

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

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**CRM-M-39166-2020
Date of Decision : 15.09.2022**

Sanjeev Kumar @ Sanjay and anotherPetitioners

Versus

State of Punjab and othersRespondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ASHOK KUMAR VERMA

Present : Mr. Shiv Parkash, Advocate
for the petitioners.

Mr. Amish Sharma, Asstt. A.G., Punjab
for the respondent No.1-State.

Mr. Vishal Deep Goyal, Advocate
for respondent 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.27 dated 30.08.2020 registered under Sections 323, 324, 506 and 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (for short 'the IPC') at Police Station City Ahmedgarh, District Sangrur (**Annexure P-1**) in FIR No.48 dated 30.08.2020 registered under Sections 452, 323, 506, 148 and 149 of the IPC at Police Station City Ahmedgarh, District Sangrur and all consequential proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of compromise dated 30.09.2020 (**Annexure P-3**) effected between the private parties.

Pursuant to order dated 31.03.2021 passed by the Coordinate Bench of this Court, the private parties appeared before

learned Judicial Magistrate First Class, Malerkotla to get their statements recorded. Learned Judicial Magistrate First Class, Malerkotla submitted his report along with copies of statements of the parties vide letter No.126 dated 29.04.2021 through learned District and Sessions Judge, Malerkotla.

I have heard learned Counsel for the petitioners, learned State Counsel and learned counsel for respondents No.2 and 3 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 *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 First Class, Malerkotla 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 29.04.2021 of learned Judicial Magistrate First Class, Malerkotla and the fact that the compromise will bring peace and harmony between the parties, aforesaid DDR No.27 dated 30.08.2020 (**Annexure P-1**) and all subsequent proceedings arising therefrom, are quashed, qua the petitioners only.

Disposed of, accordingly

(ASHOK KUMAR VERMA)
JUDGE

15.09.2022
Kothiyal

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