

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

CRM-M-47475-2022

Date of decision : 03.11.2022

Dilpreet Singh and others

...Petitioners

Versus

State of Punjab and others

...Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIKAS BAHL

Present: None.

VIKAS BAHL, J. (ORAL)

Today, the Lawyers have decided to abstain from appearing in the Court because of the call given by the Bar Association.

This is a petition under Section 482 of Cr.P.C. for quashing of FIR No.61 dated 02.07.2022 registered under Sections 365, 341, 342, 506, 34 IPC and Sections 25 and 27 of the Arms Act at Police Station Kotli Surat Mallian Batala, District Batala, and all the subsequent proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of compromise.

On 17.10.2022, this Court was pleased to pass the following order:-

“This is a petition under Section 482 Cr.P.C. praying for quashing of FIR No.61 dated 02.07.2022 registered under Sections 365, 341, 342, 506, 34 IPC and Sections 25 and 27 of the Arms Act at Police Station Kotli Surat Mallian Batala, District Batala and all other consequential proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of compromise.

Learned counsel for the petitioners has submitted that all the

persons concerned are party to the compromise.

Notice of motion for 03.11.2022.

On the asking of the Court, Mr. Tarun Aggarwal, Sr.DAG, Punjab accepts notice on behalf of respondent no.1. Mr.A.S.Bhatti, Advocate, appears on behalf of complainant-respondent no.2 and admits the factum of compromise.

The parties are directed to appear before the Illaqa Magistrate/trial Court for recording their statements qua compromise within a period of 15 days.

The Illaqa Magistrate/trial Court is directed to submit a report on or before the next date of hearing containing the following information:-

- 1. Number of persons arrayed as accused.*
- 2. Whether any accused is proclaimed offender?*
- 3. Whether the compromise is genuine, voluntary and without any coercion or undue influence?*
- 4. Whether the accused persons are involved in any other FIR or not?*
- 5. The trial Court is also directed to record the statement of the Investigating Officer as to how many victims/complainants are there in the FIR.*

October 17, 2022. ”

In pursuance of the abovesaid order, a report has been submitted by the Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Batala. The relevant portion of the said report is reproduced hereinbelow:-

“It is further submitted that statement of Investigating officer ASI Hardeep Singh No. 2690/Batala, Police Station Kotli Surat Malhi, has also been recorded who has stated that there are only three above named accused and one complainant namely Sagar Masih who are party to the present petition. He further submitted that none of the accused persons were declared proclaimed person in above noted FIR and no other criminal proceeding is pending against accused persons. (Statement of Investigating Officer attached herewith).

It is further submitted that from the statement of the parties, it appears that compromise is genuine and without any

pressure, coercion and undue influence.

Submitted please.”

A perusal of the said report would show that the compromise has been found to be genuine, without any pressure or undue influence. It has been stated that the statements of the complainant as well as the accused have been recorded in the case and both have stated that the matter has been compromised and they have no objection in case the FIR is quashed.

After perusing the report submitted by the trial Court, this Court finds that the matter has been amicably settled between the petitioners and the complainant. Since the matter has been settled and the parties have decided to live in peace, this Court feels 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**”, reported as **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 opinion that the same is 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**”, reported as **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 what has been discussed hereinabove, the petition is allowed and FIR No.61 dated 02.07.2022 registered under Sections 365, 341, 342, 506, 34 IPC and Sections 25 and 27 of the Arms Act at Police Station Kotli Surat Mallian Batala, District Batala, and all the subsequent proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of compromise, are ordered to be quashed, qua the petitioners.

03.11.2022

Davinder Kumar

**(VIKAS BAHL)
JUDGE**

Whether speaking/reasoned:-

Yes/No

Whether reportable:-

Yes/No