



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED : **17.02.2021**

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE **Mrs. JUSTICE R. HEMALATHA**

Crl.O.P. (MD)No.3588 and 3940 of 2019

and

Crl.M.P. (MD)No.2049, 2050, 2317 and 2318 of 2019

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1.Rengasamy

2.Rajammal

...Petitioners in Crl.O.P.(MD)No.3588 of 2019

R.Praveenkumar

...Petitioner in Crl.O.P.(MD)No.3940 of 2019

/vs./

1.R.Sangeetha

2.Minor Kishore Visrath

...Respondents in both Crl.O.Ps

COMMON PRAYER: Petitions filed under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to call for the records in D.V.A.No.14 of 2018 on the file of the learned Judicial Magistrate No.I, Kovilpatti, Tuticorin District and quash the same.

For Petitioners :Mr.D.Dhanachandra Prakash
(in both Crl.O.Ps)

For Respondents :No appearance (in both Crl.O.Ps)

COMMON ORDER

The petitions have been filed under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure seeking to quash the proceedings in D.V.A.No.14 of 2018 on the file of the learned Judicial Magistrate No.I, Kovilpatti, Tuticorin District.

2. In the decision in Crl.O.P.No.28458 of 2019 batch, a Hon'ble Single Judge of this Court vide orders dated 18.01.2021 after surveying various Supreme Court Decisions had clearly held that quashing the proceedings under Section 12 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is not maintainable under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. He has further held that a petition under Article 227 of the Constitution of India alone would be maintainable if it is shown that the proceedings before the Magistrate suffer from a patent lack of jurisdiction. The relevant paragraph is extracted hereunder:

"50. It follows that in view of the law laid down in S.A.L Narayan Row and Another vs. Ishwarlal Bhagwandas reported in AIR 1965 SC 1818 and Ram Kishan Fauji vs. State of Haryana reported in (2017) 5 SCC 533, that the character of a proceeding under the D.V Act, in so far as it relates to the reliefs under Sections 18 to



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23, does not become criminal in character merely on account of the procedure under the Cr.P.C adopted by the Magistrate. In view of the foregoing discussion, the inevitable conclusion is that a petition to quash an application under Section 12 of the D.V. Act is maintainable only by way of a petition under Article 227 of the Constitution and not under Section 482, Cr.P.C."

3. In the instant case, if the petitioners are aggrieved by the orders passed by the learned Judicial Magistrate No.I, Kovilpatti, Tuticorin District, they can file a petition under Article 227 of the Constitution of India, but definitely not under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure including the question of limitation within which Domestic Violence Original Petition can be filed by the aggrieved persons.

4. In view of the same, the petitions are dismissed. Consequently, the connected Miscellaneous Petitions are closed.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar ()

// True Copy //

/ /2021

Sub Assistant Registrar(CS)

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Note In view of the present lock down : owing to COVID-19 pandemic, a web copy of the order may be utilized for official purposes, but, ensuring that the copy of the order that is presented is the correct copy, shall be the responsibility of the advocate/litigant concerned.

To
The Judicial Magistrate No.I,
Kovilpatti, Tuticorin District.

Common Order made in
Crl.O.P.(MD)No.3588 and 3940 of 2019

Dated:
17.02.2021

KM (15.03.2021) 2P 2C