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

+ W.P.(CRL) 141/2025

SANTOSH KUMAR GUPTA & ANR.Petitioners

Through: Mr. Kamal Singh and Mr.
Rohit Kundaliya,
Advocates.

versus

THE STATE (GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI)

& ORS.Respondents

Through: Mr. Sanjeev Bhandari,
ASC for the State with SI
Shiv Dayal Kumar, PS
Dayal Pur.
SI Dinesh Kumar, PS
Nand Nagri.
Mr. Arun Kumar Bharti
and Mr. Praveen
Chaudhary, Advocates for
R-2 and 3.

CORAM:

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMIT MAHAJAN

ORDER

28.05.2025

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1. The present petition is filed seeking quashing of FIR No. 594/2024 dated 19.11.2024, registered at Police Station Dayal Pur for offences under Sections 420/467/468/471/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC), including all consequential proceedings arising therefrom.

2. It is alleged that the son and daughter-in-law of the respondents sold the property bearing No. A-312, Street No. 14, Khasra No. 35, Brij Puri, Delhi – 110094 ('subject property') belonging to the respondents to the petitioners by creating forged documents of the subject property. It is alleged that when Respondent No. 2 visited the subject property, he found a person



who introduced himself as the tenant of Petitioner No. 1. It is alleged that on the request of Respondent No. 2, Petitioner No. 1 came on the spot and claimed that his wife/Petitioner No. 2 had bought the subject property from the daughter-in-law of the respondents.

3. It is further alleged that when Respondent No. 2 asked Petitioner No. 1 to produce the documents of the subject property, he misbehaved with Respondent No. 2. It is the case of Respondent No. 2 that the subject property was illegally sold by his son and daughter-in-law to the petitioners.

4. The present petition is filed on the ground that the matter has been amicably settled between the parties by way of Memorandum of Understanding cum Compromise deed dated 01.01.2025.

5. On 06.03.2025, Respondent Nos. 2 and 3 appeared before the learned Joint Registrar (Judicial) and gave a voluntary statement that the dispute has been amicably settled *vide* Memorandum of Understanding cum Compromise deed dated 01.01.2025.

6. The learned Joint Registrar (Judicial) noted that the settlement has been arrived between the parties without any force, coercion, undue influence and pressure and the settlement deed has been signed with wish and will.

7. There are total four accused persons in the present FIR. Two of them are the petitioners herein and the other two are son and daughter-in-law of the complainant. The complainant has already given no objection for quashing of FIR against the petitioners only. Whereas he has not settled the disputes with his son and daughter-in-law, who are the other two accused persons.



8. Offence under Sections 420 of the IPC is compoundable whereas offences under Sections 467/468/471 of the IPC are non-compoundable in nature.

9. It is well settled that the High Court while exercising its powers under Section 528 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 ('BNSS') (*erstwhile* Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973) can quash offences which are non-compoundable on the ground that there is a compromise between the accused and the complainant. The Hon'ble Apex Court has laid down parameters and guidelines for High Court while accepting settlement and quashing the proceedings. In the case of **Narinder Singh & Ors. v. State of Punjab & Anr. : (2014) 6 SCC 466**, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had observed as under :-

“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 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.”

(emphasis supplied)

10. Similarly, in the case of **Parbatbhai Aahir & Ors. v. State of Gujarat & Anr. : (2017) 9 SCC 641**, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had observed as under :-

“16. The broad principles which emerge from the precedents on the subject, may be summarised in the following propositions:

16.1. Section 482 preserves the inherent powers of the High Court to prevent an abuse of the process of any court or to secure the ends of justice. The provision does not confer new powers. It only recognises and preserves powers which inhere in the High Court.



16.2. The invocation of the jurisdiction of the High Court to quash a first information report or a criminal proceeding on the ground that a settlement has been arrived at between the offender and the victim is not the same as the invocation of jurisdiction for the purpose of compounding an offence. While compounding an offence, the power of the court is governed by the provisions of Section 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. The power to quash under Section 482 is attracted even if the offence is non-compoundable.

