



Crl.O.P.No. 17829 of 2022

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G.K.ILANTHIRAIYAN, J.

The petitioners, who apprehend arrest at the hands of the respondent police for the alleged offences punishable under Sections 498(A), 294(b) and 506(i) of IPC in Crime No.17 of 2022, seeks anticipatory bail.

2. The case of the prosecution is that there was a matrimonial dispute between the petitioners and the defacto complainant, as a result of which, the petitioners had demanded dowry and harassed the defacto complainant. Hence, the complaint.

3. The learned counsel for the petitioners would submit that the petitioners has not committed any offence as alleged by the prosecution and they have been falsely implicated in this case. Therefore, he prays anticipatory bail to the petitioners.

4. The learned Additional Public Prosecutor would submit that A1 is the husband and A2 is mother-in-law of the defacto complainant. They had demanded dowry and harassed the defacto complainant. Hence, he vehemently 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 is made ready, before the learned Judicial Magistrate No.I, Pollachi, on condition that the petitioners shall execute a separate 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 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 1st petitioner shall report before the respondent police daily at 10.30 a.m. for a period of four weeks and thereafter, as and when required for interrogation and the 2nd petitioner shall report before the respondent police as and when required for interrogation.

[c] the petitioners shall not tamper with evidence or witness either



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during investigation or trial.

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[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 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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