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* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**

+ **W.P.(CRL) 561/2024**

GULSHAN KUMAR AND ORS.

..... Petitioner

Through: Mr. Ashok Kumar Mishra, Mr. Manoj
Kumar Dubey and Mr. Arvind for Mr.
Vishwabandhu, Advs.

versus

STATE OF NCT DELHI AND ANR.

..... Respondent

Through: Mr. Sanjay Lao, SC for State with SI
Purvi and SI Vikas PS Tilak Nagar

CORAM:

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIKAS MAHAJAN

ORDER

19.02.2024

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CRL.M.A. 5155/2024 (exemption)

1. Allowed, subject to all just exceptions.
2. Application stands disposed of.

W.P.(CRL) 561/2024

1. The present petition has been filed under Article 226 of Constitution of India read with Section 482 CrPC seeking quashing of FIR No.688/2023 under Sections 498A/406/506/377/354/34 IPC registered at Police Station Tilak Nagar and all consequential proceedings emanating therefrom on the ground that the parties have arrived at a settlement.
3. Issue notice. The learned Standing Counsel for the State accepts notice. He submits that since the FIR is an outcome of a matrimonial dispute and the parties have arrived at a settlement, the State has no objection in case the FIR in question is quashed.
4. The petitioner no.1 (husband), petitioner no. 2 – 5, who are close



relatives of petitioner no. 1, as well as, respondent no. 2 (wife) are present in the Court and they have been identified by the counsel for the petitioner and by the Investigating Officer SI Purvi and SI Vikas PS Tilak Nagar.

5. The brief facts of the case are that the marriage between the petitioner no.1 and respondent no. 2 was solemnized on 27.11.2022 according to Hindu Rites and Customs. Out of the said wedlock, no child was born.

6. On account of temperamental issues certain disputes arose between the parties and they started living separately w.e.f. 26.03.2023. The dispute between the parties also led to the registration of present FIR.

7. During the pendency of the proceedings, the parties arrived at a settlement, terms whereof were reduced in writing in the form of Settlement dated 11.01.2024, which was superseded by another settlement dated 05.02.2024, which are annexed as Annexure P2 and Annexure P3, respectively, to the present petition.

8. It has been mentioned in the settlement that the parties have arrived at settlement with the assistance of their respective families and friends.

9. It is recorded in the settlement that the petitioner no. 1 and respondent no. 2 are now residing together.

10. The respondent no.2, on a query put by the Court, states that she has no objection in case the FIR is quashed.

11. In the present case offence under Section 377/354 IPC were also subsequently invoked. A coordinate bench of this court in '**Rifakat Ali & Ors Vs. State & Anr.**' [CRL.M.C. No. 599/2021, decided on 26.02.2021] after referring to three decisions of the Supreme Court, has taken a view that an offence under Section 377 IPC, is though a heinous offence, but where such an offence is invoked in a matrimonial dispute and where the parties



have decided to part ways and move ahead in their lives without acrimony against each other, power under Section 482 Cr.P.C. can be exercised even for an offence under Section 377 IPC on the ground that the dispute is private in nature. The material part of the said decision reads as under:-

“....10. A perusal of the three judgments which shows that the Supreme Court has consistently held that the power under Section 482 CrPC should not be used for quashing heinous and serious offences of mental depravity or offences like murder, rape, dacoity etc. since these offences are not private in nature and have a serious impact in society. An offence under Section 377 IPC is a heinous offence and points to the mental depravity of the accused and hence ought not to be quashed by the High Court on the basis of compromise by exercising its jurisdiction under Section 482 CrPC.

11. The present case arises out of matrimonial dispute and the allegation has been made by the wife against the husband. The parties have decided to part ways and get ahead in their lives without having any acrimony against each other. In the facts and circumstances of the case, this Court is inclined to exercise its powers under Section 482 CrPC even for an offence under Section 377 IPC on the ground that the dispute is private in nature.

12. The learned counsel for the petitioners has placed reliance on orders of this Court in CRL.M.C.830/2019 titled as Dinesh Kumar & Ors. v. State & Anr., CRL.M.C.1613/2019 titled as Anmol Katyal & Ors. v. State (NCT of Delhi) & Anr., CRL.M.C. 5216/2018 titled as Gajender Singh & Ors. v. State (NCT of Delhi) & Ors. and CRL.M.C. 4117/2018 titled as Joginder Singh Bote & Ors. v. NCT of Delhi & Anr. In all these cases wife has levelled allegation of the husband committing an offence under Section 377 IPC. This Court has exercised its jurisdiction under Section 482 CrPC and has quashed the FIRs on the basis of the compromise entered into between the husband and wife.



13. It is made clear that this Court is exercising its powers under Section 482 CrPC to quash an offence of Section 377 IPC on the ground that the parties have compromised the matter with each other only because it arises out of a matrimonial dispute, the allegation has been levelled by wife against her husband of committing an offence under Section 377 IPC and the parties have decided to move ahead in life.”...

12. The aforesaid decision squarely covers the present case, inasmuch as, the parties have resolved all their matrimonial disputes amicably and are now living together peacefully.

13. Considering the fact that the parties have arrived at a settlement and have started staying together, no useful purpose will be served in continuing the proceedings, rather the same would create further acrimony between them.

14. It is, thus, in the interest of justice that the present FIR and all the other proceedings emanating therefrom be quashed.

15. Consequently, the petition is allowed and the FIR No.688/2023 under Sections 498A/406/506/377/354/34 IPC registered at Police Station Tilak Nagar alongwith all other proceedings emanating therefrom, is quashed.

16. The petition stands disposed of in the above terms.

17. Order be uploaded on the website of this court.

VIKAS MAHAJAN, J

FEBRUARY 19, 2024/N.S. ASWAL