

# Puchakayala Suresh vs Headconstable on 5 July, 2021

**Author: K. Lakshman**

**Bench: K. Lakshman**

IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA  
AT: HYDERABAD  
CORAM:

\* THE HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE K. LAKSHMAN

+ CRIMINAL PETITION No.152 OF 2020 & Batch

% Delivered on: 05-07-2021

Between in CrI.P. No.152 of 2020:

# Mr. Mohd. Jameel Ahmed

.. Petitione

Vs.

\$ The State of Telangana, rep.by Public Prosecutor  
High Court of Telangana, Hyderabad & another

.. Respondent

! For respective Petitioners

: Mr. M.A.K. Mukheed  
Mr. Gajanand Chakravarthy  
Mr. K. Surender  
Mr. Praveen Kumar Veerjala,  
Ms. P. Radhika  
Mr. Srinivas Reddy Balakisti  
Ms. C. Sunitha Kumari  
Mr. Kondadi Ajay Kumar  
Mr. S.M. Subhan  
Ms. N. Arthi  
Mr. Y. Bala Murali  
Mr. Boggula Raju  
Mr. S. Chandrasekhar  
Mr. V. Yadukrishna Sainath  
Respective learned counsel  
: Learned Public Prosecutor

^ For Respondents

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> Head Note

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? Cases Referred

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1. 2018 AIR (SC) 5348
2. 2016 Cri. L.J. 2401
3. 2019 SCC OnLine Bom 1857
4. CrI.P. No.3731 of 2018 & batch, decided on 27.08.2018
5. 2020 (1) ALT (CrI.) 215 (APHC)
6. 1995 (1) SCJ 277
7. 2011 (2) Crimes 250

8. 2017 SCC Online Cal 16323
9. 2002 CrL.L.J. 2872
10. 1992 Supp (1) SCC 335
11. 2020 Supreme (AP) 348
12. Criminal Petition No.5323 of 2009, decided on 17.09.2009
13. Criminal Petition No.15248 of 2016, decided on 26.10.2016

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CrL.P. No.152 of 2020 & b

HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE K. LAKSHMAN

CRIMINAL PETITION Nos.152, 153, 155 & 162 OF 2020 AND 3498, 3500, 3509, 3514, 3768, 3879, 4046, 4070, 4077, 4098, 4099, 4100, 4102, 4110, 4119, 4140, 4141, 4151, 4157, 4178, 4182, 4187, 4194, 4216, 4230, 4247, 4249, 4251, 4258, 4262, 4277, 4361, 4405, 4415, 4542, 4612, 4615, 4622, 4632, 4640, 4681, 4727, 4775, 4825 & 5826 OF 2021,

COMMON ORDER:

All the above Criminal Petitions are filed to quash the proceedings against the petitioners - accused in respective Crimes / Calendar Cases. The details of relevant Crimes / Calendar Cases, offences alleged, nature of offences etc., are mentioned in the following tabular form:

Offences Sl. CrL.P. Accused Crime No. allegedly Nature of offence No. No. Number committed 272, 273 IPC &

01. 3768/21 217/20 of PS sole 20 (2) r/w 7(2) of Transportation of Amber Manoharabad accused COTPA tobacco 33/21 of PS sole Sale of banned tobacco

02. 3879/21 Kadam accused 270 & 273 IPC products 78/21 of PS (T) Sale of gutka/tobacco

03. 4046/21 Adilabad A1 & 2 -do- illegally in godown 21/21 of PS sole Possession of gutka

04. 4077/21 -do-

	Easgoan	accused		/tobacco in pan
05.	185/21 of PS (T)	A1 to 3	270, 273 IPC &	
4098/21	Nirmal		20 (2) of COTPA	Transportation
	No.36/21 of PS	sole	270 & 273 IPC	prohibited gut
06.	Koutala	accused		Possession of toba
4099/21				products in the h
	No.38/21 of PS	sole	270 & 273 IPC	Possession of ban
07.	Easgoan	accused		gutka & other toba
4100/21				items in pan sh

08.	4102/21	455/21 of Kukatpally	PS	sole accused	336, 273 & 188 IPC & 59 (i) of FSSA	Transportation and of prohibited tob products
09.	4141/21	45/21 of Chiragpally	PS	A1 to 3	270 & 273 IPC & 20(2) r/w 7(2) of COTPA	Transportation tobacco product
10.	4151/21	198/21 of Choutuppal	PS	sole accused	272 & 273 IPC & 20 (2) of COTPA	Storage of toba products for s
11.	4157/21	134/21 of PS Chityal (NLG)		A1 to 4	272, 273 & 328 IPC & 20 (1) & 7 (3) of COTPA	Purchase and sal prohibited toba products
12.	4182/21	74/21 of PS Raghunadhpalem		A1 & 2	270&273 IPC	Transportation of tobacco/gutk
13.	4187/21	202/21 of PS (T) Mancheri		sole accused	-do-	Possession of ban tobacco produc
CrI.P. No.152 of						
14.	4247/21	61/21 of PS II Town Adilabad		sole accused	-do-	Possessi gutka
15.	4249/21	101/21 of PS I Town Adilabad		A1 & 2	-do-	Sale o tobacc About t
16.	4251/21	90/21 of PS I Town Adilabad		sole accused	-do-	noxious tobacc
17.	4258/21	91/21 of PS I Town Adilabad		sole accused	-do-	Sale of ba tobacc
18.	4262/21	107/21 of PS I Town Adilabad		A1 & 2	-do-	Transport and toba
19.	4277/21	162/21 of PS Abdullapurmet		A1 to 3	188, 272, 273 & 328 IPC	Sale of ban (tambaku) p lorry
20.	4405/21	202/21 of PS I Town Nalgonda		sole accused	188, 272 & 273 IPC	Transpo gutka/toba
21.	4415/21	232/21 of PS II (T) Nalgonda		sole accused	-do-	Possessi gutka /tob
22.	4542/21	87/21 of PS III (T) Kothagudem		A1 & 2	188, 269, 270, 273 r/w 34 IPC & 3 of EDA & 51 (b) of DMA	Possessio products i
		225/21 of PS				Possession

