



\$~22

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

+ **CRL.M.C. 6258/2025 & CRL.M.A. 26454/2025**

**SH. SUNIL KUMAR & ORS.**

.....Petitioners

Through: Mr. Ravi, Adv. along with petitioners  
in person

versus

**THE STATE NCT OF DELHI & ANR.**

.....Respondents

Through: Mr. Satish Kumar, APP for State with  
Ms. Upasna Bakshi, Adv. with ASI Sanjeev  
Kumar, PS Prashant Vihar  
Mr. Manjeet Chauhan, Adv. for R-2 along with the  
respondent no. 2 in person

**CORAM:**

**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AJAY DIGPAUL**

**ORDER**

**12.11.2025**

%

1. The instant petition under Section 528 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (hereinafter "BNSS") [earlier Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (hereinafter "CrPC")] has been filed on behalf of the petitioners praying for the quashing of FIR bearing no. 505/2016, registered at Police Station – Prashant Vihar, for offences punishable under Sections 498A/406/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (hereinafter "IPC").

2. The brief facts concerning the present dispute are that the marriage between petitioner no. 1 and respondent no. 2 was solemnized on 04.05.2005, according to Hindu rites and ceremonies.



3. Despite efforts of reconciliation, both the parties could not settle their differences, pursuant to which respondent no. 2 got FIR no. 505/2016 registered.
4. However, at this stage, with the intervention of family members and relatives, both the parties have entered a settlement on 07.08.2025. The terms and conditions of the said settlement are mentioned in the Memorandum of Understanding dated 07.08.2025 (hereinafter “MOU”) which is annexed as “Annexure A3” to the petition. In pursuance of the said settlement, the parties have jointly agreed that they shall move for divorce under Section 13B (1) and under Section 13B (2) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (hereinafter “HMA”) and accordingly, a divorce decree dated 25.10.2024 was passed by the Court concerned.
5. The parties appearing in person submit that they have no objection if the present FIR may be quashed on the basis of MOU arrived at between the parties.
6. It is, thus, prayed that the instant FIR be quashed on the basis of MOU.
7. Learned APP for the State, who appears on advance notice, accepts notice and submits that there is no opposition to the prayer made on behalf of the petitioners seeking quashing of the FIR in question in view of the settlement arrived at between the parties.
8. Heard learned counsel for the parties and perused the record.
9. The petitioners are present before this Court and have been identified by their counsel and the Investigating Officer, Police Station Prashant Vihar. Respondent no. 2 is also present in the Court and has been identified by her counsel and the concerned Investigating Officer.



10. The instant criminal proceedings concern non-compoundable offences that are private in nature and do not have a serious impact on society, especially considering that there is a settlement/compromise between the victim and the accused.

11. In such cases, it is settled law that High Court is also required to consider the conduct and antecedents of the accused in order to ascertain that the settlement has been entered into by her own free will and has not been imposed upon her by the petitioners or any person related to them.

12. In the case of *State of Madhya Pradesh vs. Laxmi Narayan and Ors.*, (2019) 5 SCC 688, the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that the powers conferred under Section 482 of the CrPC/Section 528 of the BNSS, can be exercised by the Courts to quash criminal proceedings featuring non-compoundable offences, when the matter arises out of matrimonial or family disputes. Moreover, it is pertinent to satisfy the Court that the said non-compoundable offences are private in nature and do not have a serious impact on society.

13. Furthermore, it was observed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of *Ramgopal and Ors. vs. The State of Madhya Pradesh*, 2021 INSC 568, that the extraordinary power enjoined upon the High Courts under Section 482 of the CrPC/Section 528 of the BNSS can be invoked even when such a case falls within the ambit of non-compoundable offences, given that the Court is satisfied that the nature of the offence does not impact the conscience of society, and that the compromise between the parties is voluntary and amicable.

14. In the present case, the complainant/respondent no. 2 is present in Court and has categorically stated that she has entered into compromise and



settled the entirety of disputes with the petitioners amicably and of her own free will, without any pressure or coercion. There is also no allegation from respondent no.2 that the conduct and antecedents of petitioners have been bad towards her after entering into this compromise. Further, she submits that she has no objection to the present FIR being quashed.

**15.** Therefore, in view of the settlement arrived at between the parties and the law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the present petition is allowed. Accordingly, FIR bearing no. 505/2016, registered at Police Station – Prashant Vihar, for offences punishable under Sections 498A/406/34 of the IPC, and all consequential proceedings emanating therefrom stand quashed *qua* the present petitioners.

**16.** Children from the wedlock, if any, are free to assert their rights in accordance with law.

**17.** The petition, along with pending application(s), if any, stands disposed of.

**AJAY DIGPAUL, J**

**NOVEMBER 12, 2025**  
**gs/dd**