



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED: **23.09.2019**

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE **G.K.ILANTHIRAIYAN**

CRL.O.P(MD)No.8583 of 2019

and

Crl.M.P. (MD)Nos.5393 and 5394 of 2019

1.Ganesan
2.Manivannan
3.Murugan
4.Saravanakumar
5.Senthamil
6.Muniyasamy
7.Govendhan
8.Samiyan

... Petitioners /Accused No.1 to 8

Vs.

The State Rep. by
The Inspector of Police,
Ottapidaram Police Station,
Thoothukudi District.
(In Crime No.82 of 2018)

... Respondent/Complainant

PRAYER: Criminal Original Petition filed under Section 482 of Cr.P.C, praying to call for the records pertaining to the charge sheet in S.T.C.No.214 of 2019 for an alleged offence under Section 7 (1)(a) of Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2005, on the file of the learned District Munsif Cum Judicial Magistrate, Vilathikulam, Thoothukudi District.

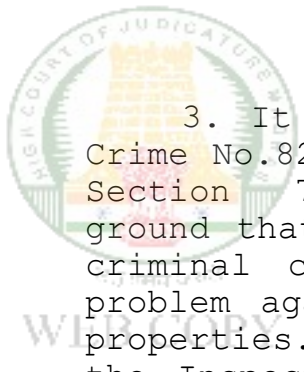
For Petitioners : Mr.M.Maran

For Respondent : Mr.K.Suyambulinga Bharathi,
Government Advocate (Crl.Side)

O R D E R

This Criminal Original Petition has been filed seeking to quash the charge sheet in S.T.C.No.214 of 2019 for an alleged offence under Section 7(1) (a) of Criminal Law Amendment Act 2005, on the file of the learned District Munsif Cum Judicial Magistrate, Vilathikulam, Thoothukudi District.

2. Heard the learned counsel for the petitioners and the learned Government Advocate (Crl.side) for the respondent.



3. It is seen from the records that F.I.R. was registered in Crime No.82 of 2018 as against the petitioners for an offence under Section 7 (1) (a) of Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2005, on the ground that the petitioners were assembled in common intention for criminal conspiracy and they had plan to create law and order problem against the sterlite issue and also to damage the public properties. It is also seen that the complainant in the F.I.R. is the Inspector of Police, Ottapidaram Police Station. It is also seen from the charge itself that the charge is very simple in nature and trivial. Section 7 (1) (a) of Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932, reads as follows:

'7. Molesting a person to prejudice of employment or business. -

(1) Whoever -

(a)" with intent to cause any person to abstain from doing or to do any act which such person has a right to do or abstain from doing, obstructs or uses violence to or intimidates such person or any member of his family or person in his employ, or loiters at or near a place where such person or member or employed person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, or persistently follows him from place to place, or interferes with any property owned or used by him or deprives him of or hinders him in the use thereof,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.'

4.The investigation was conducted by the very same Inspector and a final report has also been filed by the very same Inspector.

5.The case is squarely covered by the judgment of the Honourable Supreme Court of India, in **Mohan Lal .Vs. The State of Punjab**, in CrI.A.No.1880 of 2011 dated 16.08.2018. It will be useful to extract the relevant portions of the judgment which is as follows:

"5. We have considered the submissions on behalf of the parties. The primary question for our consideration in the present appeal is, whether in a criminal prosecution, it will be in consonance with the principles of justice, fair play and a fair investigation, if the informant and the investigating officer were to be the same person. In such a case, is it necessary for the accused to demonstrate prejudice, especially under laws such as NDPS Act, carrying a reverse burden of proof.

11. A fair trial to an accused, a constitutional guarantee under Article 21 of the



investigation in a NDPS case were not to be fair or raises serious questions about its fairness apparent on the face of the investigation. In the nature of the reverse burden of proof, the onus will lie on the prosecution to demonstrate on the face of it that the investigation was fair, judicious with no circumstances that may raise doubts about its veracity. The obligation of proof beyond reasonable doubt will take within its ambit a fair investigation, in absence of which there can be no fair trial. If the investigation itself is unfair, to require the accused to demonstrate prejudice will be fraught with danger vesting arbitrary powers in the police which may well lead to false implication also. Investigation in such a case would then become an empty formality and a farce. Such an interpretation therefore naturally has to be avoided.

