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

+ CRL.M.C. 323/2025, CRL.M.A. 1624/2025, CRL.M.A. 1625/2025
CRL.M.A. 1626/2025

PRAKASH JHA & ORS.

.....Petitioners

Through: Ms. Mumtaz Ahmad and Mr. Rahul
Singh, Advocates.

versus

STATE OF NCT OF DELHI & ORS.

.....Respondents

Through: Mr. Vikram Singh, APP for State
with Mr. Ravi Raman, SI, PS-
Inderpuri.

CORAM:

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SANJEEV NARULA

ORDER

% **14.05.2025**

1. The present petition filed under Section 528 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023¹ (formerly Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973²) seeks quashing of FIR No. 56/2021³, registered under Sections 308, 341 and 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860⁴ at P.S. Inder Puri. This request is made in light of the amicable settlement reached between the parties, as evidenced by the Memorandum of Understanding/Agreement of Settlement executed on 12th April, 2021, between the Petitioners and Respondent Nos. 2 to 4. A copy of the aforementioned Settlement Agreement has been duly placed on record.

¹ "BNSS"

² "CrPC"

³ "the impugned FIR"

⁴ "IPC"

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2. Briefly stated, the case of the Complainant - Sachin (Respondent No. 2 in the instant petition) is that on 12th March, 2021, his father Kailash Yadav (Respondent No. 3) had entered into verbal altercations with their neighbour Mukesh (Petitioner No. 1), after consuming alcohol, however the matter was soon resolved, with the intervention of neighbours. However, on the same day, at around 10 PM, when the Complainant returned home from work, he was stopped outside by Mukesh, who was accompanied by Prakash Jha (Petitioner No. 1) and Abhishek (Petitioner No. 3). Thereafter, Mukesh started a quarrel with the Complainant, which soon turned into a fight. Hearing the commotion, the Complainant's father Kailash along with one Anil Ray (Respondent No. 4), came down to defend him and joined in the fight. During the ruckus, Mukesh threw a stone which hit the Complainant in his head, after which he was heard saying that he'll take the Complainant's life, while Prakash and Abhishek continued to land blows on the Respondents.

3. In the present matter, chargesheet has been filed against the Petitioners and the case is at the stage of consideration of charge. However, the Petitioners submit that during the pendency of the proceedings before the Trial Court, the parties have amicably settled the matter based on their own free will, without any coercion, pressure or undue influence and a Memorandum of Understanding/Settlement Deed dated 12th April, 2021, has been executed between the Petitions and Respondent Nos. 2 to 4. As per the terms of the settlement, the parties have agreed to withdraw all proceedings pending before the various Courts.

4. On 7th May, 2025, the statement of Respondent Nos. 2 to 4 was recorded before the Joint Registrar wherein they verified that the matter has

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been amicably settled between the parties and gave their no objection to the quashing of the impugned FIR, and all the proceedings emanating therefrom.

5. In light of the foregoing, Counsel for the parties jointly prayed for the quashing of the impugned FIR. Respondent Nos. 2 and 4 appear through the Video Conferencing mechanism and confirm their statement made before the Joint Registrar. Statement of all parties has been duly recorded before the Joint Registrar giving no objection to the quashing of the impugned FIR. To this effect, an Affidavit/No Objection Certificate of Respondent Nos. 2 to 4 is also on record.

6. The Court has considered the aforementioned facts. Notably, offence under Section 308 of IPC is non-compoundable while offence under Section 341 of IPC is compoundable in certain cases.

7. It is well-established that the High Courts, in exercise of their powers under Section 582 of BNSS (formerly 482 of CrPC), can compound offences which are non-compoundable on the ground that there is a compromise between the accused and the complainant. In **Narinder Singh & Ors. v. State of Punjab & Anr.**,⁵ the Supreme Court laid down guidelines for High Courts while accepting settlement deeds between parties and quashing the proceedings. The relevant observations in the said decision read 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:

⁵ (2014) 6 SCC 466

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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]

8. Similarly, in the case of **Parbatbhai Aahir & Ors. v. State of Gujarat & Anr.**,⁶ the Supreme Court had observed as under:

⁶ (2017) 9 SCC 641

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“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

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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]

9. Considering the nature of dispute and the fact that the parties have amicably entered into a settlement, this Court is of the opinion that the present case is fit to exercise jurisdiction under Section 582 of BNSS as no purpose would be served by keeping the dispute alive and continuance of the proceedings would amount to abuse of the process of Court.

10. The parties shall abide by the terms of settlement.

11. In view of the above, the impugned FIR No. 56/2021, registered under Sections 308, 341 and 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 at P.S. Inder Puri. and all consequential proceedings arising therefrom are hereby quashed.

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12. Accordingly, the petition is disposed of. Pending applications (if any) are disposed of as infructuous.

SANJEEV NARULA, J

MAY 14, 2025

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