

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

Sr. No.272

CRM-M-43767-2021

Date of Decision: September 20, 2022

Joga Singh and another

...Petitioners

Versus

State of Punjab and another

...Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMAN CHAUDHARY

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

Mr. Kamal Preet Bawa, AAG, Punjab.

Mr. Ajayinder Singh, Advocate for respondent No.2.

AMAN CHAUDHARY, J.(Oral)

Present petition has been filed for quashing of FIR No.90, dated 24.08.2020, under Sections 323, 324, 326 and 34 IPC, registered at Police Station Bhindi Saidan, District Amritsar and the judgment dated 12.05.2017 passed by the learned Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, Ajnala and all other consequential proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of the compromise dated 01.10.2021 and affidavit dated 04.10.2021 (Annexures P-3 and P-4 respectively).

Notice of motion was issued on 08.11.2021 and both the parties were directed to appear before the trial Court/Illaqa Magistrate for recording their statements in the context of genuineness of the compromise. The trial Court was also directed to submit its report accordingly.

Pursuant to the aforesaid order, report dated 07.01.2022 has been received from the Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, Ajnala. A perusal of the said report reveals that statements of the concerned persons have been recorded in the present case, who have stated that the matter has been

settled between the parties and they have no objection in case the FIR in question is quashed and the compromise effected between them is genuine, without any undue influence and coercion. It is also stated in the report that there are three accused and none of them has been declared as proclaimed offender and not involved in any other case. It is also stated in the report that accused-petitioner Gural Singh has since expired.

Brief facts of the case are that the FIR in question was registered under Sections 323, 324, 326, 341 and 34 of the IPC on the allegation that on 18.06.2012, ASI Amrik Singh was present at Adda Moheleke, then Amarjit Singh son of Surjit Singh R/o Village Moheleke came to him and presented one MLR related to Surjit Singh son of Dalip Singh R/o Moheleke (hereinafter called the complainant) along with X-ray, X-ray report and photocopy of bed head ticket. In the medical report, doctor has found 6 injuries in person of the injured and injuries No.1, 2, 3 and 6 were found sharp in nature and injuries no.4 and 5 were found grievous in nature and injuries no.2, 3, 4 and 5 were found simple in nature. Thereafter, ASI Amrik Singh along with him, where the complainant has got recorded his statement. The complainant submitted that he is a resident of Village Moheleke and an agriculturist. His younger brother Baljit Singh is doing a job in the Army and Harpreet Singh is also his brother, who is the youngest of all. On 08.06.2012, the complainant along with his wife Joginder Kaur were watering their cattles from the tubewell installed in their fields, then at about 6.00 PM, the younger brother of Complainant i.e. Gural Singh son of Dalip Singh armed with Datar, his wife Manjit Kaur armed with Gandasi an their son

Joga Singh armed with Datar (hereinafter called the accused) came to them by abusing the complainant party. Manjit Kaur raised a lalkara that they should catch old Surjit Singh-the complainant and teach him a lesson for ploughing the common passage. Then Gurpal Singh gave a datar blow on the head of the complainant, which hit on the left side of his head. Then Joga Singh gave a datar blow on the left side of his head. Then Joga Singh gave a datar blow on the head of complainant, which hit on the right side of his head. Manjit Kaur gave a gandasi blow on the head of complainant and complainant raised his right arm to save himself and the said blow hit on the elbow of his right arm. The complainant fell down on the ground. Then Gurpal Singh gave a reverse datar blow on the complainant, which hit on the lower side of his left shoulder. Then Joga Singh gave a reverse datar blow on the back of complainant, which hit on the right side of his back. Then Manjit Kaur gave a reverse gandasi blow on the waist of complainant. Then Joginder Kaur wife of complainant raised a roula of "Maar Distta Maar Ditta". On hearing the roula, the son of complainant Amarjit Singh and Kuldeep Singh R/o Village Moheke along with other persons came at the spot. Thereafter, the accused ran away from the spot along with their respective weapons. The complainant was admitted at Guru Nanak Dev Hospital, Amritsar by his son Amarjit Singh and Kuldeep Singh, who is also resident of the village of the complainant. The relatives were trying to compromise as accused is the real brother of the complainant, but the compromise could not be effected. Therefore, the statement was recorded by the complainant. Reason of enmity is that the brother and nephew of the complainant

tried to stop the complainant for using the common passage but complainant refused to do so. On the basis of the complainant, FIR was got registered. Vide judgment dated 12.05.2017 passed by the Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, Ajnala, the petitioners were convicted and sentenced as under: -

<i>Under Section(s)</i>	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Fine</i>	<i>In default of payment of fine</i>
326/34 IPC	3 years	Rs.600/-	10 days
324/34 IPC	1 year	Rs.300/-	5 days
323/34 IPC	6 months	Rs.100/-	3 days

All the sentences were ordered to run concurrently.

