



IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA AT
CHANDIGARH

123/326

CRM-40886-2024 in/&
CRM-M-13158-2017 (O&M)

Date of decision: 15.10.2024

Himmat Singh

...Petitioner

V/s

State of Punjab and another

...Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUMEET GOEL

Present: Mr. Sandeep Arora, Advocate for the petitioner.
Mr. Yuvraj Singh, AAG Punjab.
None for respondent No.2

SUMEET GOEL, J. (Oral)

CRM-40886-2024

In view of submission made by learned counsel for the applicant-petitioner and for the reasons stated in the application, the same is allowed. The judgment dated 20.09.2018 passed by the Additional District Judge, Jalandhar is taken on record as Annexure P-5.

CRM-M-13158-2017

1. The present petition has been filed under Section 482 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 by the petitioner seeking quashing of FIR No.96 dated 18.12.2014 (Annexure P-1) registered for the offences punishable under Sections 406, 498-A of IPC at Police Station Women Cell, Jalandhar, which was got lodged by respondent No.2 (herein)-wife as also all subsequent proceedings emanating therefrom. The allegations in the FIR



primarily relate to harassment on account of dowry and *Istridhan* related criminal breach of trust.

2. Notice of motion of the instant petition was issued on 27.04.2017. Service was effected upon respondent No.2 but she has chosen to remain unrepresented.

3. Learned counsel for the petitioner has argued that the entire dispute(s) between the petitioner-husband and the respondent No.2-wife was amicably settled & the petitioner-husband has fulfilled in entirety requirement(s)/condition(s) on his part, as per the terms/conditions of the settlement arrived at between the parties. It has been further submitted that the respondent No.2-wife has received from the petitioner-husband a total sum of Rs.60,000/- as full and final settlement amount. Learned counsel has further submitted that a mutual consent divorce decree has also been passed by the Additional District Judge, Jalandhar. The relevant part of the judgment reads as under:-

“On the day of presentation of this petition i.e. on 7.2.2018, both the parties came present and their first motion statements were recorded wherein both the petitioners stated that their marriage was solemnized on 24.7.2011 at Jalandhar, according to Hindu Religious Rites. After the marriage certain differences cropped up between them due to different tastes of life and temperaments. Thus, they started residing separately from each other since the year 2013. Since then, they have failed to reconcile. No child was born from this lawful wedlock. The parties have placed on record their recent joint photograph Ex-P1. At the time of arriving at a compromise, petitioner No.1 has agreed to pay ₹60,000/- to petitioner No.2 towards all settlement and permanent alimony for the past, future and present maintenance. Petitioner No.2 has already received a sum of 25,000/- and the remaining amount of 35,000/- would be paid by petitioner No.1 to petitioner No.2 at the time of making final statement in this case. They have agreed to withdraw all the civil and criminal



litigation filed by either party and not to file any civil or criminal case against each other in future. They have now decided to dissolve their marriage by a decree of divorce by mutual consent under Section 13-B of Hindu Marriage Act.”

4. Learned counsel has thus argued that, respondent No.2-wife is now intentionally not turning up to have her requisite statement recorded for quashing of the impugned FIR in terms of the settlement entered into between the parties, only with a view to harass the petitioner as also to prolong the litigation. Thus, it has been argued that the FIR in question as also all proceedings emanating therefrom deserve to be quashed.

5. Learned State counsel has not denied the factual aspects raised by learned counsel for the petitioner. Learned State counsel has further submitted that after completion of investigation, final report under Section 173 of Cr.P.C., 1973 has already been presented before the competent Court of jurisdiction and charges have already been framed against the petitioner.

