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Mohd Imran Vs. The State (Govt of Nct of Delhi) and Anr.

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Court : Delhi

Decided On : Feb-12-2015

Judge : Sunil Gaur

Appellant : Mohd Imran

Respondent : The State (Govt of Nct of Delhi) and Anr.

Advocate for Def. : Ms. Nishi Jain

Advocate for Pet/Ap. : Mr. Akhilesh Kumar

Judgement :

$~3 * IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI Date of Decision :

12. h February, 2015 + CRL.M.C. 5271/2014 MOHD IMRAN ..... Petitioner Through: Mr. Akhilesh Kumar, Advocate versus THE STATE (GOVT OF NCT OF DELHI) & ANR ..... Respondent Through: Ms. Nishi Jain, Additional Public Prosecutor for State with SI Vijay Singh, PS Civil Lines Respondent No.2 in person. CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUNIL GAUR

JUDGMENT
(ORAL) % Quashing of FIR No.210/2013, under Section 324 of IPC registered at police station Civil Line, Delhi is sought on the basis of Memorandum of Understanding of 25th February, 2014 and affidavit of 19th November, 2011 of Respondent No.2. Upon notice, Ms. Nishi Jain, learned Additional Public

Prosecutor for respondent-State submits that respondent No.2 present in the Court, is the complainant/first-informant of FIR in question and she has been identified to be so by SI Vijay Singh on the basis of identity proof produced by her. Respondent No.2, present in the Court, submits that the misunderstanding, which led to this incident, now stands cleared and the Crl. M.C. No.5271/2014 Page 1 matrimonial dispute with petitioner-husband also stands cleared and she has been compensated to the tune of `2,70,000/- and petitioner has assured that remaining sum of `80,000/- would be paid to her at the time of quashing of FIR for the offences under Section 498-A/406 of IPC. Respondent No.2 also affirms the contents of her affidavit of 19th November, 2011 filed in support of this petition and submits that she has no objection to quashing of FIR in question and upon receiving the entire compensation amount she would have no objection to the quashing of other two FIRs registered for the offences under Sections 498-A/406 and Section 308 of IPC. In Gian Singh Vs. State of Punjab (2012) 10 SCC303 Apex Court has recognized the need of amicable resolution of disputes in cases like the instant one, by observing as under:

61.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 proceedings or continuation of criminal proceedings would tantamount to abuse of process of law despite settlement and compromise between the victim and the 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 the affirmative, the High Court shall be well within its jurisdiction to quash the criminal proceedings.

The aforesaid dictum stands reiterated by the Apex Court in a recent judgment in Narinder Singh v. State of Punjab (2014) 6 SCC466 The pertinent observations of the Apex Court in Narinder Singh (Supra) are 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 Crl. M.C. No.5271/2014 Page 2 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 Crl. M.C. No.5271/2014 Page 3 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/delegate 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. Crl. M.C. No.5271/2014 Page 4 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.

In the facts and circumstances of this case, I find that the misunderstanding between the parties now stands cleared so, continuance of the proceedings arising out of this FIR would be a exercise in futility. Accordingly, this petition is allowed subject to cost of `10,000/- to be deposited with Prime Ministers Relief Fund within a period of 4 weeks from today. Upon placing on record the receipt of cost, FIR No.210/2013, under Crl. M.C. No.5271/2014 Page 5 Sections 324 of IPC registered at police station Civil Line, Delhi and the proceedings emanating therefrom shall stand quashed qua petitioner. This petition is accordingly disposed of. Dasti. (SUNIL GAUR) JUDGE FEBRUARY12 2015 rs Crl. M.C. No.5271/2014 Page 6

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