

Crl.O.P.No.6566 of 2016

S.VAIDYANATHAN, J.

Apprehending arrest at the hands of the respondent police for alleged offence punishable under Section 498(A) IPC in Crime No.1 of 2016 on the file of the respondent police, the petitioner has come forward with this petition seeking anticipatory bail.

2. The defacto complainant is the wife of the petitioner. The case of the prosecution is that the petitioner is alleged to have harassed the defacto complainant demanding dowry from her.

3. The learned counsel for the petitioner submitted that the defacto complainant has lodged a false complaint against the petitioner and the petitioner has not committed any such offence.

4. The learned Government Advocate (Crl. Side) opposed for grant of anticipatory bail to the petitioner on the ground that the investigation is pending in this case and if the petitioner is released on anticipatory bail, he will tamper the witnesses.

5. Considering the facts and circumstances of the case and taking note of the relationship between the parties, I am inclined to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner with the following conditions.

6. Accordingly, the petitioner is ordered to be released on bail in the event of arrest or on his appearance, within a period of fifteen days from the date of receipt of a copy of this order, before the learned XVIII Metropolitan Magistrate, Saidapet, Chennai-15, on his executing a bond for a sum of Rs.10,000/- (Rupees Ten Thousand Only) with two sureties each for a like sum to the satisfaction of the

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respondent police or the police officer who intends to arrest or to the satisfaction of the learned Magistrate concerned and on further condition that:

[a] the petitioner shall report before the respondent police daily at 10.30 a.m. for a period of two weeks and thereafter as and when required for interrogation.

[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]**.

21.06.2016

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