



CRR-1613-2008 (O&M)

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(103+220)

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

**CRR-1613-2008 (O&M)
Date of Decision: 09.01.2025**

BAHADUR SINGH

... Petitioner

Versus

STATE OF PUNJAB & ANOTHER

...Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE JASJIT SINGH BEDI

Present: Ms. Ramandeep Kaur, Advocate (Amicus Curiae)
for the petitioner.

Mr. Harkanwar Jeet Singh, Asstt. A.G., Punjab
for respondent No.1.

Ms. G.S. Sidhu, Advocate and
Ms. Mamta Saini, Advocate, Amicus curiae
for the respondent No.2.

JASJIT SINGH BEDI, J (Oral)

CRM-40-2025

The present application has been filed by the applicant-petitioner
for placing on record Annexure A-1.

For the reasons mentioned in the application, the same is
allowed and Annexure A-1 is taken on record.

CRM-41-2025

This is an application filed under Section Section 147 of the NI
Act read with Section 528 of BNSS, 2023 for compounding of the offence in
view of the fact that the matter has been compromised between the parties.

Allowed as prayed for subject to all just exceptions.

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The present revision petition has been filed against the judgment dated 08.08.2008 passed by the Sessions Judge, Sangrur, vide which the appeal preferred by the petitioner against the judgment of conviction and order of sentence dated 25.01.2008 passed by the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Dhuri, has been dismissed.

2. The brief facts of the case are that in discharge of his legal liability, the petitioner/accused issued a cheque bearing No.093737 dated 01.07.2007 for an amount of Rs.1,50,000/- in favour of respondent No.2-complainant which came to be dishonoured. Pursuant thereto, the accused came to be summoned under the provisions of the 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 vide order dated 25.01.2008 passed by the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Dhuri.

3. The evidence was led and ultimately, the accused was held guilty and accordingly, convicted for the offence punishable under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a period of 01 year. The accused was also ordered to pay a fine of Rs.3000/-, in default of payment of fine, he would further undergo rigorous imprisonment for 03 months.

4. Aggrieved against the said judgment of conviction and order of sentence, the accused preferred an appeal before the Sessions Judge, Sangrur, which came to be dismissed on 08.08.2008.

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5. Still aggrieved, the present revision petition has been preferred by the accused. During the pendency of the present criminal revision petition, a compromise has been arrived at between the parties. It would be relevant to mention here that a combined reading of Section 147 of the Negotiable Instruments Act alongwith Section 320 Cr.P.C. would establish that where a settlement has been effected, the offence under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act can be compounded on account of the fact that a mutual compromise has been effected between the parties.

6. The learned counsel for the complainant has accepted the factum of the compromise and has stated that he has no objection if the petitioner is acquitted of the charges framed against him as a sum of Rs.3,00,000/- has been received by him against the cheque amount of Rs.1,50,000/-.

7. I have heard the learned counsel for the parties.

8. This Court in 'Ramesh Chander Vs. State of Haryana and another, 2007(1) RCR (Criminal) 245' held as under:-

“4. As per the provisions of Section 147 of the Act, the offence under Section 138 is compoundable. Section 147 reads as under:-

“Offence to be compoundable-

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973(2 of 1974), every offence punishable under this Act shall be compoundable”.

5. The compounding of the offence under Section 138 can be done during the trial of the case as well as by the High Court or Court of Session while acting in the exercise of its power of revision under Section 401 Criminal Procedure Code Reference



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may be made to Section 320(6) Criminal Procedure Code in this regard.

6. Further, under Section 320(8) Criminal Procedure Code the composition of an offence shall have the effect of acquittal of the accused with whom the offence has been compounded.”

9. This Court in 'Vatsa Electronics Vs. Pala Ram & Anr. decided on 09.03.2022 in CRR-1585-2019' has also held that once a settlement is being effected, then in terms of Section 147 of the Negotiable Instruments Act and Section 320 Cr.P.C., the accused ought to be acquitted as the offence stands compounded.

10. The admitted position is that the matter stands settled and the compromise/settlement between the parties.

11. In view of the above, since, the parties have voluntarily settled the disputes between themselves, it is a fit case for allowing them to compound the offence.

12. Accordingly, the revision petition is allowed and the judgment dated 08.08.2008 passed by the Sessions Judge, Sangrur and the judgment of conviction and order of sentence dated 25.01.2008 passed by the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Dhuri are hereby set aside. The petitioner is acquitted of the charges under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(JASJIT SINGH BEDI)
JUDGE

09.01.2025
JITESH

Whether speaking/reasoned:- Yes/No

Whether reportable:- Yes/No