

CRM-M-23993 of 2022

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

CRM-M-23993 of 2022
Date of Decision: 13.09.2022

Gursewak Singh and another

.... Petitioners

Versus

State of Punjab and another

.... Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ASHOK KUMAR VERMA

Present: - Mr. Dharam Pal, Advocate,
for Ms. Areena Jindal, Advocate, for the petitioners.
Mr. G.S. Sandhu, Deputy Advocate General, Punjab.
Mr. A.K. Walia, Advocate, for respondent No.2.

ASHOK KUMAR VERMA, J. (ORAL)

The petitioners have filed the present petition under Section 482 Cr.P.C., for quashing FIR No.67 dated 21.07.2017 registered under Sections 323/324/34 IPC and offence under Section 201 IPC added lateron, at Police Station Longowal, District Sangrur, on the basis of compromise dated 05.05.2022 (Annexure P-2).

Pursuant to the order dated 30.05.2022 passed by a co-ordinate Bench of this Court, the parties appeared before the Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Sangrur, to get their statements recorded. Learned Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Sangrur, has submitted her report along with statements of the parties vide letter No.377 dated 01.09.2022 duly forwarded by the District and Sessions Judge, Sangrur, vide Endst. No. 7043/EB dated 01.09.2022.

I have heard learned counsel for the petitioner, learned State

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counsel and learned counsel for respondent No. 2 and gone through the relevant record.

It is now well settled that the High Court has inherent power to quash the criminal proceedings in non-compoundable cases on the basis of settlement between the parties for securing the ends of justice or to prevent abuse of the process where the possibility of conviction is remote and bleak and continuation of the criminal case would put the accused to great oppression and prejudice and extreme injustice would be caused to him by not quashing the criminal case. Criminal cases having overwhelmingly and predominantly civil character particularly those arising out of commercial transaction or arising out of matrimonial relationship or family dispute can be quashed when the parties have resolved their entire dispute among themselves. However, such power cannot be exercised in those prosecutions which involve heinous and serious offences of mental depravity or offences like murder, rape dacoity, etc. which are not private in nature and have a serious impact on society. Similarly, prosecution for offences alleged to have been committed under special enactments like the Prevention of Corruption Act or the offences committed by public servant while working in that capacity cannot be quashed on the basis of compromise between the victim and the offender. For judicial precedents in this regard, reference may be made to *Narinder Singh Vs. State of Punjab (Supreme Court) : 2014 (2) RCR (Criminal) 482*, *State of Madhya Pradesh Vs. Laxmi Narayan and others (Supreme Court) : 2019 (2) RCR (Criminal) 255*

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and *Kulwinder Singh and others Vs. State of Punjab and others*
(Punjab and Haryana High Court) : 2007 (3) RCR (Criminal) 1052.

According to the report, learned Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Sangrur, is satisfied that the compromise effected between the parties is genuine, voluntary and without any pressure, coercion or undue influence.

Considering the report of learned Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Sangrur, dated 01.09.2022 and the fact that the compromise will bring peace and harmony between the parties, aforesaid FIR No.67 dated 21.07.2017 and all subsequent proceedings arising therefrom, are quashed, qua the petitioners only.

Disposed of, accordingly.

September 13, 2022
R.S.

(ASHOK KUMAR VERMA)
JUDGE

Whether speaking/reasoned

Yes/No

Whether Reportable

Yes/No