



Crl.O.P.(MD)No.121 2026

BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED : **23.01.2026**

CORAM:

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

Crl.O.P.(MD)No.121 of 2026

1. Velmurugan @ Purotta
2. Palraj

... Petitioners/Accused No. 1 & 2

Vs.

1. The State of Tamil Nadu,
Rep. by the Deputy Superintendent of Police,
Usilampatti Sub Division,
M.Kallupatti Police Station,
Madurai District.
(Crime No. 23 of 2023)

... 1st Respondent/Complainant

2. M.Pandi

... 2nd Respondent/ Defacto Complainant

PRAYER : Petition filed under Section 528 of BNSS, 2023 to call for the entire records in Spl.S.C.No.37 of 2023 on the file of the III Additional Distirct & Sessions Judge (PCR), Madurai and quash the charge sheet and all further proceedings as against the petitioners.

For Petitioners : Mr. D.Shanmugaraja Sethupathi

For Respondents : Mr. M.Sakthi Kumar (R1)

Government Advocate (Crl.Side)

Mr. D.Muthupandi (R2)



Crl.O.P.(MD)No.121 2026

ORDER

WEB COPY

This Criminal Original Petition is filed under Section 482 CrPC / Section 528 BNSS, seeking to quash the charge sheet in Spl.S.C.No.37 of 2023 on the file of the learned III Additional District & Sessions Judge (PCR), Madurai.

2. The gist of the allegations in the final report is that due to previous enmity, the petitioners abused the defacto complainant in filthy language and attacked him, thereby causing injuries. Pursuant to the complaint given by the defacto complainant / second respondent, a case in Crime No.23 of 2023 was registered on the file of the first respondent against the petitioners and others for the offences under Sections 294(b), 323, & 506(1) of IPC and Sections 3(1)(r), 3(1)(s) & 3(1)(va) of the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 and the same culminated in laying final report in Sessions Spl.S.C.No.37 of 2023 before the file of the learned III Additional District & Sessions Judge (PCR), Madurai, for the offences under Sections 294(b), 323, & 506(1) of IPC and Sections 3(1)(r), 3(1)(s) & 3(1)(va) of the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015. Seeking quashment of the charge sheet, this Criminal Original Petition is filed.



Crl.O.P.(MD)No.121 2026

WEB COPY

3. Admittedly, the petitioners and the second respondent are residing in the same locality, and they have now resolved the dispute amicably. A Joint Compromise Memo dated 15.12.2025 has been filed before this Court.

4. The petitioners and the second respondent / defacto complainant are present before this Court in person and are identified by Mr.P.Sankar, M.Kallupatti Police Station, Madurai District. The defacto complainant has categorically stated that he does not wish to pursue the proceedings against the petitioners herein. This Court is satisfied that the compromise is voluntary and not the result of any coercion or undue influence.

5. 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



Crl.O.P.(MD)No.121 2026

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.

6. 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.

7. 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

² 2017 (9) SCC 641

³ 2019 (5) SCC 688



Crl.O.P.(MD)No.121 2026

High 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. Accordingly, the impugned final report in Spl.S.C.No.37 of 2023 on the file of the learned III Additional District & Sessions Judge (PCR), Madurai, is quashed and the Criminal Original Petition stands allowed. The



Crl.O.P.(MD)No.121 2026

joint compromise memo dated 15.12.2025 shall form part and parcel of this
order.

WEB COPY

23.01.2026

NCC : Yes / No
Index : Yes / No
Sm



Crl.O.P.(MD)No.121 2026

TO:-
WEB COPY

1. The III Additional District & Sessions Judge (PCR), Madurai.
2. The Deputy Superintendent of Police,
Usilampatti Sub Division,
M.Kallupatti Police Station,
Madurai District.
3. The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,
Madurai.



WEB COPY



Crl.O.P.(MD)No.121 2026

L.VICTORIA GOWRI, J.

Sm

Order made in
Crl.O.P.(MD)No.121 of 2026

Dated
23.01.2026