

**Bail Application No. 2518/2021
FIR No. 296/2021
PS Wazirabad
U/s 395/120-B/34 IPC
State Vs. Amit Kumar**

17/06/2021

Present 1st bail application u/s 438 Cr.P.C. has been filed on behalf of accused Amit Kumar for grant of anticipatory bail.

(Proceedings Convened through Video Conferencing)

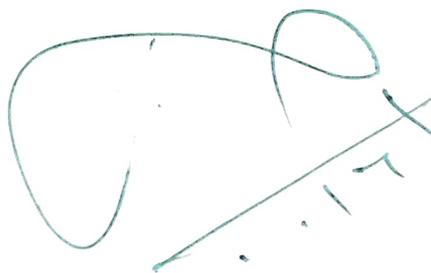
Present: Sh. Gyan Prakash Ray, Ld. Addl. P.P. for the State (through V.C.)
IO/SI Anjani Kumar Singh is present (through V.C.)
Sh. Dushyant Chaudhary and Sh. Jaiveer Sehrawat, Ld. Counsel for the accused Amit Kumar (through V.C.).

Ahlmad is absent.

By way of present order, this Court shall disposed of anticipatory bail application u/s. 438 Cr.P.C. of the accused Amit Kumar.

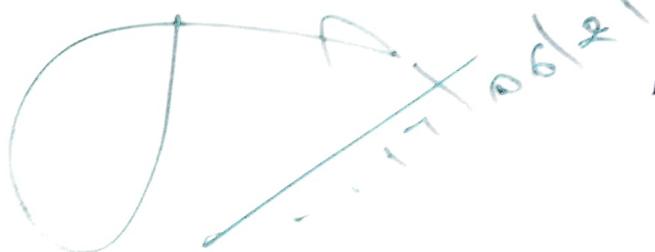
Arguments have already been heard on the aforesaid anticipatory bail application of the accused Amit Kumar. Perused the material available on record.

During the course of arguments on the aforesaid bail application, it was submitted by counsel for the accused Amit Kumar that the present bail application is the first anticipatory bail application of the accused and no other bail application is pending before any other Court. It was further submitted that the accused has been falsely implicated in the present case and there is no incriminating evidence against the accused. It was further submitted that there is a delay of 9 days in registration of the present FIR. It was further submitted that the police officials want to falsely implicate the accused in the present case and statement of the


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complainant and FIR does not disclose any offence against the accused. It was further submitted that it is clear from the conduct of the complainant and police officials that the present FIR is the result of conspiracy between the complainant, police official and some unknown persons. It was further submitted that the accused has not committed any offence at any point of time nor involved in the present case in any manner. It was further submitted that the accused is working in Delhi Police as Constable and presently posted at PS Vivek Vihar and he remained on duty till 21/05/2021. It was further submitted that the accused shall co-operate in the investigation of the present case and accused shall join the investigation as and when directed by the SHO/IO. It was further submitted that there is no requirement of custodial interrogation of the accused and anticipatory bail be granted to the accused and accused shall be abide by all terms and conditions imposed by the court.

During the course of arguments, it was submitted by Addl. P.P. for the State that the allegations against the accused are serious in nature. It was further submitted that the reason for delay in lodging the FIR is mentioned in the FIR. It was further submitted that the accused has committed the offence of dacoity with co-accused who are previously involved in cases of theft and robbery and accused also used CCL for commission of crime. It was further submitted that the Accent car which was used in commission of crime was brought by the accused Amit Kumar and the said car is yet to be recovered. It was further submitted that the accused Amit Kumar is having five mobile phones and the mobile phones are yet to be recovered for the purpose of CDR analysis. It was further submitted that accused is absconding and is evading his arrest. It was further submitted that investigation of the present case is at initial stage and detailed investigation is required to collect evidence against the accused. It was further submitted that custodial investigation of

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the accused is required to collect the evidence and to recover the mobile phones, Assent Car etc., for the purpose of proper investigation. It was further submitted that if the anticipatory bail is granted to the accused, he can tamper with the evidence and influence the witnesses. It was further submitted that there is sufficient incriminating material available on record against the accused and the anticipatory bail application of accused Amit Kumar be dismissed.

