SL. No.	Date	Office Notes, reports, orders or proceedings or directions and Registrar's order with Signatures	COURT'S OR JUDGE'S ORDERS
			C528/2026/2026 Bhupendra Singh And Ors --Applicant **Versus** State Of Uttarakhand --Respondent With **C528/2032/2026** Gurnam Singh And Ors --Applicant **Versus** State Of Uttarakhand --Respondent **Hon'ble Alok Mahra, J.** Mr. Arjun Arora, learned counsel for the applicants in C-528 No.2032 of 2026. 2. Mr. Pratiroop Pandey, learned A.G.A. for the State. 3. Mr. Abhishek Verma, learned counsel for respondents/complainant. 4. Both these C-528 applications arise out of cross-F.I.R.s relating to the same incident and involve the same parties. Since the disputes arise out of the same occurrence and have been amicably settled between the parties, both the applications are being heard and decided together. 5. The present C-528 applications have been filed seeking quashing of the

			charge-sheets, cognizance/summoning orders dated 03.04.2023 passed in Criminal Case Nos. 885 of 2023 and 889 of 2023, respectively, for the offences punishable under Sections 147, 148, 323, 504, 506 and 34 of the I.P.C. pending before the Court of the learned Chief Judicial Magistrate, Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, as well as the entire criminal proceedings arising therefrom. 6. Learned counsel for the applicants would submit that the present matters arise out of cross-F.I.R.s lodged in connection with a dispute between the parties, who are neighbours residing in the same village; that, the dispute allegedly arose over a boundary-related issue concerning their agricultural fields, resulting in a sudden altercation between them. He would further submit that, upon completion of the investigation, charge-sheets were submitted against the applicants, pursuant to which the learned trial court took cognizance of the offences and summoned them to face trial. 7. Learned counsel for the applicants would further submit that, during the pendency of the proceedings, the parties have amicably resolved their dispute. In this regard, a joint compounding application, being I.A. No. 1 of 2026, supported by the respective affidavits of the parties, has been filed before this Court. It is submitted that the

			compromise has been entered into voluntarily, without any coercion, undue influence or pressure from either side, and that the parties do not wish to pursue the criminal proceedings any further. 8. The applicants and the respondents/complainants are present before this Court through video conferencing and have been duly identified by their respective learned counsel. Upon interaction with this Court, the complainants have affirmed the factum of the compromise and stated that the dispute between the parties has been amicably resolved. They have further stated that they have no objection if the criminal proceedings in question are quashed in terms of the compromise. 9. Learned State counsel would oppose the prayer for quashing the criminal proceedings on the ground that some of the offences alleged against the applicants are non-compoundable in nature. However, he does not dispute the factum of the compromise arrived at between the parties. 10. Heard learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record. 11. From the material available on record and the statements made by the parties before this Court, it transpires that the dispute arose out of a neighbourhood and agricultural-field-related dispute, which resulted in an

			altercation between the parties. The parties have now amicably resolved their differences, and the complainants have categorically affirmed the compromise before this Court. Upon consideration of the circumstances in which the compromise has been arrived at, this Court finds that the same appears to be genuine, voluntary and free from coercion, undue influence or pressure. 12. It is well settled that the power of the High Court to quash criminal proceedings on the basis of a compromise is distinct from the power of a criminal court to compound offences under Section 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. In *Gian Singh v. State of Punjab*, (2012) 10 SCC 303, the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that the High Court may, in the exercise of its inherent jurisdiction, quash criminal proceedings involving non-compoundable offences where the dispute is predominantly private in nature and the circumstances of the case warrant such interference in the interest of justice. The principles governing the exercise of such jurisdiction have further been explained in *Narinder Singh v. State of Punjab*, (2014) 6 SCC 466, and *Parbatbhai Aahir v. State of Gujarat*, (2017) 9 SCC 641. 13. In the present case, the allegations arise out of a dispute between neighbours concerning their agricultural fields, which allegedly resulted in a sudden altercation. Having regard to the

nature of the allegations, the circumstances in which the dispute arose, the amicable settlement arrived at between the parties, and the categorical statements made by the complainants before this Court that they do not wish to pursue the matter further, this Court is of the considered opinion that the dispute is predominantly private in nature. In the facts and circumstances of the present case, the continuation of the criminal proceedings, despite the settlement between the parties, would serve no useful purpose and would not advance the ends of justice.

14. Accordingly, the joint compounding application, being I.A. No. 1 of 2026, is allowed.

15. Consequently, both the C-528 applications are allowed. The charge-sheets, cognizance/summoning orders dated 03.04.2023 passed in Criminal Case Nos. 885 of 2023 and 889 of 2023, respectively pending before the Court of the learned Chief Judicial Magistrate, Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, and the entire criminal proceedings arising therefrom, are hereby quashed.

16. Accordingly, both the applications stand disposed of.

17. Pending applications, if any, also stand disposed of.

(Alok Mahra, J.)
26.10.2026

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