

NAFR

HIGH COURT OF CHHATTISGARH, BILASPUR

Reserved for orders on :29/11/2019

Order passed on :04/02/2020

CRR No. 310 of 2008

- Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board, through - the Executive Engineer (O&M), Division C.S.E.B. Raigarh, District Raigarh Chhattisgarh, Chhattisgarh

---- Applicant

Versus

1. State of Chhattisgarh Through The Station House Officer, Police Station Sarangarh, Tahsil Sarangarh, District Raigarh Chhattisgarh, Chhattisgarh
2. Chandel Sahu Son of Panchram Sahu, aged about 51 years, Caste Teli, Occupation Agriculturist, Resident of Village Salar, Tahsil and Police Station Sarangarh, District Raigarh (C.G.)(Accused Person)

-----Non-applicants

For Applicant : Shri M.D. Sharma, Advocate.
For State/Non-applicant No.1 : Shri Sudeep Verma, Deputy Govt. Advocate.
For Non-applicant No.2 : Shri R.S. Patel, Advocate.

Hon'ble Shri Justice Rajendra Chandra Singh Samant
CAV Order

04/02/2020

1. This revision petition has been brought challenging the legality, propriety and correctness of the impugned judgment dated 21-08-2007 passed by Special Judge under the Electricity Act, Raigarh, C.G. in Special Case No.28/2007 by which Non-applicant No.2/respondent No.2 was acquitted of charge under Section 135 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Section 379 of the IPC.
2. The facts of the case are these, that Junior Engineer Alok Kumar Chakravarti (PW-1) along with his team raided premises of Non-applicant No.2 on 02-09-2005 and found him consuming the

electricity through illegal connection. Panchnama (Ex.-P/1) was prepared on the spot. Seizure of articles of illegal connection was made vide Ex.-P/3. A written complaint was given to the police vide Ex.-P/5, on the basis of which FIR (Ex.-P/6) was lodged. The police investigated the case and filed the charge sheet against Non-applicant No.2. The Non-applicant No.2 was charged with offence under Section 135 of the Electricity Act read with Section 379 of the IPC, to which he denied and prayed for trial. After completion of the trial, Non-applicant No.2 has been acquitted of the charge framed against him as has been mentioned hereinabove.

3. It is submitted by learned counsel for the applicant that the impugned judgment suffers from serious infirmity. It was held in the impugned judgment that the applicant had been unable to prove that the premises belongs to Non-applicant No.2/respondent No.2 and was in possession of the Non-applicant No.2, but the witnesses have very clearly stated that the Non-applicant No.2 was present on the spot of inspection when the theft of energy was being committed.

Placing reliance on the judgment of Hon'ble the Supreme Court in the matter of **Jagmohan Mehtabsingh Gujaral & Ors. Vs. State of Maharashtra**, 2006 AIR SCW 5905, it is submitted that large scale theft of electricity is very alarming problem faced by all the State Electricity Boards causing loss to the State revenue. Therefore, commission of this offence should be viewed seriously.

Reliance has also been placed on judgment of Hon'ble the

Supreme Court in the matter of **Pooran Mal Vs. Director of Inspection (Investigation) of Income-tax New Delhi and others**, AIR 1974 SC 348.

Reliance has also been placed on the judgments of Hon'ble the Supreme Court in the matter of **Muddasani Venkata Narsaiah (D) Th. Lrs. Vs. Muddasani Sarojana**, AIR 206 SC 2250 and **State of Rajasthan Vs. Rajendra Prasad Jain**, 2008 CRI. L. J. 1935.

Further reliance has been placed on the judgments of Hon'ble the Supreme Court in the matter of **Ram Briksh Singh and others Vs. Ambika Yadav and another**, 2004 CRI. L. J. 3115 and **Johar & Ors. Vs. Mangal Prasad & Anr.**, 2008 CRI. L. J. 1627.

On behalf of the applicant reliance has also been placed on the judgments of Hon'ble the Supreme Court in the matter of **State Govt. of NCT of Delhi Vs. Sunil and another**, 2001 CRI. L. J. 504 and **Bhagwan Singh and others Vs. State of M.P.**, AIR 2002 SC 1621.

It is submitted that the relevant material witnesses present before the Court cannot be ignored only for the reason that no independent witness has testified in favour of the prosecution. The evidence present could not have been discarded which has been erroneously discarded by the Court below.

Further reliance has been placed on the judgment of M.P. High Court in the matter of **State of M.P. Vs. Ramcharan**, 2008 CRI. L. J. 201.