23.	4615/21	Nirmal Town 89/20 of PS		A1 & 2	270 & 273 IPC -do- r/w 34 IPC	tobacco pro Transportat
24.	4640/21	Mamada		A1		tobacco/g Possessi
25.	4681/21	186/21 of Peddavoora	PS	A2	328 r/w 511, 272 & 273 IPC	gutka products i Transpo
26.	4727/21	164/21 of PS Adibatla		A2	270, 272 & 273 IPC & 20 (2) of COTPA	cigarette o products l
27.	4775/21	234/21 of PS I (T) Nalgonda		A1 to 4	328, 272, 273 & 188 IPC	Sale of g
		245/21 of PS Khammam (R)		A1 & 2	328, 270 & 273 r/w 511 IPC & 20 (2) of COTPA	Transporta g
29.	5826/21	298/20 of Dharmapuri	PS	A1 & 2	188, 270 & 273 IPC	Transporta gutka
CALENDAR CASES						
30.	152/20	3515/19 of I-AJMFC, Warangal		A2	270, 273 & 188, 420 IPC & 58 of FSSA	Transportation of b products
31.	153/20	2724/19 of XVII ACMM, Hyd.		A2	272 & 273 IPC & 59 of FSSA, 2006	Sale of zarda
32.	155/20	3518/19 of I-AJMFC, Warangal		A3	420, 270 & 273 IPC & 58 of FSSA	Transportation of
33.	162/20	4737/18 of XI AMM, Sec.bad 216/20 of		A2	272, 273, 336 & 420 IPC & 20 (2) of COTPA	Sale of prohibit chewing tobacco
34.	3498/21	JFCM, Devarkonda 963/19 of		A1 & 2	420 & 273 IPC	Sale of banned toba product
35.	3500/21	JFCM, Miryalguda		A1 to 4	420 & 273 IPC & 20 (ii) of COTPA,2003	Transportation of gutka produ

				188, 270 & 273 IPC, 20	
36.	3509/21	452/20 of XXV MMC, Ibrahimpatan	A1 & 2	(2)of COTPA, 3 of EDA & 51 (b) of DMA	Storage of banned gutka tobacco products illegal
37.	3514/21	632/19 of XXV MMC, Ibrahimpatan	A1 to 8	188, 270, 273 & 420 IPC & 20 (2) of COTPA 272 & 273	Supply of gutka and other products
38.	4070/21	547/21 of PJMFC, Gajwel	A1 & 2	IPC & 20 (2) r/w 7 (2) of COTPA	Transportation of Amber
39.	4110/21	509/20 of Spl.PCR Mobile Court-cum- JMFC, Adilabad	A1 to 5	270 & 273 IPC & 20 (2) r/w 7 (2) of COTPA	Transportation of pan masala banned gutka
40.	4119/21	512/20 of Spl.PCR Mobile Court-cum- JMFC, Adilabad STC	A1 to 4	270, 271, 272 & 273 r/w 34 IPC Sec.3 of EDA	Transportation of cotton banned gutka
41.	4140/21	No.20/21 of IV AMM- cum-IV AJCJ, L.B. Nagar	A1 & 2	272 & 273 IPC & Sec.20 (1), 20 (2) of COTPA	Transportation of banned and gutka
42.	4178/21	810/21 of IAJMFC, Khammam	sole accused	270 & 273 IPC & 20 (2) of COPTA	Purchase and sale of ban Sale of tobacco product
43.	4194/21	6167/21 of	sole	273 IPC & 20	shop and disobeying the

		XVII ACMM,				
		Nampally	accused	(2) & 5 of		imposed by Govt. i
		1298/21 of		COTPA		Not.No.505/FSS-1/21,dt.
44.	4216/21	PJMFC,	A1 & 2	270 & 273		Transportation of Amber
		Khammam		IPC & 20 (2)		
		829/21 of		of COTPA		
45.	4230/21	PJMFC,	A1 & 2	-do-		Transportation of gut
		Khammam				masala
		108/21 of				
46.	4361/21	AJMFC,	A1 & 2	270 & 273 IPC		Possession of tobacco p
		Asifabad				illegally for sa
		533/20 of				
47.	4612/21	AJMFC,	Sole	-do-		Purchase and sale of pr
		Nirmal	accused			guka pockets
		622/19 of				
48.	4622/21	AJMFC,	A1 & 2	-do-		Possession of gutka pack
		Nirmal				stand for sale ille
		413/20 of		-do- r/w 34		
49.	4632/21	AJMFC,	A3	IPC & 20 (2)		Transportation of banned
		Nirmal		of COTPA		products

2. Heard Mr. M.A.K. Mukheed, Mr. Gajanand Chakravarthy, Mr. K. Surender, Mr. Praveen Kumar Veerjala, Ms. P. Radhika, KL,J CrI.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch Mr. Srinivas Reddy Balakisti, Ms. C. Sunitha Kumari, Mr. Kondadi Ajay Kumar, Mr. S.M. Subhan, Ms. N. Arthi, Mr. Y. Bala Murali, Mr. Boggula Raju, Mr. S. Chandrasekhar, Mr. V. Yadukrishna Sainath, learned counsel appearing on behalf of respective petitioners and learned Public Prosecutor appearing on behalf of respondents -

State.

3. The question involved in all the above matters is one and the same and, therefore, the same are disposed of by way of this common order.

