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Crl.O.P.No.10423 of 2023

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K.KUMARESH BABU, J.

The petitioner, who apprehends arrest at the hands of the respondent police for the offences punishable under Sections 498(A) and 494 of IPC, in Crime No.131 of 2023, seeks anticipatory bail.

2. The case of the prosecution is that the petitioner who is the husband of the defacto complainant, is alleged to have demanded dowry from the defacto complainant and also ill treated her. In the circumstances, the petitioner is alleged to have married secondly, when his marital relationship with the defacto complainant is alive. Hence, the case.

3. The learned counsel for the petitioner submitted that the petitioner has not committed any offence as alleged by the prosecution and a false case has been foisted against him . Hence, he prayed for grant of anticipatory bail to the petitioner.



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4. The learned Government Advocate (Crl. Side) appearing for the respondent police submitted that petitioner demanded dowry from the defacto complainant and also performed his second marriage with another woman when his marriage with the defacto complainant is in existence. Thus he objected for granting anticipatory bail.

5. Heard both sides and perused the materials available on record.

6. Taking into consideration, the facts and circumstances of the case and also the gravity of the offence, this Court is inclined to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner with certain conditions.

7. Accordingly, the petitioner is ordered to be released on bail in the event of arrest or on his appearance, within a period of fifteen days from the date on which the order copy made ready, before the **learned Judicial Magistrate, Mettupalyam** on condition that the petitioner shall execute bond for a sum of Rs.10,000/- (Rupees Ten Thousand only) with



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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 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 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 bail by the learned Magistrate/Trial



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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.

17.05.2023

msr/mrr

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