

IN THE HIGH COURT OF ORISSA AT CUTTACK

CRLMP No.54 of 2022

Mani Malati Choudhury ***Petitioner***
Mr. S. Choudhury, Advocate

-versus-

State of Odisha and others ***Opp. Parties***
Mr. A.K. Sharma, AGA for State

CORAM:
JUSTICE A.K. MOHAPATRA

ORDER
18.01.2022

Order No.

01.

1. This matter is taken up through Video Conferencing mode.
2. The Petitioner has filed the present CRLMP being aggrieved by the inaction of the local police.
3. It is submitted that despite her complaint, the I.I.C., Kashinagar Police Station, Gajapati is not taking up the investigation even though commission of cognizable offences has been made.
4. Mr.A.K. Sharma, learned Additional Government Advocate appearing for the State submits that the dispute involved in the present case is with regard to theft of paddy crop and threaten given to the informant.
5. A bare reading of Section 154 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (in short 'Cr.P.C.') reveals, which is quoted herein below:-

“154. Information in cognizable cases.—(1) further information relating to the cognizable offence, if given orally to an Inspector-in-Charge of a Police Station, **shall** be reduced to writing by him or under his direction, and be read over to the informant; and every such information where given in writing or reduced to writing as aforesaid, shall be signed by the person giving it, and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in such

form as the State Government may prescribe in this behalf.

A close scrutiny of Section 154, Cr.P.C. makes it mandatory on the part of the Police Officer to register an F.I.R. in the event, a complaint is received by him which discloses commission of cognizable offence. The use of word '**shall**' makes it mandatory for the Police Officer to register a complaint disclosing a cognizable offence. Therefore, the aforesaid provision in Cr.P.C. leaves no room for doubt whether a complaint disclosing cognizable offence is required to be registered as an F.I.R. or not. Therefore, the Officer-in-Charge of the concerned Police Station cannot simply sit over the complaint which discloses commission of cognizable offence."

6. With regard to inaction on the part of the Inspector-in-Charge of Police Station or any other Police Officer before whom a complaint is made either verbal or in writing and if such officer fails in his duty to register the same as an F.I.R. then the remedy has been provided by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Paragraph-31 of the judgment rendered in the matter of *State of Haryana vs. Bhajanlal, reported in (1992) Supp(I) SCC 335. Paragraph-31* of the said judgment has been quoted herein below:-

"At the stage of registration of a crime or a case on the basis of the information disclosing a cognizable offence in compliance with the mandate of Section 154(1) of the Code, the police officer concerned cannot embark upon an inquiry as to whether the information, laid by the informant is reliable and genuine or otherwise and refuse to register a case on the ground that the information is not reliable or credible. On the other hand, the officer in charge of a police station is statutorily obliged to register a case and then to proceed with the investigation if he has reason to suspect the commission of an offence which he is empowered under Section 156 of the Code to investigate, subject to the proviso to Section 156. (As we have proposed to make a detailed discussion about the power of a police officer in the filed of investigation of a cognizable offence within the ambit of Sections 156 and 157 of the Code in the ensuing part of this judgment, we do not propose to deal with those sections in extenso in the present context). In case, an officer in charge of a police station refuses to exercise the jurisdiction vested

in him and to register a case on the information of cognizable offence reported and thereby violates the statutory duty cast upon him, the person aggrieved by such refusal can send the substance of the information in writing and by post to the Superintendent of Police concerned who if satisfied that the information forwarded to him discloses a cognizable offence, should either investigate the case himself or direct an investigation to be made by a police officer subordinate to him in the manner provided by sub-section (3) of Section 154 of the Code.”

7. Having heard learned counsel for the parties, this matter is being disposed of at the stage of admission with the direction to Petitioner to file a fresh complaint before the Superintendent of Police, Paralakhemundi, Opposite Party No.2 within a period of two weeks. In that event, Opposite Party No.2 shall dispose of the grievance petition of the Petitioner from the date of filing of such grievance petition along with an authenticated copy of this order. The Opposite Party No.2 shall do well to consider the complaint of the Petitioner in the light of the ratio laid down by the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of *Lalita Kumari vs. Government of U.P., reported in Lalita Kumari vs. Government of U.P., reported in (2014) 2 SCC-1*, wherein it has been held that the registration of F.I.R. is mandatory under Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, if the information discloses commission of a cognizable offence, then the F.I.R. is to be registered mandatorily. It is needless to say that the Opposite Party No.2, after a careful examination of the complaint, comes to a conclusion that the complaint reveals a cognizable offence, then he shall direct the concerned Police Station to register the F.I.R., as directed in *Paragraph 120.1* of the judgment in *Lalita Kumari’s case (supra)*, which is quoted hereunder:

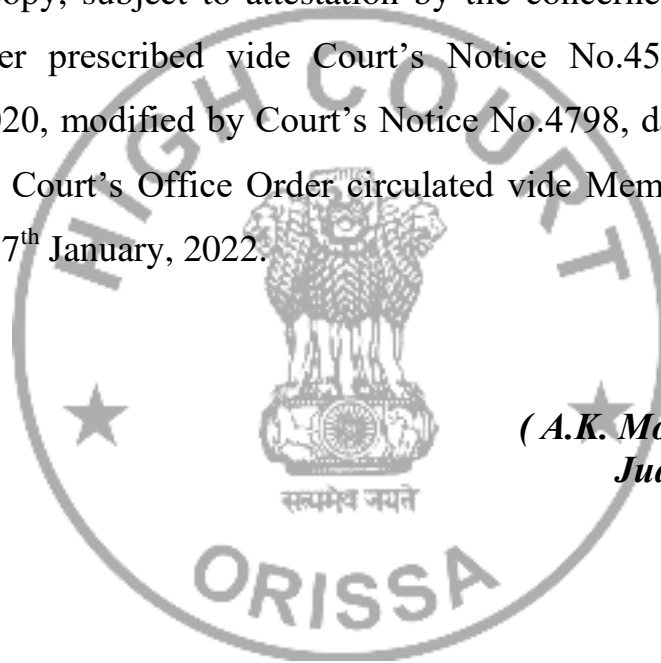
“120.1. The registration of FIR is mandatory under Section 154 of the Code, if the information discloses commission of

a cognizable offence and no preliminary inquiry is permissible in such a situation.”

The entire exercise shall be completed within a period of two weeks from the date of production of an authenticated copy of this order.

8. With the aforesaid observation, the CRLMP is disposed of.

9. As the restrictions due to resurgence of COVID -19 situation are continuing, learned counsel for the parties may utilize a print out of the order available in the High Court’s website, at par with certified copy, subject to attestation by the concerned Advocate, in the manner prescribed vide Court’s Notice No.4587, dated 25th March, 2020, modified by Court’s Notice No.4798, dated 15th April, 2021, and Court’s Office Order circulated vide Memo Nos.514 and 515 dated 7th January, 2022.



(A.K. Mohapatra)
Judge