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

**CRM-M-19415-2019
DECIDED ON: 18th AUGUST, 2022**

RAJAT VASAN

PETITIONER

VERSUS

STATE OF PUNJAB AND ANOTHER

RESPONDENTS

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SANDEEP MOUDGIL.

Present: Mr. R.S. Bajaj, Advocate
for the petitioner.

Mr. Saurav Khurana, DAG, Punjab.

Mr. Aarish Kamboj, Advocate for
Mr. Ashok Kumar Sama, Advocate
for respondent No.2.

SANDEEP MOUDGIL, J (ORAL)

The instant petition under Section 482 Cr.P.C. has been filed for quashing of FIR No. 16, dated 04.02.2019 (Annexure P-1), under Sections 420 and 120-B IPC and Section 24 of Immigration Act, 1924 registered at Police Station Dugri, District Ludhiana and all subsequent proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of compromise dated 23.04.2019 (Annexure P-2).

The FIR was result of misunderstanding between the parties. During the pendency of the dispute, the parties have compromised the matter and filed the present petition for quashing.

Vide order dated 30.04.2019 parties were directed to appear

before the Illaqa Magistrate/Trial Court and for report with regard to the genuineness of the compromise.

The report dated 18.05.2019 has been received from learned Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Ludhiana stating that the compromise is genuine, voluntary and without any undue influence or any pressure.

Full Bench of this Court in ***Kulwinder Singh and others vs. State of Punjab, 2007 (3) RCR (Criminal) 1052***, has held:-

“The only inevitable conclusion from the above discussion is that there is no statutory bar under the Cr.P.C. which can affect the inherent power of this Court under Section 482. Further, the same cannot be limited to matrimonial cases alone and the Court has the wide power to quash the proceedings even in noncompoundable offences notwithstanding the bar under Section 320 of the Cr.P.C., in order to prevent the abuse of law and to secure the ends of justice.

The power under Section 482 of the Cr.P.C. is to be exercised Ex-Debitia Justitia to prevent an abuse of process of Court. There can neither be an exhaustive list nor the defined para-meters to enable a High Court to invoke or exercise its inherent powers. It will always depend upon the facts and circumstances of each case. The power under Section 482 of the Cr.P.C. has no limits. However, the High Court will exercise it sparingly and with utmost care and caution. The exercise of power has to be with circumspection and restraint. The Court is a vital and an extra-ordinary effective instrument to maintain and control social order. The Courts play role of paramount importance in achieving peace, harmony and everlasting congeniality in society. Resolution of a dispute by way of a compromise between two warring groups, therefore, should attract the immediate and prompt attention of a Court which should endeavour to give full effect to the same unless

such compromise is abhorrent to lawful composition of the society or would promote savagery.”

There is compromise between the parties. To meet the ends of justice and considering that no useful purpose would be served in continuing with the trial, the petition is allowed and the above mentioned FIR (Annexure P-1) with all subsequent proceedings arising therefrom are quashed qua the petitioner in view of compromise (Annexure P-2).

**SANDEEP MOUDGIL
JUDGE**

18th AUGUST, 2022.
SHAM

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|---------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Whether speaking/ reasoned : | Yes / No |
| 2. Whether reportable : | Yes / No |