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

CRM-M-23062-2022

DECIDED ON: 1st SEPTEMBER, 2022

SATNAM SINGH AND OTHERS

PETITIONERS

VERSUS

STATE OF PUNJAB AND ANOTHER

RESPONDENTS

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SANDEEP MOUDGIL.

Present: Mr. Satbir Rathore, Advocate
for the petitioners.

Mr. Shubham Kaushik, AAG, Punjab.

Mr. Chander Kant Rana, Advocate
for respondent No.2

SANDEEP MOUDGIL, J (ORAL)

Instant petition has been filed for quashing of FIR No.173 dated 16.11.2014 (Annexure P-1) under Sections 323, 324, 452, 148 and 149 of the IPC registered at Police Station Dasuya, District Hoshiarpur, and judgment of conviction and order of sentence dated 12.02.2018 (Annexure P-2) passed by learned Sub Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Dasuya and subsequent proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of compromise (Annexure P-4).

During the pendency of the appeal before learned Additional Sessions Judge, Hoshiarpur against judgment of conviction the parties have compromised the matter and filed the present petition for quashing of FIR

and judgment of conviction.

Vide order dated 25.05.2022 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 19.07.2022 has been received from learned Additional District and Sessions Judge, Hoshiarpur stating that the parties have entered into a compromise voluntarily, which is genuine, without any coercion or undue influence.

Learned counsel for the petitioners has placed reliance upon the judgment of this Court passed in CRM-M-6404-2022, titled as **Rohit vs. State of Haryana and another**” decided on 27.04.2022 as well as Hon'ble Division Bench rendered in the case of **Sube Singh and another vs State of Haryana and another; 2013 (4) RCR (Criminal) 102.**

Reliance has also been placed upon the judgment of Apex Court in the cases of **Ramgopal & Another vs. State of Madhya Pradesh with Krishnappa & others vs. State of Karnataka; 2021 (4) RCR (Criminal) 322.**

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.”

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) with all subsequent proceedings arising therefrom are quashed qua the petitioners in view of compromise (Annexure P-4). The judgment of conviction and order of sentence are also set aside.

SANDEEP MOUDGIL
JUDGE

1st SEPTEMBER, 2022.
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1. Whether speaking/ reasoned : Yes / No
2. Whether reportable : Yes / No