, the prosecution will be at liberty to move for cancellation of bail.

(iii). And further condition that the learned trial Court shall verify the criminal antecedent of the petitioner and in case, at any stage, it is found that the petitioner has concealed his criminal antecedent, the learned trial Court shall take steps for cancellation of bail bond of the petitioner. However, the acceptance of bail bonds in terms of the above-mentioned order shall not be delayed for purpose of or in the name of verification.

(Rajesh Kumar Verma, J)

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