



\$~11 & 12

* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**
+ **CRL.L.P. 107/2025 & CRL.M.A. 10959/2025**

RACHNA MEHRAPetitioner
Through: Mr. Rachit Batra & Mr.
Rachit Khandelwal, Advs.

versus

NAVEEN JAINRespondent
Through:

+ **CRL.L.P. 108/2025 & CRL.M.A. 10960/2025**
RACHNA MEHRAPetitioner
Through: Mr. Rachit Batra & Mr.
Rachit Khandelwal, Advs.

versus

NAVEEN JAIN & ORS.Respondents
Through:

CORAM:
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMIT MAHAJAN

% **ORDER**
30.07.2025

1. The present leave to appeals are filed under Section 419 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 ('**BNSS**') against the judgments dated 07.10.2024, passed by the learned Judicial Magistrate First Class, South East District, Saket Courts whereby the respondent was acquitted of the offence under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 ('**NI Act**') in CC Nos. 9367/2021 and 9365/2021.

2. At the outset, the learned counsel for the petitioner states that in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of *Celestium Financial v. A. Gnanasekaran* : 2025 SCC OnLine SC 1320, the petitioner being a victim is entitled to file



an appeal against the judgment of acquittal and is not required to seek leave to appeal. He submits that the present petition be transferred to the learned Court of Sessions to be treated as an appeal.

3. The Hon'ble Apex Court in the recent decision in ***Celestium Financial v. A. Gnanasekaran*** (*supra*) has opined that a complainant who prefers a complaint under Section 138 of the NI Act is an aggrieved party who suffers economic loss due to the dishonour of cheque, and such a complainant qualifies as a victim within the meaning of Section 2(wa) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ('CrPC'). Consequently, it was held that such a complainant is entitled to the benefit of the proviso of Section 372 of the CrPC (corresponding to Section 413 of the BNSS), enabling them to maintain an appeal against an order of acquittal without seeking leave to appeal under Section 378(4) of the CrPC.

4. The petitioner was the complainant in the complaints preferred under Section 138 of the NI Act, and is thus entitled to maintain appeal under Section 413 of the BNSS.

5. In terms of the proviso to Section 413 of the BNSS, an appeal by a victim against the judgment of acquittal passed by the learned MM will have to be heard by the learned Court of Sessions. If the petitions are allowed to continue before this Court, the parties will stand to lose a forum of challenge.

6. In view of the above, the present matters are disposed of with direction that the present petitions be treated as appeals under the proviso to Section 413 of the BNSS and numbered accordingly.

7. The Registry is directed to transfer entire record of the



cases, including the requisitioned copy of the TCRs, to the concerned appellate Court of Sessions.

8. The order be communicated to the concerned Principal District & Sessions Judge for compliance and listing before the concerned Appellate Court on 09.09.2025.

9. The parties are directed to appear before the concerned Appellate Court on 09.09.2025.

AMIT MAHAJAN, J

JULY 30, 2025

“SK”