



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT
DATED : 09.02.2022
CORAM
THE HONOURABLE Mr.JUSTICE **G.K.ILANTHIRAIYAN**

Crl.O.P(MD) No.2707 of 2022

WEB COPY

1. S. Mohanram	
2. S.Meena	
3. S.Padmavathy	... Petitioners/Accused
Vs	
1. The Inspector of Police, All Women Police Station Samayanallur, Madurai District	...Respondents/Complainant
2.M.Saranya	...Respondents/ Defacto Complainant

PRAYER: Criminal Original Petitions filed under Section 482 of Cr.P.C, praying to call for the records pertaining to the case in CC No.109 of 2021 for the alleged offences under Sections 498(A), 406,355 and 506(ii) of IPC pending trial before the learned Judicial Magistrate, Vadipatti and quash the same.

For Petitioners	: Mr.K.Anna
For Respondents	: Mr.R.M.Anbunithi
No.1	Additional Public Prosecutor

ORDER

This petition has been filed to quash the proceedings in C.C.No.109 of 2021 on the file of the learned Judicial Magistrate, Vadipatti, thereby taken cognizance for the offences under Sections 498(A),406,355 and 506(ii) of IPC, in Crime No.35 of 2018, as against this petitioners.

2. The case of the prosecution is that the marriage between the first petitioner and the second respondent was solemnized on 19.01.2018 at Poonga Murugan Temple, Madurai followed by reception at Balu Maragathamma Mahal. Though the petitioners demanded 50 sovereigns of gold jewels as dowry, the parents of the second respondent were able to give only 12 sovereigns of gold jewels along with sreedhana articles. Four months immediately after the marriage, the first petitioner went abroad leaving the second respondent in the house of the petitioners. After his departure, the second and third petitioners being in-laws started harassing the second respondent demanding more dowry and abused her as unfertile woman. Unable to bear the torture the second respondent gone to parents' house nearly 1 ½ years and after the arrival of the first petitioner on 27.01.2020 the second respondent reunion with him at matrimonial house. Thereafter the second respondent alleged to have subjected to meet very same earlier dowry demand and finally on



20.06.2020 at about 9.00am., the petitioners driven the second respondent from the matrimonial home by abusing her in filthy language, attacked her and threatened her with dire consequences.

3. The learned Counsel appearing for the petitioners would submit that the petitioners are innocent 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.17 of 2020 for the offences under Sections 498(A), 406, 355 and 506(ii) of IPC, as against the petitioners and the same has been taken cognizance in C.C.No. 109 of 2021 on the file of the learned Judicial Magistrate, Vadipatti. Hence he prayed to quash the same.

4. The learned Additional Public Prosecutor would submit that the trial has been commenced and some of the witnesses have been examined in this case.

5. Heard Mr.K.Anna learned counsel appearing for the petitioners and Mr.R.M.Anbunithi, learned Additional Public Prosecutor appearing for the first respondent.

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

<https://hccourts.gov.in/Services/>



"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.

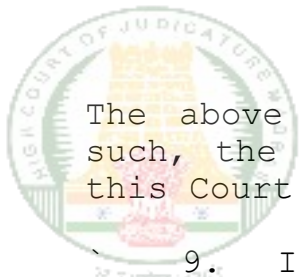
20. In our view, the assessment made by the High Court at this stage, when the matter has been taken cognizance by the Competent Court, is completely incorrect and uncalled for."

8. Further the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India also held in the order dated **02.12.2019** in **Crl.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.

9. In view of the above discussion, this Court is not inclined to quash the proceedings in C.C.No.109 of 2021 on the file of the learned Judicial Magistrate, Vadipatti. The petitioners are at liberty to raise all the grounds before the trial Court. Considering the age of the petitioners, the personal appearance of the petitioners 2 and 3 are dispensed with and they shall be represented by a counsel after filing appropriate application. However, the petitioners shall be present before the Court at the time of furnishing of copies, framing charges, questioning under Section 313 Cr.P.C. and at the time of passing judgment. The trial Court is directed to complete the trial within a period of nine months from the date of receipt of copy of this Order.

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

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar (AE)

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Sub Assistant Registrar(CS)

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To

1. The Judicial Magistrate , Vadipatti
2. The Inspector of Police,
All Women Police Station
Samayanallur, Madurai District
3. The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,
Madurai.

Crl.O.P (MD)No.2707 of 2022
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NA (CO)
KB(18.02.2022) 4P 4C