



CRM-M-24227-2024 (O&M)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH

(253)

CRM-M-24227-2024 (O&M)
Date of decision:30.05.2024

Ranjeet Kaur and Others

.....Petitioners

Versus

State of Punjab & Anr.

.....Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MAHABIR SINGH SINDHU

Present: Mr. Gurpreet Singh, Advocate, for
Mr. Ramnish Puri, Advocate, for the petitioner.

Ms. Avneet Kaur, AAG, Punjab.

Mr. Amit Khari, Advocate, for the respondent No.2.

MAHABIR SINGH SINDHU, J.

Present petition has been filed under Section 482 Cr.P.C. praying for quashing of FIR No.247 dated 10.09.2023 **(P-1)** registered under Sections 323, 325, 295 read with Section 149 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (for short, '*the IPC*') at Police Station, Islamabad, District Amritsar along with all consequential proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of compromise dated 18.04.2024 (P-2).

2. Reply filed by way of affidavit dated 29.05.2024 of Surinder Singh, PPS, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Central, Amritsar, is taken on record, on behalf of respondent No.1/State. Copy thereof supplied to the opposite side.

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3. Allegations are that petitioners along with co-accused in prosecution of their common object raised the *Lalkara* and started throwing stones and gave bearings to complainant/respondent No.2 and also damaged the property.

4. This Court while issuing notice of motion, on 14.05.2024, passed the following order:-

“CRM-21144-2024

Application for exemption from filing typed/certified copies of Annexures is allowed as prayed for, subject to all just exceptions.

Registry to do the needful.

Main case

Contends, inter alia, that matter has been compromised between the parties, i.e. petitioner(s) as well as respondent No.2.

(2) *Notice of motion.*

(3) *Ms. Manjot Kaur, AAG, Punjab., accepts notice on behalf of respondent No.1-State.*

(4) *Mr. Rohit, Advocate, causes representation on behalf of respondent No.2 and acknowledged the factum of compromise between the parties, i.e. petitioners as well as respondent No.2.*

(5) *Requisite number of copies of the petition be supplied to learned Counsel for the respondents during the course of day.*

(6) *Petitioners shall file their respective affidavits that there is no other criminal case(s) pending against them and also give the details of any other FIR(s), already quashed on the basis of compromise.*

(7) *In view of the above, let parties appear before the Court of learned Illaqa Magistrate/trial Court on or before*



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21.05.2024 for recording their statement(s) with reference to the compromise, if any, entered into between them.

(8) Learned Illaqa Magistrate/trial Court shall record the statement(s) of all accused, complainant/injured and victim, if any, and submit a report to this Court before the next date of hearing containing the following information:-

(i) Whether the statements of the parties are bona fide and not result of any pressure or coercion etc. in any manner?

(ii) Whether the compromise effected between the parties is genuine and valid?

(iii) Whether all the accused, complainant and injured are party to the compromise and if not, the details/particulars of such person(s)?

(iv) Whether any other case is pending against either of the parties or not, if yes, the details thereof?

(v) Whether any of the persons involved in this case/dispute has been declared a proclaimed offender?

(vi) Whether any of the petitioner(s) is/are previous convict or not?

(9) List before this Court on 30.05.2024 for further consideration.

(10) Meanwhile, learned State Counsel shall also get the instructions

in the matter as to whether the State has any objection?

(11) Copy of this order be sent to learned Judicial Officer concerned forthwith for information and strict compliance.”

5. In terms of aforesaid order, the statements of both the parties were recorded by learned Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, Amritsar (Punjab) and submitted a report dated 22.05.2024. The operative part of the same reads as under:-

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“1. It is submitted that in view of the referred statements, this Court is of the view that parties have entered into compromise voluntarily and without undue influence, pressure and coercion. The compromise is genuine. There are 14 accused namely Ranjeet Kaur, Harpreet Singh @ Happy, Baljeet Kaur, Sunny, Pinda Singh, Karan Singh @ Karan, Resham Singh, Jagtar Singh @ Pappu, Rajwinder Singh, Jobanpreet Singh @ Joban, Manpreet Singh, Puran Singh, Mani Singh, Simranjit Kaur @ Simran Kaur in this FIR. There is one complainant Karaj Singh in this FIR. It is further humbly submitted that no accused has been declared proclaimed offender in the present case. Further Section 325 added vide DDR No.16 dated 6.10.2023 and accused are not previous convict. No other case is pending against either of the accused/parties.”

