

REPORTABLE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CRIMINAL APPELLATE JURISDICTION

CRIMINAL APPEAL NO. 190 OF 2005

STATE OF PUNJAB

.. APPELLANT

vs.

MALKIAT SINGH

.. RESPONDENT



JUD
GMENT

Dr.
ARIJIT
PASAYAT,J.

Challenge in this appeal is to the judgment of a Division Bench of Punjab and Haryana High court directing acquittal of the respondent who faced trial for alleged commission of offence punishable under Section 15 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (in short the 'NDPS Act'). The respondent was sentenced to undergo twelve years rigorous imprisonment and to pay fine of rupees one lakh with default stipulation by

learned Sessions Judge, Ludhiana.

In appeal the High Court found that there were several factors which justified the acquittal of the respondent. The first was that the recovery was from a room near a tube well belonging to one Pritam Singh. Though the prosecution claimed that the room was under the control of the respondent, no evidence was led in that regard. The stand of the prosecution



was that the room in question was leased out to the present respondent for the purpose of storing the contraband articles. That lease deed if any was

even not brought on record. If the narcotics have been recovered from room belonging to Pritam Singh's he was not prosecuted. There was nothing to show that the accused was having possession over the room in question. Question in that regard was put to him. With theses conclusions the High Court directed acquittal.

The High Court was of the view that in case of such serious nature, the investigating agency was not very serious in conducting the investigation. It noted with concern that drug peddlers who are corroding the health of the



nation are allowed to go scot free because of the ineffective investigation and for not collecting evidence to secure their conviction.

Learned counsel for the appellant State submitted that the presence of the respondent near the spot of occurrence had been established and therefore it can be safely said that he was connected with the storage of the contraband articles. In response, the learned counsel for the respondent submitted

that even no question was put to the accused in his examination under ec.313



of the Code whether he was in possession or control of the room from where the contraband articles were recovered.

We find that the High court has noted with concern the shoddy investigation which was done. There was no reason indicated as to why Pritam Singh was not examined and why during investigation copy of the lease deed, showing the room to have been leased out to the respondent-accused, was obtained from Pritam Singh, if that was there. There is no reason as to why the same was not brought on record. Additionally, no

evidence was adduced to show the possession of the room by respondent who was admittedly not the owner of the room. In addition, as is rightly contended by learned counsel for the respondent, no question regarding the possession of the room in question was put which added to the vulnerability to the prosecution version.

Looking from any angle, the Judgment of the High Court does not suffer from any infirmity to warrant interference.

Above being the position, the appeal fails and is dismissed.



.....J.
(Dr. ARIJIT PASAYAT)

.....J.
(ASOK KUMAR GANGULY)

New Delhi,
April 21, 2009.