

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

[205]

CRM-M-23521-2018

Date of Decision: 08.02.2023

Rahul

..... Petitioner

Versus

State of Punjab and others

..... Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE JAGMOHAN BANSAL

Present : Mr. Munish Puri, Advocate for the petitioner.

Mr. Amish Sharma, AAG, Punjab.

Mr. Manjeet Singh, Advocate for
respondents No.2 and 3.

JAGMOHAN BANSAL, J. (Oral)

The petitioner through instant petition under Section 482 Cr.P.C., is seeking quashing of FIR No.2 dated 03.01.2017 under Sections 354-A of IPC and 12 of POCSO Act (Annexur P-1), registered at Police Station Division No.1 District Pathankot and all other consequential proceedings arising therefrom.

The case of the prosecution is that Rajeev Kumar son of late Sh. Jagdish Raj resident of Mohalla Rajrian lodged a complaint with the police alleging that his youngest daughter namely Palvi @ Pallavi who is studying in 10+2 Class at Guru Arjan Dev School used to remain silent because of mental stress. On his asking, she told that present petitioner Rahul, resident of Mohalla Rajrian used to harass her.

Learned counsel for the petitioner, *inter-alia*, contends that the petitioner has solemnized marriage with the daughter of the complainant i.e. Palvi @ Pallavi on 19.02.2018. Marriage Certificate is attached as Annexure P-2 with this petition. The wedlock is blessed with one child. Thus, he prays for quashing of impugned FIR in the interest of entire

family.

Mr. Manjeet Singh, Advocate has put in appearance on behalf of complainant/respondents No.2 and 3 by filing his power of attorney in Court today. The same is taken on record. He affirms the marriage of complainant's daughter with the petitioner and submits that he has no objection if the FIR in question is quashed.

Learned State counsel, on instructions from ASI Naresh Kumar, also submits that in view of marriage between the parties, he has no objection if the impugned FIR is quashed.

Relying upon its earlier judgments in 'Gian Singh Vs. State of Punjab and others, (2012) 10 SCC 303' and 'The State of Madhya Pradesh Vs. Laxmi Narayan and others (2019) 5 SCC 688', a two Judge Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 'Ramgopal and another Vs. State of Madhya Pradesh 2021 SCC online SC 834' while dealing with power of High Court under Section 482 of Cr.P.C. to quash noncompoundable offences on the basis of compromise between the disputing parties has held;

“11. True it is that offences which are ‘non-compoundable’ cannot be compounded by a criminal court in purported exercise of its powers under Section 320 Cr.P.C. Any such attempt by the court would amount to alteration, addition and modification of Section 320 Cr.P.C, which is the exclusive domain of Legislature. There is no patent or latent ambiguity in the language of Section 320Cr.P.C., which may justify its wider interpretation and include such offences in the docket of ‘compoundable’ offences which have been consciously kept out as non-compoundable. Nevertheless, the limited jurisdiction to compound an offence within the framework of Section 320 Cr.P.C. is not an embargo against invoking inherent powers by the High Court vested in it under Section 482 Cr.P.C. The High Court, keeping in view the peculiar facts and circumstances of a case and for justifiable reasons can press Section 482 Cr.P.C. in

aid to prevent abuse of the process of any Court and/or to secure the ends of justice.

12. The High Court, therefore, having regard to the nature of the offence and the fact that parties have amicably settled their dispute and the victim has willingly consented to the nullification of criminal proceedings, can quash such proceedings in exercise of its inherent powers under Section 482 Cr.P.C., even if the offences are non-compoundable. The High Court can indubitably evaluate the consequential effects of the offence beyond the body of an individual and thereafter adopt a pragmatic approach, to ensure that the felony, even if goes unpunished, does not tinker with or paralyze the very object of the administration of criminal justice system.

13. It appears to us that criminal proceedings involving non-heinous offences or where the offences are predominantly of a private nature, can be annulled irrespective of the fact that trial has already been concluded or appeal stands dismissed against conviction. Handing out punishment is not the sole form of delivering justice. Societal method of applying laws evenly is always subject to lawful exceptions. It goes without saying, that the cases where compromise is struck post-conviction, the High Court ought to exercise such discretion with rectitude, keeping in view the circumstances surrounding the incident, the fashion in which the compromise has been arrived at, and with due regard to the nature and seriousness of the offence, besides the conduct of the accused, before and after the incidence. The touchstone for exercising the extra-ordinary power under Section 482 Cr.P.C. would be to secure the ends of justice. There can be no hard and fast line constricting the power of the High Court to do substantial justice. A restrictive construction of inherent powers under Section 482 Cr.P.C. may lead to rigid or specious justice, which in the given facts and circumstances of a case, may rather lead to grave injustice. On the other hand, in cases where heinous offences have been proved against perpetrators, no such benefit ought to be extended, as cautiously observed by this Court in *Narinder Singh & Ors. vs. State of Punjab & Ors.*³ and *Laxmi Narayan (Supra)*.

14. In other words, grave or serious offences or offences which involve moral turpitude or have a harmful effect on the social and moral fabric of the society or involve matters concerning public policy, cannot be construed between two individuals or groups only, for such offences have the potential to impact the society at large. Effacing abominable offences through quashing process would not only send a wrong signal to the community but may also accord an undue benefit to unscrupulous habitual or professional offenders, who can secure a ‘settlement’ through duress, threats, social boycotts, bribes or other dubious means. It is well said that “let no guilty man escape, if it can be avoided.”

Daughter of the complainant has solemnized marriage with the petitioner and they are living happily, thus, no useful purpose would be served by continuing the proceedings. There appears to be no chance of conviction, the continuance of the proceedings would just waste valuable judicial time and it is well-known fact that courts are already over burdened.

In view of above facts and circumstances, the present petition deserves to be allowed and accordingly allowed. FIR No.2 dated 03.01.2017 under Sections 354-A of IPC and 12 of POCSO Act (Annexure P-1), registered at Police Station Division No.1 District Pathankot and all other consequential proceedings arising therefrom are quashed qua the petitioner.

(JAGMOHAN BANSAL)
JUDGE

08.02.2023
Anjal

Whether speaking/reasoned	Yes/No
<i>Whether Reportable</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>