

CRM-M-29566-2021

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

**CRM-13570-2022 in/and
CRM-M-29566-2021 (O & M)
Date of decision: 20.04.2022**

Parshotam Sharma

...Petitioner

Versus

State of Punjab and others

.....Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HARNARESH SINGH GILL

Present:- Mr. Ankur Bansal, Advocate,
for the petitioner.

Mr. Ajay Pal Singh Gill, DAG, Punjab.

Mr. Maninderjit Singh, Advocate,
for respondents No.2 to 5.

HARNARESH SINGH GILL, J. (ORAL)

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This is an application for pre-poning the date of hearing of the
main petition, which is fixed for 16.09.2022.

Notice in the application.

On the asking of this Court, Mr. Ajay Pal Singh Gill, DAG,
Punjab, accepts notice on behalf of respondent No.1-State.

Mr. Maninderjit Singh, Advocate, also puts in appearance on
behalf of respondents No.2 to 5.

Learned State counsel and learned counsel for respondents
No.2 to 5 submit that they have no objection, if the present application is

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allowed.

In view of the above, the present application is allowed and the date of hearing of the main petition is preponed from 16.09.2022 to that of today itself and the matter is taken on Board.

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Through this petition, the petitioner seeks quashing of FIR No.103 dated 14.06.2021 registered under Sections 279, 304-A, 427 IPC and Section 185 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1954, at Police Station Dehlon, District Ludhiana (Annexure P-1), along with all consequential proceedings arising therefrom, on the basis of compromise dated 06.07.2021 (Annexure P-2).

Learned counsel for the petitioner contends that with the intervention of the respectable, a compromise has been effected between the parties. In support of his contentions, the learned counsel relies upon the judgments passed by the Coordinate Benches of this Court in CRM-M-33902-2015 titled as 'Sukhdev Singh Vs. State of Punjab and others', decided on 14.03.2016 and in CRM-M-37662-2020 titled as 'Lovpreet Vs. State of Punjab and another', decided on 19.01.2021.

Vide order dated 29.07.2021 passed by this Court, the trial Court/Illaq Magistrate had been directed to record the statements of the parties with regard to the genuineness and authenticity of the compromise.

In compliance thereof, the learned Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Ludhiana, has submitted a report, vide letter dated 16.11.2021, indicting that the parties had appeared before the Magistrate and got recorded their respective statements with regard to the validity of the

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compromise. As per the report, the compromise arrived at between the parties is genuine and without any pressure or coercion from any corner.

The Hon'ble Full Bench of this Court in case ***Kulwinder Singh vs. State of Punjab and another, 2007(3) RCR (Criminal) 1052*** and Hon'ble Division Bench of this Court in case ***Sube Singh and another vs. State of Haryana and another, 2013(4) RCR (Criminal) 102*** observed that compounding of offence can be allowed even after conviction, during proceedings of the appeal against conviction pending in Sessions Court and in case of involving non-compoundable offence.

The Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of ***Gian Singh Versus State of Punjab and another. 2012(4) RCR (Criminal) 543*** has held as under:-

“57. The position that emerges from the above discussion can be summarised thus: the power of the High Court in quashing a criminal proceeding or FIR or complaint in exercise of its inherent jurisdiction is distinct and different from the power given to a criminal court for compounding the offences under Section 320 of the Code. Inherent power is of wide plenitude with no statutory limitation but it has to be exercised in accord with the guideline engrafted in such power viz; (i) to secure the ends of justice or (ii) to prevent abuse of the process of any Court. In what cases power to quash the criminal proceeding or complaint or F.I.R. may be exercised where the offender and victim have settled their dispute would depend on the facts and circumstances of each case and no category can be prescribed. However, before exercise of such power, the High Court must have due regard to the nature and gravity of the crime. Heinous and serious offences of mental depravity or offences like murder, rape, dacoity, etc. cannot be fittingly quashed even though the victim or victim's family and the offender have settled the dispute. Such offences are not private in nature and have serious impact on society. Similarly, any compromise between the victim and offender in relation to the offences under special statutes like Prevention of Corruption Act or the offences committed by public

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servants while working in that capacity etc; cannot provide for any basis for quashing criminal proceedings involving such offences. But the criminal cases having overwhelmingly and pre-dominantly civil flavour stand on different footing for the purposes of quashing, particularly the offences arising from commercial, financial, mercantile, civil, partnership or such like transactions or the offences arising out of matrimony relating to dowry etc. or the family disputes where the wrong is basically private or personnel in nature and the parties have resolved their entire dispute. In this category of cases, High Court may quash criminal proceedings if in its view, because of the compromise between the offender and victim, the possibility of conviction is remote and bleak and continuation of criminal case would put accused to great oppression and prejudice and extreme injustice would be caused to him by not quashing the criminal case despite full and complete settlement and compromise with the victim. In other words, the High Court must consider whether it would be unfair or contrary to the interest of justice to continue with the criminal proceeding or continuation of the criminal proceeding would tantamount to abuse of process of law despite settlement and compromise between the victim and wrongdoer and whether to secure the ends of justice, it is appropriate that criminal case is put to an end and if the answer to the above question(s) is in affirmative, the High Court shall be well within its jurisdiction to quash the criminal proceeding.”

The same view has also been reiterated by Hon'ble the Apex Court in case ***Narinder Singh and others Vs. State of Punjab and another, 2014(2) RCR (Criminal) 482.***

Since the parties have arrived at a compromise and have decided to live in peace, no useful purpose would be served in allowing the criminal proceedings to continue.

Accordingly, the present petition is allowed. FIR No.103 dated 14.06.2021 registered under Sections 279, 304-A, 427 IPC and Section 185 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1954, at Police Station Dehlon, District

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Ludhiana (Annexure P-1), and all the subsequent proceedings arising therefrom, are quashed qua the petitioner on the basis of compromise dated 06.07.2021 (Annexure P-2), subject to him depositing the costs of Rs.10,000/- with the Lawyers' Welfare Fund, Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh.

Needless to say that the parties shall remain bound by the terms of compromise and their statements made in the Court below.

20.04.2022
parveen kumar

(HARNARESH SINGH GILL)
JUDGE

Whether reasoned/speaking?	Yes/No
Whether reportable?	Yes/No