

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

**Criminal Misc. No. M-5265 of 2015
Date of Decision:-23.09.2016**

Sahu @ Subash and others

...Petitioners

Versus

State of Haryana and another

...Respondents

CORAM:- HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HARI PAL VERMA

Present:- Ms. Alisha Soni, Advocate for
Mr. Shalender Mohan, Advocate
for the petitioners.

Mr. Manish Bansal, Deputy A.G., Haryana.

Mr. Ashok K. Sharma Bhana, Advocate
for respondent No.2.

HARI PAL VERMA J.(Oral)

Prayer in the present petition filed under Section 482 Cr.P.C. is for quashing of FIR No.188 dated 15.7.2007, under Sections 148, 149, 323, 324, 326, 285 IPC and Section 27 of the Arms Act, registered at Police Station Uchana, District Jind (Annexure P-1), on the basis of compromise dated 17.1.2015 (Annexure P-3) alongwith all consequential proceedings arising therefrom including the judgment of conviction dated 19.1.2013 and order of sentence dated 24.1.2013 passed by Sub Divisional Judicial

Magistrate, Narwana, District Jind (Annexure P-2) whereby the petitioners have been convicted and sentenced each as under :-

<i>U/Sec.</i>	<i>R.I.</i>	<i>Fine</i>	<i>In default R.I.</i>
148 IPC	1 year	700/-	3 months
323/149 IPC	6 months	600/-	3 months
324/149 IPC	1 year	700/-	3 months
326/149 IPC	3 years	1000/-	3 months

Quashing of the aforesaid FIR and setting aside of the impugned judgment dated 19.1.2013 and order dated 24.1.2013 passed by learned trial Court is sought on the basis of compromise dated 17.1.2015 as entered between the parties during the pendency of the appeal before the learned Appellate Court, Jind.

Vide order dated 30.6.2015, this Court had directed the parties to appear before the learned Appellate Court to get their statements recorded and the learned Appellate Court was directed to forward a report about the genuineness of the compromise to this Court.

In compliance of the order dated 30.6.2015, the parties have appeared before the learned Additional Sessions Judge, Jind on 14.7.2015 for getting their statements recorded.

The report dated 14.7.2015 received from the learned Additional District & Sessions Judge, Jind, reveals that the compromise has been effected between the parties without any undue pressure. One of the petitioner namely Baru son of Risala did not appear before the Appellate Court to record his statement with regard to the compromise effected between the parties. This Court vide order dated 23.7.2015 directed the

petitioner Baru to appear before the learned Appellate Court on 11.8.2015 to get his statement recorded in support of compromise.

Vide report dated 28.8.2015 received from learned Additional Sessions Judge, Jind, it was pointed out that accused Baru son of Risala had expired on 26.2.2015. The death report of said Baru was called by the Court through the SHO concerned vide order dated 3.8.2015. The death certificate of petitioner Baru Ram, attested by the SHO concerned is enclosed with the report of ASJ, Jind.

The joint statement made by complainant-respondent No.2 Balwant Singh @ Balmant and other injured/affected persons before the learned Additional Sessions Judge, Jind on 14.7.2015 reveals that in order to maintain harmony between the parties, they have compromised the matter. Complainant as well as other injured/affected persons has stated that they do not want any action upon each other and the matter may be decided on the basis of compromise.

Learned counsel appearing for respondent No.2-complainant has also fairly conceded the factum of compromise entered into between the parties. He has submitted that the compromise effected between the parties is genuine and without any pressure or coercion.

Learned State counsel does not dispute the aforesaid factual position, rather admits the factum of compromise effected between the parties.

Heard.

This Court in the case of *Sube Singh and another Versus*

State of Haryana and another 2013(4) RCR (Criminal) 102 has considered the compounding of offences at the appellate stage and has observed that even when appeal against the conviction is pending before the Sessions Court and parties entered into a compromise, the High Court is vested unparalleled power under Section 482 Cr.PC to quash criminal proceedings at any stage so as to secure the ends of justice and has observed as under:

“15. The refusal to invoke power under Section 320 CrPC, however, does not debar the High Court from resorting to its inherent power under Section 482 Criminal Procedure Code and pass an appropriate order so as to secure the ends of justice.

