



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED: 01.09.2016

WEB COPY

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE Dr. JUSTICE S.VIMALA

Crl.O.P. (MD) No.16420 of 2016

1.R.Sivakumar
2.M.Rajasekaran
3.Manimegalai
4.Sudha

.. Petitioners/Accused
No.1 to 4

Vs.

1.The State Rep by
Inspector of Police,
All Women Police Station,
Srirangam.

2.E.Maheshwari

.. Respondents/Defacto
Complainant

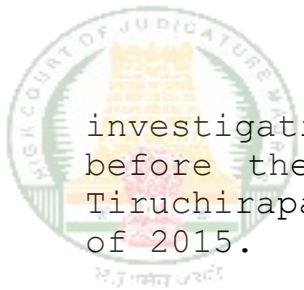
PRAYER: Criminal Original Petition filed under Section 482 of Cr.P.C. praying to call for the records in C.C.No.29 of 2015 pending on the file of the learned Judicial Magistrate/Additional Mahila Court, Tiruchirapalli and to quash the same.

For Petitioner : Mr.A.Saravanan
For 1st Respondent : Mr.A.P.Balasubramani,
Government Advocate.
(Criminal Side)
For 2nd Respondent : Mr.Selvendran

ORDER

Section 482 Cr.P.C., saves inherent power of the Court. Such inherent power can be exercised either to prevent the abuse of the process of the Court or otherwise to secure the ends of justice. Invoking such inherent power, this petition has been filed to quash the proceedings on the ground that the continuance would amount to abuse of the process of the Court.

2. A case in Crime No.29 of 2015 has been registered under Sections 498(A), 294(b), 406 and 506(i) IPC r/w Section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Women Act by the 1st respondent against the petitioners. After completion of the



investigation, the Investigating Officer has filed a charge sheet before the learned Judicial Magistrate/Additional Mahila Court, Tiruchirapalli, and the same has been taken on file in C.C.No.29 of 2015.

3. When the matter is taken up for hearing, the petitioners and the second respondent, appeared in persons and their identifications were also verified by this Court, in addition to the confirmation of the identity of the parties by the learned Government Advocate (Crl.Side) through the respondent police.

4. Learned counsel appearing for the parties filed a joint memo of compromise dated 30.06.2016, duly stating that since the parties have arrived at an amicable settlement, under which the second respondent has agreed to withdraw the above case in C.C.No.29 of 2015 pending on the file of the Judicial Magistrate/Additional Mahila Court, Tiruchirapalli .

4.1. From the compromise, this Court can safely infer that the chances of the defacto complainant deposing against the petitioners is less and therefore, the chance of conviction of the accused is bleak.

4.2. Even in respect of matrimonial disputes, there are two kinds of cases, a) one kind relates to existing and continuing relationship between the parties; in this type of case; having regard to the preservation of family type and in the interest of welfare of children, the Court might have to consider the claim of settlement between the parties, b) yet another kind of case is, where there is dowry death and abetment to commit suicide, where the implication is felt more seriously by the society, in which the permission to compound cannot be considered at all.

4.3. So far as this case is concerned, it is reported that the matter has been settled between the parties and the first petitioner and de-facto complainant/second respondent have filed a petition for divorce by mutual consent before the Family Court, Chennai. The second respondent/defacto complainant, who appeared before the Court has submitted that she has received a sum of Rs.10,00,000/- as permanent alimony and Rs.7,50,000/- as refund of marriage expenses from the first petitioner and therefore, the dispute is personal in nature and **the possibility of conviction is remote and bleak** and the proceedings must be quashed.

5. When such a situation arose in similarly placed matters in **Crl.O.P. (MD) Nos.406, 530 and 864 of 2016 (Prabu and others vs. State Rep. By The Inspector of Police and others), decided on 28.01.2016**, this Court considered the various decisions rendered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard in several cases, namely, **Gian Singh vs. State of Punjab and another [(2012) 10 SCC 303]**, **B.S.Joshi vs. State of Haryana [(2003) 4 SCC 675]**, **Nikhil Merchant vs. CBI [(2008) 9 SCC 677]**, **Narinder Singh and others**



vs. State of Punjab and another [(2014) 6 SCC 466] and State of Madhya Pradesh vs. Manish and others [(2015) 8 SCC 307] and observed as under:

"11.....As held by the Apex Court, insofar the offences arising out of matrimonial dispute, relating to dowry or the family disputes where the wrong is basically private or personal in nature, are concerned, the possibility of conviction is remote and bleak, in case the parties resolve their entire disputes amicably among themselves....."

6. Therefore, considering, a) the nature of relationship between the parties, b) nature of offences alleged c) the settlement arrived at and d) the ultimate result of the prosecution, this Court is of the view that quashing of the (C.C) will be in the ends of justice and accordingly, the same is ordered to be quashed.

7. In the result, this Criminal Original Petition is allowed and the entire proceedings in C.C.No.29 of 2015 pending on the file of the Judicial Magistrate/Additional Mahila Court, Tiruchirapalli, in respect of the petitioners are hereby quashed.

sd/-

Assistant Registrar (AE)

/True Copy/

Sub Assistant Registrar

mj

To

1.The Judicial Magistrate/Additional Mahila Court,
Tiruchirapalli.

2.The Inspector of Police, All Women Police Station,
Srirangam.

3.The Additional Public Prosecutor
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, Madurai.

+1CC to Mr.A.Saravanan, Advocate Sr.No.49289

GJM/SKS/RR/21.9.16-3p-5c

Cr1.O.P. (MD) No.16420 of 2016
01.09.2016