

2026 PHHC 073609



IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB & HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH

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CRR No. 2807 of 2025 (O&M)
Date of decision: 11th May, 2026

Suresh Kumar Chahar

...Petitioner

Versus

State of Punjab and another

...Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE MANISHA BATRA

Present: Mr. Manpreet Singh Sidhu, Advocate
for the petitioner.

Mr. Durgesh Garg, AAG, Punjab.

Ms. Komal Balain, Advocate
for respondent No. 2/complainant.

MANISHA BATRA, J (ORAL):-

1. CRM-44687-2025

Prayer in this application is for compounding the offence in view of the fact that the parties have amicably settled their dispute.

Since the prayer made in this application has direct bearing on the main revision petition, the application is disposed of and let the main case, which is also listed today, be taken up.

2. CRR-2807-2025 (O&M)

The present revision petition has been filed against the judgment of conviction and order on quantum of sentence, both dated 23.07.2019, passed by the Court of learned Sub Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Samana in

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criminal complaint bearing CIS No. NIA/229/2017, titled as ***M/s Bawa Cotton India v. Suresh Kumar Chahaar***, filed under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (*for short 'N. I. Act'*), whereby the petitioner was held guilty for commission of offence punishable under Section 138 of the N. I. Act and was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a period of one year and to pay compensation to the tune of the cheque amount ie. Rs.10,61,652/-. The petitioner has also laid challenge to the judgment dated 24.11.2021, passed by the Court of learned Sessions Judge, Patiala, whereby the appeal of the petitioner had been dismissed.

3. Brief facts of the case relevant for the purpose of disposal of this revision petition are that the petitioner used to purchase Binola Khal from respondent No. 2/complainant. There was an outstanding amount of Rs.10,61,652/- due towards the petitioner. In order to discharge his legally enforceable liability, the petitioner had issued a cheque bearing No. 006584 dated 09.03.2017 for the aforementioned amount in faour of the complainant with an assurance that the same would be encashed on its presentation before the bank. However, when it was presented by the complainant before its banker on 21.03.2017, the same was dishonoured due to 'insufficient funds'. On the assurance of the petitioner, the said cheque was again presented on 27.03.2017 for encashment but the fate remained the same. Hence, the petitioner was served with a legal notice dated 06.04.2017 but he failed to make payment within the time stipulated. Aggrieved from the same, the complainant filed the aforesaid complaint under Section 138 of N. I. Act, in which, the petitioner was held guilty and sentenced as mentioned above. His

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appeal too was dismissed by the learned appellate Court. Hence, the present revision petition.

4. Now the petitioner has filed aforesaid application bearing number **CRM-44687-2025** for compounding the offence for which he has been held guilty and convicted.

5. It is argued by learned counsel for the petitioner that an amicable settlement has been arrived at between the petitioner and respondent No. 2/complainant. In pursuance of the said settlement, the entire disputed amount has been given by the petitioner to the respondent No. 2. It is submitted that respondent No. 2 also admits the factum of the above stated settlement having been arrived between the parties and about receipt of entire disputed amount and therefore, he deserves to be granted permission to compound the offence.

6. Learned counsel for respondent No. 2/complainant has affirmed the factum of receiving the entire disputed amount from the petitioner and has submitted that he has no objection if the offence is compounded in favour of the petitioner and the judgment of conviction and order of sentence recorded by learned trial Court and affirmed by learned appellate Court are quashed and set aside.

7. Section 147 of N. I. Act makes all offences under this Act as compoundable offences. It is well settled proposition of law by now that in view of the provisions contained under this Section read with Section 320 of Cr.P.C., a compromise arrived *inter se* parties can be accepted and the offence committed under Section 138 of N. I. Act, can be ordered to be compounded

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even after conviction. Reference in this regard can be made to the judgment dated 02.03.2022 pronounced by the High Court of Himachal Pradesh in Criminal Misc. (main) petition No. 107 of 2022 under Section 482 of Cr.P.C. titled as ***Hiranand Shastri Vs. Ram Rattan Thakur and another***, wherein it was observed that the judgment of conviction recorded under Section 138 of N. I. Act can be recalled, in view of the specific provisions contained under Section 147 of the Act, which provide for compounding of offence allegedly committed under Section 138 of N.I. Act. Similar proposition of law was laid down in the judgment dated 21.12.2021 in ***CRM-M-No. 2499-2021 in Geeta Devi Vs. Surinder Singh and another***, wherein it was observed by the High Court of Himachal Pradesh that the Court has ample powers under Section 147 of N.I. Act to compound the offence in those cases, where the accused already stands convicted. Reference can also be made to the authority cited as ***Sube Singh and another vs. State of Haryana and another, 2013 (4) R.C.R. (Criminal) 102***, wherein a Division Bench of this Court has held that even after the conviction, if the parties have settled the dispute amicably and have decided to live in peace and harmony, this Court, in exercise of powers under Section 482 Cr.P.C., can compound the offence.

8. In ***Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed babalal H. 2010(2) RCR (Criminal) 851***, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had laid down several guidelines with regard to the proceedings conducted in connection with complaints filed under Section 138 of NI Act. It was observed that the interest of the complainant lied primarily in recovering the money rather than seeing the drawer of the cheque in jail with respect to the offence of dishonour of the

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cheque and it is compensatory aspect of the remedy which should be given priority over the punitive aspect. In ***Raj Reddy Kallen Vs. State of Haryana and another (2024) 5 SCR 203***, it was observed by Hon'ble Supreme Court that keeping in mind that 'compensatory aspect,' of remedy shall have priority over the 'punitive aspect', courts should encourage compounding of offences under the N.I. Act, if the parties are willing to do so.

9. In the instant case, as discussed above, the parties have settled their dispute amicably, in pursuance of which, the entire disputed amount has been paid by the petitioner to respondent No. 2/complainant. This fact is affirmed by learned counsel for respondent No. 2. He has stated that the complainant has no objection if the offence is compounded. This amicable settlement has arrived at between the parties after passing of judgment dated 24.11.2021 by the learned appellate Court. There is no doubt that the petitioner and respondent No. 2/complainant have reached at a settlement permissible by law. This Court has also satisfied itself regarding the genuineness of the settlement as vide order dated 10.11.2025, the parties were directed to appear before the learned trial Court for recording of their statement in support of the compromise. In pursuance thereof, the parties had appeared before the learned trial Court and had got recorded their statements. A report dated 29.11.2025 has been received from the learned trial Court, wherein it is reported that the compromise arrived at between the parties is valid, genuine, voluntary and without any coercion or undue influence. As such, in the considered opinion of this Court, the conviction of the petitioner would not serve any purpose and is required to be set aside. In the light of the

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judicial precedents as referred to above and the attendant facts and circumstances of the case, this Court is of the considered opinion that the offence deserves to be compounded in favour of the petitioner. Accordingly, the present petition is allowed and the judgment of conviction and order of quantum of sentence, both dated 23.07.2019 passed by the learned trial Magistrate as well as the judgment dated 24.11.2021 passed by the learned appellate Court are set aside. The offence for which the petitioner was convicted stands compounded and the petitioner is acquitted on account of such compounding. The personal/surety bonds of the petitioner be discharged accordingly.

10. Since the main petition has been disposed of, pending application, if any, is rendered infructuous.
11. Let a copy of this order be sent to the learned trial Court for intimation.

[MANISHA BATRA]
JUDGE

11th May, 2026
Parveen Sharma

1. Whether speaking/ reasoned

:

Yes / No
2. Whether reportable

:

Yes / No