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Crl.A. Nos.358 & 348 of 2022

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

RESERVED ON	01.04.2025
PRONOUNCED ON	24.06.2025

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE **M.S.RAMESH**
and
THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE **N.SENTHILKUMAR**

Criminal Appeal Nos.358 & 348 of 2022

Duraisamy .. Appellant in Crl.A. No.358 of 2022/
A5

1.Kumaresan

2.Subramani .. Appellants in Crl.A. No.348 of 2022/
A2 & A3

Vs.

The State represented by
Inspector of Police
Rasipuram Police Station
Namakkal District
(Crime No.591 of 2012)

.. Respondent in both the Crl. Appeals

Prayer : Criminal Appeals filed under Section 374(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code against the judgment of Additional District & Sessions Judge, Namakkal dated 23.02.2022 in S.C. No.40 of 2013 and to set aside the same.

For Appellants in : Mr.C.Prabakaran
both Crl.Appeals

For Respondent in : Mr.S.Raja Kumar
both Crl.Appeals Additional Public Prosecutor



COMMON JUDGMENT

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N.SENTHILKUMAR, J.

Challenging the judgment of conviction and sentence passed by the learned Additional District & Sessions Judge, Namakkal dated 23.02.2022 passed in S.C. No.40 of 2013, the appellants herein/accused 5, 2 and 3 have preferred these criminal appeals. The appellants/accused 5, 2 and 3 were convicted and sentenced as follows:

<i>Appellant/Accused</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Sentence</i>
<i>Duraisamy/A5</i>	<i>Section 307 IPC</i>	<i>7 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs.500/-, in default to undergo 3 months simple imprisonment</i>
<i>Kumaresan/A2</i>	<i>Section 307 IPC (2 counts)</i>	<i>7 years rigorous imprisonment for each count and a fine of Rs.500/-, in default to undergo 3 months simple imprisonment</i>
	<i>Section 302 IPC</i>	<i>Life imprisonment with a fine of Rs.1,000/- in default, to undergo six months simple imprisonment</i>
<i>Subramani/A3</i>	<i>Section 307 IPC</i>	<i>7 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs.500/-, in default to undergo 3 months simple imprisonment</i>
	<i>Section 302 IPC</i>	<i>Life imprisonment with a fine of Rs.1,000/- in default, to undergo six months simple imprisonment</i>



The trial court ordered that the sentences shall run concurrently.

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2. These appeals are filed by Kumaresan, A2 and Duraisamy, A5. Subramani (2nd appellant in CrI.A. No.348 of 2022), namely A3, died pending trial. A4 was acquitted by the trial court. A1 died during trial.

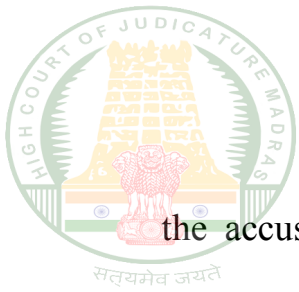
3. The brief facts of the case are that there was enmity between PW1, Karthi @ Karthik and the family of the accused with regard to conducting car festival. On 04.07.2012, at about 8.00 a.m, a wordy quarrel arose between A5, Duraisamy and PW2, Kumaran, when they went to attend nature's call. Around 8.15 a.m, when PW1 and others were proceeding to police station, they were waylaid by the accused/appellants and assaulted PW1/complainant with an intention to commit murder by using sticks (Molakuchi MOs.1 to 3) which were kept in the bullock cart. A1 and A2 had caused injury on PW1 and the third accused Subramani (died pending trial) had assaulted PW2 on his head by using the said material objects and A4 assaulted PW2 on his legs with stones and A5 had assaulted PW3, Murugan on the head with stick and A5 also attacked PW4 on his head. A1 assaulted the deceased on his head, A2 assaulted the deceased on his head and chest and A3 assaulted the deceased on his face. The deceased was taken to M.R. Hospital at Rasipuram and thereafter he was



taken to Vinayaka Mission Hospital where the deceased succumbed to death at 11.45 p.m in the said hospital.

4. To prove its case, the prosecution had examined as many as 24 witnesses as PW1 to PW24 and had marked 37 documents as Ex.P1 to Ex.P37 and had produced MO1 to MO3. On the side of defence, A1 was examined as DW1, A2 was examined as DW2 and A5 was examined as DW3. In support of their case, they have marked Ex.D1 to Ex.D11, as documentary evidence.

