
(2013) 12 P&H CK 0108

In the Punjab And Haryana At Chandigarh

Case No : Criminal Miscellaneous No. M-38495 of 2013

Anshul Grover and Others

APPELLANT

Vs

State of Haryana and Another

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 20-12-2013

Acts Referred:

Citation : (2013) 12 P&H CK 0108

Hon'ble Judges : Sabina, J

Bench : Single Bench

Advocate : R.S. Minhas in CRM No. M-38495 of 2013 and Mr. R.S. Budhwar in CRM No. M-41558 of 2013, for the Appellant; Gaurav Dhir, DAG, Haryana and Party-in-Person for Respondents No. 2 and 3, for the Respondent

Final Decision : Allowed

Judgement

Sabina, J.—Vide this judgment, above mentioned two petitions would be disposed of as the petitioners have sought quashing of FIR No. 136 dated 25.9.2009, u/s 420, 467, 468, 471, 498A, 494, 506, 120B of the Indian Penal Code (IPC for short), registered at Police Station Sector 56, Gurgaon and all the subsequent proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of compromise dated 29.10.2013 effected between the parties. Learned counsel for the petitioners have submitted that petitioners Maggi Grover and Ved Parkash Grover had filed Criminal Miscellaneous No. M-39147 of 2011 challenging the summoning order passed by the Trial Court. The matter was sent to Mediation and Conciliation Centre. Parties have amicably settled their dispute before Mediation and Conciliation Centre. Consequently, the present two petitions were filed seeking quashing of the FIR in question on the basis of compromise.

2. Respondents No. 2 and 3 are present in person and have admitted the contents of compromise (Annexure P-2) and have submitted that they have no objection if the FIR in question is ordered to be quashed as parties have amicably settled their dispute.

3. Respondent No. 2 has admitted the fact that she has received Rs. 14,00,000/- by way of demand draft in terms of the compromise.

4. Today, counsel for the petitioners has handed over the transfer deed of the flat to respondent No. 2 in terms of the compromise.

5. As per the Full Bench judgment of this Court in Kulwinder Singh and Others Vs. State of Punjab and Another, High Court has power u/s 482 Cr.P.C. to allow the compounding of non-compoundable offence and quash the prosecution where the High Court felt that the same was required to prevent the abuse of the process of any Court or to otherwise secure the ends of justice. This power of quashing is not confined to matrimonial disputes alone.

6. Hon'ble the Apex Court in the case of Gian Singh Vs. State of Punjab and Another, has held as under:--

57. 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 u/s 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 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 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, High Court may quash criminal proceedings if in its view, because of the compromise between the offender and victim, the possibility of conviction is remote and bleak and continuation of criminal case would put 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 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 affirmative, the High Court shall be well within its jurisdiction to quash the criminal proceeding.

7. Since the parties have arrived at a compromise and have decided to live in peace, no useful purpose would be served in allowing the criminal proceedings to continue. Accordingly, both the petitions are allowed. FIR No. 136 dated 25.9.2009, u/s 420, 467, 468, 471, 498A, 494, 506, 120B IPC, registered at Police Station Sector 56, Gurgaon and all the consequential proceedings, arising therefrom, are quashed.