

(2020) 02 CHH CK 0104

In the Chhattisgarh High Court

Case No : Criminal Miscellaneous Petition No. 468 Of 2020

Prachi Steel Raipur Road Tifra

APPELLANT

Vs

Abhishek Dubey

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 18-02-2020

Acts Referred:

Code Of Criminal Procedure, 1973 — Section 256(1), 378(4)
Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 — Section 138

Citation : (2020) 02 CHH CK 0104

Hon'ble Judges : Ram Prasanna Sharma, J

Bench : Single Bench

Advocate : Varsha Sharma

Final Decision : Allowed

Judgement

1. Heard on application under Section 378(4) of CrPC for grant of leave to appeal.
2. On due consideration, leave is granted.
3. This petition has been preferred against Order dated 02.01.2020 passed by Judicial Magistrate First Class, Bilaspur (CG) in Complaint Case No. 628/2018, filed under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, wherein the said Court dismissed the complaint filed by the petitioner for want of prosecution.
4. Dismissal of the complaint case was not the only option before the trial Court. It should have adjourned the case for some other date as per the provisions of Section 256(1) CrMP.
5. In the matter of Associated Cement Co. Ltd. Vs. Keshvanand reported in (1998) 1 SCC 687, Hon'ble the Apex Court held as under:-
18. Reading the Section in its entirety would reveal that two constraints are

imposed on the court for exercising the power under the Section. First is, if the court thinks that in a situation it is proper to adjourn the hearing then the Magistrate shall not acquit the accused. Second is, when the Magistrate considers that personal attendance of the complainant is not necessary on that day the Magistrate has the power to dispense with his attendance and proceed with the case. When the Court notices that the complainant is absent on a particular day the court must consider whether personal attendance of the complainant is essential on that day for progress of the case and also whether the situation does not justify the case being adjourned to another date due to any other reason. If the situation does not justify the case being adjourned the Court is free to dismiss the complaint and acquit the accused. But if the presence of the complainant on that day was quite unnecessary then resorting to the step of axing down the complaint may not be a proper exercise of the power envisaged in the section. The discretion must, therefore be exercised judicially and fairly without impairing the cause of administration of criminal justice.â??

Again, in the matter of Mohd. Azeem Vs. A. Venkatesh & another reported in (2002) 7 SCC 726, Hon'ble the Apex Court held that in a proceeding under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the single default in appearance on the part of the complainant, the dismissal of the complaint case is not proper, legal and justified.

6. The trial Court should have proceeded to decide the issues between the parties but in the present case the proceeding is terminated without deciding the issues. The procedure adopted by the trial Court is not proper. Accordingly, order passed by the trial Court is set aside by allowing the petition.

The trial Court is directed to proceed with the case after appearance of both sides and provide opportunity to adduce evidence to both sides and then decide the issues between the parties.

7. The petitioner to appear before the trial Court on 26.03.2020 for further proceedings.