



Crl.O.P.No.22188 of 2024

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P.DHANABAL, J.

The petitioner who apprehends arrest for the alleged offences under Sections 465, 468 and 471 of IPC in Crime No.229 of 2024, on the file of the respondent police, seeks anticipatory bail.

2. The case of the prosecution is that the petitioner along with the other accused had created forged documents with Government seals to grab the property of the *de facto* complainant. Hence, the complaint.

3. The learned counsel appearing for the petitioner submits that the petitioner had not committed any offence as alleged and the petitioner had been falsely implicated in this case. He also submitted that the first accused is the owner of the property who executed sale deed in favour of the second accused and the petitioner was only a witness to the settlement deed and he is no way connected with the issue. The petitioner is ready and willing to furnish substantial sureties for his due release and abide by any condition that may be imposed by this Court and therefore, he prayed



Crl.O.P.No.22188 of 2024

to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner .

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4. The learned Government Advocate (Criminal Side) appearing for the respondent police submitted that the petitioner along with the other accused had created forged documents to grab the land belonging to the *de facto* complainant. He further submitted that there is no previous case as against the petitioner and also considering the gravity of offences, he opposed for grant of anticipatory bail to the petitioner .

5. The learned counsel for the intervener re-iterated the facts as narrated by the learned Government Advocate (Criminal Side) appearing for the respondent.

6. Considering the representations made by both sides and considering the nature of offences charged against the petitioner and considering the fact that civil dispute is pending between the parties and that there is no previous case as against the petitioner and further, taking into consideration of the fact that other co-accused were arrested and released on bail, this Court is inclined to grant **anticipatory bail** to the petitioner with certain conditions.



Crl.O.P.No.22188 of 2024

WEB COPY

7. Accordingly, the petitioner is ordered to be released on bail in the event of arrest or on his/her appearance, within a period of fifteen (15) days from the date of receipt of a copy of this order before the ***Judicial Magistrate I, Athur*** 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 and on further condition that:

[a] the petitioner shall report **before the respondent police daily, for 30 days.**

[b] the petitioner shall not, directly or indirectly, make any inducement, threat or promise to any person acquainted with the facts of the case so as to dissuade then from disclosing such facts of the Court or to any police officer.

[c] the petitioner shall not leave India without the previous permission of the Court.

P.DHANABAL, J.

vca



Crl.O.P.No.22188 of 2024

[d] the petitioner shall not abscond either during investigation or trial.

[e] the petitioner shall make himself/herself available for interrogation by a police officer as and when required.

[f] 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]*.

[g] If the petitioner thereafter absconds, a fresh FIR can be registered under Section 269 B.N.S.

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12.09.2024
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Crl.O.P.No.22188 of 2024