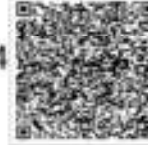


2026.PHHC:048184



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

201

CRA S-1169-SB-2006

Date of Decision: 25.03.2026

Ranbir Singh and others

...Appellants (s)

Vs.

State of Haryana

...Respondent(s)

CORAM : HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE N.S.SHEKHAWAT

Present: Ms. Sumanjit Kaur, Advocate
for appellant No. 1.

Mr. Simranjit Singh Virk, Advocate and
Mr. Vicky Sharma, Advocate and
Mr. K.S. Dhaliwal, Advocate
for appellant No.2 to 12.

Mr. Rajiv Sidhu, Sr. DAG, Haryana.

Mr. Rahul Agarwal, Advocate for
the complainant.

N.S.SHEKHAWAT, J. (Oral)

1. The appellants had filed the present appeal against the judgment of conviction dated 06.06.2006 and the order of sentence dated 08.06.2006 passed by the Court of Additional Sessions Judge, Jind, whereby, they have been convicted for the offences punishable under Sections 148, 436, 452, 380 and 325 read with Section 149 of the Indian Penal Code and were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a period of one year with fine of Rs.500/- each under Section 148 read with Section 149 IPC; rigorous imprisonment for three

years with fine of Rs.3000/- each under Section 436 read with Section 149 IPC; rigorous imprisonment for two years with fine of Rs.2000/- each under Section 452 read with Section 149 IPC; rigorous imprisonment for two years with fine of Rs.1000/- each under Section 380 read with Section 149 IPC; and rigorous imprisonment for two years with fine of Rs.1000/- each under Section 325 IPC, with default stipulations. Out of the total amount of fine of Rs. 20,000/-, a sum of Rs. 10,000/- each was ordered to be given to Shri Surta and his wife Smt. Premwati and a sum of Rs. 5,000/- each was ordered to be given to Sh. Sher Singh, Chameli and Giggo as compensation under Section 357 of the Cr.P.C.

2. During the pendency of the present appeal, the appellants have filed an application (CRM-49369 of 2025) under Section 528 of BNSS for placing on record the affidavit of complainant Ganesha dated 23.03.2018, the compromise deed dated 23.03.2018 entered into between complainant Ganesha and the accused-appellants, and the affidavit of Sher Singh dated 30.09.2025 (Annexures A-1 to A-3).

3. Learned counsel for the appellants submits that during the pendency of the present proceedings, the matter has been amicably resolved between the appellants and complainant. Even the complainant has no objection, if the present appellants are ordered to be acquitted on the basis of the compromise deed dated 23.03.2018 (Annexure A-2). Learned counsel for the appellants has also relied upon the law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of "*Ramgopal and*

another versus State of Madhya Pradesh”, reported as 2002(1) 4 RCR (Criminal) 322.

4. On the other hand, learned counsel appearing on behalf of the complainant has filed the affidavit of Ranbir Singh and the same is taken on record.

5. Learned counsel appearing on behalf of complainant also submits that he has no objection in case the present application is allowed and the parties are allowed to compound the offences.

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

7. The only question, which arises for consideration before this Court is whether this Court can quash the instant FIR along with the judgment of conviction/sentence, while exercising the inherent powers provided under Section 482 Cr. P.C. Section 482 Cr.P.C., which deals with inherent power of the High Court reads as under:-

“482. Saving of inherent powers of High Court. Nothing in this Code shall be deemed to limit or affect the inherent powers of the High Court to 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.”

8. From the scheme of the Code of Criminal Procedure, it is apparent that the offences, which are non-compoundable under Section 320 Cr.P.C cannot be compounded by a Criminal Court. However, Section 320 Cr.P.C is not an embargo against invoking inherent powers of this Court under Section 482 Cr.P.C. The High Court, keeping in view

the peculiar facts and circumstances of the case and for justifiable reasons can exercise its inherent powers under Section 482 Cr.P.C. to prevent abuse of the process of any court, or to secure the end of justice. Thus, the High Court can quash such proceedings in exercise of its inherent powers under Section 482 Cr.P.C., even if the offences are non-compoundable. In so far as power of quashing under Section 482 Cr.P.C. is concerned, it is guided by the material on record as to whether the ends of justice would justify such exercise of power, even though the ultimate consequence may be acquittal of the accused. The Division Bench of this Court in *“Sube Singh and another v. State of Haryana and another, CRM-M-38140-2011, decided on 09.04.2013”* has observed that non-acceptance of the compromise would also lead to denial of complete justice, which is the very essence of our justice delivery system. Since, there is no statutory embargo against invoking of power under Section 482 Cr.P.C., after conviction of an accused by the trial court and during the pendency of appeal against such conviction, the High Court could invoke the inherent jurisdiction and strike down the proceedings subject to certain safeguards.

9. In the present case also, the parties have amicably resolved all their disputes and even the respondents/complainant has no objection to the compounding of the offences by this Court.

10. Consequently, the impugned judgment of conviction dated 06.06.2006 and the order of sentence dated 08.06.2006 passed by the Court of Additional Sessions Judge, Jind, are hereby set aside and the appellants are ordered to be acquitted of the charges.

11. All pending applications, if any, are disposed off, accordingly.

25.03.2026	(N.S.SHEKHAWAT)
amit rana	JUDGE
Whether reasoned/speaking	: Yes/No
Whether reportable	: Yes/No