



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED: 31.10.2019

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE G.K.ILANTHIRAIYAN

CRL.O.P (MD) No. 7792 of 2018

and

Crl.M.P.(MD) Nos. 3604 & 3605 of 2019

1. Manikandan
2. Muthukumar
3. Sivakumar

... Petitioners

Vs

1. State represented by
The Inspector of Police,
Aruppukottai Town Police Station,
Aruppukkottai, Virudhunagar District.
In Crime No. 548 of 2015

2. Sankaranarayanan

... Respondents

PRAYER: Criminal Original Petition filed under Section 482 of Cr.P.C, praying to call for the records in C.C. No.12 of 2017 pending on the file of the learned Judicial Magistrate, Aruppukkottai and quash the same as against the petitioners.

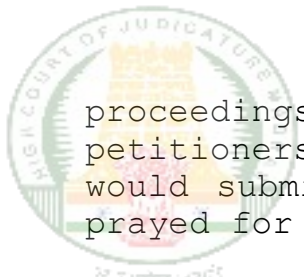
For Petitioner	:	Mr.G. Karuppusamy Pandiyan
For Respondent	:	Mr.K.Suyambulinga bharathi, G.A. (Crl. Side) for R1

O R D E R

This petition has been filed to quash the proceedings in in C.C. No. 12 of 2017 on the file of the learned Judicial Magistrate, Aruppukkottai as against the petitioners for the offences under Sections 201, 205, 209, 419 r/w 109 of IPC.

2. The learned counsel appearing for the petitioners would submit that the petitioners are innocent persons and they have been falsely implicated in the case with oblique motive. The substance of the allegations that the petitioners have been committed the offences during the Court proceedings which attract the offences under Sections 205 and 209 of IPC and both the offences are admittedly non cognizance offences, wherein the respondent police neither any power to register the FIR nor indulges into the investigation.

3.The learned Government Advocate (criminal side) submitted that there are materials available to proceed with the case as against the petitioners herein and at the threshold, the criminal



proceedings cannot be quashed and the charges framed against the petitioners have to be gone into a full-fledged trial. Further, he would submit that the trial has also been commenced and hence, he prayed for dismissal of the petition.

4. Heard both sides and perused the materials available on records.

5. It is 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** in the case of **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.

6.....

7.....

8.....

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 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.

7. In view of the above citations, the criminal proceedings against the petitioners cannot be quashed at its threshold and it has to be gone in to by full fledged trial. Further, in this case, trial has also been commenced. Therefore, the charges cannot be quashed at this stage and this criminal original petition is liable



to be dismissed.

8. Accordingly, this criminal original petition is dismissed with the liberty to the petitioners to raise all the grounds before the trial Court. Consequently, connected miscellaneous petitions are also dismissed. However, the learned Judicial Magistrate, Aruppukkottai, is directed to complete the trial and dispose of the case, within a period of **Six (6) months** from the date of receipt of a copy of this order. The personal appearance of the petitioners before the trial Court is dispensed with, except the dates on which, the trial Judge insisted the petitioners for their appearance.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar()

// True Copy //

Sub Assistant Registrar(CS)

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To

1. The Judicial Magistrate, Aruppukkottai,
Virudhunagar.
2. The Inspector of Police,
Aruppukkottai Town Police Station,
Aruppukkottai, Virudhunagar District.
3. The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,
Madurai.

Order made in

CRL.O.P (MD) No. 7792 of 2018

31.10.2019

pm (CO)

TR (29.11.2019) 4P 4C