



WEB COPY



CrI.O.P.No.11139 of 2023

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 07.04.2025

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE G.K.ILANTHIRAIYAN

CrI.O.P.No.11139 of 2023

and

CrI.M.P.No.7012 of 2023

1. Muniyappan
2. Nagarathinam

... Petitioners

Vs

1. State by:-
The Inspector of Police,
All Women Police Station, Pennagaram,
Dharmapuri District.
(Crime No.13 of 2022)

2. Priyanga

... Respondents

Criminal Original Petition is filed under Section 482 of Cr.P.C., to calling for the records and quash the proceedings in Crime No.13 of 2022 on the file of the first respondent Police.

For Petitioners : Mr.P.M.Jayachandran

For Respondents : Mr.A.Gopinath,
Government Advocate (CrI. Side) (for R1)



CrI.O.P.No.11139 of 2023

WEB COPY

ORDER

This Criminal Original Petition has been filed to quash the FIR in Crime No.13 of 2022 on the file of the first respondent, registered for the offences under Sections 498(A), 294(b) and 323 of IPC.

2. The case of the prosecution is that there are totally four accused, in which the petitioners are arrayed as A-2 and A-3. The second respondent lodged a complaint alleging that she got married to the son of the petitioners herein, who is arrayed as the first accused. Thereafter, all the family members tortured the second respondent to the core and also demanded huge dowry. They also beat her to bring dowry from her parents. Therefore, she sustained injuries. Hence, the complaint.

3. The learned Counsel appearing for the petitioners would submit that the petitioners are innocent persons 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.13 of 2022 for the offences under Sections 498(A), 294(b) and 323 of IPC, as against the petitioners. Hence he prayed to quash the same.



CrI.O.P.No.11139 of 2023

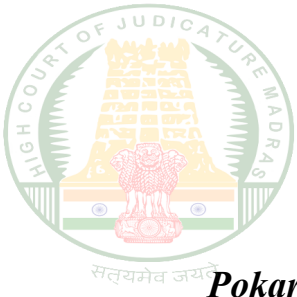
WEB COPY

4. The learned Government Advocate (Criminal 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 for the petitioners and the learned Government Advocate (Criminal Side) appearing for the first respondent and perused the materials placed on record.

6. It is seen from the First Information Report that there are specific allegations as against the petitioners 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 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***



CrI.O.P.No.11139 of 2023

WEB COPY

Pokarnekar vs. The State of Maharashtra & ors., (CrI.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 no open to the Court to stifle the proceedings by entering into



CrI.O.P.No.11139 of 2023

WEB COPY

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*



WEB COPY



CrI.O.P.No.11139 of 2023

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 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 2022, the first respondent is directed to complete the investigation in



CrI.O.P.No.11139 of 2023

WEB COPY

Crime No.13 of 2022 and file a final report within a period of two months from the date of receipt of a copy of this order, before the jurisdiction Magistrate, if not already filed.

10. Accordingly, this Criminal Original Petition stands dismissed.

Consequently, connected Miscellaneous Petition is closed.

07.04.2025

Index: Yes/No

Neutral Citation: Yes/No

kv

To

1. The Inspector of Police,
All Women Police Station, Pennagaram,
Dharmapuri District.
2. The Public Prosecutor,
High Court of Madras.



WEB COPY



CrI.O.P.No.11139 of 2023

G.K.ILANTHIRAIYAN, J.

kv

CrI.O.P.No.11139 of 2023

07.04.2025