4. The main allegations against the petitioners - accused are that they were transporting, possessing, storing, selling and purchasing the banned products viz., tobacco / tambaku / gutka / khaini / zarda / pan masala respectively. The offences alleged against the petitioners are under Sections - 188, 270, 269, 271, 272, 273, 328, 336 & 420 read with 34 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (for short 'IPC'); Sections - 20 (1), 20 (2) and 5 read with 7(2) and 7 (3) of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (for short 'COTP Act'); Sections - 58 and 59 of the Food Safety

and Standards Act, 2006 (for short 'FSS Act'); Section - 3 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (for short 'ED Act') and Section - 51 (b) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (for short DS Act) respectively.

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5. The respective learned counsel appearing on behalf of the petitioners in the above criminal petitions would submit that the contents of complaint / charge sheet lacks the ingredients of the offences alleged against the accused. For the offences under the provisions of FSS Act, only Food Safety Officer is having power to initiate criminal proceedings against accused and the police are not having any power to register a case for the offences under the provisions of FSS Act. There is no inducement by the petitioners and, therefore, offence under Section - 420 of IPC does not arise. According to them, the contents of complaint / charge sheet are also lacking the ingredients of the offences under Sections - 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 328 and 336 of IPC.

i) According to them, there is no violation of Sections - 20 (1), 20 (2) and 5 read with 7 (2) and 7 (3) of the COTP Act. The Investigating Officers / Complainants without following the procedure laid down under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (for short 'Cr.P.C.'), have registered the cases for the offence under Section -

188 of IPC and laid charge sheet against the accused. Necessary ingredients to attract the provisions of Section - 3 of the ED Act and Section - 51 (b) of the DM Act are lacking in the complaint / charge sheet.

ii) With the above said submissions, the respective learned counsel sought to quash the proceedings in the aforesaid crimes / calendar cases.

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6. On the other hand, learned Public Prosecutor referring to the principle laid down in the State of Maharashtra v. Sayyed Hassan Sayyed Subhan<sup>1</sup> by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and in Ganesh Pandurang Jadhao v. The State of Maharashtra<sup>2</sup> and Anand Ramdhani Chaurasia v. The State of Maharashtra<sup>3</sup> by the Bombay High Court would submit that police are having power to register cases under various provisions of IPC, COTP Act, ED Act and DM Act. There is no irregularity in registering crimes, seizing material including the vehicles and laying charge sheet against respective accused in the aforesaid crimes / calendar cases. According to him, the accused were transporting, possessing, storing, selling and purchasing the banned products viz., tobacco / tambaku / gutka / khaini / zarda / pan masala respectively. According to him, the accused have to face either investigation or trial and prove their innocence, and instead of doing so, they have filed the present criminal petitions under Section - 482 of Cr.P.C. which cannot be considered at this stage.

i) With the above said submissions, learned Public Prosecutor sought to dismiss the above criminal petitions.

7. In view of the above rival submissions, it is apposite to extract the relevant provisions of IPC, COTP Act, FSS Act, ED Act and DM Act, which are as under:

. 2018 AIR (SC) 5348 . 2016 Cri. L.J. 2401 . 2019 SCC OnLine Bom 1857 KL,J CrI.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch RELEVANT PROVISIONS UNDER IPC "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.

Explanation.--It is not necessary that the offender should intend to produce harm, or contemplate his disobedience as likely to produce harm. It is sufficient that he knows of the order which he disobeys, and that his disobedience produces, or is likely to produce, harm.

Illustration An order is promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, directing that a religious procession shall not pass down a certain street. A knowingly disobeys the order, and thereby causes danger of riot. A has committed the offence defined in this section."

"269. Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life.--Whoever unlawfully or negligently does any act which is, and which he knows or has reason to believe to be, likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both."

"270. Malignant act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life.--Whoever malignantly does any act which KL,J CrI.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch is, and which he knows or has reason to believe to be, likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both."

"271. Disobedience to quarantine rule.--Whoever knowingly disobeys any rule made and promulgated by the Government for putting any vessel into a state of quarantine, or for regulating the intercourse of vessels in a state of quarantine with the shore or with other vessels, or for regulating the intercourse between places where an infectious disease prevails and other places, shall be punished with imprisonment of



either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both."

"272. Adulteration of food or drink intended for sale.-- Whoever adulterates any article of food or drink, so as to make such article noxious as food or drink, intending to sell such article as food or drink, or knowing it to be likely that the same will be sold as food or drink, 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."

"273. Sale of noxious food or drink.--Whoever sells, or offers or exposes for sale, as food or drink, any article which has been rendered or has become noxious, or is in a state unfit for food or drink, knowing or having reason to believe that the same is noxious as food or drink, 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."

"328. Causing hurt by means of poison, etc., with intent to commit an offence.--Whoever administers to or causes to be taken by any person any poison or any stupefying, intoxicating or unwholesome drug, or other thing with intent to cause hurt to such person, or with intent to commit or to facilitate the commission of an offence or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of KL,J CrI.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine."

"336. Act endangering life or personal safety of others.-- Whoever does any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees, or with both."

"420. Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property.--Whoever cheats and thereby dishonestly induces the person deceived to deliver any property to any person, or to make, alter or destroy the whole or any part of a valuable security, or anything which is signed or sealed, and which is capable of being converted into a valuable security, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine."

"34. Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.--When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone."

"511. Punishment for attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment.--Whoever attempts to commit an offence punishable by this Code with imprisonment for life or imprisonment, or to cause such an offence to be committed, and in such attempt does any act towards the commission of the offence, shall, where no express provision is made by this Code for the punishment of such attempt, be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for the offence, for a term which may extend to one-half of the imprisonment for life or, as the case may be, one-half of the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence, or with such fine as is provided for the offence, or with both."

