
(2019) 08 GUJ CK 0004

In the Gujarat High Court

Case No : Criminal Misc. Application No. 13191 Of 2019

Dilipbhai Laxmanbhai Patel

APPELLANT

Vs

State Of Gujarat

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 28-08-2019

Acts Referred:

Code Of Criminal Procedure 1973 — Section 438
Indian Penal Code, 1860 — Section 114, 406, 420

Citation : (2019) 08 GUJ CK 0004

Hon'ble Judges : A.J. Desai, J

Bench : Single Bench

Advocate : Hardik A, Ishan Mihir Patel, Krina Calla

Final Decision : Disposed Off

Judgement

A.J. Desai, J

1. I have heard learned advocates appearing for the respective parties.
2. By way of the present application under Section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the applicant accused has prayed to release him on anticipatory bail in case of his arrest in connection with the FIR registered at C.R. No. I - 115 of 2019 with Vadaj Police Station, Ahmedabad for the offences punishable under Sections 406, 420 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code.
3. Learned advocate for the applicant submits that the nature of allegations are such for which custodial interrogation at this stage is not necessary. Besides, the applicant is available during the course of investigation and will not flee from justice. In view of the above, the applicant may be granted anticipatory bail.
4. Learned advocate for the applicant, on instructions, states that the applicant is ready and willing to abide by all the conditions including imposition of conditions with regard to powers of Investigating Agency to file an application before the competent Court for his remand. He would further submit that upon filing of such

application by the Investigating Agency, the right of applicant accused to oppose such application on merits may be kept open.

5. Learned Additional Public Prosecutor appearing on behalf of the respondent - State has opposed grant of anticipatory bail looking to the nature and gravity of the offence.

6. Having heard the learned advocate for the parties and perusing the investigating papers and taking into consideration the facts of the case, nature of allegations, gravity of offences, role attributed to the accused and considering the allegations against the applicant that the complainant had invested money along with the accused in the year 1989 - 1990, however, the profit earned out of sale of the property in which the amount was invested was not shared and the FIR has been filed in the year 2019 i.e. almost after a period of 30 years, without discussing the evidence in detail, at this stage, I am inclined to grant anticipatory bail to the applicant. This Court has also taken into consideration the law laid down by the Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of Siddharam Satlingappa Mhetre v. State of Maharashtra as reported at (2011) 1 SCC 694, wherein the Hon'ble Apex Court reiterated the law laid down by the Constitution Bench in the case of Shri Gurubaksh Singh Sibbia, as reported at (1980) 2 SCC 665.

7. In the result, the present application is allowed by directing that in the event of applicant herein being arrested pursuant to FIR registered at C.R. No. I - 115 of 2019 with Vadaj Police Station, Ahmedabad, the applicant shall be released on bail on furnishing a personal bond of Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees Twenty Five Thousand only) with one local surety of like amount on the following conditions that he:

(a) shall cooperate with the investigation and make himself available for interrogation whenever required;

(b) shall remain present at the concerned Police Station on 3.9.2019 between 11.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.;

(c) shall not directly or indirectly make any inducement, threat or promise to any person acquainted with the fact of the case so as to dissuade him from disclosing such facts to the court or to any police officer;

(d) shall not obstruct or hamper the police investigation and not to play mischief with the evidence collected or yet to be collected by the police;

(e) shall at the time of execution of bond, furnish the address to the investigating officer and the court concerned and shall not change his residence till the final disposal of the case till further orders;

(f) shall not leave India without the permission of the Court and if having passport shall deposit the same before the Trial Court within a week; and

(g) it would be open to the Investigating Officer to file an application for remand if he considers it proper and just and the learned Magistrate would decide it on merits;

8. Despite this order, it would be open for the Investigating Agency to apply to the competent Magistrate, for police remand of the applicant. The applicant shall remain present before the learned Magistrate on the first date of hearing of such application and on all subsequent occasions, as may be directed by the learned Magistrate. This would be sufficient to treat the accused in the judicial custody for the purpose of entertaining application of the prosecution for police remand. This is, however, without prejudice to the right of the accused to seek stay against an order of remand, if, ultimately, granted, and the power of the learned Magistrate to consider such a request in accordance with law. It is clarified that the applicant, even if, remanded to the police custody, upon completion of such period of police remand, shall be set free immediately, subject to other conditions of this anticipatory bail order.

9. At the trial, the Trial Court shall not be influenced by the prima facie observations made by this Court while enlarging the applicant on bail.

10. Rule is made absolute to the aforesaid extent. Application is disposed of accordingly.