

THE HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE P.KESHAVA RAO

WRIT PETITION NO. 29008 OF 2014

ORDER:

1. There is no representation on behalf of the petitioner.

2. The prayer sought in the Writ Petition is as under:

“....to issue appropriate writ or direction more particularly one in the nature of writ of mandamus declaring the impugned action of the respondents no 3 in not registering crime against 4th respondent herein and interfering with the life and liberty of the petitioners as highly arbitrary illegal and violative of Art 14 and 21 of constitution of India and consequentially direct the 3rd respondent herein not to interfere in civil disputes and further direct the 3rd respondent herein to receive the complaint against 4th respondent and register crime against the 4th respondent herein and to pass

3. The grievance of the petitioner in the present Writ Petition is that he is the absolute owner of 20 guntas of land in Sy.No.501 situated at Alganoor village, Thimmapur mandal, Karimnagar district. Respondent No.4 is the owner of the land in Sy.No.511. On 16.9.2014, when respondent No.4 trespassed into his land with the help of respondent No.3, the petitioner and his supervisor lodged a complaint before respondent No.3. But respondent No.3 refused to receive the said complaint. In fact, respondent No.3 is hand in glove with respondent No.4 and interfering in the civil disputes being raised by respondent No.4 and allowing him to trespass into the land of the petitioner.

4. Learned GP appearing for respondent Nos. 1 to 3 submits that the Writ Petition as filed is not maintainable since the petitioner has not exhausted the remedy of filing a private complaint under the provisions of Sections 190 and 200 Cr.P.C.

5. Having heard both the counsel and from a perusal of the material on record, the admitted facts are that pursuant to the complaint lodged by the petitioner, respondent No.3 failed to register any crime, though commission of *prima facie* case is made out, according to the petitioner. In this regard, Chapter XII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, contemplates information to the police and their powers to investigate. Sections 154 and 156 Cr.P.C., relate to the information in cognizable cases and the powers of the police officers to investigate cognizable cases. When information is brought before the police about commission of any alleged offence, which is cognizable, the concerned police officer is duty bound to register the crime. However, when the police officer fails to register a crime, the aggrieved party can resort to the provisions of Chapter XV of the Code and lodge a complaint before the concerned Magistrate.

6. In *Aleque Padamsee and others vs. Union of India and others*¹, the Apex Court had considered the similar issue and held as under:

“6. 4. When the information is laid with the police, but no action in that behalf is taken, the complainant can under Section 190 read with Section 200 of the Code lay the complaint before the Magistrate having jurisdiction to take cognizance of the offence and the Magistrate is required to enquire into the complaint as provided in Chapter XV of the Code. In case the Magistrate, after recording evidence, finds a *prima facie* case, instead of issuing process to the accused, he is empowered to direct the police concerned to investigate into the offence under Chapter XII of the Code and to submit a report. If he finds that the complaint does not disclose any offence to take further action, he is empowered to dismiss the complaint under Section 203 of the Code. In case he finds that

¹ (2007) 6 SCC 171

the complaint/evidence recorded prima facie discloses an offence, he is empowered to take cognizance of the offence and could issue process to the accused.

These aspects have been highlighted by this Court in *All India Institute of Medical Sciences Employees' Union (Regd) v. Union of India* ((1996) 11 SCC 582). It was specifically observed that a writ petition in such cases is not to be entertained. The above position was again highlighted in *Gangadhar Janardan Mhatre v. State of Maharashtra* [(2004) 7 SCC 768], *Minu Kumari and another v. State of Bihar and others* ((2006) 4 SCC 359) and *Hari Singh v. State of U.P.* (2006 (5) SCC 733).

