

NAFR

HIGH COURT OF CHHATTISGARH, BILASPUR**WPCR No. 180 of 2016**

- Nanda Ram Sinha S/o Late Shri Goverdhan Sinha, Aged About 81 Years R/o. Village Torla, P. S. Gobra Navapara (Rajim), Tehsil Abhanpur/ Gobra Navapara (Rajim), Revenue & Civil District Raipur (Chhattisgarh)

---- Petitioner

Versus

1. State Of Chhattisgarh Through Secretary, Department Of Home (Police), Mahanadi Bhawan, Naya Raipur, Revenue & Civil District Raipur (Chhattisgarh)
2. Director General Of Police, Raipur Revenue & Civil District Raipur (Chhattisgarh)
3. Superintendent Of Police, Raipur, Revenue & Civil District Raipur (Chhattisgarh)
4. Station House Officer, Gobra Navapara (Rajim), Civil & Revenue District Raipur (Chhattisgarh)
5. Collector, Raipur, Revenue And Civil District Raipur (Chhattisgarh)
6. Mukund Sinha, S/o. Shri Kisun Ram, Aged About 43 Years R/o. Village Bhelwadih (Abhanpur), At Present R/o. Village Bade Urla Abhanpur Block Colony, P. S. & Tehsil Abhanpur, Revenue & Civil District Raipur (Chhattisgarh)

---- Respondent

For Petitioner	Shri Rishi Sahu, Advocate
For Respondent-State	Shri Ramakant Mishra, Dy. AG

Hon'ble Shri Justice Prashant Kumar Mishra**Order On Board****08/08/2016**

1. The petitioner has preferred the present writ petition seeking a direction to the respondent No.4 to register FIR against the respondent No.6 and others as per the provisions of Section 154 of Cr.P.C. and in view of the law laid down by the Supreme Court in **Lalita Kumari Vs. Government of Uttar Pradesh and others**¹ the petitioner also prayed that the matter be referred to an independent agency for its investigation.

2. The Supreme Court in **Lalita Kumari** (supra) has held as follows:-

“**120.** In view of the aforesaid discussion, we hold:

120.1. The registration of FIR is mandatory under Section 154 of the Code, if the information discloses commission of a cognizable offence and no preliminary inquiry is permissible in such a situation.

120.2. If the information received does not disclose a cognizable offence but indicates the necessity for an inquiry, a preliminary inquiry may be conducted only to ascertain whether cognizable offence is disclosed or not.

120.3. If the inquiry discloses the commission of a cognizable offence, the FIR must be registered. In cases where preliminary inquiry ends in closing the complaint, a copy of the entry of such closure must be supplied to the first informant forthwith and not later than one week. It must disclose reasons in brief for closing the complaint and not proceeding further.

120.4. The police officer cannot avoid his duty of registering offence if cognizable offence is

¹ (2014) 2 SCC 1

disclosed. Action must be taken against erring officers who do not register the FIR if information received by him discloses a cognizable offence.

120.5. The scope of preliminary inquiry is not to verify the veracity or otherwise of the information received but only to ascertain whether the information reveals any cognizable offence.

120.6. As to what type and in which cases preliminary inquiry is to be conducted will depend on the facts and circumstances of each case. The category of cases in which preliminary inquiry may be made are as under:

- (a) Matrimonial disputes/family disputes
- (b) Commercial offences
- (c) Medical negligence cases
- (d) Corruption cases
- (e) Cases where there is abnormal delay/laches in initiating criminal prosecution, for example, over 3 months' delay in reporting the matter without satisfactorily explaining the reasons for delay.

The aforesaid are only illustrations and not exhaustive of all conditions which may warrant preliminary inquiry.

120.7. While ensuring and protecting the rights of the accused and the complainant, a preliminary inquiry should be made time-bound and in any case it should not exceed 7 days. The fact of such delay and the causes of it must be reflected in the General Diary entry.

120.8. Since the General Diary/Station Diary/Daily Diary is the record of all information received in a police station, we direct that all information

relating to cognizable offences, whether resulting in registration of FIR or leading to an inquiry, must be mandatorily and meticulously reflected in the said diary and the decision to conduct a preliminary inquiry must also be reflected, as mentioned above.”

3. Considering the above law laid down by the Supreme Court, the writ petition is disposed of with a direction to the concerned police to investigate the matter in accordance with law laid down by the Supreme Court in **Lalita Kumari** (supra) and submit the report before the competent criminal Court.

Sd/-
Judge
(Prashant Kumar Mishra)

Nirala