



CRM-M-60162-2025

-1-

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

CRM-M-60162-2025

Date of decision: 19.12.2025

**BALWINDER KUMAR @ VINOD
AND ANR.****...PETITIONERS****VERSUS****STATE OF PUNJAB AND ANR.****...RESPONDENTS****CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAJESH BHARDWAJ**

Present: Mr. Ketan Chopra, Advocate for the petitioners.

Mr. Jatin Kundu, AAG, Punjab.

Ms. Bindu Bala, Advocate for respondent No.2.

RAJESH BHARDWAJ, J. (ORAL)

1. Instant petition has been filed praying for quashing of FIR No.38, dated 12.03.2025 registered under Sections 316(4), 61(2) and 305 of BNS, 2023, at Police Station Sadar Jagraon, District Ludhiana and subsequent proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of compromise dated 25.08.2025, Annexure P-2.

2. The FIR in question was lodged by complainant-respondent No.2 and the investigation commenced thereon. However, with the intervention of respectables, finally the parties arrived at settlement and they resolved their inter se dispute, which is apparent from Annexure P-2. On the basis of the compromise, the petitioners are praying that continuation of these proceedings would be a futile exercise and an abuse of process of the Court and thus, the FIR in question and all the subsequent proceedings arising therefrom may be quashed in the interest of justice.

**CRM-M-60162-2025****-2-**

before the trial Court/Illaqa Magistrate for recording their statements, as contended before the Court, and the trial Court/Illaqa Magistrate was also directed to send its report.

4. In pursuance to the same, learned Judicial Magistrate First Class (Duty), Jagraon, has sent report dated 15.11.2025. With the report, she has annexed the original statements of respondent No.2, namely, Kapil Garg and the accused/petitioners, namely, Balwinder Kumar @ Vinod and Gursevak @ Gursewak dated 11.11.2025 and statement of ASI Balwinder Singh dated 12.11.2025. On the basis of the statements, learned Judicial Magistrate First Class (Duty), Jagraon has concluded in its report that the compromise is genuine, voluntarily and without any coercion or undue influence. It has been mentioned in the report that there are only two accused in the present case. It is further mentioned in the report that the petitioners neither as declared proclaimed offender, nor they are involved in any other case.

5. Learned counsel for the petitioners submits that petitioners had been prosecuted in the FIR. He further submits that allegations are regarding the theft of 60 bags of rice. He further submits that the allegations were against four of the accused, namely, Gursewak @ Gursevak, Balwinder Kumar @ Vinod, Dharamvir Singh and Raju Katowal. He further submits that both the parties have amicably resolved their outstanding issued and the compromise and the complainant has been compensated. He also submits that the remaining two accused, namely, Dharamvir Singh and Raju Katowal, had no involvement in the alleged offence. It is further submitted that Raju Katowal is a resident of Assam. He further submits that the parties have decided to get the FIR registered against the petitioners quashed and as such the present petition is

liable to be accepted.



CRM-M-60162-2025

-3-

6. Learned counsel for respondent No.2 has affirmed the submissions made by learned counsel for the petitioners that there is no dispute pending with Dharamvir Singh and Raju Katowal who are not party to the present petition. She has also pleaded no objection, if the present FIR is quashed.

7. Learned State counsel submits that out of the four accused, only two of the accused are petitioners before this Court.

8. I have heard learned counsel for the parties and perusing the record, it is deciphered that the remaining two accused are not even heard of. The complainant has affirmed the fact that they have been duly compensated and had no objection regarding the same. This Court has also perused the report sent by learned Judicial Magistrate First Class (Duty), Jagraon.

9. A bare perusal of statutory provisions of the 528 of Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 would show that the High Court may make such orders, as may be necessary to give effect to any order under this Code or to prevent abuse of the process of any Court or otherwise to secure the ends of justice. Section 359 Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 is equally relevant for consideration, which prescribes the procedure for compounding of the offences under the BNS, 2023.

10. Keeping in view the nature of offences allegedly committed and the fact that both the parties have amicably settled their dispute, the continuation of criminal prosecution would be a futile exercise. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in a number of cases including Narinder Singh and others Versus State of Punjab and another, 2014 (6) SCC 466, B.S.Joshi and others vs State of Haryana and another (2003) 4 Supreme Court Cases 675 followed by this Court in Full Bench case of Kulwinder Singh and others Vs. State of Punjab

and another, 2007(3) RCR 1052 have dealt with the proposition involved in



the present case and settled the law.

11. Thereafter, Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Gian Singh vs State of Punjab and another (2012) 10 Supreme Court Cases 303** further dealt with the issue and the earlier law settled by the Supreme Court for quashing of the FIR in **State of Haryana vs Bhajan Lal, 1992 Supp (1) SCC 335**. Para 61 of the judgment reads 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 F.I.R may be exercised where the offender and 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 offender in relation to the offences under special statutes like 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 pre-dominantly 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 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 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.”

12. Applying the law settled by Hon'ble Supreme Court in plethora of judgments and this High Court it is apparent that when the parties have entered into a compromise, in the nature of cases as prescribed then continuation of the proceedings would be merely an abuse of process of the Court and by allowing and accepting the prayer of the petitioners by quashing the FIR would be securing the ends of justice, which is primarily the object of the legislature enacting under Section 482 Cr.P.C.

13. In the facts and circumstances, this Court finds that the case in hand squarely falls within the ambit and parameters settled by judicial precedents and hence, FIR No.38, dated 12.03.2025 registered under Sections 316(4), 61(2) and



CRM-M-60162-2025

-6-

subsequent proceedings arising therefrom, are hereby quashed qua the petitioners, on the basis of compromise Annexure P-2.

14. Needless to say that the parties shall remain bound by the terms and conditions of the compromise and their statements recorded before the Court below. Petition stands allowed.

19.12.2025
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(RAJESH BHARDWAJ)
JUDGE

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