KL,J Crl.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch RELEVANT PROVISIONS UNDER COTP ACT "5. Prohibition of advertisement of cigarettes and other tobacco products.-(1) No person engaged in, or purported to be engaged in the production, supply or distribution of cigarettes or any other tobacco products shall advertise and no person having control over a medium shall cause to be advertised cigarettes or any other tobacco products through that medium and no person shall take part in any advertisement which directly or indirectly suggests or promotes the use or consumption of cigarettes or any other tobacco products. (2) No person, for any direct or indirect pecuniary benefit, shall-

(a) display, cause to display, or permit or authorise to display any advertisement of cigarettes or any other tobacco product; or

(b) sell or cause to sell, or permit or authorise to sell a film or video tape containing advertisement of cigarettes or any other tobacco product; or

(c) distribute, cause to distribute, or permit or authorise to distribute to the public any leaflet, hand-bill or document which is or which contains an advertisement of cigarettes or any other tobacco product; or

(d) erect, exhibit, fix or retain upon or over any land, building, wall, hoarding, frame, post or structure or upon or in any vehicle or shall display in any manner whatsoever in any place any advertisement of cigarettes or any other tobacco product:

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply in relation to-

(a) an advertisement of cigarettes or any other tobacco product in or on a package containing cigarettes or any other tobacco product;

(b) advertisement of cigarettes or any other tobacco product which is displayed at the entrance or inside a warehouse or a shop where cigarettes and any other tobacco products are offered for distribution or sale.

(3) No person, shall, under a contract or otherwise promote or agree to promote the use or consumption of-

(a) cigarettes or any other tobacco product; or

(b) any trade mark or brand name of cigarettes or any other tobacco product in exchange for a sponsorship, gift, prize or scholarship given or agreed to be given by another person."

"20. Punishment for failure to give specified warning and nicotine and tar contents.--

(1) Any person who produces or manufactures cigarettes or tobacco products, which do not contain, either on the package or KL,J CrI.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch on their label, the specified warning and the nicotine and tar contents, shall in the case of first conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both, and for the second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.

(2) Any person who sells or distributes cigarettes or tobacco products which do not contain either on the package or on their label, the specified warning and the nicotine and tar contents shall in the case of first conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term, which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, and, for the second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees."

"7. Restrictions on trade and commerce in, and production, supply and distribution of cigarettes and other tobacco products.-

(1) No person shall, directly or indirectly, produce, supply or distribute 6 cigarettes or any other tobacco products unless every package of cigarettes or any other tobacco products produced, supplied or distributed by him bears thereon, or on its label such specified warning including a pictorial warning as may be prescribed.

(2) No person shall carry on trade or commerce in cigarettes or any other tobacco products unless every package of cigarettes or any other tobacco products sold, supplied or distributed by him bears thereon, or on its label, the specified warning.

(3) No person shall import cigarettes or any other tobacco products for distribution or supply for a valuable consideration or for sale in India unless every package of cigarettes or any other tobacco products so imported by him bears thereon, or on its label, the specified warning.

(4) The specified warning shall appear on not less than one of the largest panels of the package in which cigarettes or any other KL,J CrI.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch tobacco products have been packed for distribution, sale or supply for a valuable

consideration.

(5) No person shall, directly or indirectly, produce, supply or distribute cigarettes or any other tobacco products unless every package of cigarettes or any other tobacco products produced, supplied or distributed by him indicates thereon, or on its label, the nicotine and tar contents on each cigarette or as the case may be on other tobacco products along with the maximum permissible limits thereof: Provided that the nicotine and tar contents shall not exceed the maximum permissible quantity thereof as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act."

#### RELEVANT PROVISIONS UNDER F.S.S. Act:

"58. Penalty for contraventions for which no specific penalty is provided.-Whoever contravenes any provisions of this Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder, for the contravention of which no penalty has been separately provided in this Chapter, shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to two lakh rupees."

"59. Punishment for unsafe food.-Any person who, whether by himself or by any other person on his behalf, manufactures for sale or stores or sells or distributes or imports any article of food for human consumption which is unsafe, shall be punishable,-

(i) where such failure or contravention does not result in injury, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and also with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees;

(ii) where such failure or contravention results in a non-grievous injury, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and also with fine which may extend to three lakh rupees;

(iii) where such failure or contravention results in a grievous injury, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six years and also with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees;

(iv) where such failure or contravention results in death, with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and also with fine which shall not be less than ten lakh rupees."

#### KL,J Crl.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch RELEVANT PROVISION UNDER E.D. ACT:

"3. Penalty. Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860 )."

RELEVANT PROVISION UNDER D.M. ACT:

"51. Punishment for obstruction, etc.--

(1) Whoever, without reasonable cause-- (1) Whoever, without reasonable cause--"

(a) obstructs any officer or employee of the Central Government or the State Government, or a person authorised by the National Authority or State Authority or District Authority in the discharge of his functions under this Act; or

(b) refuses to comply with any direction given by or on behalf of the Central Government or the State Government or the National Executive Committee or the State Executive Committee or the District Authority under this Act, shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine, or with both, and if such obstruction or refusal to comply with directions results in loss of lives or imminent danger thereof, shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years. notes on clauses Clauses 51 to 58 (Secs. 51 to 58) seeks to lay down what will constitute an offence in terms of obstruction of the functions under the Act, false claim for relief, misappropriation of relief material or funds, issuance of false warning, failure of an officer to perform the duty imposed on him under the Act without due permission or lawful excuse, or his connivance at contravention of the provisions of the Act. The clauses also provide for penalties for these offences."

8. The lis involved in the present petitions is no more res integra. A learned Single Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad for the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh in Chidurala Shyamsubder v. State of Telangana<sup>4</sup> had an occasion to deal with the issues involved in the present criminal petitions. After referring to various provisions of IPC, FSS Act, COTP Act and also the principle laid down by the Apex Court and other High Courts . Crl.P. No.3731 of 2018 & batch, decided on 27.08.2018 KL,J Crl.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch in several judgments, the learned Single Judge had framed the issues, which are as under:

"1) Whether the respondent/ Sub-Inspector of Police, is competent to investigate into the offence punishable under Sections 54 and 59(1) of FSS Act?

2) Whether the petitioners in all the petitions are found committing any act with malicious intention, with knowledge and reason to believe that such act likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life?

