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* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**

Judgment delivered on: 5th April, 2016

+ CRL.M.C. 1195/2016

ASHOK KUMAR & ORS

..... Petitioners

Represented by: Mr. Ghanshyam Yadav,
Adv.

versus

THE STATE (NCT OF DELHI) & ORS

..... Respondents

Represented by: Mr. G.M. Farooqui, APP
for State with SI Amit Kumar, PS-Farsh
Bazar.
Mr. S.C. Sharma, Adv. for R1 and R2.

CORAM:

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SURESH KAIT

SURESH KAIT, J. (Oral)

1. By way of the present petition filed under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, petitioners seek directions thereby quashing of FIR No. 120/2009 registered at Police Station Farsh Bazar, Delhi for the offences punishable under Sections 308/323/452/34 IPC and the consequential proceedings emanating therefrom against them.

2. Learned counsel appearing on behalf of the petitioners submits that the aforesaid case was registered on the complaint of respondent No.2, Atul Prakash as a scuffle took place with the petitioners due to some misunderstanding, wherein respondents No. 2 to 4 had received injuries. The police has filed the charge sheet; however, cognizance is not yet taken. However, during the pendency of the case, respondent no.4 expired. Meanwhile, due to the intervention of the respectable

persons of the society the respondents No. 2 and 3 have amicably settled their disputes with the petitioners vide Compromise Deed dated 27.11.2013.

3. Ld. Counsel further submits that in the said scuffle, petitioners no. 2 to 5 also suffered injuries for which cross-case being FIR No. 119/2009 under Section 308/323/34 IPC was registered in the same police Station and pursuant to the settlement, aforesaid FIR was quashed by this Court vide Crl. M.C. being no. 1198/2016. Thus, the present petition may be allowed.

4. Respondents No.2 and 3 are personally present in the Court with their counsel and have been duly identified by the Investigating Officer of the case. Ld. Counsel on instructions does not disputes submissions of the Id. Counsel appearing on behalf of the petitioners and submits that on the date of the incident due to some misunderstanding a scuffle took place in which both parties have received injuries. The affidavits of respondent No.2 & 3 are at Page Nos. 27 to 30 of the petition. Further submits that the matter has been settled with the petitioners, thus, they do not wish to pursue this case further and have no objection if the present petition is allowed.

5. Learned Additional Public Prosecutor appearing on behalf of the State submits that though chargesheet has been filed by the police, however, case is at the initial stage as cognizance is yet to be taken. Since the parties have amicably settled the matter and the respondent Nos.2 and 3 do not wish to pursue the case against the petitioners, therefore, looking to the overall circumstances, no useful purpose will

be served in continuing the proceedings. Thus, the State has no objection if the present petition is allowed.

6. Undisputedly, offences punishable under Sections 308 and 452 of the IPC are non-compoundable, however, considering the facts and circumstances of the case and in exercise of the inherent powers under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, this Court has power to accept the compromise. This issue has been decided by the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in the case titled as ***Gian Singh Vs. State of Punjab and Another*** (2012) 2 SCC (L&S) 998 wherein held as under:-

“58.However, certain offences which overwhelmingly and predominantly bear civil flavour having arisen out of civil, mercantile, commercial, financial, partnership or such like transactions or the offences arising out of matrimony, particularly relating to dowry, etc. or the family dispute, where the wrong is basically to the victim and the offender and the victim have settled all disputes between them amicably, irrespective of the fact that such offences have not been made compoundable, the High Court may within the framework of its inherent power, quash the criminal proceeding or criminal complaint or FIR if it is satisfied that on the face of such settlement, there is hardly any likelihood of the offender being convicted and by not quashing the criminal proceedings, justice shall be casualty and ends of justice shall be defeated.”

7. While recognizing the need of amicable resolution of disputes in cases like the instant one, the aforesaid dictum has been affirmed by the Apex Court in a recent judgment in ***Narinder Singh & Ors. Vs. State of Punjab & Anr.*** 2014 6 SCC 466. The pertinent observations

of the Apex Court are as under:-

“29. In view of the aforesaid discussion, we sum up and lay down the following principles by which the High Court would be guided in giving adequate treatment to the settlement between the parties and exercising its power under Section 482 of the Code while accepting the settlement and quashing the proceedings or refusing to accept the settlement with direction to continue with the criminal proceedings:

29.1 Power conferred under Section 482 of the Code is to be distinguished from the power which lies in the Court to compound the offences under Section 320 of the Code. No doubt, under Section 482 of the Code, the High Court has inherent power to quash the criminal proceedings even in those cases which are not compoundable, where the parties have settled the matter between themselves. However, this power is to be exercised sparingly and with caution.

