

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB & HARYANA  
AT CHANDIGARH**

**1) CRM-M No. 11063 of 2015 (O&M)**

Rajinder Singh and others

..... Petitioners

Vs.

State of Punjab and others

..... Respondents

**&**

**2) CRM-M No. 13057 of 2015 (O&M)**

Hargurwinder Singh and others

..... Petitioners

Vs.

State of Punjab and Another

..... Respondents

**Date of Decision: 13.08.2015**

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE JASWANT SINGH**

Present: Ms. Rishma Verma, Advocate for  
Mr. Abhinav Gupta, Advocate  
for the petitioners in CRM-M No. 11063 of 2015 and  
for respondent No. 2 in CRM-M No. 13057 of 2015.

Mr. Mikhil Kad, AAG, Punjab  
for respondent No. 1.

Mr. Parminder Pal Sharma, Advocate for  
Mr. Puneet Sharma, Advocate  
for respondents No. 2 to 4 in CRM-M No. 11063 of 2015 and  
for the petitioners in CRM-M No. 13057 of 2015.

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**JASWANT SINGH, J. (Oral)**

This order shall dispose of two aforementioned petitions as both these petitions have arisen out of the same occurrence.

Both the aforementioned petitions under section 482 Cr.P.C. are for quashing of FIR No. 19 dated 17.02.2005, under Sections 324, 323, 452, 336, 148 and 149 of the Indian Penal Code (Section 326 of IPC, added later on) and Sections

25, 27, 54 and 59 of Arms Act, Adampur, District Jalandhar on the basis of compromise dated 21.02.2015 (**Annexure P-3**) arrived at between the parties along with all subsequent proceedings arising from that FIR.

As per allegations in the FIR, on 16.02.2005, when complainant-Jagbir Singh along with his son Hargurwinder Singh, wife Surjit Kaur, son-in-law, namely, Bhalwant Singh and Sukhjit Rai were present in his house, petitioners armed with *kirpan*, *Kirch*, *Musalla*, *Gandasi*, *Hockey* and *Revolver*, waylaid the complainant and his son while raising lalkara and inflicted several injuries on the complainant and his son regarding property.

Vide order dated 09.07.2015, this Court directed the learned Illaqa Magistrate/trial Court to send report with regard to compromise in pursuance of which, a report/letter No. 1740-G/JRK dated 30.07.2015 has been received from the learned District and Sessions Judge, which is taken on record as **Mark-A**. It is stated in the report that the complainant has arrived at a compromise with the accused-petitioners.

Learned State Counsel, on instructions from HC Tejpal Singh, states that challan has been presented.

Hon'ble Supreme Court in (2003) 4 SCC 675, **B.S Joshi & Others Vs. State of Haryana & Another** has made it explicitly clear in para 15 of its judgment that the High Court in exercise of its inherent powers can quash criminal proceedings or FIR or complaint and Section 320 of the Code does not limit or effect the powers under Section 482 of the Code.

A Full Bench of this Court in **Kulwinder Singh and others v. State of Punjab and another**, 2007(3) RCR (Criminal) 1052 has held that this Court, in appropriate cases, while exercising powers under Section 482 Cr.P.C., may quash an FIR disclosing the commission of non compoundable

offences. The relevant extracts read as under:-

“ The only inevitable conclusion from the above discussion is that there is no statutory bar under the Cr.P.C., which can affect the inherent power of this Court under Section 482. Further, the same cannot be limited to matrimonial cases alone and the Court has the wide power to quash the proceedings even in non-compoundable offences notwithstanding the bar under Section 320 of the Cr.P.C., in order to prevent the abuse of law and to secure the ends of justice. ”

Hon'ble Apex Court in another case in **J.T 2008(9) S.C 192, Nikhil Merchant Vs. Central Bureau of Investigation & Another** while relying upon its decision in **B.S. Joshi's case (supra)** has also held that in view of the compromise arrived at between the parties, the technicalities should not be allowed to stand in the way in the quashing of criminal proceedings and the continuance of the same after compromise between the parties would be a futile exercise.

Similar views were expressed by Hon'ble the Apex Court in **Madan Mohan Abot v. State of Punjab, 2008(4) SCC 582**, the relevant extract of which is as under:-

“ We need to emphasise that it is perhaps advisable that in disputes where the question involved is of a purely personal nature, the court should ordinarily accept the terms of the compromise even in criminal proceedings as keeping the matter alive with no possibility of a result in favour of the prosecution is a luxury which the courts, grossly overburdened as they are, cannot afford and that the time so saved can be utilised in deciding more effective and meaningful litigation. This is a common sense approach to the matter based on ground of realities and bereft of the technicalities of the law. ”

Keeping in view the above settled legal position and taking into account the fact that both the parties have desired to live in peace and harmony and carry on with their lives without any ill will or rancour by resolving their differences and entering into the aforesaid compromise, it is evident that it is a fit case where there is no impediment in the way of the Court to exercise its inherent powers under Section 482 Cr.P.C., for quashing of the FIR in the interest of justice.

**CRM-M No. 11063 of 2015 (O&M) and  
CRM-M No. 13057 of 2015 (O&M)**

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Accordingly, both the aforementioned petitions are allowed. The  
aforementioned FIR and all subsequent proceedings arising therefrom, are  
quashed.

**August 13, 2015**  
Gagan

**(JASWANT SINGH)**  
**JUDGE**