



IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED: 25-06-2026

CORAM

THE HON'BLE MR JUSTICE M. NIRMAL KUMAR

CRL OP No. 16121 of 2026

1.R.Seenuvasan

2.S.Govindaraj

3.R.Arul

..Petitioner(s)

Vs

1.The State rep.by,
The Inspector of Police,
Dusi Police Station,
Tiruvannamalai district.
2.Ramadass

..Respondent(s)

To call for the entire records connected with the charge sheet in SC.No.17 of 2025 on the file of the learned Additional District Judge (Fast Track court), Arni and quash the same.

For Petitioner(s): Mr.Sathiyaraj E.

For Respondent(s): Mr.R.Rajasekaran, G.A.(Crl. Side), for R1

ORDER

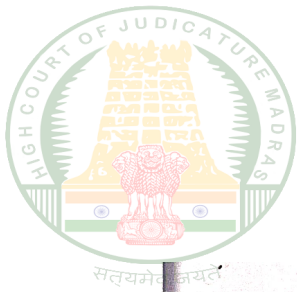
The petitioners/accused 2 to 4, who are facing trial for the offences under Sections 304(2), 201 of IPC, in SC.No.17 of 2025 on the file of the learned Additional District Judge (Fast Track court), Arni, has filed this quash petition.



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2.The case of the prosecution is that the deceased Nanthakumar, aged about 19 years, was studying II year B.Com. The deceased was working as a driver in a lorry belonging to the third accused and he transported stone from the quarry belonging to the first accused. On 13.01.2023 at about 02.00 a.m., while the deceased was loading stone into the lorry, suddenly the lorry fell down and the deceased sustained injury. The second accused took the deceased to a Hospital, and the Doctor informed that he was declared dead. Hence, the second respondent lodged a complaint and an FIR came to be registered. Upon completion of investigation, a final report was filed and the same has been taken on file in SC.No.17 of 2025 on the file of the learned Additional District Judge (Fast Track court), Arni

3.The learned counsel for the petitioners submitted that the petitioners/accused and the de facto complainant amicably settled the issue among themselves. The accused 1 and 2 had entered into an agreement of compensation, and as per the agreement, the second respondent received a sum of Rs.19,00,000/-. Since the first accused was in abroad, he is not made as a party to the proceedings, however, the second respondent has no objection to quash the proceedings against the first accused also. In view of the settlement, they have filed a Joint Compromise Memo, which was scanned and reproduced hereunder:



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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS
(Criminal Jurisdiction)

Crl.O.P.No. 16121 of 2026

In

S.C.No.17 of 2025

(On the file of the Learned Additional District Court (Fast Track Court), Arni)

1. R.Seenuvasan [M/47 Years]
S/o. Rajagopal
No.22, Pillayar Kovil Street,
Arasanipalai Village,
Tiruvannamalai District.
 2. S.Govindaraj [M/ 38 Years]
S/o. Selvam,
No.242, Pillayar Kovil Street,
Nallambakkam Village,
Kancheepuram District.
 3. R.Arul [M/ 40 Years]
S/o. Radhakrishnan
No.121, Perumal Kovil Street,
Magaral Village,
Kancheepuram District.
- ...Petitioners/Accused- 2 to 4

-Vs-

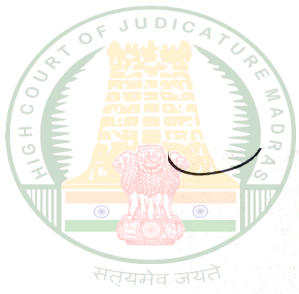
1. The State Rep.by The Inspector of Police,
Dusi Police Station,
Tiruvannamalai District. ..1st Respondent/Complainant
2. Ramadass [M/ 47 Years]
S/o. Thoppalan
No.133/B, Road Street,
Arasanipalai Village,
Tiruvannamalai District. ... 2nd respondent/Defacto complainant

**JOINT COMPROMISE MEMO FILED BY THE PETITIONERS
AND THE 2ND RESPONDENT**

1. It is submitted that the petitioners and the 2nd respondent have filed the joint compromise memo to quash the charge sheet in S.C.No.17 of 2025 on the file of the Learned Additional District Judge (Fast Track Court) Arni.

