



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

**CRM-M-10737-2025
DECIDED ON: 26.03.2025**

SHIV KUMAR AND ANOTHER

.....PETITIONERS

VERSUS

STATE OF HARYANA AND ANOTHER

.....RESPONDENTS

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SANDEEP MOUDGIL

Present: Mr. Parminder Singh, Advocate
for the petitioners
Mr. Surender Singh Pannu, Addl. AG, Haryana.
Ms. Sujata, Advocate for respondent No.2.

SANDEEP MOUDGIL, J (ORAL)

The present petition has been filed under Section 528 of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, praying for quashing of the FIR No. 605 dated 12.12.2012 under Sections 406, 420, 506, 120-B of IPC and Section 24 of Immigration Act PS Gharaunda District Karnal (Annexure P-1) on the basis of compromise dated 06.04.2024 (Annexure P-3) and subsequent proceeding arising therefrom and judgment/order of conviction dated 26.02.2019/ 28.02.2019.

Vide order dated 27.02.2025, parties were directed to appear before the Illaqa Magistrate/Trial Court and report with regard to the genuineness of the compromise was called for.

The report dated 18.03.2025 has been received from District & Sessions Judge, Karnal, stating that the parties have entered into a

compromise, which is genuine, voluntary and without any coercion or undue influence.

Learned counsel, for the petitioner submits that since the matter has been amicably settled between the parties, therefore, orally request that the parties may be permitted to compound the offence; and by setting aside the judgments/orders passed by the Courts below, the petitioner be ordered to be acquitted of the charges.

Learned counsel appearing on behalf of the respondent No.2 does not dispute the compromise arrived at between the parties. She has expressed his no objection for compounding of the offence as prayed by the counsel for the petitioner.

Full Bench of this Court in ***Kulwinder Singh and others vs. State of Punjab, 2007 (3) RCR (Criminal) 1052***, has held:-

“The only inevitable conclusion from the above discussion is that there is no statutory bar under the Cr.P.C. which can affect the inherent power of this Court under Section 482. Further, the same cannot be limited to matrimonial cases alone and the Court has the wide power to quash the proceedings even in noncompoundable offences notwithstanding the bar under Section 320 of the Cr.P.C., in order to prevent the abuse of law and to secure the ends of justice.

The power under Section 482 of the Cr.P.C. is to be exercised Ex-Debitia Justitia to prevent an abuse of process of Court. There can neither be an exhaustive list nor the defined para-meters to enable a High Court to invoke or exercise its inherent powers. It will always depend upon the facts and circumstances of each case. The power under Section 482 of the Cr.P.C. has no limits. However, the High Court will exercise it sparingly and with utmost care and

caution. The exercise of power has to be with circumspection and restraint. The Court is a vital and an extra-ordinary effective instrument to maintain and control social order. The Courts play role of paramount importance in achieving peace, harmony and ever- lasting congeniality in society. 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.”

The legal principles as laid down for quashing of the judgment were also approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of '**Gian Singh Versus State of Punjab and another,(2012) 10 SCC 303**'. Furthermore, the broad principles for exercising the powers under Section 482 (now Section 528 of BNSS) were summarized by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of '**Parbatbhai Aahir @ Parbatbhai Bhimsinhbhai Karmur and others versus State of Gujarat and another” (2017) 9 SCC 641**'.

It is evident that in view of the amicable resolution of the issues amongst the parties, no useful purpose would be served by continuation of the proceedings. The furtherance of the proceedings is likely to be a waste of judicial time and there appears to be no chances of conviction.

In view of the above, finding the prayer of the petitioner to be genuine and in view of the fact that the matter has been amicably settled between the parties, this Court finds that it would not be unjustified if the offence, for which the petitioner has been convicted, is permitted to be compounded.

In view of above, FIR No. 605 dated 12.12.2012 under Sections 406, 420, 506, 120-B of IPC and Section 24 of Immigration Act PS Gharaunda District Karnal (Annexure P-1), with all the consequential proceedings arising therefrom, on the basis of compromise dated 06.04.2024 (Annexure P-2) and judgment/order of conviction dated 26.02.2019/ 28.02.2019, is quashed qua the petitioners.

The present petition is hereby allowed.

(SANDEEP MOUDGIL)
JUDGE

26.03.2025

Meenu

Whether speaking/reasoned *Yes/No*
Whether reportable *Yes/No*