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

+ CRL.M.C. 2335/2017

JITENDER & ANR. Petitioners
Through Mr. Satish Bhankar with Mr. Manoj
Kaloan, Advocates
versus

THE STATE & ANR. Respondents
Through Mr. Ashok K. Garg, Addl. PP for State
with IO, P.S. Palam Village

CORAM:
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE A. K. CHAWLA

ORDER
% **30.05.2017**

Crl.M.A.No. 9486/2017 (Exemption)

Exemption allowed, subject to just exceptions.

Application stands disposed off.

Crl.M.C.No. 2335/2017

By the petition filed under Section 482 Cr.PC, FIR No. 546/2014 under Sections 498A/406/34 IPC, P.S. Palam Village is sought to be quashed. IO identifies all the parties present before the Court.

Subject FIR is the off-shoot of a matrimonial dispute amongst the complainant-respondent no.2 and the petitioners. Both the parties state that they have arrived at a compromise/settlement and in

pursuance thereof, a decree of divorce amongst the petitioner no.1 and the complainant- respondent No.2 has already come to be passed by the Principal Judge, (South West), Family Courts, Dwarka on 18.4.2017. Today, before the Court, a demand draft favouring the complainant- respondent No.2 drawn on UCO Bank for Rs.25,000/- has also come to be handed over to her. Complainant – respondent No.2 present before the Court, states that with the receipt of the said payment today, she is left with no other claim(s) of any kind whatsoever, against the petitioners or any of his family members. It is also jointly stated that but for the subject FIR, all other actions/counter actions amongst the parties stand withdrawn or resolved. It is stated that though, the challan was filed for the offences under Sections 498A/406/34 IPC against five of the accused persons, three of the accused persons have since been discharged. With the compromise/settlement arrived at, it is highly improbable that the trial would bear any fruits and the entire exercise in all likelihood would be futile. The off-shoot of the FIR is a matrimonial dispute and thereby, a private one. With the compromise/settlement arrived at, not only the respective parties would get an opportunity to have better recourse for their lives, it shall bring peace and harmony in their families. In Criminal Appeal No. 686/2014 titled **Narinder Singh & Ors. vs. State of Punjab & Anr.**, decided on 27th March, 2014, Hon'ble Supreme Court set down the principles for exercise of power under Section 482 Cr.P.C., in the following words :

“31. 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:

(I) 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.

(II) 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.

(III) 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 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.

(IV) On the other, those criminal cases having overwhelmingly and pre-dominantly 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.

(V) 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.

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Keeping in view the totality of the facts and circumstances, I am satisfied that the ends of justice would be met with, if, the subject FIR No.546/2014 under Sections 498A/406/34 IPC, P.S.Palam Village be quashed alongwith consequential action(s) emanating therefrom. It is ordered accordingly. Petition stands disposed off.

A. K. CHAWLA, J

MAY 30, 2017/mw