### **POLICE REPORT: Case Involving L.M. Bhanumathi and Jessica Madinson**

#### **Incident Overview:**

On the night of May 18, 2014, a catastrophic fire engulfed the Madisson Groups' factory located on the outskirts of Chennai. The fire, which began at approximately 9:00 PM, quickly spread throughout the facility, fueled by the flammable materials stored within. By the time emergency services arrived, the fire had escalated to such an extent that it took over six hours to extinguish.

Eyewitnesses reported that three individuals were present in the factory when the fire occurred: Jessica Madinson (female, 50, approximately 5'1"), CEO of Madinson Groups; her son, Martin Madinson (male, 30, approximately 7 feet tall); and Aisha Bhanumathi (female, 27, approximately 5'11"), daughter of rival business magnate L.M. Bhanumathi. Following an extensive search, only Aisha Bhanumathi's body was recovered from the site. Although Jessica and Martin Madinson's bodies were not found, the discovery of a tall male's right leg and a pacemaker (essential for Jessica's survival) led Investigating Officer Mr. Dinesh Kumar to declare them deceased.

#### **Recovered Body:**

Victim: Aisha Bhanumathi  
Age: 27  
Condition: Aisha’s body was found severely burned, with extensive thermal injuries consistent with prolonged exposure to high heat. However, the autopsy revealed a shocking anomaly: Aisha did not die from the fire. The examination of her lungs revealed the presence of water, meat fragments, and drainage material, indicating that she had drowned before the fire occurred. These findings suggest that Aisha was submerged in contaminated water prior to the fire, possibly as part of an elaborate attempt to stage her death as part of the factory incident.

#### **Investigation and Legal Proceedings:**

The unusual circumstances surrounding Aisha's death and the mystery of Jessica and Martin prompted an in-depth investigation by the Chennai Police headed by IO, Inspector Dinesh Kumar. Given the history of rivalry between L.M. Bhanumathi and Jessica Madinson, suspicion quickly fell on Bhanumathi. It was alleged that she orchestrated the incident to eliminate her rivals and seize control of Madisson Groups' assets.

Despite the damning evidence, the investigation faced significant challenges. The absence of the bodies of Jessica and Martin weakened the case against Bhanumathi, as the prosecution struggled to prove their deaths or connect Bhanumathi directly to the fire. The case was brought before the Madras High Court but was eventually quashed due to insufficient evidence.

### **PATENT THEFT CASES:**

#### **Case #1: L.M. Pvt Ltd vs. Madisson Groups (Patent Infringement)**

Filed by: L.M. Pvt Ltd (L.M. Bhanumathi)  
Date: March 2014  
Description: In a desperate move to counter her growing financial losses, L.M. Bhanumathi filed a lawsuit against Madisson Groups, accusing them of patent infringement. Bhanumathi alleged that Madisson Groups had unlawfully copied a patented chemical process developed by L.M. Pvt Ltd for use in textile manufacturing. The process, which was integral to L.M. Pvt Ltd's production line, was claimed to have been replicated without authorization, leading to significant financial damage for Bhanumathi’s company.

Court Proceedings: The case was brought before the Madras High Court, where both parties presented their arguments. L.M. Pvt Ltd's legal team argued that the patent in question was crucial to the company’s operations and that its unauthorized use by Madisson Groups constituted a blatant violation of intellectual property rights. However, during the proceedings, it was revealed that the patented process was not as unique as Bhanumathi claimed. Expert witnesses testified that similar processes were already in use in the industry, making the patent less enforceable.

Outcome: After several weeks of deliberation, the court ruled in favor of Madisson Groups, dismissing Bhanumathi’s claims. The judge concluded that the process in question lacked the necessary novelty to be considered a valid patent, and as such, the lawsuit was unfounded. This ruling was a significant blow to Bhanumathi, further exacerbating her financial difficulties and intensifying her rivalry with Jessica Madinson.

#### **Case #2: Madisson Groups vs. L.M. Pvt Ltd (Patent Infringement)**

Filed by: Madisson Groups (Jessica Madinson)  
Date: February 2014  
Description: Prior to the lawsuit filed by Bhanumathi, Madisson Groups had initiated their own legal action against L.M. Pvt Ltd, accusing them of infringing on a patented design used in heavy machinery production. The design, which was a cornerstone of Madisson Groups' manufacturing operations, was allegedly copied by L.M. Pvt Ltd without proper licensing, leading to the loss of competitive advantage and market share for Jessica’s company.

Outcome: The case was settled out of court after prolonged negotiations. As part of the settlement, L.M. Pvt Ltd agreed to cease production of the infringing design and compensate Madisson Groups with a significant monetary payment. This settlement, although a victory for Jessica, further strained relations between the two companies and set the stage for the tragic events that would unfold later that year.

### **COURT ORDERS: Madras High Court**

#### **Court Order: Dismissal of Charges Against L.M. Bhanumathi**

Case Number: HC/CHN/2014/00729  
Date: June 10, 2014  
Plaintiff: State of Tamil Nadu  
Defendant: L.M. Bhanumathi  
Order Summary: The charges against L.M. Bhanumathi regarding the alleged orchestrated fire at Madisson Groups' factory and the deaths of Jessica Madinson and Martin Madinson were brought to trial in the Madras High Court. The prosecution argued that Bhanumathi had a clear motive and the means to carry out the crime, citing her financial troubles and the bitter rivalry between the two business magnates.

Despite these arguments, the case faced significant hurdles. The inability to recover the bodies of Jessica and Martin weakened the prosecution’s case, as it became increasingly difficult to prove that they had indeed perished in the fire. Additionally, the forensic evidence, while suggestive of foul play, was not definitive enough to link Bhanumathi directly to the deaths.

After several weeks of testimony and cross-examination, the court ultimately ruled that the evidence presented was insufficient to warrant a conviction. The charges against L.M. Bhanumathi were dismissed, and the case was closed. This ruling marked a controversial chapter in the history of Chennai’s business community, leaving many questions unanswered about the true events of that fateful night.