2025:PHHC:072227

IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA AT CHANDIGARH

271 **CRM-M-8818 OF 2025**
DATE OF DECISION: 26.05.2025

BALWINDER SINGH ALIAS LUCKY AND OTHERS

..PETITIONERS

VS.

STATE OF PUNJAB AND OTHERS **..RESPONDENTS**

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SANJAY VASHISTH

Present: None for the petitioners.

Mr. Jasdeep Singh, Addl. AG, Punjab.

Mr. Pal Singh, Advocate for respondents No. 2 and 3.

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SANJAY VASHISTH, J.

1. Instant petition has been filed under Section 528 of BNSS, 2023 seeking quashing of the below detailed First Information Report(FIR), and all the consequential proceedings arising therefrom, on the basis of the compromise dated 28.11.2024 (Annexure P-2), effected between the parties.

FIR No.	Date	Section(s)	Police Station
0156	05.11.2024	115(2), 118(1), 3(5) of BNS	Machhiwara, District Khanna

2. Vide order dated 17.02.2025, the affected parties were directed to appear before the learned Trial Court/Illaqa Magistrate, for getting their respective statements recorded with regard to the compromise.

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The Trial Court/Illaqa Magistrate was to submit a report in this regard giving certain details as enumerated in the said order.

3. Pursuant to the aforementioned order, the parties appeared before the Court of learned Judicial Magistrate, Samrala and as per report dated 27.03.2025, submitted to this Court, both the parties have got recorded their respective statements in Court. From the report received from the learned Court below, the following is discernible:-

Sr. No.	**Description**	
1.	Total number of persons found involved as accused in the dispute/FIR	Four accused
2.	Number of complainant/victim(s)	Two complainant namely, Jasvir Kaur and Pardeep Singh.
3.	Whether all the accused and complainant/victims are party to compromise & signed the same	
4.	In case, any affected person(accused or complainant) is left out or not arrayed as party in the quashing petition before High Court, detail whereas; Or His/her statement is till to be recorded, in compliance to the direction of this Court, details of such person	No complainant/accused has been left out in the petition and all have been arrayed as party in the petition.
5.	Whether any accused has been declared as a proclaimed offender/person or any such proceedings against him/her have been initiated or pending adjudication	No
6.	Report of the Court whether compromise is genuine, voluntary, and without any coercion or undue influence	Yes
7.	Any other aspect relevant to the present case.	Nothing worth noticing reported

4. Learned counsel for the petitioners submits that in view of the report received from the learned Court Below, it is evident that the matter has been resolved and private parties have effected a compromise, and there remains no dispute amongst them requiring any adjudication. Further submits that in view of the compromise so

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effected between the private parties, pendency of the FIR and consequential proceedings emanating therefrom would be sheer abuse of the process of law, and the same may be quashed.

5. Learned State counsel as also learned counsel for private respondents, after going through the statements and the report received from learned Court below, very fairly admit that respondents No.2 and 3 have resolved the dispute and effected a compromise and they have no objection if the FIR (supra) and all the consequential proceedings are quashed on the basis of the compromise.

6. Through catena of judgments, Hon'ble the Apex Court and High Courts (including Punjab and Haryana High Court), have culled out various principles of law concerning quashing of proceedings emanating after lodging of FIR, and some of them are as under:-

i.Power under Section 482 Cr.P.C./Section 528 BNSS can be exercised to enhance social amity, and to reduce friction.

ii.Disputes which have their genesis in a matrimonial discord, landlord-tenant matters, commercial transactions and other such matters can safely be dealt with by the Court by exercising its powers under Section 482 Cr.P.C./Section 528 BNSS in the event of a compromise, but this is not to say that the power is limited to such cases.

iii.There can never be any hard and fast category which can be prescribed to enable the Court to exercise its power under Section 482 Cr.P.C./Section 528 BNSS "to prevent abuse of the process of any Court" or "to secure the ends of justice".

iv.No embargo, be in the shape of Section 320(9) Cr.P.C./Section 359 BNSS, or any other such curtailment, can whittle down the power under Section 482 of the Cr.P.C./Section 528 of the BNSS.

v.The compromise in a modern society, is the sine qua non of harmony and orderly behavior.

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vi. High Court has the wide power to quash the proceedings even in non-compoundable offences notwithstanding the bar under Section 320 Cr.P.C./Section 359 BNSS, in order to prevent the abuse of law and to secure the ends of justice.

a.Power under Section 482 Cr.P.C./Section 528 BNSS is to be exercised Ex-Debitia Justitia to prevent an abuse of process of Court.

b.Such power has no limits. However, the High Court will exercise it sparingly and with utmost care and caution.

c.The exercise of power has to be with circumspection and restraint.

d.The Court is a vital and an extra-ordinary effective instrument to maintain and control social order.

e.The Courts play role of paramount importance in achieving peace, harmony and ever-lasting congeniality in society.

f.Resolution of a dispute by way of a compromise between two warring groups, therefore, should attract the immediate and prompt attention of a Court which should endeavour to give full effect to the same unless such compromise is abhorrent to lawful composition of the society or would promote savagery.

g.Matters which can be categorized as personal in nature or where nature of injuries do not exhibit mental depravity or involves commission of an offence of such a serious nature that quashing of FIR would override the public interest, the Court can quash the FIR in view of the settlement arrived at amongst the parties.

In this regard, judgments cited are:

I. Gian Singh v. State of Punjab and another, (2012) 10 SCC 303 (SC);

II. Parbatbhai Aahir @ Parbatbhai Bhimsinhbhai Karmur and others v. State of Gujarat and another, (2017) 9 SCC 641 (SC);

III. Ramgopal and another v. State of Madhya Pradesh, 2021 SCC Online SC 834 (SC); and

IV. Kulwinder Singh and others v. State of Punjab and another, 2007 (3) RCR (Criminal) 1052 [P&H FB]

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7. After hearing learned counsel for the parties and going through the material available on record, this Court finds that there appears to be substance in the submission of learned counsel for the petitioners that pendency of the present criminal litigation would be abuse of process of law since the chances of conviction of the petitioners are bleak in view of the compromise, so effected between the private party.

8. The report alongwith statements of the affected parties received from learned Court below reveals that the complainant/victim person(s) have genuinely effected a compromise with the petitioners and they have no objection, if the impugned FIR and consequential proceedings are quashed.

9. Keeping in view the totality of the facts and circumstances of the case, including the report received by this Court and also, taking into consideration the aforementioned settled principles of law, this petition is accepted and FIR(as detailed in para No.1 above) and all the consequential proceedings arising therefrom are hereby quashed qua the petitioners, in view of compromise dated 28.11.2024 (Annexure P-2).

10. Petition stands disposed of.

(SANJAY VASHISTH)
JUDGE

May 26, 2025
Poonam Sharma

Whether Speaking/Reasoned: Yes/No
Whether Reportable: Yes/No

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