



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED:21.03.2016

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THE HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE P.N.PRAKASHCr1.O.P.(MD) No.4902 of 2016

1.Rajaramanan ... Petitioner/Sole Accused

-VS-

1.The State through
Inspector of Police,
Aathoor Police Station,
Thoothukudi District. ... 1st Respondent/Complainant

2.Rahavan ... 2nd Respondent/Defacto Complainant

Prayer: Petition filed under Section 482 of Code of Criminal Procedure to call for the records connected with the case in P.R.C.No.61 of 2014 on the file of the Judicial Magistrate, Thiruchenthur, Thoothukudi District and quash the same as illegal.

For Petitioner : Mr.R.Alagumani
For R1 : Mr.C.Mayilvahana Rajendran
Additional Public Prosecutor
For R2 : Mr.S.Ramesh Kumar

O R D E R

This petition has been filed seeking to quash the proceedings in P.R.C.No.61 of 2014 pending on the file of the Judicial Magistrate, Thiruchendru, Thoothukudi, pursuant to the amicable settlement effected between the parties.

2. It is seen that a case in Crime No.205 of 2014 for the alleged offences under Sections 448 and 506 (ii) IPC and Section 3 (i) of the Tamil Nadu Public Property (Prevention of Damage and Loss), Act, 1992 has been registered against the petitioner/accused. After completion of the investigation, the 1st respondent has filed a charge sheet, which was duly taken on file in P.R.C.No.61 of 2014 by the Judicial Magistrate, Thiruchendur.

3. When the matter is taken up for hearing, the petitioner/accused and the second respondent, appeared in person and their identifications were also verified by this Court. Learned counsel



appearing for the parties also endorsed the identity of their respective parties.

4. The counsel appearing on either side filed a joint memo of compromise, dated 12.02.2016, duly stating that since the parties have arrived at an amicable settlement by way of compromise among themselves, the second respondent has agreed for quashing of the above case in P.R.C.No.61 of 2014 pending on the file of the Judicial Magistrate, Thiruchendur.

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. If the offences against women and children and the IPC offences falling under the categories, like, murder, attempt to murder, offence against unsound mind, rape, bribe, fabrication of documents, false evidence, robbery, dacoity, abduction, kidnapping, minor girl rape, idol theft, preventing a public servant from discharging of his/her duty, outrage of woman modesty, counterfeiting currency notes or bank notes, etc., are allowed to be compounded, it will surely have serious repercussion on the society, as the above mentioned list is only illustrative and not exhaustive. Similarly, any compromise between the victim and the offender in relation to the offences clubbed with Special Enactment, like Arms Act, the Prevention of Corruption Act, TNPPDL Act, TNPID Act or the offences committed by Public Servants while working in that capacity, etc., cannot provide for any basis for quashing criminal proceedings involving such offences. 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. This Court feels that there cannot be any compromise in respect of the heinous and serious offences of mental depravity and in that case, the Court should be very slow in accepting the compromise. If the compromise is entertained mechanically by the Court, the accused will have the upper hand. The jurisdiction of the Court may not be allowed to be exploited by the accused, who can well afford to wait for a logical



conclusion. The antecedents of the accused have also to be taken into consideration before accepting the memo of compromise and the accused, by means of compromise, cannot try to escape from the clutches of law.

6. Taking note of the judgments referred to supra, considering the nature of allegations and in view of joint memo of compromise, this Court is of the opinion that no useful purpose would be served in keeping the matters pending. Therefore, the entire proceedings in P.R.C.No.61 of 2014 pending on the file of the Judicial Magistrate, Thiruchendur, in respect of the petitioner/sole accused, are hereby quashed.

Accordingly, this Criminal Original Petition is allowed on the basis of the compromise entered into between the parties. The joint compromise memo, dated 12.02.2016 shall form part of this order.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar(RTI)

/True copy/

Sub Assistant Registrar

Encl: Herein enter the Joint Compromise Memo.

To:

1. The Judicial Magistrate, Thiruchendur, Thoothukudi District.
2. The Inspector of Police, Aathoor Police Station, Thoothukudi District.
3. The Additional Public Prosecutor, Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, Madurai.

+one cc to Mr.R.Alagumani, Advocate in SR.No.16507

jikr

CSL/GSV-PM/06.04.2016 :3p/5c

Crl.O.P.(MD)No.4902 of 2016