

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

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**CRM-35062-2022
IN CRR-13-2018 (O&M)
Date of Decision: 11.11.2022**

RAMOTAR

... Petitioner

Versus

STATE OF HARYANA

... Respondent

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HARNARESH SINGH GILL

Present: Mr. Kushagra Beniwal, Advocate for
Mr. Tanvir Grewal, Advocate
for the petitioner.

Mr. Gurlal Singh Dhillon, AAG Punjab.

Mr. SK Yadav, Advocate
for the complainant.

HARNARESH SINGH GILL, J.(Oral)

CRM-35062-2022

This is an application for preponing the date of hearing of
the main petition, which is fixed for 19.01.2023.

Notice of the application.

On the asking of this Court, Mr. Gurlal Singh Dhillon, AAG
Punjab and Mr. SK Yadav, Advocate, for the complainant accept notice
and submit that they have no objection if the present application is
allowed.

In view of the above, the application is allowed and the date
of hearing of the main petition is preponed from 19.01.2023 to that of
today and the matter is taken on board.

CRR-13-2018

The trial of the petitioner in case FIR No.203 dated 23.08.2012 registered under Sections 323, 325 and 506 IPC read with Section 34 IPC, at Police Station Satnali, Mohgindergarh, culminated into his conviction on 09.06.2016 and he had been substantively sentenced. He challenged the order of conviction and sentence by way of an appeal before the learned Sessions Court, Narnaul, which was dismissed on 20.12.2017. During the pendency thereof, it is pointed out that with the intervention of respectable persons, the parties have entered a compromise dated 15.11.2021.

Learned counsel for the petitioner submits that the parties to the lis are closely related, inasmuch as, the son of the complainant is married to the daughter of the petitioner and that, vide order dated 16.12.2021, a Coordinate Bench of this had directed the parties to appear before the Court below to record their statements with regard to the compromise.

In support of his contentions, learned counsel for the petitioner relies upon the judgment delivered by a Division Bench of this Court in Sube Singh and Another vs. State of Haryana and Another, 2013(4) RCR (Criminal) 102.

Learned counsel for the complainant has not disputed the factum of compromise effected between the parties. He further submits that the son of the complainant and daughter of the petitioner have settled their dispute amicably and a mutual divorce decree has been passed in

their favour and that on the basis of the compromise, all other cases pending between the parties, except the present one have been withdrawn.

As noticed above, vide order dated 16.12.2021 passed by a Coordinate Bench of 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 Duty Magistrate/Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Kanina, has submitted a report, vide letter dated 01.02.2022, which indicates that the parties had appeared before the Magistrate and got recorded their respective statements with regard to the validity of the compromise. As per the report, the compromise arrived at between the parties is genuine and without any pressure or coercion from any corner.

Hon'ble the Apex Court in Gian Singh Vs. State of Punjab & Ors. 2012(10) SCC 303 has held as under:-

“48. The question is with regard to the inherent power of the High Court in quashing the criminal proceedings against an offender who has settled his dispute with the victim of the crime but the crime in which he is allegedly involved is not compoundable Under Section 320 of the Code.

49. Section 482 of the Code, as its very language suggests, saves the inherent power of the High Court which it has by virtue of it being a superior court to prevent abuse of the process of any court or otherwise to secure the ends

of justice. It begins with the words, 'nothing in this Code' which means that the provision is an overriding provision. These words leave no manner of doubt that none of the provisions of the Code limits or restricts the inherent power. The guideline for exercise of such power is provided in Section 482 itself i.e., to prevent abuse of the process of any court or otherwise to secure the ends of justice. As has been repeatedly stated that Section 482 confers no new powers on High Court; it merely safeguards existing inherent powers possessed by High Court necessary to prevent abuse of the process of any Court or to secure the ends of justice. It is equally well settled that the power is not to be resorted to if there is specific provision in the Code for the redress of the grievance of an aggrieved party. It should be exercised very sparingly and it should not be exercised as against the express bar of law engrafted in any other provision of the Code.

