



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

**124**

**CRM-M No.28541 of 2025 (O&M)**

**Date of decision: 23.05.2025**

M/s Techno Just Cars 365 Private Limited and Others

....Petitioners

Versus

State of Haryana and Another

....Respondents

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HARPREET SINGH BRAR**

**Present:** Mr. Karan Singh Choudhary, Mr. Rohit Aggarwal,  
Mr. Vishal Gupta, Advocate for the petitioners.

**HARPREET SINGH BRAR J. (Oral)**

1. The present petition has been preferred under Section 528 of Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 seeking quashing of criminal complaint No. NACT/88961/2023 titled as "*M/s Cars24 Financial Services Pvt. Ltd. Versus M/s Techno Just Cars 365 Private Ltd. and Others*" (Annexure P-6) and summoning order dated 12.09.2023 (Annexure P-7) and order dated 04.12.2023 (Annexure P-9), whereby warrants of arrest have been issued against the petitioners by learned Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Gurugram and all other subsequent proceedings arising therefrom.

2. That the brief facts of the case are that on 22.10.2019, the petitioner Company entered into an agreement with the respondent No. 2 for providing Credit Facility Agreement to the petitioners vide sanction letter dated 22.10.2019 and it was agreed between the parties that the petitioners shall be given used cars on credit basis by the



respondent No. 2-Company who shall further sell the same in the Market and the proceeds have to be deposited within a period of 60 days with the respondent No. 2-Company. It is pertinent to mention here that at the time of execution of the agreement, the respondent Company has taken security cheques from the petitioners in lieu of the Credit Facility being extended to the petitioners. The petitioner Company purchased 1735 cars from July 2018 to September 2022 under *Unnati* Scheme of complainant-Company from Cars24 and did business of more than 2300 cars in Unnati and Unnati+ schemes. The petitioners Company had already closed loans for 1657 cars out of 1735 cars and the Complainant Company has already seized 30 cars out of balance 78 cars from the petitioner Company. Rather, the complainant Company also illegally transferred the ownership of 11 vehicles (Approx.) in its favour from the same 78 cars in question. The Petitioners have made complete payment of all 361 cars under Unnati+ scheme to the complainant and the complainant-respondent No. 2 has charged more than 50% of principal amount as interest, penal interest and charges on the disputed 78 cars. Thereafter, without knowing about the actual status of cars/vehicle, on 05.10.2022, the complainant company intentionally in order to get frivolous order, filed claim petition before an Arbitration Center, Bengaluru (Karnataka), whereas, as per credit facility agreement, the arbitration proceeding was to be initiated in Delhi only and in resultant, the sole arbitrator of Bengaluru passed an interim order dated 02.11.2022 against the petitioners in an arbitrary manner. As as soon as



the petitioners became aware of the interim order, the petitioner No. 2 informed to the Complainant Company that the petitioner No. 2 will file termination petition before appropriate court of law. However, in order to convert a civil case into a criminal case and to create undue pressure on the petitioners, the complainant Company filed false and malicious complaint dated 10.11.2024 against the petitioners before PS Sadar, Gurugram. During the subsistence of the agreement between the parties, the dispute arose between the parties and the respondent Company presented one of the cheques which had been given as a security by the petitioners to the respondent No. 2-Company and on 02.08.2023 after filling blank cheque No. 349499 for a huge sum of Rs.4,38,35,000/- drawn on Syndicate Bank, Kasturi Nagar Branch, Bangalore, presented the same for clearing without the knowledge and intimation to the petitioners.

3. Learned counsel for the petitioners submits that since the cheque given by the petitioners was a security cheque which was given way back in the year 2019 and as such the same was also rendered invalid in view of the merger of Syndicate Bank with Canara Bank w.e.f. 30.06.2021. The said cheque was returned by the Banks with the remarks "Erstwhile Syndicate Bank Cheques Stopped in Clearing" and complaint dated 12.09.2023 (Annexure P-6) filed by respondent No. 2 and subsequent proceedings including the summoning order dated 12.09.2023 (Annexure P-7) and order dated 04.12.2023 (Annexure P-9) whereby non-bailable warrants have been issued against the petitioners



are an abuse of the process of law because the Memorandum of Settlement has been arrived at between the parties as per the Memorandum of Settlement dated 06.01.2024, and it was agreed between the parties that the petitioners shall be liable to make payment of Rs. 2,03,60,000/- only as per the settlement then the present complaint for dishonour of cheque dated 02.08.2023 for a sum of Rs. 4,38,35,000/- in respect of which the complaint has been filed is not legally sustainable and further since in the present case the parties to the dispute have entered into a settlement and it has been agreed that the petitioner shall make a payment of Rs. 2,03,60,000/- to the respondent in full and final settlement of the claims, then the liability in respect of the cheque in question dated 02.08.2023 stands discharged and the same cannot be made the basis for continuation of the proceedings under the present complaint against the petitioners. Thus, the drill of Section 225 of BNSS (erstwhile Section 202 of BNSS) has not been followed in its letter and spirit by the learned Court below.

