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* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**
+ CRL.M.C. 2843/2024 & CRL.M.A. 10819/2024
SEWA RAM & ORS. Petitioners
Through: Ms.Manisha Parmar,
Mr.Praveen Kumar, Advs.

versus

STATE, NCT OF DELHI THROUGH SHO PS
JAHANGIRPURI Respondent
Through: Mr.Aman Usman, APP with SI
Parvesh Kumar.
Mr.Farhad, Adv. for
complainants along with
complainants in person.

CORAM:
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NAVIN CHAWLA

ORDER
29.04.2024

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1. This petition has been filed under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (in short, 'Cr.P.C.') seeking quashing of FIR No.466/2014 registered at Police Station: Jahangirpuri, North-West District, Delhi, under Sections 307/323/395/397/120B of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (in short, 'IPC') along with all other proceedings arising therefrom, on the basis of a settlement.
2. Issue notice.
3. Notice is accepted by Mr.Aman Usman, learned APP and by Mr.Fahad, learned counsel for the respondents/complainants.
4. The learned counsel for the petitioners submits that the dispute arose out of a scuffle between the parties due to some petty issues, which led to the filing of the above FIR.



5. The learned counsel for the petitioners submits that the parties have now amicably settled their *inter se* disputes and the respondent no.2 who is the *de facto* complainant has given a no objection affidavit which is also placed on record, wherein he has stated that the FIR arose out of a misunderstanding due to which the fight had occurred and the same has now been settled.

6. The complainants, who are personally present in Court and have been duly identified by the Investigating Officer (IO), reaffirm the settlement and state that they have settled all the disputes with the petitioners out of their own free will and without any coercion. The respondents/complainants submit that they have no objection if the present FIR is quashed.

7. I have perused the contents of the FIR and the Chargesheet, and considered the submissions made by the learned counsels for the parties.

8. In ***Narinder Singh v. State of Punjab***, (2014) 6 SCC 466, the Supreme Court has explained the principles governing the powers of the High Court to quash or not to quash the proceedings on the basis of settlement in case of non-compoundable offence, 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.

29.5. 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.

29.6. Offences under Section 307 IPC would fall in the category of heinous and serious offences and therefore are to be generally treated as crime against the society and not against the individual alone. However, the High Court would not rest its decision merely because there is a mention of Section 307 IPC in the FIR or the charge is framed under this provision. It would be open to the High Court to examine as to whether incorporation of Section 307 IPC is there for the sake of it or the prosecution has collected sufficient evidence, which if proved, would lead to proving the charge under Section 307 IPC. For this purpose, it would be open to the High Court to go by the nature of injury sustained, whether such injury is inflicted on the vital/delicate parts of the body, nature of weapons used, etc. Medical report in respect of injuries suffered by the victim can generally be the guiding factor. On the basis of this prima facie analysis, the High Court can examine as to whether there is a strong possibility of conviction or the chances of conviction are remote and bleak. In the former case it can refuse to accept the settlement and quash the criminal proceedings whereas in the latter case it would be permissible for the High Court to accept the plea compounding the offence based on complete settlement between the parties. At this stage, the Court can also be swayed by the fact that the settlement between the parties is going to result in harmony



between them which may improve their future relationship.

29.7. While deciding whether to exercise its power under Section 482 of the Code or not, timings of settlement play a crucial role. Those cases where the settlement is arrived at immediately after the alleged commission of offence and the matter is still under investigation, the High Court may be liberal in accepting the settlement to quash the criminal proceedings/investigation. It is because of the reason that at this stage the investigation is still on and even the charge-sheet has not been filed. Likewise, those cases where the charge is framed but the evidence is yet to start or the evidence is still at infancy stage, the High Court can show benevolence in exercising its powers favourably, but after prima facie assessment of the circumstances/material mentioned above. On the other hand, where the prosecution evidence is almost complete or after the conclusion of the evidence the matter is at the stage of argument, normally the High Court should refrain from exercising its power under Section 482 of the Code, as in such cases the trial court would be in a position to decide the case finally on merits and to come to a conclusion as to whether the offence under Section 307 IPC is committed or not. Similarly, in those cases where the conviction is already recorded by the trial court and the matter is at the appellate stage before the High Court, mere compromise between the parties would not be a ground to accept the same resulting in acquittal of the offender who has already been convicted by the trial court. Here charge is proved under Section 307 IPC and conviction is already recorded of a heinous crime and, therefore, there is no question of sparing a convict found guilty of such a crime.”