It is well settled law that the following factors and parameters need to be taken into consideration while dealing with the anticipatory bail:-

- (i) The nature and gravity of the accusation and the exact role of the accused must be properly comprehended before arrest is made;
- (ii) The antecedents of the applicant including the fact as to whether the accused has previously undergone imprisonment on conviction by a court in respect of any cognizable offence;
- (iii) The possibility of the applicant to flee from justice;
- (iv) The possibility of the accused's likelihood to repeat similar or other offences;
- (v) Where the accusations have been made only with the object of injuring or humiliating the applicant by arresting him or her;
- (vi) Impact of grant of anticipatory bail particularly in cases of large magnitude affecting a very large number of people;

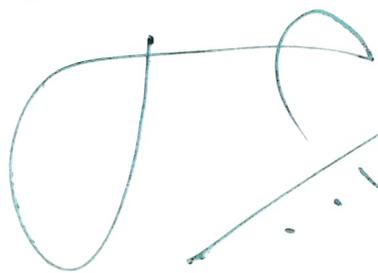
(vii) The courts must evaluate the entire available material against the accused very carefully. The court must also clearly comprehend the exact role of the accused in the case. The cases in which the accused is implicated with the help of Sections 34 and 149 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the court should consider with even greater care and caution, because over implication in the cases is a matter of common knowledge and concern;

(viii) While considering the prayer for grant of anticipatory bail, a balance has to be struck between two factors, namely, no prejudice should be caused to free, fair and full investigation, and there should be prevention of harassment, humiliation and unjustified detention of the accused;

(ix) The Court should consider reasonable apprehension of tampering of the witness or apprehension of threat to the complainant;

(x) Frivolity in prosecution should always be considered and it is only the element of genuineness that shall have to be considered in the matter of grant of bail and in the event of there being some doubt as to the genuineness of the prosecution, in the normal course of events, the accused is entitled to an order of bail.

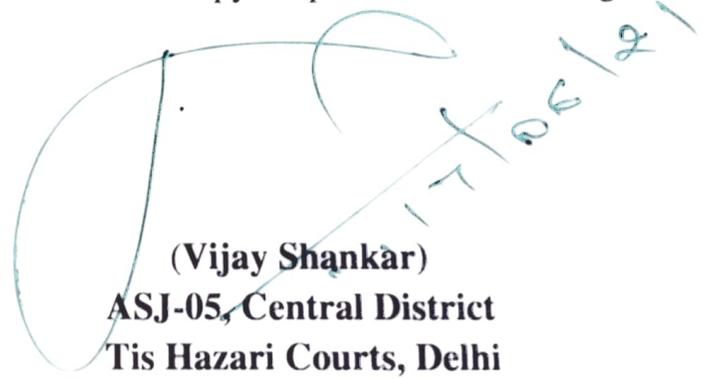
The allegations against the accused are of Sections 395/120-B/34 IPC. In the present case, investigation is stated to be at the initial stage. The accused is absconding and is evading his arrest. As per IO, custodial investigation of the accused is required to collect the evidence and to recover the mobile phones, Assent Car etc., for the purpose of proper investigation. If the anticipatory bail is granted to


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the accused, it may be possible that the accused may tamper with the evidence and influence the witnesses.

Keeping in view the facts and circumstances of the case, gravity of offence and nature of serious allegations levelled against the accused, this Court is of the considered opinion that no ground for anticipatory bail of the accused Amit Kumar is made out at this stage. Accordingly, the present application for anticipatory bail of the accused Amit Kumar is dismissed.

A copy of this order be sent to the concerned SHO/IO through E-mail for information. Order be uploaded on the website of the Delhi District Court. Ld. Counsel for the accused is at liberty to collect the copy of present order through electronic mode.



(Vijay Shankar)
ASJ-05, Central District
Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi
17/06/2021

**Bail Application No. 1343/2021
CNR No. DLCT01-006988-2021
FIR No. 296/2021
PS Wazirabad
U/s 395/120-B/34 IPC
State Vs. Jatin Kumar**

17/06/2021

Present application u/s 439 Cr.P.C. has been filed on behalf of accused Jatin Kumar for grant of regular bail.

