

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

251

**CRM-M-49973-2021
Date of Decision : 30.09.2022**

Harprit Kaur

.....Petitioner

Versus

State of Punjab and another

.....Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ASHOK KUMAR VERMA

Present : Mr. H.S. Badali, Advocate
for the petitioner.

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

Mr. Mohit Verma, Advocate
for respondent No.2.

ASHOK KUMAR VERMA, J. (ORAL)

The petitioner has filed the present petition under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 for quashing of FIR No.258 dated 14.11.2018 registered under Sections 279, 337, 338 and 427 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 at Police Station Sadar Khanna, District Ludhiana (**Annexure P-1**) and all consequential proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of compromise (**Annexure P-2**) effected between the private parties.

Pursuant to order dated 30.11.2021 passed by the Coordinate Bench of this Court, the private parties appeared before learned Judicial Magistrate First Class, Khanna to get their statements recorded. Learned Judicial Magistrate First Class, Khanna submitted his report along with copies of statements of the parties vide letter

No.445 dated 05.01.2022 through learned District and Sessions Judge, Ludhiana which is taken on record.

I have heard learned Counsel for the petitioner, learned State Counsel and 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 another : 2012(4) RCR***

Criminal) 543, 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, Khanna 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 05.01.2022 of learned Judicial Magistrate First Class, Khanna and the fact that the compromise will bring peace and harmony between the parties, aforesaid FIR No.258 dated 14.11.2018 (**Annexure P-1**) and all subsequent proceedings arising therefrom, are quashed, qua the petitioner only.

Disposed of, accordingly.

(ASHOK KUMAR VERMA)
JUDGE

30.09.2022
Kothiyal

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