

17 CT CASES / 5554/2024 M/s Dhan Sanchai Co Op T And C Society
Ltd Vs. Vijay Kumar /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.
Accused in person.

Ld. Counsel for complainant is directed to supply copy of the
complaint along with all the annexed documents to the accused on the whatsapp
number – **7836808526 (as provided by the accused in Court).**

Offence being bailable in nature, Accused is admitted to bail on
furnishing personal bonds and surety bonds in the sum of Rs. 25,000/-.

Accused is directed to furnish the same positively on the NDOH,
failing which, he/she shall be burdened with cost of Rs. 2000/- to be paid to the
opposite party.

Put up for furnishing of bail bonds/framing of notice/filing
application U/s 145 (2) NI Act on **24.08.2026**.

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

10 CT CASES / 5511/2024 M/s Dhan Sanchai Co T And C Society Ltd
Vs. Rohit Kumar /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Summon not received back.

Ld. Counsel for complainant has filed tracking reports of service of
summons. Let the same be taken on record.

Perusal of the same shows that the summons have not been duly
served on the accused.

Complainant is directed to file fresh address/physically verified
address of the accused by way of an affidavit.

Let fresh summons be issued to the accused on filing of
PF/RC/Speed Post/Email and Whatsapp and the aforesaid affidavit within 15 days
through DCP, returnable for NDOH.

Complainant is directed to place on record the tracking report of the
summon sent through speed post along with certificate U/s 63 BSA on NDOH.

Be put up on **24.08.2026**.

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

11 CT CASES / 5512/2024 M/s Dhan Sanchai Co T And C Society Ltd
Vs. Meenakshi /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Summon not received back.

Ld. Counsel for complainant has filed tracking reports of service of
summons. Let the same be taken on record.

Perusal of the same shows that the summons have not been duly
served on the accused.

Complainant is directed to file fresh address/physically verified
address of the accused by way of an affidavit.

Let fresh summons be issued to the accused on filing of
PF/RC/Speed Post/Email and Whatsapp and the aforesaid affidavit within 15 days
through DCP, returnable for NDOH.

Complainant is directed to place on record the tracking report of the
summon sent through speed post along with certificate U/s 63 BSA on NDOH.

Be put up on **24.08.2026**.

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

12 CT CASES / 5513/2024 M/s Dhan Sanchai Co T And C Society Ltd
Vs. Pinky Singh /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Summon not received back.
Ld. Counsel for complainant has filed tracking reports of service of
summons. Let the same be taken on record.

Perusal of the same shows that the summons have been duly served
on the accused.

Accused has not appeared despite repeated calls.

Issue fresh B/W against the Accused through SHO in the sum of Rs.
15000/- with one surety in like amount on filing of PF within 15 days returnable
on NDOH.

Be put up on **24.08.2026**.

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

13 CT CASES / 5514/2024 M/s Dhan Sanchai Co T And C Society Ltd
Vs. Bhupesh Kumar /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Summon not received back.
Ld. Counsel for complainant has filed tracking reports of service of
summons. Let the same be taken on record.

Perusal of the same shows that the summons have been duly served
on the accused.

Accused has not appeared despite repeated calls.

Issue fresh B/W against the Accused through SHO in the sum of Rs.
15000/- with one surety in like amount on filing of PF within 15 days returnable
on NDOH.

Be put up on **24.08.2026**.

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

14 CT CASES / 5515/2024 M/s Dhan Sanchai Co T And C Society Ltd
Vs. Suresh Khanna /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Summon not received back.

Ld. Counsel for complainant has filed tracking reports of service of
summons. Let the same be taken on record.

Perusal of the same shows that the summons have not been duly
served on the accused.

Complainant is directed to file fresh address/physically verified
address of the accused by way of an affidavit.

Let fresh summons be issued to the accused on filing of
PF/RC/Speed Post/Email and Whatsapp and the aforesaid affidavit within 15 days
through DCP, returnable for NDOH.

Complainant is directed to place on record the tracking report of the
summon sent through speed post along with certificate U/s 63 BSA on NDOH.

Be put up on **24.08.2026**.

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

**JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026**

15 CT CASES / 5516/2024 M/s Dhan Sanchai Co T And C Society Ltd
Vs. Barkha /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Summon not received back.

Ld. Counsel for complainant has filed tracking reports of service of
summons. Let the same be taken on record.

