

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

+ **CRL.M.C. 3993/2015**

Date of Decision: February 29th, 2016

KAMLESH KUMAR Petitioner

Through **Mr.S.P. Batra, Adv.**

versus

STATE (GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI) & ANR Respondents

Through **ASI Devender, Police Station Sonia Vihar.**

Respondent no.2 in person.

CORAM:

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE P.S.TEJI

P.S.TEJI, J.

1. The present petition under Section 482 Cr.P.C. has been filed by the petitioner, namely, Sh. Kamlesh Kumar for quashing of FIR No.112/2015 dated 24.02.2015, under Sections 420/468/471/506/34 IPC registered at Police Station Sonia Vihar on the basis of the compromise deed arrived at between the petitioner and the respondent no.2, namely, Sh. Dharmender on 25.05.2015.

2. Learned Additional Public Prosecutor for respondent-State submitted that the respondent no.2, present in the Court has been identified to be the complainant/first informant in the FIR in question

by ASI Devender.

3. The factual matrix of the present case is that the complainant lodged the FIR in question on the allegation that on 02.01.2013, the complainant met the petitioner-herein who told the complainant that he has a plot which belongs to his bua – Smt. Sunita Devi and his bua wants to sell the same. The complainant agreed to buy the plot for Rs. 8 lacs and 11.01.2013 was the date fixed for the sale. On 11.01.2013, the complainant along with Sunita and her son- Girish reached Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi to execute the documents of power of attorney. The sale was completed. After two months, the complainant came to know that one lady by the name Smt. Kamni was residing in the said plot with her family. Kamni told the complainant that it is her plot and she has the documents as she has purchased the plot from one Sh. Rajbir Pradhan in the year 2004. On 02.07.2013, the complainant filed a Civil suit before the D.S.J., Civil Court, K.K.D., Delhi. The Court decided that the documents with the complainant are fake. When the complainant confronted Kamlesh, he told the complainant that he does not know any bua or Girish.

The respondent no.2/complainant reported the matter to the

local police on 24.02.2015 and a case was registered against the petitioner along with Smt. Sunita and Girish. However, the whereabouts of the other two accused persons were not known despite best efforts by the police. Then, the petitioner entered into a written compromise with the respondent no.2. At last the petitioner moved the application for anticipatory bail.

4. Respondent No.2 present in the Court, submitted that the dispute between the parties has been amicably resolved. As per the compromise deed, petitioner has agreed to pay Rs. 8 Lacs in two installments by way of two post dated cheques bearing nos. 921814 & no. 921815 of Rs. 4 Lacs each in favour of respondent no.2 drawn on SBI, Tis Hazari Court, Delhi dated 28.07.2015 and 20.08.2015 respectively. It is further agreed that the petitioner assures that the aforesaid cheques are good for payment on the date mentioned on each cheque. It is also agreed that respondent no.2 shall cooperate and facilitate for grant of anticipatory bail before the Court of Sessions as and when the same is moved by the petitioner. It is further agreed that the respondent no.2 shall make the necessary statements before the Court of Sessions for grant of anticipatory bail or regular bail

including the Trial Court that respondent no. 2 has accepted the post dated cheques towards total consideration of Rs. 8 Lacs. It is also agreed that respondent no.2 shall not take any further legal action or file any suit against the petitioner in future in respect of the FIR in question or in respect of the said dispute in any Civil or Criminal Court. It is also agreed that respondent no.2 is fully satisfied with the settlement amount and nothing remains to be paid by the petitioner to respondent no.2 in respect of the sale of the said plot in favour of the respondent no.2. Respondent No.2 affirmed the contents of the aforesaid settlement and of his affidavit dated 19.09.2015 supporting this petition. As per the affidavit filed by respondent no.2, he has settled all his disputes with the petitioner and has no objection if the FIR in question is quashed. All the disputes and differences have been resolved through mutual consent. Now no dispute with petitioner survives and so, the proceedings arising out of the FIR in question be brought to an end. Statement of the respondent No.2 has been recorded in this regard in which he stated that he has entered into a compromise with the petitioner and has settled all the disputes with him. He further stated that he has no objection if the FIR in question

is quashed.

