

NAFR

HIGH COURT OF CHHATTISGARH, BILASPUR**CRMP No. 1168 of 2015**

- Hira Power & Steels Limited, Industrial Complex, Urla Raipur, through its Power of Attorney Holder Praveen Sahu, S/o C.L. Sahu, R/o New Rajendra Nagar, Raipur (C.G.) ---- **Petitioner**

Versus

- Murari Lal Sahu, S/o Yadram Sahu, Aged about 50 years, R/o Sector 1, Sakti Mandir, Backside of Bhaiyya Talab, Street No. 2, Professor Colony, Raipur (C.G.) ---- **Respondent**

For Petitioner : Shri Sourabh Sharma, Advocate.

For Respondent : None though served.

Hon'ble Shri Justice Ram Prasanna Sharma

Order on Board**17/03/2020**

1. Heard on application for grant of leave to appeal filed under Section 378(4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
2. On due consideration, leave is granted.
3. This petition is preferred against the order dated 16th October, 2015 passed by Judicial Magistrate First Class, Raipur (C.G.) in Criminal Case No. 2036/2014 filed under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (for short 'the Act, 1881') wherein the said Court dismissed the complaint filed by the petitioner for want of prosecution.
4. From the record, it appears that complaint was fixed on 16.10.2015 and the same was dismissed by the trial Court on single default.
5. Dismissal of complaint was not the only option before the trial Court. The trial Court should have adjourned the case for some

other date as per the provisions of Section 256(1) of the Cr.P.C. The trial Court should have proceeded to decide the case between the parties, but that is not done in the present case and without deciding the issues between the parties, the record was sent to record room.

6. In the matter of **Associated Cement Co. Ltd. Vs. Keshvanand** reported in **(1998) 1 SCC 687**, Hon'ble the Apex Court held as under:-

“18. Reading the Section in its entirety would reveal that two constraints are imposed on the court for exercising the power under the Section. First is, if the court thinks that in a situation it is proper to adjourn the hearing then the Magistrate shall not acquit the accused. Second is, when the Magistrate considers that personal attendance of the complainant is not necessary on that day the Magistrate has the power to dispense with his attendance and proceed with the case. When the Court notices that the complainant is absent on a particular day the court must consider whether personal attendance of the complainant is essential on that day for progress of the case and also whether the situation does not justify the case being adjourned to another date due to any other reason. If the situation does not justify the case being adjourned the Court is free to dismiss the complaint and acquit the accused. But if the presence of the complainant on that day was quite unnecessary then resorting to the step of axing down the complaint may not be a proper exercise of the power envisaged in the section. The discretion must, therefore be exercised judicially and fairly without impairing the cause of administration of criminal justice.”

7. Again, in the matter of **Mohd. Azeem Vs. A. Venkatesh & another** reported in **(2002) 7 SCC 726**, Hon'ble the Apex Court held that in a proceeding under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the single default in appearance on the

part of the complainant, the dismissal of the complaint case is not proper, legal and justified.

8. Accordingly, the instant appeal is allowed and the order passed by the trial Court is hereby set aside. The trial Court to proceed according to law.
9. The appellant shall remain present before the trial Court for further proceeding on 23rd April, 2020.

Sd/-

(Ram Prasanna Sharma)
Judge

Vasant