

Crl.O.P.No.30978 of 2022

T.V.THAMILSELVI, J.

The petitioner, who apprehends arrest for the alleged offence under Sections 294(b), 307, 323 and 506(2) of Indian Penal Code, 1860 in Cr.No.130 of 2021 on the file of the respondent police, seeks anticipatory bail.

2.The case of the prosecution is that the petitioner and the defacto complainant are neighbours. On the date of occurrence, there arose a wordy quarrel between them. In the said quarrel, the petitioner is alleged to have abused and assaulted the defacto complainant with wooden log and caused injury to the defacto complainant. Hence, the case.

3.The learned counsel appearing for the petitioner submits that the petitioner has not committed any offence as alleged by the prosecution and he has been falsely implicated in this case. He further submits that the defacto complainant sustained only simple injuries. Hence, he prays to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner.



4.The learned Government Advocate (Crl.Side) appearing for the respondent submits that the defacto complainant sustained head injury and he has been discharged from the hospital.

5. Considering the fact that the injured person has been discharged from the hospital, this Court is inclined to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner.

6.Accordingly, the petitioner is ordered to be released on anticipatory bail in the event of arrest or on her appearance, within a period of fifteen days from the date of receipt of a copy of this order, before the learned **Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Jayankondam** 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 and on further condition that:

(a)the petitioner and the sureties shall affix their photographs and left thumb impression in the surety bond and the Court concerned may obtain a copy of their Aadhar card or Bank pass Book to ensure their identity;



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(b)the petitioner shall report before the respondent police every Wednesday at 10.30 a.m. for a period of eight weeks and thereafter, appear before the trial Court on all hearing dates.

(c)the petitioner shall not tamper with evidence or witness either during investigation or trial;

(d)the petitioner 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 petitioner in accordance with law as if the conditions have been imposed and the petitioner released on anticipatory 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]*; and;

(f)if the accused thereafter absconds, a fresh FIR can be registered under Section 229-A IPC.

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