And whether the petitioners selling or offering or exposing for sale as food or drink, any article which has been rendered or has become noxious or is in a state unfit for food or drink or reason to believe that the same is noxious as food or drink? If so, are they liable to be proceeded for the offence punishable under Sections 270 and 273 IPC.?"

9. After an elaborate discussion and on consideration of various aspects, the learned Single Judge has held that the police cannot take cognizance of the offence, to investigate into and file charge

sheet against the accused therein for the offence punishable under Sections - 54 and 59 (1) of FSS Act, as they were not empowered under the said Act to launch the prosecution, but only Food Safety Officer appointed by the Government alone is competent to launch prosecution for those two offences. With the said findings, the learned Single Judge has quashed the proceedings where the offences are under Sections - 54 and 59 of FSS Act initiated by the police.

10. In the very same judgment, the learned Single Judge further held that chewing tobacco and khaini are not the 'food' within the definition of Section - 3(j) of the FSS Act and the manufacture, sale or KL,J CrI.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch exposing for sale of tobacco etc., is governed by the provisions of COTP Act, but not by FSS Act and so also the provisions of IPC. The respondents - police are incompetent to investigate the offence punishable under Sections - 54 and 59 (1) of the FSS Act and allegations in the charge sheet coupled with the statements do not disclose the commission of the offence punishable under Section - 273 of IPC since transportation of noxious food is not included under Section - 273 of IPC. The act done by the accused therein i.e., transportation of khaini and chewing tobacco though dangerous to human life, it would not spread or infect or cause any disease on account of transportation and if those products are consumed by human being, it would certainly cause damage to the health. Therefore, transportation of khaini or chewing tobacco by itself is not an offence under Section - 270 of IPC. Pan Masala is not a tobacco product to fall within the purview of COTP Act. Therefore, the provisions of the COTP Act have no application, thereby registration of crime on the ground of violation of Sections - 7 (1) (2) (3) (5) and Section - 26 of COTP Act is an illegality. The learned Single Judge further held that registration of cases for the offence under Section - 20 (2) read with 7 (2) of COTP Act is illegal. With the said findings, the learned Single Judge has quashed the crimes and calendar cases in the said judgment.

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11. In Sri Jaganath Enterprises Eluru Vasadhi Tripathi Rao v. The State of Andhra Pradesh<sup>5</sup>, a learned Single Judge of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh at Amaravati had also an occasion to deal with the said issue. After referring to the contentions of the respective parties therein, various provisions of IPC, FSS Act, COTP Act and relying on the principle laid down in Anand Ramdhani Chaurasia<sup>3</sup>, Joseph Kurian v. State of Kerala<sup>6</sup>, Sayyed Hassan Sayyed Subhan<sup>1</sup>, M/s. Pepsico India Holdings (Pvt) Ltd., v. State of U.P.<sup>7</sup>, Sanjay Anjay Stores v. Union of India<sup>8</sup>, Boop Singh Tyagi v. State<sup>9</sup>, State of Haryana v. Bhajan Lal<sup>10</sup> and Chidurala Shyamsunder<sup>4</sup>, the learned Single Judge has quashed the FIRs / Calendar Cases. The learned Single Judge referring to the law laid down in Chidurala Shyamsunder<sup>4</sup> held that despite the said authoritative pronouncement of law, status quo continues. The said judgment attained finality. Even then, the police are registering cases against accused on the very same allegations for the very same offences.

i) Referring to the provisions of Sections - 153, 188, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 284, 328, 353 of IPC, the learned Judge in Sri Jaganath Enterprises<sup>5</sup> held that the offences registered under the said Sections are not maintainable. It further held that the provisions of the COTP Act can only be pressed into service in the limited . 2020 (1) ALT (CrI.) 215 (APHC) . 1995 (1) SCJ 277 . 2011 (2) Crimes 250 . 2017 SCC Online Cal 16323 . 2002 CrI.L.J. 2872 . 1992 Supp (1) SCC 335 KL,J CrI.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch circumstances only where there is violation of Sections - 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 of the COTP Act.

By referring to the principle laid down by the Apex Court in Bhajan Lal<sup>10</sup> and M/s. Pepsico India Holdings (Pvt) Ltd.<sup>7</sup>, the learned Single Judge has quashed the proceedings in various crimes / calendar cases.

12. Another learned Single Judge of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh at Amaravati in V. Nageswara Rao v. State of Andhra Pradesh<sup>11</sup> had also an occasion to deal with the said issue and agreed with the principle laid down in Chidurala Shyamsunder<sup>4</sup>.

13. In Sayyed Hassan Sayyed Subhan<sup>1</sup>, the Apex Court while dealing with legality of the order passed by the Bombay High Court in a batch of criminal writ petitions and criminal applications, which were filed challenging the registration of FIRs for the offences under Sections - 188, 272, 273 and 328 of IPC and Sections - 26 and 30 of the FSS Act where there is an allegation of transportation and sale of Gutka / Pan Masala etc., held that the judgment of Bombay High Court is contrary to the provisions of the Act and law laid down by it. With the said finding, the Apex Court remitted the matter to the Bombay High Court for fresh consideration on the issue that whether the aforesaid offences are made out in the FIRs, which are subject matter of the cases pending before the Bombay High Court.

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14. In view of the authoritative pronouncement of law in the aforesaid judgments, as discussed above, coming to the facts of the cases on hand, the allegations against the accused in respective cases are transportation, possession, storage, sale and purchase of banned products viz., tobacco / tambaku / gutka / khaini / zarda / pan masala etc., respectively. In Chidurala Shyamsunder<sup>4</sup>, the learned Single observed that transportation of chewing tobacco or khaini or pan masala do not constitute an offence punishable under Section - 270 of IPC and that manufacturing of pan masala is not included in Section - 273 of IPC and, therefore, the same is not an offence since it is not a noxious food. The learned Single Judge has further observed in the said judgment which is as under:

"....The act done by the petitioners i.e., transportation of khaini and chewing tobacco though dangerous to human life, it would not spread or infect or cause any disease on account of transportation and if those products are consumed by human being, it would certainly cause damage to the health. Therefore, transportation of khaini or chewing tobacco is not by itself is not an offence under Section - 270 of IPC and it would fall within Section 270 of IPC."

