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Crl.O.P.No.16171 of 2022

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G.K.ILANTHIRAIYAN, J.

The petitioners who apprehend arrest at the hands of the respondent police for the offences punishable under Sections 294(b), 324 and 506(ii) of IPC in Crime No.336 of 2022, seek anticipatory bail.

2. The case of the prosecution is that the defacto complainant and petitioners family are having previous enmity based on which, the petitioners abused and assaulted the defacto complainant. Hence, the complaint.

3. The learned counsel for the petitioners would submit that there was a civil dispute between the petitioners and the defacto complainant. He further submitted that the petitioners are ready to abide by any condition that may be imposed by this Court and they ready to produce sufficient and solvent sureties for the enlargement of anticipatory bail. Therefore, he prays to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioners.



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4. The learned Additional Public Prosecutor submitted that the petitioners assaulted and abused the defacto complainant with filthy language. Therefore, he vehemently opposed to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioners.

5. Considering the above facts 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 District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate, Nannilam, on condition that the petitioner shall execute a bond for a sum of Rs.10,000/- (Rupees Ten Thousand only) each 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



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which, the petition for anticipatory bail shall stand dismissed and on further condition that:

[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.

[b] the first petitioner shall appear before the respondent police as and when required for interrogation and the second 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.

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

[d] the petitioners shall not abscond 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



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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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