Perusal of the same shows that the summons have been duly served
on the accused.

Accused has not appeared despite repeated calls.

Issue fresh B/W against the Accused through SHO in the sum of Rs.
15000/- with one surety in like amount on filing of PF within 15 days returnable
on NDOH.

Be put up on **24.08.2026**.

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

16 CT CASES / 5553/2024 M/s Dhan Sanchai Co Op T And C Society
Ltd Vs. Sushi Kumar /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Summon not received back.

Ld. Counsel for complainant has filed tracking reports of service of
summons. Let the same be taken on record.

Perusal of the same shows that the summons have not been duly
served on the accused.

Complainant is directed to file fresh address/physically verified
address of the accused by way of an affidavit.

Let fresh summons be issued to the accused on filing of
PF/RC/Speed Post/Email and Whatsapp and the aforesaid affidavit within 15 days
through DCP, returnable for NDOH.

Complainant is directed to place on record the tracking report of the
summon sent through speed post along with certificate U/s 63 BSA on NDOH.

Be put up on **24.08.2026**.

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

18 CT CASES / 5555/2024 M/s Dhan Sanchai Co Op T And C Society
Ltd Vs. Vicky /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Summon not received back.

Ld. Counsel for complainant has filed tracking reports of service of
summons. Let the same be taken on record.

Perusal of the same shows that the summons have been duly served
on the accused.

Accused has not appeared despite repeated calls.

Issue fresh B/W against the Accused through SHO in the sum of Rs.
15000/- with one surety in like amount on filing of PF within 15 days returnable
on NDOH.

Be put up on **24.08.2026**.

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

36 CT CASES / 1154/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. KRISHNA DEVI /0 (KALKAJI)
01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.
Proposed Accused with counsel through VC.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907*, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

26 CT CASES / 741/2025 DHAN SANCHAI Vs. VINOD KUMAR /0
(KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.
Accused in person.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Since the accused is already before this Court, he is deemed to be summoned.

Both the parties have expressed their willingness to refer the matter to the Mediation Centre.

Vide my separate referral order, matter is referred to Mediation Centre, Saket Courts, New Delhi for **15.04.2026** at 02:00 p.m. It is made clear that if the parties do not appear for the mediation then heavy cost will be imposed on the absentee party.

Put up for report regarding settlement otherwise for furnishing of bail bonds/framing of notice, moving application U/s 145 (2) if any on
25.08.2026.

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

21 CT CASES / 735/2025 MS Dhan Sanchai Cooperative Thrift
Credit Society Ltd Vs. Lakshman /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent

through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907*, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

22 CT CASES / 737/2025 m/s dhan sanchai co op t and c society Vs.
sonam /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents
perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the
complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured
vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the
accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice,
accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the
Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and
verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima
facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned
below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments
Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been
complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed
under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved
Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent
through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

23 CT CASES / 738/2025 m/s dhan sanchai co op t and c society ltd
Vs. chandani /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-1)

JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

24 CT CASES / 739/2025 Ms Dhan Sanchai Co Operative Thrift
Credit Society Ltd Vs. preeti sharma /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents
perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the
complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured
vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the
accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice,
accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the
Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and
verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima
facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned
below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments
Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been
complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed
under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved
Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent
through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

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house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

**JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026**

25 CT CASES / 740/2025 Ms Dhan Sanchai Co Operative Thrift
Credit Society Ltd Vs. POOJA /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

**JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026**

27 CT CASES / 1144/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. ANOOP SINGH /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

28 CT CASES / 1145/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. RAJESH KUMAR /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

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29 CT CASES / 1146/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. MANISH PANCHAL /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907*, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

30 CT CASES / 1147/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. SANJAY /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907*, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

31 CT CASES / 1148/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. HEMANT SHARMA /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

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As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

32 CT CASES / 1149/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. VIJAY KUMAR /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

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As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

33 CT CASES / 1150/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. PUJA /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

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As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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**JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026**

34 CT CASES / 1151/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. SUNITA /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

35 CT CASES / 1153/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. PARVEEN KUMAR /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

**JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026**

37 CT CASES / 1155/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. YOGESH SHARMA /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

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As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

38 CT CASES / 1156/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. ASHOK KUMAR /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

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As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

39 CT CASES / 1157/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. MAN MOHAN /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

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As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

