

**CRM-M-7585-2024 -1-**

2024:PHHC:073389



IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA AT CHANDIGARH

**226**

CRM-M-7585-2024

Date of Decision:23.05.2024

Jaspreet Singh Sethi and another

.... Petitioners

Versus

State of Haryana and another

.... Respondents

**CORAM: HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE NIDHI GUPTA**

Present: - Mr. G.C.Shahpuri, Advocate  
for the petitioners.

Mr. Aditya Pal Singla, A.A.G., Haryana.

Ms. Shivani, Advocate for respondent No.2.

**NIDHI GUPTA, J. (ORAL)**

The petitioners, who are the husband and father-in-law of the complainant/respondent No. 2 herein, have filed the present petition under Section 482 Cr.P.C., for quashing of FIR No. 42 dated 22.03.2021 (Annexure P-1) registered under Sections 323, 354-A, 406, 498-A, 506 IPC, at Police Station Women, District Yamuna Nagar and all subsequent proceedings arising therefrom, on the basis of compromise dated 29.01.2024 (Annexure P-2) effected between the parties.

Pursuant to the order dated 13.02.2024 passed by this Court, the parties appeared before the learned Judicial Magistrate 1<sup>st</sup> Class, Yamuna Nagar at Jagadhri, to get their statements recorded. Learned Judicial Magistrate 1<sup>st</sup> Class, Yamuna Nagar at Jagadhri, has submitted his report along with statements of the parties vide letter dated 15.03.2024 duly forwarded by the learned District & Sessions Judge,



Yamuna Nagar.

A perusal of the above said report would show that initially FIR was registered against five accused persons, however, challan was presented only against the present petitioners. The petitioners and respondent No. 2 have appeared and suffered statements with respect to the compromise, which have been found to be valid, genuine, voluntary and without any coercion or undue influence.

Learned counsel for the petitioners submits that the present FIR emanates from the matrimonial dispute between the parties. It is further submitted that a joint petition under Section 13-B of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 for divorce by way of mutual consent has been filed by the petitioner No.1 and respondent No.2 before the Family Court concerned wherein first motion statements of the parties have already been recorded. He further submits that as per report, the petitioners and respondent No.2 are the only party to the compromise and have never been declared as proclaimed offenders. They are not involved in any other case.

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 1<sup>st</sup> Class, Yamuna Nagar at Jagadhri, this Court finds that the matter has been amicably settled between the petitioners and respondent



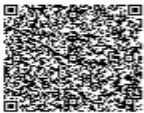
No. 2. Since the matter has been settled and the parties have decided to live in peace, this Court feels that in order to secure the ends of justice, the criminal proceedings deserve to be quashed.

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. 42 dated 22.03.2021 (Annexure P-1) registered under Sections 323, 354-A, 406, 498-A, 506 IPC, at Police Station Women, District Yamuna Nagar and all subsequent proceedings arising therefrom, on the basis of compromise dated 29.01.2024 (Annexure P-2), are ordered to be quashed qua the petitioners.

23.05.2024  
Divyanshi

( NIDHI GUPTA )  
JUDGE

Whether speaking/reasoned  
Whether Reportable

Yes/No  
Yes/No