

IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA AT
CHANDIGARH

Sr. No.287 CRM-M-45933-2022
Date of Decision: 15.01.2024

Assa Ram and others Petitioners
Versus
State of Punjab and others ... Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MANISHA BATRA

Present: Mr. Sandeep Arora, Advocate for the petitioners.
Mr. Parneet Singh Pandhere, A.A.G.Punjab.
Mr. G.S.Rawat, Advocate for respondents no.2 and 3.

MANISHA BATRA, J. (ORAL)

The present petition has been filed under Section 482 of Code of Criminal Procedure for quashing of cross case G.D.No.002 dated 09.06.2021 under Sections 354, 323, 324, 452, 506, 148, 149 and 326 of Indian Penal Code (Sections 354, 452, 148 and 149 IPC have been deleted later on and Section 34 IPC has been added) registered at P.S.Bhargo Camp, Jalandhar (Annexure P-2) in FIR No.72 dated 02.06.2021 under Sections 354, 323, 452, 506, 148 and 149 of Indian Penal Code registered at P.S.Bhargo Camp, Jalandhar (Annexure P-1) and all the subsequent proceedings arising therefrom, on the basis of compromise dated 15.09.2022 (Annexure P-3).

2 . The aforementioned G.D. had been lodged by respondent No.2/complainant and investigation was commenced thereon.

3. It is submitted by counsel for the petitioners that a compromise has been arrived at between the parties and they have resolved their *inter se*

dispute, which was reduced into writing as compromise dated 15.09.2022 annexed with the present petition as Annexure P-3.

4. On the basis of said compromise, the petitioners have prayed for quashing of the aforesaid G.D. and all the subsequent proceedings on the ground that continuation of such proceedings would be a futile exercise.

5. This Court vide order dated 13.03.2023 had directed the parties to appear before the Illaqa/Duty Magistrate for recording their statements with regard to the genuineness of the compromise stated to have been arrived at between them. The Illaqa/Duty Magistrate was also directed to send his/her report along with the said statements.

6. Pursuant to the aforesaid order, the Chief Judicial Magistrate (NRI Court), Jalandhar, has sent report vide endorsement No.91 dated 10.04.2023 to this Court along with photocopies of the statements of respondents No.2 and 3-Ashish Mahajan @ Ishu and Savi respectively, and petitioners recorded on 27.03.2023 and statement of Investigating Officer SI-Gurdial Singh as recorded on 31.03.2023.

7. On the basis of these statements, it is submitted by learned Magistrate that the compromise effected between the parties is genuine, out of free Will and without any pressure or coercion. It is also mentioned in the report that apart from the petitioners, there is no other accused in the G.D. and that the accused have not been declared proclaimed persons in this case.

8. I have heard learned counsel for the parties and besides perusing the report by learned Judicial Magistrate, have also perused the record.

9. It is well settled that the High Court has power to allow compounding of a non-compoundable offence and quash the prosecution under Section 482 of Cr.P.C. where it feels that the same is required to prevent the abuse of process of law or otherwise to secure the ends of

justice. Such power is not confined to matrimonial disputes alone. In this regard, reference can be made to a Full Bench judgment of this Court in ***Kulwinder Singh and others v. State of Punjab, 2007 (3) RCR (Criminal) 1052***. It is equally settled position of law that the power of High Court in quashing criminal proceedings or FIR or complaint in exercise of its inherent jurisdiction is of wide plenitude with no statutory limitation. Such power can certainly be exercised in cases relating to 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. The High Court is required to consider whether it would be unfair or contrary to the interest of justice to continue with the criminal proceedings or continuation of criminal proceedings would tantamount to abuse of process of law and whether to secure the ends of justice, it is appropriate to put an end to the criminal case and if the answer to such question is in affirmative, then the High Court is well within its jurisdiction to quash the criminal proceedings. Reference in this context can be made to Hon'ble Apex Court judgments cited as ***Gian Singh v. State of Punjab and another, 2012 (4) RCR (Criminal) 543*** and ***Narinder Singh and others vs. State of Punjab and another, 2014 (6) SCC 466***.

10. In view of the proposition as settled in the aforementioned cases, this Court finds that continuation of proceedings would be an abuse of process of the Court in the facts and circumstances of the present case which squarely falls within the ambit and parameters settled by judicial precedents and that allowing and accepting the prayer of the petitioners by quashing of the FIR would be securing the ends of justice, which is primarily the object of legislature enacted under Section 482 of Cr.P.C. Accordingly, the petition is allowed and cross case G.D.No.002 dated 09.06.2021 under Sections 354,

452, 148 and 149 IPC have been deleted later on and Section 34 IPC has been added) registered at P.S.Bhargo Camp, Jalandhar (Annexure P-2) in FIR No.72 dated 02.06.2021 under Sections 354, 323, 452, 506, 148 and 149 of Indian Penal Code registered at P.S.Bhargo Camp, Jalandhar (Annexure P-1) and all the subsequent proceedings arising therefrom, are ordered to be quashed qua the petitioners on the basis of compromise dated 15.09.2022 (Annexure P-3).

11. Needless to say that the parties shall remain bound by the terms and conditions of the compromise and statements as recorded before learned Judicial Magistrate.

(MANISHA BATRA)
JUDGE

15.01.2024
Jyoti-IV

Whether speaking/reasoned : Yes/No
Whether reportable : Yes/No