6. A perusal of the aforesaid report clearly reveals that the matter has been compromised by both the parties with their free consent, voluntarily and without any coercion or undue influence. Even before this Court also, there is no objection by either of the parties against the compromise.

7. Learned State Counsel, on instructions from the police official present in the Court, also submitted that they have no objection in case the aforesaid FIR as well as consequential proceedings are quashed on the basis of the compromise effected between the parties with their free consent.

8. Learned counsel for the respondent No.2 also raises no objection in case the present petition is allowed.

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9. Hon'ble the Supreme Court in **Gian Singh v. State of Punjab, (2012) 10 SCC 303**, has held as under:-

“61. 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 what cases power to quash the criminal proceeding or complaint or FIR may be exercised where the offender and the victim have settled their dispute would depend on the facts and circumstances of each case and no category can be prescribed. However, before exercise of such power, the High Court must have due regard to the nature and gravity of the crime. Heinous and serious offences of mental depravity or offences like murder, rape, dacoity, etc. cannot be fittingly quashed even though the victim or victim's family and the offender have settled the dispute. Such offences are not private in nature and have a serious impact on society. Similarly, any compromise between the victim and the offender in relation to the offences under special statutes like the Prevention of Corruption Act or the offences committed by public servants while working in that capacity, etc.; cannot provide for any basis for quashing criminal proceedings involving such offences. But the criminal cases having overwhelmingly and predominatingly civil flavour stand on a different footing for the purposes of quashing, particularly the offences arising from commercial,

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financial, mercantile, civil, partnership or such like transactions or the offences arising out of matrimony relating to dowry, etc. or the family disputes where the wrong is basically private or personal in nature and the parties have resolved their entire dispute. In this category of cases, the High Court may quash the criminal proceedings if in its view, because of the compromise between the offender and the victim, the possibility of conviction is remote and bleak and continuation of the criminal case would put the accused to great oppression and prejudice and extreme injustice would be caused to him by not quashing the criminal case despite full and complete settlement and compromise with the victim. In other words, the High Court must consider whether it would be unfair or contrary to the interest of justice to continue with the criminal proceeding or continuation of the criminal proceeding would tantamount to abuse of process of law despite settlement and compromise between the victim and the wrongdoer and whether to secure the ends of justice, it is appropriate that the criminal case is put to an end and if the answer to the above question(s) is in the affirmative, the High Court shall be well within its jurisdiction to quash the criminal proceeding.”

10. In view of the above, this Court is fully convinced that the offence(s) are entirely personal in nature and do not affect any public peace or tranquility. Thus, quashing of the FIR in question along with consequential proceedings, on the basis of compromise would bring peace and harmony to secure the ends of justice.

11. Consequently, present petition is allowed; aforesaid FIR along with all consequential proceedings resulting therefrom are quashed



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qua the petitioners. However, as a deterrence for the future, petitioners shall bear costs of Rs.5,000/-(Rupees Five Thousand Only) each, i.e. total Rs.70,000/-(14 x Rs.5,000). It is made clear that half of the total amount of costs i.e. Rs.35,000/- be paid to the complainant and rest of the amount i.e. Rs.35,000/- be deposited with Punjab and Haryana High Court Employees Welfare Association, A/C No. 37167209613, IFSC: SBIN0050306 maintained with State Bank of India, Punjab & Haryana High Court Branch, Chandigarh.

12. Pending application(s), if any, shall also stand disposed off.

30.05.2024
anil

(MAHABIR SINGH SINDHU)
JUDGE

Whether speaking/reasoned

Yes/No.

Whether Reportable

Yes/No.