

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

(282)

CRM-M-8626-2022

Date of Decision: 10.08.2022

Akshay Shetty

--Petitioner

Versus

State of Punjab and another

--Respondents

CORAM:- HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAJESH BHARDWAJ

Present:- Ms. Madhu Dayal, Advocate and
Ms. Kokila Kalra, Advocate
for the petitioner.

Ms. Sakshi Bakshi, AAG, Punjab.

Mr. Prashant Vir Gupta, Advocate
for respondent No.2.

RAJESH BHARDWAJ.J (Oral)

Instant petition has been filed under Section 482 Cr.P.C. praying for quashing of FIR No.127, dated 15.09.2021, under Sections 498-A, 406 of IPC, at Police Station Phase-8, District SAS Nagar, Mohali, Punjab along with subsequent proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of compromise dated 04.12.2021 (Annexure P-4).

FIR in question was got registered by complainant-respondent No.2 and the investigation commenced thereon. However, with the intervention of respectables, finally the parties arrived at settlement and they resolved their inter se dispute, which is apparent from Compromise Deed, annexed as Annexure P-4. On the basis of the compromise, the petitioner is invoking the inherent power of this Court by praying that continuation of these proceedings would be a futile exercise and an abuse of process of the Court and thus, the FIR in question and all the subsequent proceedings

arising therefrom may be quashed in the interest of justice.

This Court vide order dated 10.03.2022 directed the parties to appear before the Illaqa/Duty Magistrate for recording their statements, as contended before the Court, and the Illaqa/Duty Magistrate was also directed to send its report.

In pursuance to the same, learned Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, SAS Nagar, Mohali has sent his report dated 11.04.2022 to this Court. With the report he has also annexed the photocopies of statement of complainant/respondent No.2-Prabhleen Kaur, and statements of petitioner namely, Akshay Shetty recorded on 06.04.2022 and also statement of ASI Bhupinder Singh recorded on 07.04.2022. On the basis of the statements, learned Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, SAS Nagar, Mohali has concluded in the report that the parties have arrived at a compromise voluntarily, without any kind of undue influence or pressure and same is authentic. It is further mentioned that accused was not declared proclaimed offender in this case. Learned counsel for the petitioner submits that in pursuance to the compromise arrived at between the parties, the petitioner has already withdrawn the police complaint filed before the Assistant Police Inspector, Mulund, Police Station, Mumbai. She has also hand over the copy of the same.

On interaction with counsel for both the parties, it is inferred that they have already settled the dispute amicably and the only apprehension in the mind of counsel for respondent No.2 is that first motion statement in the proceedings under Section 13-B of Hindu Marriage Act is already over and second motion statement is to be recorded on 22.08.2022.

Learned counsel for the petitioner candidly submits that in view of the compromise arrived at between the parties, the present FIR be quashed and her client would be present in the Court on 22.08.2022 for recording his second motion statement in the proceedings under Section 13-B of Hindu Marriage Act. She fairly submits that in case, her client fails to appear on 22.08.2022 for recording second motion statement, she would have no objection of reviving of this petition by respondent No.2.

Learned counsel for respondent No.2 agrees to the same.

I have heard learned counsel for the parties, perused the record and the report sent by learned Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, SAS Nagar, Mohali.

A bare perusal of statutory provision of the 482 Cr.P.C. would show that the High Court may make such orders, as may be necessary to give effect to any order under this Code or to prevent abuse of the process of any Court or otherwise to secure the ends of justice. Section 320 Cr.P.C. is equally relevant for consideration, which prescribes the procedure for compounding of the offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Keeping in view the nature of offences allegedly committed and the fact that both the parties have amicably settled their dispute, the continuation of criminal prosecution would be a futile exercise. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in a number of cases including ***Narinder Singh and others Versus State of Punjab and another, 2014 (6) SCC 466***; ***B.S.Joshi and others vs State of Haryana and another (2003) 4 Supreme Court Cases 675*** followed by this Court in Full Bench case of ***Kulwinder Singh and others Vs. State of Punjab and another, 2007(3) RCR 1052*** have dealt with the proposition involved in the present case and settled the law.

Thereafter, Hon'ble Supreme Court in Gian Singh vs State of Punjab and another (2012) 10 Supreme Court Cases 303 further dealt with the issue and the earlier law settled by the Supreme Court for quashing of the FIR in State of Haryana vs Bhajan Lal, 1992 Supp (1) SCC 335. Para 61 of the judgment reads as under:-

“61. 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. In what cases power to quash the criminal proceeding or complaint or F.I.R may be exercised where the offender and victim have settled their dispute would depend on the facts and circumstances of each case and no category can be prescribed. However, before exercise of such power, the High Court must have due regard to the nature and gravity of the crime. Heinous and serious offences of mental depravity or offences like murder, rape, dacoity, etc. cannot be fittingly quashed even though the victim or victim's family and the offender have settled the dispute. Such offences are not private in nature and have serious impact on society. Similarly, any compromise between the victim and offender in relation to the offences under special statutes like Prevention of Corruption Act or the offences committed by public servants while working in that capacity, etc; cannot provide for any basis for quashing criminal proceedings involving such offences. But the criminal cases having overwhelmingly and pre-dominatingly civil flavour stand on a different footing for the purposes of quashing, particularly the offences arising

from commercial, financial, mercantile, civil, partnership or such like transactions or the offences arising out of matrimony relating to dowry, etc. or the family disputes where the wrong is basically private or personal in nature and the parties have resolved their entire dispute. In this category of cases, the High Court may quash criminal proceedings if in its view, because of the compromise between the offender and the victim, 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 despite full and complete settlement and compromise with the victim. In other words, the High Court must consider whether it would be unfair or contrary to the interest of justice to continue with the criminal proceeding or continuation of the criminal proceeding would tantamount to abuse of process of law despite settlement and compromise between the victim and the wrongdoer and whether to secure the ends of justice, it is appropriate that criminal case is put to an end and if the answer to the above question(s) is in the affirmative, the High Court shall be well within its jurisdiction to quash the criminal proceeding.”

Applying the law settled by Hon'ble Supreme Court in plethora of judgments and this High Court, it is apparent that when the parties have entered into a compromise, then continuation of the proceedings would be merely an abuse of process of the Court and by allowing and accepting the prayer of the petitioner by quashing the FIR would be securing the ends of justice, which is primarily the object of the legislature enacting under Section 482 Cr.P.C.

As a result, this Court finds that the case in hand squarely falls within the ambit and parameters settled by judicial precedents and hence, FIR No.127, dated 15.09.2021, under Sections 498-A, 406 of IPC, at Police

Station Phase-8, District SAS Nagar, Mohali, Punjab along with subsequent

proceedings arising therefrom are hereby quashed qua the petitioner on the basis of compromise. Needless to say that the parties shall remain bound by the terms and conditions of the compromise and their statements recorded before the Court below.

Petition stands allowed.

10.08.2022
m.sharma

(RAJESH BHARDWAJ)
JUDGE

Whether speaking/reasoned:	Yes/No
Whether Reportable:	Yes/No