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

+ **CRL.M.C. 3389/2025**

KARAN NAKWAL@ KARAN AND ORS.Petitioners

Through: **Mr.Akhilesh K.Srivastava, Advocates
alongwith petitioners**

versus

STATE OF GOVT OF NCT OF DELHI AND ANR

.....Respondents

Through: **Mr.Digam Singh Dagar, APP for the
State alongwith Insp. Satbir Singh,
P.S.-Jaitpur
Mr.Tarun Kumar, Advocate for R-2
alongwith R-2**

CORAM:

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARUN MONGA

ORDER

% 21.07.2025

CRL.M.A. 14964/2025 (Exemption)

Exemption allowed subject to just exceptions.

The application stands disposed of.

CRL.M.C. 3389/2025

1. Petitioners herein seek compromise quashing of an FIR No.0728/2022, dated 07.12.2022, arising out of matrimonial acrimony between petitioner no.1 (husband) and respondent no.2 (wife), for the alleged offences under Sections 498-A, 406 & 34 of IPC, registered at P.S. South East, Jaitpur, Delhi in terms of the Settlement Agreement dated 04.06.2024 (**Annexure P-3**).



2. Briefly stating the facts, the Petitioner No.1 and Respondent No. 2 were married on 10.12.2020 according to Hindu rites. There is no child from the wedlock. Due to irreconcilable differences, the parties have been living separately since 25.03.2021. The matter was referred to mediation, where both the parties agreed that reconciliation is not possible, however decided to settle all disputes amicably.

3. Learned counsel for the petitioners submit that the parties have mutually settled their dispute arising out of matrimonial discord. A sum of Rs. 4,20,000/- towards full and final settlement is stated to have been paid to the respondents no.2/wife.

4. It transpires that in view of the amicable settlement arrived between the parties, a divorce dated 07.11.2024 by mutual consent under Section 13-B(2) of the Hindu Marriage Act has already been granted by the competent court at Saket, New Delhi.

5. On a Court query, learned counsel for the respondent No.2-complainant and learned Public Prosecutor concur with the fact of compromise and submit that in view of the compromise, they have no objection if the FIR in question is quashed as there are no chances of conviction and further proceedings would be an abuse of the process. In the premise, in order to secure the ends of justice, I see no reason, as to why the FIR in question and all consequential proceedings arising there-from may not be quashed on the basis of compromise.

6. Accordingly, invoking inherent powers vested with this Court under Section 528 of the BNSS it is deemed expedient to quash the FIR in question arising out of matrimonial dispute between the parties. 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].

7. The instant petition is thus allowed. The criminal proceedings arising out of FIR No. 0728/2022, dated 07.12.2022, for the alleged offences committed under Sections 498-A, 406 & 34 of IPC, registered at P.S. South East, Jaitpur, against the petitioner and further proceedings arising therefrom are hereby quashed.

8. All pending application(s), if any, shall also stand disposed of.

ARUN MONGA, J

JULY 21, 2025
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