



CRP.No.5743 of 2025

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 19.11.2025

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE S.SOUNTHAR

CRP.No.5743 of 2025 and
CMP.Nos.28581 and 28582 of 2025

1. Mr.sAnandhaparameswari
2. Mr.Sivakumar
- 3.Mrs.Bhuvaneswari

... Petitioners

Vs.

Mrs.Mohanapriya

...Respondent

PRAYER :Civil Revision Petition filed Article 227 of Constitution of India, praying to call for the records in DVC.No.66 of 2025 on the file Judicial Magistrate, Mahila Court, Puducherry and to strike off the same in so far as it relates to the petitioner herein.

For Petitioner

: M/s.D.Selvaraju



CRP.No.5743 of 2025

ORDER

The Civil Revision Petition is filed to strike off the complaint preferred by the respondent/ complainant under the provisions of Domestic Violence Act.

2. The learned counsel for the petitioners submitted that there is no shared household to invoke the provisions of Domestic Violence Act and therefore, the learned Magistrate ought not have issued process to the petitioners.

3. The Full Bench of this Court in the case of *Arul Daniel and Others Versus Suganya* reported in (2022) SCC Online Mad 5435 held that any person aggrieved by the process issued by the Magistrate can go before the very same Magistrate and raise preliminary objections with regard to the issues like existence of a shared household/ domestic relationship etc., If any order is



passed, the aggrieved person can also take recourse to an appeal under Section 29 of the Domestic Violence Act. The relevant portion reads as follows:-

87(vii). *As there is no issuance of process as contemplated under Section 204, Cr.P.C. in a proceeding under the D.V. Act, the principle laid down in Adalat Prasad v. Rooplal Jindal ((2004) 7 SCC 338) that a process, under Section 204, Cr.P.C, once issued cannot be reviewed or recalled, will not apply to a proceeding under the D.V. Act. Consequently, it would be open to an aggrieved respondent (s) to approach the Magistrate and raise the issue of maintainability and other preliminary issues. Issues like the existence of a shared household/domestic relationship etc., which form the jurisdictional basis for entertaining an application under Section 12, can be determined as a preliminary issue, in appropriate cases. Any person aggrieved by such an order may also take recourse to an appeal under Section 29 of the D.V. Act for effective redress (See V.K. Vijayalekshmi Amma v. Bindu V., (2010) 87 AIC 367). This would stem the deluge of petitions challenging the*



CRP.No.5743 of 2025

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maintainability of an application under Section 12 of the D.V. Act, at the threshold before this Court under Article 227 of the Constitution.

4. In view of the availability of alternative remedy before Magistrate, as held by Full Bench in **Arul Daniel** case, this Court is not inclined to exercise supervisory power under Article 227 of the Constitution of India. Further, the Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of **Virudhunagar Nadargal Dharma Paripalana Shabha Vs Tuticorin Educational Society** reported in **MANU/SC/1365/2019** held that availability of alternative remedy before regular Courts, is near total bar for exercise of supervisory power by High Court. Hence, I am not inclined to interfere in revision.

5. Accordingly, the Civil Revision petition stands dismissed with liberty to the petitioners to approach the concerned Magistrate for getting appropriate



CRP.No.5743 of 2025

remedy in terms of order passed in *Arul Daniel* case cited supra.

6. Having regard to the fact the complaint preferred under Section 12 of

Domestic Violence Act is predominantly civil in nature, this Court is inclined

to dispense with the personal appearance of the petitioners before the learned

Magistrate unless it is absolutely necessary. Accordingly, the CMP.No. 28582

of 2024 is ordered and CMP.No.28581 of 2024 is closed. No costs.

19.11.2025

Index : Yes / No

Internet : Yes / No

Neutral Citation: Yes/No

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To

The Judicial Magistrate, Mahila Court, Puducherry.

5/7



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CRP.No.5743 of 2025

S.SOUNTHAR, J.

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CRP.No.5743 of 2025 and
CMP.Nos.28581 and 28582 of 2025



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CRP.No.5743 of 2025

19.11.2025