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

+ CRL.M.C. 883/2025

MOHIT SINGH & ORS.

.....Petitioners

Through: Ms. Rani Bhardwaj, Advocate
alongwith Petitioners in person.

versus

THE STATE GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI AND ANR.

.....Respondents

Through: Mr. Digam Singh Dagar, APP for the
State with SI Praveen, PS Subash
Place.
Respondent No. 2 in person.

CORAM:

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARUN MONGA

ORDER

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11.08.2025

1. Petitioners herein seek quashing of FIR No. 04/2018 dated 03.01.2018 lodged under Sections 498A, 406, 34 IPC and Sections 3 and 4 of Dowry Prohibition Act registered at P.S. Subash Place, Delhi, and the consequential proceedings arising therefrom based on compromise between the parties *vide* Memorandum of Understanding dated 15.01.2025.

2. Dispute between the parties arose from the matrimonial discord between Petitioner No.1 (husband) and complainant/Respondent no.2 (wife). The petitioner No.1 and respondent No. 2 were married on 01.05.2006 according to Hindu customs and ceremonies. Due to irreconcilable differences, the parties started living separately from 01.07.2017. Four



children are born from the wedlock.

2.1 Complainant filed a complaint at CAW Cell, Rani Bagh which culminated into the said FIR at P.S. Subhash Place.

2.2 The parties have reconciled and have been living together since February, 2018.

2.3 Petitioner 2 (mother), Petitioner 3 (sister), Petitioner 4 (sister), Petitioner 6 (brother-in-law) and Petitioner 7 (brother-in-law) are family members of Petitioner 1.

3. Learned counsel for the petitioners submits that the parties have amicably settled their dispute *vide* Memorandum of Understanding dated 15.01.2025 which is placed on record (**Annexure-B**). Learned counsel further submits that the affidavit to the effect of no objection to quashing deposited by respondent No.2/ complainant is also placed on record

4. Parties are present in Court and I have interacted with the complainant.

5. On a query put to the complainant/ wife, she candidly submits that she has settled differences with her husband. Pursuant thereto, they are enjoying their matrimonial bliss and have resumed cohabitation. She also states that she has entered into the settlement of her own volition, without any pressure, coercion, or undue influence.

6. Thus, further proceedings in the present matter would be an abuse of the process of law. Particularly, when the parties have amicably settled their disputes and are now enjoying matrimonial bliss after burying the hatchet. The dispute does not involve any public interest or concern of society at



large. Rather, continuation of proceedings may result in hostility between the parties and defeat the very purpose of settlement.

7. The trial would serve no fruitful purpose. Therefore, the proceedings deserve to be quashed in exercise of the inherent powers of the Court. Reference in this context may also be had to judgment rendered in the case of *Gian Singh Vs. State of Punjab & Anr. [(2012) 10 SCC 303]*.

8. In the premise, looking at larger interest of justice, invoking inherent powers under Section 528 BNSS, it is deemed expedient to quash the FIR in question arising out of matrimonial dispute between the private parties.

9. Consequently, the instant petition is allowed. The criminal proceedings arising out of FIR No. 04/2018 dated 03.01.2018 lodged under Sections 498A, 406, 34 IPC and Sections 3 and 4 of Dowry Prohibition Act, registered at P.S. Subash Place, Delhi against the petitioner nos. 1 to 8 and further proceedings arising therefrom are hereby quashed.

ARUN MONGA, J

AUGUST 11, 2025

Kd/rs