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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED: 16.03.2020

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE G.K.ILANTHIRAIYAN

CRL.O.P.No.5774 of 2020
and
Crl.M.P.Nos.3270 & 3271 of 2020

Pon Navaraj Ravi

... Petitioner

Vs.

1. The Inspector of Police,
T-1 Ambattur Police Station,
Ambattur, Chennai.
(Crime No.777/2017)

2. Kandakumar

... Respondents

PRAYER: Criminal Original Petition filed under Section 482 of Cr.P.C. praying to call for the records of the S.T.C.No.2092 of 2017 on the file of the Judicial Magistrate, Ambattur, Chennai and quash the same.

For Petitioner : Mr. G.Mohanakrishnan
For M/s.E.Soundarrajan

For Respondents : Mr.M.Mohamed Riyaz (For R1)
Additional Public Prosecutor.

O R D E R

This petition has been filed to call for the records of the S.T.C.No.2092 of 2017 on the file of the learned Judicial Magistrate, Ambattur, Chennai and quash the same.

2. The case of the prosecution is that on 13.03.2017 at about 9.30 a.m a demonstration was led by the petitioner herein before the Ration Shop No.EB012 at Oragadam Gandhi Nagar Main Road against the Government of Tamil Nadu due to failure of civil supplies in Ration Shops. During such demonstration, the petitioner had raised slogans against the Government and disturbed traffic. When the warning was given to them to dispose themselves, they failed to obey such promulgate order. On the basis of the above said allegation, the first respondent police registered the complaint and filed a charge sheet against the petitioner and others for the offences under Sections 143 and 188 of IPC in S.T.C.No.2092 of 2017, on the file the learned Judicial Magistrate, Ambattur, Chennai.



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3. The learned counsel appearing for the petitioner submitted that the petitioner is a social activist and has been raising voice for the public cause and public welfare, whenever injustice and inaction of the government machineries. In order to draw the attention of the Central and State Governments, a demonstration was led by the petitioner herein before the Ration Shop No.EB012 at Oragadam Gandhi Nagar Main Road against the Government of Tamil Nadu due to failure of civil supplies in Ration Shops. During such demonstration, the petitioner had raised slogans against the Government and disturbed traffic. The learned counsel further submitted that the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has held that the right to freely assemble and also right to freely express once view or constitutionally protected rights under Part III and their enjoyment can be only in proportional manner through a fair and non-arbitrary procedure provided in Article 19 of Constitution of India. He further submitted that it is the duty of the Government to protect the rights of freedom of speech and assemble that is so essential to a democracy. According to Section 195(1)(a) of Cr.P.C., no Court can take cognizance of an offence under Section 188 of IPC, unless the public servant has written order from the authority. Further he submitted that the petitioner or any other members had never involved in any unlawful assembly and there is no evidence that the petitioner or others restrained anybody. However, the officials of the respondent police had beaten the petitioner and others. When there was lot of members involved in the protest, the respondent police had registered this case, under Section 143 and 188 of IPC as against the petitioner and others. Therefore, he sought for quashing the proceeding.

4. Per contra, the learned Additional Public Prosecutor submitted that the petitioner along with others staged protest and there are specific allegations as against the petitioner to proceed with the trial. Further, he would submit that Section 188 of IPC is a cognizable offence and therefore it is the duty of the police to register a case. Though there is a bar under Section 195(a)(i) of Cr.P.C. to take cognizance for the offence under Section 188 of IPC, it does not mean that the police cannot register FIR and investigate the case. More over, the petitioner is an habitual offender by committing this kind of crimes. Therefore, he vehemently opposed the quash petition and prayed for dismissal of the same.

5. Heard Mr.G.Mohana Krishnan, learned counsel for the petitioner and Mr.M.Mohamed Riyaz, learned Additional Public Prosecutor appearing for the first respondent.