(Proceedings Convened through Video Conferencing)

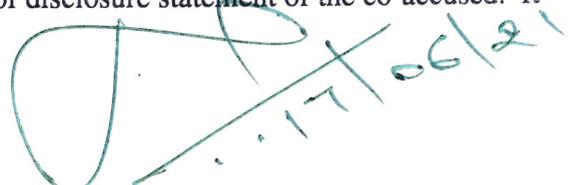
Present: Sh. Gyan Prakash Ray, Ld. Addl. P.P. for the State (through V.C.)
IO/SI Anjani Kumar Singh is present (through V.C.)
Sh. Pranay Abhishek and Sh. Roj Malik, Ld. Counsel for the accused Jatin Kumar (through V.C.).

Ahlmad is absent.

By way of present order, this Court shall dispose of bail application u/s. 439 Cr.P.C. of the accused Jatin Kumar.

Arguments have already been heard on the aforesaid bail application of accused Jatin Kumar. Perused the material available on record.

During the course of arguments on the aforesaid bail application, it was submitted by counsel for the accused Jatin Kumar that the present bail application is the first bail application of the accused before Sessions Court and no other bail application of the accused is pending before any other Court. It was further submitted that the accused has been falsely implicated in the present case and there is no incriminating evidence against the accused and investigation in the present case has already been completed qua the accused and the accused is no more required for the purpose of further investigation. It was further submitted that there is an inordinate and unexplained delay of 9 days in registration of the present FIR. It was further submitted that name of the accused is nowhere mentioned in the FIR and accused was arrested only on the basis of disclosure statement of the co-accused. It

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was further submitted that the accused is working in Delhi Police as Constable and presently posted at PS Timar Pur and his ACRs are very good for the last so many years and he was on regular duty from 12/05/2021 to 20/05/2021. It was further submitted that the complainant / witnesses have not identified the accused in TIP proceedings. It was further submitted that accused is the sole bread earner of his family and he is in J/C since 21/05/2021 and no useful purpose will be served by keeping the accused behind the bars and bail be granted to accused and accused shall be abide by all terms and conditions imposed by the court.

During the course of arguments, it was submitted by Addl. P.P. for the State that the allegations against the accused are serious in nature and accused can abscond, if the bail is granted to the accused. It was further submitted that the reason for delay in lodging the FIR is mentioned in the FIR. It was further submitted that the accused has committed the offence of dacoity with co-accused who are previously involved in cases of theft and robbery and accused also used CCL for commission of crime. It was further submitted that CDR of mobile phone of the accused was analyzed and as per CDR, the location of the accused was found to be at the spot of incident at the time of incident and all accused and JCL were in constant touch with each other through their mobile phones. It was further submitted that the offence was committed at about 09:40 p.m. It was further submitted that duty hours of the accused were from 10:00 p.m. to 06:00 a.m. It was further submitted that at the time of offence, the accused was not present at the place of his duty but as per his mobile phone location, he was present at the spot of incident from 08:57 p.m., to 09:52 p.m. It was further submitted that CCTV footage of the nearby areas are yet to be obtained / collected showing the presence of the accused at the relevant time. It was further submitted that the Accent car which was used in commission of crime is yet to be recovered. It was further submitted that investigation of the present case is at initial stage and co-accused are yet to be arrested. It was further submitted that if the bail is granted to the accused, he can tamper with the evidence and influence the witnesses. It was further submitted that there is sufficient incriminating material available on record against the accused and bail application of accused Jatin be dismissed.



It was held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in case titled as "**Virupakshappa Gouda and Anr. Vs. State of Karnataka and Anr.**" {(2017) 5 SCC 406} that :

*"15. The court has to keep in mind what has been stated in **Chaman Lal v. State of U.P.** The requisite factors are: (i) the nature of accusation and the severity of punishment in case of conviction and the nature of supporting evidence; (ii) reasonable apprehension of tampering with the witness or apprehension of threat to the complainant; and (iii) prima facie satisfaction of the court in support of the charge. In **Prasanta Kumar Sarkar v. Ashis Chatterjee**, it has been opined that while exercising the power for grant of bail, the court has to keep in mind certain circumstances and factors. We may usefully reproduce the said passage:*

"9...among other circumstances, the factors which are to be borne in mind while considering an application for bail are:

(i) whether there is any prima facie or reasonable ground to be believe that the accused had committed the offence.

