

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

+ **CRL.M.C. 4781/2015**

Date of Decision : February 05th, 2016

DEEPAK CHAUHAN & ORS Petitioner

Through Mr.Md. Qamar, Adv.

versus

THE STATE (GOVT OF NCT OF DELHI) & ANR Respondent

Through Mr.Ashish Dutta, APP for the State.

Mr.P.N. Malik, Adv. for R-2 with
respondent no.2 in person.

ASI Subhash Chand Pandey, PS Jagat
Puri.

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 petitioners, namely, Sh. Deepak Chauhan, Sh. Bal Kishan Chauhan, Smt. Madhu Chauhan, Sh. Amaar Jyoti Chauhan, Smt. Shivani Chauhan, Sh. Vijay Chauhan and Sh. Renu Malhotra for quashing of FIR No.85/2014 dated 11.02.2014, under Sections 498A/406/34 IPC registered at Police Station Jagatpuri on the basis of the mediation report of the Delhi Mediation Centre, Karkadooma Courts, Delhi between petitioner no.1 and respondent No.2, namely,

Smt. Geetika on 23.12.2014.

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 of the FIR in question by her counsel.

3. The factual matrix of the present case is that the marriage between petitioner no.1 and respondent no.2 was solemnized on 18.07.2010 according to the Hindu (Sikh) rites and ceremonies. After the marriage on 20.07.2010, all the jewellery of the respondent no.2/complainant was taken by her in-laws. The other family members of the petitioner no.1 used to provoke him to give beatings to the complainant/respondent no.2. The father-in-law of the respondent no.2 asked the complainant to bring Rs. 1 lacs from her parents if she wants to go on honeymoon. The petitioner no.1 and other in-laws of the complainant used to commit atrocities and various types of mental and physical torture and harassment upon the complainant for demand of dowry. The petitioner no.1 used to come home drunk regularly and used to beat the complainant and used to force her to watch porn and do the same things with him. The father-

in-law of the complainant used to touch her breast and tried to make illicit relation with her. At the time of marriage the complainant was aged only 18 years and she was not allowed to study further after marriage. During her pregnancy, the complainant was forced to do all the household work. On the occasion of Karva Chauth, the complainant was again asked to bring more dowry from her parents. In the month of May, 2011 the complainant gave birth to a female child on which she was again tortured and harassed. One day, the mother-in-law even tried to throw hot oil utensils at the face of the complainant and on 31.12.2011, at night, the petitioner no.1 threw the complainant from the staircase on which she received severe injuries. In February, 2012, the petitioner no.1 demanded some money from the parents of the complainant for buying a new flat and Rs. 2,80,000/- were given for the same. The petitioner no.1 was also having an affair with a girl in Anandpur Satsang Kutia. In the month of December, 2012, the petitioner no.1 along with the respondent no.2 shifted out of the matrimonial home with only a few articles and left all the stridhan etc. of the complainant. On 07.03.2013, the petitioner no.1 left the house and left behind his wife and the child. On

11.03.2013, she went back to her matrimonial home in search of her husband on which she was ill-treated and the father-in-law of the complainant even tore her clothes. On 19.03.2013, the in-laws and the husband of the complainant snatched away the child also.

The respondent no.2 filed a written complaint to the CAW Cell, Delhi against the petitioners on the basis of which the FIR in question was registered. The respondent no.2 also filed an application under Section 12 D.V.Act and a petition under Section 125 Cr.P.C. The petitioner no.1 also filed a divorce petition against the respondent no.2. During the pendency of the said cases, the parties arrived at an amicable settlement.

