

CRL.MC NO.10313 OF 2024

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# IN THE HIGH COURT OF KERALA AT ERNAKULAM **PRESENT**

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE C. JAYACHANDRAN TUESDAY, THE 28<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF JANUARY 2025 / 8TH MAGHA, 1946 CRL.MC NO. 10313 OF 2024

CRIME NO.206/2024 OF NALLALAM POLICE STATION, KOZHIKODE AGAINST THE ORDER/JUDGMENT DATED IN CC NO.230 OF 2024 OF JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE OF FIRST CLASS -V, KOZHIKODE

#### PETITIONERS/ACCUSED 1 AND 2:

- 1 UMMERKOYA AGED 30 YEARS S/O HASSAN KUDALIL HOUSE, VELIMUKKU CHELARI P.O., MALAPPURAM DT, PIN - 673636
- 2 **BEEPATHUMMA AGED 64 YEARS** W/O USMAN KUDALIL HOUSE, VELIMUKKU CHELARI P.O. MALAPPURAM DT, PIN - 673636

BY ADV SMT.PRAJISHA M.

#### RESPONDENTS/STATE-DEFACTO COMPLAINANT:

- 1 STATE OF KERALA REPRESENTED BY PUBLIC PROSECUTOR, HIGH COURT OF **KERALA, PIN - 682031**
- 2 THE S.H.O. NALLALAM POLICE STATION, KOZHIKODE DT., PIN - 673027.



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3 NILOOFAR SITHARA K.P D/O MUHEMMAD RAFI K.P AGED 23 YEARS SAFIYA MANZIL KUNDAYITHODU KOLATHARA KOZHIKODE DT, PIN - 673513

BY ADV SAHEERA K. MAYA -PP

THIS CRIMINAL MISC. CASE HAVING COME UP FOR ADMISSION ON 28.01.2025, THE COURT ON THE SAME DAY PASSED THE FOLLOWING:



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## C.JAYACHANDRAN, J.

Crl.M.C No.10313 of 2024

Dated this the 28th day of January, 2025

#### **ORDER**

B.S.Joshi and Others v. State of Haryana and another [(2003) 4 SCC 675] held that the offence under Section 498A can be quashed by the High Court exercising its inherent power under Section 482 Cr.P.C (now Section 528 of BNSS, 2023), though such offence is not compoundable under Section 320. Relying on *State of* Karnataka v. L. Muniswamy [(1977) 2 SCC 699], a two Judges Bench in *B.S. Joshi* (Supra) held that ends of justice are higher than ends of mere law, though justice has got to be administered according to laws made by legislature. The fact that there is reasonable likelihood of conviction, in the wake of settlement between the parties, was taken stock of. The following findings in **B.S.Joshi** (supra) relevant and extracted here below:



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"What would happen to the trial of the case wife where the does not support imputations made in the FIR of the type in question. As earlier noticed, now she has affidavit an that the FIRwas at due registered her instance to temperamental differences and implied imputations. There may be many reasons for not supporting the imputations. It may be either for the reason that she has resolved disputes with her husband and his other family members and as a result thereof she has again started living with her husband, with whom she earlier had differences or she has willingly parted company and is living happily on her own or has married someone else on the earlier marriage having been dissolved by divorce on consent of parties or fails to support the prosecution on some other similar grounds. In such eventuality, would almost be there no chance of conviction. Would it then be proper decline to exercise power of quashing on the ground would be permitting that it to compound non-compoundable offences? The answer clearly has to be in the "negative". It would, however, be a different



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matter if the High Court on facts declines the prayer for quashing for any valid reasons including lack of bona fides."