(ii) nature and gravity of the accusation;

(iii) severity of the punishment in the event of conviction;

(iv) danger of the accused absconding or fleeing, if released on bail;

(v) character, behaviour, means, position and standing of the accused;

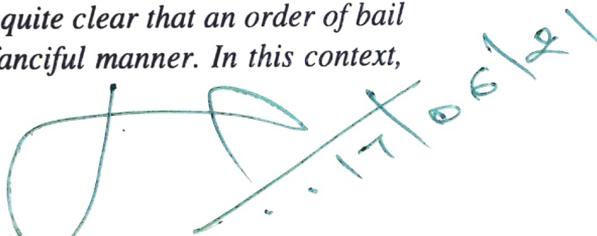
(vi) likelihood of the offence being repeated;

(vii) reasonable apprehension of the witnesses being influenced; and

(viii) danger, of course, of justice being thwarted by grant of bail."

*16. In **CBI v. V. Vijay Sai Reddy**, the Court had reiterated the principle by observing thus:- " 34. While granting bail, the court has to keep in mind the nature of accusation, the nature of evidence in support thereof, the severity of the punishment which conviction will entail, the character of the accused, circumstances which are peculiar to the accused, reasonable possibility of securing the presence of the accused at the trial, reasonable apprehension of the witnesses being tampered with, the larger interests of the public/State and other similar considerations. It has also to be kept in mind that for the purpose of granting bail, the legislature has used the words "reasonable grounds for believing" instead of "the evidence" which means the court dealing with the grant of bail can only satisfy itself as to whether there is a genuine case against the accused and that the prosecution will be able to produce prima facie evidence in support of the charge. It is not expected, at this stage, to have the evidence establishing the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubt."*

17. From the aforesaid principles, it is quite clear that an order of bail cannot be granted in an arbitrary or fanciful manner. In this context,



we may, with profit, reproduce a passage from *Neeru Yadav v. State of U.P.*, wherein the Court setting aside an order granting bail observed:

“16. The issue that is presented before us is whether this Court can annul the order passed by the High Court and curtail the liberty of the second respondent? We are not oblivious of the fact that the liberty is a priceless treasure for a human being. It is founded on the bedrock of constitutional right and accentuated further on human rights principle. It is basically a natural right. In fact, some regard it as the grammar of life. No one would like to lose his liberty or barter it for all the wealth of the world. People from centuries have fought for liberty, for absence of liberty causes sense of emptiness. The sanctity of liberty is the fulcrum of any civilized society. It is a cardinal value on which the civilisation rests. It cannot be allowed to be paralysed and immobilized. Deprivation of liberty of a person has enormous impact on his mind as well as body. A democratic body polity which is wedded to rule of law, anxiously guards liberty. But, a pregnant and significant one, the liberty of an individual is not absolute. The society by its collective wisdom through process of law can withdraw the liberty that it has sanctioned to an individual when an individual becomes a danger to the collective and to the societal order. Accent on individual liberty cannot be pyramided to that extent which would bring chaos and anarchy to a society. A society expects responsibility and accountability from its members, and it desires that the citizens should obey the law, respecting it as a cherished social norm. No individual can make an attempt to create a concavity in the stem of social stream. It is impermissible. Therefore, when an individual behaves in a disharmonious manner ushering in disorderly things which the society disapproves, the legal consequences are bound to follow. At that stage, the Court has a duty. It cannot abandon its sacrosanct obligation and pass an order at its own whim or caprice. It has to be guided by the established parameters of law.”

It was held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in case titled as “**Kalyan Chandra Sarkar Vs. Rajesh Ranjan @ Pappu Yadav and Anr.**” {2004 Cri. L.J. 1796 (1)} that :

“11. The law in regard to grant or refusal of bail is very well settled. The Court granting bail should exercise its discretion in a judicious manner and not as a matter of course. Though at the stage of granting bail a detailed examination of evidence and elaborate documentation of the merit of the case need not be undertaken, there is a need to indicate in such orders reasons for prima facie concluding why bail

was being granted particularly where the accused is charged of having committed a serious offence. Any order devoid of such reasons would suffer from non-application of mind. It is also necessary for the Court granting bail to consider among other circumstances, the following factors also before granting bail; they are,

- (a) The nature of accusation and the severity of punishment in case of conviction and the nature of supporting evidence;*
- (b) Reasonable apprehension of tampering of the witness or apprehension of threat to the complainant;*
- (c) Prima facie satisfaction of the Court in support of the charge.*

12. In regard to cases where earlier bail applications have been rejected there is a further onus on the Court to consider the subsequent application for grant of bail by noticing the grounds on which earlier bail applications have been rejected and after such consideration if the Court is of the opinion that bail has to be granted then the said Court will have to give specific reasons why in spite of such earlier rejection the subsequent application for bail should be granted.