4. Respondent No.2, present in the Court, submitted that the dispute between the parties has been amicably resolved. As per the mediation report, it has been agreed between the parties, i.e. namely petitioner no.1 and respondent no.2, that they shall get their marriage dissolved by obtaining a decree of divorce by way of mutual consent. It is also agreed between the parties, that the petitioner no.1 shall give a total sum of Rs. 3,50,000/- to respondent no.2 towards full and final settlement of all her claims qua stridhan, permanent alimony, dowry

articles, maintenance(present, past & future) etc. The payment of the settled amount shall be made in three installments. It has been agreed between the parties that the petitioner no.1 and his family members shall move appropriate petitions for quashing of both the FIRs i.e. No. 143/2013, PS Jagatpuri, under Sections 354/323/34 IPC & FIR No. 85/2014, PS Jagat Puri, under Sections 498A/406/34 IPC before this Court wherein respondent no.2 shall co-operate with the petitioners by giving her statement and furnishing the required documents. It is further agreed between the parties that the custody of the minor child Baby Mahima Chauhan shall continue to remain with her father/petitioner no.1 and that respondent no.2 shall not claim visitation rights to meet with the child. It is also agreed between the parties that the litigation expenses qua filing of divorce petitions i.e. first motion, second motion & quashing of both the above mentioned FIRs shall be borne by petitioner no.1. It is agreed between the parties that respondent no.2 shall withdraw her present complaint from the Court concerned on the date fixed and after receiving the first installment she shall withdraw her petition under Section 125 Cr.P.C. within a week of obtaining a decree of divorce by mutual consent. It

has further been agreed that the petitioner no.1 shall withdraw the divorce petition on the date fixed i.e. 11.02.2015. Respondent No.2 affirms the contents of the aforesaid settlement and of her affidavit dated 20.11.2015 supporting this petition. In the affidavit, the respondent no.2 has stated that she 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 petitioners 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 she stated that she has entered into a compromise with the petitioners and has settled all the disputes with them. She further stated that she 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 agrees to the quashing of the FIR in question without any threat or coercion or undue influence and has stated that the matter has been settled out of her 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 offence under Section 498A IPC is a non-compoundable offence, there should be no impediment in quashing the FIR under this section, if the Court is otherwise satisfied that the facts and circumstances of the case so warrant.

11. *The Courts in India are now normally taking the view that endeavour should be taken to promote conciliation and secure speedy settlement of disputes relating to marriage and family affairs such as, matrimonial disputes between the couple or/and between the wife and her in-laws. India being a vast country naturally has large number of married persons resulting into high numbers of matrimonial disputes due to differences in temperament, life-styles, opinions, thoughts etc. between such couples, due to which majority is coming to the Court to get redressal. In its 59th report, the Law Commission of India had emphasized that while dealing with disputes concerning the family, the Court ought to adopt an approach radically different from that*

adopted in ordinary civil proceedings and that it should make reasonable efforts at settlement before the commencement of the trial. Further it is also the constitutional mandate for speedy disposal of such disputes and to grant quick justice to the litigants. But, our Courts are already over burdened due to pendency of large number of cases because of which it becomes difficult for speedy disposal of matrimonial disputes alone. As the matrimonial disputes are mainly between the husband and the wife and personal matters are involved in such disputes, so, it requires conciliatory procedure to bring a settlement between them. Nowadays, mediation has played a very important role in settling the disputes, especially, matrimonial disputes and has yielded good results. The Court must exercise its inherent power under Section 482 Cr.P.C. to put an end to the matrimonial litigations at the earliest so that the parties can live peacefully.

12. Since the subject matter of this FIR is essentially matrimonial, which now stands mutually and amicably settled between the parties, therefore, continuance of proceedings arising out of the FIR in question would be an exercise in futility and is a fit case for this Court

to exercise its inherent jurisdiction.

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

14. Accordingly, this petition is allowed and FIR No.85/2014 dated 11.02.2014, under Sections 498A/406/34 IPC registered at Police Station Jagatpuri and the proceedings emanating therefrom are quashed against the petitioners.

15. This petition is accordingly disposed of.

(P.S.TEJI)
JUDGE

FEBRUARY 05, 2016
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