



CrI.O.P.No.26448 of 2023

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C.V.KARTHIKEYAN, J.

The petitioner/A2, who apprehends arrest at the hands of the respondent police for the offences punishable under Sections 294(b), 427, 447, 506(1) of IPC in Crime No.231 of 2023, seeks anticipatory bail.

2. It is the case of the prosecution that the accused and the defacto complainant have property dispute, which escalated into violence. It is also stated that the petitioner along with her husband had trespassed into the defacto complainant's land and had cut away the Silver Oak Tree Saplings worth about Rs.10,000/-, which belonged to the defacto complainant.

3.I am not able to under the rationale behind such destruction being caused to the saplings, which are not directly or indirectly involved in the civil dispute between the petitioner and the defacto complainant.

4.Taking all these factors into consideration, this Court is inclined to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner with certain conditions.



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5. 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, Sankarapuram, 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 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 daily at 10.30 a.m., until further orders.

[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



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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]**.

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

30.11.2023

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