14. In such cases, in our opinion, the mere fact that the accused has undergone certain period of incarceration (three years in this case) by itself would not entitle the accused to being enlarged on bail, nor the fact that the trial is not likely to be concluded in the near future either by itself or coupled with the period of incarceration would be sufficient for enlarging the appellant on bail when the gravity of the offence alleged is severe and there are allegations of tampering with the witnesses by the accused during the period he was on bail.

20. Before concluding, we must note though an accused has a right to make successive applications for grant of bail the Court entertaining such subsequent bail applications has a duty to consider the reasons and grounds on which the earlier bail applications were rejected. In such cases, the Court also has a duty to record what are the fresh grounds which persuade it to take a view different from the one taken in the earlier applications.....”

It was held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in case titled as **“Satish Jaggi Vs. State of Chhatisgarh and Ors.”** {AIR 2007 SC (Supp) 256} that :

“5. It is well settled law that in granting or non-granting of bail in non-bailable offence, the primary consideration is the nature and gravity of the offence.....

12.At the stage of granting of bail, the court can only go into the question of the prima-facie case established for granting bail. It cannot go into the question of credibility and reliability of the witnesses put up by the prosecution. The question of credibility and reliability of prosecution witnesses can only be tested during the trial.”

17/06/21

It was held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in case titled as "**Gurucharan Singh & Others Vs. State**" {AIR 1978 SC 179 (1)} that :

"29. We may repeat the two paramount considerations, viz likelihood of the accused fleeing from justice and his tampering with prosecution evidence relate to ensuring a fair trial of the case in a court of justice. It is essential that due and proper weight should be bestowed on these two factors apart from others. There cannot be an inexorable formula in the matter of granting bail. The facts and circumstances of each case will govern the exercise of judicial discretion in granting or cancelling bail."

The allegations against the accused are of the offences u/s. 395/120-B/34 IPC. As per CDR of mobile phone of the accused, the location of the accused was found to be at the spot of incident at the time of incident and all accused and JCL were in constant touch with each other through their mobile phones. As per IO, CCTV footage of the nearby areas are yet to be obtained / collected showing the presence of the accused at the relevant time. The Accent car which was used in commission of crime is yet to be recovered. The investigation of the present case is at initial stage and co-accused are yet to be arrested. If the bail is granted to the accused, there is possibility that accused may tamper with the evidence and influence the witnesses.

The accused is not entitled for bail merely on the ground that complainant / witnesses have not identified the accused in the TIP proceedings in view of the fact that as per CDR of mobile phone of the accused, the location of the accused was found to be at the spot of incident at the time of incident / offence.

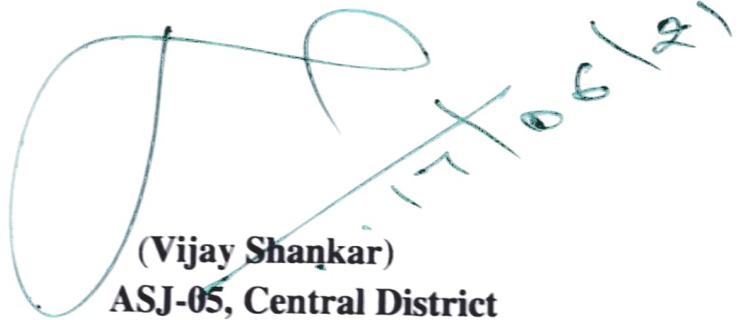
The contentions of counsel for the accused Jatin Kumar that the accused has been falsely implicated in the present case and there is no incriminating evidence against him is not tenable at this stage as it is well settled law that at the stage of considering bail, it would not be proper for the Court to express any opinion on the merits or demerits of the prosecution case as well as defence.

Keeping in view the facts and circumstances of the case, gravity of offence and nature of serious allegations levelled against the accused, this Court is of the considered

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opinion that no ground for regular bail of the accused Jatin Kumar is made out at this stage. Accordingly, the present application for regular bail of the accused Jatin Kumar is dismissed.

