

CRR-972-2026(O&M)

-1-

CNR No:PHHC010607272026
2026:PHHC:101225



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

277

CRR-972-2026(O&M)

Date of decision: 22nd July, 2026

Amit Kumar

...Petitioner

Versus

State of Haryana and another

...Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE MANISHA BATRA

Present: Mr. Eeshan Garg, Advocate for the petitioner.

Mr. Aditya Pal Singla, Assistant Advocate General, Haryana.

Ms. Surekha, Advocate for respondent No.2.

MANISHA BATRA, J (ORAL):-

CRM-15952-2026

Prayer in this application is for compounding the offence and setting aside the judgment of conviction and order of sentence dated 28.08.2023 in view of the fact that the matter has been settled between the parties by way of compromise dated 30.03.2026.

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

CRR-972-2026(O&M)

-2-

CNR No:PHHC010607272026
2026:PHHC:101225



CRM-15953-2026

Learned counsel for the applicant seeks permission to withdraw the present application.

Permitted to do so.

Dismissed as withdrawn.

CRM-15954-2026

This application has been filed by the applicant for seeking exemption from filing the certified/true typed copies of the documents mentioned therein and for taking the same on record.

For the reasons mentioned in the application, the same is allowed, subject to all just exceptions. The documents are ordered to be taken on record.

CRR-972-2026

The present revision petition has been filed against the judgment of conviction and order on quantum of sentence dated 28.08.2023, passed by the Court of learned Judicial Magistrate First Class, Bhiwani in complaint bearing No. 3435/2019, titled as *Anju vs. Amit Kumar*, 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 the aforesaid section and was sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for a period of one year and to pay compensation to the complainant/respondent No. 2 to the tune of cheque amount i.e. Rs. 80,000/- along with interest @ 9% per annum from the date of issuance of cheque in question till the date of order. The petitioner has also laid challenge to the judgment dated 24.03.2026,

CRR-972-2026(O&M)

-3-

CNR No:PHHC010607272026
2026:PHHC:101225



passed by the Court of learned Additional Sessions Judge, Bhiwani, whereby the appeal of the petitioner had been dismissed and the conviction was upheld with a modification in sentence to the extent that the substantive sentence was reduced to six months and to pay balance cheque amount Rs. 47,000/-.

2. Brief facts of the case relevant for the purpose of disposal of this revision petition are that the petitioner/accused had obtained loan of ₹80,000/- from the complainant-respondent No.2 for repayment of loan amount. The petitioner, in order to discharge his legally enforceable debt, had issued a cheque for ₹80,000/-. However, on presentation of the said cheque by the complainant before its banker, the same was dishonoured with the remarks 'funds insufficient'. The petitioner was served with a legal notice dated 30.04.2019 but he failed to make payment within the time stipulated. Aggrieved from the same, the respondent filed the aforesaid complaint under Section 138 of N. I. Act, in which, the petitioner was held guilty and sentenced as mentioned above. His appeal too was dismissed by the learned appellate Court. Hence, the present revision petition. During the pendency of this petition, the sentence of the petitioner was suspended, vide order dated 27.04.2026 and since then, he is on bail.

3. Now the petitioner has filed aforesaid application bearing number CRM-15952-2025 for compounding the offence for which he has been held guilty and convicted.

4. It is argued by learned counsel for the petitioner that an amicable settlement has been arrived at between the petitioner and respondent

CRR-972-2026(O&M)

-4-

CNR No:PHHC010607272026
2026:PHHC:101225



No. 2/complainant. In pursuance of the said settlement, the entire disputed amount has been given by the petitioner to the complainant. It is submitted that the complainant 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.

5. 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.

6. 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 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

CRR-972-2026(O&M)

-5-

CNR No:PHHC010607272026
2026:PHHC:101225

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.

7. 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 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

CRR-972-2026(O&M)

-6-

CNR No:PHHC010607272026
2026:PHHC:101225



over the 'punitive aspect', courts should encourage compounding of offences under the N.I. Act, if the parties are willing to do so.

8. 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 the respondent. Their statements recorded on 02.07.2026 before the trial Magistrate have been received, wherein factum of compromise has been admitted. This fact is also affirmed by learned counsel for the complainant. 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 24.03.2026 by the learned appellate Court. There is no doubt that the petitioner and the respondent No.2 have reached at a settlement permissible by law. This Court has also satisfied itself regarding the genuineness of the settlement. 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 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 dated 28.08.2023 passed by the learned trial Magistrate as well as the judgment dated 24.03.2026 passed by the learned appellate Court are set aside. The offence for which the petitioner was convicted stands compounded and the

CRR-972-2026(O&M)

-7-

CNR No:PHHC010607272026
2026:PHHC:101225



petitioner is acquitted on account of such compounding. His personal/surety bonds be discharged accordingly.

9. Since the main petition has been disposed of, pending application, if any, is rendered infructuous.

[MANISHA BATRA]
JUDGE

22nd July, 2026
Parveen Sharma

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|-------------------------------|---|----------|
| 1. Whether speaking/ reasoned | : | Yes / No |
| 2. Whether reportable | : | Yes / No |