



Crl.O.P.No.4726 of 2025

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

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DATED: 21.02.2025

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE **G.K.ILANTHIRAIYAN**

Crl.O.P.No.4726 of 2025

S.Sasidharan

... Petitioner

Vs.

State by

1. Inspector of Police,
Natrampalli Police Station,
Tirupattur District.
(Crime No. 773/2020)

2. Tamilarasan

.. Respondents

PRAYER: Criminal Original Petition is filed under Section 528 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, praying to call for the records in connection with FIR registered under Sections 147, 294(b), 323, 324 and 506(ii) of IPC in Crime No. 773/2020 pending on the file of the 1st respondent in respect of petitioner only and quash the same.

For Petitioner : Mr.S.Gopinath

For Respondents : Mr.K.M.D.Muhilan
Govt. Advocate (Crl. Side) (for R1)



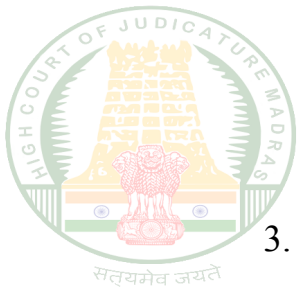
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ORDER

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This petition has been filed to quash the F.I.R. in Crime No.773 of 2020 registered by the first respondent police for offences under Sections 147, 294(b), 323, 324 and 506(2) of IPC, as against the petitioner.

2. The case of the prosecution is that the petitioner submits that the defacto complainant has lodged a complaint stating that on 27.04.2020, at about 7:30 a.m., when he was at his home, the petitioner herein dumped waste in front of his house. The place belongs to the 2nd respondent's father, so the 2nd respondent asked the petitioner about the act, for which the petitioner gave an evasive reply and scolded him in abusive language. He also called his friends, namely, Ravi, son of Manicam, Surendiran, Parthiban, Muthu and Nandakumar. When they were holding the defacto complainant, the petitioner tried to attack him with an Aruval and he escaped with a simple injury on his left head. Then, the petitioner assaulted his mother by pulling her saree and also attacked her all over her body with his hands. The petitioner also assaulted the sister-in-law of the defacto complainant and made a criminal intimidation with dire consequences.



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3. The learned Counsel appearing for the petitioner would submit that the petitioner is an innocent person and he has not committed any offence as alleged by the prosecution. Without any base, the first respondent police registered a case in Crime No.773 of 2020 for the offences under Sections 147, 294(b), 323, 324 and 506(2) of IPC, as against the petitioner. Hence he prayed to quash the same.

4. The learned Government Advocate (Crl. Side) would submit that the investigation is almost completed and the first respondent police have only to file final report.

5. Heard the learned Counsel appearing on either side and perused the materials placed on record.

6. It is seen from the First Information Report that there are specific allegations as against the petitioner to attract the offence, which has to be investigated in depth. Further the FIR is not an encyclopedia and it need not contain all facts and it cannot be quashed in the threshold. This Court finds that the FIR discloses prima facie commission of cognizable offence and as such this Court cannot interfere with the investigation. The investigating machinery

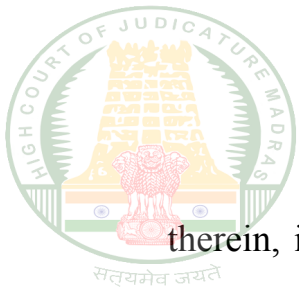


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has to step in to investigate, grab and unearth the crime in accordance with the procedures prescribed in the Code.

7. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed in the judgment reported in **2019 (14) SCC 350** in the case of ***Sau. Kamal Shivaji Pokarnekar vs. The State of Maharashtra & ors., (Crl.A.No.255 of 2019 dated 12.02.2019)*** held that the learned Magistrate while taking cognizance and summoning, is required to apply his judicial mind only with the view to taking cognizance of the offence whether a *prima facie* case has been made out for summoning the accused person. The learned Magistrate is not required to evaluate the merits of the materials or evidence in support of the complaint, because the Magistrate must not undertake the exercise to find out whether the materials would lead to conviction or not. Only in a case where the complaint does not disclose any offence or is frivolous, vexatious or oppressive, the complaint/FIR can be taken for consideration for quashment. If the allegations set out in the complaint do not constitute the offence of which cognizance has been taken by Magistrate, it can be considered for quashment. Therefore, 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



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therein, in the light of the statement made on oath that the ingredients of the offence are disclosed, there would be no justification to interfere. At the initial stage of issuance of process, it is not open to the Court to stifle the proceedings by entering into the merits of the contentions made on behalf of the accused. Therefore, the criminal complaint 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.

8. Further the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India issued directions in the judgment reported in **2021 SCC Online SC 315** in the case of ***M/s.Neeharika Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd., Vs. State of Maharashtra & ors.***, as follows :-

“23.

vi) *Criminal proceedings ought not to be scuttled at the initial stage;*

vii) *Quashing of a complaint/FIR should be an exception rather than an ordinary rule;*

.....

xii) *The first information report is not an encyclopaedia which must disclose all facts and details relating to the offence reported. Therefore, when the investigation by the police is in progress, the court should not go into the merits of the allegations in the FIR. Police must be permitted to complete the*



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investigation. It would be premature to pronounce the conclusion based on hazy facts that the complaint/FIR does not deserve to be investigated or that it amounts to abuse of process of law. After investigation, if the investigating officer finds that there is no substance in the application made by the complainant, the investigating officer may file an appropriate report/summary before the learned Magistrate which may be considered by the learned Magistrate in accordance with the known procedure;

.....

xv) When a prayer for quashing the FIR is made by the alleged accused and the court when it exercises the power under Section 482 Cr.P.C., only has to consider whether the allegations in the FIR disclose commission of a cognizable offence or not. The court is not required to consider on merits whether or not the merits of the allegations make out a cognizable offence and the court has to permit the investigating agency/police to investigate the allegations in the FIR;”

9. In view of the above discussions, this Court is not inclined to quash the First Information Report. However, considering the crime is of the year 2020, the first respondent is directed to complete the investigation in Crime No.773 of 2020 and file a final report within a period of eight weeks from the date of receipt of copy of this Order, before the jurisdiction Magistrate, if not



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already filed.

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10. Accordingly, this Criminal Original Petition stands dismissed.

Consequently, connected miscellaneous petition is closed.

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Index : Yes/No
Neutral citation : Yes/No
Speaking/non-speaking order

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To

1. The Inspector of Police,
Natrampalli Police Station,
Tirupattur District.
2. The Public Prosecutor,
High Court, Madras.



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G.K.ILANTHIRAIYAN, J.

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