

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANAT AT
CHANDIGARH.**

CRM-M No.9327 of 2015(O&M)

Date of Decision:-04.09.2015

Sukhjinder Singh & Anr.

.....Petitioners.

Versus

State of Punjab & Anr.

.....Respondents.

CORAM:- HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE JASWANT SINGH

Present:- Mr. Ranjit Sharma, Advocate for the Petitioners.

Mr. K.S. Sidhu, Deputy Advocate General, Punjab.

Mr. PPS Duggal, Advocate for respondent nos.2 to 5.

JASWANT SINGH, J.(ORAL)

CRM No.28848 of 2015

Instant application has been filed under Section 482 Cr.PC seeking permission to place on record the affidavits of the petitioner nos.1 & 2 stating therein that they are students and have completed their education and are in search of job and as such have compromised the matter with the complainant.

In view of the contents of the application and keeping in view the fact that they are students, the CM is allowed and affidavits of petitioner nos.1 & 2 are taken on record.

CRM-M No.9327 of 2015

Prayer is under section 482 Cr.PC for quashing of FIR No.228

dated 29.11.2014 for offences punishable under Sections 307, 427, 148 & 149 of Indian Penal Code and Sections 25,27,54,59 of the Arms Act registered with Police station Chabhal, District Tarn Taran and the subsequent proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of compromise dated on the basis of compromise dated 27.02.2015 (**P-2**).

As per allegations in the FIR levelled by complainant Karanbir Singh @ Karan on 29.11.2014 he had gone to the Court of CJM, Tarn Taran for attending a court case where both the petitioners were also present and hot words were exchanged. Thereafter petitioners threatened the complainant and his companions. When at about 1.30 PM complainant reached at Adda Chabhal in his Indica Car bearing No.PB-46K-4181, both petitioners armed with Pistol and 12 Bore Rifle along with two persons came towards them in their Innova Car and after giving *lalkara* started firing upon the complainant and his companions due to which complainant received injuries which were later on declared dangerous to life and same resulted into registration of FIR.

Upon notice of motion parties were given liberty to approach the learned Illaqa Magistrate by making appropriate application for getting their statements recorded in terms of the compromise and who shall submit its report regarding the genuineness of the compromise.

Report (Mark-A) in the shape of letter dated 10.04.2015 of learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Tarn Taran duly forwarded by learned District & Sessions Judge, Amritsar vide endorsement dated 13.04.2015 has been received wherein it is stated that the parties appeared before that court and suffered statements recorded separately in terms of the compromise thereby stated that the matter between the parties has been

compromised and complainant has no objection if the aforesaid FIR and all consequential proceedings are quashed against the petitioners.

From the report submitted it is evident that the dispute between the petitioners-accused and the complainant has been amicably resolved by entering into compromise wherein the complainant has stated that he has no objection if the present FIR against the petitioners-accused is quashed.

Learned State Counsel on instructions from ASI Mohan Lal submits that PO proceedings have been initiated against the petitioners and cheque could not be presented, however, is unable to raise any serious objection in view of the statements recorded in terms of the aforesaid compromise whereby the complainant is not willing to support the case of the prosecution.

Although the offence (under Section 307 IPC) involved in the present case is non compoundable, yet, keeping in view the fact that both the parties are young students, this Court has accepted the prayer for quashing of the FIR, apart from the fact that it would be also seriously debatable whether the offence under Section 307 of IPC in the facts of the case would be made out or not.

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 also 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 who are young students, 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 legal 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.

Accordingly, the present petition is allowed and FIR No.228 dated 29.11.2014 for offences punishable under Sections 307, 427, 148 & 149 of Indian Penal Code and Sections 25,27,54,59 of the Arms Act registered with Police station Chabhal, District Tarn Taran and the subsequent proceedings arising therefrom are quashed against the petitioners.

(JASWANT SINGH)
JUDGE

September 04, 2015
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