



Crl.OP.No.29172 of 2023

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P.DHANABAL, J.

The petitioner who apprehend arrest at the hands of the respondent police for the offences punishable under Sections 447, 294(b) & 506(ii) of IPC in Crime No.41 of 2020, seek anticipatory bail.

2. The case of the prosecution is that due to previous enmity, the petitioner had attacked the defacto complainant and abused him with filthy language. Hence, the complaint.

3. The learned counsel for the petitioner would contend that petitioner is innocent and due to previous enmity, he has been falsely implicated in the case. Hence he seeks anticipatory bail.

4. The learned Additional Public Prosecutor submitted that the injured person has already been discharged from the hospital and he vehemently objected to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner.



Crl.OP.No.29172 of 2023

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5. Considering the rival submissions on either side and considering the fact that the injured was discharged from the hospital and the charges levelled against the petitioner and also considering the fact that except 506 (ii) of IPC, other offences are bailable in nature, this Court is inclined to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioners, subject to the following conditions.

6. Accordingly, the petitioners are ordered to be released on bail in the event of arrest or on their appearance, within a period of fifteen days from the date on which the order copy made ready, before the learned Judicial Magistrate Court, Tambaram, on condition that the petitioners shall execute a separate 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 petitioners and the sureties shall affix their photographs



Crl.OP.No.29172 of 2023

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., every Saturday for a period of four weeks and thereafter as and when required for interrogation.

[c] the petitioners shall not tamper with evidence or witness either during investigation or trial.

[d] the petitioners 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 petitioners in accordance with law as if the conditions have been imposed and the petitioners 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 abscond, a fresh FIR can be registered under Section 229A IPC.

28.12.2023

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