1. R. Seenuvasan
2. S. Govindaraj
3. R. Arul

T. N. S. S. S. S. S.



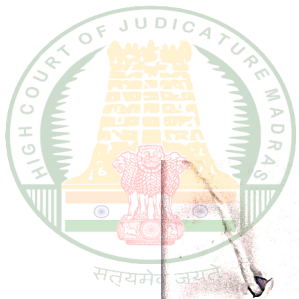
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2. It is submitted that as per prosecution case that the deceased named Nanthakumar was 19 years old and studying in the 2nd year of B.Com. The 2nd respondent is father of the deceased. The Accused-1 had a quarry in Ezhacherry Village and transported the stone from the quarry through lorry to various crushers. The 2nd respondent's son was working as a driver in a lorry vehicle bearing registration No.TN-14-R-3097 which belongs to Accused-3 for the past three months in quarry of Accused-1. The deceased did not possess a valid license, knowing the same, the Accused-1 to 3 gave work to him. On 13.01.2023 at about 02.00 am, while the deceased was loaded a stone in a lorry and moving from the pit to a higher elevation, suddenly the lorry fell down, and thus the deceased sustained injury. The deceased was taken to hospital by Accused-2 and the doctor informed that he was declared dead. Hence, the 2nd respondent questioned the Accused-2 & 3, they advised him to report to the police, as the deceased died in a road accident by mentioning the vehicle bearing Registration No.TN-22-CB-2893 which was owned by Accused-4. Hence, the 2nd respondent lodged a complaint dated 13.01.2023 to the 1st respondent police and they registered a F.I.R in Crime No.24 of 2023 for the offence under sections 304(2), 201 of IPC.
3. It is submitted that the 1st respondent police filed a charge sheet against the petitioners/accused-1 to 4 and charged the offence under sections 304(2), 201 of IPC.
4. It is submitted that the Accused-1 & 2 and the 3rd respondent are residing in the same village and they know each other. The petitioners/accused and the 3rd respondent have now amicably resolved their dispute.
5. It is submitted that the Accused-1 and the 2nd respondent had entered into agreement of compensation dated 08.03.2023 and as per the agreement, the 2nd respondent received entire amount of

1. R. S. Srinivasan
2. S. Srinivasan
3. R. Srinivasan

4. R. Srinivasan



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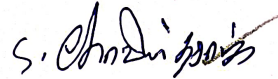
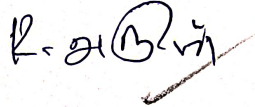
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Rs.19,00,000/- from the Accused-1 by cash and cheques and the said cheques were honored.

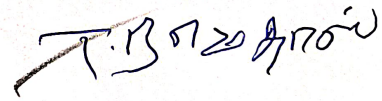
6. It is submitted that now the Accused-1 is in abroad and therefore the 2nd respondent has no objection to quash charge sheet against the Accused-1 also.
7. It is submitted that the 2nd respondent willingly come forward settle the dispute and withdraw all the allegation mentioned in the first information report and the impugned charge sheet containing the averments.
8. It is submitted that the 2nd respondent has not willing to contest the above the charge sheet in S.C.No.17 of 2025 on the file of the Learned Additional District Judge (Fast Track Court) Arni.

Therefore, this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to consider this compromise memo filed by the petitioners and the 2nd respondent while passing order in Criminal Original Petition and thus render justice.

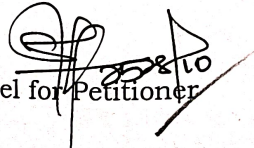
Dated at Chennai at this 17th day of June 2026.

1. 
2. 
3. 

Petitioners



2nd Respondent



Counsel for Petitioner



4. The learned Govt. Advocate (Crl.side) appearing for the first respondent submitted that based on complaint of the second respondent, the case came to be registered against the petitioners. He further submitted that though the parties have entered into a compromise, this Court, taking into account the seriousness of the offence, has to consider as to whether offences of this nature can be quashed on the ground of compromise between parties.

5. Heard both sides and perused the materials available on record.

6. The case is still at the stage of trial. By passage of time, the parties have decided to bury their hatchet and compromise the dispute amicably among themselves.

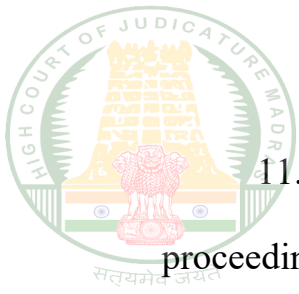
7. The petitioners and the second respondent/defacto complainant appeared before this Court and were duly identified by the counsel and the respondent Police.

8. On interaction by this Court, the second respondent/defacto complainant stated that he has amicably settled the dispute with the petitioners and he is not willing to pursue the criminal proceedings and therefore, seeks to quash the same.



9. 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 petitioner. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in the case of *Parbathbhai Aahir @ Parbathbhai Vs. State of Gujarat*, reported in (2017) 9 SCC 641, has given sufficient guidelines that must be taken into consideration by this Court while exercising its jurisdiction under Section 482 of Cr.P.C. (corresponding to Section 528 BNSS), 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 they get settled between the parties, cannot be quashed by this Court.

10. In the present case, the offences in question are purely individual/personal in nature. It involves dispute between the petitioners and the second respondent and quashing the proceedings will not affect any overriding public interest in this case and no useful purpose will be served in continuing with the criminal proceedings. In view of the above, this Court is inclined to quash the proceedings pending against the petitioners and also the first accused in SC.No.17 of 2025.



11. Accordingly, this Criminal Original Petition stands allowed and the proceedings in SC.No.17 of 2025 on the file of the learned Additional District Judge (Fast Track court), Arni, is quashed against all the accused including the first accused.

12. The affidavits and the Joint compromise Memo filed by the petitioners and the second respondent for compromising the offences shall form part of the records.

25-06-2026

Index: Yes/No
Speaking/Non-speaking order
Neutral Citation: Yes/No
PVS

To

1. The Additional District Judge (Fast Track court),
Arni

2. The Inspector of Police,
Dusi Police Station,
Tiruvannamalai district.

3. The Public Prosecutor,
High Court, Madras



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CRL OP No. 16121 of 2



M.NIRMAL KUMAR, J.

PVS

CRL OP No. 16121 of 2026

25-06-2026