



C.R.P.No.3842 of 2023

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 05.01.2026

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE S.SOUNTHAR

C.R.P.No.3842 of 2023
and
C.M.P.Nos.23770 and 23772 of 2023

1.P.Malarvizhi

2.Sathiya @ P.Saraswathi

... Petitioners

VS.

1.N.D.Saranya

2.P.Saravana Kumar

... Respondents

PRAYER: Civil Revision Petition is filed under Article 227 of the Constitution of India, to quash the proceedings in D.V.C.No.02 of 2023 as against the petitioners herein on the file of Judicial Magistrate No.I, Sankagiri.

For Petitioners : Mr.K.Sukumaran

For R1 : Mr.Kandhan Duraisami
for M/s.Muthumani Doraisami

For R2 : Service Awaited



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ORDER

The Civil Revision Petition is filed seeking to quash the complaint preferred by the 1st respondent under the provisions of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in D.V.C.No.02 of 2023 on the file of the Judicial Magistrate No.I, Sankagiri.

2. It is the case of the petitioners that the 1st petitioner is mother-in-law and 2nd petitioner is sister-in-law of the 1st respondent and they never had any domestic relationship with the 1st respondent. Therefore, the complaint preferred by the 1st respondent is abuse of process of Court.

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 Judicial Magistrate can go before the very same Judicial 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 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. 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 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 categorical pronouncement of law by the Full Bench of this Court that a person aggrieved by issuance of process can very well approach the concerned Judicial Magistrate raising preliminary issues and hence, this Court is not inclined to exercise its supervisory power under Article 227 of the Constitution of India. When petitioners have remedy before Regular Magistrate, as held by the Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of ***Virudhunagar Nadargal Dharma Paripalana Shabha Vs Tuticorin Educational Society*** reported in ***MANU/SC/1365/2019***, this Court need not exercise its supervisory jurisdiction.

5. Accordingly, the Civil Revision Petition is dismissed with liberty to the petitioners to approach the very same Judicial Magistrate raising preliminary issues. If any such application is filed and preliminary issue with regard to the maintainability of the petition against revision petitioners is raised, the Judicial Magistrate No.I, Sankagiri shall consider and dispose of the same as expeditiously as possible.

6. The complaint preferred by the 1st respondent seeking various orders under Sections 12 (1), 19(a), 19(b), 19(c), 19(d), 20(1)(3) and 22 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, are



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predominantly civil in nature and therefore, this Court is inclined to dispense with the personal appearance of the petitioners before the Judicial Magistrate No.I, Sankagiri, unless their presence is absolutely necessary. No costs. Consequently, the connected civil miscellaneous petitions are closed.

05.01.2026

Index : Yes / No
Speaking order : Yes / No
Neutral Citation : Yes / No
dm

To

The Judicial Magistrate No.I,
Sankagiri.



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S.SOUNTHAR, J.

dm

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