A copy of this order be sent to the concerned Jail Superintendent through E-mail for information. Order be uploaded on the website of the Delhi District Court. Ld. Counsel for the accused is at liberty to collect the copy of present order through electronic mode.



(Vijay Shankar)
ASJ-05, Central District
Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi
17/06/2021

11

Bail Application No.964/2021
State Vs. Saurabh Singh Thakur
FIR No.254/2021
PS Burari
U/s 376 IPC

Present application u/s. 438 Cr.P.C. has been filed on behalf of accused Saurabh Singh Thakur for grant of anticipatory bail.

(Proceedings Convened through Video Conferencing)

Present: Sh. Gyan Prakash Ray, Ld. Addl. P.P. for the State (through V.C.).
IO/W-PSI Seema is present through V.C.
Sh. Anurag Sharma, Ld. Counsel for the accused Saurabh Singh Thakur (through V.C.).
Sh. Sandeep Mishra, Ld. Counsel for the complainant (through V.C.).

Ahmad is absent.

At joint request, the aforesaid bail application of the accused be put up for consideration on 23/06/2021. Date of 23/06/2021 is given at the specific request and convenience of counsel for the parties.

IO is bound down for the next date of hearing i.e. 23/06/2021.

Order be uploaded on the website of the Delhi District Court.

(Vijay Shankar)
ASJ-05, Central District
Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi
17/06/2021(G)

Bail Application No.2438/2021
FIR No.241/2021
PS Burari
U/s 498-A/406 IPC
State Vs. Prasant Banerjee

17/06/2021

Present application u/s. 438 Cr.P.C. has been filed on behalf of the accused Prasant Banerjee for grant of anticipatory bail.

(Proceedings Convened through Video Conferencing)

Present: Sh. Gyan Prakash Ray, Ld. Addl. P.P. for the State (through V.C.).
IO has not joined the proceedings through V.C.
Sh. Akhilesh Kumar Singh, Ld. Counsel for the accused Prasant Banerjee (through V.C.).

Ahmad is absent.

It is submitted by counsel for the accused that accused has already joined the investigation of the present case and he shall co-operate in the investigation and he shall join the investigation as and when directed by the SHO/ IO.

Issue notice to the IO to appear and SHO/ IO is directed to file further/ detailed reply to the aforesaid bail application of the accused, for the next date of hearing.

At the request of counsel for the accused, the aforesaid bail application of the accused be put up for consideration on 16/07/2021. Date of 16/07/2021 is given at the specific request and convenience of counsel for the accused.

Interim order, if any, to continue till next date of hearing. Accused is directed to join the investigation as and when directed by the SHO/ IO.

Order be uploaded on the website of the Delhi District Court.

(Vijay Shankar)
ASJ-05, Central District
Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi
17/06/2021(G)

2
Bail Application No.1085/2021
State Vs. Ritik Sisodia @ Gendu
CNR No.DLCT01-006339-2021
FIR No.33/2021
PS Burari
U/s 394/34 IPC

17/06/2021

Present application u/s. 439 Cr.P.C. has been filed on behalf of accused Ritik Sisodia @ Gendu for grant of regular bail.

(Proceedings Convened through Video Conferencing)

Present: Sh. Gyan Prakash Ray, Ld. Addl. P.P. for the State (through V.C.).
IO has not joined the proceedings through V.C.
Sh. Suraj Prakash Sharma, Ld. Counsel for the accused Ritik Sisodia @ Gendu (through V.C.).

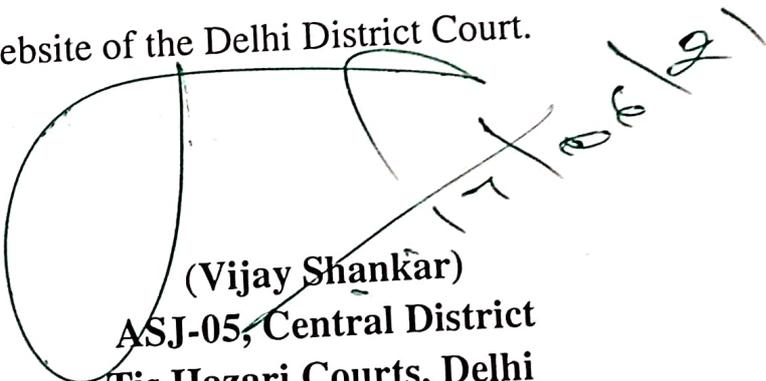
Ahlmad is absent.