29.2. When the parties have reached the settlement and on that basis petition for quashing the criminal proceedings is filed, the guiding factor in such cases would be to secure:

(i) ends of justice, or

(ii) to prevent abuse of the process of any court.

While exercising the power the High Court is to form an opinion on either of the aforesaid two objectives.

29.3. Such a power is not to be exercised in those prosecutions which involve heinous and serious offences of mental depravity or offences like murder, rape, dacoity, etc. Such offences are not private in nature and have a serious impact on society. Similarly, for the offences alleged to have been committed under special statute like the Prevention of Corruption Act or the offences committed by public servants while working in that capacity are not to be quashed merely on the basis of compromise between the victim and the offender.

29.4. On the other hand, those criminal cases having overwhelmingly and predominantly civil character,

particularly those arising out of commercial transactions or arising out of matrimonial relationship or family disputes should be quashed when the parties have resolved their entire disputes among themselves.

29.5. While exercising its powers, the High Court is to examine as to whether the possibility of conviction is remote and bleak and continuation of criminal cases would put the accused to great oppression and prejudice and extreme injustice would be caused to him by not quashing the criminal cases.

29.6. Offences under Section 307 IPC would fall in the category of heinous and serious offences and therefore are to be generally treated as crime against the society and not against the individual alone. However, the High Court would not rest its decision merely because there is a mention of Section 307 IPC in the FIR or the charge is framed under this provision. It would be open to the High Court to examine as to whether incorporation of Section 307 IPC is there for the sake of it or the prosecution has collected sufficient evidence, which if proved, would lead to proving the charge under Section 307 IPC. For this purpose, it would be open to the High Court to go by the nature of injury sustained, whether such injury is inflicted on the vital/delegate parts of the body, nature of weapons used, etc. Medical report in respect of injuries suffered by the victim can generally be the guiding factor. On the basis of this prima facie analysis, the High Court can examine as to whether there is a strong possibility of conviction or the chances of conviction are remote and bleak. In the former case it can refuse to accept the settlement and quash the criminal proceedings whereas in the latter case it would be permissible for the High Court to accept the plea compounding the offence based on complete settlement between the parties. At this stage, the Court can also be swayed by the fact that the settlement between the parties is going to result in harmony between them which may improve their

future relationship.

29.7. While deciding whether to exercise its power under Section 482 of the Code or not, timings of settlement play a crucial role. Those cases where the settlement is arrived at immediately after the alleged commission of offence and the matter is still under investigation, the High Court may be liberal in accepting the settlement to quash the criminal proceedings/investigation. It is because of the reason that at this stage the investigation is still on and even the charge-sheet has not been filed. Likewise, those cases where the charge is framed but the evidence is yet to start or the evidence is still at infancy stage, the High Court can show benevolence in exercising its powers favourably, but after prima facie assessment of the circumstances/material mentioned above. On the other hand, where the prosecution evidence is almost complete or after the conclusion of the evidence the matter is at the stage of argument, normally the High Court should refrain from exercising its power under Section 482 of the Code, as in such cases the trial court would be in a position to decide the case finally on merits and to come to a conclusion as to whether the offence under Section 307 IPC is committed or not. Similarly, in those cases where the conviction is already recorded by the trial court and the matter is at the appellate stage before the High Court, mere compromise between the parties would not be a ground to accept the same resulting in acquittal of the offender who has already been convicted by the trial court. Here charge is proved under Section 307 IPC and conviction is already recorded of a heinous crime and, therefore, there is no question of sparing a convict found guilty of such a crime.”

8. Both the parties are present in the Court today approbate to the aforesaid settlement dated 27.11.2013 and undertake to remain bound by the same.

9. As discussed above, offences punishable under Sections 308 and 452 of the IPC are non-compoundable being of serious nature, however, if the Court feels that continuation of criminal proceedings will be an exercise in futility and justice in this case demands that the dispute between the parties is put to an end and peace is restored, it can order for quashing of the FIR or criminal proceedings as it is the duty of the Court to prevent continuation of unnecessary judicial process.

10. In view of the law discussed above, considering the settlement arrived at between the parties and the statements of respondent Nos. 2 and 3 and the learned counsel for the State, I am of the considered opinion that this matter deserves to be given a quietus as continuance of proceedings arising out of the FIR in question would be an exercise in futility.

11. Consequently, FIR No. 120/2009 registered at Police Station Farsh Bazar for the offences punishable under Sections 308/323/452/34 IPC and all proceedings emanating therefrom, are hereby quashed against the petitioners.

12. Accordingly, the present petition is allowed with no order as to cost.

**SURESH KAIT
(JUDGE)**

APRIL 05, 2016

JG