



IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA AT CHANDIGARH

251

CRM-M-28257-2024 (O&M)
Date of Decision: 03.10.2024

Gurpreet Singh

.... Petitioner

Versus

State of Punjab and another

.... Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE NIDHI GUPTA

Present: - Mr. M.S.Sidhu, Advocate for the petitioner.

Ms. Rishu Madan, A.A.G., Punjab.

Mr. Ajaypal Singh Sidhu, Advocate for respondent No.2.

NIDHI GUPTA, J. (ORAL)

The petitioner, who is the husband of the complainant/respondent No.2 has filed instant petition under Section 482 Cr.P.C. for quashing of FIR No. 0025 dated 04.03.2024 (Annexure P-1) registered under Sections 323, 498-A, 506 IPC at Police Station PS Women, District SAS Nagar on the basis of compromise vide settlement agreement dated 20.04.2024 (Annexure P-2) effected between the parties.

Pursuant to the order dated 30.05.2024 passed by this Court, the parties appeared before the learned Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, SAS Nagar, to get their statements recorded. Learned Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, SAS Nagar, has submitted his report along with statements of the parties vide letter dated 06.09.2024 duly forwarded by the learned District and Sessions Judge, SAS Nagar (Mohali) on 07.09.2024.

A perusal of the above said report would show that the petitioner 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. There is no other criminal case pending against the petitioner. The petitioner has never been declared as proclaimed offender.

Learned counsel for the petitioner, *inter alia*, submits that the present FIR emanates from the matrimonial dispute between the parties. It is stated that the present FIR was registered by the complainant on the basis of some misapprehension between the parties. However, the same has now been settled vide settlement agreement dated 20.04.2024 (Annexure P-2), according to which, both the parties have agreed not to proceed further with the FIR in question. The parties are now residing together happily as husband and wife. The petitioner and respondent No.2 are the only party to the compromise.

Learned State counsel as well as learned counsel for respondent No.2 have stated that they have 'no objection' in case the FIR is quashed on the basis of compromise qua the petitioner.

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 1st Class, SAS Nagar, this Court finds that the matter has been amicably settled between the petitioner 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*

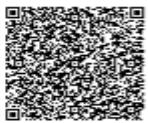


Singh and others Vs State of Punjab”, 2007 (3) RCR (Criminal) 1052, it is held that High Court has power under Section 482 Cr.P.C. to allow the compounding of non-compoundable offence and quash the proceedings where the High Court is of the opinion that the same is required to prevent the abuse of the 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. 0025 dated 04.03.2024 (Annexure P-1) registered under Sections 323, 498-A, 506 IPC at Police Station PS Women, District SAS Nagar on the basis of compromise vide settlement agreement dated 20.04.2024 (Annexure P-2), are ordered to be **quashed**



qua the petitioner.

Pending application, if any, stands disposed of.

03.10.2024
Divyanshi

(NIDHI GUPTA)
JUDGE

Whether speaking/reasoned
Whether Reportable

Yes/No
Yes/No