

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 30.11.2017

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE M.S.RAMESH

CrI.O.P.No.23360 of 2017  
CrI.M.P.Nos.13585 & 15232 of 2017

Jeelu @ Noor Mohammed

.. Petitioner

Vs.

State by

1. The Inspector of Police,  
S1, St. Thomas Mount Police Station,  
Chennai.

2. Chandru @ Chanda Kumar

.. Respondents

PRAYER: Criminal Original Petition filed under Section 482 Cr.P.C. praying to call for the records and quash all proceedings in P.R.C.No.19/16 on the file of the learned Judicial Magistrate, Alandur insofar as the petitioner is concerned.

For Petitioner : Mr.N.A.Nissar Ahmed

For Respondent

For R1 : Mr.C. Iyyapparaj  
Additional Public Prosecutor

For 2 : Mr.P.K.Ganesh

O R D E R

This petition has been filed seeking to quash the proceedings in P.R.C.No.19 of 2016 on the file of the learned Judicial Magistrate, Alandur insofar as the petitioner is concerned.

2. The case of the defacto complainant is that the petitioner along with other accused abused him and also assaulted him with a knife on the head and hence, complaint has been given in Crime No.49 of 2015 and the same was taken on file in P.R.C.No.19 of 2016 before the learned Judicial Magistrate Alandur.

3.It is now stated that the defacto complainant has filed an affidavit before the learned Principal Sessions Judge, Kancheepuram stating that he had wrongly given the complaint as against the petitioner. It is also pertinent to note that the

defacto complainant as well as the petitioner/sixth accused are personally present before this Court. In order to identify themselves, the petitioner and the 2nd respondent/ defacto complainant have submitted the photo copies of their identity cards viz., 1.Chandru Kumar - Aadhar Card No.5818 0485 8051 and 2. Noor Mohamed - Driving Licence No.TN22 20130010246 and after verification of the originals, the same are recorded.

4.The second respondent/defacto complainant had also agreed to quash the proceedings in P.R.C.No.19 of 2016 insofar as the sixth accused/petitioner is concerned and he filed an affidavit dated 21.01.2015 to the effect.

5.The learned Additional Public Prosecutor opposed the proposition and submitted that the partial quashing of the FIR, with regard to one accused alone is not permissible in law. He also submitted that the offence made out in the complaint are non-compoundable and a heinous offences and therefore, objected to having the FIR quashed, insofar as the petitioner alone is concerned.

6.At this juncture, it would be appropriate to refer to the Judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Lovely Salhotra and another Vs. State NCT of Delhi and another (Criminal Appeal No.670 of 2017), wherein, it has held that a FIR can be quashed in part, on the basis of the facts of each case and when one of the accused has offered to settle the issue amicably with the complainant, he should not be allowed to suffer by refusing to have the investigation quashed as against him.

7.The same proposition has been reiterated in a decision of the Punjab and Haryana High Court, in the case of Balvinder Kumar @ Eidhu Vs. State of Punjab and another reported in CRM-M-16847-2014 by relying on three other Judgements of the same Court wherein it was held that partial quashing of the FIR is permissible. Likewise, the other Judgement of Punjab and Haryana High Court in CrI.Misc.No.M-23739 of 2010 has held as follows.

"Broad guidelines have been laid down by the Full Bench of this Court in the case of Kulwinder Singh and Ors. Vs. State of Punjab and another 2007(3) RCR (CrI.) 1052 for quashing the prosecution when parties entered into compromise. The Full Bench has observed that this power of quashing is not confined to matrimonial disputes alone. The relevant portion of the Judgement reads as under:-

26.In Mrs.Shakuntala Sawhney v. Mrs. Kaushalya Shawney and others, (1980)1 SCC 63, Hon'ble Krishna Iyer, J. aptly summoned up the essence of compromise in the following words:-

"The finest hour of justice arrived propitiously when parties, despite falling apart, bury the hatchet and weave a sense of fellowship of reunion."

27. The power to do complete justice is the very essence of every judicial justice dispensation system. It cannot be diluted by distorted perceptions and is not a slave to anything, except to the caution and circumspection, the standards of which the Court sets before it, in exercise of such plenary and unfettered power inherently vested in it while donning the cloak of compassion to achieve the ends of justice. No embargo, be in the shape of Section 320(9) of the Cr.P.C., or any other such curtailment, can whittle down the power under Section 482 of the Cr.P.C.

28. The compromise, in a modern society, is the sine qua non of harmony and orderly behaviour. It is the soul of justice and if the power under Section 482 of the Cr.P.C. is used to enhance such a compromise which, in turn, enhances the social emity and reduces friction, then it truly is finest hour of justice". Disputes which have their genesis in a matrimonial discord, landlord-tenant matters, commercial transactions and other such matters can safely be dealt with by the Court by exercising its powers under Section 482 of the Cr.P.C. in the event of a compromise, but this is not to say that the power is limited to such cases. There can never be any such rigid rule to prescribe the exercise of such power, especially in the absence of any premonitions to forecast and predict eventualities which the cause of justice may throw up during the course of a litigation."

The proposition, that is application to partial quashing of an FIR, would be equally applicable to partial quashing of the charge sheet also.

8. In view of the aforesaid precedents and in order to meet the ends of justice, it would be appropriate to entertain the prayer sought for by the petitioner.

9. Recording the affidavit filed by the defacto complainant, the proceedings in P.R.C.No.16 of 2016 on the file of the learned Judicial Magistrate, Alandur is partially quashed, insofar as the petitioner alone is concerned. It is made clear that the first respondent police is at liberty to proceed with the investigation, insofar as the other accused are concerned.

During the course of investigation, if the investigation officer is of the opinion that the petitioner is involved in any other offence, it is open to him to charge the petitioner for such an offence.

10. Accordingly, the Criminal Original Petition is allowed. The affidavits filed by the second respondent/defacto complainant and the petitioner, shall form part of the order. Consequently, connected miscellaneous petitions are also closed.

Sd/-  
Assistant Registrar(CS IX)

//True Copy//

Sub Assistant Registrar

rts  
To

1. The Presiding Officer,  
The Judicial Magistrate,  
Alandur.
2. The Inspector of Police,  
S1, St. Thomas Mount Police Station,  
Chennai.
3. The Public Prosecutor,  
High Court, Madras.

+1 cc to Mr.N.A.Nissar Ahmed Advocate sr 85783

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