7. Whenever any information is received by the police about the alleged commission of offence which is a cognizable one there is a duty to register the FIR. There can be no dispute on that score. The only question is whether a writ can be issued to the police authorities to register the same. The basic question is as to what course is to be adopted if the police does not do it. As was held in *All India Institute of Medical Sciences* case (supra) and re-iterated in *Gangadhar* case (supra) the remedy available is as set out above by filing a complaint before the Magistrate. Though it was faintly suggested that there was conflict in the views in *All India Institute of Medical Sciences* case (supra), *Gangadhar* case (supra), *Hari Singh* case (supra), *Minu Kumari* case (supra) and *Ramesh Kumari* case (supra), we find that the view expressed in *Ramesh Kumari* case (supra) related to the action required to be taken by the police when any cognizable offence is brought to its notice. In *Ramesh Kumari* case (supra) the basic issue did not relate to the methodology to be adopted which was expressly dealt with in *All India Institute of Medical Sciences* case (supra), *Gangadhar* case (supra), *Minu Kumari* case (supra) and *Hari Singh* case (supra). The view expressed in *Ramesh Kumari* case (supra) was re-iterated in *Lallan Chaudhary and others v. State of Bihar* (AIR 2006 SC 3376). The course available, when the police does not carry out the statutory requirements under Section 154 was directly in issue in *All India Institute of Medical Sciences* case (supra), *Gangadhar* case (supra), *Hari Singh* case (supra) and *Minu Kumari* case (supra). The correct position in law, therefore, is that the police officials ought to register the FIR whenever facts brought to its notice show that cognizable offence has been made out. In case the police officials fail to do so, the modalities to be adopted are as set out in Section 190 read with Section 200 of the Code. It appears that

in the present case initially the case was tagged by order dated 24.02.2003 with WP(C) 530/2002 and WP(C) 221/2002. Subsequently, these writ petitions were de-linked from the aforesaid writ petitions.

8. The writ petitions are finally disposed of with the following directions:

(1) If any person is aggrieved by the inaction of the police officials in registering the FIR, the modalities contained in Section 190 read with Section 200 of the Code are to be adopted and observed.

(2) It is open to any person aggrieved by the inaction of the police officials to adopt the remedy in terms of the aforesaid provisions.

(3) So far as non-grant of sanction aspect is concerned, it is for the government concerned to deal with the prayer. The government concerned would do well to deal with the matter within three months from the date of receipt of this order.

(4) We make it clear that we have not expressed any opinion on the merits of the case.”

In *Hari Singh vs. State of U.P.*², the Apex Court held as under:

“When the information is laid with the police, but no action in that behalf is taken, the complainant can under Section 190 read with Section 200 of the Code lay the complaint before the Magistrate having jurisdiction to take cognizance of the offence and the Magistrate is required to enquire into the complaint as provided in Chapter XV of the Code. In case the Magistrate after recording evidence finds a prima facie case, instead of issuing process to the accused, he is empowered to direct the police concerned to investigate into the offence under Chapter XII of the Code and to submit a report. If he finds that the complaint does not disclose any offence to take further action, he is empowered to dismiss the complaint under Section 203 of the Code. In case he finds that the complaint/evidence recorded prima facie discloses an offence, he is empowered to take cognizance of the offence and would issue process to the accused. These aspects have been highlighted by

² (2006) 5 SCC 733

this Court in *All India Institute of Medical Sciences Employees' Union (Regd.) v. Union of India* ((1996) 11 SCC 582). It was specifically observed that a writ petition in such cases is not to be entertained.”

7. The above said proposition was also considered in *Divine Retreat Centre vs. State of Kerala and others*³ wherein it was held that wherever there is inaction on the part of the police to act on the complaint and follow the procedure under Chapter XII of the Code, it is for the aggrieved party to file a complaint under Section 190 read with Section 200 Cr.P.C. before the Magistrate.

8. The grievance of the petitioner is that respondent No.3 is not taking any action pursuant to the complaint lodged by him particularly in registering a crime. In such a situation, the petitioner has got every right to invoke the powers under Section 190 read with Section 200 Cr.P.C., and file a complaint before the Magistrate having jurisdiction to take cognizance of the offence and the Magistrate is required to look into the complaint in compliance with the procedure contemplated in Chapter XV of the Code. Therefore, the course left open to the petitioner is to approach the concerned Magistrate by invoking the provisions of Chapter XV of the Code. The petitioner cannot straight away file the writ petition without invoking the provisions of Sections 190 and 200 Cr.P.C. In that view of the matter, this Court is of the opinion that the writ petition, as filed is not maintainable.

Accordingly, the writ petition is dismissed.

³ (2008) 3 SCC 542

Pending miscellaneous petitions, if any, shall also stand dismissed. No order as to costs.

P. KESHA VA RAO,J

Date: 12.11.2018

KPM

