

IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA AT CHANDIGARH
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CRM-M No.30323 of 2014

Date of Decision:14.01.2015

Sher Singh @ Shera and another

.....Petitioners

Versus

State of Haryana and others

.....Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MEHINDER SINGH SULLAR.

**Present: Mr.H.P.S.Aulakh, Advocate,
for the petitioners.**

**Mr.Pravindra Singh Chauhan, Additional Advocate
General, Haryana, for respondent Nos.1 and 2.**

Nemo for respondent Nos.3 to 5.

MEHINDER SINGH SULLAR, J.(oral)

Tersely, the facts & material, which need a necessary mention for deciding the core controversy, involved in the instant petition and emanating from the record are that, initially in the wake of complaint of complainant-Jasmer son of Sadhu(respondent No.3)(for brevity “the complainant”), a criminal case was registered against petitioners-accused Sher Singh @ Shera son of Mahinder Singh and another, vide FIR No.60 dated 23.03.2012(Annexure P-1), on accusation of having committed the offences punishable under Sections 148, 149, 323, 324, 427 and 506 IPC, by the police of Police Station Taraori, District Karnal.

2. After completion of the investigation, the police submitted the final police report(challan). The petitioners-accused were accordingly charge-sheeted for the commission of offences punishable under Sections

323, 324, 427 and 506 read with Section 34 IPC, by way of impugned order dated 26.10.2012(Annexure P-5) and the case was slated for evidence of the prosecution by the trial Court.

3. During the pendency of the criminal case, good sense prevailed and the parties have amicably settled their disputes, by means of Panchayati compromise-deed dated 06.04.2012(Annexure P-2).

4. Having compromised the matter, the petitioners-accused have preferred the present petition, to quash the impugned FIR(Annexure P-1), order/charge-sheet(Annexure P-5) and all other subsequent proceedings arising therefrom, invoking the provisions of Section 482 Cr.P.C., *inter alia*, pleading that, now with the intervention of relatives and respectables, the parties have amicably settled their disputes by means of pointed compromise-deed(Annexure P-2). They have redressed their grievances. They want to live in peace and harmony in future in the society. The complainant and injured persons/respondents have no objection, if the indicated criminal case registered against the accused is quashed, on the basis of compromise-deed. On the strength of aforesaid grounds, the petitioners-accused sought to quash the impugned FIR (Annexure P-1), order/charge-sheet(Annexure P-5) and all other subsequent proceedings arising therefrom, in the manner depicted herein-above.

5. During the course of preliminary hearing, the trial Court was directed to record the statements of all the concerned parties with regard to the genuineness and validity or otherwise of the compromise-deed(Annexure P-2), by virtue of order dated September 08, 2014 by this

Court.

6. In compliance thereof, having recorded the statements of all the concerned parties (including the statement of Abhishek son of Jasmer, respondent No.4 in previous petition bearing CRM No.M-10741 of 2012, which was dismissed as withdrawn by way of order dated 01.08.2014 (Annexure P-3) by this Court(the file of which is attached with this petition), the trial Court has concluded vide its report dated 10.11.2014 that they have amicably settled their disputes with their free will and without any kind of pressure or coercion.

7. Meaning thereby, it stands proved on record that the parties have amicably settled their disputes, vide indicated compromise-deed (Annexure P-2). The factum of compromise is also reiterated in the report of the trial Court.

8. What cannot possibly be disputed here is that, the law with regard to the settlement of disputes by means of amicable settlement between the parties is no more *res integra* and is now well-settled.

9. An identical question came to be decided by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in case **Gian Singh Versus State of Punjab and another**, 2012(4) RCR(Criminal) 543. Having interpreted the relevant provisions and considered a line of the judgments on the indicated points, it was ruled (para 57) as under:-

