



\$~49

* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**
+ CRL.M.C. 317/2025 & CRL.M.A.Nos. 1615-17/2025
NIKHIL & ORS.Petitioners

Through: Mr. Chetan Sharma,
Advocate along with
petitioners in person.

versus

THE STATE GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI
& ANR.Respondents

Through: Mr. Sunil Kumar Gautam,
APP for the State with
ASI Rajesh Kumar, PS
R.K. Puram.
Mr. Manav Jain and Mr.
Samarth Tyagi, Advocates
for R-2 along with R-2 in
person.

CORAM:
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMIT MAHAJAN

ORDER

% **21.08.2025**

1. The present petition is filed seeking quashing of FIR No. 402/2024 dated 26.12.2024, registered at police station R.K.Puram, for the offence under Sections 326(b)/3(5) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 ('BNS') and the proceedings emanating therefrom.

2. It is alleged that on 26.12.2024, at about 2:55 AM, when Respondent No.2/complainant was having dinner with his friends, they saw flames on the road. When Respondent No.2 went outside, he saw two boys running away after setting his motorcycle on fire. Respondent No.2 chased the miscreants and saw a car parked outside the gate of his colony. In the said car, Petitioner No.1 was seated. It is alleged that Respondent No.2 and Petitioner No.1 had prior enmity.



3. The learned counsel for the petitioners submits that the parties are known to each other. He submits that there was no intention on part of the petitioners to commit any offence or harm Respondent No.2. He submits that the matter was resolved soon after registration of FIR and Respondent No.2 has been duly compensated for the loss incurred by him as well.

4. He submits that the petitioners have also tendered an unconditional apology to Respondent No.2 and they undertake to not indulge in such activities in the future.

5. The present petition has been filed on the ground that the parties have amicably settled all their disputes by way of Memorandum of Settlement dated 14.01.2025, with the intervention of well-wishers and respectable persons of the society, out of their own free will, without any coercion, pressure or threat. In terms of the settlement, Respondent No.2 has received an amount of ₹1,30,000/- as compensation.

6. The petitioners and Respondent No.2 are present in person in the Court today. They have been duly identified by the Investigating Officer.

7. On being asked, Respondent No.2 states that he does not want to pursue any proceeding arising out of the present FIR and has no objection if the same is quashed. He submits that he is satisfied with the compensation and he has no remaining grievance against the petitioners.

8. Offence under Section 326(b) of the BNS is non-compoundable.

9. It is well settled that the High Court while exercising its powers under Section 528 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 ('BNSS') 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 **Narinder Singh & Ors. v. State of Punjab & Anr. : (2014) 6 SCC 466**, the Hon'ble Apex Court has 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 **Parbatbhai Aahir & Ors v. State of Gujarat & Anr. : (2017) 9 SCC 641**, the Hon’ble Apex Court has 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. In the present case, Respondent No.2 has stated that he does not wish to pursue the proceedings arising out of the present FIR. Respondent No.2 has stated that he is satisfied with the compensation amount. In the peculiar circumstances of this case, it is unlikely that the present FIR will result in a conviction when Respondent No.2 does not wish to pursue the case.

12. Keeping in view the nature of dispute and that the parties



have amicably entered into a settlement, 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.

13. However, keeping in mind the fact that a large quantity of water, which is an important natural resource, was wasted and the services of Fire Department were also used due to the mischief committed by the petitioners, this Court feels that the ends of justice would be served if the petitioners are put to cost.

14. In view of the above, FIR No. 402/2024, and all consequential proceedings arising therefrom are quashed, subject to payment of a total cost of ₹50,000/- by the petitioners, to be deposited with the Department of Delhi Fire Services, within a period of eight weeks from date.

15. Proof of deposit of cost to be deposited with the concerned SHO.

16. Let a copy of the order be communicated to the learned Standing Counsel (Criminal), Government of NCT of Delhi

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

18. All pending applications also stand disposed of.

AMIT MAHAJAN, J

AUGUST 21, 2025

DU