Thereafter, on 01.10.2021, a compromise had been effected between the parties and on the basis of said compromise, present petition has been filed and as has been stated hereinabove, as per the report of Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Ajnala, the said compromise is genuine and has been effected voluntarily, without any coercion or undue influence.

Learned counsel for the petitioner has submitted that the compromise is genuine and bonafide and has referred to the judgment of a Co-ordinate Bench of this Court in **CRM-M-17272-2015** titled as **“Ram Parkash and others Vs. State of Punjab and others”**, decided on **28.01.2016** to contend that under similar circumstances, the petition under Section 482 Cr.P.C. was entertained and the FIR with all subsequent proceedings was quashed and even the judgment of conviction was set aside on the basis of compromise.

Learned counsel for the petitioner has also relied upon the latest judgment **dated 29.09.2021 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of**

India in Criminal Appeal no.1489 of 2012 titled as “**Ramgopal & Anr. vs. The State of Madhya Pradesh**” and connected matter and has prayed that the present petition be allowed.

Learned counsel for the State has opposed the present petition for quashing and submitted that in the present case, the petitioner has already been convicted.

Learned counsel for respondent no.2 has admitted the fact that the matter has been compromised and stated that same is in the best interest of all the persons and would help in bringing out peace and amity between the petitioner and respondent no.2 and their family. He prayed that the present petition be allowed.

I have heard learned counsel for the parties and have also gone through the case file.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in **Ramgopal and Anr.'s case (supra)** has discussed in detail the power of the High Court under Section 482 Cr.P.C. along with other issues. The relevant portion of said judgment is reproduced hereinbelow:-

2. The prosecution version, arising out of FIR dated 3rd November 2000, Police Station Ambah, Morena, M.P. is that on account of certain monetary dispute, the Appellants abused and assaulted Padam Singh (Complainant). Appellant No.1 is alleged to have struck the Complainant with a pharsa , which resultantly cut off the little finger of his left hand. Appellant No.2 also struck lathi blows on the body of the Complainant. Appellants were thereafter committed for trial under Sections 294, 323 and 326 read with 34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 (hereinafter, 'IPC') and Section 3 of the Prevention of Atrocities (Scheduled Caste

and Scheduled Tribes) Act, 1989. Upon analyzing the evidence, the Learned Judicial Magistrate(FC), Ambah, convicted the Appellants under Sections 294, 323 and 326 read with 34 IPC with a maximum sentence of three years under Section 326 read with 34 IPC.

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12. The High Court, therefore, having regard to the nature of the offence and the fact that parties have amicably settled their dispute and the victim has willingly consented to the nullification of criminal proceedings, can quash such proceedings in exercise of its inherent powers under Section 482 Cr.P.C., even if the offences are non compoundable. The High Court can indubitably evaluate the consequential effects of the offence beyond the body of an individual and thereafter adopt a pragmatic approach, to ensure that the felony, even if goes unpunished, does not tinker with or paralyze the very object of the administration of criminal justice system.

13. It appears to us that criminal proceedings involving non-heinous offences or where the offences are predominantly of a private nature, can be annulled irrespective of the fact that trial has already been concluded or appeal stands dismissed against conviction. Handing out punishment is not the sole form of delivering justice. Societal method of applying laws evenly is always subject to lawful exceptions. It goes without saying, that the cases where compromise is struck post conviction, the High Court ought to exercise such discretion with rectitude, keeping in view the circumstances surrounding the incident, the fashion in which the compromise has been arrived at, and with due regard to the nature and seriousness of the offence, besides the conduct of the accused, before and after the incidence. The touchstone for exercising the extraordinary power under Section 482 Cr.P.C. would be to secure the ends of justice. There can be

no hard and fast line constricting the power of the High Court to do substantial justice. A restrictive construction of inherent powers under Section 482 Cr.P.C. may lead to rigid or specious justice, which in the given facts and circumstances of a case, may rather lead to grave injustice. On the other hand, in cases where heinous offences have been proved against perpetrators, no such benefit ought to be extended, as cautiously observed by this Court in Narinder Singh & Ors. vs. State of Punjab & Ors. and Laxmi Narayan (Supra).

