

IN THE HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA

Cr.MMO No.126 of 2026
Date of Decision: 23.03.2026

Sh. Narender Kumar**.....Petitioner****Versus****State of Himachal Pradesh and Others****.....Respondents****Coram****Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Sharma, Judge.****Whether approved for reporting?**

For the Petitioner: Mr. C.N. Singh and Mr. Anshul Gandhi,
 Advocates.

For the Respondents: Mr. Rajan Kahol & Mr. Vishal Panwar, Additional
 Advocates General, with Mr. Ravi Chauhan and
 Mr. Anish Banshtu, Deputy Advocates General,
 for State.

Mr. Vikram Singh, Advocate, for respondents No.2
 to 4.

Sandeep Sharma, J. (Oral)

By way of present petition filed under Section 528 of the BNSS, 2023, prayer has been made by the petitioner-accused for quashing of FIR No.0187 of 2025, dated 19.08.2025, under Sections 281 & 125(a) of the BNS, registered at Police Station Paonta Sahib, District Sirmaur, Himachal Pradesh, along with consequential proceedings pending in the competent Court of law, on the basis of compromise.

2. Precisely, the facts of the case, as emerge from the record are that FIR sought to be quashed in the instant proceedings, came to be lodged at the behest of respondent No.2-Mr. Balwinder Singh **(hereinafter,**

‘complainant’), who alleged that on 18.08.2025 at 06:30 pm, while he was going to Potting Company, Paonta Sahib, driving his motorcycle bearing No.HP-17B-7723 and had reached near Surajgarh, one XUV car, being driven by petitioner, suddenly turned his vehicle towards Batalpur, as a result thereof, his motorcycle collided with the car and he suffered injuries. He also alleged that on account of rash and negligent driving of the petitioner, riders of another motorcycle bearing No.UP11CX-B9680 also suffered injuries. Since above named complainant alleged that accident occurred on account of rash and negligent driving of the petitioner, FIR, as detailed hereinabove, came to be instituted against him.

3. Before Police could take afore FIR to its logical ends, parties to the *lis* have decided to settle the dispute amicably *inter se* them by way of compromise placed on record and as such, petitioner has approached this Court in the instant proceedings, praying therein to quash and set aside the FIR as well as consequent proceedings pending before the competent Court of law.

4. In terms of order dated 05.03.2026, this Court had specifically called upon learned Additional Advocate General to file status report, but status report has not been filed and as such, factum of compromise, if any, arrived *inter se* parties has not been verified. However, in terms of afore order, respondent-complainant as well as injured-respondents No.3 and 4 have come present and are being represented by Mr. Vikram Singh,

Advocate. They state on oath that they of their own volition and without there being any external pressure have entered into compromise with the petitioner/accused, whereby they have decided to settle their dispute amicably *inter se* them. They state that FIR sought to be quashed is a result of misunderstanding as accident did not occur on account of rash and negligent driving of the petitioner, rather accident happened on account of error of judgment. They state that since they have already recovered from their injuries, coupled with the fact that while they were under treatment, petitioner took great care of them, they do not wish to prosecute the case further and shall have no objection in case aforesaid FIR as well as consequential proceedings pending in the competent Court of law are quashed and set aside and the petitioner is acquitted of the offences alleged in the FIR. While admitting contents of the compromise to be correct, they also admit their signatures thereupon. Their joint statement made on oath is taken on record.

5. Having heard statement made on oath by respondent No.2/complainant as well as injured/respondents No.3 and 4, Mr. Rajan Kahol, learned Additional Advocate General, fairly states that no fruitful purpose would be served in case FIR as well as consequent proceedings, sought to be quashed, are allowed to sustain, rather that would unnecessarily widen the rift *inter se* petitioner and respondents No.2 to 4. He further states that otherwise also, chances of conviction of petitioner-

accused are very remote and bleak on account of the amicable settlement arrived inter se parties and as such, this Court may pass appropriate orders.

6. The question which now needs consideration is whether FIR in question can be ordered to be quashed when Hon'ble Apex Court in **Narinder Singh and others** versus **State of Punjab and another** (2014)6 SCC 466 has specifically held that power under S. 482 CrPC is not to be exercised in the cases which involve heinous and serious offences of mental depravity or offences like murder, rape, dacoity, etc. Such offences are not private in nature and have a serious impact on society.