50. In different situations, the inherent power may be exercised in different ways to achieve its ultimate objective. Formation of opinion by the High Court before it exercises inherent power Under Section 482 on either of the twin objectives, (i) to prevent abuse of the process of any court or (ii) to secure the ends of justice, is a sine qua non.

51. In the very nature of its constitution, it is the judicial obligation of the High Court to undo a wrong in course of administration of justice or to prevent continuation of unnecessary judicial process. This is founded on the legal maxim quando lex aliquid alicui concedit, conceditur et id sine qua res ipsa esse non potest. The full import of which is whenever anything is authorised, and especially if, as a matter of duty, required to be done by law, it is found impossible to do that thing unless something

else not authorised in express terms be also done, may also be done, then that something else will be supplied by necessary intendment. Ex debito justitiae is inbuilt in such exercise; the whole idea is to do real, complete and substantial justice for which it exists. The power possessed by the High Court Under Section 482 of the Code is of wide amplitude but requires exercise with great caution and circumspection.”

In State of Karnataka v. L. Muniswami, AIR 1977 SC 1489, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed that the ends of justice are higher than ends of mere law, though justice has got to be administered according to the laws made by the legislature yet the Court proceeding ought not to be permitted to degenerate into a weapon of harassment or persecution.

The Larger Bench of this Court in the case of Kulwinder Singh & Ors. Vs. State of Punjab & Anr. 2007(3) RCR (Criminal) 1052, while discussing the scope of quashing of prosecution on the basis of compromise, by this Court in exercise of powers under Section 482 Cr.P.C., even in non-compoundable offence(s) has held that there is no statutory bar under the Cr.P.C. which can affect the inherent power of this Court under Section 482 Cr.P.C.. Further, the same cannot be limited to matrimonial cases alone and the Court has the wide power to quash the proceedings even in non-compoundable 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.

In the case of Sube Singh & Anr. vs. State of Haryana & Anr.

Crl. Misc. No. M-38140 of 2011, decided on 09.04.2014, a Division Bench of this Court while dealing with the question, as to whether the criminal proceedings can be quashed in exercise of powers under Section 482 Cr.P.C. even after the accused was found guilty and convicted by the trial court and the matter is sub-judice before the appellate Court, answered the reference in the affirmative. Relying upon the decisions rendered in Kulwinder Singh and Gian Singh (supra), the Court observed as under:

“16. The magnitude of inherent jurisdiction exercisable by the High Court under Section 482 Cr.P.C. with a view of prevent the abuse of law or to secure the ends of justice, however, is wide enough to include its power to quash the proceedings in relation to not only the non-compoundable offences notwithstanding the bar under Section 320 Cr.P.C. but such a power, in our considered view, is exercisable at any stage save that there is no express bar and invoking of such power is fully justified on facts and circumstances of the case.”

It has further been held that:

“20 ... Since there is no statutory embargo against invoking of power under Section 482 Cr.P.C. after conviction of an accused by the trial Court and during pendency of appeal against such conviction, it appears to be a fit case to invoke the inherent jurisdiction and strike down the proceedings subject to certain safeguards.”

Adverting to the facts of present case, the parties have mutually settled their dispute and have buried the hatchet. There is

nothing on record which is suggestive of the fact that the petitioner is previous convict.

Keeping in view the pronouncement of law and also the facts noticed above, in my opinion, it is a fit case to exercise the powers under Section 482 Cr.P.C.

Accordingly, the present petition is allowed while allowing the parties to compound the offences. FIR No.203 dated 23.08.2012 registered under Sections 323, 325 and 506 IPC read with Section 34 IPC, at Police Station Satnali, Mohindergarh, along with all the consequential proceedings arising therefrom, are quashed qua the petitioner, on the basis of compromise dated 15.11.2021.

As a consequence thereof, the judgment of conviction and order of sentence dated 09/10.06.2016, passed by learned Judicial Magistrate, 1st Class, Mohindergarh, are also set aside and the petitioner is acquitted of the charges framed against him.

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

11.11.2022

Aman Jain

(HARNARESH SINGH GILL)
JUDGE

<i>Whether speaking/reasoned</i>	:	<i>Yes/No</i>
<i>Whether reportable</i>	:	<i>Yes/No</i>