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

**CRM-M-643-2025 (O&M)  
Date of decision : 04.03.2025**

Nirmal Singh and others

... Petitioners

Versus

State of Punjab and another

...Respondents

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MAHABIR SINGH SINDHU**

Present: Mr. Gaurav Vir Singh Behl, Advocate,  
Mr. Jagpreet Singh, Advocate and  
Mr. Ashish Aggarwal, Advocate  
for the petitioners.

Mr.Kunwarbir Singh, AAG, Punjab.

Ms. Raageshwari, Advocate for  
Mr. Rajat Verma, 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, 'the BNSS'), praying for quashing of FIR No.22 dated 01.03.2019 (P-1), under Sections 452, 323, 324, 506 and 148 read with Section 149 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 (for short 'IPC') (Section 201 and 326 were added and Sections 148 and 149 were deleted later on), registered at Police Station Amargarh, District Sangrur (now Malerkotla), along with all consequential proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of compromise dated 11.12.2024 (P-2), entered into between the parties i.e. petitioners as well as respondent No.2.

2. Allegations are that the petitioners entered the house of complainant with sharp weapons and caused various injuries to the complainant.



3. This Court, while issuing notice of motion on 10.01.2025, passed the following order:-

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

*(2) Notice of motion.*

*(3) On asking of the Court, Mr. Kunwarbir Singh, learned AAG, Punjab accepts notice on behalf of respondent No.1/State.*

*(4) Mr. Rajat Verma, Advocate, who is present in the Court, has filed vakalatnama on behalf of respondent No.2. The same is taken on record. He acknowledged the factum of compromise (P-2) arrived at between the parties i.e. petitioners 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) Petitioners shall file their respective affidavits that there is no other criminal case(s) pending against them 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 27.01.2025 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 18.02.2025 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.”*

4. In terms of aforesaid order, statements of both the parties were recorded and a report dated 13.02.2025 has been submitted in this regard by learned Judicial Magistrate First Class, Malerkotla. The operative part of the same reads as under:-

*“5. The report is as under:-*

*(i). This Court is of the view that the statements of the parties are bonafide and not result of any pressure or coercion.*

*(ii). After perusing the statements of the parties, this Court is satisfied that the compromise between the petitioners and the respondent is genuine, voluntary and without any coercion or undue influence.*

*(iii). As per the charge-sheet filed, all the accused and the complainant are party to the compromise.*

*However, it is pertinent to mention that the FIR was got registered against four other accused persons namely Jaswant Singh s/o Inder Singh, Maghar Singh s/o Chet Singh, Minder Singh s/o Piara Singh and Ram Singh s/o Hariya Singh. These four accused were found to be innocent by the police authorities at the time of filing of the charge-sheet.*

*Also, at the time of filing of the charge-sheet, Sections 326/34/201 IPC were added whereas Sections 148/149 IPC were deleted. Thereafter, at the time of framing of charge,*



*Section 450 IPC was prima-facie found to be made out and the case was committed to the Court of Sessions.*

*(iv). As per the statement of the IO, the parties are not involved in any other case.*

*(v). As per the statement of the IO, none of the accused is declared as proclaimed offender.*

*(vi). As per the statement of the IO, none of the accused/petitioners is a previous convict.”*

5. A perusal of the aforesaid report clearly reveals that the matter has been compromised by both the parties with their free consent, voluntarily and without any coercion or undue influence. Even before this Court also, there is no objection by either of the parties against the compromise.

6. Learned State Counsel, on instructions from the police officer present in the Court, also raised no objection in case the aforesaid FIR as well as consequential proceedings are quashed on the basis of the compromise.

7. 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.”*

8. In view of above, this Court is convinced that the offence is entirely personal in nature and does not affect public peace or tranquility in any manner. 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.



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

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

**04.03.2025**

*d.gulati*

**(MAHABIR SINGH SINDHU)  
JUDGE**

*Whether speaking/ reasoned* : Yes / No

*Whether reportable* : Yes / No