



Crl. O.P. No.15421 of 2022

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

Dated: 7/7/2022

C O R A M

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE N. SATHISH KUMAR

Crl. O.P. No.15421 of 2022

a n d

Crl.M.P.Nos.8645 and 8648 of 2022

1. R. Parthiban

2. Kolanji

...

Petitioners

Vs

1. State

rep. By The Inspector of Police
All Women Police Station
Virudhachalam
Cuddalore District.

2. Chithra

...

Respondents

PRAYER: Criminal Original Petition filed under Section 482 Cr.P.C., to call for the records and quash the charge sheet filed in Spl.S.C.No.6 of 2020 on the file of the Special Judge (POCSO), Cuddalore in so far as the petitioners/Accused Nos.1 and 2.



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For Petitioner	...	Mr.K.Gandhi Kumar
For Respondents	...	Mr.Leonard Arul Joseph Selvam
		Government Advocate
		(Criminal Side)
		for R.1.

ORDER

This Criminal Original Petition has been filed to quash the proceedings pending in Spl.S.C.No.6 of 2020, pending on the file of the learned Special Judge (POCSO), Cuddalore, for the offences punishable under Sections 306 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 5 (1), 6 and 17 of the Protection of Child from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, and Sections 294 (b), 506 (i), 450 and 376 (3) of the Indian Penal Code.

2. The case of the prosecution is that there was a love affair between the first petitioner and the daughter of the defacto complainant. During May, they had physical relationship. As a result, the daughter of the defacto complainant was pregnant, who was 17 years old, as per School record and the first petitioner was 24 years old, at the time of occurrence. Since the petitioner had refused to marry the victim girl, the defacto complainant lodged a complaint before the All Women Police Station, Virudhachalam, Cuddalore District, which was registered in Crime No.30 of 2019, for the offence punishable under

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Sections 5 (1) , 6 and 17 of the POCSO Act and Sections 294 (b) and 506 (i) of the Indian Penal Code. Thereafter, the first petitioner was arrested. Subsequently, final report has been filed in Spl.S.C.No.6 of 2020, on the file of the learned Special Judge (POCSO), Cuddalore. The victim girl delivered a female child by name Dhiviyashri, on 16/2/2020.

3. Heard Mr.K.Gandhi Kumar, learned counsel for the petitioners and Mr.Leonard Arul Joseph Selvam, learned Government Advocate (Criminal Side) for the first respondent.

4. Today, when the matter is taken up for hearing, petitioners, defacto complainant and the victim girl were present in Court, with their respective counsel and they were identified by M/s.Poorani, W Grade – I, Virudhachalam, Cuddalore District. In order to identify the respective parties, they have produced the copies of Aadhaar card which are made part of the records.

5. Joint Compromise Memo, dated 7th July, 2022 and affidavit filed by the victim Sugitha, were produced before this Court, which was signed by the parties concerned.



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6. On enquiry, the victim girl submitted that she and the first petitioner got married and now living as husband and wife happily, with their girl child.

7. Defacto complainant/mother of the victim girl submitted that after attaining majority on 20/5/2020, the first petitioner and her daughter got married in Thirumarthurai Sivan Koil, Thirumandurai. She also agreed to give consent for quashing the charge sheet in Spl.S.C.No.6 of 2020, pending trial before the Sessions Judge, Special Court of Exclusive Trial of cases under POCSO Act, Cuddalore.

8. The learned Additional Public Prosecutor appearing on behalf of the first respondent submitted that though the parties entered into a compromise while this case is pending, this Court, taking into account the seriousness of the offence has to consider the issue as to whether an offence of this nature can be quashed on the ground of compromise between parties.

9. In this regard it is relevant to refer the judgment of the learned Single Judge of this Court, in *Sabari v. Inspector of Police* reported in **2019 (3) MLJ**

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Crl 110, wherein the learned single Judge had discussed in detail about the cases in which persons of the age group of 16 to 18 years are involved in love affairs and how in some cases ultimately end up in a criminal case booked for an offence under the POSCO Act. The relevant portions of the judgment are extracted here under for proper appreciation:

“ 21.When this case was taken up for hearing, this Court became concerned about the growing incidence of offences under the POCSO Act on one side and also the Rigorous Imprisonment envisaged in the Act. Sometimes it happens that such offences are slapped against teenagers, who fall victim of the application of the POCSO Act at a young age without understanding the implication of the severity of the enactment.

26.In addition to the above, this Court is of the view that 'warning' of attraction of POCSO Act must be displayed before screening of any film, which have teenage characters suggesting relationship between boy and girl.

27.Apart from the above, this Court is of the view that as per the 3rd respondent's report, majority of cases are due to relationship between adolescent boys and girls. Though under Section 2(d) of the Act, 'Child' is defined as a person below the age of 18 years and in case of any love affair between a girl and a boy, where the girl happened to be 16 or 17 years old, either



in the school final or entering the college, the relationship invariably assumes the penal character by subjecting the boy to the rigorous of POCSO Act. Once the age of the girl is established in such relationship as below 18 years, the boy involved in the relationship is sure to be sentenced 7 years or 10 years as minimum imprisonment, as the case may be.

