



Crl.R.C.(MD)No.922 of 2017

BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED: 05.04.2023

CORAM

THE HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE G.K.ILANTHIRAIYAN

Crl.R.C.(MD)No.922 of 2017

Christiana

... Petitioner

Vs.

A.Mohamed Ibrahim

... Respondent

PRAYER : Criminal Revision Case filed under Section 397(1) r/w 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to call for the records pertaining to the judgment in C.A.No.32 of 2016 on the file of the learned II Additional Sessions Judge, Thoothukudi in C.C.No.72 of 2013 on the file of the learned Judicial Magistrate Special Court for land Grabbing Cases (Full Additional Charge), Thoothukudi and set aside the same.

For Petitioner : Mr.A.B.Natarajan
Legal Aid Counsel

For Respondent : Mr.S.C.Herald Sing



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ORDER

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This Criminal Revision Case has been filed to set aside the judgment in C.A.No.32 of 2016 on the file of the learned II Additional Sessions Judge, Thoothukudi in C.C.No.72 of 2013 on the file of the learned Judicial Magistrate Special Court for land Grabbing Cases (Full Additional Charge), Thoothukudi.

2.While pending revision, the parties settled their issue amicably. In this regard, it is relevant to rely upon the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of ***Ramgopal and others vs. The State of Madhya Pradesh reported in 2021 (6) CTC 240*** and the relevant paragraphs are extracted hereunder:-

“18.It is now a well crystalized axiom that the plenary jurisdiction of this Court to impart complete justice under [Article 142](#) cannot ipso facto be limited or restricted by ordinary statutory provisions. It is also noteworthy that even in the absence of an express provision akin to [Section 482](#) Cr.P.C. conferring powers on the Supreme Court to abrogate and set aside criminal



proceedings, the jurisdiction exercisable under [Article 142](#) of the Constitution embraces this Court with scopious powers to quash criminal proceedings also, so as to secure complete justice. In doing so, due regard must be given to the overarching objective of sentencing in the criminal justice system, which is grounded on the sublime philosophy of maintenance of peace of the collective and that the rationale of placing an individual behind bars is aimed at his reformation.

19. We thus sum up and hold that as opposed to [Section 320](#) Cr.P.C. where the Court is squarely guided by the compromise between the parties in respect of offences ‘compoundable’ within the statutory framework, the extraordinary power enjoined upon a High Court under [Section 482](#) Cr.P.C. or vested in this Court under [Article 142](#) of the Constitution, can be invoked beyond the metes and bounds of [Section 320](#) Cr.P.C. Nonetheless, we reiterate that such powers of wide amplitude ought to be exercised carefully in the context of quashing criminal proceedings, bearing in mind: (i) Nature and effect of the offence on the conscious of the society; (ii) Seriousness of the injury, if any; (iii) Voluntary nature of compromise between the accused and the victim; & (iv) Conduct of the accused persons, prior



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to and after the occurrence of the purported offence and/or other relevant considerations.

20.Having appraised the aforestated parameters and weighing upon the peculiar facts and circumstances of the two appeals before us, we are inclined to invoke powers under [Article 142](#) and quash the criminal proceedings and consequently set aside the conviction in both the appeals. We say so for the reasons that: Firstly, the occurrence(s) involved in these appeals can be categorized as purely personal or having overtones of criminal proceedings of private nature;

Secondly, the nature of injuries incurred, for which the Appellants have been convicted, do not appear to exhibit their mental depravity or commission of an offence of such a serious nature that quashing of which would override public interest;

Thirdly, given the nature of the offence and injuries, it is immaterial that the trial against the Appellants had been concluded or their appeal(s) against conviction stand dismissed; Fourthly, the parties on their own volition, without any coercion or compulsion, willingly and voluntarily have buried their differences and wish to accord a quietus to their dispute(s); Fifthly, the occurrence(s) in both the cases took place way back in the years 2000 and 1995, respectively. There is nothing



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on record to evince that either before or after the purported compromise, any untoward incident transpired between the parties;

Sixthly, since the Appellants and the complainant(s) are residents of the same village(s) and/or work in close vicinity, the quashing of criminal proceedings will advance peace, harmony, and fellowship amongst the parties who have decided to forget and forgive any illwill and have no vengeance against each other; and Seventhly, the cause of administration of criminal justice system would remain unaffected on acceptance of the amicable settlement between the parties and/or resultant acquittal of the Appellants; more so looking at their present age.

3.In view of the above decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the settlement arrived between the parties, the conviction and sentence imposed by the both the Court below is hereby set aside and this criminal revision case is allowed.

05.04.2023

NCC : Yes / No
Index : Yes / No
Internet : Yes / No
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G.K.ILANTHIRAIYAN,J.

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To

1.II Additional Sessions Judge, Thoothukudi

2.The Judicial Magistrate Special Court for
land Grabbing Cases (Full Additional Charge),
Thoothukudi.

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

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