

registered or the petitioner because of any reasons if will not purchase the said land then the cheque given as guarantee could be utilized for the recovery of the amount given in advance. It is then submitted that there is no illegality in the presentation of cheque of the petitioner. It is next submitted that the petitioner has no criminal antecedent as has been mentioned in paragraph no. 7 of the anticipatory bail application and the dispute between the parties is basically a civil dispute and this case has been instituted to save the informant from the liability under Section 138 of N.I. Act. It is also submitted that the petitioner has not taken the amount. It is then submitted that the petitioner is ready and willing to cooperate with the investigation of the case. Hence, it is submitted that the petitioner be given the privilege of anticipatory bail.

Learned Addl. P.P. and the learned counsel for the informant opposes the prayer for grant of anticipatory bail.

Considering the submissions of the counsels and the fact as discussed above, I am of the opinion that it is a fit case where the above named petitioner be given the privilege of anticipatory bail. Hence, in the event of his arrest or surrender within a period of six weeks from the date of this order, he shall be released on bail on furnishing bail bond of Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees Twenty Five Thousand) with two sureties of the like amount each to the satisfaction of learned C.J.M., Ranchi, in connection with Kotwali P.S. Case No.228 of 2019 with the condition that he will co-operate with the investigation of the case and appear before the Investigating Officer as and when noticed by him and will furnish his mobile number and a copy of his Aadhar Card in the court below with the undertaking that he will not change his mobile number during the pendency of the case and subject to the conditions as laid down under Section 438(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(Anil Kumar Choudhary, J.)