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IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI

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CRL.M.C. 7939/2025 & CRL.M.A. 33217/2025

RANVEER SINGH AND ANR

.....Petitioners

Through: Mr. Ravinder Singh Bhasin and
Mr. Harish Kumar, Advs.
Petitioners in person.

versus

THE STATE OF NCT OF DELHI & ANR.

.....Respondents

Through: Mr. Raghuinder Verma, APP for State
with Mr. Aditya Vikram Singh, Adv.
SI Akash Kumar, PS Bhajanpura
Counsel for Respondent no.2 (appearance not
given)
Respondent no.2 in person.

CORAM:

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AJAY DIGPAUL

ORDER

11.11.2025

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1. The instant petition under Section 528 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (hereinafter "BNSS") has been filed on behalf of the petitioners praying for the quashing of FIR bearing no.811/2015, registered at Police Station – Bhajanpura, 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 11.07.2013, according to Hindu rites and ceremonies. However, due to some temperamental differences between them, shortly after their marriage, they started living separately.



3. Despite efforts of reconciliation, both the parties could not settle their differences, pursuant to which respondent no. 2 got FIR no.811/2015 registered. Various litigations took place between both the parties and thereafter a divorce decree dated 09.09.2019 was passed by the concerned Court. On 08.04.2021, petitioner no.1 and respondent no.2 re-married at Arya Samaj Temple, Vishwas Nagar, Delhi. A copy of their marriage certificate is annexed with the petition.
4. It is submitted that during the pendency of the present proceedings, two of the co-accused, namely Late Sh. Narayan Singh and Late Smt. Sheela Devi, passed away on 05.11.2021 and 09.07.2024, respectively, and copies of their respective death certificates have been duly annexed with the petition
5. At this stage, with the intervention of family members and relatives, both the parties have entered into a settlement on 14.10.2025. As per the Settlement Deed, petitioner no.1 and respondent no.2 are happily residing together after their re-marriage. The terms and conditions of the said settlement are mentioned in the Settlement Deed which is annexed to the petition.
6. It is, thus, prayed that the instant FIR be quashed on the basis of the compromise.
7. Heard. Issue notice.
8. 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.
9. Heard learned counsel for the parties and perused the record.



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. The petitioners are present before this Court and have been identified by their counsel and the Investigating Officer, Police Station – Bhajanpura.



Respondent no. 2 is also present in the Court and has been identified by her counsel and the Investigating Officer.

15. 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.

16. Following their reunion, the parties have resumed cohabitation and have also been blessed with a son on 14.02.2022. In view of the complete settlement and restoration of marital harmony, respondent no. 2 has also filed an affidavit of no objection and does not wish to pursue the FIR or the proceedings arising therefrom.

17. 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.811/2015, registered at Police Station – Bhajanpura, for offences punishable under Sections 498A/406/34 of the IPC, and all consequential proceedings emanating therefrom stand quashed *qua* the present petitioners.

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

AJAY DIGPAUL, J

NOVEMBER 11, 2025/AS/ryp