

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

116

CRM-M-50229-2022 (O&M)

Date of Decision: 11.01.2023

Jasvir Singh

...Petitioner

Versus

State of Punjab and Another

...Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE JAGMOHAN BANSAL

Present:- Mr. Gaurav Gogna, Advocate the petitioner-applicant

Mr. Amish Sharma, AAG, Punjab

JAGMOHAN BANSAL, J. (Oral)

CRM-627-2023

Application for placing on record judgment and decree dated 18.10.2022 (Annexure P-11) passed by Additional Principal Judge, Family Court, Ludhiana, statement of second motion of respondent No.2 (Annexure P-12) and statement of second motion of petitioner (Annexure P-13), is allowed.

CRM-M-50229-2022

The petitioners through instant petition under Section 482 Cr.P.C, on the basis of Compromise Deed dated 31.07.2021 (Annexure P-2), is seeking quashing of FIR No.2 dated 02.01.2021 (Annexure P-1) under Sections 406 and 498-A of IPC, registered at Police Station Women, Police Commissionerate, Ludhiana and all subsequent proceedings arising therefrom.

In terms of order dated 06.12.2022 of this Court, the petitioner, through CRM-627-2023, has placed on record judgment and decree dated 18.10.2022 (Annexure P-11), whereby Additional Principal Judge, Family Court, Ludhiana, has dissolved the marriage of the petitioner and respondent No.2 by mutual consent. The relevant extracts of the said judgment are as below:-

“10. Both the parties undertake not to file any litigation against each other in future arising out of the marriage. The petitioner No.1 undertakes to withdraw the petition under Section 125 Cr.P.C filed against petitioner No.2. The petitioner No.1 has lodged one FIR against petitioner No.2. The petitioner No.1 undertakes to make statement in favour of the petitioner No.2 before the concerned court for quashing of the FIR.

11. The petitioner No.2 has filed a petition under Section 9 of the HMA against the petitioner No.1 and undertakes to withdraw the said petition. Hence, this petition.”

Learned State counsel would submit that respondent-State has no objection, if the present FIR and subsequent proceedings are 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 non-compoundable 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 320 Cr.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 pre-dominantly 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).

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 betwixt 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."

From the perusal of the enclosed FIR, statement of complainant before Family Court, decree of divorce and compromise arrived between the parties, it transpires that contesting parties have amicably resolved their issue, thus, no useful purpose would be served by continuing the proceedings. The alleged offences are of predominantly private in nature and no moral turpitude or interest of public at large is involved. There appears to be no chance of conviction, thus, 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 and in view of order dated 18.10.2022 (Annexure P-11), whereby marriage of the petitioner and respondent No.2 has been dissolved by mutual consent, the present petition deserves to be allowed and accordingly is allowed. FIR No.2 dated 02.01.2021 (Annexure P-1) under Sections 406 and 498-A of IPC, registered at Police Station Women, Police Commissionerate,

Ludhiana and all subsequent proceedings arising therefrom, are hereby quashed qua the petitioner.

(JAGMOHAN BANSAL)
JUDGE

11.01.2023
Mohit Kumar

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