

266 IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH

CRM-M-45946-2019 (O&M)

Date of Decision:19.01.2023

VIKASH AND ANOTHER

..... Petitioners

Versus

STATE OF HARYANA AND ANOTHER

..... Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE JAGMOHAN BANSAL

Present : None for the petitioners.

Ms. Priyanka Sadar, AAG, Haryana.

Mr. Balwinder Singh, Advocate for respondent No.2.

JAGMOHAN BANSAL, J. (Oral)

CRM-33136-2019

Exemption application is allowed as prayed for.

CRM-M-45946-2019

This petition is filed under Section 482 Cr.P.C. for quashing of FIR No. 477, dated 17.09.2016, under Sections 406, 498A and 506 of IPC, registered at Police Station Shahbad, District Kurukshetra, (Annexure P-1), and all other consequential proceedings arising therefrom, on the basis of joint statement dated 06.02.2019 (Annexure P-4).

In terms of order dated 30.10.2019 of this Court, learned Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, Shahabad has submitted his report dated 06.12.2019. The relevant extracts of the report are as below :-

“(i) Number of persons arrayed as accused in FIR:

The present FIR was registered against five accused persons, namely Vikash Chahal, Mahavir

Singh Chahal, Savitri Devi, Anu Chahal and Joginder Narwal. During the course of investigation, all the other accused persons except Vikash Chahal were found innocent. Challan was filed only against accused Vikash Chahal. During the trial, the accused Mahavir Singh Chahal was also summoned by the court under Section 319 Cr.P.C. Hency, at present there are two accused persons in the present case, namely Vikash Chahal and Mahavir Singh Chahal.

(ii) Whether any accused is proclaimed offender:

As per the report of the SHO concerned, no proclamation proceedings are pending against any of the accused persons. Neither of the accused person is a proclaimed offender.

(iii) The stage of trial/proceedings:

The case is pending at the stage of evidence on behalf of the prosecution.

(iv) Whether the compromise is genuine, volunatry and without any coercion or undue influence.

On 05.12.2019, the complainant Jaswinder Kaur appeared before the court and her statement was recorded. She stated before the court that the matter has been compromised with the accused Vikash Chahal and Mahavir Singh Chahal. She further stated that she has entered into the said compromise with her own free will, and she has no objection if the present FIR is quashed. Thereafter, the statements of the accused persons namely Vikash Chahal and Mahavir Singh Chahal were also recorded on 05.12.2019 itself. They also stated that the matter has been compromised with the complainant.”

Learned counsel for respondent No.2 submits that decree of

divorce stands passed.

Statement of Investigating Officer was recorded by Trial Court and said statement is part of report dated 06.12.2019 submitted by learned Trial Court.

Learned State counsel on instruction from Investigating Officer and learned counsel for respondent No.2 submitted that they have no objection if FIR and consequent proceedings in view of compromise 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)*.*

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."

From the perusal of the enclosed FIR, report of the Trial

Court 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 pre-dominantly private in nature and no moral turpitude or interest of public at large is involved. 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. 477, dated 17.09.2016, under Sections 406, 498A and 506 of IPC, registered at Police Station Shahbad, District Kurukshetra, (Annexure P-1), and all other consequential proceedings arising therefrom are quashed qua the petitioner(s).

The petitioner is at liberty to move an appropriate application, if something survives.

(JAGMOHAN BANSAL)
JUDGE

19.01.2023
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Whether speaking/reasoned	Yes/No
<i>Whether Reportable</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>