

**116-2 IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH**

**CRM-2259-2021 in/and
CRM-M No.59199 of 2018
Date of Decision:26.03.2021**

MANTU KAUR @ MANKI AND OTHERS

...Petitioners

Versus

STATE OF PUNJAB AND OTHERS

...Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HARNARESH SINGH GILL

Present: Mr. Arshit Goel, Advocate for
Mr. Manuj Nagrath, Advocate for the petitioners.

Mr. Ramdeep Partap Singh, DAG, Punjab.

Mr. Sahil Thakur, Advocate for
Mr. Shivam Malhotra, Advocate for
respondents No.2 to 9.

HARNARESH SINGH GILL, J. (ORAL)

CRM-2259-2021

The present application has been filed under Section 482 Cr.P.C. for an early hearing of the main petition, which is fixed for 09.04.2021.

Notice in the application.

On the asking of this Court, Mr. Ramdeep Partap Singh, DAG, Punjab, accepts notice on behalf of respondent No.1.

At this stage, Mr. Sahil Thakur, Advocate for Mr. Shivam Malhotra, Advocate, puts in appearance on behalf of respondent Nos.2 to 9.

Learned State counsel and learned counsel appearing for respondent Nos.2 to 9 submit that they have no objection, if the present application is allowed.

In view of the above, the present application is allowed and the date of hearing in the main petition is preponed from 09.04.2021 to that of today.

Main Case

This is a petition under Section 482 Cr.P.C. for quashing of FIR No.200 dated 01.08.2018 under Sections 323/324/148/149 of IPC, 1860 (Section 326 and 307 IPC added later) registered at Police Station Division No.8, District Jalandhar and all the consequent proceedings arising therefrom, on the basis of a compromise dated 25.10.2018 (Annexure P-2), arrived at between the parties.

Vide order dated 17.12.2019, the Illaqa Magistrate/trial Court was directed to record the statements of the parties with regard to the genuineness and validity of the compromise.

In compliance thereof, the Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Jalandhar has submitted a consolidated report vide letter dated 17.02.2020, which indicates that the parties appeared before the Magistrate and got recorded their respective statements with regard to the validity of the compromise. As per the report, the compromise arrived at between the parties is genuine and without any pressure or coercion from any corner.

The Hon'ble Full Bench of this Court in case ***Kulwinder Singh vs. State of Punjab and another, 2007(3) RCR (Criminal) 1052*** and Hon'ble Division Bench of this Court in case ***Sube Singh and another vs.***

State of Haryana and another, 2013(4) RCR (Criminal) 102 observed that compounding of offence can be allowed even after conviction, during proceedings of the appeal against conviction pending in Sessions Court and in case of involving non-compoundable offence.

Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of ***Gian Singh Versus State of Punjab and another. 2012(4) RCR (Criminal) 543*** has held 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.”

The same view has been reiterated by Hon'ble the Apex Court in case ***Narinder Singh and others Vs. State of Punjab and another, 2014(2) RCR (Criminal) 482.***

Since the parties have arrived at a compromise and have decided to live in peace, no useful purpose would be served in allowing the criminal proceedings to continue.

Accordingly, this petition is allowed. FIR No.200 dated 01.08.2018 under Sections 323/324/148/149 of IPC, 1860 (Section 326 and

307 IPC added later) registered at Police Station Division No.8, District Jalandhar and all the consequential proceedings, arising therefrom, are quashed qua the petitioners on the basis of compromise dated 25.10.2018 (Annexure P-2) subject to them depositing costs of Rs. 10,000/- with the Shri Guru Granth Sahib Sewa Society (Regd.), opposite New Public School, Sector-18, Chandigarh.

Needless to say that parties shall remain bound by the terms of compromise and their statements made in the Court below.

March 26, 2021

Jyoti-IT

(HARNARESH SINGH GILL)

JUDGE

Whether speaking/reasoned Yes/No

Whether Reportable Yes/No