**HIGH COURT FOR THE STATES OF PUNJAB & HARYANA AT CHANDIGARH**

**CRM-M-8413-2015**
**Date of decision:7.5.2015**

Sangam @ Rahul

...Petitioner

**Versus**

State of Punjab and another

...Respondents

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAMESHWAR SINGH MALIK**

1. To be referred to the Reporters or not ?
2. Whether the judgment should be reported in the Digest ?

**Present:** Mr.S.S.Goraya, Advocate for the petitioner.
Mr. Daljeet Singh Virk, AAG, Punjab.
Mr.NPS Hira, Advocate for the complainant.

**RAMESHWAR SINGH MALIK, J. (Oral)**

The petitioner has approached this Court by way of instant petition under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (for short 'Cr.P.C.') invoking its inherent jurisdiction for quashing of FIR No.5 dated 29.1.2015 registered under Sections 363 and 366-A of the Indian Penal Code ('IPC' for short), at Police Station Cantt. Jalandhar and the consequential proceedings arising therefrom, on the basis of compromise (Annexure P-1).

Notice of motion was issued.

In compliance of the order dated 16.3.2015 passed by this Court, the parties got their statements recorded before the learned trial court. Consequently, report dated 1.4.2015 sent by Judicial Magistrate First Class, Jalandhar, has been received which is available on record of the case alongwith the statements of the parties. Learned Magistrate has reported

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that the parties have made their statements voluntarily and without any pressure. The compromise arrived at between the parties has been found to be a genuine one.

Learned counsel for the petitioner submits that the parties have decided to bury the hatchet and are living peacefully. He further submits that continuation of the impugned FIR and subsequent criminal proceedings arising therefrom, are liable to be quashed in the interest of justice.

Learned counsel for respondent No.2 also fairly states that parties have entered into compromise and he has got no objection in case the impugned FIR with consequential proceedings arising therefrom is ordered to be quashed.

Learned counsel for the State, on instructions from ASI Gurinder Singh, Police Station Cantt. Jalandhar, submits that the prosecutrix in her statement, recorded under Section 164 Cr.P.C., stated that she had gone with the accused-petitioner on her own sweet will.

Learned counsel for the petitioner as well as learned counsel for the State are ad idem that, petitioner is not proclaimed offender.

Having heard the learned counsel for the parties and after going through the record of the case, this Court is of the considered opinion that it is a fit case for exercising the inherent jurisdiction of this Court under Section 482 Cr.P.C., so as to secure the ends of justice. It is so said because the parties have arrived at an out of Court settlement by way of compromise (Annexure P-2). The compromise is without any pressure and a genuine one. In such a situation, continuation of the prosecution would result in sheer abuse of process of law.

The above-said view taken by this Court also finds support

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from the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in **Shiji @ Pappu and others versus Radhika and another, 2012 (1) RCR (criminal) 9** and also from the larger Bench judgment of this Court in **Kulwinder Singh and others versus State of Punjab and another reported as 2007 (3) RCR (criminal) 1052**. The observations made by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in para 13 of the judgment in **Shiji's** case (supra), which can be gainfully followed in the present case, read as under:

> *"It is manifest that simply because an offence is not compoundable under Section 320 IPC is by itself no reason for the High Court to refuse exercise of its power under Section 482 Cr.P.C. That power can in our opinion be exercised in cases where there is no chance of recording a conviction against the accused and the entire exercise of a trial is destined to be an exercise in futility. There is a subtle distinction between compounding of offences by the parties before the trial Court or in appeal on one hand and the exercise of power by the High Court to quash the prosecution under Section 482 Cr.P.C. on the other. While a Court trying an accused or hearing an appeal against conviction, may not be competent to permit compounding of an offence based on a settlement arrived at between the parties in cases where the offences are not compoundable under Section 320, the High Court may quash the prosecution even in cases where the offences with which the accused stand charged are non-compoundable. The inherent powers of the High Court under Section 482 Cr.P.C. are not for that purpose controlled by Section 320 Cr.P.C. Having said so, we must hasten to add*

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> *that the plenitude of the power under Section 482 Cr.P.C. by itself, makes it obligatory for the High Court to exercise the same with utmost care and caution. The width and the nature of the power itself demands that its exercise is sparing and only in cases where the High Court is, for reasons to be recorded, of the clear view that continuance of the prosecution would be nothing but an abuse of the process of law. It is neither necessary nor proper for us to enumerate the situations in which the exercise of power under Section 482 may be justified. All that we need to say is that the exercise of power must be for securing the ends of justice and only in cases where refusal to exercise that power may result in the abuse of the process of law. The High court may be justified in declining interference if it is called upon to appreciate evidence for it cannot assume the role of an appellate court while dealing with a petition under Section 482 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Subject to the above, the High Court will have to consider the facts and circumstances of each case to determine whether it is a fit case in which the inherent powers may be invoked.*"

The law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Shiji's** case (supra) has been further reiterated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its later judgments including in the cases of **Jayrajsinh Digvijaysinh Rana v. State of Gujarat and another, 2012 (12) SCC 401, Gold Quest International Private Limited v. State of Tamil Nadu & Ors., 2014 (4) RCR (Crl) 206, Manohar Singh v. State of Madhya Pradesh and another, 2014 AIR (SC) 3649** and **Narinder Singh and others v. State of Punjab and another, 2014 (6) SCC 466**.

Reverting back to the facts of the present case, this Court has

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satisfied itself that the compromise arrived at between the parties is a genuine one. They have got their statements recorded before the learned trial court, without any pressure. In view of the genuine compromise arrived at between the parties and also in view of the report received from the learned trial court, this Court feels no hesitation to conclude that the continuation of the prosecution any further would be nothing but sheer abuse of the process of law. It would result in wastage of valuable time of the Court because no chance of conviction is left.

Considering the peculiar facts and circumstances of the case noted above, coupled with the reasons aforementioned and to secure the ends of justice, FIR No.5 dated 29.1.2015 registered under Sections 363 and 366-A IPC, at Police Station Cantt. Jalandhar and the consequential proceedings arising therefrom are ordered to be quashed only qua the petitioner.

Resultantly, with the above-said observations made, the instant petition stands allowed.

**7.5.2015** **(RAMESHWAR SINGH MALIK)**
**mks** **JUDGE**

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