40 CT CASES / 1158/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. AJAY KUMAR /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

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As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

41 CT CASES / 1159/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. VINOD KUMAR /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

42 CT CASES / 1160/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. CHARAN SINGH /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

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43 CT CASES / 1161/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. VIKRAM SINGH /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

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Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

44 CT CASES / 1162/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. USHA DEVI /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

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As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907*, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

45 CT CASES / 1163/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. MAMTA /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

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As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

46 CT CASES / 1164/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. ABHISHEK GAUTAM /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

**JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026**

47 CT CASES / 1165/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. LALIT KUMAR /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

**JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026**

48 CT CASES / 1166/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. KULDEEP /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

49 CT CASES / 1167/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. GAJANAND /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

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As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

50 CT CASES / 1168/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. SANTOSH /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

51 CT CASES / 1169/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. KAVITA KUMARI /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

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As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

52 CT CASES / 1170/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. NEETU N /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

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As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

**JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026**

53 CT CASES / 1171/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. PARAMJEET SANDHU /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

54 CT CASES / 1172/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. RAJESH KUMAR /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

**JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026**

55 CT CASES / 1173/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. SHAGIR AHMAD /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

56 CT CASES / 1174/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. LATA /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

57 CT CASES / 1175/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. JITENDRA SINGH /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

58 CT CASES / 1176/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. GEETA /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

59 CT CASES / 1177/2025 DHAN SANCHAI COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
LTD. Vs. Lalit Dhakolia /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.
Accused in person.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Since the accused is already before this Court, he is deemed to be summoned.

Offence being bailable in nature, Accused is admitted to bail on furnishing personal bonds and surety bonds in the sum of Rs. 20,000/-.
Accused is directed to furnish the same positively on the NDOH, failing which,

he/she shall be burdened with cost of Rs. 2000/- to be paid to the opposite party.

Ld. Counsel for complainant is directed to supply copy of the complaint along with all the annexed documents to the accused on the whatsapp number – **9643309324** (as provided by the accused in court today).

Put up for furnishing of bail bonds/framing of notice/filing application U/s 145 (2) NI Act on **25.08.2026**.

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

63 CT CASES / 2950/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit
Society Ltd Vs. GULLU /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

**JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026**

64 CT CASES / 2951/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit
Society Ltd Vs. RAVINDER SINGH /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

65 CT CASES / 2952/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit
Society Ltd Vs. RANJEET SAHI /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

66 CT CASES / 2953/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit
Society Ltd Vs. AKASH KUMAR /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

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**JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026**

76 CT CASES / 3081/2024 M/s Dhan Sanchai Co Op T And C Society
Ltd Vs. Ritu Gupta /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

77 CT CASES / 3082/2024 M/s Dhan Sanchai Co T And C Society Ltd
Vs. Narendar Kumar /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

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As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

78 CT CASES / 3083/2024 M/s Dhan Sanchai Co Op T And C Society
Ltd Vs. Ravi Kumar /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

**JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026**

79 CT CASES / 3084/2024 M/s Dhan Sanchai Co Op T And C Society
Ltd Vs. Reena Rani Das /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

**JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026**

80 CT CASES / 3085/2024 M/s Dhan Sanchai Co Op T And C Society
Ltd Vs. Lajja /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

81 CT CASES / 3087/2024 M/s Dhan Sanchai Co Op Tand C Society
Ltd Vs. Mahaveer /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

82 CT CASES / 3088/2024 M/s Dhan Sanchai Co Op T And C Society
Ltd Vs. Colwin Harrison /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907*, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

83 CT CASES / 3089/2024 M/s Dhan Sanchai Co Op T And C Society
Ltd Vs. Rajveer Singh /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

84 CT CASES / 5507/2024 M/s Dhan Sanchai Co Op T And C Society
Ltd Vs. Jai Prakash /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

85 CT CASES / 5508/2024 M/s Dhan Sanchai Co Op T And C Society
Ltd Vs. Sanjay Thakur /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

**JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026**

86 CT CASES / 5509/2024 M/s Dhan Sanchai Co T And C Society Ltd
Vs. Ratan Jha /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

87 CT CASES / 5510/2024 M/s Dhan Sanchai Co T And C Society Ltd
Vs. Ravinder Kumar /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

89 CT CASES / 2924/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit
Society Ltd Vs. RAHUL SINGH /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

