



Crl.O.P.No.32312 of 2022

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T.V.THAMILSELVI, J.

The petitioner who apprehends arrest at the hands of the respondent police for the offence punishable under Sections 294(b), 448 and 506(ii) of IPC in Crime No.589 of 2022, seeks anticipatory bail.

2. The case of the prosecution is that due to family dispute, the petitioner trespassed into the house of the defacto complainant, broke open the gate and caused damages to the belongings which is kept inside the house and also abused his daughter who is the daughter in law of the petitioner. Hence the complaint.

3.The learned counsel for the petitioner would submit that the petitioner, who is none other than the father-in-law of the daughter of the defacto complainant, is an innocent person and due to family dispute, a false complaint has been given against him. He would further submit that he is ready to abide by any stringent condition that may be imposed by this Court and hence, he prays for grant of anticipatory bail to the petitioner.



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4. The learned Government Advocate (Crl.side) appearing for the respondent would submit that due to family dispute, the petitioner trespassed into the house of the defacto complainant, broke open the gate and caused damages to the belongings which is kept inside the house and also abused his daughter who is the daughter in law of the petitioner. He would further submit that no one has been injured in this case. However, he opposed for grant of anticipatory bail to the petitioner.

5.Heard the learned counsel for the petitioner as well as the learned Government Advocate (crl.side) for the respondent and perused the entire materials available on record.

6.Taking into consideration the facts of the case and the submissions made by the learned counsel and also of the fact that no one has been injured in this case, this Court is inclined to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner with certain conditions.



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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 XVIII Metropolitan Magistrate, Saidapet, Chennai, 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 as and when required for interrogation.



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[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 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;

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