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

+ **CRL.M.C. 25/2024**

MAHIPAL & ANR.

..... Petitioners

Through: Mr. Rachit Singh, Adv.
through V.C.
P-1 in person.

versus

STATE OF NCT OF DELHI & ANR. Respondents

Through: Mr. Mukesh Kumar, APP
for the State with Mr.
Mayank Sachdeva and Mr.
Harish Gopal Gupta,
Advs.

SI O. S. Thakur, PS
Jaffarpur Kalan.

Two injured persons/ son
and nephew of R-2 in
person.

CORAM:

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMIT MAHAJAN

ORDER

08.05.2024

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1. The present petition is filed under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ('CrPC') seeking quashing of FIR No.78/2020 dated 18.04.2020, for offences under Sections 323/341/354(B)/506/34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 ('IPC'), at Police Station Jaffarpur Kalan. The FIR was registered on a complaint filed by Respondent No. 2/complainant.

2. It is stated that the parties are neighbours. It is alleged that a quarrel took place between the son of Respondent No. 2 and Petitioner No.1 due to some misunderstanding over the issue of who will get to fill water in their bucket from the tanker first. It is alleged that the quarrel led to an altercation where Petitioner No.1 attacked the son of Respondent No.2 with lathi. It is alleged that the petitioners gave beatings to Respondent No.2 and her family members. It is alleged that Petitioner No.1 also tore the **CRL.M.C. 25/2024**

Page 1 of 7



clothes of Respondent No. 2 and her sister-in-law. It is pointed out that the chargesheet has been filed only against the petitioners in the present case.

3. The present petition is filed on the ground that due to intervention of respectable and responsible member of the society, the matter has been amicably settled between the parties. The present petition is duly supported by an affidavit on behalf of Respondent No.2 for quashing of the present FIR.

4. The petitioner had earlier filed a petition for quashing of the present FIR, that is, CRL.M.C.9301/2023, but due to some typographical error, the same was withdrawn.

5. The learned counsel for the petitioners submits that the petitioners have tendered an unconditional apology for their behaviour and the petitioners undertake to not indulge in any such activity in the future.

6. He submits that the parties have since resolved their disputes and intend to live their lives peacefully in the future.

7. This Court, by order dated 12.03.2024, had exempted the petitioners and two of the four injured persons from personal appearance today. The learned counsel for the petitioners had requested for an adjournment on the last date to enable the remaining injured persons, that is, the two sons of Respondent No.2, to appear before this Court to give their no objection to quashing of the present FIR.

8. It is pointed out that the remaining injured persons are the son and nephew of Respondent No.2 instead, and inadvertently a wrong submission had been made on the last date of hearing.

9. The son and nephew of Respondent No.2 are present in Court and are duly identified by the Investigating Officer.

10. On being asked, they state that they do not wish to pursue
CRL.M.C. 25/2024

Page 2 of 7



the present FIR and have no objection if the proceedings arising out of the same are quashed.

11. Offences under Sections 323/341/506 of the IPC are compoundable, whereas offence under Section 354(B) of the IPC is non-compoundable in nature.

12. It is well settled that the High Court while exercising its powers under Section 482 of the CrPC can compound offences which are non-compoundable under the Code on the ground that there is a compromise between the accused and the complainant. The Hon'ble Apex Court has laid down parameters and guidelines for High Court while accepting settlement and quashing the proceedings. In the case of **Narinder Singh & Ors. v. State of Punjab & Anr. : (2014) 6 SCC 466**, the Hon'ble Apex Court had observed 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.”

(emphasis supplied)

13. Similarly, in the case of ***Parbatbhai Aahir & Ors. v. State of Gujarat & Anr. : (2017) 9 SCC 641***, the Hon'ble Apex Court had observed as under :-



“16. The broad principles which emerge from the precedents on the subject, may be summarised in the following propositions:

16.1. Section 482 preserves the inherent powers of the High Court to prevent an abuse of the process of any court or to secure the ends of justice. The provision does not confer new powers. It only recognises and preserves powers which inhere in the High Court.

16.2. The invocation of the jurisdiction of the High Court to quash a first information report or a criminal proceeding on the ground that a settlement has been arrived at between the offender and the victim is not the same as the invocation of jurisdiction for the purpose of compounding an offence. While compounding an offence, the power of the court is governed by the provisions of Section 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. The power to quash under Section 482 is attracted even if the offence is non-compoundable.

16.3. In forming an opinion whether a criminal proceeding or complaint should be quashed in exercise of its jurisdiction under Section 482, the High Court must evaluate whether the ends of justice would justify the exercise of the inherent power.

16.4. While the inherent power of the High Court has a wide ambit and plenitude it has to be exercised (i) to secure the ends of justice, or (ii) to prevent an abuse of the process of any court.

16.5. The decision as to whether a complaint or first information report should be quashed on the ground that the offender and victim have settled the dispute, revolves ultimately on the facts and circumstances of each case and no exhaustive elaboration of principles can be formulated.

16.6. In the exercise of the power under Section 482 and while dealing with a plea that the dispute has been settled, the High Court must



*have due regard to the nature and gravity of the offence. **Heinous and serious offences involving mental depravity or offences such as murder, rape and dacoity cannot appropriately be quashed though the victim or the family of the victim have settled the dispute. Such offences are, truly speaking, not private in nature but have a serious impact upon society. The decision to continue with the trial in such cases is founded on the overriding element of public interest in punishing persons for serious offences.***

***16.7.** As distinguished from serious offences, there may be criminal cases which have an overwhelming or predominant element of a civil dispute. They stand on a distinct footing insofar as the exercise of the inherent power to quash is concerned.*

***16.8.** Criminal cases involving offences which arise from commercial, financial, mercantile, partnership or similar transactions with an essentially civil flavour may in appropriate situations fall for quashing where parties have settled the dispute.*

***16.9.** In such a case, the High Court may quash the criminal proceeding if in view of the compromise between the disputants, the possibility of a conviction is remote and the continuation of a criminal proceeding would cause oppression and prejudice; and*

***16.10.** There is yet an exception to the principle set out in propositions 16.8. and 16.9. above. Economic offences involving the financial and economic well-being of the State have implications which lie beyond the domain of a mere dispute between private disputants. The High Court would be justified in declining to quash where the offender is involved in an activity akin to a financial or economic fraud or misdemeanour. The consequences of the act complained of upon the financial or economic system will weigh in the balance.”*

(emphasis supplied)

14. It is submitted that the parties live in the same



neighbourhood and have settled their disputes amicably. The parties have decided to maintain cordial relations with each other. The continuation of the proceedings, in such circumstances, would only cause further harassment to the injured persons.

15. Keeping in view the nature of dispute and that the parties have amicably entered into a settlement, this Court feels that no useful purpose would be served by keeping the dispute alive and continuance of the proceedings would amount to abuse of the process of Court. I am of the opinion that this is a fit case to exercise discretionary jurisdiction under Section 482 of the CrPC.

16. However, keeping in mind the fact that the charge sheet has already been filed in the case arising out of FIR No. 78/2020, and the State machinery has been put to motion, ends of justice would be served if the petitioner is put to cost.

17. In view of the above, FIR No.78/2020 and all consequential proceedings arising therefrom are quashed, subject to payment of total cost of ₹10,000/- by the petitioners, to be deposited with Delhi Police Welfare Fund, within a period of eight weeks from date. The proof of deposit of cost be submitted with the concerned IO/SHO.

18. The present petition is allowed in the aforesaid terms.

19. Pending application also stands disposed of.

AMIT MAHAJAN, J

MAY 8, 2024
“SK”