28. When the girl below 18 years is involved in a relationship with the teen age boy or little over the teen age, it is always a question mark as to how such relationship could be defined, though such relationship would be the result of mutual innocence and biological attraction. Such relationship cannot be construed as an unnatural one or alien to between relationship of opposite sexes. But in such cases where the age of the girl is below 18 years, even though she was capable of giving consent for relationship, being mentally matured, unfortunately, the provisions of the POCSO Act get attracted if such relationship transcends beyond platonic limits, attracting strong arm of law sanctioned by the provisions of POCSO Act, catching up with the so called offender of sexual assault, warranting a severe imprisonment of 7/10 years.

29. Therefore, on a profound consideration of the ground realities, the definition of 'Child' under Section 2(d) of the POCSO Act can be redefined as 16 instead of 18. Any consensual sex after the age of 16 or bodily contact or allied



acts can be excluded from the rigorous provisions of the POCSO Act and such sexual assault, if it is so defined can be tried under more liberal provision, which can be introduced in the Act itself and in order to distinguish the cases of teen age relationship after 16 years, from the cases of sexual assault on children below 16 years. The Act can be amended to the effect that the age of the offender ought not to be more than five years or so than the consensual victim girl of 16 years or more. So that the impressionable age of the victim girl cannot be taken advantage of by a person who is much older and crossed the age of presumable infatuation or innocence”.

10. In light of the above, in the present case the petitioner and the daughter of the second respondent got married and they are now living happily. Incidents of this nature keep occurring regularly even now in villages and towns and occasionally in cities. After the parents or family lodge a complaint, the police register FIRs for offences of kidnapping and various offences under the POCSO Act. Several criminal cases booked under the POCSO Act fall under this category. As a consequence of such FIR being registered, invariably the boy gets arrested and thereafter, his youthful life comes to a grinding halt. The provisions of the POCSO Act, as it stands today, will surely make the acts of the



boy an offence due to its stringent nature. An adolescent boy caught in a situation like this will surely have no defence if the criminal case is taken to its logical end. Punishing an adolescent boy who enters into a relationship with a minor girl by treating him as an offender, was never the objective of the POCSO Act. These incidents should never be perceived from an adult's point of view and such an understanding will in fact lead to lack of empathy. An adolescent boy who is sent to prison in a case of this nature will be persecuted throughout his life. It is high time that the legislature takes into consideration, cases of this nature involving adolescents involved in relationships and swiftly bring in necessary amendments under the Act. The legislature has to keep pace with the changing societal needs and bring about necessary changes in law and more particularly in a stringent law such as the POCSO Act.

11. The main issue that requires the consideration of this Court is as to whether this Court can quash the criminal proceedings involving non-compoundable offences pending against the petitioners. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of *Parbathbhai Aahir @ Parbathbhai Vs. State of Gujrat*, reported in *2017 9 SCC 641* and in case of *The State of Madhya Pradesh Vs. Dhruv Gurjar and Another* reported in *(2019) 2 MLJ Crl 10*, has given



sufficient guidelines that must be taken into consideration by this Court while exercising its jurisdiction under Section 482 of Cr.P.C, to quash non-compoundable offences. One very important test that has been laid down is that the Court must necessarily examine if the crime in question is purely individual in nature or a crime against the society with overriding public interest. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that offences against the society with overriding public interest even if it gets settled between the parties, cannot be quashed by this Court.

12. In the present case, the offences in question are purely individual/personal in nature. It involves the first petitioner and the victim girl and their respective families only. It involves the future of two young persons. Quashing the proceedings, will not affect any overriding public interest in this case and it will in fact pave way for the first petitioner and the victim girl to settle down in their life and look for better future prospects. No useful purpose would be served in continuing with the criminal proceedings and keeping these proceedings pending will only swell the mental agony of the first petitioner, victim girl and their parents as well.



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13. In view of the above, this Court is inclined to quash the criminal proceedings in Special Spl.S.C.No.6 of 2020, pending on the file of the learned Sessions Judge, Special Court for exclusive trial of cases under POCSO Act, Cuddalore, in exercise of its jurisdiction under Section 482 of the Cr.P.C.

14. Accordingly, this **Criminal Original Petition is allowed** and the criminal proceedings in Special Spl.S.C.No.6 of 2020 on the file of the learned Sessions Judge, Special Court for exclusive trial of cases under POCSO Act, Cuddalore. Consequently, the connected Criminal Miscellaneous Petition is closed.

7/7/2022

mvs.

Index: Yes/No

Internet: Yes

Speaking/Non-speaking order

To

1. The Sessions Judge, Special Court for exclusive trial of cases under POCSO Act, Cuddalore District
2. The Inspector of Police, All Women Police Station
Virudhachalam, Cuddalore District.

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3. The Public Prosecutor,
High Court, Madras.



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mvs.

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