

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED 21.09.2020

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE Mr.JUSTICE G.K.ILANTHIRAIYAN

CrI.O.P.No.12501 of 2020
and CrI.M.P.No.4927 of 2020

1. Vivek Raj,
S/o.A.Seenidurai

2. Ashok Raj,
S/o.A.Seenidurai

Both are residing at
No.13/7, Rangaiya Garden Street,
Mylapore,
Chennai - 600 004.

...Petitioners

Vs

S.Manimegalai,
W/o.A.Seenidurai
having permanent residence at
No.13/7, Rangaiya Garden Street,
Mylapore,
Chennai - 600 004.

Now residing at
Door No.6, 4th street,
Govindasamy Nagar,
Kanthanchavadi,
Chennai - 600 096.

...Respondent

Prayer:Criminal Original Petition filed under Section 482 Cr.P.C. to call for the records in D.V.C.No.77 of 2019 pending before learned XVIII Metropolitan Magistrate, Saidapet, Chennai and quash the same against the petitioners.

For Petitioners : Mr.M.Jaikumar
For Respondent : No appearance

ORDER

This petition has been filed to quash the proceedings in D.V.C.No.77 of 2019 on the file of the learned XVIII Metropolitan Magistrate, Saidapet, Chennai, thereby taken cognizance for the offences under Sections 294 (b), 323 of IPC, in Crime No.77 of 2019, as against these petitioners.

2. The learned Counsel appearing for the petitioners would submit that the petitioners are innocent and they did not committed any offence as alleged by the prosecution. Hence they prayed to quash the same.

3. Heard Mr.M.Jaikumar learned counsel appearing for the petitioners.

4. Though notice was served on the respondent, no one appeared on behalf of the respondent by person or through pleader.

5. It is relevant to rely upon the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed in CrI.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.

6. Recently, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dealing in respect of the very same issue in CrI.A.No.1572 of 2019 dated 17.10.2019 in the case of Central Bureau of Investigation Vs. Arvind Khanna, wherein, it has been held as follows:

"19. After perusing the impugned order and on hearing the submissions made by the learned senior counsels on both sides, we are of the view that the impugned order passed by the High Court is not sustainable. In a

petition filed under Section 482 of Cr.P.C., the High Court has recorded findings on several disputed facts and allowed the petition. Defence of the accused is to be tested after appreciating the evidence during trial. The very fact that the High Court, in this case, went into the most minute details, on the allegations made by the appellant-C.B.I., and the defence put-forth by the respondent, led us to a conclusion that the High Court has exceeded its power, while exercising its inherent jurisdiction under Section 482 Cr.P.C.

20. In our view, the assessment made by the High Court at this stage, when the matter has been taken cognizance by the Competent Court, is completely incorrect and uncalled for."

7. Further the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India also held in the order dated 02.12.2019 in CrI.A.No.1817 of 2019 in the case of M.Jayanthi Vs. K.R.Meenakshi & anr, as follows:

"9. It is too late in the day to seek reference to any authority for the proposition that while invoking the power under Section 482 Cr.P.C for quashing a complaint or a charge, the Court should not embark upon an enquiry into the validity of the evidence available. All that the Court should see is as to whether there are allegations in the complaint which form the basis for the ingredients that constitute certain offences complained of. The Court may also be entitled to see (i) whether the preconditions requisite for taking cognizance have been complied with or not; and (ii) whether the allegations contained in the complaint, even if accepted in entirety, would not constitute the offence alleged.

.....

13. A look at the complaint filed by the appellant would show that the appellant had incorporated the ingredients necessary for prosecuting the respondents for the offences alleged. The question whether the appellant will be able to prove the allegations in a manner known to law would arise only at a later stage....."

The above judgments are squarely applicable to this case and as such, the points raised by the petitioners cannot be considered

by this Court under Section 482 Cr.P.C.

8. In view of the above discussion, this Court is not inclined to quash the proceedings in Crime No.77 of 2019 on the file of the learned XVIII Metropolitan Magistrate, Saidapet, Chennai. The petitioners are at liberty to raise all the grounds before the trial Court. The trial Court is directed to complete the trial within a period of twelve months from the date of receipt of copy of this Order.

9. Accordingly, this criminal original petition is dismissed. Consequently, connected miscellaneous petitions are also closed.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar

//True Copy//

Sub Assistant Registrar

To

1.The XVIII Metropolitan Magistrate,
Saidapet, Chennai

2.The Public Prosecutor,
Madras High Court,
Chennai.

Cr1.O.P.No.12501 of 2020

KK(CO)
RV(19/11/2020)

सत्यमेव जयते

WEB COPY