

BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED : **03.08.2026**

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE **MRS.JUSTICE L.VICTORIA GOWRI**

Crl.R.C.(MD)No.229 of 2019

M.Ravikumar @ Nagulan

... Petitioner

Vs.

S.Meera

... Respondent

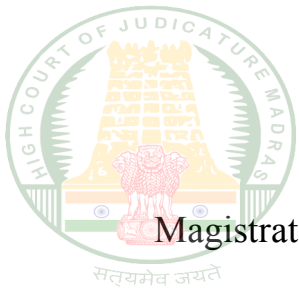
PRAYER : Revision filed under Section 397 r/w 401 of Cr.P.C., to allow criminal revision petition by setting aside the judgment passed by the Principal Sessions Court, Kanyakumari at Nagercoil in Crl.A.No.81 of 2018 on 14.12.2018 in confirming the conviction and sentence passed by the District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate Court, Boothapandy in STC No.1245 of 2015 on 31.05.2018.

For Petitioner : Mr.R.Manimaran

For Respondent : Mr.K.P.Narayanakumar

ORDER

This Criminal Revision Petition is filed to call for the records and set aside the conviction and sentence imposed by the Principal Sessions Court, Kanyakumari at Nagercoil in Crl.A.No.81 of 2018 on 14.12.2018 in confirming the conviction and sentence passed by the District Munsif cum Judicial



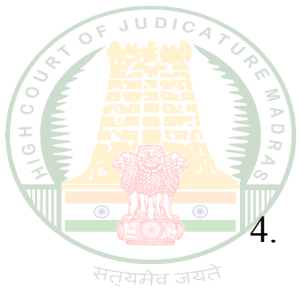
Magistrate Court, Boothapandy in STC No.1245 of 2015 on 31.05.2018 and allow this criminal revision petition.

2. The petitioner has been convicted by the trial Court on 31.05.2018 for the offence under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and the trial Court sentenced him to undergo simple imprisonment for six months and to pay the compensation of Rs.2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs only) in default, to undergo a further simple imprisonment for a period of three months, in STC No.1245 of 2015 on the file of the District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate Court, Boothapandy. The learned Principal Sessions Judge, Kanyakumari at Nagercoil, Kanyakumari District at Nagercoil, confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed Crl.A.No.81 of 2018 dated 14.12.2018. Challenging the same, the present Criminal Revision Case has been filed before this Court.

3. When the matter was taken up for hearing on 13.07.2026, this Court passed the following order:-

“The learned counsel for the petitioner submitted that the petitioner had already paid a sum of Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh only) and that he is ready and willing to pay the entire balance amount on or before 31.07.2026.

2. Post the matter on 03.08.2026 for reporting compliance.”



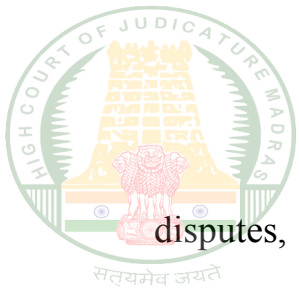
4. Pursuant to the order of this Court, the petitioner paid the balance amount of Rs.1,00,000/- to the respondent by way of Demand Draft No.663224 dated 24.07.2026 for a sum of Rs.50,000/- and Demand Draft No.663232 dated 31.07.2026 for a sum of Rs.50,000/-. Thus, the petitioner has settled the entire cheque amount and has also filed a memo dated 03.08.2026 to that effect.

5. The learned counsel appearing for the respondent also agreed with the aforesaid submission made.

6. Heard the learned counsel on either side and carefully perused the materials placed before this Court.

7. The law relating to quashment of criminal proceedings on the basis of compromise between the parties is well settled. In *Gian Singh v. State of Punjab*¹, the Hon'ble Supreme Court authoritatively held that the inherent power of the High Court under Section 482 CrPC is of wide amplitude and may be exercised to quash criminal proceedings even in respect of non-compoundable offences, provided the dispute is essentially private in nature and the quashment would secure the ends of justice. The Court, however, drew a clear distinction between offences arising out of personal or matrimonial

¹ 2012 (10) SCC 303



disputes, commercial transactions and similar private wrongs, and serious or heinous offences having grave impact on society, holding that the latter category cannot ordinarily be quashed merely on the basis of a settlement.

8. The said principles were succinctly crystallised in ***Parbatbhai Aahir v. State of Gujarat***², wherein the Supreme Court, after surveying the earlier precedents, laid down broad propositions governing the exercise of inherent jurisdiction on the basis of compromise. It was emphasised that the paramount consideration is whether the continuance of the criminal proceedings would be unfair or contrary to the interests of justice, and whether the dispute predominantly bears a civil or private character, rendering the possibility of conviction remote and bleak.

9. In ***State of Madhya Pradesh v. Laxmi Narayan***³, the Supreme Court reiterated and clarified the limitations on such power, holding that offences of a serious nature, particularly those involving mental depravity, grave violence, or offences against society at large, cannot be quashed on the basis of compromise, even if the parties have amicably settled the dispute. The Court further cautioned that while examining compromise quash petitions, the High

² 2017 (9) SCC 641

³ 2019 (5) SCC 688

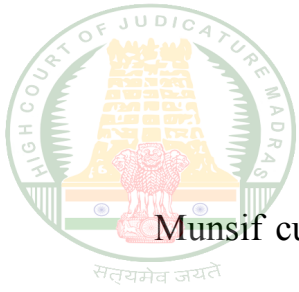


Court must consider the nature and gravity of the offence, the conduct of the accused, and the stage of the proceedings, and the overall impact on society and must satisfy itself that the settlement is voluntary and not the result of coercion or undue influence.

10. Applying the aforesaid principles to the facts of the present case, this Court has carefully examined the nature and gravity of the allegations, the relationship between the parties, the conduct of the petitioners, the stage of the proceedings, and the voluntary nature of the compromise.

11. The dispute in question is predominantly private in character and does not involve any offence having serious or grave impact on society at large. In view of the compromise arrived at between the parties, the possibility of conviction is rendered remote and bleak. Continuation of the criminal proceedings would therefore serve no useful purpose and would amount to an abuse of the process of Court.

12. Accordingly, the judgment of conviction and sentence imposed by the Principal Sessions Court, Kanyakumari at Nagercoil in Crl.A.No.81 of 2018 on 14.12.2018 in confirming the conviction and sentence passed by the District



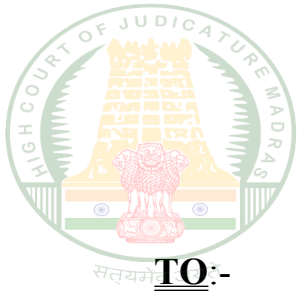
Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate Court, Boothapandy in STC No.1245 of 2015

on 31.05.2018 is set aside and this Criminal Revision Case is allowed. The

memo dated 03.08.2026 shall form part and parcel of this order.

03.08.2026

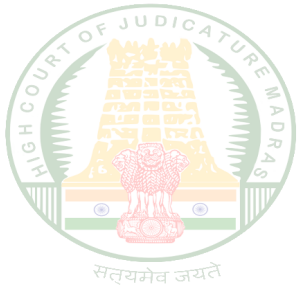
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TO:-

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1. The Principal Sessions Court, Kanyakumari at Nagercoil.
2. The District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate Court, Boothapandy.
3. The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,
Madurai.



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Case Citation: (2026) ibclaw.in 4814 HC



Crl.R.C.(MD)No.229 of 2019

L.VICTORIA GOWRI, J.

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Order made in
Crl.R.C.(MD)No.229 of 2019

Dated
03.08.2026