5. PW1 is the injured eye witness and son-in-law of the deceased, who had preferred the complaint, which was marked as Ex.P1. The said complaint was given on 04.07.2012. Based on the complaint, an FIR was registered in Crime No.591/2012 which was marked as Ex.P25. PW24, the Inspector of Police, had commenced investigation based on the above complaint. PW2 is the father of PW1 and he is an injured eye witness and PW3 and PW4 are the sons of the deceased and injured eye witnesses. The prosecution has examined PW5 to PW8 to establish the scene of occurrence and the participation of the prosecution witnesses, namely PW1 to PW4 and the presence of the accused in the scene of occurrence. However, PW5 to PW8 have turned hostile. PW9 is the owner of the bullock cart from where MOs.1 to 3 were taken and used by



the accused persons to cause injury on PW1 to PW4 and on the deceased.

PW11, VAO was examined to establish the recovery of materials objects, but PW11 had turned hostile. PW12, was examined as attesting witness for the confession and for the recovery.

6. PW13, the doctor, attached to M.R. Hospital had given initial treatment and had referred the deceased to Vinayaka Mission Hospital. PW14, who attested as witness to observation mahazar has turned hostile. PW15 is the doctor who treated the deceased and had given accident register, which was marked as Ex.P6. PW16 is the doctor attached to Rasipuram Government Hospital who treated PW1 to PW4 and also had treated A1, A2 and A5. The accident register issued to PW1 to PW4 are marked as Exs.P10, P13, P16 and P17. The accident register issued to A1, A2 and A5 are marked as Exs.D2, D3 and D1 respectively. PW18 is the doctor who conducted post-mortem on the deceased and has given post-mortem certificate, which was marked as Ex.P19 on 05.07.2012. PW21 was the forensic expert and she had given toxicology report, which was marked as Ex.P20.

7. The learned counsel appearing for the appellant contended that though prosecution has examined PW1 to PW4, who are the injured eye witnesses, the



sketch attached in the prosecution case would demonstrate that it is a common place where the accused persons and the prosecution witnesses had happened to meet each other, when they wanted to prefer a complaint against each other. Ex.P26, the sketch would reveal that it is a common place and the occurrence had taken place in a fit of anger without any pre-determination. The learned counsel further contended that there are discrepancies with regard to the evidence of eye witnesses, namely PW1 to PW4 that though they were injured eye witnesses, their evidence has to be ignored on the ground that the overt act attributed by the prosecution witnesses who are injured eye witnesses as against the appellant are self-contradictory with regard to the injuries caused on the accused and the injuries caused on the deceased. Though PW1 had stated that MOs.1 to 3 were used at the time of occurrence, PW2 had stated that MOs.1 to 3 were used for the commission of crime and has failed to note what are the injuries caused as against which accused. PW1 has stated in his evidence that with MO1, he has attacked A2 and with MO2, A1 was attacked. MO.1 is a long stick which had been used by A2, who had caused injury on PW1's head and with MO2, A2 had caused injury on PW3, whereas the evidence of PW4 had not stated anything about the usage of MOs.1 to 3 and the evidence of PW3 had stated that MO1 was used by A5 to cause injury on the centre of PW3's head and with MO2, A2 had caused injury on PW1 on the centre of his head. The



learned counsel appearing for the appellant would contend that though prosecution claims that PWs.1 to 4 are the injured eye witnesses and close relatives of the deceased, the prosecution had not given the true version before the court and had contradicted with regard to usage of MOs and the overt acts.

8. The learned counsel further contended that the prosecution had miserably failed to put-forth the case of the defence with regard to the injuries sustained by the accused persons. PW16, the doctor, who has treated PWs.1 to PW4 has also treated A1, A2 and A5. The post-mortem report which was marked as Ex.P19 recorded the internal examination as follows:

*O/D HEAD: SCALP - CONTUSION SEEN ON THE
RIGHT FRONTO PARIETO TEMPERO OCCIPITAL
REGION M.22CMSX12CMSX0.5CM, WITH UNDERLYING
TEMPERALS MUSCLE CONTUSION. CRANIAL VAULT -
COMMUNITED FRACTURE OF RIGHT TEMPORAL
BONE, DURAMATER INTACT, BRAIN-DIFFUSE
SUBDURAL & SUB ARACHNOID HAEMORRHAGE SEEN
ALLOVER THE BRAIN SURFACE, WITH LACERATION
SEEN OVER RIGHT TEMPORAL LOBE
M.6CMSX5CMSX0.5CMS. BASE OF SKULL - LINEAR*



