



\$~52 & 53

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

+ CRL.M.C. 5987/2025

DIVANSHU AHUJA AND ORSPetitioners

Through: Mr. Sunil Dutt, Advocate
along with petitioners in
person.

versus

STATE NCT OF DELHI AND ANRRespondents

Through: Mr. Sunil Kumar Gautam,
APP for the State with SI
Sanjeev Kumar, PS
Janakpuri.
Mr. Sahil Gupta and Ms.
Nikita Jain, Advocates for
R-2 along with R-2 in
person.

+ CRL.M.C. 6067/2025

SMT SARITA KUSHWAHA AND ORSPetitioners

Through: Mr. Sahil Gupta and Ms.
Nikita Jain, Advocates
along with petitioners in
person.

versus

STATE NCT OF DELHI AND ANRRespondents

Through: Mr. Sunil Kumar Gautam,
APP for the State with SI
Rohit, PS Uttam Nagar.
Mr. Sunil Dutt, Advocate
for R-2 along with R-2 in
person.

CORAM:

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMIT MAHAJAN

ORDER

% **29.08.2025**

1. The present petitions are filed for quashing of cross FIRs,
being, FIR No. 393/2024 dated 22.08.2024, registered for the
CRL.M.C. 5987/2025 & CRL.M.C. 6067/2025

Page 1 of 7



offences under Sections 115(2)/127(1)/74/351(2)/3(5) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 ('BNS') and FIR No. 384/2024 dated 19.08.2024, registered for offences under Sections 115(2)/127(1)/74/351(2)/3(5) of the BNS, both registered at Police Station Uttam Nagar.

2. It is averred that due to some misunderstanding and miscommunication in relation to a petty dispute, a scuffle took place between the parties, which led to registration of the cross-FIRs. In both the FIRs, allegations of misbehaviour and outraging of their modesty were made by the respective complainants.

3. Chargesheets have been filed in both the matters. In FIR No. 384/2024, the petitioners (in CRL.M.C. 6067/2025) have been charge sheeted for the offences under 3(5)/115(2)/127(1)/351(2) of the BNS. Petitioner Nos. 2 to 5 (in CRL.M.C. 6067/2025) have also been charge sheeted for the offence under Section 74 of the BNS and Petitioner No. 5 (in CRL.M.C. 6067/2025) has also been charge sheeted for the offence under Section 76 of the BNS.

4. The learned counsels for the petitioners submit that the parties are known to each other and they undertake to live harmoniously in the future, and to not indulge in any such activities. They further submit that the altercation arose out of a petty misunderstanding and the parties have since resolved their disputes.

5. The present petitions are filed on the ground that the parties have amicably settled all their disputes and entered into Memorandum of Understanding dated 17.02.2025, out of their own will, without any coercion or pressure, with the intervention of respectable members of the society.



6. The parties are present in Court and have been duly identified by the Investigating Officer.

7. On being asked, the respective complainants state that they do not wish to pursue the proceedings arising out of the present FIR and they do not have any objection if the proceedings are quashed.

8. Offences under Sections under Sections 115(2)/126(2)/351(2) of the BNS are compoundable, whereas offence under Section 74/76/127 of the BNS are 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') [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 the High Courts while accepting settlements and quashing the proceedings. In **Narinder Singh & Ors. V. State of Punjab & Anr. : (2014) 6 SCC 466**, the Hon'ble Apex 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 **Parbatbhai Aahir & Ors v. State of Gujarat & Anr. reported as (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. It is stated that the parties are known to each other and the altercation arose due to a petty dispute. The respective complainants have stated that they do not wish to pursue the proceedings arising out of the FIR and they have no remaining grievances. In the peculiar circumstances of this case, it is unlikely that the present cases will result in conviction when the respective complainants do not wish to pursue the matters.

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 considered opinion that it is a fit case to exercise discretionary jurisdiction under Section 528 of the BNSS.

13. However, keeping in mind the fact that the State machinery has been put to motion, ends of justice would be served if the parties are put to cost.

14. In view of the above, FIR No. 393/2024 and all consequential proceedings arising therefrom are quashed, subject to payment of a cost of ₹30,000/- by the petitioners (in

CRL.M.C. 5987/2025 & CRL.M.C. 6067/2025

Page 6 of 7



CRL.M.C. 5987/2025), to be deposited with the Delhi Police Welfare Society within a period of twelve weeks.

15. Similarly, FIR No. 384/2024 and all consequential proceedings arising therefrom are quashed, subject to payment of a cost of ₹30,000/- by the petitioners (in CRL.M.C. 6067/2025), to be deposited with the Delhi Police Welfare Society within a period of twelve weeks.

16. Proof of deposit of costs to be furnished to the concerned SHO.

17. The present petitions, along with the pending applications, are disposed of in the aforesaid terms.

18. A copy of this order be placed in both the matters.

AMIT MAHAJAN, J

AUGUST 29, 2025

DU