- 2. The dictum laid down in *B.S.Joshi* (supra) was doubted along with that laid down in other cases and referred to and considered by a three Judges Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Gian Singh v. State of Punjab and another* [(2012) 10 SCC 303]. *B.S.Joshi* (supra), along with other cases, were confirmed by the Supreme Court. It is relevant to note that the subject matter in *B.S.Joshi* (supra) was specifically with reference to the offences under Section 498A and 406 of the Indian Penal Code.
- **3.** In the facts at hand, petitioners are the accused persons in Crime No.206/2024 of Nallalam Police Station, Kozhikode, now pending as C.C.No.230/2024 before the Judicial First Class Magistrate Court-V, Kozhikode. The offences alleged are under Section



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498A, 406 and 34 of the Indian Penal Code. The petitioners seek quashment of entire proceedings in the above Calendar Case, on the strength of the settlement arrived at by and between the parties.

- **4**. Heard the learned counsel for the petitioners, learned counsel for the 3<sup>rd</sup> respondent/defacto complainant and the learned Senior Public Prosecutor. Perused the records.
- **5.** When this Crl.M.C was moved, this Court directed to record the statement of the defacto complainant. The said direction was complied and the statement was handed over. On perusal of the same, it is clear that the issues between the petitioners and the defacto complainant are settled out of the Court and that she is no longer interested to prosecute the case. That apart, it is noticed that, along with this Crl.M.C, an affidavit has been sworn to by the defacto complainant (3<sup>rd</sup> respondent herein) as Annexure-3, wherein she



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would unequivocally state that the issues between the petitioners and the defacto complainant have settled and that the complaint stemmed misunderstanding. Moreover, the defacto complainant has got Talaq from the 1st petitioner and that she is now residing with her father. The defacto complainant would also swear that she has voluntarily agreed to withdraw the prosecution case and that the affidavit volition, without is sworn to her own compulsion, whatsoever. This Court therefore is convinced that the settlement arrived at is genuine for and bonafide. Learned counsel the defacto complainant/3<sup>rd</sup> respondent would also endorse that the quashment sought for can be allowed.

**6.** In the light of the above referred facts, this Court is of the opinion that the necessary parameters, as culled out in *B.S.Joshi* (supra) and *Gian Singh* (Supra), are fully satisfied. This court is convinced that further proceedings against the petitioners will



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be a futile exercise, inasmuch as the disputes have already been settled. There is little possibility of any conviction in the crime. *Dehors* the settlement arrived at by and between the parties, if they are compelled to face the criminal proceedings, the same, in the estimation of this Court, will amount to abuse of process of Court. The quashment sought for would secure the ends of justice. This Court also notice that offence under Section 406 is compoundable, which is all the more a reason to accept the compromise between the parties.

In the circumstances, this Crl.M.C. allowed. Annexure-1 FIR & FIS, Annexure-2 Final Report and all further proceedings in C.C.No.230/2024 of the Judicial First Class Magistrate Court-V, Kozhikode, are hereby quashed.

> Sd/-C. JAYACHANDRAN, JUDGE

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## APPENDIX OF CRL.MC 10313/2024

## **PETITIONER'S ANNEXURES**

ANNEXURE 1	CERTIFIED	COPY OF THE	FIR &FIS I	N CRIME
	NO. 206/	2024 OF	NALLALAM	<b>POLICE</b>
	STATION,	<b>KOZHIKODE</b>	DISTRICT	DATED
	14.03.2024			

<b>ANNEXURE</b>	2	CER	TIF	ŒD	CO	PΥ	0F	TRU	Ε	COPY	<b>OF</b>	THE
		CHA	RGE	SHE	ΕT	AND	FI	NAL	REF	PORT	<b>FILED</b>	IN
		CC	NO	23	0/2	2024	BE	EFORI	Ε	THE	JUDIC	:IAL
		FIRST		(	CLASS		MAGISTRATE			RATE	COURT	
	V,KOZHIKODE.											

ANNEXURE 3	3.	ORIGINAL	AFFIDAVIT	SWORN	BY	THE	3RD
	RES	SPONDENT D	ATED 19.11	. 2024			