

IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH

278

CRM-M No.54682 of 2023
Date of decision: 15.04.2024

RISHI KALRA

.... Petitioner

Versus

STATE OF PUNJAB AND ANOTHER

.... Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE MANISHA BATRA

Present : Ms. Shivya Sehgal, Advocate for the petitioner.

Mr. Satjot Singh, A.A.G., Punjab.

Mr. Saurabh Savra, Advocate for respondent No.2.

MANISHA BATRA, J. (oral)

1. The present petition has been filed under Section 482 of Code of Criminal Procedure for quashing of FIR No.63 dated 20.09.2023 under Sections 406 and 498-A of IPC registered at Police Station Women, Police Commissionerate Ludhiana (Annexure P-1) and all the subsequent proceedings arising therefrom, on the basis of a compromise which was arrived at between the parties during the course of a petition filed under Section 13-B of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 for dissolving their marriage by a decree of divorce.
2. The aforementioned FIR had been lodged by respondent No.2/complainant and investigation was commenced thereon.
3. It is submitted by learned counsel for the petitioner as well as respondent No.2 that respondent No.2 had agreed to dissolve her marriage with petitioner and the parties had undertaken to not to initiate any civil or criminal action against each other and also to withdraw all the litigations either

civil or criminal as pending between them. Annexure P-2 is copy of compromise effected between them.

4. On the basis of the compromise the petitioner has prayed for quashing of the FIR and all the subsequent proceedings on the ground that continuation of such proceedings would be a futile exercise.

5. This Court vide order dated 06.02.2024 had directed the parties to appear before the trial Court/Duty Magistrate for recording their statements with regard to the genuineness of the compromise stated to have been arrived at between them. The trial Court/Duty Magistrate was also directed to send his/her report along with the said statements.

6. Pursuant to the aforesaid order, The Judicial Magistrate, Ist Class, Ludhiana has sent report dated 02.04.2024 to this Court along with photocopies of the statements of respondent No.2-Tarunpreet Kaur, petitioner/accused recorded on 26.02.2024 and statement of Investigating Officer ASI- Raghuvir Singh recorded on 26.02.2024.

7. Vakalatnama filed on behalf of respondent No.2 is taken on record.

8. 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 petitioner, there is no other accused in the FIR and that the accused has not been declared proclaimed person in this case.

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

10. 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***.

11. In view of the proposition as settled in the aforementioned cases, this Court finds that continuation of proceedings would be an abuse 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 petitioner 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 the FIR No.63 dated 20.09.2023 under Sections 406 and 498-A of IPC registered at Police Station Women, Police Commissionerate Ludhiana (Annexure P-1) and all the subsequent proceedings arising therefrom, are ordered to be quashed qua the petitioner on the basis of compromise effected between them in proceedings initiated under Section 13-B of the Act, 1955 as well as the statements recorded by them before the trial Court on 26.02.2024.

12. 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.

15.04.2024
Jyoti-IV

(MANISHA BATRA)
JUDGE

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