5. In *Gian Singh v. State of Punjab (2012) 10 SCC 303* Apex Court has recognized the need of amicable resolution of disputes in cases like the instant one, by observing as under:-

“61. 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 proceedings or continuation of criminal proceedings 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 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 proceedings.”

6. The aforesaid dictum stands reiterated by the Apex Court in a recent judgment in *Narinder Singh v. State of Punjab (2014) 6 SCC 466*. The relevant observations of the Apex Court in *Narinder Singh (Supra)* 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.

7. The inherent powers of the High Court ought to be exercised to prevent the abuse of process of law and to secure the ends of justice. The respondent no.2 agreed to the quashing of the FIR in question and has stated that the matter has been settled out of his own free will. As

the matter has been settled and compromised amicably, so, there would be an extraordinary delay in the process of law if the legal proceedings between the parties are carried on. So, this Court is of the considered opinion that this is a fit case to invoke the jurisdiction under Section 482 Cr.P.C. to prevent the abuse of process of law and to secure the ends of justice.

8. The incorporation of inherent power under Section 482 Cr.P.C. is meant to deal with the situation in the absence of express provision of law to secure the ends of justice such as, where the process is abused or misused; where the ends of justice cannot be secured; where the process of law is used for unjust or unlawful object; to avoid the causing of harassment to any person by using the provision of Cr.P.C. or to avoid the delay of the legal process in the delivery of justice. Whereas, the inherent power is not to be exercised to circumvent the express provisions of law.

9. It is settled law that the inherent power of the High Court under Section 482 Cr.P.C. should be used sparingly. The Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of ***State of Maharashtra through CBI v. Vikram Anatrai Doshi and Ors.*** MANU/SC/0842/2014 and in the case of

Inder Singh Goswami v. State of Uttaranchal MANU/SC/0808/2009

has observed that powers under Section 482 Cr.P.C. must be exercised sparingly, carefully and with great caution. Only when the Court comes to the conclusion that there would be manifest injustice or there would be abuse of the process of the Court if such power is not exercised, Court would quash the proceedings.

10. It is a well settled law that where the High Court is convinced that the offences are entirely personal in nature and therefore do not affect public peace or tranquillity and where it feels that quashing of such proceedings on account of compromise would bring about peace and would secure ends of justice, it should not hesitate to quash them. In such cases, pursuing prosecution would be waste of time and energy. Non-compoundable offences are basically an obstruction in entering into compromise. In certain cases, the main offence is compoundable but the connected offences are not. In the case of ***B.S. Joshi and others v. State of Haryana and another 2003 (4) SCC 675*** the Hon'ble Apex Court observed that even though the provisions of Section 320 Cr.P.C. would not apply to such offences which are not compoundable, it did not limit or affect the powers under Section 482

Cr.P.C. The Hon'ble Apex Court laid down that if for the purpose of securing the ends of justice, quashing of FIR becomes necessary, section 320 Cr.P.C. would not be a bar to the exercise of power of quashing. In the nutshell, the Hon'ble Apex Court justified the exercise of powers under Section 482 Cr.P.C. to quash the proceedings to secure the ends of justice in view of the special facts and circumstances of the case, even where the offences were non-compoundable.

In the light of the aforesaid, this Court is of the view that notwithstanding the fact the offences under Sections 468/471 IPC are non-compoundable offences, there should be no impediment in quashing the FIR under these sections, if the Court is otherwise satisfied that the facts and circumstances of the case so warrant.

11. In the facts and circumstances of this case and in view of statement made by the respondent No.2, the FIR in question warrants to be put to an end and proceedings emanating thereupon need to be quashed.

12. Accordingly, this petition is allowed and FIR No.112/2015 dated 24.02.2015, under Sections 420/468/471/506/34 IPC registered

at Police Station Sonia Vihar and the proceedings emanating therefrom are quashed against the petitioner.

13. This petition is accordingly disposed of.

(P.S.TEJI)
JUDGE

FEBRUARY 29, 2016
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