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IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH

CRM-M-5647-2019

Date of Decision: 07.11.2022

REKHA RANI AND ORS.

..... Petitioners

Versus

STATE OF PUNJAB AND ANR.

..... Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE JAGMOHAN BANSAL

Present: None.

JAGMOHAN BANSAL, J. (Oral)

This petition is filed under Section 482 Cr.P.C. for quashing of FIR No.69 dated 03.08.2018 under Sections 452, 323, 506, 148 and 149 of IPC registered at Police Station Bhandson, District Patiala (Annexure P-1), and all other consequential proceedings arising therefrom, on the basis of compromise/ affidavit dated 08.01.2019 (Annexure P-2).

In terms of order dated 06.02.2019 of this Court, learned JMJC Nabha, has submitted his report dated 01.05.2019 . the relevant extracts of the report are as below :-

“2. On 18.04.2019, accused-petitioners Rekha Rani, Gurmeet Singh, Vakil Ram, Angrej, Harbans @ Challa, Kali Ram, Disi Ram, Bholi Karamjit @ Karmi and Kamlesh (accused) and complainant-respondent Asha Rani (complainant) came present before this court and got recorded their statements regarding the compromise effected between them. Statement suffered by complainant Asha Rani is reproduced as under:

Stated that compromise has been effected between the parties, so I do not want to proceed with the Present FIR. I have no objection, if the FIR in question is

quashed. I have entered into compromise with all the accused and settled the matter amicably with my free will and without any undue influence, coercion or without any pressure and the compromise is genuine one.

3. *The complainant-respondent Asha Rani as well as accused-petitioners namely Rekha Rani, Gurmeet Singh, Vakil Ram, Angrej, Harbans @ Challa, Kali Ram, Disi Ram, Bholi Karamjit @ Karmi and Kamlesh have stated that they have entered into compromise voluntarily, without any pressure and coercion.*

4. *From the statements of the parties, it appears that there is no pressure or coercion on both parties for entering into compromise and the same is purely voluntary. The compromise effected between the parties is genuine and valid one. All the accused, complainant and affected persons are party to compromise. No other case is pending against either of the parties as stated by the parties before this Court. No person involved in the case in hand is declared proclaimed offender. As per the information supplied by the parties none of the petitioner is previous convict.*

5. *The statements of the parties are enclosed herewith for kind perusal.”*

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 extraordinary 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 betwixt 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."

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 predominantly 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.69 dated 03.08.2018 under Sections 452, 323, 506, 148 and 149 of IPC registered at Police Station Bhandson, District Patiala (Anneuxre P-1) and all other consequential proceedings arising therefrom are quashed qua the petitioner(s).

(JAGMOHAN BANSAL)
JUDGE

07.11.2022
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Whether speaking/reasoned	Yes/No
<i>Whether Reportable</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>