

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

K. Chithhayan

Vs.

State of Tamil Nadu

Crl.A.No.827 of 2005

(Dr.Arijit Pasayat and P.Sathasivam JJ.)

15.05.2008

JUDGMENT

Dr.Arijit Pasayat, J.

1. Challenge in this appeal is to the judgment of a learned Single Judge of the Madras High Court upholding the conviction of the appellant for offence punishable under Section 8 (c) read with Section 22 of the *Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985* (in short the `Act') and sentence of 10 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs.1,00,000/- as was imposed by learned Special Judge, Salem.

2. Background facts in a nutshell are as follows:

“Veerannan (PW-1), Sub Inspector of Police, attached to N.I.B. C.I.D., Salem on 16.12.1999 at about 9.00 A.M. along with Vellingiri (PW-4), Head Constable No.910 and other Police party on secret information was patrolling at Pethanayakkampalaym Bus Stop. They found activities of the appellant/accused, which stood near the bus stop with a yellow colour bag on his right hand, at about 12.00 noon, to be suspicious. P.W.1 after introducing himself conveyed to him that he is entitled for the conduct of the search before a Gazetted Officer or a Judicial Magistrate. The accused gave consent to be searched by the official himself. Accordingly, P.W.1 searched his bag in the presence of the two independent witnesses namely Duraisamy (PW-2), Village Administrative Assistant and Duraisamy Assistant (PW-3) and P.W.4 Head Constable and found 2 Kilograms of Diazepam. P.W.1 seized the same under Ex.P2 mahazar in the presence of the said witnesses. He took two samples of 25 grams each marked as M.0.2 and affixed the seal and the rest of the contraband was sealed, which is marked as M.0.1. The appellant/accused was arrested under Ex.P3 arrest memo, a copy of which was served on him. The accused was brought to the Office, and a case was registered in Crime No. 91/99 under Sec. 20(b) (1) of the Act. Ex.P4 printed F.I.R. was prepared. The accused was taken to the concerned Court along with the F.I.R and the material objects. A detailed report under Ex.P5 under Sec.57 of the Act was prepared and sent to the higher officials. Sankarapandian (PW-

6), Inspector of police, NIB CID, Salem took up further investigation after obtaining Ex.P5 and other relevant records from PW-1. He proceeded to the site of occurrence and also to the house of the accused, made a search in front of the witnesses, prepared Ex.P7 search memo, examined PWs 1 to 4 and recorded their statements. The investigating officer (PW-6) made a request under Ex.P8 to the Court for sending M.O.2 for chemical analysis. Accordingly, the sample was analysed by Arulanandam (PW-5) Scientific Assistant attached to the Forensic Laboratory, who found that the sample under M.O.2 is diazepam. PW-5 sent Ex.P6 report to the Court. On 19.1.2002 PW-6 examined PW-5 and recorded his statement. On completion of the investigation, PW-6 filed a charge sheet against the accused under Section 22 of the Act.

Since the accused pleaded innocence the trial was held. Six witnesses were examined and several exhibits and material objects were brought on record. In his examination under Section 313 of the *Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973* (in short the `Code') the accused-appellant flatly denied the accusations. He examined his wife as PW-1. The trial Court found that the prosecution has been able to establish its accusations. Two grounds were taken before the High Court relating to the alleged non compliance of the mandatory provisions of Sections 42(2) and the other 50 of the Act. The High Court did not find any substance. Accordingly, the appeal was dismissed.”

3. In support of the appeal, learned counsel for the appellant submitted that even if the prosecution case is accepted in toto there is clear material to show the contravention of the requirements of Sections 42(2) and 50 of the Act.

4. Learned counsel for the respondent-State supported the judgments of the trial Court and the High Court.

5. Sections 42(2) and 43 of the Act are as under:

“42(2)-Where an officer takes down any information in writing under sub-section (1) or records grounds for his belief under the proviso thereto, he shall within seventy-two hours send a copy thereof to his immediate official superior.

43. Power of seizure and arrest in public place.-Any officer of any of the departments mentioned in section 42 may-(a) seize in any public place or in transit, any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance or controlled substance in respect of which he has reason to believe an offence punishable under this Act has been committed, and, along with such drug or substance, any animal or conveyance or article liable to confiscation under this Act, any document or other article which he has reason to believe may furnish evidence of the commission of an offence punishable under this Act or any document or other article which may furnish evidence of holding any illegally acquired property which is liable for seizure or freezing or forfeiture under Chapter VA of this Act;

(b) detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence punishable under this Act, and if such person has any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance or controlled substance in his possession and such possession appears to him to be unlawful, arrest him and any other person in his company.

Explanation.-For the purposes of this section, the expression "public place" includes any conveyance, hotel, shop, or other place intended for use by, or accessible to, the public."

6. So far as Section 42(2) is concerned it is to be noted that search was made in public place and not in a building and as such what was applicable was Section 43 and not Section 42 (2) of the Act. The decision of this Court in *State of Punjab vs. Baldev Singh*¹ is clearly applicable to the facts of the present case. The view in Baldev Singh's case (supra) was reiterated in *State of Haryana v. Jarnail Singh and Ors.*².

7. So far as the applicability of Section 50 of the Act is concerned, it is to be noted that there was search of the bag carried by the appellant and there was no personal search. It has been held in *State of H.P. v. Pawan Kumar*³ that when there is no personal search and the search is effected in relation to a bag, Section 50 of the Act has no application.

8. Above being the position, we find no infirmity in the judgment of the High Court to warrant interference. The appeal is without merit and is dismissed accordingly.

¹(1999 (6) SCC 172)

²(2004 (5) SCC 188)

³(2005 (4) SCC 350)