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*FISSURE FRACTURE SEEN OVER RIGHT SIDE OF
MIDDLE CRANIAL FOSSAM, 9CMS.*

*O/D NECK:- NECK STRUCTURES NORMAL, HYOID
BONE - INTACT*

*O/D THORAX-RIB CAGE - INTACT, FRACTURE
DISLOCATION OF OUTER END OF LEFT CLAVICLE
WITH SURROUNDING SOFT TISSUE CONTUSION,
LUNG-BOTH LUNGS NORMAL IN SIZE ON C/S
CONGESTED. HEART - NORMAL IN SIZE, ON C/S
CHAMBERS-CONTAIN FLUID BLOOD., VALVES AND
CORONARIES PATENT.*

*O/D ABDOMEN:- STOMACH CONTAIN 50 ML OF
BROWN COLOUR FLUID WITH NO SPECIFIC SMELL,
LIVER, SPLEEN AND KIDNEYS - NORMAL IN SIZE ON
C/S-CONGESTED. BLADDER - EMPTY"*

In the final opinion, which was marked as Ex.P21, the doctor had opined that the deceased would appear to have died due to effects of head injuries.

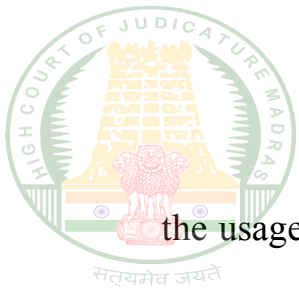
9. Even according to the prosecution, the death of the deceased had



happened only because of the head injury and the said injury was caused by A1 to A3 on the head of the deceased. The learned counsel pointed out that pending trial and appeal, A1 and A3 had died. A2/appellant in Crl.A. No.348 of 2022 is one of the persons, who caused injury on the deceased.

10. When the statements of PWs.1 to 4 regarding the overt acts of A2 are self-contradictory, it is not safe to rely upon such contradictory statements when the accused had also sustained injuries especially, when injuries were not explained by the prosecution and had not spoken to by the prosecution which only infers that the prosecution had not projected the true version of the occurrence.

11. Admittedly, PWs.1 to 4 are the injured eye witnesses and close relatives of the deceased and it is not in dispute that there existed enmity between the prosecution witnesses and the accused persons. With regard to the wordy quarrel that ensued on 04.07.2012, in the early hours and when both the parties proceeded to prefer a complaint incidentally and what happened at the scene of occurrence was a free fight between the prosecution witnesses and the accused persons. When the prosecution witnesses have projected specific overt act which is contradictory to each other and the material objects recovered and



the usage of the material objects by the accused persons cannot be relied upon, as the witnesses who have witnessed the occurrence, namely PW5 to PW8 have turned hostile. The evidence of hostile witnesses cannot be taken into consideration but to some extent could be relied upon. On examining the evidence of hostile witnesses, it was true that it was a free fight between the injured prosecution witnesses and the accused and none of the witnesses had spoken about the overt acts of the prosecution witnesses and the injuries sustained by the accused. The trial court, while analysing the evidentiary value of statements of PW1 to PW4 along with the overt act against PW1 to PW4 on the deceased, had miserably failed to take note of the injuries sustained by the accused persons in the free fight. It is the bounden duty of the prosecution to establish the prosecution case, which includes the injuries sustained by the accused persons.

12. During trial, A1, A2 and A5 were examined as DW1 to DW3. Their evidentiary value cannot be neglected or rejected outright as the accused persons had also sustained injuries and their complaint, which was marked as Ex.D4 is against the prosecution witnesses, namely PW1 to PW4. Ex.D4 is the complaint given by A1. In the complaint, A1 has implicated PW1, PW2 and PW3 for causing injuries on the accused. PW3 has attacked A1 by using the



material objects on the front right side head and A2 was beaten by PW3 on the back side and PW1 had caused injuries on A3 and A4 on the front head and right shoulder, apart from causing injury on the face, chest and PW2 had caused injury on A4 on the right head and the deceased had beaten A2. The overt acts had been totally suppressed by the prosecution in the narration of the prosecution case.

13. The accident registers, which were marked as Exs.P10, P13, P16 and P17 which were given for PW1 to PW4 and the post mortem certificate of the deceased and the final opinion which was marked as Ex.P19 and Ex.P21 would clearly show that the deceased died because of the head injury.

