



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED: 16.10.2019

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THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE G.K.ILANTHIRAIYAN

CRL.O.P (MD) No. 4901 of 2018

and Crl.M.P.(MD) No.2402 of 2018

WEB COPY

Sarojini Bai

... Petitioner/ 2nd accused

Vs

1. State represented by
Inspector of Police,
Vellichanthai Police Station,
Kanyakumari District.
In Crime No.11 of 2018

: 1st Respondent/Complainant

2. Siva

: 2nd Respondent/Defacto Complainant

PRAYER: Criminal Original Petition filed under Section 482 of Cr.P.C, praying to call for the records of the proceedings in Crime No.11 of 2018 on the file of the first respondent and quash the same against the petitioner.

For Petitioner : Mr. P.T. Ramesh Raja

For Respondent-1 : Mr.K.Suyambulinga bharathi,
G.A. (Crl. Side)

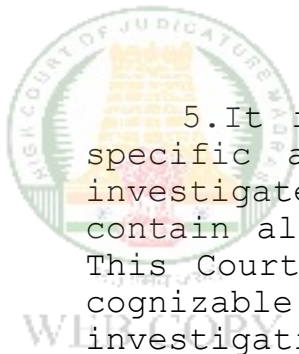
O R D E R

This petition has been filed to quash the FIR in Crime No.11 of 2018 on the file of the first respondent police as against the petitioner.

2. The learned Counsel appearing for the petitioner would submit that the petitioner did not commit any offences as alleged in the impugned FIR. Without any base, the first respondent police registered a case as against the petitioner in Crime No. 11 of 2018 for the offences under Sections 420, 466, 409, 468, 471 and 506(i) of IPC. He would further submit that entire reading of the FIR does not attract any of the offence mentioned in the FIR. Hence he prayed to quash the same.

3.The learned Government Advocate (criminal side) would submit that the investigation is still pending and this petition is in premature stage and hence, he prayed for dismissal of this petition.

4. Perused the materials available on record.



5.It is seen from the First Information Report that there are specific allegation as against the petitioner, 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.

6.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 Pokarnekar 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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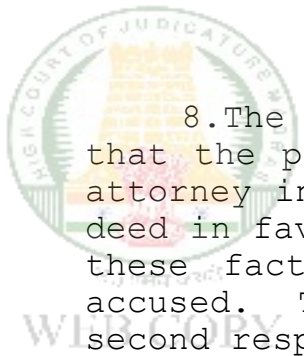
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9. Having heard the learned Senior Counsel and examined the material on record, we are of the considered view that the High Court ought not to have set aside the order passed by the Trial Court issuing summons to the Respondents. A perusal of the complaint 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."

7. It is also relevant to rely upon the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed in Crl.A.No.579 of 2019 dated 02.04.2019 in the case of Devendra Prasad Singh Vs. State of Bihar & Anr., as follows:-

" 12. So far as the second ground is concerned, we are of the view that the High Court while hearing the application under Section 482 of the Cr.P.C. had no jurisdiction to appreciate the statement of the witnesses and record a finding that there were inconsistencies in their statements and, therefore, there was no prima facie case made out against respondent No.2. In our view, this could be done only in the trial while deciding the issues on the merits or/and by the Appellate Court while deciding the appeal arising out of the final order passed by the Trial Court but not in Section 482 Cr.P.C. proceedings.

13. In view of the foregoing discussion, we allow the appeal, set aside the impugned order and restore the aforementioned complaint case to its original file for being proceeded with on merits in accordance with law.



8.The learned counsel appearing for the petitioner would submit that the petitioner and her husband originally executed a Power of attorney in favour of one John Barnabass inturn he executed a sale deed in favour of the mother of the defacto complainant, suppressing these facts the first accused namely, the husband of the third accused. Therefore, nothing to do with the crime as alleged by the second respondent.

9. Considering the facts and circumstances, this Court is not inclined to quash the FIR. Accordingly, this criminal original petition is dismissed. Consequently, connected miscellaneous petition is dismissed. The petitioner is directed to furnish all those documents before the first respondent and on receipt of the same, the first respondent is directed to consider the same and complete the investigation and file a final report, within a period of **Three (3) months**, from the date of receipt of copy of this Order, before the concerned jurisdictional Magistrate.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar (AD-I)

// True Copy //

Sub Assistant Registrar(CS)

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To

1. The Inspector of Police,
Vellichanthai Police Station,
Kanyakumari District.
2. The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,
Madurai.

+1 CC to M/s.P.T.RAMESH RAJA, Advocate SR-92416.

Order made in
CRL.O.P (MD) No. 4901 of 2018
16.10.2019

CS (20.11.2019) 4P 4C