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19. We thus sum up and hold that as opposed to Section 320 Cr.P.C. where the Court is squarely guided by the compromise between the parties in respect of offences 'compoundable' within the statutory framework, the extraordinary power enjoined upon a High Court under Section 482 Cr.P.C. or vested in this Court under Article 142 of the Constitution, can be invoked beyond the metes and bounds of Section 320 Cr.P.C. Nonetheless, we reiterate that such powers of wide amplitude ought to be exercised carefully in the context of quashing criminal proceedings, bearing in mind: (i) Nature and effect of the offence on the conscious of the society; (ii) Seriousness of the injury, if any ; (iii) Voluntary nature of compromise between the accused and the victim; & (iv) Conduct of the accused persons, prior to and after the occurrence of the purported offence and/or other relevant considerations."

A perusal of the abovesaid judgment would show that it has been held that the extra ordinary power is enjoined upon a High Court under Section 482 Cr.P.C. can be invoked beyond the metes and bounds of Section 320 Cr.P.C. It has further been observed that criminal proceedings involving non henious offences can be annulled irrespective

of the fact that trial has already been concluded and appeal stands dismissed against conviction and that handing out punishment is not the sole form of delivering justice. Thus, it goes without saying, that the cases where compromise is struck post conviction, the High Court ought to exercise such discretion with rectitude, keeping in view the circumstances surrounding the incident.

The Coordinate Bench of this Court in ***Ram Parkash's case (supra)***, has allowed the petition under Section 482 Cr.P.C. under similar circumstances. The relevant portion of the said judgment is reproduced hereinbelow:

“Prayer in this petition filed under Section 482 Cr.PC is for quashing of the FIR No.225, dated 24.08.2005 (Annexure P-1) under Sections 323, 324, 452, 506, 148 and 149 IPC(subsequently added Section 308 and 336 IPC), registered at Police Station Sadar Nawanshahar, District-Nawanshahar, on the basis of compromise dated 06.02.2015(Annexure P-4) and all other subsequent proceedings arising therefrom including the judgment of conviction and order of sentence, both dated 25.09.2013 passed by the learned Addl. Sessions Judge, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar, whereby the accused-petitioners, were convicted and sentenced...

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Quashing of the aforesaid FIR and setting aside of the impugned judgment and order of sentence dated 25.09.2013 passed by the learned Addl. Sessions Judge, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar, is sought on the basis of compromise dated 06.02.2015 (Annexure P-4), entered into between the parties during the pendency of the appeal before this Court.

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*This Court in the case of **Sube Singh and another Versus State of Haryana and another 2013(4) RCR (Criminal) 102** has considered the compounding of offences at the appellate stage and has observed that even when appeal against the conviction is pending before the Sessions Court and parties entered into a compromise, the High Court is vested unparallel power under Section 482 Cr.PC to quash criminal proceedings at any stage so as to secure the ends of justice and has observed as under:-*

“15. The refusal to invoke power under Section 320 CrPC, however, does not debar the High Court from resorting to its inherent power under Section 482 Criminal Procedure Code and pass an appropriate order so as to secure the ends of justice.

*16. As regards the doubt expressed by the learned Single Judge whether the inherent power under Section 482 Criminal Procedure Code to quash the criminal proceedings on the basis of compromise entered into between the parties can be invoked even if the accused has been held guilty and convicted by the trial Court, we find that in **Dr. Arvind Barsaul etc. v. State of Madhya Pradesh & Anr., 2008(2) R.C.R. (Criminal) 910 : (2008)5 SCC 794**, the unfortunate matrimonial dispute was settled after the appellant (husband) had been convicted under Section 498A Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and his appeal was pending before the first appellate court. The Apex Court quashed the criminal proceedings keeping in view the peculiar facts and circumstances of the case and in the interest of justice observing that "continuation of criminal proceedings would be an abuse of the process of law" and also by invoking its power under Article 142 of the Constitution. Since the High Court does not possess any power akin to the one under Article 142 of the Constitution, the cited decision cannot be construed to have vested the*

High Court with such like unparallel power.

17. The magnitude of inherent jurisdiction exercisable by the High Court under Section 482 Criminal Procedure Code with a view to 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 Criminal Procedure Code 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.

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21. In the light of these peculiar facts and circumstances where not only the parties but their close relatives (including daughter and son-in-law of respondent No.2) have also supported the amicable settlement, we are of the considered view that the negation of the compromise would disharmonize the relationship and cause a permanent rift amongst the family members who are living together as a joint family. Nonacceptance of the compromise would also lead to denial of complete justice which is the very essence of our justice delivery system. Since there is no statutory embargo against invoking of power under Section 482 Criminal Procedure Code 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. 22. Consequently and for the reasons afore-stated, we allow this petition and set aside the judgement and order dated 16.03.2009 passed in Criminal Case No. 425-1 of 2000 of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Hisar, on the basis of compromise dated

08.08.2011 arrived at between them and their step-mother respondent No.2 (Smt. Reshma Devi) w/o late Rajmal qua the petitioners only. As a necessary corollary, the criminal complaint filed by respondent No.2 is dismissed qua the petitioners on the basis of above-stated compromise. Resultantly, the appeal preferred by the petitioners against the above-mentioned order dated 16.03.2009 would be rendered infructuous and shall be sodeclared by the first Appellate Court at Hisar.”

