

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

277A

**CRM-M No. 11279 of 2023
Date of Decision : 10.5.2023**

*Barkha Ram and others**..... Petitioners**versus**State of Haryana and another**..... Respondents*

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TRIBHUVAN DAHIYA

Present: Mr. S.S. Nain, Advocate, for the petitioners

Ms. Trishanjali Sharma, DAG, Haryana

Mr. Amit Khari, Advocate, for respondent no.2/complainant

TRIBHUVAN DAHIYA J. (ORAL):

The instant petition has been filed under Section 482 Cr.P.C. seeking quashing of FIR No.21 dated 31.1.2023 under Sections 34, 323, 354-A, 452 and 506 IPC registered at Police Station Ismailabad, District Kurukshetra (Annexure P-1), and all consequential proceedings arising therefrom, in view of the compromise deed dated 24.2.2023 (Annexure P-2) entered into between the petitioners and the complainant to settle their disputes in question.

2. As the parties entered into a compromise to resolve their disputes which led to registration of the criminal case, they were directed to appear before the Illaqa Magistrate/trial Court for getting their statements recorded in that regard, vide order dated 3.3.2023. Pursuant thereto, a report dated 14.3.2023 has been received from Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Pehowa, at Flag 'A', stating that the compromise arrived at between the parties is without any pressure, coercion or undue influence. There is no criminal case pending against the petitioners, nor have they been declared proclaimed persons.

3. Learned State counsel and learned counsel appearing on behalf of respondent No.2-complainant admit the factum of compromise, and submit that they have no objection to quashing of the FIR on that basis.

4. It has been held by the Supreme Court of India in cases *Gian Singh v. State of Punjab and another*, 2012(10) SCC 303 and *State of Madhya Pradesh v. Laxmi Narayan and others*, (2019) 5 SCC 688, that criminal cases having overwhelmingly civil character, particularly those arising out of commercial transactions or matrimonial relationships or family disputes, should be quashed when the parties have resolved their disputes among themselves in a *bona fide* manner by entering into a compromise. The power is not confined to matrimonial disputes alone. On similar lines is another judgment of the Supreme Court in *Shiji v. Radhika*, 2012 (1) SCC (Criminal) 101, wherein criminal proceedings for offences under Sections 354 and 394 IPC were quashed since the parties had entered into a compromise and there were no chances of conviction.

5. Further, reference can also be made to Full Bench judgment of this Court in *Kulwinder Singh and others v. State of Punjab and another*, 2007(3) R.C.R.(Criminal) 1052, holding that on the parties settling their disputes by way of a compromise, the High Court in exercise of power under Section 482 Cr.P.C. can allow the compounding of non-compoundable offences also, and quash the criminal proceedings to prevent abuse of the process of law or otherwise to secure the ends of justice. The power is not confined to matrimonial disputes alone.

6. A perusal of the allegations in the FIR as well as the aforesaid report establishes that the present case is predominately of private nature, falls in the category of cases that can be quashed by the High Court in exercise of its

inherent jurisdiction under Section 482 Cr.P.C., as per law laid down in the
aforementioned judgments. The petitioners have no criminal antecedents. The
offences alleged are not heinous in nature and cannot be termed as crime
against the society; nor do they show mental depravity of the petitioners. Since
disputes between the parties have been amicably resolved by way of the
compromise, continuation of criminal proceedings will be an exercise in futility
as chances of ultimate conviction are not there, and it will hamper their peaceful
coexistence even after resolution of disputes.

7. Consequently, this petition is allowed. FIR No. 21 dated 31.1.2023
under Sections 34, 323, 354-A, 452 and 506 IPC registered at Police Station
Ismailabad, District Kurukshetra, and all consequential proceedings arising
therefrom, are hereby quashed *qua* the petitioners.

(TRIBHUVAN DAHIYA)
JUDGE

10.5.2023
Ashwani

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