
(2010) 02 GUJ CK 0079
In the Gujarat High Court
Case No : Criminal Appeal No. 1027 of 2004

State of Gujarat	Vs	APPELLANT
Talshibhai Bhavanbhai Patel		RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 19-02-2010

Acts Referred:

Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (CrPC) — Section 378
Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 — Section 13(2), 16(1)(A), 2(1A)(A), 7

Citation : (2010) 4 Crimes 446

Hon'ble Judges : Z.K. Saiyed, J

Bench : Single Bench

Advocate : Mini Nair, app, for the Appellant;

Final Decision : Dismissed

Judgement

Z.K. Saiyed, J.

1.0 The present appeal, u/s 378 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, is directed against the judgment and order of acquittal dated 31.1.2004 passed by the learned JMFC, Valbhipur, in Criminal Case No. 186/1994, whereby the accused has been acquitted of the charges u/s 2(1A)(A), 7(i) & 16(1)(A) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, leveled against him.

2.0 The brief facts of the prosecution case are as under:

2.1 It is the case of the prosecution that Food Inspector on 4.3.1994 visited the shop of respondents-accused, and has taken the sample of Ravo (Loose) and purchased the same and paid the price, cash memo was taken and after following the procedure the sample was sent to the Public Analyst, for analysis and as per the report of the Public Analyst, the sample was found to be adulterated. On these facts, the complaint was filed before the Court, which was numbered as Criminal Case No. 186/1994 against the respondent. At the time of trial, evidence was led before the trial Court. The documents were produced and oral evidence of the witnesses were also recorded by the trial Court and after

considering the oral as well as documentary evidence, the learned Magistrate has passed the order of acquittal which is impugned in this appeal.

3.0 It was contended by learned APP Ms. Mini Nair for the appellant that the judgment and order of the learned Magistrate is not proper, legal and it is erroneous. She has also argued that the learned Magistrate has not considered the evidence of the witnesses. She has argued that Food Inspector has followed the rules prescribed by law and he has also followed the procedure of taking the sample and the contents of Form No. 6 etc are just and proper. The sample was seized and sealed properly. Yet, the learned Magistrate has not considered the evidence of prosecution. Therefore, the order impugned in this appeal passed by the learned Magistrate requires to be quashed and set aside.

4. It is a settled legal position that in acquittal appeal, the Appellate Court is not required to re-write the judgment or to give fresh reasonings when the Appellate Court is in agreement with the reasons assigned by the trial court acquitting the accused. In the instant case, this Court is in full agreement with the reasons given and findings recorded by the trial Court while acquitting the respondents-accused and adopting the said reasons and for the reasons aforesaid, in my view, the impugned judgment is just, legal and proper and requires no interference by this Court at this stage. Hence, this appeal requires to be dismissed.

5. Even in a recent decision of the Apex Court in the case of *State of Goa v. Sanjay Thakran and Anr.* Reported in (2007) 3 SCC 75, the Court has reiterated the powers of the High Court in such cases. In para 16 of the said decision the Court has observed as under:

16. From the aforesaid decisions, it is apparent that while exercising the powers in appeal against the order of acquittal the Court of appeal would not ordinarily interfere with the order of acquittal unless the approach of the lower Court is vitiated by some manifest illegality and the conclusion arrived at would not be arrived at by any reasonable person and, therefore, the decision is to be characterized as perverse. Merely because two views are possible, the Court of appeal would not take the view which would upset the judgment delivered by the Court below. However, the appellate court has a power to review the evidence if it is of the view that the conclusion arrived at by the Court below is perverse and the Court has committed a manifest error of law and ignored the material evidence on record. A duty is cast upon the appellate court, in such circumstances, to re-appreciate the evidence to arrive to a just decision on the basis of material placed on record to find out whether any of the accused is connected with the commission of the crime he is charged with.

6. Similar principle has been laid down by the Apex Court in the cases of *State of Uttar Pradesh v. Ram Veer Singh and Ors.* reported in AIR 2007 SCW 5553 and in *Girja Prasad (Dead) by LRs v. state of MP* reported in AIR 2007 SCW 5589. Thus, the powers which this Court may exercise against an order of acquittal are well settled.

7. It is also a settled legal position that in acquittal appeal, the appellate court is not required to re-write the judgment or to give fresh reasonings, when the reasons assigned by the Court below are found to be just and proper. Such principle is laid down by the Apex Court in the case of State of Karnataka Vs. Hemareddy Alias Vemareddy and Another, wherein it is held as under:

This Court has observed in Girja Nandini Devi and Others Vs. Bijendra Narain Choudhury, that it is not the duty of the appellate court when it agrees with the view of the trial court on the evidence to repeat the narration of the evidence or to reiterate the reasons given by the trial court expression of general agreement with the reasons given by the Court the decision of which is under appeal, will ordinarily suffice.

8. Thus, in case the appellate court agrees with the reasons and the opinion given by the lower court, then the discussion of evidence is not necessary.

9. I have gone through the judgment and order passed by the trial court. I have also perused the oral as well as documentary evidence led by the trial court and also considered the submissions made by learned Advocate for the appellant. The trial court while considering the oral as well as documentary evidence has clearly observed that the prosecution has not followed the mandatory provisions during the sealing and seizing the sample. The prosecution has failed to prove its case beyond reasonable doubt. The prosecution has also failed to prove that whether the sample was misbranded or injurious to the public health. The provisions of Section 13(2) of the Act was not followed by the prosecution. Even in the present appeal, nothing is produced or pointed out to rebut the conclusion of the trial Court. Thus, from the evidence itself it is established that the prosecution has not proved its case beyond reasonable doubt.

10. Ms Nair learned APP for the appellant is not in a position to show any evidence to take a contrary view of the matter or that the approach of the trial court is vitiated by some manifest illegality or that the decision is perverse or that the trial court has ignored the material evidence on record.

11. In the above view of the matter, I am of the considered opinion that the trial court was completely justified in acquitting the respondent of the charges leveled against him.

12. I find that the findings recorded by the trial court are absolutely just and proper and in recording the said findings, no illegality or infirmity has been committed by it.

13. I am, therefore, in complete agreement with the findings, ultimate conclusion and the resultant order of acquittal recorded by the court below and hence find no reasons to interfere with the same. Hence the appeal is hereby dismissed. R & P to be sent back to the trial Court, forthwith. Bail bond, if any, stands cancelled.