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

**CRM-M-38626-2023
Date of decision : 11.10.2023**

KARAN PAL

....Petitioner

Versus

STATE OF HARYANA AND ANOTHER

...Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PANKAJ JAIN

Present : Mr. Ram Bilas Gupta, Advocate for the petitioner.

Mr. R.K. Ambavta, AAG, Haryana.

Mr. Hardeep S. Brar, Advocate for respondent No.2.

PANKAJ JAIN, J. (ORAL)

By way of present petition, the petitioner is seeking quashing of FIR No. 41 dated 31.01.2017 under Sections 406, 420 IPC registered at Police Station Faridabad Kotwali, District Faridabad (Annexure P-1) on the basis of compromise.

2. On 08.08.2023, the following order was passed :-

“The present petition has been moved invoking jurisdiction of this Court under Section 482 Cr.P.C. seeking quashing of FIR No. 41 dated 31.01.2017 under Sections 406, 420 IPC registered at Police Station Faridabad Kotwali, District Faridabad and all subsequent proceedings arising thereto on the basis of compromise.

Learned Counsel for the petitioner contends that the matter already stands compromised vide Compromise Deed dated 29.07.2023 (Annexure P-2).

Notice of motion.

Mr. Gaurav Bansal, DAG, Haryana appears and accepts notice on behalf of respondent No.1-State.

Mr. H. S. Brar, Advocate appears and accepts notice on behalf of respondent No.2 and admits the fact of there being a compromise between the parties. He has filed his Vakalatnama. The same is taken on record.

In view of the above, the parties are directed to appear before learned Trial Court/Illaq Magistrate on the next date of hearing i.e. 22.08.2023. On their doing so, the learned Trial Court/Illaq Magistrate shall record their statements and furnish its report to this Court by the next date of hearing on the following aspects:-

1. Number of persons arrayed as accused in the complaint.
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 case 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 complaint.

A copy of the report be also sent to the Registrar Judicial of this Court.

Needless to say that in case for any reason the statements are not recorded on the aforesaid date, the learned Trial Court/Duty Magistrate shall be at liberty to call the parties on any other date but not later than a week thereafter.

To come up on 11.10.2023. ”

3. Pursuant to the aforesaid order, report from JMIC, Faridabad dated 22.08.2023 has been received, which is taken on record. As per the report, the Trial Court has recorded as follows:-

“Point (1): Number of persons arrayed as accused in the complainant?”

Report: In the complaint, only one person namely Karan Pal son of Desraj was arrayed as accused. As per report under Section 173 Cr.P.C. also, there is only one accused namely Karan Pal.

Point (2): Whether any accused is proclaimed offender?

Report: No.

Point (3) : Whether the compromise is genuine, voluntary and without any coercion or undue influence?

Report: Yes. Compromise is genuine, voluntary and without any coercion or undue influence.

Point (4) : Whether the accused persons are involved in any other case or not?

Report: As per statements of investigating officer and accused, accused Karan Pal is also accused in another criminal case bearing F.I.R. No.40 dated 31.01.2017, under Sections 420, 467, 468 & 471 of I.P.C., Police Station Kotwali, Faridabad.

Point (5): The Trial Court is also directed to record the statements of the Investigating Officer as to how many victims/complainant are there in the complaint.

Report: Statement of Investigating Officer recorded. As per statement of Investigating officer, there is only one victim/complainant namely Vinit Kathuria son of M.M. Kathuria.”

4. Ld. Counsel appearing for respondent No.2 admits the fact of parties having compromised and states that he has no objection in case the FIR and all proceedings subsequent thereto against the petitioner are quashed.
5. Similarly Ld. State Counsel has stated no objection in case the FIR is quashed based upon the compromise.

6. I have heard Ld. Counsel for the parties and have carefully gone through the records of the case.

7. After considering judgment rendered by the Apex Court in **Gian Singh vs. State of Punjab and another, 2012(10) SCC 303, State of Madhya Pradesh vs. Laxmi Narayan and others (2019) 5 SCC 688, Kulwinder Singh & others vs. State of Punjab & another, 2007 (3) RCR (Criminal) 1052 and Ram Gopal and another vs. State of Madhya Pradesh, 2021(4) R.C.R. (Criminal) 322 (Criminal Appeal No.1489 of 2012 decided on 29th of September, 2021)**, the proposition of law that emerges from the aforesaid decisions rendered by Apex Court and this Court is :

- (a) Power u/s 482 Cr.P.C. vested with this Court is not affected by Section 320 of the Code.
- (b) However, wider the power greater the caution.
- (c) The underlining principle while exercising such power is that it can be invoked to quash the proceedings recognizing compromise between the parties in the matters which are overwhelmingly and predominantly of civil character like commercial transactions or arising out of matrimonial relationship or family disputes.
- (d) The said power is not to be exercised in the prosecutions involving heinous and serious offences of mental depravity or offences like murder, rape, dacoity etc. as such offences are not private in nature and have a serious impact on society.
- (e) Section 482 Cr.P.C. casts duty upon the High Court to advance interest of justice as well. It is in recognition of this

duty casted upon the High Court, that Apex Court held that the High Court would not refuse to quash FIR under Section 307 merely because FIR finds mention thereof. High Court can assess nature of injuries sustained, whether such injuries inflicted on vital/delicate parts of the body/nature of weapons used etc.

(f) Such exercise at the hands of High Court would be permissible only after the evidence is collected after investigation and chargesheet is filed/charges framed during the trial. Such exercise cannot be carried out while the matter is still under investigation.

(g) While quashing FIR in non-compoundable offences even which are of private in nature, High Court is required to consider antecedents of the accused, conduct of the accused and whether he was absconding or whether he has managed the complainant to enter into a compromise.

8. Thus, keeping in view the aforesaid facts and circumstances, this Court is of the considered opinion that it is a fit case to exercise jurisdiction vested u/s 482 Cr.P.C. to quash the FIR as :-

- (i) The present matter does not fall within the exceptions as carved out in **Laxmi Narayan's** case (supra).
- (ii) The offences are of private nature.
- (iii) The parties have compromised.
- (iv) As per the report received the compromise is said to be voluntary in its nature.
- (v) Complainant/victim has entered into compromise on his own volition.

9. Consequently, the petition is allowed. FIR No. 41 dated

31.01.2017 under Sections 406, 420 IPC registered at Police Station Faridabad Kotwali, District Faridabad (Annexure P-1) and all proceedings arising therefrom, are, hereby, quashed *qua* the petitioner.

October 11, 2023	(Pankaj Jain)
Dpr	Judge
Whether speaking/reasoned	: Yes/No
Whether reportable	: Yes/No