14. When the prosecution had not explained the injuries sustained by the accused who were also treated by the very same doctor/PW16, the non-explanation of injuries caused on the accused by the prosecution to bring out the truth is fatal to the prosecution case. The prosecution had miserably failed to project the true happenings in a free fight, which has erupted between the prosecution witnesses and the accused persons. The prosecution has projected a case based on the death of the deceased and the injuries sustained by PW1 to PW4 and projected as if the entire occurrence has taken place only at the



instance of accused persons herein.

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15. In this regard, it is useful to rely on the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court in *Nandlal and others vs. State of Chhattishgarh* reported in (2023) 10 SCC 470, wherein the Hon'ble Apex Court has dealt with the importance of non-explanation of injuries sustained by the accused. The relevant paragraphs are extracted hereunder:

25. We will first consider the issue with regard to non-explanation of injuries sustained by Accused 11 Naresh Kumar. In Lakshmi Singh v. State of Bihar [Lakshmi Singh v. State of Bihar, (1976) 4 SCC 394 : 1976 SCC (Cri) 671] , which case also arose out of a conviction under Section 302 read with Section 149IPC, this Court had an occasion to consider the issue of non-explanation of injuries sustained by the accused. This Court, after referring to the earlier judgments on the issue, observed thus : (SCC pp. 401-402, para 12)

“12. ... It seems to us that in a murder case, the non-explanation of the injuries sustained by the accused at about the time of the occurrence or in the course of altercation is a very important circumstance from which the court can draw the following inferences:

(1) that the prosecution has suppressed the genesis and



the origin of the occurrence and has thus not presented the true version;

(2) that the witnesses who have denied the presence of the injuries on the person of the accused are lying on a most material point and therefore their evidence is unreliable;

(3) that in case there is a defence version which explains the injuries on the person of the accused it is rendered probable so as to throw doubt on the prosecution case.

*The omission on the part of the prosecution to explain the injuries on the person of the accused assumes much greater importance where the evidence consists of interested or inimical witnesses or where the defence gives a version which competes in probability with that of the prosecution one. In the instant case, when it is held, as it must be, that the appellant Dasrath Singh received serious injuries which have not been explained by the prosecution, then it will be difficult for the court to rely on the evidence of PWs 1 to 4 and 6, more particularly, when some of these witnesses have lied by stating that they did not see any injuries on the person of the accused. Thus neither the Sessions Judge nor the High Court appears to have given due consideration to this important lacuna or infirmity appearing in the prosecution case. We must hasten to add that as held by this Court in *State of Gujarat v. Bai Fatima* [*State of Gujarat v. Bai Fatima*, (1975) 2 SCC 7 : 1975 SCC (Cri) 384] there*



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may be cases where the non-explanation of the injuries by the prosecution may not affect the prosecution case. This principle would obviously apply to cases where the injuries sustained by the accused are minor and superficial or where the evidence is so clear and cogent, so independent and disinterested, so probable, consistent and creditworthy, that it far outweighs the effect of the omission on the part of the prosecution to explain the injuries. The present, however, is certainly not such a case, and the High Court was, therefore, in error in brushing aside this serious infirmity in the prosecution case on unconvincing premises.”

26. A similar view with regard to non-explanation of injuries has been taken by this Court in State of Rajasthan v. Madho [State of Rajasthan v. Madho, 1991 Supp (2) SCC 396 : 1991 SCC (Cri) 1048] , State of M.P. v. Mishrilal [State of M.P. v. Mishrilal, (2003) 9 SCC 426 : 2003 SCC (Cri) 1829] and Nagarathinam v. State [Nagarathinam v. State, (2006) 9 SCC 57 : (2006) 3 SCC (Cri) 212] .

27. Undisputedly, in the present case, the injuries sustained by Accused 11 Naresh Kumar cannot be considered to be minor or superficial. The witnesses are also interested witnesses, inasmuch as they are close relatives of the deceased. That there was previous enmity between the two families, on account of election of sarpanch, has come on record. As observed by this Court in



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Ramashish Rai v. Jagdish Singh [Ramashish Rai v. Jagdish Singh, (2005) 10 SCC 498 : 2005 SCC (Cri) 1611] , previous enmity is a double-edged sword. On one hand, it can provide motive and on the other hand, the possibility of false implication cannot be ruled out.