90 CT CASES / 2925/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit Society Ltd Vs. Santosh /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav, Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

91 CT CASES / 2926/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit
Society Ltd Vs. RAJESH PRASAD /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907*, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

92 CT CASES / 2927/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit
Society Ltd Vs. SERAZ AHMED /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-4)

JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

93 CT CASES / 2928/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit Society Ltd Vs. ANITA DEVI /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav, Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

**JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026**

94 CT CASES / 2929/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit Society Ltd Vs. anita jayant /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav, Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907*, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

95 CT CASES / 2930/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit Society Ltd Vs. niraj kumar /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav, Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

97 CT CASES / 2932/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit Society Ltd Vs. pawan kumar /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav, Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

**JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026**

98 CT CASES / 2933/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit
Society Ltd Vs. RIZWANA BEGUM /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

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As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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**JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026**

99 CT CASES / 2934/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit
Society Ltd Vs. MANOJ KUMAR /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

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As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

100 CT CASES / 2935/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit
Society Ltd Vs. HABIB /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

**JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026**

101 CT CASES / 2936/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit
Society Ltd Vs. VARUN KAHOL /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

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102 CT CASES / 2937/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit
Society Ltd Vs. DHEERAJ /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

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As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

103 CT CASES / 2938/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit
Society Ltd Vs. RAHUL CHAUHAN /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

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As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

104 CT CASES / 2939/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit
Society Ltd Vs. LAKAHAN /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

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As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

105 CT CASES / 2940/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit
Society Ltd Vs. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

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As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

106 CT CASES / 2941/2025
Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit
Society Ltd Vs. RAJESH KUMARI
MUKESH/0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent

through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907*, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

107 CT CASES / 2942/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit Society Ltd Vs. durjan singh rathore /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav, Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

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108 CT CASES / 2943/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit
Society Ltd Vs. RAJU SHARMA /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

109 CT CASES / 2944/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit
Society Ltd Vs. LAXMI /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

110 CT CASES / 2945/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit
Society Ltd Vs. SARASWATI /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)
JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

111 CT CASES / 2946/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit Society Ltd Vs. ABHISHEK /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav, Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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**JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026**

112 CT CASES / 2947/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit
Society Ltd Vs. Arun Kumar /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026

113 CT CASES / 2948/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit
Society Ltd Vs. VINOD KUMAR /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice, accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

**JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026**

114 CT CASES / 2949/2025 Dhan Sanchai Co operative Thrift Credit
Society Ltd Vs. Husana Ara /0 (KALKAJI)

01.04.2026

Present: Mr Arpan Shukla, Ramendra Mohan Singh, Mukul Srivastav,
Yashika Malohtra, Harender Yadav and Vishal Yadav counsels for
complainant with AR.

Pre-summoning evidence led. Arguments on summoning heard.

Entire record including the complaint and the annexed documents
perused thoroughly. It is alleged that accused issued the cheque in question to the
complainant in discharge of liability. On presentation, the same got dishonoured
vide the return memo of the bank. Thereafter, demand notice was sent to the
accused by the complainant. Despite service/ deemed service of said notice,
accused has failed to make the payment within 15 days as per provisions of the
Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

On consideration of the complaint, annexed documents and
verification affidavit of the complainant, this Court is of the opinion that *prima
facie* there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused mentioned
below for the commission of offence under Section 138, Negotiable Instruments
Act, 1881. In terms of inquiry conducted, all the statutory requirements have been
complied with. The complaint is filed within the period of limitation as prescribed
under Section 142(1)(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Let accused be summoned on filing of PF, RC/ Speed Post/ approved
Courier service/E-mail within **15 days** for **25.08.2026**.

Complainant is directed to place the tracking report of summons sent
through speed post on record on the next date. In the event the

house/office/premises is found to be locked/refusal to accept the service/any other contingency, the process be served through affixation in terms of Section 65, CrPC.

As per the guidelines laid down in *Damodar S. Prabhu Vs. Sayed Babalal H*, AIR 2010 (SC) 1907, *Ahlmad* is directed to make a mention on the summons issued against the accused (by adding separate sheet, if required) that “accused can make an application for compounding of the offence at the first and second hearing of the case and if such an application is made, compounding may be allowed by the Court without imposing any costs on the accused.”

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(Shruti Sharma-I)

**JMFC (NI Act-01), South-East,
Saket Courts, New Delhi, 01.04.2026**