15. Section - 272 of IPC makes punishable an offence by a person, who adulterates any article of food or drink. Therefore, the said section would only come into play if food or drink is adulterated. There is no definition of 'adulteration' in IPC. The definition of 'adulterant' is found in the provisions of the FSS Act. Section - 3 (1) KL, J CrL.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch

(a) of the FSS Act deals with 'adulterant' which means a material which could make the 'food' unsafe or sub-standard or mis-branded. According to Section - 272 of IPC, if a material is used to make the food unsafe/sub-standard or mis-branded, then only the offence would be attracted. Whereas, as

discussed supra, the allegation in the present batch of cases is with regard to transportation, possession, storage, sale and purchase of banned products viz., tobacco / tambaku / gutka / khaini / zarda / pan masala etc., respectively. Therefore, according to this Court, the said allegation does not fall within the ambit of Section - 272 of IPC. Therefore, I agree with the principle laid down by the learned Single Judges of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh in Chidurala Shyamsubder<sup>4</sup>, Sri Jaganath Enterprises<sup>5</sup> and V. Nageswara Rao<sup>11</sup>.

16. In Joseph Kurian<sup>6</sup>, the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that for Section - 272 IPC to be attracted, the following should be present. (1) That the article involved was food and drink meant to be consumed by live persons; (2) that the accused adulterated it and the adulteration rendered it noxious as a 'food or drink'; (3) that the accused knew at the time of adulteration that he would sell the article as food or drink and knew that such article cannot be sold as food or drink. The Hon'ble Supreme Court clearly held that the offence is completed on the introduction of the adulterant. 'Adulterant' would mean that a material which is mixed to make the 'food' unsafe or drink unsafe. In the present case on hand, tobacco is not a food or KL,J CrI.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch drink and what is stated to be mixed in it is not clearly established by any cogent material as an 'adulterant' for the offence under Section - 272 IPC to be pressed into service.

17. As far as Section - 328 of IPC is concerned, in the same judgment it was held as follows:

"10. In order to prove offence under Section 328 the prosecution is required to prove that the substance in question was a poison, or any stupefying, intoxicating or unwholesome drug etc, that the accused administered the substance to the complainant or caused the complainant to take such substance, that he did so with intent to cause hurt or knowing it to be likely <sup>19</sup> that he would thereby cause hurt, or with the intention to commit or facilitate the commission of an offence. It is, therefore, essential for the prosecution to prove that the accused was directly responsible for administering poison etc. or causing it to be taken by any person, through another....."

Tobacco does not fit into this definition.

18. Section - 273 of IPC deals with sale of a noxious food or drink, and as per which, whoever sells, or offers or exposes for sale, as food or drink, any article which has been rendered or has become noxious, or is in a state unfit for food or drink, knowing or having reason to believe that the same is noxious as food or drink, shall be punished with imprisonment specified therein. Therefore, if a person offers for sale a "food or drink" any article which has become noxious or is in a state of unfit for "food or drink". Thus, the said section would apply, when an article which has become noxious or which has been rendered noxious. It also applies to food or drink only. As held in Sri Jaganath Enterprises<sup>5</sup>, the word 'noxious' is not defined in KL,J CrI.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch IPC or in FSS Act. As per the dictionary meaning, the word 'noxious' is harmful, deleterious, injurious, poisonous etc. As stated above, the allegation in the entire batch of present criminal petitions is with regard to transportation, possession, storage, sale and purchase of banned products viz., tobacco / tambaku / gutka / khaini / zarda / pan masala etc., respectively. Therefore, according to this Court, the



contents of the complaint/charge sheet lacks the ingredients of Section

- 273 of IPC.

19. As far as section - 188 IPC is concerned , as per the settled law on the subject, before an accused is charged, there must be; an order duly promulgated by the public servant; the public servant must have the lawful authority to promulgate the order; the person flouting the same should have knowledge about the order directing him to abstain from the act; he must disobey the said order with the knowledge; and such disobedience of the duly promulgated order should cause a danger to the human life etc. In Boop Singh Tyagi<sup>9</sup> a Division Bench of Allahabad High Court held that right to promulgate the ordinance/order is also an issue which is being raised, because under the FSS Act, the Commissioner of Food Safety alone has the authority to pass the orders only if the article of 'food' can causes danger or is injurious to health.

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20. In N.T. Rama Rao v. The State of A.P., rep. by Public Prosecutor<sup>12</sup> while dealing with the offences under Sections - 188 and 283 of IPC, the learned Single Judge of the combined High Court of Andhra Pradesh held as under:

"5) Even if the allegation that the petitioner conducted public meetings at three road junctions contrary to the permission accorded for conducting of a public meeting only at one specified place is true, such a direction under Section 30 of the Police Act, 1861 could have been given only by the Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent of Police of the District but not by any of their subordinates. If such a permission is granted under Section 30 of the Police Act, 1861 and is violated, Section 195 (1) (a) of Code of Criminal Procedure mandates that the complaint in this regard has to be made by the public servant concerned or some other person to whom such a public servant is administratively subordinate to enable any Court to take cognizance of an offence under Section 188 of Code of Criminal Procedure.

In the present case, the charge sheet was filed by the Sub Inspector of Police, who could not have been the authority to grant permission for the public meeting and therefore, the complaint/charge sheet is in violation of the mandatory provision of Section 195(1)(a) of Code of Criminal Procedure.