12. That investigation in a criminal offence must be free from objectionable features or infirmities which may legitimately lead to a grievance on part of the accused was noticed in Babubhai vs. State of Gujarat, (2010) 12 SCC 254 as follows:

"32. The investigation into a criminal offence must be free from objectionable features or infirmities which may legitimately lead to a grievance on the part of the accused that investigation was unfair and carried out with an ulterior motive. It is also the duty of the investigating officer to conduct the investigation avoiding any kind of mischief and harassment to any of the accused. The investigating officer should be fair and conscious so as to rule out any possibility of fabrication of evidence and his impartial conduct must dispel any suspicion as to its genuineness. The investigating officer "is not merely to bolster up a prosecution case with such evidence as may enable the court to record a conviction but to bring out the real unvarnished truth".

33. In State of Bihar v. P.P. Sharma this Court has held as under:

"57. ... Investigation is a delicate painstaking and dextrous process. Ethical conduct is absolutely essential for



investigative professionalism. ... Therefore, before countenancing such allegations of mala fides or bias it is salutary and an onerous duty and responsibility of the court, not only to insist upon making specific and definite allegations of personal animosity against the investigating officer at the start of the investigation but also must insist to establish and prove them from the facts and circumstances to the satisfaction of the court.

* * *

59. Malice in law could be inferred from doing of wrongful act intentionally without any just cause or excuse or without there being reasonable relation to the purpose of the exercise of statutory power. ...

61. An investigating officer who is not sensitive to the constitutional mandates, may be prone to trample upon the personal liberty of a person when he is actuated by mala fides."

14. In a criminal prosecution, there is an obligation cast on the investigator not only to be fair, judicious and just during investigation, but also that the investigation on the very face of it must appear to be so, eschewing any conduct or impression which may give rise to a real and genuine apprehension in the mind of an accused and not mere fanciful, that the investigation was not fair. In the circumstances, if an informant police official in a criminal prosecution, especially when carrying a reverse burden of proof, makes the allegations, is himself asked to investigate, serious doubts will naturally arise with regard to his fairness and impartiality. It is not necessary that bias must actually be proved. It would be illogical to presume and contrary to normal human conduct, that he would himself at the end of the investigation submit a closure report to conclude false implication with all its attendant consequences for the complainant himself. The result of the investigation would therefore be a foregone conclusion.

25. In view of the conflicting opinions expressed by different two Judge Benches



of this Court, the importance of a fair investigation from the point of view of an accused as a guaranteed constitutional right under Article 21 of the Constitution of India, it is considered necessary that the law in this regard be laid down with certainty. To leave the matter for being determined on the individual facts of a case, may not only lead to a possible abuse of powers, but more importantly will leave the police, the accused, the lawyer and the courts in a state of uncertainty and confusion which has to be avoided. It is therefore held that a fair investigation, which is but the very foundation of fair trial, necessarily postulates that the informant and the investigator must not be the same person. Justice must not only be done, but must appear to be done also. Any possibility of bias or a predetermined conclusion has to be excluded. This requirement is all the more imperative in laws carrying a reverse burden of proof.

26.Resultantly, the appeal succeeds and is allowed. The prosecution is held to be vitiated because of the infraction of the constitutional guarantee of a fair investigation. The appellant is directed to be set at liberty forthwith unless wanted in any other case".

6. Here is a case, where the complainant is the Investigation Officer and also the person, who filed the final report is the same officer. Therefore, the entire investigation becomes vitiated as held by the Honourable Supreme Court in the judgment referred supra.

7. In the facts and circumstances of the case, the proceedings in S.T.C.No.214 of 2019, on the file of the learned District Munsif Cum Judicial Magistrate, Vilathikulam, Thoothukudi District, is quashed and accordingly, this Criminal Original Petition is allowed. Consequently, connected miscellaneous petitions are closed.

Sd/-
Assistant Registrar

/TRUE COPY/

Sub Assistant Registrar

To

1.The District Munsif Cum Judicial Magistrate,
Vilathikulam, Thoothukudi District.

<https://hcservices.ecourts.gov.in/hcservices/>



2.The Inspector of Police,
Ottapidaram Police Station,
Thoothukudi District.

3.The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,
Madurai.

+1 CC to M/s.M.MARAN, Advocate (SR-88814[F] dated 24/09/2019)

CRL.O.P (MD) No.8583 of 2019

and

Cr1.M.P. (MD) Nos.5393 and 5394 of 2019

23.09.2019

vsd

JM/30.09.2019/6P/5C