

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

CRM-43621 of 2020

Date of decision: 14th July, 2023

Ranjod Singh @ Jodha and others

...Petitioners

Versus

State of Punjab and another

...Respondent

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AVNEESH JHINGAN

Present: Mr. Mandeep, Advocate for the petitioners.
Ms. Navreet Kaur Barnala, AAG, Punjab.
Mr. Yuvraj Singh, Advocate for respondent No. 2.

AVNEESH JHINGAN, J (Oral):

1. This petition under Section 482 of Code of Criminal Procedure is filed seeking quashing of FIR No. 171 dated 2.9.2020, under Sections 323, 324, 34 IPC (Section 326 IPC added later on), registered at Police Station Dharamkot, District Moga and all subsequent proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of compromise.
2. As per the FIR registered at the instance of Sehbir Singh, the petitioners inflicted injuries to the complainant and his father.
3. The parties with the intervention of respectables have compromised the matter.
4. On 23.12.2020, the parties were directed to appear before the Illaqa Magistrate/trial court for getting their statements recorded with regard to compromise.
5. The report dated 10.2.2023 is received stating that the compromise is genuine, voluntary, without any coercion or undue influence and there are three accused (petitioners herein).
6. Full Bench of this Court in ***Kulwinder Singh and others vs. State of Punjab, 2007 (3) RCR (Criminal) 1052***, has held:-

“There is no statutory bar in Cr.P.C. which affects inherent

power of this Court under Section 482. The power of quashing is not limited to matrimonial cases alone.”

7. The Supreme Court in *Parbatbhai Aahir @ Parbatbhai Bhimsinhbhai Karmur and others v. State of Gujarat and another, 2017 AIR (SC) 4843* laid down the broad principles governing the exercise of powers for quashing of FIR. It was held that the power under Section 482 Cr.P.C. is to be exercised by the High Court to secure the ends of justice, to prevent abuse of any process of law and in cases where in view of the compromise the possibility of conviction is remote and continuation of proceeding will cause oppression and prejudice.
8. The parties are neighbours. With the intervention of friends and relatives, the parties have decided to forget and forgive and to save their relations to an extent possible. No useful purpose would be served by continuing with the trial. Due to compromise, there are bleak chances of conviction. To meet the ends of justice, the FIR mentioned above and all consequential proceedings arising therefrom are quashed.
9. The petition is allowed.

[AVNEESH JHINGAN]
JUDGE

14th July, 2023
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| 1. Whether speaking/ reasoned | : | Yes / No |
| 2. Whether reportable | : | Yes / No |