

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

Sr. No.274

CRM-M-47721-2021

Date of Decision: September 20, 2022

Arun and another

...Petitioners

Versus

State of Haryana and others

...Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMAN CHAUDHARY

Present:- Mr. Mohit Rathee, Advocate for the petitioners.

Ms. Aditi Girdhar, AAG, Haryana.

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

AMAN CHAUDHARY, J.(Oral)

Present petition has been filed for quashing of FIR No.343, dated 11.11.2019, under Sections 147, 149, 323 and 506 IPC, registered at Police Station Rohtak Civil Lines, District Rohtak and all other consequential proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of the compromise dated 25.10.2021 (Annexure P-3).

Notice of motion was issued on 16.11.2021 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 02.12.2021 has been received from the Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, Rohtak. 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 six accused and none of them has been declared as proclaimed offender. It is also stated in the report that the petitioners are not involved in any other case and the case is at the stage of prosecution evidence.

Learned counsel for the petitioners submits that the statements of all the parties have been recorded including the complainant, however, the statement of one accused namely Sunil, who has been impleaded in the present petition as respondent No.3, was not recorded on account of he having not appeared for the said purpose. A reference is made by both the learned counsel appearing for the petitioner as well as the complainant to the effect that both in the compromise as well as in the statement made by the complainant Vikas, it was mentioned that he has no objection in case the FIR is quashed qua all the accused. In his statement before the learned Illaqa Magistrate, the names of all accused were specifically mentioned and at the end he has stated that he has no objection if it is quashed qua all the persons mentioned in the challan.

While relying upon the judgment of Hon'ble the Supreme Court in case of ***“Jayrajsingh Digvijaysingh Rana vs State of Gujrat and another”***, 2012(12) SCC 401, learned counsel for the petitioners contends that where there is a partial compromise with some of the accused then also the proceedings against the said accused should be

quashed as the same would not even remotely result in conviction of the said accused.

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

After perusing the report submitted by the trial Court, this Court finds that the matter has been amicably settled between the petitioner(s) and the complainant(s). Since the matter has been settled and the parties have decided to live in peace, this Court is of the view that in order to secure the ends of justice, the criminal proceedings deserve to be quashed.

As per the Full Bench judgment of this Court in ***“Kulwinder Singh and others Vs State of Punjab”, 2007 (3) RCR (Criminal) 1052***, it is held that High Court has power under Section 482 Cr.P.C. to allow the compounding of non-compoundable offence and quash the prosecution where the High Court is of the view that the same was required to prevent the abuse of the process of law or otherwise to secure the ends of justice. This power of quashing is not confined to matrimonial disputes alone.

Hon'ble the Apex Court in the case of ***“Gian Singh Vs. State of Punjab and another”, 2012 (4) RCR (Criminal) 543***, had also observed that in order to secure the ends of justice or to prevent the abuse of process of Court, inherent power can be used by this Court to quash criminal proceedings in which a compromise has been effected. The relevant portion of para 57 of the said judgment is reproduced hereinbelow:-

“57. The position that emerges from the above discussion can be summarised thus: the power of the High Court in quashing a criminal proceeding or FIR or complaint in exercise of its inherent jurisdiction is distinct and different from the power given to a criminal court for compounding the offences under Section 320 of the Code.

Inherent power is of wide plenitude with no statutory limitation but it has to be exercised in accord with the guideline engrafted in such power viz; (i) to secure the ends of justice or (ii) to prevent abuse of the process of any Court. XXX---XXX”

In view of the above, the petition is allowed and FIR No.343, dated 11.11.2019, under Sections 147, 149, 323 and 506 IPC, registered at Police Station Rohtak Civil Lines, District Rohtak and all other consequential proceedings arising therefrom, are quashed qua the petitioners and accused Sunil, impleaded as respondent No.3 in this petition.

September 20, 2022

sarita

**(AMAN CHAUDHARY)
JUDGE**

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