Reliance has also been placed on the judgment of Gujrat High Court in the matter of **Gopalbhai Chandubhai Rana Vs. State of Gujarat**, 2008 CRI. L. J. 4034 and further on the judgment of Punjab and Haryana High Court in the matter of **Surinder Pal & Ors. Vs. State of Punjab**, 2009 CRI. L. J. 4100 and on the judgment of Bombay High Court in the matter of **Bhagwant Nivrutti Jadhav Vs. State of Maharashtra**, 2011 CRI. L. J. 3304.

Further, reliance has been placed on behalf of the applicant on the judgment of Karnataka High Court in the matter of **Ningappa Parmanna Curikar Vs. State**, 2013 CRI.L. J. (NOC) 441 (KAR.) and it is submitted that in the case of theft of electricity the Junior Engineer of Electricity Board is not a police officer, therefore, his statement can be relied upon and usually independent witnesses do not come forward in such cases, therefore, absence of such witness cannot be made a ground to discard the evidence of departmental witness.

It is submitted that in **Radha Mohan Singh alias Lal Saheb & Ors. Vs. State of U.P.**, 2006 CRI. L. J. 1121, it is submitted that evidence of a hostile witness cannot be rejected completely if some part of his evidence is found to be dependable and in support of the prosecution found reliable after careful scrutiny, can be relied upon. It is also submitted that in **V. N. Ratheesh Vs. State of Kerala**, 2006 CRI. L. J. 3634, Hon'ble the Supreme Court has held that the paramount consideration of the Court is to ensure that miscarriage of justice is prevented. Therefore, any admissible evidence cannot be ignored. It is further submitted that in case of **Jagarnath Singh**

Vs. B.S. Ramaswami, in Criminal Appeals Nos.76 and 130 of 1963 decided on 22-09-1965 Hon'ble the Supreme Court has held that direct evidence of theft is rarely forthcoming. Therefore, evidence of existence of artificial means for such abstraction is prima facie evidence of such dishonest abstraction. Hence, the learned trial Court has not appreciated the evidence of prosecution in view of settled principles for appreciation of evidence, hence, the order of acquittal is illegal and incorrect. Therefore, it is prayed that the impugned judgment be set aside and appropriate order be passed.

4. Learned counsel for the State/Non-applicant No.1 makes formal objection.
5. Learned counsel for Non-applicant No.2 submits acquittal of the Non-applicant No.2 in this case is proper which needs no interference. The departmental witnesses have though made statement against Non-applicant No.2, that was not sufficient for giving a clear finding that Non-applicant No.2 was the person in possession of use of the energy which was procured by theft. Referring to the judgment of coordinate Bench of this Court in **Assistant Engineer CSEB Sarangarh Vs. Shri Satyanand**, 2014 (3) C.G.L.J. 101, it is submitted that making inspection of any premises or place by the officials of the Electricity Department was mandatorily required to follow the rules of CG State Electricity Rules, 2006 and on non-compliance of the said mandatory rules no error can be found in the acquittal of the accused from the charge under the Electricity Act, 2003. Therefore, it is submitted that the revision petition be dismissed.

6. Heard learned counsel for the parties and perused the record of the Court below.
7. Alok Kumar Chakravarti (PW-1) has stated about conducting raid and about the documentation made on the spot. In cross-examination he has admitted that according to the calculation sheet owner of the premises is shown as Panch Ram Sahu and he has given no explanation why Non-applicant No.2 Chandel Sahu has been prosecuted in this case.
8. Lakhan Lal Sahu (PW-2) was a member of the team who has stated against Non-applicant No.2 in his examination-in-chief. In cross-examination he has denied knowledge that the house, that was inspected, belonging to one Panchram Sahu and he has further admitted that the witnesses have stated that the house belonged to Panchram Sahu. There is no explanation given by him as to why Non-applicant No.2 was prosecuted.
9. Santudas (PW-3) is another member of the team who has stated against Non-applicant No.2. In cross-examination he has admitted that he was not having acquaintance with Non-applicant No.2 and his house.
10. Tularam (PW-4) and Nankun (PW-5) are hostile and not supported the prosecution case. ASI, R.K. Singh Rana (PW-6) has proved the investigation.
11. After appreciating the evidence brought by the prosecution it is found that there is clear evidence that the house was owned by Panchram Sahu and that Panchram is father of present Non-applicant No.2. Therefore, the prosecution had to clarify who was

actually consuming electricity through illegal connection. Hence, the allegation made against Non-applicant No.2 is not substantiated by the evidence brought by the prosecution beyond reasonable doubt. Therefore, I am of this opinion that the prosecution has failed to prove that it was Non-applicant No.2 who was responsible for commission of this offence. On this basis, it is found that the learned Court below has not committed any error. Therefore, this criminal revision is found to be without any merit, which is dismissed accordingly.

Sd/-
(Rajendra Chandra Singh Samant)
Judge