6. On perusal of the charge, it is seen that a demonstration was led by the petitioner herein before the Ration Shop No.EB012 at Oragadam Gandhi Nagar Main Road against the Government of Tamil Nadu due to failure of civil



supplies in Ration Shops. During such demonstration, the petitioner had raised slogans against the Government and disturbed traffic, without getting prior permission from the concerned authority. Therefore the respondent police levelled the charges under Sections 143 and 188 of I.P.C. as against the petitioner and others. Except the official witnesses, no one has spoken about the occurrence and no one was examined to substantiate the charges against the petitioner. It is also seen from the charge itself that the charges are very simple in nature and trivial. Section 188 reads as follows:

"188. Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant - Whoever, knowing that, by an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, he is directed to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession or under his management, disobeys such direction, shall, if such disobedience causes or tends to cause obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any person lawfully employed, be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both; and if such disobedience causes or trends to cause danger to human life, health or safety, or causes or tends to cause a riot or affray, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

7. The only question for consideration is that whether the registration of case under Sections 143, 188 IPC, registered by the respondent is permissible under law or not? In this regard it is relevant to extract Section 195(1)(a) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 :-

"195. Prosecution for contempt of lawful authority of public servants, for offences against public justice and for offences relating to documents given in evidence. (1) No Courts shall take cognizance-

(a) (i) of any offence punishable under sections 172 to 188 (both inclusive) of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), or

(ii) of any abetment of, attempt to commit, such offence, or

(iii) of any criminal conspiracy to commit, such offence, except on the complaint in writing of the public servant concerned or of some other public servant to whom he is administratively subordinate;..."



Therefore, it is very clear that for taking cognizance of the offences under Section 188 of IPC, the public servant should lodge a complaint in writing and other than that no Court has power to take cognizance.

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8. The learned counsel for the petitioner relied upon a judgment in Mahaboob Basha Vs. Sambanda Reddiar and others reported in 1994(1) Crimes, Page 477. He also relied upon a judgment in a batch of quash petitions, reported in 2018-2-L.W. (Crl.) 606 in Crl.O.P. (MD)No. 1356 of 2018, dated 20.09.2018 in the case of Jeevanandham and others Vs. State rep. by the Inspector of Police, Karur District, and this Court held in Paragraph-25, as follows :-

"25. In view of the discussions, the following guidelines are issued insofar as an offence under Section 188 of IPC, is concerned:

a) A Police Officer cannot register an FIR for any of the offences falling under Section 172 to 188 of IPC.

b) A Police Officer by virtue of the powers conferred under Section 41 of Cr.P.C will have the authority to take action under Section 41 of Cr.P.C., when a cognizable offence under Section 188 IPC is committed in his presence or where such action is required, to prevent such person from committing an offence under Section 188 of IPC.

c) The role of the Police Officer will be confined only to the preventive action as stipulated under Section 41 of Cr.P.C and immediately thereafter, he has to inform about the same to the public servant concerned/authorised, to enable such public servant to give a complaint in writing before the jurisdictional Magistrate, who shall take cognizance of such complaint on being prima facie satisfied with the requirements of Section 188 of IPC.

d) In order to attract the provisions of Section 188 of IPC, the written complaint of the public servant concerned should reflect the following ingredients namely;

i) that there must be an order promulgated by the public servant;

ii) that such public servant is lawfully empowered to promulgate it;

iii) that the person with knowledge of such order and being directed by such order to abstain from doing certain act or to take certain order with certain property in his possession and under his management, has disobeyed;



Chennai, is quashed and the Criminal Original Petition is allowed. Consequently, connected miscellaneous petitions are closed.

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Sd/-
Assistant Registrar (CS-III-MDU)

//True copy//

Sub Assistant Registrar

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To

1. The Judicial Magistrate,
Ambattur,
Chennai.
2. The Inspector of Police,
T-1Ambattur Police Station,
Ambattur, Chennai,
3. The Public Prosecutor,
High Court, Madras.

+1cc to Mr.E.Soundarrajan, Advocate SR.No.23048

CRL.O.P.No.5774 of 2020
and
Crl.M.P.Nos.3270 & 3271 of 2020

MP (CO)
GMY (10/07/2020)