

THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE SRI THOTTATHIL

B.RADHAKRISHNAN

AND

THE HON'BLE SMT JUSTICE T. RAJANI

CRIMINAL PETITION No.2929 of 2006

ORDER: (*per Hon'ble Smt. Justice T.Rajani*)

The criminal petition is filed for quash of the proceedings in C.C.No.247 of 2002 on the file of the II Additional Munsif Magistrate Court, Narasaraopet, Guntur District. The offence alleged is under Section 2(ia) (1) read with 7(i) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and punishable under Section 16(1)(a)(i) of the Act.

2. Heard the counsel for the petitioner and the learned Public Prosecutor, appearing for the respondent.

3. Tersely the facts are, on 16.05.2001, the Food Inspector Guntur, at about 12 noon, along with a mediator, inspected the shop of A-1, Subbarao, and found bottles of Fruit Kick (Orange) and Kisan Squash, exposed for human consumption. A-1 was found transacting the business. Samples were taken from Fruit Kick (Orange) Kissan Squash, on the same day i.e. 16.05.2001 and sent for analysis on 17.05.2001. The analysis report, stating that the sample contained E-Coli, a pathogen and is adulterated, was received on 25.06.2001, permission to launch prosecution was granted on 02.07.2002 and proceedings were initiated on

23.10.2002 and 12.11.2002. The petitioner herein is stated to be a distributor.

4. The main contention of the counsel for the petitioner is that by the date of complaint itself, the shelf life of Fruit Kick Kissan Squash is over, it being twelve months. The counsel expressed that there is prejudice caused to the petitioner by virtue of the delay caused in filing the report and the opportunity provided under Section 13(2) of the Act to send a sample for second analysis is lost. Learned counsel also relies on an order in CRLP.No.829 of 2003 dated 01.03.2006 wherein a single Judge of this Court by considering the similar submissions and by taking into consideration the inordinate delay, not only in issuing notice, but also in launching prosecution against the accused, quashed the further proceedings.

5. There can be no disagreement with the opinion that the quality of the sample sent by the complainant and the quality of the sample sought to be sent by the accused for second opinion should not vary. That would be possible only when much time is not lost between the period of sending the first sample and the second sample. Such valuable right offered to the accused under Section 13(2) of the Act would get defeated if it is otherwise. The delay in the complaint would result in the two dates getting distanced, thereby rendering the exercise of sending any sample for second opinion futile.

6. There is no denial of the dates that were submitted by the petitioner herein. In view of the above, there would not be any purpose served by permitting the prosecution to proceed with the case and it would result in abuse of process of law.

7. This Court in **R.HARI HARA REDDY v. STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH**¹ held that the inordinate delay in filing the complaint would deprive the valuable right offered on the accused under Section 13(2) of the Act. Because of the violation of the mandatory requirement, no purpose would be served by continuing the prosecution against the accused.

8. The decision of the Supreme Court in **STATE OF HARYANA v. UNIQUE FARMAID (P) LTD.**² is also on the same lines. The contention therein that in the absence of the statutory time limit the shelf life of the sample was not relevant, was rejected. Relevant portion at paragraphs 11 and 12 observed as follows:

“11. Sub-section (1) of [Section 30](#) which appears to be relevant only prescribes in effect that ignorance would be of no defence but that does not mean that if there are contraventions of other mandatory provisions of the Act, the accused have no remedy. Procedure for testing the sample is prescribed and if it is contravened to the prejudice of the accused, he certainly has right to seek dismissal of the complaint. There cannot be two opinions about that. Then in order to safeguard the right of the accused to have the

¹ 2017(2) ALD (CrI.) 662

² (1999) 8 SCC 190

sample tested from Central Insecticides Laboratory, it is incumbent on the prosecution to file the complaint expeditiously so that the right of the accused is not lost. In the present case, by the time the respondents were asked to appear before the Court, expiry date of the insecticide was already over and sending of sample to the Central Insecticides Laboratory at that late stage would be of no consequence. This issue is no longer *res integra*. [In State of Punjab v. National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd.](#) [(1996) 11 SCC 613] this Court in somewhat similar circumstances said that the procedure laid down under [Section 24](#) of the Act deprived the accused to have sample tested by the Central Insecticides Laboratory and adduce evidence of the report so given in his defence. This Court stressed the need to lodge the complaint with utmost dispatch so that the accused may opt to avail the statutory defence. The Court held that the accused had been deprived of a valuable right statutorily available to him. On this view of the matter, the court did not allow the criminal complaint to proceed against the accused. We have cases under the Drugs and [Cosmetics Act](#), 1940 and the [Prevention of Food Adulteration Act](#), 1954 involving the same question. In this connection reference be made to decisions of this Court in [State of Haryana v. Brij Lal Mittal](#) [(1998) 5 SCC 343] under the Drugs and [Cosmetics Act](#), 1940; [Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Ghisa Ram](#) [AIR 1967 SC 970]; [Chetumal v. State of Madhya Pradesh & Anr.](#) [(1981) 3 SCC 72] and [Calcutta Municipal Corporation v. Pawan Kumar Saraf](#), [(1999)] 2 SCC 400] all under the [Prevention of Food Adulteration Act](#), 1954.

12. It cannot be gainsaid, therefore, that the respondents in these appeals have been deprived of their valuable right to have the sample tested from the Central Insecticides Laboratory under sub- section (4) of [Section 24](#) of the Act. Under sub-section (3) of [Section 24](#) report signed by the Insecticide analyst shall be evidence of the facts stated therein and shall be conclusive evidence against the accused only if the accused do not, within 28 days of the receipt of the report, notify in writing to the Insecticides Inspector or the Court before which proceedings are pending that they intend to adduce evidence to controvert the report. In the present cases Insecticide Inspector was notified that the accused intended to adduce evidence to controvert the report. By the time the matter reached the court, shelf life of the sample had already expired and no purpose would have been served informing the court of such an intention. The report of the Insecticide Analyst was, therefore, not conclusive. A valuable right had been conferred on the accused to have the sample tested from the Central Insecticides Laboratory and in the circumstances of the case accused have been deprived of that right, thus, prejudicing them in their defence.”

All the above apart, the petitioner is only shown as a distributor. There is no averment in the complaint that the petitioner had any nexus with the shop of A-1. In the light of the above legal and factual position and also the reasons mentioned by us in the aforementioned paragraphs, the criminal petition is allowed and the further proceedings in C.C.No.247 of 2002 on the file of the II Additional Munsif Magistrate Court, Narasaraopet,

Guntur District, against the petitioner, are hereby quashed.
As a sequel, the miscellaneous petitions, if any pending,
shall stand closed.

THOTTATHIL B. RADHAKRISHNAN, CJ

T. RAJANI, J

September 20th, 2018
LSK