6. I have heard learned counsel for the parties and have perused the record.

7. It would be apposite to refer herein to a judgment of this Court passed in **CRM-M-40359-2022** titled as **Deepak vs. State of Haryana and another**, decided on 29.04.2024; relevant whereof reads as under:-

“8. *Though Section 498-A was brought into the IPC, by way of an amending act of 1983, with the salutary objective of curbing the evil of dowry, but judicial experience evinces that this provision along with Section 406 of IPC is being heavily misapplied by the complainant-wife to settle score(s) with her husband and his family members. This Court in the case of Varun Sharma (supra) has held that, it has been noticeable in several cases, that the wife tends to initiate criminal proceedings under Section 498-A of IPC against her husband as also his relatives, as a means of a ‘solution seeking redressal mechanism’ rather than actually seeking to criminally*



prosecute them. On numerous occasions an individual wail does not ensue due to a vengeful proclivity or anger, but owing to distressing disappointment endured by a discontented spouse (wife, in the present case), in securing a copacetic solution of the matrimonial discord. The predicament of such a discontented partner (wife) is exacerbated when she is mentally/emotionally enervated due to, inter alia, an acceptable solution not seemingly forthcoming, as a result resorting to actuating a torsion of criminal prosecution. Yet, the above-said cannot be stated to be true in all the cases. Nevertheless, the fact remains, that the above-said situation is true for a large volume of cases being preferred in the Court(s). Ergo, the Courts ought to be prudent and cautious in dealing with such cases and must take into consideration all the pragmatic realities while evaluating the matrimonial discord related criminal cases. The Courts cannot be oblivious to countenancing the pragmatic and realistic necessities of time. The High Court, while exercising inherent and intrinsic powers under Section 482 of Cr.P.C. of 1973; ought to countenance the tangible and concrete realities and cannot engirth itself in an ivory tower.

8.1 *It has been observed, inveterately, that a wife after having entered into a willful and valid compromise/settlement with the accused-husband and/or his family members, tends to reap all the benefits thereof and, thereafter, does not step forward for undertaking the necessary steps towards having the FIR in question quashed. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in cases of Ruchi Agarwal (supra) and Mohd. Shamim (supra) have extensively dealt with such like situation(s) & has enunciated that once the wife has reaped the benefit, she sought without contest on the basis of terms of such a compromise, it can be readily and unequivocally deciphered that conduct of such a wife in adopting dilatory tactics is only aimed at causing harassment to the husband/his family members. It is a settled cannon of our jurisprudence that credibility in the functioning of the justice delivery system and the reasonable perception of the affected parties are, but of-course, relevant considerations to ensure the continuation of public confidence in the credibility as also majesty of our jurisprudential set-up. Needless to say that faith of people in the efficacy of law is; saviour and succour for the sustenance of the rule of law.*

8.2 *The essential question that next arises is as to whether the High Court, by way of exercising of powers under Section 482 of Cr.P.C., can quash such an FIR (as also proceedings arising therefrom) in such a situation as was before Hon'ble Supreme Court in cases of **Ruchi Agarwal** (supra) and*



Mohd. Shamim (*supra*). The nature, scope and ambit of powers of the High Court under Section 482 of Cr.P.C., 1973 have been copiously delineated in the case of **Talima** (*supra*). The essential postulate that emerges is that the High Court; in its inherent jurisdiction under Section 482 of Cr.P.C.; has unbridled, unfettered and plenary powers. The only restriction on exercise of such powers is self restraint. Further, the nature, mode and extent of exercise of such intrinsic powers by the High Court depend upon the judicial discretion required to be wielded by a High Court in the facts and circumstance of a given case.

8.3 The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of **Mahmood Ali** case (*supra*) has held that in case of vexatious or malicious proceedings, the High Court is saddled with a bounden duty to look into the attending circumstances as also can even go on to read between the lines, while considering a plea for quashing of an FIR (as also all proceedings arising therefrom). It is hence ineluctable that ends of justice are higher than ends of mere law though justice ought to be administered according to laws made by the legislature. Accordingly; the High Court in exercise of its inherent powers under Section 482 of Cr.P.C. of 1973; can even well "read between the lines" as also examine the "attending circumstances" in a case if its facts/circumstances so warrant.

9. As a sequel to above discussion, the following principles emerge:

I.(i) In an FIR, arising from matrimonial related dispute, where the complainant/wife has reaped the benefits of a compromise/settlement & nothing more is required to be done by the accused-side/husband then such FIR (as also proceedings emanating therefrom) deserves to be quashed.