4. Having heard the learned counsel for the petitioners and after perusing the record of the case with his able assistance, the present case is taken up for final disposal, without issuing notice to the respondents, to save their litigation cost and precious time of this court. It transpires that the drill of Section 225 BNSS (erstwhile Section 202 Cr.P.C.) was not followed before issuance of process. Hence, the following question props up for the consideration of this Court:-



*“Is the drill of Section 225 of BNSS mandatory to be followed in cases pertaining to Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881?”*

5. A study of Section 225 of BNSS is called for, which is reproduced below:

***Section 225. Postponement of issue of process.—***

*(1) Any Magistrate, on receipt of a complaint of an offence of which he is authorised to take cognizance or which has been made over to him under section 212, may, if he thinks fit, and shall, in a case where the accused is residing at a place beyond the area in which he exercises his jurisdiction, postpone the issue of process against the accused, and either inquire into the case himself or direct an investigation to be made by a police officer or by such other person as he thinks fit, for the purpose of deciding whether or not there is sufficient ground for proceeding:*

*Provided that no such direction for investigation shall be made,—*

*(a) where it appears to the Magistrate that the offence complained of is triable exclusively by the Court of Session; or*

*(b) where the complaint has not been made by a Court, unless the complainant and the witnesses present (if any) have been examined on oath under section 223.*

*(2) In an inquiry under sub-section (1), the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, take evidence of witnesses on oath:*

*Provided that if it appears to the Magistrate that the offence complained of is triable exclusively by the Court of Session, he shall call upon the complainant to produce all his witnesses and examine them on oath.*

*(3) If an investigation under sub-section (1) is made by a person not being a police officer, he shall have for that investigation all the powers conferred by this Sanhita on an officer in charge of a police station except the power to arrest without warrant.*

6. Time and again, the Constitutional Courts have reiterated that the drill of Section 202 Cr.P.C. (now Section 225 of BNSS) is



mandatory in nature. A two Judge bench of Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***Abhijit Pawar vs. Hemant Madhukar 2017(3) SCC 528***, speaking through Justice A.K. Sikri has held as follows:

*“28. No doubt, the argument predicated on Section 202 of the Cr.P.C. was raised for the first time by A-1 before the High Court. Notwithstanding the same, being a pure legal issue which could be tested on the basis of admitted facts on record, the High Court could have considered this argument on merits. It is a settled proposition of law that a pure legal issue can be raised at any stage of proceedings, more so, when it goes to the jurisdiction of the matter (See : National Textile Corpn. Ltd. Vs. Nareshkumar Badrikumar Jagad; [(2011) 12 SCC 695].*

*29. We may like to record that though Mr. Bhatt had refuted the arguments founded on Section 202 of Cr.P.C., even he had submitted that in case this Court is satisfied that mandatory requirement of Section 202 is not fulfilled by the learned Magistrate before issuing the process, this Court can direct the Magistrate to do so. Mr. Bhatt, for this purpose, referred to the judgment in the case of the National Bank of Oman.*

*30. For the aforesaid reasons, Criminal Appeal arising out of SLP (Crl) No. 9318 of 2012 is allowed thereby quashing the notice dated 24 th November, 2009 in respect of A-1 with direction to the learned Magistrate to take up the matter afresh qua A-1 and pass necessary orders as are permissible in law, after following the procedure contained in Section 202, Cr.P.C.”*

7. Reliance in this regard can also be placed on the judgment rendered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***National Bank of Oman vs. Barakara Abdul Aziz and another 2013(2) SCC 488*** and this Court in ***Dr. Jasminder Kaur vs. Raj Karan Singh Boparai CRM-M-20260-2008***.



8. This issue has also been dealt with a Constitution bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court ***In re: Expeditious Trial of Cases under Section 138 NI Act 1881*** in *Suo Moto Writ Peition (Crl.) No.2 of 2020*, analysed the said issue and concluded as follows:

