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**IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH**

**CRM-M-1142-2025 (O&M)
Date of decision : 19.05.2025**

Balwan Singh

... Petitioner

Versus

State of Haryana and another

...Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MAHABIR SINGH SINDHU

Present: Ms. Shivani Jaglan, Advocate for the petitioner.

Mr. Kiran Pal Singh, AAG, Haryana.

Mr. Abhishek Malik, Advocate for
Ms. Varsha Sharma, Advocate for respondent No.2.

MAHABIR SINGH SINDHU, J.

Present petition has been filed under Section 528 of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (for short 'BNSS'), praying for quashing of FIR No.112 dated 28.03.2022 (P-1), under Sections 186, 323, 332, 353 and 506 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 (for short 'IPC'), registered at Police Station Madlauda, District Panipat along with all consequential proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of compromise dated 24.12.2024 (P-2), entered into between the parties i.e. petitioner as well as respondent No.2.

2. Allegations are that petitioner armed with iron rod had caused injuries to the *de facto* complainant as well as abused him, when he was on duty.

3. Contends that matter has been amicably settled between the parties, i.e. petitioner as well as respondent No.2; hence FIR in question as well as consequential proceedings deserve to be quashed.

4. Learned counsel for respondent No.2 has also acknowledged the contention raised on behalf of the petitioner.



5. Still further, learned State Counsel, on instructions from the police officer present, is not averse in case the above FIR along with consequential proceedings are quashed and set aside on the basis of the compromise entered into between the parties i.e. petitioner as well as respondent No.2.

6. Heard learned counsel for the parties and perused the paper-book.

7. This Court, while issuing notice of motion on 13.01.2025, passed the following order:-

“Contends, inter alia, that matter has been compromised between the parties i.e. petitioner and respondent No. 2.

(2) Notice of motion.

(3) On asking of the Court, Mr. Kiran Pal Singh, learned AAG, Haryana accepts notice on behalf of respondent No.1/State.

(4) Ms. Varsha Sharma, Advocate, who is present in the Court, has filed vakalatnama on behalf of respondent No.2. The same is taken on record. She acknowledged the factum of compromise (P-2) arrived at between the parties i.e. petitioner and 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) Petitioner shall file his affidavit that there is no other criminal case(s) pending against him 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 29.01.2025 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 19.02.2025 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.”

8. In terms of aforesaid order, statements of both the parties were recorded and a report dated 13.02.2025 has been received from learned Judicial Magistrate First Class, Panipat. For reference, the operative part of report reads as under:-

“(i) With respect to the nature of the statement being bonafide or not, it is submitted that parties were questioned orally whether they are voluntarily settling the matter to which they replied in the affirmative. Further, from the demeanor of the parties also they did not appear to be under any coercion or undue influence. Therefore, prima-facie it appears that the



statements of parties are bonafide and not result of any pressure or coercion etc. in any manner.

(ii) With respect to the genuineness and validity of the compromise, it is submitted that none of the offences mentioned in the FIR are compoundable in nature. However, parties have entered into a compromise due to intervention of respectable persons of the society. Further, complainant has categorically stated that he has no grievance against accused Balwan Singh and he has no objection if the present FIR is quashed by the Hon'ble High Court. Therefore, prima-facie it appears that the compromise arrived at between the parties is genuine and valid.

(iii) As per the final report under Section 173(2) Cr.P.C., there is only one victim in this case namely Angrej Singh and one accused namely Balwan Singh and they have entered into a compromise.

(iv) As per report of Investigating officer, there is no other criminal case pending against either of the parties.

(v) As per report of Investigating officer, the accused person has not been declared a proclaimed offender.

(vi) As per the report of Investigating Officer, the petitioner/accused Balwan Singh is not a previous convict.”

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, 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 above discussion, this Court is fully convinced that the offence is entirely personal in nature and does not involve public peace or tranquility.

11. 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.

13. Consequently, present petition is allowed; aforesaid FIR along with all consequential proceedings resulting therefrom are quashed *qua* the petitioner.

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

19.05.2025
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(MAHABIR SINGH SINDHU)
JUDGE

<i>Whether speaking/ reasoned</i>	:	Yes / No
<i>Whether reportable</i>	:	Yes / No