7. At this stage, it would be relevant to take note of the judgment passed by Hon'ble Apex Court in **Narinder Singh** (supra), whereby the Hon'ble Apex Court has formulated guidelines for accepting the settlement and quashing the proceedings or refusing to accept the settlement with direction to continue with the criminal proceedings. Perusal of judgment referred to above clearly depicts that in para 29.1, Hon'ble Apex Court has returned the findings that power conferred under Section 482 of the Code is to be distinguished from the power which lies in the Court to compound the offences under Section 320 of the Code. No doubt, under Section 482 of the Code, the High Court has inherent power to quash criminal proceedings even in those cases which are not compoundable and where the parties have settled the matter between themselves, however, this power is to be

exercised sparingly and with great caution. In para Nos. 29 to 29.7 of the judgment Hon'ble Apex Court has laid down certain parameters to be followed, while compounding offences.

8. Careful perusal of para 29.3 of the judgment suggests that such a power is not to be exercised in the cases which involve heinous and serious offences of mental depravity or offences like murder, rape, dacoity, etc. Such offences are not private in nature and have a serious impact on society. Apart from this, offences committed under special statute like the Prevention of Corruption Act or the offences committed by Public Servants while working in that capacity are not to be quashed merely on the basis of compromise between the victim and the offender. On the other hand, those criminal cases having overwhelmingly and predominantly civil character, particularly arising out of commercial transactions or arising out of matrimonial relationship or family disputes may be quashed when the parties have resolved their entire disputes among themselves.

9. The Hon'ble Apex Court in ***Gian Singh v. State of Punjab and anr. (2012) 10 SCC 303*** has held that power of the High Court in quashing of the criminal proceedings or FIR or complaint in exercise of its inherent power is distinct and different from the power of a Criminal Court for compounding offences under Section 320 Cr.PC. Even in the judgment passed in **Narinder Singh's** case, the Hon'ble Apex Court has held that while exercising inherent power of quashment under Section 482 Cr.PC the

Court must have due regard to the nature and gravity of the crime and its social impact and it cautioned the Courts not to exercise the power for quashing proceedings in heinous and serious offences of mental depravity, murder, rape, dacoity etc. However subsequently, the Hon'ble Apex Court in **Dimpey Gujral and Ors. vs. Union Territory through Administrator, UT, Chandigarh and Ors.** (2013) 11 SCC 497 has further reiterated that continuation of criminal proceedings would tantamount to abuse of process of law because the alleged offences are not heinous offences showing extreme depravity nor are they against the society. Hon'ble Apex Court further observed that when offences of a personal nature, burying them would bring about peace and amity between the two sides.

10. Hon'ble Apex Court in its judgment dated 4th October, 2017, titled as **Parbatbhai Aahir @ Parbatbhai Bhimsinhbhai Karmur and others** versus **State of Gujarat and Another**, passed in Criminal Appeal No.1723 of 2017 arising out of SLP(Crl) No.9549 of 2016, reiterated the principles/parameters laid down in **Narinder Singh's** case supra for accepting the settlement and quashing the proceedings.

11. In the case at hand also, offences alleged to have been committed by petitioner do not involve offences of moral turpitude or any grave/heinous crime, rather same are petty offences, as such, this Court deems it appropriate to quash the FIR as well as consequential proceedings thereto, especially keeping in view the fact that parties have compromised

the matter *inter se* them, in which case, possibility of conviction is remote/bleak and no fruitful purpose would be served in continuing with the criminal proceedings.

12. Since parties have compromised the matter with each other and respondent No.2, at whose instance FIR sought to be quashed in the instant proceedings came to be lodged, is no more interested in pursuing the criminal prosecution of the petitioner, this Court sees no impediment in accepting the prayer made on behalf of the petitioner for quashing of the FIR along with all consequential proceedings.

13. Consequently, in view of the aforesaid discussion as well as law laid down by the Hon'ble Apex Court (*supra*), FIR No.0187 of 2025, dated 19.08.2025, under Sections 281 & 125(a) of the BNS, registered at Police Station Paonta Sahib, District Sirmaur, Himachal Pradesh, along with consequential proceedings is quashed and set aside. Accused is acquitted of the charges framed against him.

The petition stands disposed of in the aforesaid terms, along with all pending applications.

March 23, 2026

Rajeev Raturi

**(Sandeep Sharma),
Judge**