6) That apart, the offence alleged to have been committed under Section 283 of the Indian Penal Code by the petitioners and others is obviously in consequence to the alleged offence under Section 188 of Indian Penal Code and is not an . Criminal Petition No.5323 of 2009, decided on 17.09.2009 KL,J Crl.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch independent of the same. Even otherwise, the conduct of public meeting at three road junctions or obstruction to the traffic could not have been considered as causing any danger or injury to any person. In so far as the obstruction in any public way is concerned, which can also be covered by Section 283 of the Indian Penal Code, the charge sheet cites only one witness to speak about the traffic jam caused by the road show. But, when the conduct of the public meeting at least at one place has been permitted and if the gathering for that public

meeting resulted in any inconvenience by way of obstructing the traffic, the same cannot be considered to be with necessary guilty mens rea to construe the existence of an offence punishable under Indian Penal Code. Under the circumstances, none of the offences alleged can be said to have any reasonable basis and in any view, the complaint/charge sheet being in violation of Section 195 (1) (a) of Code of Criminal Procedure, has to fail.

7) As the complaint has failed due to its unsustainability, the proceedings in their entirety have to fail, though the 1st accused alone approached this Court by way of this Criminal Petition."

21. In Thota Chandra Sekhar v. The State of Andhra Pradesh, through S.H.O., P.S. Eluru Rural, West Godavari District<sup>13</sup>, wherein by relying on various judgments including N.T. Rama Rao<sup>12</sup> and also the guidelines laid down by the Apex Court in Bhajan Lal<sup>10</sup> more particularly, guideline No.6, which says that . Criminal Petition No.15248 of 2016, decided on 26.10.2016 KL,J CrI.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch where there is an express legal bar engrafted in any of the provisions of the Code or the concerned Act (under which a criminal proceeding is instituted) to the institution and continuance of the proceedings and/or where there is a specific provision in the Code or the concerned Act, providing efficacious remedy to redress the grievance of the party, it was held that the proceedings in the said C.C. were quashed by exercising power under Section - 482 of Cr.P.C. It was also further held that the proceedings shall not be continued due to technical defect of obtaining prior permission under Section - 155 (2) of Cr.P.C. and taking cognizance on the complaint filed by V.R.O. and it is against the purport of Section - 195 (1) (a) of Cr.P.C.

22. Vide Notification No.501/FSS-1/2020, dated 06.01.2020, the Commissioner of Food Safety, Telangana Directorate of Institute of Preventive Medicine, Public Health Labs and Food (Health) Administration, Narayanguda, Hyderabad, restricted the manufacture, storage, distribution, transportation and sale of gutka / pan masala, which contains tobacco and nicotine, as ingredients and chewing tobacco products, like chap tobacco, pure tobacco, khaini, kharra, scented tobacco / flavoured tobacco or by whatever name locally it is called packed in sachets / pouches / package in the entire State of Telangana under FSS Act, 2006. It is for one year. Vide Notification No.505/FSS-1/2021, dated 06.01.2021, the same was extended for one more year. As per the information furnished and instructions received, several writ petitions were filed challenging the said KL,J CrI.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch Notifications before this Court as well as the Hon'ble Supreme Court. A Division Bench of this Court declined to entertain some writ petitions on the ground that the Hon'ble Supreme Court seized of the said issue. It is also relevant to note that the Hon'ble Supreme Court remanded back the matter to this Court. Therefore, such a notification can only be issued for emergency situations and for prohibiting the distribution and sale of any article of a food cannot be lost sight of. Therefore, in view of the law laid down in the above judgments including the judgments in Chidurala Shyamsunder<sup>4</sup>, Sri Jaganath Enterprises<sup>5</sup> and V. Nageswara Rao<sup>11</sup>. According to this Court, Section - 188 of IPC will not attract to the allegations leveled against the petitioners herein in this batch of criminal petitions.

23. As far as Section - 328 of IPC is concerned, it deals with causing hurt by means of poison, etc., with intent to commit an offence. As per the said provision, whoever administers to or causes to be taken by any person any poison or any stupefying, intoxicating or unwholesome drug, or other thing

with intent to cause hurt to such person, or with intent to commit or to facilitate the commission of an offence or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine. Therefore, there should be administering poison, intoxicating etc., with intent to cause hurt to such person or with intent to commit or to facilitate the commission of an offence or knowing it to be likely that he will KL,J Crl.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch thereby cause hurt. As stated above, the allegations in the entire batch of criminal petitions are lacking. Therefore, according to this Court, the contents of the complaints / charge sheets lacks the ingredients of Section - 328 of IPC.

24. As far as Section - 336 of IPC is concerned, it deals with an act endangering life or personal safety of others, and as per which, whoever does any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees, or with both. In the complaints / charge sheets, there is no such allegation of rash and negligent act which endangers human life or personal safety of others. Therefore, according to this Court, the contents of the complaints / charge sheets lacks the ingredients of Section - 336 of IPC.

25. As far as Section - 420 of IPC is concerned, it deals with Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property. There is no such inducement either at the inception or at a later stage. Thus, the contents of complaints / charge sheet lack the ingredients of Section - 420 of IPC.

26. As far as Section - 269 of IPC is concerned, it deals with negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life, and as per which, whoever unlawfully or negligently does any act KL,J Crl.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch which is, and which he knows or has reason to believe to be, likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both. But, a perusal of the contents of complaints / charge sheets in the present batch of cases, such ingredients are lacking and, therefore, Section - 269 of IPC does not arise in the present batch of cases.

27. In view of the above said discussion, according to this Court, transportation, possession, storage, sale and purchase of tobacco products are not totally banned in the State of Telangana and also in the Country. Therefore, it cannot be said that Sections - 269, 270, 271, 272 and 273, 328, 336 and 420 of IPC are attracted to the cases in this batch.