9. In ***The State of Madhya Pradesh v. Laxmi Narayan***, (2019) 5



SCC 688, the Supreme Court has laid down the parameters under which the High Courts shall exercise the power conferred under Section 482 Cr.P.C. The Court held that, though the Courts must be slow in exercising their jurisdiction under Section 482 for quashing the proceedings arising out of the offence punishable under Sections 307/308 IPC, the High Courts are not deprived of exercising the powers under Section 482 of Cr.P.C. in certain special circumstances. It was held that the Court shall weigh on the factors including the nature of injuries, stage of the proceedings, etc. It was held as under:

“15.4. Offences under Section 307 IPC and the Arms Act, etc. would fall in the category of heinous and serious offences and therefore are to be treated as crime against the society and not against the individual alone, and therefore, the criminal proceedings for the offence under Section 307 IPC and/or the Arms Act, etc. which have a serious impact on the society cannot be quashed in exercise of powers under Section 482 of the Code, on the ground that the parties have resolved their entire dispute amongst themselves. However, the High Court would not rest its decision merely because there is a mention of Section 307 IPC in the FIR or the charge is framed under this provision. It would be open to the High Court to examine as to whether incorporation of Section 307 IPC is there for the sake of it or the prosecution has collected sufficient evidence, which if proved, would lead to framing the charge under Section 307 IPC. For this purpose, it would be open to the High Court to go by the nature of injury sustained, whether such injury is inflicted on the vital/delicate parts of the body, nature of weapons used, etc. However, such an exercise by the High Court would be permissible only after the evidence is collected after



*investigation and the charge-sheet is filed/charge is framed and/or during the trial. Such exercise is not permissible when the matter is still under investigation. Therefore, the ultimate conclusion in paras 29.6 and 29.7 of the decision of this Court in **Narinder Singh v. State of Punjab**, (2014) 6 SCC 466 should be read harmoniously and to be read as a whole and in the circumstances stated hereinabove;”*

10. Keeping in view principles of law and the fact that the complainants do not wish to pursue their complaint any further, I find that no useful purpose shall be served in continuing with the proceedings of the present FIR as the chances of its success will be rather minuscule and it would rather create further acrimony between the parties and will be an unnecessary burden on the State exchequer.

11. Guided by the principles enunciated by the Supreme Court in its judgments in **Narinder Singh** (Supra), **Laxmi Narayan** (Supra), **Gian Singh v. State of Punjab**, (2012) 10 SCC 303; **Parbatbhai Aahir @ Parbatbhai Bhimsinbhai Karmur & Ors. v. State of Gujarat & Ors.** (2017) 9 SCC 641; and, **State of Haryana & Ors. v. Bhajan Lal & Ors.**, 1992 Supp (1) SCC 335; this Court deems it appropriate, in the interest of justice, to exercise its inherent powers under Section 482 of the Cr.P.C. to quash the FIR and all the proceedings emanating therefrom.

12. Accordingly, the petition is allowed. FIR No.466/2014 registered at Police Station: Jahangirpuri, North-West District, Delhi, under Sections 307/323/395/397/120B of the IPC, and all consequential proceedings emanating therefrom against the petitioners



are quashed, subject to the condition that the petitioners shall deposit costs of Rs.20,000/- each, jointly and severally, with “*The Blind Relief Association, Delhi*” State Bank of India, IOC Branch, Lodhi Road, New Delhi, Account No.30003044419, IFS Code: SBIN0006564 within a period of four weeks from today, and file proof of such deposit with the Registry of this Court and also supply a copy thereof to the IO, within the said period.

13. The pending application is also disposed of being rendered infructuous.

NAVIN CHAWLA, J

APRIL 29, 2024
RN/AS

Click here to check corrigendum, if any