



**IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA AT  
CHANDIGARH**

CRM-M-44155-2024  
Date of decision: 06.09.2024

Randeep Singh Sidhu

...Petitioner

Versus

State of Punjab and another

...Respondents

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KARAMJIT SINGH**

Present: Mr. M.S. Virk, Advocate for the petitioner.

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**KARAMJIT SINGH, J. (ORAL)**

1. The present petition under Section 528 BNSS has been filed by petitioner/accused for setting aside of order dated 05.07.2024 (Annexure P-4) passed by the Court of learned Additional Sessions Judge, Patiala in CRA-309/2024 titled as Randeep Singh Sidhu Vs. Sukhjinder Singh and others whereby the sentence of the petitioner under Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act (for brevity, NI Act) has been suspended subject to the condition to deposit 10% of the cheque amount within period of 60 days.

2. The counsel for the petitioner submits that respondent No.2 filed criminal complaint under Section 138 of NI Act against the petitioner wherein on conclusion of trial, the petitioner was convicted and sentenced to R.I. for a period of 18 months and to pay compensation equivalent to the amount of cheque under Section 138 NI Act vide judgment and order dated 05.06.2024 passed by the Court of Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Patiala. Being aggrieved, petitioner has preferred an appeal against the said judgment and order and the Appellate Court vide order (Annexure P-4) has admitted the appeal and also disposed of application seeking suspension of sentence with direction to the petitioner to deposit 10% of the cheque amount, within 60 days.



3. Learned counsel for the petitioner, *inter alia*, contends that the learned lower Appellate Court failed to appreciate the facts in the right perspective and imposed the condition to deposit 10% of the cheque amount in a mechanical manner, without assigning any reasons and such a condition is illegal, arbitrary and in violation of the law as laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Criminal Appeal Nos.2741 of 2023 (@ SLP(Crl.) Nos. 4927 of 2023 ***Jamboo Bhandari vs. M.P. State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. and others***, decided on 04.09.2023, wherein it was observed as follows:-

*“6. What is held by this Court is that a purposive interpretation should be made of Section 148 of the N.I. Act. Hence, normally, Appellate Court will be justified in imposing the condition of deposit as provided in Section 148. However, in a case where the Appellate Court is satisfied that the condition of deposit of 20% will be unjust or imposing such a condition will amount to deprivation of the right of appeal of the appellant, exception can be made for the reasons specifically recorded. 7. Therefore, when Appellate Court considers the prayer under Section 389 of the Cr.P.C. of an petitioner who has been convicted for offence under Section 138 of the N.I. Act, it is always open for the Appellate Court to consider whether it is an exceptional case which warrants grant of suspension of sentence without imposing the condition of deposit of 20% of the fine/compensation amount. As stated earlier, if the Appellate Court comes to the conclusion that it is an exceptional case, the reasons for coming to the said 4 conclusion must be recorded.”*

4. I have heard the counsel for the petitioner and gone through the impugned order and the case law referred by counsel for the petitioner and is of the view that the impugned order Annexure P-4 to the extent whereby petitioner is directed to deposit 10% of the cheque amount is not passed by the Appellate Court in accordance with the afore-stated settled position of law. That deposit of certain amount under Section 148 NI Act is not an absolute rule. No reason has been assigned by the Appellate Court while passing the impugned order as to why, the petitioner is directed to deposit 10% of the cheque amount.

5. For the foregoing reasons, the impugned order dated 05.07.2024 Annexure P-4 to the extent whereby the condition of depositing

of 10% of cheque amount has been imposed for the purpose of suspension of sentence, is hereby set aside. The Appellate Court is directed to re-consider the same after giving opportunity of hearing to the petitioner and then to pass appropriate order in accordance with the law laid down in **Jamboo Bhandari’s case** (supra) and till then not to take any coercive action against the petitioner. The petitioner is directed to appear before the Appellate Court on the next date fixed in the appeal.

6. Keeping in view the nature of order being passed, no notice is required to be issued to the respondents. However, if they feel dis-satisfied with this order, they may move an application to recall the same.

**06.09.2024**  
*Yogesh*

**(KARAMJIT SINGH)**  
**JUDGE**

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|------------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>Whether speaking/reasoned:-</b> | <b>Yes/No</b> |
| <b>Whether reportable:-</b>        | <b>Yes/No</b> |