*“10. Section 202 of the Code confers jurisdiction on the Magistrate to conduct an inquiry for the purpose of deciding whether sufficient grounds justifying the issue of process are made out. The amendment to Section 202 of the Code with effect from 23.06.2006, vide Act 25 of 2005, made it mandatory for the Magistrate to conduct an inquiry before issue of process, in a case where the accused resides beyond the area of jurisdiction of the court. (See: ***Vijay Dhanuka & Ors. v. Najima Mamtaj & Ors, Abhijit Pawar v. Hemant Madhukar Nimbalkar and Anr. and Birla Corporation Limited v. Adventz Investments and Holdings Limited & Ors.***). There has been a divergence of opinion amongst the High Courts relating to the applicability of Section 202 in respect of complaints filed under Section 138 of the Act. Certain cases under Section 138 have been decided by the High Courts upholding the view that it is mandatory for the Magistrate to conduct an inquiry, as provided in Section 202 of the Code, before issuance of process in complaints filed under Section 138. Contrary views have been expressed in some other cases. It has been held that merely because the accused is residing outside the jurisdiction of the court, it is not necessary for the Magistrate to postpone the issuance of process in each and every case. Further, it has also been held that not conducting inquiry under Section 202 of the Code would not vitiate the issuance of process, if requisite satisfaction can be obtained from materials available on record.*”



*11. The learned Amici Curiae referred to a judgment of this Court in **K.S. Joseph v. Philips Carbon Black Ltd & Anr.** where there was a discussion about the requirement of inquiry under Section 202 of the Code in relation to complaints filed under Section 138 but the question of law was left open. In view of the judgments of this Court in **Vijay Dhanuka (supra)**, **Abhijit Pawar (supra)** and **Birla Corporation (supra)**, the inquiry to be held by the Magistrate before issuance of summons to the accused residing outside the jurisdiction of the court cannot be dispensed with. The learned Amici Curiae recommended that the Magistrate should come to a conclusion after holding an inquiry that there are sufficient grounds to proceed against the accused. We are in agreement with the learned Amici.” (emphasis added)*

9. Furthermore, the following directions were issued in ***In re: Expeditious Trial of Cases under Section 138 NI Act 1881(supra)***:

*“24. The upshot of the above discussion leads us to the following conclusions:*

*1) The High Courts are requested to issue practice directions to the Magistrates to record reasons before converting trial of complaints under Section 138 of the Act from summary trial to summons trial.*

*2) Inquiry shall be conducted on receipt of complaints under Section 138 of the Act to arrive at sufficient grounds to proceed against the accused, when such accused resides beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the court.*

*3) For the conduct of inquiry under Section 202 of the Code, evidence of witnesses on behalf of the complainant shall be permitted to be taken on affidavit. In suitable cases, the Magistrate can restrict the inquiry to examination of documents without insisting for examination of witnesses.*



4) *We recommend that suitable amendments be made to the Act for provision of one trial against a person for multiple offences under Section 138 of the Act committed within a period of 12 months, notwithstanding the restriction in Section 219 of the Code.*

5) *The High Courts are requested to issue practice directions to the Trial Courts to treat service of summons in one complaint under Section 138 forming part of a transaction, as deemed service in respect of all the complaints filed before the same court relating to dishonour of cheques issued as part of the said transaction.*

6) *Judgments of this Court in Adalat Prasad (supra) and Subramaniam Sethuraman (supra) have interpreted the law correctly and we reiterate that there is no inherent power of Trial Courts to review or recall the issue of summons. This does not affect the power of the Trial Court under Section 322 of the Code to revisit the order of issue of process in case it is brought to the court's notice that it lacks jurisdiction to try the complaint.*

7) *Section 258 of the Code is not applicable to complaints under Section 138 of the Act and findings to the contrary in Meters and Instruments (supra) do not lay down correct law. To conclusively deal with this aspect, amendment to the Act empowering the Trial Courts to reconsider/recall summons in respect of complaints under Section 138 shall be considered by the Committee constituted by an order of this Court dated 10.03.2021.*

8) *All other points, which have been raised by the Amici Curiae in their preliminary report and written submissions and not considered herein, shall be the subject matter of deliberation by the aforementioned Committee. Any other issue relating to expeditious disposal of complaints under Section 138 of the Act shall also be considered by the Committee.”*  
(emphasis added)

10. The intention behind Section 202 Cr.P.C. (now Section 225 of BNSS) is to ensure that sufficient grounds exist in order to proceed



against an accused in a private complaint. As such, it is pertinent that the concerned Court passes an order indicating substantial compliance of the aforementioned provision, in view of the directions issued in ***In re: Expeditious Trial of Cases under Section 138 NI Act 1881(supra)***.

11. In view of the discussion above, the present petition is partly allowed and summoning order dated 12.09.2023 (Annexure P-7) and order dated 04.12.2023 (Annexure P-9), whereby warrants of arrest have been issued against the petitioners by learned Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Gurugram are hereby set aside/quashed. The matter is remanded back to concerned Court to consider the matter afresh in accordance with law, by taking recourse to Section 225 of BNSS.

12. Pending miscellaneous application(s), if any, shall also stand disposed of.

**(HARPREET SINGH BRAR)**  
**JUDGE**

**23.05.2025**  
*Ajay Goswami*

Whether speaking/reasoned: Yes/No

Whether reportable: Yes/No