

IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB & HARYANA AT CHANDIGARH

CRM-M-37327-2022

Date of Decision: 21.10.2022

Kundan Lal and others

.... Petitioners

Versus

State of Haryana and another

.... Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ASHOK KUMAR VERMA

Present: - Mr. Sukhdev Singh, Advocate for the petitioners.

Mr. Tanuj Sharma, Assistant Advocate General, Haryana.

Mr. Abhinav Sood, 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.206 dated 22.06.2021 (Annexure P-1), registered under Sections 323/34, 452 and 506 IPC at Police Station Gadpuri, Tehsil and District Palwal and all the consequential proceedings arising therefrom, on the basis of affidavits/compromise dated 13.05.2022 (Annexure P-2 to P-5) effected between the parties.

Pursuant to the order dated 24.08.2022, passed by this Court, the parties appeared before the learned Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Palwal, to get their statements recorded. Learned Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Palwal, submitted his report along with statements of the parties vide letter No. 970 dated 05.09.2022 duly forwarded by learned District and Sessions Judge, Palwal, vide letter No. 5550/S.221 dated 09.09.2022.

I have heard learned Counsel for the petitioners, learned State Counsel, 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 ***Gian Singh vs. State of Punjab and anr., 2012 (4) RAJ 549: 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 Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Palwal, is satisfied that the compromise entered into between the parties appears to be genuine and authentic and entered into with their free will and consent and without any fear or pressure of any kind from any corner.

Considering the report of learned Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Palwal dated 05.09.2022 and the fact that the compromise will bring peace and harmony between the parties, aforesaid FIR No.206 dated 22.06.2021 (Annexure P-1) and all subsequent proceedings arising therefrom, are quashed, qua the petitioners only.

Disposed of, accordingly

October 21, 2022

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**(ASHOK KUMAR VERMA)
JUDGE**

Whether speaking/reasoned

Yes/No

Whether Reportable

Yes/No