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

\# **CNR No. DLHC010512942026**

\+ CRL.M.C. 8020/2026

RINKU MOURYA & ORS. .....Petitioner

Through: Mr. Sandeep Yadav, Mr. Vishal Sharma and Mr. Shivam Dubey, Advs. alongwith all petitioners in person

versus

THE STATE (N.C.T. OF DELHI) & ANR. .....Respondents

Through: Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal, APP
SI Udit PS Ranhola

Mr. Sauraj Yadav (Through VC) and Mr. Satyavijay Yadav, Advs. for R-2
R-2 (Through VC)

CORAM:
HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE MANMEET PRITAM SINGH ARORA

O R D E R

% 27.10.2026

CRL.M.A. 33461/2026 (for exemption)

1. Allowed, subject to just exceptions.

2. Accordingly, the application stands disposed of.

CRL.M.C. 8020/2026

1. This petition has been filed under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure ('Cr.P.C') for quashing of the FIR No. 577/2021 registered at Police Station Ranhola, Delhi for offences under Sections 498A/406/34 of

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the Indian Penal Code, 1860 ('IPC') ['subject FIR'].

2. Issue Notice. Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal, learned APP appearing on behalf of the State, accepts notice.

3. Petitioner Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are physically present in Court, represented by the counsel and are identified by the Investigating Officer ('IO').

4. Mr. Yadav, appears on advance service for Respondent No. 2 and accepts notice. Respondent No. 2 has joined the proceedings through a video conferencing link, represented by counsel and is identified by the IO.

5. It is stated that Petitioner No. 1 and Respondent No. 2 were married on 23.11.2017 according to Hindu rites and ceremonies; however, due to marital discord, they started living separately in the year 2018. The matrimonial discord led to the filing of the subject FIR and other legal proceedings.

6. It is stated however, during the pendency of the of legal proceedings, the parties amicably resolved all their disputes by way of a Settlement dated 09.12.2024 ('Settlement') before the Mediation Centre, Tis Hazari Courts to put a quietus to the dispute.

7. The Settlement contemplates payment of Rs. 3,50,000/- to Respondent No. 2 towards full and final settlement of disputes. The said amount was agreed to be paid in 3 instalments, namely, Rs.1,50,000/- at the time of recording the statements in the first motion petition under Section 13(B)(1) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 ['HMA']; Rs. 1,50,000/- at the

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time of recording of statements in the second motion petition under Section 13(B)(2) of the HMA; and the remaining Rs. 50,000/- at the time of quashing of the present FIR. It is stated that a decree of divorce by mutual consent has been passed on 22.07.2025 and the marriage therefore, stands dissolved.

8. It is stated that an amount of Rs. 3 lakhs has already been paid before the learned Family Court during the proceedings for grant of divorce and is duly recorded in the orders allowing first motion and second motion of divorce. It is stated that the remaining amount of Rs. 50,000/- has been paid over to the Respondent No. 2 today, in Court, through her counsel, through a demand draft bearing No. 423343 drawn upon Union Bank of India dated 26.10.2026.

9. Mr. Sabharwal, learned APP, submits that the State has no objection to the quashing of this FIR in view of the nature of the dispute and the subsequent mutual settlement. He states though the charge-sheet has been filed, the matter is at the stage of arguments on charge.

10. This Court has heard the parties and perused the record.

11. This Court has interacted with the Respondent No.2. She states that she has authorised her counsel to receive the aforesaid demand draft on her behalf. She confirms having executed the affidavit[1] dated 15.05.2026 recording her 'No objection' to quashing of the subject FIR.

12. With respect to offences that are non-compoundable in nature, the

[1] At running page 33 of the present petition

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Supreme Court has held in **Gian Singh v. State of Punjab**[2] that, in certain circumstances, the High Courts, in exercise of their powers under Section 482 of the CrPC [corresponding to Section 528 of the BNSS], can quash criminal proceedings, even with respect to non-compoundable offences, on the ground that there is a compromise between the accused and the complainant. The Supreme Court observed that where the dispute is predominantly private in nature and does not involve any overriding societal or public interest, quashing the proceedings would serve the ends of justice and prevent the abuse of the process of law. The quashing of criminal proceedings arising from matrimonial discord is especially illustrated in the said judgment. Similar principles were reiterated in **Narinder Singh v. State of Punjab**[3], wherein the Supreme Court held that, while exercising such jurisdiction, the High Court is required to be guided by the considerations of securing the ends of justice and preventing abuse of the process of any Court.

13. In this case, criminal proceedings arise are connected with matrimonial disputes between the parties, wherein subsequently, the marriage has been dissolved. The disputes are thus private in nature, and there is no overriding public interest involved. The parties have agreed to part ways, and keeping the proceedings alive would only remind them of the bitterness of their past relationship. In view of the fact that the parties have amicably settled the dispute without any coercion or undue influence, this Court is of the view that continuation of the proceedings arising out of the present FIR would serve no useful purpose, besides imposing an

[2] (2012) 10 SCC 303

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unnecessary burden on the State exchequer. This Court is of the considered opinion that it is a fit case to exercise discretionary jurisdiction under Section 528 of the BNSS to meet the ends of justice.

14. Therefore, the FIR No. 577/2021 registered at P.S. Ranhola, Delhi for offences under Sections 498A/406/34 IPC, along with the chargesheet and all consequential proceedings, is hereby quashed.

15. Parties shall remain bound and abide by the terms of settlement.

16. The Petitioners and the IO will file this order before the Trial Court for its information on before the next date of hearing.

17. In view of the above, the petition is allowed.

18. The digitally signed copy of this order, duly uploaded on the official website of the Delhi High Court, www.delhihighcourt.nic.in, shall be treated as a certified copy of the order for the purpose of ensuring compliance. No physical copy of the order shall be insisted upon by any authority/entity or litigant.

MANMEET PRITAM SINGH ARORA, J

OCTOBER 27, 2026/hp/AJ

[3] (2014) 6 SCC 466 [Paragraph No. 29]

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