

**Withdraw Pursis Recorded & Order Passed**  
**Below Exh.01**

(1) In view of withdraw pursis tendered by Ld. Adv. for the Complainant vide **Exh.-09** amicable settlement has been arrived at between the parties sothat he does not wish to proceed with this matter anymore and is willing to compound the offence. when parties have settled the dispute amicably, compounding of offence is required to be permitted.

Therefore at this juncture the provision of sec.147 of The Negotiable Instrument Act-1881 and section 257 of the criminal Procedure code 1973 become relevant ,which are described under the law as below:

**SECTION 147 : Offences to be compoundable.**

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973(2 of 1974), every offence punishable under this Act shall be compoundable. And also read,

**Section 257. Withdrawal of complaint.-**

If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case under this Chapter, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint against the accused, or if there be more than one accused, against all or any of them, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw the same, and shall thereupon acquit the accused against whom the complaint is so withdrawn.

(2) Hence, the complainant voluntarily wishes to withdraw complaint and reason stated therein being reasonable and proper, the permission is granted in view of the provision made U/S. 257 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 to withdraw the complaint

and accused is hereby acquitted of the offence under the provision of The Negotiable Instrument Act in this case.

(2.1) In the recent Judgment of Hon'ble Supreme court namely **Sanjabij Tari Versus Kishore C.Borcar 2025(0) AIJEL SC 75934** guidelines issued for compounding of offence, it is held that if accused pays the cheque amount before recording of his evidence (defence evidence) **then trial court may allow compounding of offence without imposing any cost or penalty on accused.**

(2.2) In the present case, settlement has been arrived at between the parties in Lok Adalat, in the judgment of Hon'ble supreme court namely **"Madhya Pradesh State Legal Services Authority Versus Pratik Jain And Anr. 2014(10)SCC 690"** it is held that, if the court finds that it is a result of positive attitude of parties in such appropriate cases, the court can always reduce the costs by imposing minimal costs or even waive the same therefore to fulfill the noble purpose of the Lok Adalat there is no order as to costs.

**Order Signed and Pronounced on this 11<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2026  
in National Lok Adalat.**

Date: 11/07/2026  
Bhesan.

(Bhaskarkumar Rameshbhai Kariya)  
Judicial Magistrate I Class  
Bhesan.  
UIC NO. GJ01626.