



Crl.O.P.No.7336 of 2025

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED: 14.03.2025

CORAM:

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

Crl.O.P.No.7336 of 2025
and Crl.M.P.No.4693 of 2025

Parthasarathi

... Petitioner

Vs

1. The State Rep By,
The Inspector of Police,
Tiruvallur Town Police Station,
Tiruvallur 602001.
Crime No.380 of 2024

2. Gandhimathi

... Respondents

PRAYER: Criminal Original Petition is filed under Section 482 of Cr.P.C/
Section 528 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, to quash the FIR
in Crime No.380 of 2024 on the file of the first respondent police.

For Petitioner : Mr.N.Kumanan
For R1 : Mr.A.Gopinath
Government Advocate (Crl.side)

ORDER

This Criminal Original Petition has been filed to quash the FIR in
Crime No.380 of 2024 on the file of the first respondent police.

2. Heard the learned counsel for the petitioner and the learned
Government Advocate (Crl.side) for the first respondent and perused the



materials available on record.

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3. The case of the prosecution is that the defacto complainant married one Dhamotharan in the year 2007. During their marriage, 67 sovereigns of gold, 7 Kg silver articles and cash worth about Rs.1,50,000/- were given as seedhana articles. Thereafter, the defacto complainant and her husband went to Kuwait in the year 2012, where the husband of the defacto complainant earned a sum of Rs.23 Lakhs and sent to his house under the guise of purchasing a land. Thereafter, the husband of the defacto complainant died on 26.11.2015. Prior to this, the defacto complainant's mother-in-law, gifted 18 sovereigns of gold to the grand daughter, which was also got bank by the father-in-law. The defacto complainant and her daughter used to visit the father-in-law's house once in ten days, where they had separate room. During this time, a godown was allegedly sold without her knowledge by the mother-in-law, father-in-law and brother-in-law. When the same was questioned by the defacto complainant, the accused abused her in filthy language and also assaulted her. Further, the brother-in-law of the defacto complainant threatened her with a video of her and her daughter bathing and claimed he would upload it in online. Now, the complainant seeks 78 sovereigns of gold and Rs.23,00,000/- of cash and the documents taken away by them. Hence, the complaint.



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4. On receipt of the same, the first respondent registered FIR in Crime No.380 of 2024 for the offences punishable under Sections 147, 294(b), 323, 324, 354C, 379, 420 and 506(1) of IPC, Section 12 of POCSO Act, Section 67(b)(b) of IT Act and Section 4 of TN Prohibition of Harassment of Women Act.

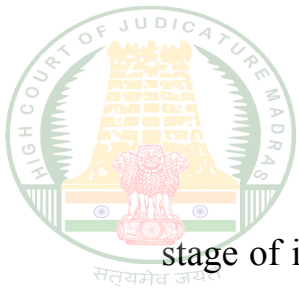
5. The learned counsel for the petitioner would submit that no offence is attracted as against the petitioner under POCSO act. That apart, there is a civil dispute pending between the petitioner and the second respondent and as such, a false case has been foisted as against the petitioner.

6. A perusal of FIR revealed that there are specific allegations to attract the above offences as against the petitioner. That apart, now, it is in FIR stage, 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 its 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 has to step in to investigate, grab and unearth the crime in accordance with the procedures prescribed in the Code.



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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 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 :-

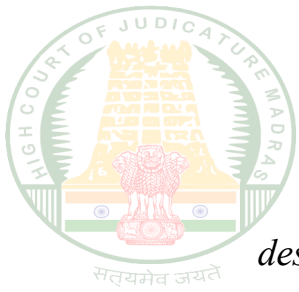
“23. 7

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 investigation. It would be premature to pronounce the conclusion based on hazy facts that the complaint/FIR does not*



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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 in Crime No.380 of 2024 on the file of the first respondent police. The first respondent is directed to complete the investigation in Crime No.380 of 2024 and file a final report, within a period of twelve weeks from the date of receipt of a copy of this order.

10. Accordingly, this Criminal Original Petition is dismissed. Consequently, connected Miscellaneous petition is closed.



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Internet: Yes

Index: Yes/No

Speaking/Non speaking order
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G.K.ILANTHIRAIYAN. J.

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To

1. The Inspector of Police,
Tiruvallur Town Police Station,
Tiruvallur 602001.
2. The Public Prosecutor,
High Court, Madras.

Crl.O.P.No.7336 of 2025

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