

IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB & HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH

245

CRM-M-44295-2022 (O&M)

Date of decision: 14.12.2022

KAWALJEET SINGH VIRK ALIAS KAMAL VIRK

....Petitioner(s)

Versus

STATE OF PUNJAB & ANOTHER

...Respondent(s)

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMAN CHAUDHARY

Present : Mr. Ravneet Singh Joshi, Advocate
for the petitioner(s).

Mr. Karanpreet Bawa, AAG Punjab.

Mr. Rupinderjeet Singh, Advocate
for the respondent No.2.

AMAN CHAUDHARY. J.

Present petition has been filed for quashing of FIR No.252 dated 27.07.2021 under Sections 307, 323, 341, 506, 148, 149 of IPC and Section 25/54/59 of Arms Act (Offences under Section 307, 148, 149 of IPC and 25/54/59 of Arms Act were removed and Section 325 of IPC was added) registered at Police Station Civil Lines Patiala, District Patiala and all other consequential proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of the compromise dated 23.09.2021 (Annexure P-2).

Notice of motion was issued on 23.09.2022 and both the parties were directed to appear before the trial Court for recording their statements in the context of genuineness of the compromise. The trial Court was also directed to submit its report with regard to genuineness of the compromise.

Pursuant to the aforesaid order, report dated 17.11.2022 has been received from the Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, Patiala. 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 stated in the report that there are seven accused. None of the accused has been declared as proclaimed offender and none of them is involved in any other FIR.

Learned State counsel submits that Section 307 IPC was deleted later on and cancellation report in this case has been presented.

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.

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.

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.252 dated 27.07.2021 under Sections 307, 323, 341, 506, 148, 149 of IPC and Section 25/54/59 of Arms Act (Offences under Section 307, 148, 149 of IPC and 25/54/59 of Arms Act were removed and Section 325 of IPC was added) registered at Police Station Civil Lines Patiala, District Patiala and all other consequential proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of the compromise dated 23.09.2021 (Annexure P-2), are quashed qua the petitioner.

(AMAN CHAUDHARY)
JUDGE

December 14, 2022

S.Sharma(syr)/M.Kamra

<i>Whether speaking/reasoned</i>	:	<i>Yes/No</i>
<i>Whether reportable</i>	:	<i>Yes/No</i>