



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED : 17.10.2019

CORAM:

WEB COPY

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE **G.K.ILANTHIRAIYAN**

Crl.O.P.(MD)No.965 of 2019

and

Crl.M.P.(MD)No.405 of 2019

1. Arockiyasamy
2. James Sathiyagu
3. Arul Prakasam
4. Jebasthiammal
5. Anthony Kasbar ... Petitioners/Accused Nos.1 to 5
Vs.

1.The Inspector of Police
Sivagangai Taluk Police Station,
Sivagangai, Sivagangai District,
(In Crime No.309 of 2018) ...Respondent/Complainant

2.Arockia Sahaya Selvi ...Respondents/Defacto Complainant

PRAYER: Criminal Original Petition is filed under Section 482 of Cr.P.C., to call for the records pertaining to the FIR in connection with Crime No.309 of 2018 on the file of the first Respondent Police against the petitioners under Sections 147, 447, 294(b),506(ii) and 379 of IPC R/w. Section 3 of TNPPDL Act 1992 and Quash the same.

For Petitioners : Mr.G.Gomathi Sankar
For R1 : Mr.K.Suyambulinga Bharathi
Government Advocate (crl.side)
For R2 : Mr.T.Indrachithu

O R D E R

This petition has been filed to quash the First Information Report in Crime No.309 of 2018 on the file of the first Respondent Police against the petitioners for the offences under Sections 147, 447, 294(b), 506(ii) and 379 of IPC r/w. Section 3 of TNPPDL Act, 1992.

2.The learned Counsel appearing for the petitioners would submit that the petitioners are innocent persons and they have not committed any offence as alleged by the prosecution. Without any base, the respondent police registered a case in Crime No.309 of 2018, as against the petitioners for the offences under Sections 147, 447, 294(b), 506(ii) and 379 of IPC r/w. Section 3 of TNPPDL Act, 1992 petitioner. Hence he prayed to quash the same.



3.The learned Government Advocate(Crl.Side) would submit that the investigation progress is going on.

4.Heard both sides.

5.It is also relevant to rely upon the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed in **Crl.A.No.255 of 2019** dated **12.02.2019 - Sau. Kamal Shivaji Pokarnekhar vs. the State of Maharashtra & ors.**, as follows:-

"4. The only point that arises for our consideration in this case is whether the High Court was right in setting aside the order by which process was issued. It is settled law that the Magistrate, at the stage of taking cognizance and summoning, is required to apply his judicial mind only with a view to taking cognizance of the offence, or in other words, to find out whether a prima facie case has been made out for summoning the accused persons. The learned Magistrate is not required to evaluate the merits of the material or evidence in support of the complaint, because the Magistrate must not undertake the exercise to find out whether the materials would lead to a conviction or not.

5. Quashing the criminal proceedings is called for only in a case where the complaint does not disclose any offence, or is frivolous, vexatious, or oppressive. If the allegations set out in the complaint do not constitute the offence of which cognizance has been taken by the Magistrate, it is open to the High Court to quash the same. It is not necessary that a meticulous analysis of the case should be done before the Trial to find out whether the case would end in conviction or acquittal. If it appears on a reading of the complaint and consideration of the allegations therein, in the light of the statement made on oath that the ingredients of the offence are disclosed, there would be no justification for the High Court to interfere.

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9. Having heard the learned Senior Counsel



and examined the material on record, we are of the considered view that the High Court ought not to have set aside the order passed by the Trial Court issuing summons to the Respondents. A perusal of the complaint discloses that prima facie, offences that are alleged against the Respondents. The correctness or otherwise of the said allegations has to be decided only in the Trial. At the initial stage of issuance of process it is not open to the Courts to stifle the proceedings by entering into the merits of the contentions made on behalf of the accused. Criminal complaints cannot be quashed only on the ground that the allegations made therein appear to be of a civil nature. If the ingredients of the offence alleged against the accused are prima facie made out in the complaint, the criminal proceeding shall not be interdicted."

6.It is seen from the First Information Report that there is a specific allegation as against the petitioners, which has to be investigated. Further the FIR is not an encyclopedia and it need not contain all facts. Further, it cannot be quashed in the threshold. This Court finds that the FIR discloses prima facie commission of cognizable offence and as such this Court cannot interfere with the investigation. The investigating machinery has to step in to investigate, grab and unearth the crime in accordance with the procedures prescribed in the Code.

7.This Criminal Original Petition is dismissed. However, the petitioners are directed to furnish all the documents before the first respondent. On receipt of the same, the first respondent is directed to consider and complete the investigation in Crime No.309 of 2018 and file the final report within a period of three months from the date of receipt of a copy of this order. Consequently, connected Miscellaneous Petition is closed.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar (CS II)

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Sub Assistant Registrar(CS)

Ls



To

1.The Inspector of Police
Sivagangai Taluk Police Station,
Sivagangai,
Sivagangai District,

2.The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,
Madurai.

+1 CC to M/s.G.GOMATHI SANKAR, Advocate (SR-92862[F] dated
18/10/2019)

Crl.O.P.(MD)No.965 of 2019

17.10.2019

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