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

+ CRL.M.C. 1956/2017

DEEPAK RANA

..... Petitioner

Through : Mr.A.Rahman, Advocate with  
petitioner in person.

versus

THE STATE (NCT OF DELHI) & ORS.

.... Respondents

Through : Mr.Kewal Singh Ahuja, APP for the  
State with SI Raj Kumar, PS  
K.M.Pur.

Mr.Adarsh Tiwari and Mr.Pushkar  
Kumar Singh, Advocates with R-2  
and R-3 in person.

**CORAM:**

**HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE PRATIBHA RANI**

**ORDER**  
**09.08.2017**

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1. The present petition has been filed by the petitioner under Section 482 CrPC for quashing of FIR No.407/2015, under Sections 354/420/506 IPC, PS K.M.Pur, Delhi and consequential proceedings arising therefrom on the basis of settlement arrived at between the parties before the Mediation Centre.

2. Briefly stating, the FIR in question has been registered against the petitioner on the basis of complaint made by respondents No.2 and 3. As per the FIR, the petitioner, who is an Expert of Astrojyoti and claiming himself to be an expert of worship to fulfill desired results, cheated the complainants/respondents No.2 and 3 and also teased them and threatened to kill them.

3. It is mentioned in the petition that during the pendency of the criminal proceedings, the matter was referred to Mediation Centre, Saket Court where parties arrived at an amicable settlement. The copy of the settlement dated 16<sup>th</sup> February, 2016 has also been placed on record as Annexure-P/3.
4. Learned counsel for the petitioner submits that parties have arrived at an amicable settlement before the Mediation Centre and petitioner has also paid ₹31,000/- to the respondent No.2 in terms of settlement. Learned counsel for the petitioner prays that after the matter in dispute has been amicably settled between the parties, no purpose would be served in prosecuting the petitioner, therefore the FIR in question and criminal proceedings emanating therefrom may be quashed.
5. Complainants/Respondents No.2 and 3 are present in person and affirm the factum of settlement. Respondents no.2 and 3 submit that they do not wish to pursue the criminal case against the petitioner any further, hence the FIR in question may be quashed qua the petitioner.
6. Though the petitioner has been chargesheeted for the offences, some of which are non-compoundable, but in the decision in the case of Gian Singh v State of Punjab & Anr. 2012 (9) SCALE 257, the three Judges Bench of the Supreme Court dealing with the issue of quashing of FIR has laid down the following guidelines:-

*“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 Under Section 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 favour 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. In view of the legal position as laid down in Gian Singh's case (supra) and the amicable settlement arrived at between the parties before the Mediation Centre, I am of the considered view that no useful purpose would be served by continuing the criminal proceedings against the petitioner which will only be an exercise in futile and wastage of precious time of the Court.

8. However, in the facts and circumstances of the case, it is desirable that the petitioner must be burdened with cost. Accordingly, the petitioners is directed to deposit the cost of ₹20,000/- with Pragati Institute for Severally and Profoundly Mentally Retarded (ISPMR), Female Wing, Asha Kiran Complex, Sector-1, Rohini, Delhi-110085 within four weeks from the date of this order. The payment of cost should be made by cheque in favour of "H.O./D.O. for School & Home Mentally Retarded Children" in Account No.394501010013010. The said amount of ₹20,000/- shall be utilized to meet day to day urgent needs of the inmates.

9. The proof of depositing the cost shall be placed on record within one week thereafter.

10. The petition is allowed and FIR No.407/2015, under Sections 354/420/506 IPC, PS K.M.Pur, Delhi and all the proceedings arising therefrom are hereby quashed.

11. A copy of this order be sent to the Superintendent, Pragati Institute for Severally and Profoundly Mentally Retarded (ISPMR), Female Wing, Asha Kiran Complex, Sector-1, Rohini, Delhi-110085 for information and compliance. *Dasti* as well.

**PRATIBHA RANI, J.**

**AUGUST 09, 2017/ 'st'**  
CRL.M.C. 1956/2017

Page 4 of 4