

Crl.O.P.No.4517 of 2023

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T.V.THAMILSELVI, J.

The petitioner who apprehends arrest for the alleged offence under Sections 464, 465, 467, 468, 471 and 420 IPC in Cr.No.3 of 2023 on the file of the respondent police, seeks anticipatory bail.

2.The case of the prosecution is that the petitioner was working as a Headmaster in Panchayat Union Primary School, Sobanur and while obtaining job, she gave fake certificate. Hence, the complaint.

3.The learned counsel appearing for the petitioner submits that the petitioner has not committed any offence as alleged by the prosecution. He further submits that the defacto complainant due to previous enmity, lodged a false complaint against the petitioner. Hence, he prays to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner.

4.The **learned Government Advocate (Crl. side)** submits that the petitioner gave fake certificate while obtaining job. Hence, he opposed for granting anticipatory bail to the petitioner.



5. Considering the facts and circumstances of the case and that the petitioner is 58 years old and served 31 years duty, there is no possibility of tampering the evidence, hence, 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 II, Krishnagiri, Krishnagiri District*, 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;

(b) the petitioner shall report before the respondent police as and when required for interrogation;



(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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