

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

232-2

**CRM-M-35179-2022
Date of Decision : 02.09.2022**

Sukhbir Singh @ Sukhu and others

.....Petitioners

Versus

State of Punjab and others

.....Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ASHOK KUMAR VERMA

Present : Mr. J.S. Ghuman, Advocate
for the petitioners.

Mr. Vinay Kumar Gupta, Asstt. A.G., Punjab
for respondent No.1-State.

Mr. Sukhbir, Advocate for
Mr. Maninder Singh Bajwa, Advocate
for respondents No.2 and 3.

ASHOK KUMAR VERMA, J. (ORAL)

The petitioners have filed the present petition under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 for quashing of DDR No.32 dated 05.03.2022 registered under Sections 323, 324, 326 and 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (for short 'the IPC') at Police Station Sadar Patti, District Tarn Taran (**Annexure P-1**) in FIR No.23 dated 27.02.2022 registered under Sections 324, 326 and 34 of the IPC at Police Station Sadar Patti, District Tarn Taran (**Annexure P-2**) and all consequential proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of compromise dated 07.04.2022 (**Annexure P-3**) effected between the private parties.

Pursuant to order dated 08.08.2022 passed by the

Coordinate Bench of this Court, the parties appeared before learned

Sub Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Patti to get their statements recorded. Learned Sub Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Patti submitted his report along with copies of statements of the parties vide letter No.567 dated 22.08.2022.

I have heard learned Counsel for the petitioner, learned State Counsel and learned counsel for the complainant 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* 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 Sub Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Patti is satisfied that compromise effected between the parties is genuine, outcome of free consent of the parties and is without coercion from any quarter.

Considering the report dated 22.08.2022 of learned Sub Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Patti and the fact that the compromise will bring peace and harmony between the parties, aforesaid DDR No.32 dated 05.03.2022 (**Annexure P-1**) and all subsequent proceedings arising therefrom, are quashed, qua the petitioners only.

Disposed of, accordingly

(ASHOK KUMAR VERMA)
JUDGE

02.09.2022
Kothiwal

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