28. We have already seen hereinabove the injuries sustained by Accused 11 Naresh Kumar. Much prior to lodging of the FIR at 3.15 a.m. on 4-11-2006 by Khomlal, the police had taken Accused 11 Naresh Kumar for medical examination. The memo forwarding Accused 11 Naresh Kumar for medical examination to medical officer mentions that Accused 11 had informed the police that at around 8.30 p.m., he was assaulted by Atmaram (PW 1). Undisputedly, the prosecution has suppressed information with regard to the said incident. The prosecution has also suppressed the FIR lodged by Atmaram (PW 1). It is thus clear that the prosecution has attempted to suppress the real genesis of the incident. Taking into consideration this aspect of the matter, coupled with the non-explanation of the injuries sustained by Accused 11 Naresh Kumar, we are of the considered view that Accused 11 Naresh Kumar is entitled to benefit of doubt.

16. It is true that the prosecution had also registered a case based on the complaint given by A1/DW1 and a case was registered in Crime No.592 of



2012 for offence punishable under Sections 147, 148, 294(b), 323, 324 and 307

IPC against the prosecution witnesses. The said FIR was marked as Ex.D5.

Though the trial court had conducted the case to establish the crime, it is to be noted that the trial court has not conducted the trial on a case in counter case basis.

17. It is pertinent to note that against the judgment of the counter case, Criminal Appeal No.743 of 2015 was filed before this Court. The learned single Judge of this court, on 14.03.2016, has passed the following order in M.P. No.1 of 2015 in CrI.A. No.743 of 2015, which is extracted hereunder:

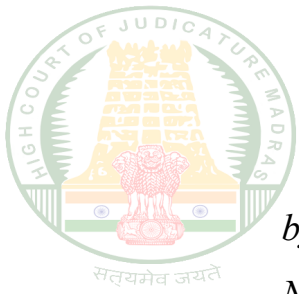
"Heard the learned counsel for the petitioner/appellant and the learned Additional Public Prosecutor.

2. It is submitted that this appeal arose out of S.C. No.21 of 2013. S.C. No.40 of 2013 pending on the file of learned Additional Sessions Judge, Rasipuram, Namakkal is counter case.

3. Now, it has been pointed out that S.C. No.40 of 2013 for offence under Section 302 IPC is posted for delivery of judgment on 15.03.2016.

4. In such circumstances, the learned Additional Sessions Judge Rasipuram, Namakkal district shall defer the pronouncement of the judgment on 15.03.2016.

5. The Registrar (Judicial) is directed to send this order



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*by fax to the learned Additional Sessions Judge, Rasipuram,
Namakkal District through the Principal Sessions Judge,
Namakkal District."*

18. Based on the above direction given by this Court in Cr.L.A. No.743 of 2015, the trial court has stalled the pronouncement of judgment in S.C. No.40 of 2013 i.e the counter case. On 18.11.2021, the learned single Judge of this court by referring to the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Kuldip Yadav and others vs. State of Bihar** reported in **(2011) 5 SCC 324** has elaborated the procedure to be adopted in respect of cross-cases and passed the following order:

" 3. The above said judgement was challenged by the A1 and A2 by way of preferring this appeal. Had there been an opportunity to remand the case to the file of the trial Court itself in order to complete the trial of the other case in SC.No.40 of 2013 and pass a separate judgement in one and the same time, it would have helped to rectify the procedural flaw committed by the Sessions Court. In cross cases, it is obligatory for the courts to follow the procedure laid down under sec.223(d) Cr.P.C. In the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court reported in (2011) 5 SCC 324 (Kuldip Yadav and Others Vs State of Bihar), the importance for adopting such a procedure has been elaborated and it is extracted as under:

Procedure in respect of cross-cases



12. In order to understand the above issue, it is useful to refer to Section 223(d) of the Code which reads as under:

“223. What persons may be charged jointly.—The following persons may be

charged and tried together, namely:

(a)-(c) * * *

(d) persons accused of different offences committed in the course of the same transaction;

(e)-(g) * * *”

13. The above provision has been interpreted by this Court in the following decisions. In *Harjinder Singh v. State of Punjab* [(1985) 1 SCC 422 : 1985 SCC (Cri) 93] the question before the Court was whether under Section 223 of the Code it is permissible for the Court to club and consolidate the case on a police challan and the case on a complaint where the prosecution versions in the police challan case and the complaint case are materially different, contradictory and mutually exclusive. The question was whether the Court should in the facts and circumstances of the case direct that the two cases should be tried together but not consolidated i.e. the evidence be recorded separately in both cases and they may be disposed of simultaneously except to the extent that the witnesses for the prosecution which are common to both may be examined in one case and their evidence be read as evidence in the other.

