

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KERALA AT ERNAKULAM

PRESENT:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE K.HARILAL

THURSDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE 2015/28TH JYAISHTA, 1937

Crl.Rev.Pet.No. 3113 of 2003 ()

CRL.A 102/2002 of III ADDITIONAL SESSIONS JUDGE (ADHOC), FAST
TRACK COURT NO.I, THRISSUR DATED 18-10-2003

ST 3687/1999 of J.M.F.C.-I, THRISSUR DATED 06-04-2002

REVISION PETITIONER(S)/APPELLANT/ACCUSED :

MURALIDHARAN, S/o.DAMODARAN,
MADATHIPARAMBIL HOUSE, VADOOKKARA,
KOORKKANCHERRY, THRISSUR.

BY ADVS.SRI.P.VIJAYA BHANU
SMT.P.MAYA

RESPONDENT(S)/RESPONDENTS/COMPLAINANT & STATE:

1. MANOJ, S/o.BAHULEYAN, THAYIKKALA HOUSE,
EDATHIRUTHY, THRISSUR.
2. STATE OF KERALA, REPRESENTED BY THE
PUBLIC PROSECUTOR, HIGH COURT OF KERALA,
ERNAKULAM.

R2 BY PUBLIC PROSECUTOR SRI.JIBU.P.THOMAS.

THIS CRIMINAL REVISION PETITION HAVING BEEN FINALLY
HEARD ON 18-06-2015, THE COURT ON THE SAME DAY PASSED THE
FOLLOWING:

STU

K.HARILAL, J.

=====

Crl.R.P.No. 3113 of 2003

=====

Dated this the 18th day of June, 2015

ORDER

This Revision Petition is filed challenging the concurrent findings of conviction entered and the sentence imposed on the Revision Petitioner for the offence punishable under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (for short, 'the N.I. Act') in Criminal Appeal No.102/2002 on the files of the III Additional Sessions Judge (Adhoc) Fast Track Court No.I, Thrissur. The above appeal was filed challenging the judgment finding that the Revision Petitioner is guilty of the said offence, passed in S.T.No.3687/1999 on the files of the Judicial First Class Magistrate's Court-I, Thrissur. According to the impugned judgment, the Revision Petitioner is sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for 15 days and to pay ₹70,000/- as compensation to PW1 and in default, to undergo simple

imprisonment for one month.

2. The learned counsel for the Revision Petitioner reiterated the contentions which were raised before the courts below and got rejected concurrently. The learned counsel urged for a re-appreciation of evidence once again, which is not permissible under the revisional jurisdiction unless any kind of perversity is found in the appreciation of evidence. The Revision Petitioner failed to point out any kind of perversity in the appreciation of evidence or illegality or impropriety in the findings whereby the trial court convicted him.

3. The courts below had concurrently found that the complainant/1st respondent had successfully discharged initial burden of proving execution and issuance of the cheque; whereas the Revision Petitioner had failed to rebut the presumption under Section 118(a) and 139 of the N.I. Act which stood in favour of the 1st respondent. So also, it is found that the debt due to the 1st respondent was a legally

enforceable debt and Ext.P1 cheque was duly executed and issued in discharge of the said debt.

4. This Court is satisfied that the courts below had meticulously evaluated the evidence on record. I do not find any kind of illegality or impropriety in the said findings or perversity in appreciation of evidence, from which the above findings had been arrived. Therefore, I am not inclined to re-appreciate entire evidence once again and I confirm the concurrent findings of conviction.

5. At last, the learned counsel for the Revision Petitioner submits that the sentence imposed on the Revision Petitioner is disproportionate with the gravity and nature of the offence contemplated under Section 138 of the N.I.Act. The learned counsel further sought for some time to pay the compensation as he is unable to raise the said amount forthwith due to paucity of funds, if this revision petition is dismissed.

6. Similarly, the substantive sentence imposed on the

revision petitioner is too harsh and excessive. The learned counsel for the revision petitioner prayed for setting aside the sentence of imprisonment also. If the revision petitioner is incarcerated for a period as ordered by the courts below, the entire family will put in great hardship.

7. The Supreme Court, in the decision in **Kaushalya Devi Massand v. Roopkishore** (AIR 2011 SC 2566), held that the offence under Section 138 of the N.I. Act is almost in the nature of civil wrong which has been given criminal overtone, and imposition of fine payable as compensation is sufficient to meet the ends of justice. Further, in **Vijayan vs. Baby** (2011(4) KLT 355), Supreme Court held that the direction to pay the compensation by way of restitution in regard to the loss on account of the dishonour of the cheque should be practical and realistic. So, in a prosecution under Section 138 of the N.I. Act, the compensatory aspect of remedy should be given much priority over punitive aspect.

8. Having regard to the nature and gravity of the

offence, in the light of the decisions quoted above and submission made at the Bar, I am inclined to grant 'three' months time to pay the compensation. Similarly, the substantive sentence of imprisonment is reduced and modified to simple imprisonment for one day till rising of the court. Consequently, this Revision Petitioner will stand sentenced as follows:

i. The Revision Petitioner shall undergo simple imprisonment for one day till rising of the court.

ii. The Revision Petitioner shall pay a compensation of Rs.70,000/- (Rupees Seventy thousand only) to the 1st respondent/ complainant within a period of three months from today.

iii. The Revision Petitioner shall appear before the Trial Court to suffer substantive sentence of simple imprisonment as ordered above on or before 18th September, 2015 with sufficient proof to show payment of compensation.

iv. In default, the Revision Petitioner shall undergo simple imprisonment for a period of one month.

The Criminal Revision Petition is disposed of accordingly.

stu

Sd/-
K.HARILAL, JUDGE.

//True copy//

P.Ato Judge