“57. The position that emerges from the above discussion can be summarised thus: the power of the High Court in quashing a criminal proceeding or FIR or complaint in exercise of its inherent jurisdiction is distinct and different from the power given to a criminal court for compounding the offences under Section 320 of the Code. Inherent power is of wide plenitude with no statutory limitation but it has to be exercised in accord with the guideline engrafted in such power viz; (i) to secure the ends of justice or (ii) to prevent abuse of the process of any Court. In what cases power to quash the criminal proceeding or complaint or F.I.R. may be

exercised where the offender and victim have settled their dispute would depend on the facts and circumstances of each case and no category can be prescribed. However, before exercise of such power, the High Court must have due regard to the nature and gravity of the crime. Heinous and serious offences of mental depravity or offences like murder, rape, dacoity, etc. cannot be fittingly quashed even though the victim or victim's family and the offender have settled the dispute. Such offences are not private in nature and have serious impact on society. Similarly, any compromise between the victim and offender in relation to the offences under special statutes like Prevention of Corruption Act or the offences committed by public servants while working in that capacity etc., cannot provide for any basis for quashing criminal proceedings involving such offences. But the criminal cases having overwhelmingly and pre-dominantly civil flavour stand on different footing for the purposes of quashing, particularly the offences arising from commercial, financial, mercantile, civil, partnership or such like transactions or the offences arising out of matrimony relating to dowry etc. or the family disputes where the wrong is basically private or personnel in nature and the parties have resolved their entire dispute. In this category of cases, High Court may quash criminal proceedings if in its view, because of the compromise between the offender and victim, the possibility of conviction is remote and bleak and continuation of criminal case would put accused to great oppression and prejudice and extreme injustice would be caused to him by not quashing the criminal case despite full and complete settlement and compromise with the victim. In other words, the High Court must consider whether it would be unfair or contrary to the interest of justice to continue with the criminal proceeding or continuation of the criminal proceeding would tantamount to abuse of process of law despite settlement and compromise between the victim and wrongdoer and whether to secure the ends of justice, it is appropriate that criminal case is put to an end and if the answer to the above question(s) is in affirmative, the High Court shall be well within its jurisdiction to quash the criminal proceeding."

10. Sequelly, the same view was again(recently) reiterated by Hon'ble the Apex Court in case Narinder Singh and others Versus State of Punjab and another, 2014(2) R.C.R.(Criminal) 482.

11. Above being the legal position & the material on record, now the short & significant question, though important, that arises for determination in this petition is, as to whether the present criminal prosecution against the petitioners deserves to be quashed in view of the compromise or not?

12. Having regard to the contentions of the learned counsel, to my mind, it would be in the interest and justice would be sub-served, if the parties are allowed to compromise the matter. Moreover, the learned

counsel are *ad idem* that, in view of the settlement of disputes between the parties, the present petition deserves to be accepted in this context.

13. As is evident from the record that, in the instant case, with the intervention of relatives and respectables, the parties have amicably settled their disputes, by virtue of compromise-deed(Annexure P-2) with their free will and without any kind of pressure, coercion or undue influence. They have redressed their grievances. They want to live in peace and harmony in future in the society. The settlement is stated to be in the welfare, benefit and larger interest of the parties. The complainant and injured persons/respondents have no objection, if the present criminal case is quashed, on the basis of compromise. The factum and genuineness of the compromise between the parties is also reiterated by the trial Court in its indicated report.

14. Thus, it would be seen that since, the compromise is in the welfare and interest of the parties, so, there is no impediment in translating their wishes into reality and to quash the criminal prosecution to set the matter at rest, to enable them to live in peace and to enjoy the life and liberty in a dignified manner. Therefore, to me, the ratio of the law laid down and the bench-mark set out by Hon'ble the Supreme Court in Gian Singh and Narinder Singh & others' cases(supra), “mutatis mutandis” is fully attracted to the facts of the present case and is the complete answer to the problem in hand. Sequelly, the impugned FIR (Annexure P-1), order/charge-sheet(Annexure P-5) and all other subsequent proceedings arising therefrom, deserve to be quashed in the obtaining circumstances of the case.

15. In the light of aforesaid reasons, the instant petition is accepted. Consequently, the impugned FIR No.60 dated 23.03.2012 (Annexure P-1), order/charge-sheet(Annexure P-5) and all other subsequent proceedings arising therefrom, are hereby quashed. The petitioners-accused are accordingly acquitted of the charges framed against them, in the indicated criminal case, on the basis of compromise-deed, subject to all just exceptions.

January 14, 2015
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(MEHINDER SINGH SULLAR)
JUDGE