



CrI.O.P.No.23971 of 2024

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WEB CO **P.DHANABAL, J.**

The petitioner apprehends arrest for the alleged offences under Section 406, 420, 467, 468 and 471 of IPC in Crime No.57 of 2020, on the file of the respondent police seeks anticipatory bail.

2. The case of the prosecution is that the petitioner and the complainant's father had jointly running a lorry business and both had invested 50% of the share in the business. Thereafter the said business was gone to heavy loss. In order to compensate the heavy losses, the complainant father had executed a mortgage deed of his property to the petitioner. After that the petitioner had requested the complainant's father to settle the share amount within time. But the defacto complainant's father has not settled the amount to the petitioner. Thereafter the petitioner conspired with the second accused and both were executed a sale deed in the name of one Thirumalai. Subsequently, the said property was transferred from Thirumalai to Sathasivam by way of registered GPA. The petitioner and the second accused were impersonating Mr.Thirumalai is the original owner. Hence, the complaint.



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3. The learned counsel appearing for the petitioner submits that the petitioner is an innocent person and he has not committed any such offence as alleged by the prosecution. The petitioner has been falsely implicated in this case. However, on instructions, the learned counsel further submits that the petitioner is ready and willing to abide by any conditions that may be imposed by this Court and he prays to grant anticipatory bail to the petitioner.

4. The learned Government Advocate (Criminal Side) appearing for the respondent police submitted that the petitioner and the complainant's father had jointly running a lorry business and both had invested 50% of the share in the business. Thereafter the said business was gone to heavy loss. In order to compensate the heavy losses, the complainant father had executed a mortgage deed of his property to the petitioner. After that the petitioner had requested the complainant's father to settle the share amount within time. But the defacto complainant's father has not settled the amount to the petitioner. Thereafter the petitioner conspired with the second accused and both were executed a sale deed in the name of one Thirumalai. Subsequently, the said property was transferred from Thirumalai to Sathasivam by way of registered GPA.



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The petitioner and the second accused were impersonating Mr.Thirumalai is the original owner and he further submitted that there is no previous case pending against the petitioner. However, he opposed to grant bail to the petitioner.

5. Considering the representations made by both sides and considering the nature of offences charged against the petitioner and considering the fact that co-accused was arrested and released on bail and no previous case is pending against the petitioner and there is a business dispute pending between the parties, this Court is inclined to grant **anticipatory bail** to the petitioner with certain conditions.

6. 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 Court No. I, Tambaram*** 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:



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[a] the petitioner shall report **before the respondent police on every Saturday at 10.30 A.M. until further orders;**

[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 him 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.

[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]*.



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

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