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

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CRM-A-1532-2025 (O&M)
Date of decision : 06.05.2026

Jeet Singh through his LRs

... Applicants

Versus

Bakhtaur Singh and another

.. Respondents

CORAM : HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE H.S.GREWAL

Present:- Mr. J.S.Brar, Advocate for the applicant/appellant.

H.S. Grewal, J.(Oral)**CRM-40573-2025**

1. The present application has been preferred under Section 378(4) Cr.P.C. seeking grant of leave to appeal of the judgment of acquittal dated 15.06.2024 passed by the learned Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate, Moga in the complaint No. 109 of 2018 filed under Sections 465,468,471 of IPC.

2. The brief facts of the case are that the complainant, Jeet Singh (since deceased on 14.12.2017), was the owner and co-sharer of land measuring 7 kanals 12 marlas, bearing Khasra No. 41//11, situated in village Dhalle Ke, District Moga, as reflected in the Jamabandis for the years 1981–82 to 2006–07. It is alleged that accused Nos. 1 to 6, in connivance with each other, forged and fabricated an agreement of exchange dated 17.06.1988 along with an affidavit, purportedly executed between Jeet Singh and accused No.1 Santokh Singh. The complainant never executed or thumb-marked any such document, and the accused affixed the thumb impression of another person to fraudulently grab the land. On the basis of this forged agreement, mutation No.10097 was illegally sanctioned by the then Tehsildar, Moga.

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Jeet Singh challenged the mutation before the Assistant Collector, Moga, and vide order dated 05.12.1989, the appeal was allowed as the accused failed to prove the alleged agreement. It is further alleged that accused No.2, acting as General Power of Attorney holder of Santokh Singh, played a key role in preparing the forged documents. Subsequently, on a complaint made to SSP, Moga, an FIR under Sections 420, 467, 468, 471 IPC was registered against accused Nos. 1 to 6. In April 2006, the complainant also instituted a civil suit against Santokh Singh and others, which was decreed in his favour, and the appeal filed by the accused was dismissed. The complainant was not supplied certified copies of the forged agreement and affidavit by the Copying Agency. Upon a complaint by his son, Shamsheer Singh, an inquiry conducted by the then Additional Deputy Commissioner, Moga held Harbans Singh, Kanungo, responsible for loss of record, and disciplinary action was taken against him. Consequently, Section 201 IPC was added in the FIR, and Harbans Singh's anticipatory bail application was dismissed. It is further alleged that the accused, being influential persons, attempted to get the case cancelled by filing a cancellation report in the absence of the legal heirs of the complainant; however, the same was not accepted by the Court. Hence, the present complaint.

3. I have heard learned counsel for the applicant and have perused the material available on record.

4. Before proceeding to hear the application (for grant of leave to appeal)/appeal, it is important to decide whether the right of the victim to file an appeal against acquittal in a complaint case would fall under Section 372 or Section 378(4) of Cr.P.C.



5. Hon'ble the Supreme Court in *M/s Celestium Financial vs. A. Gnanasekaran Etc., 2025(3) RCR (Criminal) 208*, had laid comprehensive interpretation of Sections 372 and 378(4) of Cr.P.C. and had concluded that the victim has a right to file an appeal under Section 372 of Cr.P.C. before the Court of Sessions. The relevant extract thereof is reproduced hereunder:-

"7.12 xxxxxxxx

Secondly, the right of a victim of a crime must be placed on par with the right of an accused who has suffered a conviction, who, as a matter of right can prefer an appeal under Section 374 of the CrPC. A person convicted of a crime has the right to prefer an appeal under Section 374 as a matter of right and not being subjected to any conditions. Similarly, a victim of a crime, whatever be the nature of the crime, unconditionally must have a right to prefer an appeal.

Thirdly, it is for this reason that the Parliament thought it fit to insert the proviso to sub-section 372 without mandating any condition precedent to be fulfilled by the victim of an offence, which expression also includes the legal representatives of a deceased victim who can prefer an appeal.

On the contrary, as against an order of acquittal, the State, through the Public Prosecutor can prefer an appeal even if the complainant does not prefer such an appeal, though of course such an appeal is with the leave of the court. However, it is not always necessary for the State or a complainant to prefer an appeal. But when it comes to a victim's right to prefer an appeal, the insistence on seeking special leave to appeal from the High Court under Section 378(4) of the CrPC would be contrary to what has been intended by the Parliament by insertion of the proviso to Section 372 of the Cr.P.C.

Fourthly, the Parliament has not amended Section 378 to circumscribe the victim's right to prefer an appeal just as it has with regard to a complainant or the State filing an appeal. On the



other hand, the Parliament has inserted the proviso to Section 372 so as to envisage a superior right for the victim of an offence to prefer an appeal on the grounds mentioned therein as compared to a complainant.

Fifthly, the involvement of the State in respect of an offence under Section 138 of the Act is conspicuous by its absence. This is because the complaint filed under that provision is in the nature of a private complaint as per Section 200 of the Cr.P.C. and Section 143 of the Act by an express intention incorporates the provisions of the Cr.P.C. in the matter of trial of such a deemed offence tried as a criminal offence. Therefore, the complainant, who is the victim of a dishonour of cheque must be construed to be victim in terms of the proviso to Section 372 read with the definition of victim under Section 2(wa) of the Cr.P.C.

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10. As already noted, the proviso to Section 372 of the Cr.P.C. 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 Cr.P.C., 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 Cr.P.C. "

6. In view of the judgment passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Celestium Financial** (supra) which has been followed by this Court in **CRM-A-886-MA-2015**, tilted as '**Rajesh Kumar versus M/s Success Enterprises and another**', decided on 08.07.2025 and similar view taken by the Coordinate Bench of this Court in **CRM-A-2700-MA-2018**, tilted as '**Satish Kumar vs. Jugal Kishor**' decided on 02.07.2025, the present



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application seeking leave to appeal is, hereby, disposed of with the direction to the learned Sessions Judge, Moga to treat the present leave to appeal as an appeal filed under Section 372 of Cr.P.C. and entrust the same to appropriate Court for its disposal.

- 7. The Registry is directed to send the complete paper-book and the record of the case to the learned Sessions Judge, Moga forthwith.
- 8. Pending applications, if any, shall also disposed of.

06.05.2026
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(H.S.GREWAL)
JUDGE

Whether speaking/reasoned	:	Yes/No
Whether reportable	:	Yes/No