



2026:DHC:9298



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* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**% **Date of Decision: 13th October, 2026**# **CNR No. DLHC010497222026**+ **CRL.M.C. 7783/2026, CRL.M.A. 32424/2026****ROHAN RAWLLEY & ORS.**

.....Petitioners

Through: Mr. Arman Sharma with Ms. Shimp
Sharma, Mr. Vikas Maini, Mr. Ankit
Banati, Mr. Sanchit Sehgal, Ms.
Kritika and Mr. Armaan, Advocates.
(M): 9654984817

versus

STATE (GOVT OF NCT OF DELHI) & ANR. Respondents

Through: Mr. Sunil Kumar Gautam, APP for
the State.
(M): 9871349009
Email: sunil.skgautam@gmail.com
Mr. Krishna Kumar with Mr. B.
Bhardwaj, Advocates for respondent
no. 2.
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SI Roveine H., PS Malviya Nagar.
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CORAM:**HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE MINI PUSHKARNA****MINI PUSHKARNA, J. (Oral):**

1. The present petition has been filed under Section 528 of the Bharatiya
Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 ("BNSS"), corresponding to Section 482 of



the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (“CrPC”), seeking quashing of the First Information Report (“FIR”) being *FIR No. 568/2022* dated 06th September, 2022, registered at Police Station (“PS”) Malviya Nagar, South District, Delhi, under Sections 498A/406/420/468/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (“IPC”), along with all the proceedings emanating therefrom, including, the proceedings in *Cr Cases 3231/2023*, pending before the Judicial Magistrate First Class (Mahila Court)-03, Saket Courts, South District, Delhi.

2. A Chargesheet has been filed by the concerned Investigating Officer (“IO”) in respect of the aforesaid FIR before the Trial Court.

3. Issue notice. Notice is accepted by learned Additional Public Prosecutor (“APP”) appearing for the State, i.e., respondent no. 1, as well as by learned counsel appearing for respondent no. 2.

4. The petitioners are present before this Court through Video Conferencing (“VC”), while respondent no. 2 is present in person. The parties are duly identified by their respective counsel as well as the IO, who is also present before this Court.

5. The captioned petition is taken up for disposal with the consent of the parties.

6. As per the material on record, the following facts are relevant for adjudication of the captioned petition:

6.1. The marriage between petitioner no. 1 and respondent no. 2 was solemnized on 26th November, 2015, however, due to temperamental differences and incompatibility, they started living separately from 09th March, 2022.

6.2. *FIR No. 568/2022* came to be registered after a complaint was made



by respondent no. 2 to the Crime Against Women (“CAW”) Cell, Delhi, against the petitioner no. 1 and his family members, namely, petitioner no. 2 who was her father-in-law and petitioner no. 3 who was her mother-in-law.

6.3. Respondent no. 2 has alleged, *inter alia*, that the petitioners harassed and threatened her on multiple occasions in connection with demands for dowry. She has further alleged that they retained her jewellery and other belongings and refused to return them.

7. Learned counsels appearing for the petitioners and respondent no. 2 jointly submit that the parties have arrived at a settlement and do not wish to pursue the present matter any further.

8. The parties have executed a Settlement Agreement dated 18th May, 2026, before the Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre (“DHCMCC”), whereby, the petitioners undertook to pay a total sum of Rs. 23,00,000/- to respondent no. 2 as full and final settlement towards all her claims for maintenance, permanent alimony, and other claims.

9. Of the aforesaid amount, the final instalment of Rs. 10,00,000/- is payable to respondent no. 2 at the time of quashing of the present FIR.

10. Accordingly, learned counsel appearing for the petitioners has handed over a Demand Draft for a sum of Rs. 10,00,000/- to respondent no. 2, which has duly been accepted by her.

11. This Court has interacted with respondent no. 2, who affirms that the said Settlement Agreement has been arrived at out of her own free will, without any coercion or force from any quarter.

12. She further confirms that she has received the full and final amount in terms of the Settlement Agreement and that she does not wish to pursue the matter any further.



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13. This Court is also informed that the marriage between petitioner no. 1 and respondent no. 2 already stands dissolved, as they have obtained a decree of divorce by mutual consent dated 10th September, 2026, passed by the Family Court-02, South District, Saket Courts, Delhi, in *HMA 1600/2026*.

14. In light of the aforesaid, the parties seek quashing of the present FIR.

15. Learned APP appearing for the State submits that the State has no objection to the present petition.

16. Having heard learned counsels appearing for the parties, this Court notes that the parties have arrived at a settlement in respect of the present matter.

17. It is well settled that High Courts may exercise their inherent power under Section 528 of the BNSS, to quash criminal proceedings with respect to non-compoundable offences, if the concerned parties have arrived at a compromise or settlement, and particularly when no overarching public interest is adversely affected by quashing the same. The ultimate guiding factors in such cases must be to secure the ends of justice and prevent the abuse of the process of law.

18. In *Jitendra Raghuvanshi and Others Versus Babita Raghuvanshi and Another, (2013) 4 SCC 58*, the Supreme Court has held that the High Courts are empowered to quash an FIR in cases pertaining to matrimonial disputes in order to foster genuine settlements, even when the offences involved are non-compoundable in nature. The relevant portion of the said judgment reads as under:

“xxx xxx xxx

14. The inherent powers of the High Court under Section 482



of the Code are wide and unfettered. In B.S. Joshi [(2003) 4 SCC 675 : 2003 SCC (Cri) 848] , this Court has upheld the powers of the High Court under Section 482 to quash criminal proceedings where dispute is of a private nature and a compromise is entered into between the parties who are willing to settle their differences amicably. We are satisfied that the said decision is directly applicable to the case on hand and the High Court ought to have quashed the criminal proceedings by accepting the settlement arrived at.

15. In our view, it is the duty of the courts to encourage genuine settlements of matrimonial disputes, particularly, when the same are on considerable increase. Even if the offences are non-compoundable, if they relate to matrimonial disputes and the Court is satisfied that the parties have settled the same amicably and without any pressure, we hold that for the purpose of securing ends of justice, Section 320 of the Code would not be a bar to the exercise of power of quashing of FIR, complaint or the subsequent criminal proceedings.

xxx xxx xxx”

(Emphasis Supplied)

19. Accordingly, considering the facts and circumstances of the present case, *FIR No. 568/2022* dated 06th September, 2022, registered at PS Malviya Nagar, South District, Delhi, under Sections 498A/406/420/468/34 of the IPC, and all the proceedings arising therefrom, are hereby quashed.

20. The present petition is accordingly allowed and disposed of, in the aforesaid terms.

21. The pending application also stands disposed of.

MINI PUSHKARNA, J

OCTOBER 13, 2026

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