

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

**CRM No. 44042 of 2021 in/and
CRM-M No. 4482 of 2021 (O&M)
Date of Decision: 15.02.2022**

Balwinder @ Lucky Khalsa

..... Petitioner

Versus

The State of Haryana and another

..... Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SURESHWAR THAKUR

Present: Ms. Poorva Gupta, Advocate for
Mr. G.S. Madaan, Advocate
for the petitioner.

Mr. Pradeep Prakash Chahar, Deputy Advocate General, Haryana
for respondent No. 1 / State.

Mr. Joginder Singh, Advocate
for respondent No. 2.

SURESHWAR THAKUR, J. (ORAL)

CRM-44042-2021

1. With the consent of the learned counsel for the parties, the date of hearing of the main case is preponed from 17.05.2022, and, is taken up today itself.

2. Application is disposed of.

MAIN CASE

1. Through the instant petition filed under Section 482 Cr.P.C., the petitioner is seeking quashing of FIR No. 219 of 07.07.2020 (Annexure P-1), constituting offences under Sections 406, 420, 467, 468, 471 of the IPC (Section 120-B of the IPC deleted later on after the presentation of challan), registered at Police Station Chandimandir, District Panchkula, and, also of all the subsequent proceedings arising therefrom, on the basis of

compromise (Annexure P-2).

2. When the instant petition came up for hearing on 22.02.2021, this Court made a directions upon the Illaqa Magistrate concerned, to make a report with respect to the genuineness of the compromise, and, whether all accused / petitioner(s) are appearing before the Court or are on bail, and, also whether any other proceeding is pending against the petitioner(s). The afore order, makes it apparent that the petitioner had depended, upon, a compromise/settlement, arrived at, in respect of the FIR (supra) with the complainant-respondents.

3. The afore made order by this Court on 22.02.2021, has been complied with by the learned Illaqa Magistrate concerned, and, the elicited report has been placed on record. A perusal of the report, transmitted to this Court, by the learned Magistrate concerned, reveals that the settlement / compromise, arrived at *inter se* the petitioner, and, respondent No. 2, is a sequel of both, being *ad idem qua* it, besides the compromise / settlement being a sequel of no pressure or coercion, being exercised upon each other. Therefore, the learned Magistrate has reported that the settlement / compromise, depended upon by the petitioner, for seeking quashing of the FIR (supra), is both voluntary, and, genuine.

4. Furthermore, the learned State Counsel, on instructions, meted to him, by ASI Jagpal, Investigating Officer (IO) concerned, submits that after completion of the investigation, challan has been presented before the learned Magistrate concerned, however, charges have not been framed as yet.

5. However, the learned counsel appearing for the State, has contended before this Court, that the relief, as claimed by the petitioner, in

the petition, cannot be granted, as some of the offences constituted against the accused-petitioner, inasmuch as those under Sections 467, 468 & 471 of the IPC, are non-compoundable. However, the inculpable offence of forgery, as, attributed to the petitioner, is comprised in his impersonating himself, as an official of State Bank of India, through his showing an identity card. However, the State Counsel also fairly submits, that the afore identity card, does not carry either the forged signature of the officer concerned, nor the seal of the State Bank of India concerned. Therefore, it appears that the afore identity card, if any, and, if became recovered, does not, become a public document nor any wrongful loss or wrongful gain was strived to be made on basis thereof, hence by the document, rather it is a simpliciter document allegedly prepared by the accused, for impersonating himself as an official of the State Bank of India.

6. Moreover, for the reasons to be assigned hereinafter, the afore prayer, as made by the learned State counsel, cannot be accepted by this Court. The further pre-eminent reason for dispelling the vigour of afore made argument, is rested, upon the factum of also a statement, being made before this Court by the learned counsel for the petitioner, that the case is still under investigation.

7. The effect of the afore statement, as made with extreme vehemence by the learned counsel for the petitioner, and, also the effect of the statement made by the learned counsel appearing for the State, is that the relevant parameters as encapsulated in a verdict of the Hon'ble Apex Court, rendered in case titled as, ***Gian Singh versus State of Punjab and another***

that the inherent power under Section 482 Cr.P.C., as vested in the High Court, for quashing of criminal proceedings, as/of FIR or complaint, through recourse being made to the provisions of Section 482 Cr.P.C., rather being distinct and different from the power given to a criminal Court, hence for compounding the relevant offence, being enjoined to become tested vis-a-vis the facts in hand, for apposite application thereon. However, it has also been held therein, the afore power vested in the High Court, is of the widest plenitude, with no statutory limitation, being placed thereon, yet it has to be exercised to secure the ends of justice, and, to prevent the abuse of process of any Court. Though no straightjacket formula, has been contemplated therein, for recourse being made to the mandate of Section 482 Cr.P.C., hence for quashing of an FIR, or criminal proceedings or complaint, yet the essential rubric viz-a-viz its valid exercising, is comprised in the principle, that if the accused and the complainant rather enter into a valid *ad idem* settlement, and, when thereupon the conviction of the accused becomes remote and bleak. Consequently, it has been mandated, that unless the offence sought to be quashed, through the exercising of the power vested under Section 482 Cr.P.C., are not serious and heinous, inasmuch as the afore, do not embody offences appertaining to murder, rape, dacoity etc., and, or when the offences are in relation to special statutes like Prevention of Corruption Act or offences committed by public servants, while working in that capacity, thereupon it can be permissibly exercised. However, upon evident existences of embargos (supra), spelt in the verdict (supra), thereupon, the High Courts are barred, through recouring the mandate of Section 482 Cr.P.C., hence, to quash the

FIR or quash the criminal proceedings appertaining to serious/heinous offences (supra).

8. It is apt to extract the relevant paragraph of the verdict made by the Hon'ble Apex Court in **Gian Singh's** case (supra).

“ 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 predominatingly 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 personal 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.”

9. Since the offences under Sections 467, 468 & 471 of the IPC do not, *prima facie*, appear to be so grave and nor are so heinous, so as to attract the rigour of the embargo (supra) foisted upon the High Court in verdict (supra). Therefore, the settlement/compromise, as validly entered into, enjoins its being revered. Consequently, even if the afore offence is non-compoundable, this Court does not deem it fit to accept the contention(s) of the learned State counsel, that this Court, may not through recouring the mandate of Section 482 Cr.P.C., quash the FIR, especially when the case is still under investigation. In aftermath when rather thereupons, the chances of the petitioner being convicted are remote as well as bleak. In sequel, the ordering for the trial of the accused, would result in harassment and humiliation, being caused to the accused, besides would defeat the ends of justice.

10. Furthermore, an immense support to the afore made view, is also derived from the judgment rendered by the Punjab and Haryana High Court in case titled as ***Vinod @ Boda and others versus State of Haryana and another 2017(1) R.C.R. (Criminal) 571***, wherein also, the above view has been reiterated.

11. There is merit in the petition, and, the same is allowed. Consequently, after accepting the report of the learned Magistrate concerned, this Court proceeds to quash the FIR (supra).

12. Accordingly, the FIR (supra), and, also all the consequential proceedings, hence arising therefrom, are quashed qua the petitioner.

February 15, 2022
'dk kamra'

(SURESHWAR THAKUR)
JUDGE

<i>Whether Speaking/reasoned</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>
<i>Whether Reportable</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>