



IN THE PUNJAB AND HARYANA HIGH COURT AT
CHANDIGARH

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CRM-A-969-MA-2014 (O&M)
Date of Decision: 12.11.2025

DINKAR KHOSLA

... Applicant-appellant

VERSUS

ARUN KUMAR AND ORS

... Respondents

CORAM: HON’BLE MR. JUSTICE ANOOP CHITKARA.
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE H.S. GREWAL.

Present: Mr. Vinay Puri, Advocate
for the applicant-appellant.

Mr. P.K. Khindria, Advocate
for respondents No.3 to 5.

Proceeding qua respondent No.2 abated
Vide order dated 07.11.2023.

ANOOP CHITKARA J.(ORAL)

Criminal Complaint	IPC Complaint No.196/1/2007. Date of decision: 30.01.2014.
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Feeling aggrieved by the trial Court's judgment, dismissing the complaint on merits, and acquitting the accused/respondents, the complainant had come up before this Court by filing the above-mentioned application for leave to appeal accompanying the appeal.

2. Counsel for the applicant prays for transfer of appeal to the first Appellate Court in view of judgment of Hon’ble Supreme Court passed in “*Celestium Financial v. A. Gnanasekaran, (2025) 3 RCR(Criminal) 208, decided on 08.04.2025*”.

(Criminal) 208, decided on 08.04.2025, the Hon'ble Supreme Court holds,

[7.8] In the case of an offence alleged against an accused under Section 138 of the Act, we are of the view that the complainant is indeed the victim owing to the alleged dishonour of a cheque. In the circumstances, the complainant can proceed as per the proviso to Section 372 of the CrPC and he may exercise such an option and he need not then elect to proceed under Section 378 of the CrPC.

[8]. The right to prefer an appeal is no doubt a statutory right and the right to prefer an appeal by an accused against a conviction is not merely a statutory right but can also be construed to be a fundamental right under Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution. If that is so, then the right of a victim of an offence to prefer an appeal cannot be equated with the right of the State or the complainant to prefer an appeal. Hence, the statutory rigours for filing of an appeal by the State or by a complainant against an order of acquittal cannot be read into the proviso to Section 372 of the CrPC so as to restrict the right of a victim to file an appeal on the grounds mentioned therein, when none exists.

[10]. As already noted, the proviso to Section 372 of the CrPC was inserted in the statute book only with effect from 31.12.2009. The object and reason for such insertion must be realised and must be given its full effect to by a court. In view of the aforesaid discussion, we hold that the victim of an offence has the right to prefer an appeal under the proviso to Section 372 of the CrPC, irrespective of whether he is a complainant or not. Even if the victim of an offence is a complainant, he can still proceed under the proviso to Section 372

and need not advert to sub-section (4) of Section 378 of the CrPC.

4. In BNSS, 2023, Section 413 is analogous to Section 372 Cr.P.C., 1973, and thus the ratio of ***Celestium Financial (supra)*** shall apply.
5. However, the complainant should not face the burden of filing an appeal again before the Sessions Court because the law has been interpreted recently. Therefore, in the interest of equity, justice, and fair play, it would be appropriate to refer this matter to the Sessions Court, where it will be registered as an Appeal under the Proviso to Section 372 Cr.P.C./Section 413 BNSS, 2023, as applicable. If there is any objection regarding whether it is an appeal under the Cr.P.C. or BNSS, it shall be registered under the Proviso to Section 413 BNSS, 2023, because the Cr.P.C., 1973 has been repealed.
6. Given above, the Registry is directed to send this file along with the Trial Court's Record, if any, to the concerned Sessions Division.
7. **Leave to appeal is disposed** of in the terms mentioned above. All pending application(s), if any, stand closed.

(ANOOP CHITKARA)
JUDGE

(H.S. GREWAL)
JUDGE

NOVEMBER. 12, 2025

Rajender

Whether speaking/reasoned : Yes/No

Whether reportable : Yes/No