



2026:AHC:63591

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD

APPLICATION U/S 528 BNSS No. - 9896 of 2026

Zahid Qureshi And 4 Others

.....Applicant(s)

Versus

State of U.P. and Another

.....Opposite
Party(s)

Counsel for Applicant(s)	:	Mohd Zubair
Counsel for Opposite Party(s)	:	G.A.

Court No. - 78

HON'BLE NAND PRABHA SHUKLA, J.

1. Vakalatnama filed by Sri Saddam Husain, learned Advocate on behalf of opposite party no.2 is taken on record.

2. Heard Mohd. Zubair, learned counsel for the applicants, Sri Saddam Husain, learned counsel for the opposite party no. 2, learned AGA for the State and perused the record.

3. The present application under Section 528 B.N.S.S. has been filed pleaded to allow this application and to quash the entire criminal proceedings of Case No. 10629 of 2024 (State Versus Zahid Qureshi and Others) arising out of Case Crime No. 132 of 2024, under Sections 498-A, 323, 504 and 506 I.P.C. and Section 3/4 Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, Police Station Pilkhuwa, District-Hapur and Charge Sheet No. 176 of 2024, dated 06.05.2024, under Sections 498-A, 323, 504 and 506 IPC and section 3/4 D.P. Act as well as cognizance order dated 21.06.2024 and summoning order dated 21.06.2024 passed by Chief Judicial Magistrate, District Hapur and pending in the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, District Hapur as compromise dated 03.04.2024 have been executed by both the parties.

4. Learned counsel for the applicants submits that the applicants and opposite party no. 2 have settled the dispute through compromise verification report dated 22.01.2026 which has been duly verified by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Hapur.

5. Learned counsel for the applicants submits that the present dispute arises out of matrimonial discord between the applicants and the opposite

party No.2. It is also argued that the parties have willingly entered into a settlement and not under duress or threat or coercion and are not interested in pursuing the matter pending in the Court concerned and, therefore, the impugned proceedings be quashed on the ground of compromise between the parties and they do not propose to file the counter affidavit and rejoinder affidavit.

6. Learned counsel for the opposite party No. 2 admits the arguments of learned counsel for the applicants and states that he has no objection if the impugned proceeding pending against the applicants, is quashed.

7. Learned A.G.A. also does not dispute the correctness of the submissions made by the learned counsel for both the parties.

8. The law with regard to quashing of a case on the basis of settlement arrived between the parties, is well settled.

9. In the light of the judgment of Hon'ble Apex Court in **B.S. Joshi and Others Vs. State of Haryana and another, (2003) 4 SCC 675**, it has been held that *"High Courts have the inherent power under Section 482 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.) to quash First Information Reports (FIRs) and criminal proceedings, particularly in matrimonial disputes where a genuine settlement has been reached between the parties. The Court clarified that Section 320 Cr.P.C., which lists compoundable offences, does not restrict this power, and exercising it is crucial for promoting amicable settlements and serving the ends of justice, even if the offences are otherwise non-compoundable."*

10. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Constitutional Bench Judgment in **Gian Singh Vs. State of Punjab and Another, (2012)10 SCC 303**, has held that *"But the criminal cases having overwhelmingly and pre-dominantly civil flavour stand on different footing for the purposes of quashing, particularly the offences arising from commercial, financial, mercantile, civil, partnership or such like transactions or the offences arising out of matrimony relating to dowry, etc. or the family disputes where the wrong is basically private or personal in nature and the parties have resolved their entire dispute. In this category of cases, High Court may quash criminal proceedings if in its view, because of the compromise between the offender and victim, the possibility of conviction is remote and bleak and continuation of criminal case would put accused to great oppression and prejudice and extreme injustice would be caused to him by not quashing the criminal case despite full and*

complete settlement and compromise with the victim."

11. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Parbatbhai Ahir alias Parbatbhai Bhimsinhbhai Karmur and others vs. State of Gujarat and another, (2017) 9 SCC 641** has laid down broad principles of quashing the criminal proceedings in exercise of inherent jurisdiction on the ground that *"even in the non compoundable cases on the basis of compromise, criminal proceedings can be quashed so that valuable time of the court can be saved and utilized in other material cases."*

12. The parties have agreed to withdraw the proceedings pending amongst them in Court concerned. From perusal of the records and the law as cited above, the present case is a good case for exercise of power by the Court to quash summoning order as well as entire proceedings.

13. The dispute appears to be purely of a matrimonial in nature that has been mutually settled between the parties to their entire satisfaction, therefore, no useful purpose would be served in allowing the prosecution to continue any longer.

14. The present application for quashing filed under Section 528 B.N.S.S. comes within the parameters as laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Pradeep Kumar Kesarwani Vs. State of Uttar Pradesh & Another, Criminal Appeal No. 3831 of 2025, SLP (Crl.) No. 11642 of 2019** dated 02.09.2025.

15. In terms of compromise verification dated 22.1.2026, the proceedings of Case No. 10629 of 2024 (State Versus Zahid Qureshi and Others) arising out of Case Crime No. 132 of 2024, under Sections 498-A, 323, 504 and 506 I.P.C. and Section 3/4 Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, Police Station Pilkhuwa, District-Hapur are hereby quashed.

16. The present application under Section 528 B.N.S.S. is, accordingly, allowed.

(Nand Prabha Shukla,J.)

March 26, 2026

Puspendra