TCR is received.

Arguments heard on the aforesaid bail application of the accused Ritik Sisodia @ Gendu.

Put up for clarifications if any/ orders on 19/06/2021.

Order be uploaded on the website of the Delhi District Court.


(Vijay Shankar)
ASJ-05, Central District
Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi
17/06/2021(G)

3

Bail Application No.991/2021
CNR No.DLCT01-005779-2021
FIR No. 33/2021
PS Burari
U/s 394/34 IPC
State Vs. Karan

17/06/2021

Present application u/s. 439 Cr.P.C. has been filed on behalf of accused Karan for grant of regular bail.

(Proceedings Convened through Video Conferencing)

Present: Sh. Gyan Prakash Ray, Ld. Addl. P.P. for the State (through V.C.),
IO has not joined the proceedings through V.C.
Sh. Vijay Kumar Ravi, Ld. Counsel for the accused Karan (through V.C.).

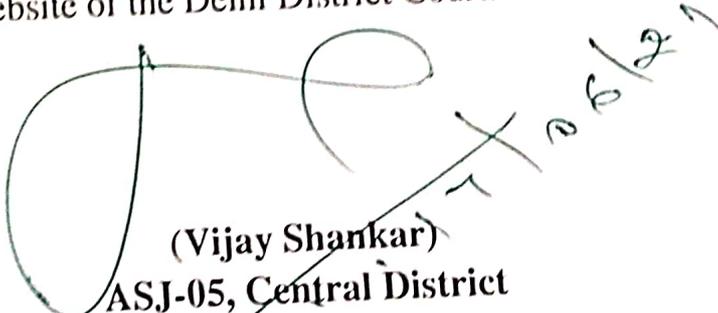
Ahlmad is absent.

TCR is received.

Arguments heard on the aforesaid bail application of the accused Karan.

Put up for clarifications if any/ orders on 19/06/2021.

Order be uploaded on the website of the Delhi District Court.


(Vijay Shankar)
ASJ-05, Central District
Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi
17/06/2021(G)

Bail Application No.1113/2021
State Vs. Lucky Noel
FIR No.74/2021
PS Roop Nagar
U/s 392/397/120-B/411/34 IPC

17/06/2021

Present 2nd application u/s 439 Cr.P.C. has been filed on behalf of accused Lucky Noel for grant of regular bail.

(Proceedings Convened through Video Conferencing)

Present:

Sh. Gyan Prakash Ray, Ld. Addl. P.P. for the State (through V.C.).

IO/ SI K.L. Kuldeep is present (through V.C.).

Mr. Nasir Ali, Ld. Counsel for the accused Lucky Noel (through V.C.).

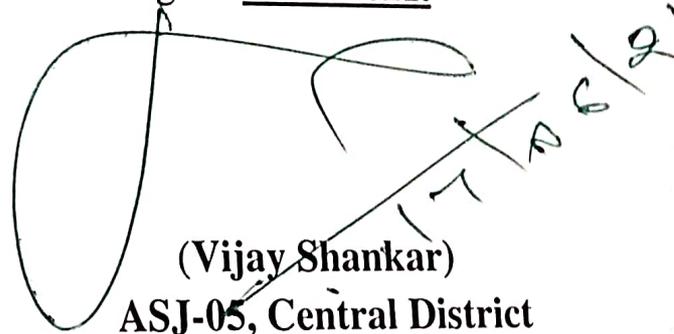
Ahlmad is absent.

TCR is received.

At request of counsel for the accused, the aforesaid bail application of the accused be put up for consideration on 24/06/2021. Date of 24/06/2021 is given at specific request and convenience of counsel for the accused.

IO is bound down for the next date of hearing i.e. 24/06/2021.

Order be uploaded on the website.



(Vijay Shankar)
ASJ-05, Central District
Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi
17/06/2021(G)

Bail Application No.1417/2021
FIR No.74/2021
PS Roop Nagar
State Vs. Rahul
U/s 390/397/120-B/411/34 IPC

17/06/2021

Present application u/s. 439 Cr.P.C. has been filed on behalf of the accused Rahul for grant of regular bail.

