



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED: 05.11.2019

CORAM:

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

Crl.O.P.(MD) No.6399 of 2018

and

Crl.MP(MD)No.3030 of 2018

WEB COPY

1.Sri Ram Kumar

2.Surendar

3.Babu

4.Rajesh

5.Venkatesh

6.Thambumabi ... Petitioners/Accused 1 to 6
Vs.

1. State Represented by
The Inspector of Police,
Pattukottai Town Police Station,
Pattukottai.
(Crime No.102 of 2017) ... Respondent/Complainant

2.Mr.Rajesh ... Respondent/Defacto Complainant

PRAYER: Criminal Original Petition filed under Section 482 Cr.P.C. to call for the records relating to FIR in Crime No.102 of 2017 on the file of the respondent and quash the same.

For Petitioner : Mr.S.Pon Senthil Kumaran
For R1 : Mr.K.Suyambulinga Bharathi
Government Advocate (Crl.Side)

ORDER

This petition has been filed to quash the FIR in Crime No.102 of 2017 on the file of the respondent

2.The learned Counsel appearing for the petitioners would submit that the petitions are innocent person and they have not committed any offence as alleged by the prosecution. Without any base, the first respondent police registered a case in Crime No.102 of 2017 for the offence under Sections 147, 148, 341, 294 (b), 307 and 120 B of IPC, as against the petitioners. Hence he prayed to quash the same.

3.The learned Government Advocate (Crl.Side) would submit that the investigation is almost completed and the respondent police have only to file final report.



4. Heard the learned counsel appearing for the petitioners and the learned Government Advocate (Crl.Side) appearing for the first respondent.

5. Considering the fact that the investigation is almost over, this Court cannot quash the First Information Report at this stage. 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.

.....

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 learned counsel for the petitioners would submitted that the defacto complainant filed affidavit in bail application filed by the petitioners and stating that there is no issues between the the petitioners and the defacto complainant. As such, the petitioners are directed to appear before the first respondent police along with the defacto complainant. After recording their submission, the first respondent is directed to complete the investigation and file final report within a period of eight weeks from the date of receipt of a copy of this order. Consequently, connected miscellaneous petition is closed.

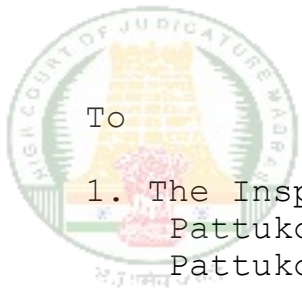
Sd/-

Assistant Registrar (CO)

// True Copy //

Sub Assistant Registrar(CS)

dss



To

1. The Inspector of Police,
Pattukottai Town Police Station,
Pattukottai.
2. The Additional Public Prosecutor
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,
Madurai.

CrI.O.P. (MD) No.6399 of 2018
and
CrI.MP (MD) No.3030 of 2018
05.11.2019

KK/SAR/25.11.2019/4P-3C/