

**CrI.O.P.No.30619 of 2022**

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T.V.THAMILSELVI, J.

The petitioner, who apprehends arrest for the alleged offences under Sections 468, 419, 406, 420 of IPC in Cr.No.668 of 2022 on the file of the respondent police, seeks anticipatory bail.

2. The Case of the prosecution is that the petitioner along with others created forged documents and cheated the de-facto complainant. Hence the complaint.

3.The learned counsel appearing for the petitioner would submit that the petitioner is an innocent person and he has been falsely implicated in this case.

4. The Government Advocate would submit that without there being any basis, the learned counsel appearing for the petitioner has made a false representation stating that the petitioner is no way connected with the alleged offence. Hence, he opposed for grant of anticipatory bail to the petitioner.



5. Taking into consideration the facts and the submissions, the

WEB COPY custodial interrogation of the petitioner does not require in this case.

Therefore, this Court is inclined to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner with certain conditions.

6. Accordingly, the petitioner is ordered to be released on bail in the event of arrest or on his appearance, before the **learned Judicial Magistrate No.II, Poonamalle** on condition that the petitioner shall execute 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 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 petitioner and the sureties shall affix his 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 final order in respect of the said deposit shall be passed by the learned trial Judge at conclusion of trial.

[c] the petitioners shall appear before the **concerned learned**



Judicial Magistrate on every Wednesday at 10.30 a.m., for a period of eight weeks.

[d] the petitioner shall not tamper with evidence or witness either during investigation or trial.

[e] the petitioner shall not abscond either during investigation or trial.

[f] 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]**.

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

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