



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

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**CRR-1970-2025 (O&M)
Date of decision : 13.10.2025**

VEER MANAGEMENT SERVICES

.....PETITIONER

VERSUS

STATE OF HARYANA & ANR.

.....RESPONDENTS

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SURYA PRATAP SINGH

Present: Mr. Mukesh Yadav, Advocate for the petitioner.

Mr. Arun Kumar Gujjar, AAG Haryana.

Mr. Aman Arora, Advocate for the respondent No.2.

SURYA PRATAP SINGH, J. (Oral)

1. Vide present revision petition, the petitioner – Veer Management Services through its proprietor Satender @Satendra Choudhary, is assailing the judgment dated 04.08.2025, passed by the Court of learned Additional Sessions Judge Palwal. By virtue of abovementioned judgment, the appeal filed by him, against the judgment of conviction dated 04.01.2024 and order of sentence dated 06.01.2024, passed by the Court of learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate Palwal, has been dismissed.

2. The learned trial Court, vide above-mentioned judgment of conviction and order of sentence, has convicted the petitioner for the



commission of offence punishable under Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a period of one year and to pay a fine of Rs.1,000/- and in default of payment of fine, he has been directed to undergo simple imprisonment for 10 days. He has been further directed to pay compensation of ₹2,50,000/- to the complainant.

3. In instant revision petition, the learned counsel for the petitioner prays for compounding of offence on the ground that the parties have amicably resolved their issues, in view of compromise, arrived at between the parties. Learned counsel for the petitioner further prays that in view of compromise arrived at between the parties, by accepting the present revision petition, the judgment of conviction and order of sentence passed by the learned trial Court, duly affirmed by the learned Appellate Court, may be set aside and the petitioner may be acquitted of the aforesaid charges. Learned counsel for the petitioner has also placed on record the affidavit regarding compromise arrived at between the parties.

4. Heard learned counsel for the parties. Case file has also been perused carefully.

5. This Court while issuing notice of motion vide order dated 13.08.2025, directed the parties to appear before the learned trial Court for recording of their statements, with regard to genuineness of compromise.

6. Pursuant to aforesaid order, a report from the Court of learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate Palwal, dated 21.08.2025 has been received. A perusal of abovesaid report reveals that statements of the



concerned persons have been recorded, who have stated that the matter has been amicably settled between them, and that respondent No.2 has no objection if the judgment of conviction and order of sentence passed by the learned trial Court, duly affirmed by the learned Appellate Court, is set aside and the petitioner is acquitted of the aforesaid charges. As per report, the compromise effected between the parties is genuine, without any undue influence and coercion.

7. The record has been perused carefully.

8. A perusal of record shows that the petitioner has been convicted for offence punishable under Section 138 of NI Act, which is compoundable offence. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of *Gian Chand Garg v. Harpal Singh and Another (Arising out of Special Leave Petition (Criminal) No. 8050 of 2025) decided on 11.08.2025*, has observed that it is very clear that although dishonour of cheque entails criminal consequence, the legislature by virtue of Section 147 of the NI Act has made it compoundable notwithstanding the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the same can be compounded at any stage of the proceedings especially when the parties have themselves arrived at a voluntary compromise.

9. In another case, i.e. in the case of *B.V. Seshaiiah v. State of Telangana & Anr. (2023) SCC OnLine SC 96*, the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that when parties enter into an agreement and compound the offence, they do so to save themselves from the process of litigation and when such a step is taken by the parties, the law very well allows them to do



so. Hence, the Courts cannot override such compounding and impose its will.

10. Having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case, and the fact that the complainant and the petitioner have amicably resolved the matter, and that the respondent No.2/complainant has no objection in case the present revision petition is accepted, the instant revision petition is hereby allowed and the offence is hereby compounded. Consequently, the judgment of conviction dated 04.01.2024 and order of sentence dated 06.01.2024, passed by the learned trial Court, as affirmed by the learned Appellate Court vide judgment dated 04.08.2025, are hereby set aside. The petitioner/accused is hereby acquitted of all the charges framed against him. His bail bonds and the surety bonds shall stand discharged.

11. The miscellaneous application(s) pending, if any, shall stand disposed of.

13.10.2025*Gaurav Thakur***(SURYA PRATAP SINGH)
JUDGE**

Whether speaking/reasoned : Yes/No

Whether reportable : Yes/No