*16. As regards the doubt expressed by the learned Single Judge whether the inherent power under Section 482 Criminal Procedure Code to quash the criminal proceedings on the basis of compromise entered into between the parties can be invoked even if the accused has been held guilty and convicted by the trial Court, we find that in **Dr. Arvind Barsaul etc. v. State of Madhya Pradesh & Anr., 2008(2) R.C.R. (Criminal) 910 : (2008)5 SCC 794**, the unfortunate matrimonial dispute was settled after the appellant (husband) had been convicted under Section 498A Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and his appeal was pending before the first appellate court. The Apex Court quashed the criminal proceedings keeping in view the peculiar facts and circumstances of the case and in the interest of justice observing that "continuation of criminal proceedings would be an abuse of the process of law" and also by invoking its power under Article 142*

of the Constitution. Since the High Court does not possess any power akin to the one under Article 142 of the Constitution, the cited decision cannot be construed to have vested the High Court with such like unparallel power.

17. The magnitude of inherent jurisdiction exercisable by the High Court under Section 482 Criminal Procedure Code with a view to prevent the abuse of law or to secure the ends of justice, however, is wide enough to include its power to quash the proceedings in relation to not only the non-compoundable offences notwithstanding the bar under Section 320 Criminal Procedure Code but such a power, in our considered view, is exercisable at any stage save that there is no express bar and invoking of such power is fully justified on facts and circumstances of the case.

18. xxx xxx

19. xxx xxx

20. xxx xxx

21. In the light of these peculiar facts and circumstances where not only the parties but their close relatives (including daughter and son-in-law of respondent No.2) have also supported the amicable settlement, we are of the considered view that the negation of the compromise would disharmonize the relationship and cause a permanent rift amongst the family members who are living together as a joint family. Non-acceptance of the compromise would also lead to denial of complete justice which is the very essence of our justice delivery system. Since there is no statutory embargo against invoking of power under Section 482 Criminal Procedure Code after conviction of an accused by the

trial Court and during pendency of appeal against such conviction, it appears to be a fit case to invoke the inherent jurisdiction and strike down the proceedings subject to certain safeguards.

22. *Consequently and for the reasons afore-stated, we allow this petition and set aside the judgement and order dated 16.03.2009 passed in Criminal Case No. 425-1 of 2000 of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Hisar, on the basis of compromise dated 08.08.2011 arrived at between them and their step-mother respondent No.2 (Smt. Reshma Devi) w/o late Rajmal qua the petitioners only. As a necessary corollary, the criminal complaint filed by respondent No.2 is dismissed qua the petitioners on the basis of above-stated compromise. Resultantly, the appeal preferred by the petitioners against the above-mentioned order dated 16.03.2009 would be rendered infructuous and shall be so declared by the first Appellate Court at Hisar.”*

*Similarly, in the case of **Baghel Singh Versus State of Punjab 2014(3) RCR (Criminal) 578** whereby the accused was convicted under Section 326 IPC and was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years, the parties entered into compromise during the pendency of the appeal. This Court while relying upon the judgment of **Lal Chand Versus State of Haryana, 2009 (5) RCR (Criminal) 838** and **Chhota Singh Versus State of Punjab 1997(2) RCR (Criminal) 392** allowed the compounding of offence in respect of offence under Section 326 IPC at the appellate stage with the observation that it will be a starting point in maintaining peace between the parties, such offence can be compounded.*

In view of the above, when the matter has been compromised between the parties with the intervention of respectables, no useful purpose would be served to continue with the proceedings before the Appellate Court.

Therefore, while relying upon the aforesaid judgments and coupled with the fact that the parties have entered into a compromise and learned Additional Sessions Judge, Jind has submitted his report in support of genuineness of the compromise, the present petition is allowed and the FIR No.188 dated 15.7.2007, under Sections 148, 149, 323, 324, 326, 285 IPC and Section 27 of the Arms Act, registered at Police Station Uchana, District Jind (Annexure P-1) and all subsequent proceedings arising therefrom are quashed, on the basis of compromise dated 17.1.2015 (Annexure P-3).

Consequently, the impugned judgment of conviction dated 19.1.2013 and order of sentence dated 24.1.2013 passed by the learned Sub Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Narwana, District Jind, are set aside. The appeal preferred by the petitioners against the aforesaid judgment and order is rendered infructuous and shall be declared so by the first Appellate Court.

September 23, 2016
Vijay Asija

(HARI PAL VERMA)
JUDGE

Whether speaking/reasoned

Yes / No

Whether Reportable

Yes / No