



CRL OP(MD). No.20811 of 2023

WEB COPY BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

(Criminal Jurisdiction)

Date : 20/11/2023

PRESENT

The Honourable Mr.Justice V.SIVAGNANAM

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V.P.Arun

... Petitioner/Sole Accused

Vs

Through the Inspector of Police,
Sivagangai Town Police Station,
Sivagangai District.
(Crime No.581/2023).

... Respondent/Complainant

For Petitioner : Mr.A.Jayaramachandran
Advocate.

For Respondent : Mr.RMS.Sethuraman
Additional Public Prosecutor

PETITION FOR ANTICIPATORY BAIL Under Sec.438 of Cr.P.C

PRAYER :-

For Anticipatory Bail in Crime No. 581 of 2023 on the file of the Respondent Police.

ORDER : The Court made the following order :-

The petitioner/sole accused, who apprehends arrest at the hands of the



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respondent police for the offences punishable under Sections 294(b), 323, 506(i) of IPC and Section 4 of TNWH Act in Crime No.581 of 2023 on the file of the respondent police, seeks anticipatory bail.

2.The case of the prosecution is that the defacto complainant is the counselor in Sivagangai District Court. On 03.11.2023 at about 12.00 hours, when the defacto complainant was conducting the counseling between the petitioner and his wife, the petitioner suddenly got enraged, abused in filthy language and slapped the face of his wife and left the place after issuing life threat. Hence, the complaint.

3.The learned counsel appearing for the petitioner would submit that the petitioner is the innocent person and he has not committed any offence as alleged by the prosecution. Hence, he prays for anticipatory bail to the petitioner.

4. The learned Additional Public Prosecutor appearing for the respondent police would submit that the petitioner abused with filthy language at the public place. Hence, he strongly opposed to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner.

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

6. Considering the facts and circumstances of the case and taking into consideration the principles stated by the Honourable Supreme Court in **Gurubaksh Singh Sibbia Etc., vs. State of Punjab** reported in 1980 AIR 1632 and **Lal Kamlendra Pratap Singh vs. State of Uttar Pradesh and others** reported in (2009)4



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SCC 437 and Joginder Kumar vs. State of U.P. and others reported in (1994)4 SCC

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260 and taking into consideration the origin of crime, it is seen that the alleged offence against the petitioner is not a case of heinous crime. Further, the petitioner is having permanent resident at Dindigul District. Hence, the principles stated in **Hussainara Khaton & Ors vs. Home Secretary, State Of Bihar** reported in AIR 1979 SC 1360 is taken into consideration. In that case, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has cautioned that pre-trial detention is not to be encouraged nor is to be encourageable pre-trial release on sureties; that if the Court is satisfied after taking into consideration that the accused has his roots in the community and is not likely to abscond, he can safely be released on his personal bond.

7. In view of the above, this Court is inclined to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner. 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 is made ready, before the learned Mahila Judge (Magistrate Level) Sivagangai on condition that the petitioner shall execute a own bond for a sum of Rs.10,000/- (Rupees Ten Thousand only) to the satisfaction of the respondent police or the police officer who intends to arrest or to the satisfaction of the learned Judge concerned, failing which, the petition for anticipatory bail shall stand dismissed and on further condition that :



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[a] the petitioner shall affix his photographs and Left Thumb Impression in the surety bond and the Judge may obtain a copy of his Aadhar Card or Bank Pass Book to ensure his identity.

[b] the petitioner shall report before the trial Court on summons.

[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.

sd/-
20/11/2023

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/12/2023
Sub-Assistant Registrar (C.S.)
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,
Madurai - 625 023.

SKN



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TO
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- 1 THE MAHILA JUDGE
(MAGISTRATE LEVEL), SIVAGANGAI.
- 2 DO THROUGH THE CHIEF JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE,
SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT.
- 3 THE INSPECTOR OF POLICE
SIVAGANGAI TOWN POLICE STATION,
SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT.
- 4 THE ADDITIONAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR,
MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT,
MADURAI.

+1 CC to M/s.A.JAYARAMACHANDRAN, Advocate (SR-16490[I] dated 20/11/2023)

ORDER
IN
CRL OP(MD) No.20811 of 2023
Date :20/11/2023

SS/JGB/SAR- /01/12/2023/5P/6C

Madurai Bench of Madras High Court is issuing certified copies in this format from 17/07/2023