

THE HON' BLE SRI JUSTICE C. PRAVEEN KUMAR

WRIT PETITION NO. 25084 of 2017

ORDER :

Heard both sides. With the consent of both parties the writ petition is disposed of at the admission stage.

2. The present writ petition came to be filed seeking issuance of writ of mandamus declaring the action of respondent Nos. 2 to 4 in not registering crime and not conducting investigation pursuant to the complaint dated 30.06.2017, made by the petitioner, as illegal and arbitrary.

3. It is the case of the petitioner that there were some property disputes between the petitioner and the unofficial respondent, which lead to lodging of a report before the police station on 30.06.2017 against the unofficial respondent, but till date the respondents-police failed to register an FIR. Hence the present writ petition came to be filed.

4. The Apex Court in *LALITA KUMARI Vs. GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH*¹ laid down certain guidelines as to what has to be done when a report is lodged before the police. After considering various case laws, the Constitution Bench of the Apex Court held as under:

1. "The registration of a FIR is mandatory under Section 154 Cr.P.C., if the information discloses commission of a cognizable offence and no preliminary inquiry is permissible in such a situation.

¹ (2014) 2 SCC 1

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 a cognizable offence is disclosed or not.
3. If the inquiry discloses the commission of a cognizable offence, the FIR must be registered. In cases where the 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 the reasons in brief for closing the complaint and not proceeding further.
4. A police officer cannot avoid his duty of registering a FIR if a cognizable offence is disclosed. Action must be taken against erring officers who do not register the FIR if information received by him discloses a cognizable offence.
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.
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 a criminal prosecution, for example, over 3 months delay in reporting the matter without satisfactorily explaining the reasons for delay.
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.

8. Since the General Diary/ Station Diary/ Daily Diary is the record of all information received in a police station, all information relating to cognizable offences, whether resulting in registration of a 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 therein.”

5. Having regard to the above, the writ petition is disposed of directing the respondents-police to deal with the report dated 30.06.2017, made by the petitioner, in terms of the guidelines laid down in Lalita Kumari’s case. No costs.

Consequently, miscellaneous petitions, if any pending, shall stand closed.

28.07.2017
vnb

JUSTICE C. PRAVEEN KUMAR