(Proceedings Convened through Video Conferencing)

Present: Sh. Gyan Prakash Ray, Ld. Addl. P.P. for the State (through V.C.).
IO/ SI K.L. Kuldeep is present (through V.C.).
Sh. Rahul Tyagi, Ld. Counsel for the accused Rahul (through V.C.).

Ahlmad is absent.

TCR is received.

At request of counsel for the accused, the aforesaid bail application of the accused be put up for consideration on 24/06/2021. Date of 24/06/2021 is given at specific request and convenience of counsel for the accused.

IO is bound down for the next date of hearing i.e. 24/06/2021.

Order be uploaded on the website.

(Vijay Shankar)
ASJ-05, Central District
Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi
17/06/2021(G)

7

Bail Application No. 1418/2021
State Vs. Amit
FIR No. 209/2021
PS Roop Nagar
U/s 376 IPC

6/2021

Present application u/s. 439 Cr.P.C. has been filed on behalf of accused
Amit for grant of regular bail.

(Proceedings Convened through Video Conferencing)

Present:
Sh. Gyan Prakash Ray, Ld. Addl. P.P. for the State (through V.C.).
IO/W-SI Shashi is present (through V.C.).
Sh. Paras Punyani, Ld. Counsel for the accused Amit (through V.C.).
Ms. Lakshmi Raina, Ld. Counsel for the complainant (through V.C.).

Ahlmad is absent.

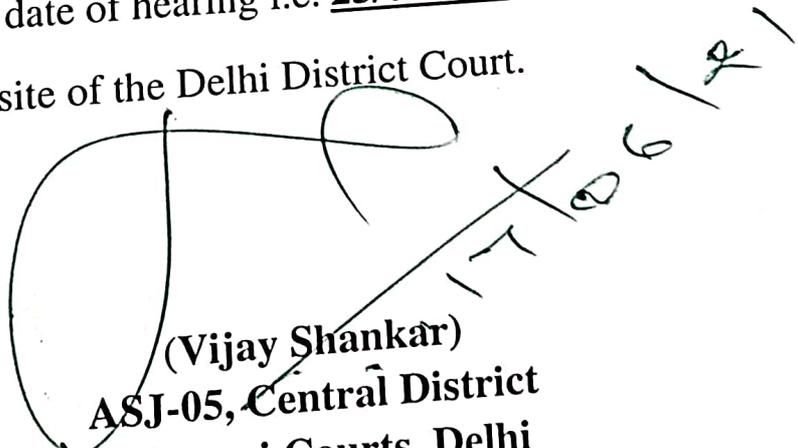
Reply to the aforesaid bail application of the accused is received.

IO is directed to file further/ detailed reply to the aforesaid bail application of
the accused on the next date of hearing.

At joint request, the aforesaid bail application of the accused be put up for
consideration on 25/06/2021. Date of 25/06/2021 is given at the specific request and
convenience of counsel for the parties.

IO is bound down for the next date of hearing i.e. 25/06/2021.

Order be uploaded on the website of the Delhi District Court.


(Vijay Shankar)
ASJ-05, Central District
Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi
17/06/2021(G)

(10)

FIR No.177/2021
PS Subzi Mandi
U/s 363 IPC
State Vs. Sarvjeet Singh

17/06/2021

Present application u/s. 438 Cr.P.C. has been filed on behalf of the accused Sarvjeet Singh for grant of anticipatory bail.

(Proceedings Convened through Video Conferencing)

Present: Sh. Gyan Prakash Ray, Ld. Addl. P.P. for the State (through V.C.).
Mr. Hakim Khan, Ld. Counsel for the accused Sarvjeet Singh (through V.C.).

Ahmad is absent.

Issue notice of the present bail application to the State. Addl. P.P. for the State accepts the notice of the aforesaid bail application.

Issue notice to the IO to appear and SHO/ IO is directed to file reply to the aforesaid bail application of the accused on the next date of hearing.

Issue notice to the complainant/ prosecutrix through IO, for the next date of hearing.

At the request of counsel for the accused, the aforesaid bail application of the accused be put up for consideration on 28/06/2021. Date of 28/06/2021 is given at the specific request and convenience of counsel for the accused.

Order be uploaded on the website of the Delhi District Court.

(Vijay Shankar)
ASJ-05, Central District
Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi
17/06/2021(G)