



IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA AT CHANDIGARH

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CRM-M-2114-2024

Date of Decision: 31.05.2024

Tajinder Singh and another

.... Petitioners

Versus

State of Punjab and others

.... Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE NIDHI GUPTA

Present: - Mr. A.K. Sokhal, Advocate for
Mr. Saksham Arora, Advocate for the petitioners.

Mr. S.S. Chahal, AAG, Punjab.

Mr. Abhishek Chaudhary, Advocate for
Mr. Aayush Gupta, Advocate for respondents No. 2 and 3.

NIDHI GUPTA, J. (ORAL)

Prayer in the instant petition filed under Section 482 Cr.P.C. is for quashing of FIR No. 10 dated 01.02.2015 (Annexure P-1) registered under Sections 498-A, 406 and 323 IPC at Police Station Women Cell, Ludhiana and all the consequential proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of compromise deed dated 11.08.2023 (Annexure P-3) effected between the parties.

Pursuant to the order dated 24.01.2024 passed by a co-ordinate Bench of this Court, the parties have appeared before the learned Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Ludhiana, to get their statements recorded. Learned Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Ludhiana, has submitted his report along with statements of the parties vide letter dated 22.04.2024 duly forwarded by the learned District and Sessions Judge,



Ludhiana.

A perusal of the above said report would show that the petitioners and respondent No. 2 and 3 have appeared and suffered statements with respect to the compromise which have been found to be genuine, voluntary and without any coercion and undue influence.

Learned counsel for the petitioners, *inter alia*, submits that the present FIR emanates from the matrimonial dispute between the parties. It is submitted that petitioner No.1 is the husband; petitioner No. 2 is the mother-in-law of respondent No. 3. Marriage of the petitioner No. 1 with respondent No. 3 was solemnized on 20.04.2008 and two daughters were born out of the said wedlock who are currently in the care and custody of respondent No. 3. Due to temperamental differences, the parties could not cohabit together and the present FIR was lodged by complainant/respondent No. 2/brother of respondent No. 3 against the present petitioners. Now better sense has prevailed between the parties and in order to live peacefully, parties have entered into compromise dated 11.08.2023 (Annexure P-3), according to which, both the parties have agreed not to proceed further with the FIR in question and have decided to part ways mutually. It is also agreed that both the parties shall file a joint petition under Section 13-B of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, before the learned Family Court, concerned, for divorce by way of mutual consent. Further, it is submitted that present FIR was lodged against three persons i.e. the petitioners herein and against Gurcharan Singh/father-in-law of respondent No. 3, who has expired on 29.05.2021.

Copy of death certificate of Gurcharan Singh, is annexed with the



petition as Annexure P-2. It is further submitted that the petitioners have never been declared as proclaimed offender.

Learned State counsel has stated that he has 'no objection' in case the FIR is quashed on the basis of compromise qua the petitioners.

This Court has heard the learned counsel for the parties and has perused the file.

After perusing the report submitted by the learned Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Ludhiana, this Court finds that the matter has been amicably settled between the petitioners and respondent No. 3. Since the matter has been settled and the parties have decided to live in peace, this Court feels that in order to secure the ends of justice, the criminal proceedings deserve to be quashed.

As per the Full Bench judgment of this Court in ***"Kulwinder Singh and others Vs State of Punjab", 2007 (3) RCR (Criminal) 1052***, it is held that High Court has power under Section 482 Cr.P.C. to allow the compounding of non-compoundable offence and quash the proceedings where the High Court is of the opinion that the same is required to prevent the abuse of the process of law or otherwise to secure the ends of justice. This power of quashing is not confined to matrimonial disputes alone.

Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of ***"Gian Singh Vs. State of Punjab and another", 2012 (4) RCR (Criminal) 543***, had also observed that in order to secure the ends of justice or to prevent the abuse of process of Court, inherent power can be used by this Court to quash



criminal proceedings in which a compromise has been effected. The relevant portion of para 57 of the said judgment is reproduced here-in-below:-

“57. The position that emerges from the above discussion can be summarised thus: the power of the High Court in quashing a criminal proceeding or FIR or complaint in exercise of its inherent jurisdiction is distinct and different from the power given to a criminal court for compounding the offences under Section 320 of the Code. Inherent power is of wide plenitude with no statutory limitation but it has to be exercised in accord with the guideline engrafted in such power viz; (i) to secure the ends of justice or (ii) to prevent abuse of the process of any Court.”

In view of what has been discussed here-in-above, this petition is allowed and FIR No. 10 dated 01.02.2015 (Annexure P-1) registered under Sections 498-A, 406 and 323 IPC at Police Station Women Cell, Ludhiana and all the consequential proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of compromise deed dated 11.08.2023 (Annexure P-3) effected between the parties, are ordered to be quashed qua the petitioners.

31.05.2024
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(NIDHI GUPTA)
JUDGE

Whether speaking/reasoned	Yes/No
Whether Reportable	Yes/No