2026:AHC:228138

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD

APPLICATION U/S 528 BNSS No. - 40817 of 2026

Gopal Prasad And 2 Others

.....Applicant(s)

Versus

State of U.P. and Another

.....Opposite Party(s)

Counsel for Applicant(s)	:	Adil Nasir, Mohit Kumar Jaiswal, Nasiruzzaman
Counsel for Opposite Party(s)	:	G.A.

Court No. - 76

HON'BLE SAURABH SRIVASTAVA, J.

1. Heard learned counsel for parties.

2. The present application has been filed to quash entire proceedings of Case No.992 of 2008 (State Vs. Gopal and 4 others), arising out of Case Crime No.842 of 2007, under Sections 436, 452, 504, 506, 147, 148, 149/323 IPC, P.S. Vrindavan, District Mathura, on the basis of compromise.

3. At the very outset, learned counsel for applicants has submitted that compromise has already been preferred and the same has also been verified by learned court concerned on dated 29.10.2026 which has been appended with present application, this fact has also been ascertained and seconded by learned AGA.

4. The parties have amicably settled their dispute and fact of compromise has been confirmed and admitted by learned counsel for opposite parties and as such, there would be no harm and error if the proceedings may be quashed in light of the compromise.

5. A three-Judge Bench of the Supreme Court in **Gian Singh v. State of Punjab & another, (2012) 10 SCC 303**, has observed in para 54 of the said judgment that where the High Court quashes a criminal proceeding having regard to the fact that the dispute between the offender and the victim has been settled although the offences are not compoundable, it does so as in its opinion, continuation of criminal proceedings will be an exercise in futility and justice in the case demands that the dispute

between the parties is put to an end and peace is restored; securing the ends of justice being the ultimate guiding factor.

6. In the case of **Madhavrao Jiwajirao Scindia v. Sambhajirao Chandraojirao Angre, [(1988) 1 SCC 692],** Hon'ble the Apex Court has also observed that where matters are also of civil nature i.e. matrimonial, family disputes, etc. the Court may consider "special facts", "special feature" and quash the criminal proceeding to encourage genuine settlement of disputes between the parties.

7. In the case of **H.N. Pandakumar Vs. State of Karnataka [2025 INSC 37]**, Hon'ble the Apex Court has also observed hat if the offence is non-compoundable which is having no serious impact on society then there would be no harm and error if the proceedings may be quashed in light of the compromise entered into between the parties. Relevant paragraph of the said judgment is being quoted hereinbelow:-

"5. In light of the amicable settlement and the complainant's unequivocal consent, as evidenced by the Interlocutory Application, this Court finds it appropriate to allow the present M.A. While the offense under Section 326 IPC is non- compoundable under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, the exceptional circumstances of this case, including the voluntary settlement between the parties, warrant the exercise of this Court's inherent powers to give effect to the compromise."

8. Keeping in mind the position of law and facts, circumstances of the case, entire proceedings of Case No.992 of 2008 (State Vs. Gopal and 4 others), arising out of Case Crime No.842 of 2007, under Sections 436, 452, 504, 506, 147, 148, 149/323 IPC, P.S. Vrindavan, District Mathura, are hereby quashed.

9. Accordingly, the present application stands **allowed**.

(Saurabh Srivastava,J.)

November 2, 2026
Vivek Kr.

Digitally signed by :-
VIVEK KUMAR
High Court of Judicature at Allahabad