14. After analysing the factual details, this Court has concluded: (*Harjinder Singh case* [(1985) 1 SCC 422 : 1985 SCC (Cri) 93] , SCC p. 426, para 8)

“8. In the facts and circumstances of this particular case we



feel that the proper course to adopt is to direct that the two cases should be tried together by the learned Additional Sessions Judge but not consolidated i.e. the evidence should be recorded separately in both the cases one after the other except to the extent that the witnesses for the prosecution who are common to both the cases be examined in one case and their evidence be read as evidence in the other. The learned Additional Sessions Judge should after recording the evidence of the prosecution witnesses in one case, withhold his judgment and then proceed to record the evidence of the prosecution in the other case. Thereafter he shall proceed to simultaneously dispose of the cases by two separate judgments taking care that the judgment in one case is not based on the evidence recorded in the other case."

(underlining supplied)

15.In Balbir v. State of Haryana[(2000) 1 SCC 285 : 2000 SCC (Cri) 160] this Court considered clauses (a) and (d) of Section 223 of the Code and held that: (SCC pp. 286h287a)

"... the primary condition is that persons should have been accused either of the same offence or of different offences 'committed in the course of the same transaction'. The expression advisedly used is 'in the course of the same transaction'. That expression is not akin to saying 'in respect of the same subject-matter'. For several offences to be part of the same transaction, the test which has to be applied is whether they are so related to one another in point of purpose or of cause and effect, or as principal and subsidiary, so as to result in one continuous action. Thus, where there is a commonality of purpose or design, where there is a continuity of



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action, then all those persons involved can be accused of the same or different offences 'committed in the course of the same transaction'."

4. Since A3 & A4 were acquitted and no appeal has been filed either by the defacto complainant or by the prosecution for challenging their acquittal, they are not before this Court. Without hearing A3 & A4, the case cannot be remanded to the trial court to be tried afresh along with the other case in SC.No.40 of 2013. Any judgement that might be passed in this appeal may also have an impact on the merits of the other case and that has to be avoided for now.

5. Under such circumstances, I feel it is appropriate to allow the trial court to pronounce the judgment in S.C. No.40 of 2013. Depending on the result of the judgment in S.C. No.40 of 2013, if any appeal is preferred, then at least it would be possible for this court to hear this along with other appeal if any, that might arise out of the judgment to be passed in S.C. No.40 of 2013. Hence, I feel that the trial court should be directed to pronounce the judgment and send a report about its disposal to this court within a period of two weeks from pronouncing the judgment.

6. Accordingly, the learned Additional Sessions Judge, Namakkal is directed to pronounce the judgment in S.C. No.40 of 2013 within one month from the date of receipt of the copy of this order and send a report to this court. However, the trial Judge should consider the merits of the case in S.C. No.40 of 2013 without being influenced by the judgment of the Sessions court passed in S.C. No.21 of 2013."



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After pronouncement of judgment in S.C. No.40 of 2013, which culminated into the above appeals, a learned single Judge of this court has directed the Registry to list CrI.A. No.743 of 2015 along with the above criminal appeals, namely CrI.A. Nos.358 & 348 of 2022, after obtaining necessary orders from the Hon'ble The Chief Justice.

19. In the light of the settled legal position, by considering the material contradictions with regard to the overt act attributed against the injured persons as against the deceased and the non-explanation of the injuries sustained by the accused persons and the procedural contradictions, we are inclined to allow this appeal.

20. Accordingly, the criminal appeals are allowed. The judgment of conviction and sentence rendered by the learned Additional District & Sessions Judge, Namakkal dated 23.02.2022 in S.C. No.40 of 2013 is set aside. The appellants are directed to be set at liberty, in case their presence is not required in connection with any other case. The fine amount, if any, paid by the appellants, shall be returned to the appellants forthwith and the material objects shall be destroyed.

[M.S.R., J.] [N.S., J.]



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24.06.2025

Asr

Index : Yes/No

Neutral Citation : Yes/No

Issue on 26/6/25

To

1.The Additional District & Sessions Judge, Namakkal

2. The Inspector of Police
Rasipuram Police Station
Namakkal District
(Crime No.591 of 2012)

3.The Public Prosecutor, High Court, Madras

Copy to:

The Superintendent of Prisons
Central Prison, Salem

M.S.RAMESH, J.
and



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N.SENTHILKUMAR, J.
Asr

Crl. A. Nos.358 & 348 of 2022

Dated : 24.06.2025