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CrI.O.P.No.13043 of 2024

T.V.THAMILSELVI, J.

The petitioner who apprehend arrest at the hands of the respondent police for the offences punishable under Sections 406, 420, 498A **IPC** in Crime No.136 of 2024, seeks anticipatory bail.

2. The first petitioners herein are the brothers and sisters of A1, A1 is the husband of the defacto complainant. The defacto complainant lodged a complaint before the respondent police stating that she married A1 as second marriage. During their matrimonial life, the petitioners and A1 threatened the defacto complainant. Hence, the case.

3. Heard both sides.

4. Considering the above fact and circumstances of the case, also there was a matrimonial dispute between the defacto complainant and A1. Further, the petitioners are in-laws of the defacto complainant and are aged about more than 50 years. Hence, this Court is inclined to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner with certain conditions.



5. Accordingly, the petitioner is 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 Additional Mahila court, Coimbatore**, on condition that the petitioner 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 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.



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[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 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.

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