

CRP(MD). No.105 of 2026

BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

WEB COPY

Dated : 21.01.2026

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE N.SENTHILKUMAR

CRP(MD). No.105 of 2026

Kalaivani

... Petitioner

Vs

Velmurugan

... Respondent

PRAYER :-Civil Revision Petition filed under Article 227 of the Constitution of India, to set aside the fair and decreetal order dated 28.04.2025 passed in I.A.No.1/2024 in HMOP.No.38/2024 on the file of Sub Court, Rajapalayam.

For Petitioner : Mr.T.Indrachithu

ORDER

This Civil Revision Petition has been filed challenging the order dated 28.04.2025 passed in I.A.No.1 of 2024 in HMOP.No.38 of 2024 on the file of the Sub Court, Rajapalayam.



CRP(MD), No.105 of 2026

WEB COPY

2.The marriage between the petitioner and the respondent was solemnized on 26.02.2018, as per Hindu Rites and Customs and due to the matrimonial dispute arose between them, the respondent/husband filed HMOP.No.38 of 2024 on the file of the Sub Court, Rajapalayam, for divorce. Since there was a possibility of amicable settlement, the matter was referred to Lok Adalat and there was a compromise reached between the parties. Based on such compromise, the petitioner agreed to receive payment of Rs.2,00,000/- from the respondent towards alimony and subsequently, has also received the same. Now, the petitioner had filed the present application seeking for interim alimony and the same was dismissed on 28.04.2025. Challenging the same, the present Civil Revision Petition has been filed.

3.The learned counsel for the petitioner would submit that the petitioner was forced to accept the alimony awarded by the Lok Adalat because of the coercion, pressure and intimidation by her husband. He would further submit that at the time of Lok Adalat proceedings, the petitioner was not in a position to make a free and voluntary decision and



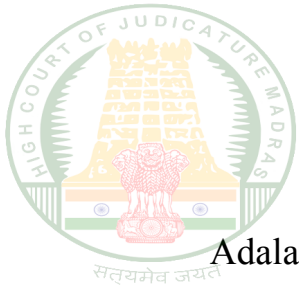
CRP(MD), No.105 of 2026

the settlement amount accepted by her does not reflect her true consent.

Hence, he prays for appropriate orders.

4. Heard the learned counsel for the petitioner. Since no adverse order is going to be passed against the respondent, notice to the respondent is dispensed with.

5. It is seen from the records that the dispute between the parties was earlier referred to the Lok Adalat by the trial Court, where, both sides participated and the matter was amicably settled. Pursuant to such settlement, permanent alimony was awarded to the petitioner. Under the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, an award passed by the Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil Court and is final and binding on the parties. Once the petitioner has accepted the settlement and the permanent alimony awarded by the Lok Adalat, the petitioner cannot subsequently reopen the same issue by filing the present Civil Revision Petition. In such circumstances, this Court finds no illegality or material irregularity in the order impugned herein. Since the petitioner has already obtained permanent alimony under the Lok



CRP(MD), No.105 of 2026

Adalat settlement, the present Civil Revision Petition is devoid of merits
and is liable to be dismissed.

6.In fine, this Civil Revision Petition stands dismissed. No costs.

Speaking : Yes / No
NCC : Yes / No
Internet : Yes / No
Index : Yes / No
mm

21.01.2026

To

The Subordinate Judge, Rajapalayam.



WEB COPY



CRP(MD). No.105 of 2026

N.SENTHILKUMAR, J.

mm

CRP(MD). No.105 of 2026

21.01.2026