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IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH

CRM-M-6709-2022

Date of Decision:12.12.2022

SURJEET SINGH AND ANOTHER Petitioners

Versus

STATE OF PUNJAB AND ANOTHER Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE JAGMOHAN BANSAL

Present: Ms. Varsha Sharma, Advocate
for the petitioners

Mr. Digvijay Nagpal, AAG, Punjab.

Mr. G.S. Rana, Advocate for the complainant.

JAGMOHAN BANSAL, J. (Oral)

This petition is filed under Section 482 Cr.P.C. for quashing of FIR No. 0109, dated 12.08.2020, under Sections 307, 365, 323, 341, 506 and 34 of IPC, registered at Police Station Moonak, District Sangrur (Annexure P-1), and all other consequential proceedings arising therefrom, on the basis of compromise/ affidavit dated 11.02.2022 (Annexure P-2).

In terms of order dated 16.11.2022 of this Court, learned Sub Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Moonak has submitted his report dated 22.11.2022. The relevant extracts of the report are as below :-

“1. The FIR registered was against two accused namely Surjeet Singh son of Jangir Singh and Sukhwinder Singh son of Surjit Singh both resident of ward no.9, Moonak, Tehsil Moonka, District Sangrur.

2. None of the accused persons have been

declared proclaimed offender.

3. *The present case is at the stage of investigation.*

4. *The compromise is genuine, voluntarily and out of free will of the parties.*

5. *There is no other FIR except the present against accused persons.*

6. *There is only one injured person namely Rakesh Kumar.*

6. *From the statement, it appears that compromise is genuine and has been effected between the parties without any pressure and with their free will and without any coercion or undue influence.”*

Statement of Investigating Officer was recorded by Trial Court and said statement is part of report dated 22.11.2022 submitted by learned Trial Court.

Learned State counsel on instruction from Investigating Officer submitted that State has no objection if FIR and consequent proceedings in view of compromise are quashed.

Relying upon its earlier judgments in 'Gian Singh Vs. State of Punjab and others, (2012) 10 SCC 303' and 'The State of Madhya Pradesh Vs. Laxmi Narayan and others (2019) 5 SCC 688', a two Judge Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 'Ramgopal and another Vs. State of Madhya Pradesh 2021 SCC online SC 834' while dealing with power of High Court under Section 482 of Cr.P.C. to quash non-compoundable offences on the basis of compromise between the disputing parties has held:

“11. True it is that offences which are ‘non-compoundable’ cannot be compounded by a criminal court in purported exercise of its powers under

Section 320 Cr.P.C. Any such attempt by the court would amount to alteration, addition and modification of Section 320Cr.P.C, which is the exclusive domain of Legislature. There is no patent or latent ambiguity in the language of Section 320Cr.P.C., which may justify its wider interpretation and include such offences in the docket of 'compoundable' offences which have been consciously kept out as non-compoundable. Nevertheless, the limited jurisdiction to compound an offence within the framework of Section 320Cr.P.C. is not an embargo against invoking inherent powers by the High Court vested in it under Section 482Cr.P.C. The High Court, keeping in view the peculiar facts and circumstances of a case and for justifiable reasons can press Section 482Cr.P.C. in aid to prevent abuse of the process of any Court and/or to secure the ends of justice.

12. The High Court, therefore, having regard to the nature of the offence and the fact that parties have amicably settled their dispute and the victim has willingly consented to the nullification of criminal proceedings, can quash such proceedings in exercise of its inherent powers under Section 482 Cr.P.C., even if the offences are non- compoundable. The High Court can indubitably evaluate the consequential effects of the offence beyond the body of an individual and thereafter adopt a pragmatic approach, to ensure that the felony, even if goes unpunished, does not tinker with or paralyze the very object of the administration of criminal justice system.

13. It appears to us that criminal proceedings involving non-heinous offences or where the offences are pre-dominantly of a private nature, can be

*annulled irrespective of the fact that trial has already been concluded or appeal stands dismissed against conviction. Handing out punishment is not the sole form of delivering justice. Societal method of applying laws evenly is always subject to lawful exceptions. It goes without saying, that the cases where compromise is struck post-conviction, the High Court ought to exercise such discretion with rectitude, keeping in view the circumstances surrounding the incident, the fashion in which the compromise has been arrived at, and with due regard to the nature and seriousness of the offence, besides the conduct of the accused, before and after the incidence. The touchstone for exercising the extra-ordinary power under [Section 482 Cr.P.C.](#) would be to secure the ends of justice. There can be no hard and fast line constricting the power of the High Court to do substantial justice. A restrictive construction of inherent powers under [Section 482 Cr.P.C.](#) may lead to rigid or specious justice, which in the given facts and circumstances of a case, may rather lead to grave injustice. On the other hand, in cases where heinous offences have been proved against perpetrators, no such benefit ought to be extended, as cautiously observed by this Court in [Narinder Singh & Ors. vs. State of Punjab & Ors.](#)³ and *Laxmi Narayan (Supra)*.*

14. In other words, grave or serious offences or offences which involve moral turpitude or have a harmful effect on the social and moral fabric of the society or involve matters concerning public policy, cannot be construed between two individuals or groups only, for such offences have the potential to impact the society at large. Effacing abominable

offences through quashing process would not only send a wrong signal to the community but may also accord an undue benefit to unscrupulous habitual or professional offenders, who can secure a 'settlement' through duress, threats, social boycotts, bribes or other dubious means. It is well said that "let no guilty man escape, if it can be avoided."

It is a case of cross version. The dispute is between the family members i.e. father and son. One FIR was lodged by father and another by son. In one FIR, Section 307 IPC apart from other Sections has been invoked and in second FIR, Sections 323, 324, 148 and 149 IPC have been invoked. The dispute has arisen on account of partition of land. The family has amicably settled the dispute. Section 307 of IPC is not compoundable, however, nobody would be at gainful end, if litigation is allowed to continue because it would spoil relations of the family members as well waste valuable time of the Court.

From the perusal of the enclosed FIR, report of the Trial Court and compromise arrived between the parties, it transpires that contesting parties have amicably resolved their issue, thus, no useful purpose would be served by continuing the proceedings. The alleged offences are of pre-dominantly private in nature and no moral turpitude or interest of public at large is involved. There appears to be no chance of conviction, the continuance of the proceedings would just waste valuable judicial time and it is well-known fact that courts are already over burdened.

In view of above facts and circumstances, the present petition deserves to be allowed and accordingly is allowed.

FIR No. 0109, dated 12.08.2020, under Sections 307, 365, 323, 341, 506 and 34 of IPC, registered at Police Station Moonak, District Sangrur (Annexure P-1), and all other consequential proceedings arising therefrom are quashed qua the petitioner(s).

(JAGMOHAN BANSAL)

JUDGE

12.12.2022

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