(ii) In a case of above kind; the complainant/wife may, but of-course, raise plea(s) that such compromise/settlement was a result of fraud/coercion/duress etc. However, such plea(s) ought to be substantiated by tangible material and merely bald assertion in that regard would not suffice. Furthermore, before allowing the wife to raise such a plea(s), the Court may also consider directing the complainant/wife to return the financial benefit(s) received in pursuance of such compromise/settlement.

II. In a case where the accused side/husband has undertaken some steps, in terms of as also in furtherance, of the compromise/settlement & such accused are willing to undertake all further/remaining act(s), as required in terms of such compromise/settlement; the High Court will be well within its jurisdiction, under Section 482 of Cr.P.C. of 1973, to favorably consider such



quashing petition upon the further/remaining act(s) being so undertaken by the accused side/husband.

III. No comprehensive/exhaustive guidelines can possibly be laid-down in this regard as every case has its own unique factual conceptus. Needless to state that the High Court may exercise its intrinsic powers under Section 482 of Cr.P.C. of 1973 as called for in the facts/circumstance of a particular case.”

8. As per the case pleaded by the petitioner, a mutual settlement was entered into between the petitioner-husband and respondent No.2-wife. Acting upon the said settlement, the respondent No.2-wife has received a sum of Rs.60,000/- (towards her entire maintenance/permanent alimony) from petitioner-husband and a decree of divorce (on account of mutual consent) has also since been passed by the concerned Family Court. It, accordingly, is indubitable that respondent No.2-wife has reaped all benefits from the settlement and a decree of divorce (by way of mutual consent) also stands passed.

8.1 The above said factual matrix clearly reflects that the continuation of proceedings in the impugned FIR is nothing but sheer abuse of process of law and Courts. Nothing except harassment would be caused to the petitioners in case the proceedings in pursuance of the impugned FIR are permitted to continue. This Court, especially while exercising its inherent powers under Section 482 of Cr.P.C. of 1973, cannot be expected to turn *Nelson's eye* to the vexatious and virulent attempt(s) by unscrupulous elements in misusing the process of law in Courts. Hence, it would be expedient in the interest of justice that the impugned FIR (as also the proceedings emanating therefrom) are quashed.



8.2 Before parting with this judgment, it is pertinent to note that the conduct of respondent No.2-wife is inexplicable in terms of *bona fide*. Any attempt to misuse the process of law/Courts ought to be detested. The feeling of rancor or bitterness cannot be permitted to be genesis for procrastinating the culmination of legal proceedings especially when settlement/compromise has been arrived at between the rival parties. Abhorrence of such attempt(s) is pertinent. *Ergo*, the respondent No.2-wife deserves to be saddled with costs, which essentially ought to be in the nature of veritable real time costs.

Decision

9. In view of the above, it is directed as follows:

(i) The impugned FIR No.96 dated 18.12.2014 (Annexure P-1) registered for the offences punishable under Sections 406, 498-A of IPC at Police Station Women Cell, Jalandhar as also all proceedings emanating therefrom are quashed.

(ii) The respondent No.2-wife is saddled with costs of Rs.10,000/- which shall be deposited by her with Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM), Jalandhar within four weeks from today. In case such costs are deposited; CJM, Jalandhar shall have the same remitted to Punjab State Legal Services Authority, Mohali. In case, the said costs are not deposited by respondent No.2-wife as directed for; the CJM, Jalandhar is directed to intimate the Deputy Commissioner, Jalandhar who shall have such costs recovered from respondent No.2-wife as arrears of land revenue and upon realization thereof, the Deputy Commissioner, Jalandhar shall have the same submitted to CJM, Jalandhar, for further remittance thereof to Punjab State Legal



Services Authority, Mohali. A compliance report be sent by CJM, Jalandhar as also Deputy Commissioner, Jalandhar to this Court accordingly.

(iii) Registry is directed to transmit a copy of this judgment to respondent No.2-wife; CJM, Jalandhar as also Deputy Commissioner, Jalandhar for requisite compliance.

(SUMEET GOEL)
JUDGE

October 15, 2024
Ajay

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