

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
CRIMINAL APPELLATE JURISDICTION

CRIMINAL APPLICATION No. 1172 OF 2017

Ravi Mangidas Vaishnav.

..Applicant.

Versus

State of Maharashtra & Another.

..Respondents.

Mr. S. V. Patil for the Applicant.

Mr. A. R. Kapadnis, APP for the State.

Mrs. N. S. Moily for Respondent No. 2.

Coram : RANJIT MORE &
SANDEEP K. SHINDE, JJ.

Date : **December 8, 2017.**

P. C. :

1. Heard the learned Counsel for the Applicant, the learned APP for the State and the learned Counsel for Respondent No. 2. The application is filed for quashing and setting aside FIR bearing CR. No. 72 of 2016 registered with Juhu Police Station, Mumbai at the instance of Respondent No. 2 for the offence punishable under section 324 and 504 read with 34 of IPC.

2. The learned Counsel appearing for the respective parties submitted that during the pendency of investigation of above FIR, with the help and intervention of friends and well-wishers, the parties amicably settled their differences by way of mutual settlement and pursuant to the understanding arrived at between them, present application is filed for quashing the above FIR, by consent of

Respondent No. 2.

3. Respondent No. 2 as well as injured person namely, Satish Chavan have filed separate affidavits dated 20th November 2017 and 8th December 2017. In paragraph 5, they have given no objection to quash the subject FIR against the Applicant.

4. Respondent No.2 as well as said injured person are personally present before the Court. On specific query made by us, they submitted that they have made the said affidavits on their own free will, without there being any pressure or undue influence. They have further confirmed that they have no objection for quashing the subject FIR initiated by them against the Applicant.

5. It can, thus, be seen that the matter has been amicably settled between the parties. From the perusal of complaint, it transpires that the allegations are totally personal in nature. There is no element of public law involved in the crime. The offence alleged cannot be said to have any impact on the society. In these circumstances, and especially, in view of the law laid down by the Apex Court in the case of Madan Mohan Abbot vs. State of Punjab, [(2008) 4 SCC 582], we find that no purpose would be served by keeping the subject FIR alive except ultimately burdening the Criminal Courts which are already overburdened.

6. In the light of the principles laid down by the Apex Court in the aforesaid decision as well as in the case of Narinder Singh vs. State of Punjab [2014 AIR SCW 2065] we are of the considered view that there is no impediment in quashing the subject FIR. Accordingly, application is allowed in terms of prayer clause (a). As the police machinery and Court machinery was used by the parties to settle their private disputes as a corollary of differences of opinion, we find it would be appropriate to saddle the Applicant with the cost of Rs.5,000/-, which shall be paid to **"Tata Memorial Hospital"** an institution that takes care of the advanced and terminally ill cancer patients. For the quashment to take effect, the Applicant shall pay the said cost and produce the receipt thereof on the file of this Court within the period of four weeks from today. Failing to pay cost and produce receipt within stipulated time, application shall stand dismissed automatically without further reference to the Court and order quashing the proceedings/FIR shall be treated as *non-est*.

[SANDEEP K. SHINDE, J.]

[RANJIT MORE, J.]