

THE HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE M.S.K.JAISWAL

Crl.P.M.P.No.10035 of 2016
and
Crl.P.No.10590 OF 2014
AND
CRL.P.M.P.No. 10168 OF 2016
AND
CRL.P.No.9195 OF 2016

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COMMON ORDER:

These criminal petitions are filed under Section 482 Cr.P.C. to quash the proceedings in C.C.No.551 of 2013 on the file of I Additional Judicial Magistrate of First Class, Tadepalligudem, West Godavari District, for the offences punishable under Section 498 (A) and 506(2) IPC and Sections 3 and 4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act.

The 2nd respondent/*de facto* complainant and her counsel are present. The petitioners/A1 to A4 and their counsel are also present.

Heard both sides and perused the record.

Basing on the complaint filed by the 2nd respondent/*de facto* complainant, the Station House Officer, Town Police Station, Tadepalligudem, registered a case in Crime No.271 of 2012 and after investigation filed charge sheet.

It is submitted by both parties that at the intervention of the elders, they have amicably settled their disputes concerning the present case and hence compromise may be recorded and criminal proceedings in the above case may be quashed.

In ***Yogendra Yadav and others v. the State of Jharkhan***^[1] the Supreme Court, in the matter of compromise of a non-compoundable offence, held as under:

“The question before this Court is whether this Court can compound the offences under Sections 326 and

307 of the IPC, which are non-compoundable. Needless to say that offences which are non-compoundable cannot be compounded by the court. Courts draw the power of compounding offences from Section 320 of the Code. The said provision has to be strictly followed (*Gian Singh v. State of Punjab* {(2012) 10 SCC 303}). However, in a given case, the High Court can quash a criminal proceeding in exercise of its power under Section 482 of the Code having regard to the fact that the parties have amicably settled their disputes and the victim has no objection, even though the offences are non-compoundable. In which cases the High Court can exercise its discretion to quash the proceedings depending on facts and circumstances of each case. Offences, which involve moral turpitude, grave offences like rape, murder etc. cannot be effaced by quashing the proceedings because that will have harmful effect on the society. Such offences cannot be said to be restricted to two individuals or two groups. If such offences are quashed, it may send wrong signal to the society. However, when the High Court is convinced that the offences are entirely personal in nature and, therefore, do not affect public peace or tranquility and where it feels that quashing of such proceedings on account of compromise would bring about peace and would secure ends of justice, it should not hesitate to quash them. In such cases, the prosecution becomes a lame prosecution. Pursuing such a lame prosecution would be waste of time and energy. That will also unsettle the compromise and obstruct restoration of peace.”

Having regard to the above submission and considering the fact that the parties have amicably settled the disputes among themselves out of Court and no useful purpose will be served even if the parties are driven to the trial as they compromised, and following the decision reported in *Gian Singh v. State of Punjab and another*^[2] the

criminal miscellaneous petition is allowed and compromise is recorded, and consequently, proceedings in C.C.No.551 of 2013 on the file of I Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate, Tadepalligudem against the petitioners/A1 to A4 are hereby quashed.

The CrI.P.MP.No.10035 of 2016 and CrI.P.No.10590 of 2014 and CrI.P.M.P.No.10168 of 2016 and CrI.P.No.9195 of 2016 are accordingly allowed.

Pending miscellaneous applications, if any, shall stand closed in consequence.

M.S.K.JAISWAL,J

Date:28.06.2016
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[\[1\]](#) 2015 (1) ALD (CrI.) 240 (Supreme Court)

[\[2\]](#) (2012) 10 SCC 303