28. As far as the offences under FSS Act is concerned, as already discussed above, in Chidurala Shyamsunder<sup>4</sup>, the learned Single Judge following the guidelines laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Bhajan Lal<sup>10</sup> held that the police are incompetent to take cognizance of the offences punishable under Sections - 54 and 59 (1) of the FSS Act, investigating into the offences along with other offences under the provisions of the IPC. It was further held that filing charge sheet is a grave illegality, as the Food Safety Officer alone is competent to investigate and to file charge sheet following the Rules laid down under Sections - 41 and 42 of FSS Act. In the present case, the police have registered the crime for the offences KL,J Crl.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch under Sections - 188, 270 and 273 of IPC. Therefore, in the present batch of cases, entertaining the complaints / filing the

charge sheets by the police is contrary to the principle laid down in Chidurala Shyamsunder<sup>4</sup>.

29. With regard to the offences under COTP Act, it is relevant to mention the objects and the reasons of the said Act itself clearly state that the act is meant to prohibit the advertisement of, and to provide for the regulation of trade and commerce in, and production, supply and distribution of, cigarettes and other tobacco products and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. A reading of the said objects of the said Act would reveal that a total ban of tobacco products was not envisaged by the said Act. The Parliament merely felt it expedient to control the advertisement and sale of tobacco products. As noted earlier in the order, Section - 3 (p) of the COTP Act and the schedule therein define tobacco products. Pan masala, gutkha and chewing tobacco are included in the definition of tobacco products. Section - 5 of the COTP Act deals with prohibition of advertisement of cigarette and other tobacco products only. No person, who is engaged in the production, supply or distribution of cigarettes or other products shall advertise the same. Similarly, no person having the control over a medium can advertise cigarettes or tobacco products, and no person shall be a part of any advertisement.

30. Section - 7 of the COTP Act deals with the imposition of restriction on the sale, trade, commerce of tobacco products unless KL,J Crl.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch every package of cigarette or tobacco product contains a specified warning (pictorial or otherwise). Section - 4 of the COTP Act, bans smoking in public places. In addition, Section - 6 of the COTP Act, prohibits the sale of cigarettes or other tobacco products to a person who is under the age of 18 years are in an area within 100 yards of any educational institution.

31. A reading of this Act, particularly Sections - 4, 5, 6 and 7 clearly shows that there is no general ban or general prohibition on the manufacture/sale of tobacco products. <sup>22</sup> What is barred is merely the sale of these products to a person, who is below the age of 18 years and in an area within 100 yards of an educational institution. The other aspects covered by Sections - 5 and 7 of the COTP Act, deal with the advertisement and the warning, which is to be contained on a package, in which the tobacco product is packed. This is a regulatory mechanism only. Therefore, according to this Court, the above said allegations of transportation, possession, storage, sale and purchase of banned tobacco products will not attract the offence under Section -7 of the COTP Act.

32. As far as Section - 20 (2) of the COTP Act is concerned, as stated above, the allegations against the petitioner in respective complaints / charge sheets are that they were transporting, possessing, storing, selling and purchasing the banned tobacco products to the customers illegally in order to gain wrongful profits. In view of the said allegation, it is apt to refer to Section - 20 (2) of the COTP Act KL,J Crl.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch for better appreciation of the case and to decide the issue in question, and the same is as under:

"20. Punishment for failure to give specified warning and nicotine and tar contents.-

(1) ...

(2) Any person who sells or distributes cigarettes or tobacco products which do not contain either on the package or on their label, the specified warning and the nicotine and tar contents shall in the case of first conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term, which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, and, for the second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees."

33. Thus, Section - 20 of COTP Act deals with punishment for failure to give specified warning and nicotine and tar contents. But, in the complaints / charge sheets, there is no allegation against the petitioners that they were carrying on trade or commerce in contraband or any other tobacco products without label and specified warning on the said products. In view of the same, the contents of the complaints / charge sheets lack the ingredients of Section - 20 (2) of the COTP Act. Even, there is no allegation that the seized products do not contain labels with statutory warning. Thus, registering the crimes for the said offence against the petitioners is not only contrary to Section - 20 (2) of COTP Act, but also contrary to the principle laid down in Chidurala Shyamsubder<sup>4</sup>. In view of the same, the offence under Section - 20 (2) of COTP Act is also liable to be quashed against the petitioners. I once again reiterate that I agree with the KL,J CrI.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch principle laid down by the learned Single Judges of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh in Chidurala Shyamsubder<sup>4</sup>, Sri Jaganath Enterprises<sup>5</sup> and V. Nageswara Rao<sup>11</sup>.

34. For the foregoing discussion and the authoritative principle of law, Criminal Petition Nos. 3768, 3879, 4046, 4077, 4098, 4099, 4100, 4102, 4141, 4151, 4157, 4182, 4187, 4247, 4249, 4251, 4258, 4262, 4277, 4405, 4415, 4542, 4615, 4640, 4681, 4727, 4775, 4825 and 5826 of 2021 are allowed quashing the proceedings against the petitioners therein in the respective crimes mentioned therein. Since the proceedings in the aforesaid Criminal Petitions are quashed against the respective petitioners, the respective Station House Officers / Investigating Officers are hereby directed to return the seized property / vehicles on proper identification and verification of ownership under due acknowledgment.

35. Further, Criminal Petition Nos. 152, 153, 155 & 162 of 2020, 3498, 3500, 3509, 3514, 4070, 4110, 4119, 4140, 4178, 4194, 4216, 4230, 4361, 4612, 4622 and 4632 of 2021 are also allowed quashing the proceedings against the petitioners therein in the respective Calendar Cases mentioned therein. Since the proceedings are quashed, the respective petitioners are at liberty to file appropriate applications before the concerned Magistrate for return of the seized property / vehicle and the Magistrate shall consider the same in accordance with law.

KL,J CrI.P. No.152 of 2020 & batch As a sequel, miscellaneous petitions, if any, pending in all the Criminal Petitions shall stand closed.

\_\_\_\_\_ K. LAKSHMAN, J 05TH JULY, 2021 Note: L.R. copy to be marked.

(B/O.) Mgr