16.3. In forming an opinion whether a criminal proceeding or complaint should be quashed in exercise of its jurisdiction under Section 482, the High Court must evaluate whether the ends of justice would justify the exercise of the inherent power.

16.4. While the inherent power of the High Court has a wide ambit and plenitude it has to be exercised (i) to secure the ends of justice, or (ii) to prevent an abuse of the process of any court.

16.5. The decision as to whether a complaint or first information report should be quashed on the ground that the offender and victim have settled the dispute, revolves ultimately on the facts and circumstances of each case and no exhaustive elaboration of principles can be formulated.

*16.6. In the exercise of the power under Section 482 and while dealing with a plea that the dispute has been settled, the High Court must have due regard to the nature and gravity of the offence. **Heinous and serious offences involving mental depravity or offences such as murder, rape and dacoity cannot appropriately be quashed though the victim or the family of the victim have settled the dispute. Such offences are, truly speaking, not private in nature but have a serious impact upon society. The decision to continue with the trial in such cases is founded on the overriding element of public interest in punishing persons for serious offences.***

16.7. As distinguished from serious offences, there may be criminal cases which have an overwhelming or predominant element of a civil dispute. They stand on a distinct footing insofar as the exercise of the inherent power to quash is concerned.

16.8. Criminal cases involving offences which arise from commercial, financial, mercantile, partnership or similar transactions with an essentially civil flavour may in appropriate situations fall for quashing where parties have settled the dispute.



16.9. In such a case, the High Court may quash the criminal proceeding if in view of the compromise between the disputants, the possibility of a conviction is remote and the continuation of a criminal proceeding would cause oppression and prejudice; and

16.10. There is yet an exception to the principle set out in propositions 16.8. and 16.9. above. Economic offences involving the financial and economic well-being of the State have implications which lie beyond the domain of a mere dispute between private disputants. The High Court would be justified in declining to quash where the offender is involved in an activity akin to a financial or economic fraud or misdemeanour. The consequences of the act complained of upon the financial or economic system will weigh in the balance.”

(emphasis supplied)

11. This Court in the case of **Sunil Tomar v. the State of NCT of Delhi and Anr. : CRL. M.C. 1741/2021** while dealing with a similar issue observed as under:

Partial quashing or part quashing of FIR only qua the petitioner/ accused with whom the complainant has compromised or settled the matter can be allowed and while quashing, it must be appreciated that the petitioner/accused cannot be allowed to suffer based on a complaint filed by the respondent, when subsequently, all disputes have been settled between the parties.

12. It is pertinent to note that the present matter is one where partial quashing of the FIR *qua* the petitioners can be allowed considering the role attributed to them. A bare perusal of the FIR shows that the petitioners, from the very start, claimed to have bought the subject property from the daughter-in-law of the respondents. It is the case of Respondent No. 2 that the subject property was illegally sold by his son and daughter-in-law to the petitioners.

13. The No Objection Certificate appended to the present petition reflects that the respondents, post the registration of the FIR, executed a sale deed in respect of the subject property in the



favour of the petitioners after receiving the consideration amount. It is also pertinent to note that the FIR was lodged on 19.11.2024 and the parties entered into a settlement shortly after on 01.01.2025.

14. Keeping in view the nature of dispute, the fact that the parties have amicably entered into a settlement and that the respondents have already executed a sale deed in respect of the subject property in favour of the petitioners, this Court feels that no useful purpose would be served by keeping the dispute alive and continuance of the proceedings would amount to abuse of the process of Court. I am of the opinion that this is a fit case to exercise discretionary jurisdiction under Section 528 of the BNSS.

15. In view of the above, FIR No. 594/2024 and all consequential proceedings arising therefrom are quashed *qua* the petitioners.

16. The present petition is allowed in the aforesaid terms.

AMIT MAHAJAN, J

MAY 28, 2025

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