*Similarly, in the case of **Baghel Singh Versus State of Punjab 2014(3) RCR (Criminal) 578**, whereby the accused was convicted under Section 326 IPC and was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years, the parties entered into compromise during the pendency of the appeal. This Court while relying upon the judgment of **Lal Chand Versus State of Haryana, 2009 (5) RCR (Criminal) 838 and Chhota Singh Versus State of Punjab 1997(2) RCR (Criminal) 392** allowed the compounding of offence in respect of offence under Section 326 IPC at the appellate stage with the observation that it will be a starting point in maintaining peace between the parties, such offence can be compounded.*

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Accordingly, FIR No.225, dated 24.08.2005 (Annexure P-1) under Sections 323, 324, 452, 506, 148 and 149 IPC(subsequently added Section 308 and 336 IPC), registered at Police Station Sadar Nawanshahar, District-Nawanshahar and all subsequent proceedings arising therefrom, qua the accused petitioners, are quashed, on the basis of compromise dated 06.02.2015 (Annexure P-4), subject to payment of costs of Rs.25,000/-, to be deposited with the Punjab State Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh. Consequently, the judgment of conviction and order of sentence, both dated 25.09.2013 passed by the learned Addl.

Sessions Judge, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar, are set aside subject to payment of cost.”

This Court in a judgment dated 09.03.2017 passed in CRR no.390 of 2017 titled as “**Kuldeep Singh vs. Vijay Kumar and another**” has held as under:-

*“Reliance can be placed on **Kaushalya Devi Massand vs. Roopkishore Khore, 2011 (2) RCR (Criminal) 298 and Damodar S. Prabhu vs. Sayed Babalal, AIR 2010 (SC) 1097.** The revisional jurisdiction of the High Court in terms of Section 401 Cr.P.C. would result in bringing about ends of justice between the parties in the event of finding that the compromise is genuine, bonafide and free from any undue influence.*

The compromise in question would serve as a everlasting tool in favour of the parties for which indulgence can be given by this Court. The revisional exercise would also be in consonance with the spirit of Section 147 of Negotiable Instruments Act.

*The principle as laid down in **Damodar S. Prabhu vs. Sayed Babalal, AIR 2010 (SC) 1097,** would be squarely fortified if the compromise in question is allowed to be effected between the parties with leave of the Court.*

In view of aforesaid, impugned judgment dated 19.01.2017 passed by Additional Sessions Judge, Sri Muktsar Sahib vide which conviction and sentence of the petitioner was upheld stands quashed.

*The revision petition is allowed subject to deposit of 15% of the cheque amount as per ratio laid down in **Damodar S. Prabhu's case (supra)** to State Legal Services Authority, failing which this order will be of no consequence. Necessary consequences to follow.”*

Reliance in the abovesaid judgment was also placed upon the

judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Damodar S. Prabhu's case (supra)** and thus, as per settled law, this Court has the power to set aside the judgment of conviction against the petitioner on the basis of a valid compromise. The compromise in the present case is genuine and valid.

Keeping in view the law laid down in the abovesaid judgment, more so the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in **Ramgopal & Anr's case (supra)**, the relevant parameters for consideration as laid down by the said judgment, would be considered by this Court. Firstly, the occurrence which has been involved in the present petition can be categorized as purely personal / criminal act of private nature. Secondly, the injuries which have been caused are simple in nature and do not appear to exhibit element of mental depravity or commission of an offence of such a serious nature, that quashing the criminal proceedings of such like cases would override public interest. Thirdly, in view of the injuries and the offence, it would be immaterial that the petitioner has been convicted by the Judicial Magistrate Ist Class. Fourthly, the compromise is without any coercion or compulsion and has been entered into willingly and voluntarily as per the report of Judicial Magistrate Ist Class. Fifthly, the occurrence took place in the year 2021 and there is nothing to show that any untoward incident has taken place after the same. Sixthly, the object of administration of the criminal justice system would remain unaffected on acceptance of the said amicable settlement between the parties and /or resultant acquittal of the petitioner.

In view of the above, the petition is allowed and FIR No.90, dated 24.08.2020, under Sections 323, 324, 326 and 34 IPC, registered at

Police Station Bhindi Saidan, District Amritsar and the judgment dated 12.05.2017 passed by the learned Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, Ajnala and all other consequential proceedings arising therefrom, are quashed qua the petitioners.

September 20, 2022
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(AMAN CHAUDHARY)
JUDGE

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