

Rajesh Parshad Vs. State

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Court : Delhi

Decided On : Feb-19-2015

Judge : Sunil Gaur

Appellant : Rajesh Parshad

Respondent : State

Advocate for Def. : Mr. Parveen Bhati, Mr. P.N. Diwan

Advocate for Pet/Ap. : Mr. Ravinder Aggarwal, Mr. S. K. Chaudhary

Judgement :

\$~30 * IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI + CRL.M.C. 3552/2013
& Crl. M.A. No.656/2014 Date of Decision :

19. h February, 2015 RAJESH PARSHAD Through: Petitioner Mr. Ravinder Aggarwal & Mr. S. K. Chaudhary, Advocates versus STATE Through: Respondent Mr. Parveen Bhati, Additional Public Prosecutor for State with SI Yogesh Kumar and Mr. P.N. Diwan, Authorized Representative of Respondent No.2 CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUNIL GAUR

JUDGMENT

% (ORAL) Quashing of FIR No.311/2001, under Sections 420 of IPC and 78/79 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 and Section 63 of the Indian Copy Rights Act, 1957, registered at police station Kotwali, Delhi is sought on the

strength of amicable resolution of the dispute between the parties vide Memorandum of Understanding of 21 st August, 2013. Notice. Mr. Parveen Bhati, learned Additional Public Prosecutor for respondent-State accepts notice and submits that Mr. P.N. Diwan, Authorized Representative of respondent No.2, present in the Court, is the first-informant of the FIR in question. CrI. M.C. 3552/2013 Authorized Page 1 Representative of second respondent affirms the contents of his affidavit and submits that the dispute between the parties stands settled, so proceedings out of the FIR in question be brought to an end. Learned Additional Public Prosecutor for respondent-State on instructions from SI Yogesh Kumar, Investigating Officer of this case, submits that charge sheet for the offence of under Section 420 of the IPC and Trademarks and Copy Rights Act has been filed. 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:

However, certain offences which overwhelmingly and predominantly bear civil flavour having arisen out of civil, mercantile, commercial, financial, partnership or such like transactions or the offences arising out of matrimony, particularly relating to dowry, etc. or the family dispute, where the wrong is basically to the victim and the offender and the victim have settled all disputes between them amicably, irrespective of the fact that such offences have not been made compoundable, the High Court may within the framework of its inherent power, quash the criminal proceeding or criminal complaint or FIR if it is satisfied that on the face of such settlement, there is hardly any likelihood of the offender being convicted and by not quashing the criminal proceedings, justice shall be casualty and ends of justice shall be defeated.

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:- CrI. M.C. 3552/2013 Page 2 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 CrI. M.C. 3552/2013 Page 3 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/delegate parts of the body, nature of weapons CrI. M.C. 3552/2013 Page 4 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 CrI. M.C. 3552/2013 Page 5 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.

Since the subject matter of this FIR stands mutually and amicably settled between parties, therefore, continuance of proceedings arising out of the FIR in question would be an exercise in futility. Accordingly, this petition is allowed subject to cost of ` 1,00,000/- to be equally borne by petitioner and respondent No.2 and be deposited with Prime Ministers Relief Fund within four weeks from today. Upon placing on record the receipt of cost, FIR No.311/2001, under Sections 420 of IPC and 78/79 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 and Section 63 of the Indian Copy Rights Act, 1957, registered at police station Kotwali, Delhi and the proceedings emanating therefrom shall stand quashed qua petitioner. This petition and application are accordingly disposed of. (SUNIL GAUR) JUDGE FEBRUARY19 2015 rs Crl. M.C. 3552/2013 Page 6 Crl. M.C. 3552/2013 Page 7

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