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Crl.O.P.Nos.15123 and 15032 of 2022

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G.K.ILANTHIRAIYAN, J.

The petitioners in both case, who apprehend arrest at the hands of the respondent police for the offences punishable under Sections 448, 506(i) and Section 34 of IPC and under Section 3, 4 of Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Charging Exorbitant Interest, in Crime No.50 of 2022 seeks anticipatory bail.

2. The case of the prosecution is that, the defacto complainant borrowed a sum of Rs.7 lakhs from the defacto complainant, for which, the petitioners charged exorbitant interest. Hence, the defacto complainant lodged a complaint.

3. The learned counsel for the petitioners submitted that the petitioners are innocent persons and they are no way connected with the alleged offence. Hence, he prays to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioners.

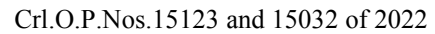


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4. The learned Additional Public Prosecutor would submit that investigation almost completed and further submitted that there is no previous case pending against the petitioner. However, he opposed to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioners.

5. Considering the above fact and circumstances of the case, this Court is inclined to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioners with certain conditions.

6. Accordingly, the petitioners are ordered to be released on bail in the event of arrest or on their appearance, within a period of fifteen days from the date on which the order copy made ready, before the **learned Judicial Magistrate No.I, Tiruvallur** on condition that the petitioners shall execute separate 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 respondent police or the police officer who intends to arrest or to the satisfaction of the learned Magistrate concerned, failing which, the petition for anticipatory bail shall stand dismissed and on



[a] the petitioners and the sureties shall affix their photographs and Left Thumb Impression in the surety bond and the Magistrate may obtain a copy of their Aadhar card or Bank pass Book to ensure their identity.

[c] the petitioners shall not tamper with evidence or witness either during investigation or trial.

[e] On breach of any of the aforesaid conditions, the learned Magistrate/Trial Court is entitled to take appropriate action against the petitioners in accordance with law as if the conditions have been imposed and the petitioners 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]**.

[f] If the accused thereafter absconds, a fresh FIR can be registered under Section 229A IPC.

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