

(2023) 04 SHI CK 0064
In the High Court Of Himachal Pradesh
Case No : CMPMO No.1047 Of 2022

Govind & Anr

APPELLANT

Vs

State Of H.P

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 10-04-2023

Acts Referred:

Indian Penal Code, 1860 — Section 307, 354, 504, 506
Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 — Section 181, 196
Code Of Criminal Procedure, 1973 — Section 320, 482

Citation : (2023) 04 SHI CK 0064

Hon'ble Judges : Jyotsna Rewal Dua, J

Bench : Single Bench

Advocate : Kush Sharma, Abhishek Thakur, Y.P.S.Dhaulta, Navlesh Verma,
Seema Sharma, Sumit Sharma

Final Decision : Allowed/Disposed Of

Judgement

Jyotsna Rewal Dua, J

1. The petitioner seeks quashing of FIR No. 09/2016, dated 17.02.2016, registered under Sections 354, 504 & 506 of Indian Penal Code and Sections 181 and 196 of Motor Vehicles Act at Police Station Anni, District Kullu, H.P. The FIR was registered on the basis of a complaint preferred by co-petitioner No.2.

2. The FIR was registered with the allegation that the petitioner No.2 was on her way to her rental accommodation in Anni on 17.07.2016. While she was crossing the bridge on her way, petitioner No.1 (accused) came out of his taxi and tried to pounce upon petitioner No.2,. he made an attempt to forcibly push petitioner No.2 in his taxi. On hearing hue and cry of petitioner No.2, her husband and brother-in-law reached on the spot, whereafter, petitioner No.1 fled away from the spot.

3. The parties, i.e. petitioner No.1 and petitioner No.2 have attended today's hearing. They were duly identified by their learned counsel. In their separate

statements recorded today, the complainant (petitioner No.2) as well as accused (petitioner No.1). petitioner No.2 in her statement stated that she has resolved all her disputes with petitioner No.1 and does not want to pursue the matter any further.

4. The law laid down in respect of exercise of powers under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for quashing or for refusing to quash the FIR and resultant proceedings on the basis of compromise effected by the parties laid down in (2012) 10 SCC 303, titled *Gian Singh vs. State of Punjab*; (2014) 6 SCC 466, titled *Narinder Singh vs. State of Punjab*; (2017) 9 SCC 641, titled as *Parbatbhai Aahir vs. State of Gujarat*, has been noticed again by Hon'ble Apex Court in (2019) 5 SCC 688, titled *State of Madhya Pradesh vs. Laxmi Narayan*, with following observations:-

"15. Considering the law on the point and the other decisions of this Court on the point, referred to hereinabove, it is observed and held as under:

15.1 That the power conferred under Section 482 of the Code to quash the criminal proceedings for the non-compoundable offences under Section 320 of the Code can be exercised having overwhelmingly and predominantly the civil character, particularly those arising out of commercial transactions or arising out of matrimonial relationship or family disputes and when the parties have resolved the entire dispute amongst themselves;

15. 2 Such power is not to be exercised in those prosecutions which involved 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;

15.3 Similarly, such power is not to be exercised for the offences under the special statutes like 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;

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/delegate 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 paragraphs 29.6 and 29.7 of the decision of this Court in the case of Narinder Singh (supra) should be read harmoniously and to be read as a whole and in the circumstances stated hereinabove;

15. 5 While exercising the power under Section 482 of the Code to quash the criminal proceedings in respect of non-compoundable offences, which are private in nature and do not have a serious impact on society, on the ground that there is a settlement/ compromise between the victim and the offender, the High Court is required to consider the antecedents of the accused; the conduct of the accused, namely, whether the accused was absconding and why he was absconding, how he had managed with the complainant to enter into a compromise."

5. The FIR in question has been registered under Sections 354, 504 & 506 of Indian Penal Code and Sections 181 and 196 of Motor Vehicles Act. The offences involved in the FIR do not fall in the prohibited category in terms of the legal position settled by the Hon'ble Apex Court in various pronouncements. Learned Additional Advocate General submits that in view of the statements recorded today in the Court, respondent has no objection to quashing of FIR and consequent criminal proceedings.

6. Since the parties have amicably settled the matter amongst themselves, therefore, no purpose will be served by keeping the litigation alive. Continuation of the FIR and consequential criminal proceedings would not advance the cause of justice when the complainant is not interested in pursuing the matter any further. The chances of conviction of petitioner-accused would be very very remote. Hence, interest of justice requires that the FIR and consequential criminal proceedings be quashed.

Consequently, the present petition is allowed. FIR No. 09/2016, dated 17.02.2016, registered under Sections 354, 504 & 506 of Indian Penal Code and Sections 181 and 196 of Motor Vehicles Act at Police Station Anni, District Kullu, H.P. is quashed and consequential proceedings, if any, are set aside.

The petition stands disposed of in the above terms, so also the pending miscellaneous application(s), if any.