

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH.**

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CRM-M-22682-2022

Date of Decision: 12.09.2022

Tarsem Lal and others

...Petitioners.

Versus

State of Punjab and another

....Respondents.

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SANDEEP MOUDGIL

Present: Mr. Lupil Gupta, Advocate
for the petitioners.

Mr. Aman Dhir, Deputy Advocate General, Punjab.

Mr. Rohit Sharma, Advocate for
Mr. Arun Kumar Gupta, Advocate
for respondent No.2.

Sandeep Moudgil, J. (Oral)

The present petition under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is for quashing of FIR No.32 dated 21.04.2021 (Annexure P-1) under Sections 323, 324, 326 read with Section 34 IPC, registered at Police Station Mamdot, District Ferozepur and all consequential proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of affidavit/ compromise dated 21.12.2021 (Annexure P-2) effected between the parties.

During the pendency of the dispute, the parties have compromised the matter. Vide order dated 23.05.2022 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 16.07.2022 has been received from learned Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Ferozepur stating that the parties have entered into a compromise without any undue influence or pressure.

A 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 extraordinary 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.”

The legal principles as laid down for quashing of the judgment were also approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of 'Gian Singh Versus State of Punjab and another, (2012) 10 SCC 303'. Furthermore, the broad principles for exercising the powers under Section 482 were summarized by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of 'Parbatbhai Aahir @ Parbatbhai Bhimsinhbhai Karmur and others versus State of Gujarat and another" (2017) 9 SCC 641'.

It is evident that in view of the amicable resolution of the issues amongst the parties, no useful purpose would be served by continuation of the proceedings. The furtherance of the proceedings is likely to be a waste of judicial time and there appears to be no chances of conviction.

In view of above, the present petition is allowed and the above mentioned FIR (Annexure P-1) and all subsequent proceedings arising therefrom are quashed qua the petitioners in view of compromise (Annexure P-2).

(SANDEEP MOUDGIL)
JUDGE

12.09.2022

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Whether speaking/ reasoned : Yes/ No
Whether Reportable : Yes/ No