
R. Rajagopal alias R.R. Gopal and Another Vs State of Tamil Nadu and Others

Writ Petition (C) No. 422 of 1994.

Court: Supreme Court of India

Date of Decision: Oct. 7, 1994

Acts Referred:

Constitution of India, 1950 " Article 104, 105, 19(1), 21, 32#Penal Code, 1860 (IPC) " Section 499, 500

Citation: AIR 1995 SC 264 : (1994) 6 JT 514 : (1995) 1 LW 184 : (1994) 4 SCALE 494 : (1994) 6 SCC 632 : (1994) 4 SCR 353 Supp

Hon'ble Judges: S. C. Sen, J; B.P. Jeevan Reddy Reddy, J

Bench: Division Bench

Advocate: B.D. Skharma, for the Appellant; A. Mariarputham and Aruna Mathur, for the Respondent

Final Decision: Allowed

Judgement

@JUDGMENTTAG-ORDER

B.P. Jeevan Reddy, J.

This petition raises a question concerning the freedom of press vis-a-vis the right to privacy of the citizens of this

country. It also raises the question as to the parameters of the right of the press to criticize and comment on the acts and conduct of public officials.

2. The first petitioner is the editor, printer and publisher of a Tamil weekly magazine "Nakkheeran", published from Madras. The second petitioner

is the associate editor of the magazine. They are seeking issuance of an appropriate, writ, order or direction under Article 32 of the Constitution,

restraining the respondents, viz., (1) State of Tamil Nadu represented by the Secretary, Home Department, (2) Inspector General of Prisons,

Madras and (3) Superintendent of Prisons (Central Prison), Salem, Tamil Nadu from taking any action as contemplated in the second "

respondent's communication dated June 15, 1994 and further restraining them from interfering with the publication of the autobiography of the

condemned prisoner, Auto Shankar, in their magazine. Certain other reliefs are prayed for in the writ petition but they are not pressed before us.

3. Shankar @ Gauri Shankar @ Auto Shankar was charged and tried for as many as six murders. He was convicted and sentenced to death by

the learned Sessions Judge, Chenglepat on May 31, 1991 which was confirmed by the Madras High Court on July 17, 1992. His appeal to this

Court was dismissed on April 5, 1994. It is stated that his mercy petition to the President of India is pending consideration.

4. The petitioners have come forward with the following case : Auto Shankar wrote his autobiography running into 300 pages while confined in

Chenglepat sub-jail during the year, 1991. The autobiography was handed over by him to his wife, Smt. Jagdishwari, with the knowledge and

approval of the jail authorities, for being delivered to his advocate, Sri Chandrasekharan. The prisoner requested his advocate to ensure that his

autobiography is published in the petitioners' magazine, "Nakkheeran". The petitioners agreed to the same. Auto Shankar affirmed this desire in

several letters written to his advocate and the first petitioner. The autobiography sets out the close nexus between the prisoner and several LAS,

and other officers, some of whom were indeed his partners in several crimes. The presence of several such officers at the house warming

ceremony of Auto Shankar's house is proved by the video cassette and several photographs taken on the occasion. Before commencing the serial

publication of the autobiography in their magazine, the petitioner announced in the Issue dated May 21, 1994 that very soon the magazine would

be coming out with the sensational life history of Auto Shankar. This announcement sent shock waves among several police and prison officials

who were afraid that their links with the condemned prisoner would be exposed. They forced the said prisoner, by applying third degree methods,

to write letters addressed to the second respondent (Inspector General of Prisons) and the first petitioner requesting that his life-story should not

be published in the magazine. Certain correspondence ensued between the petitioners and the prison authorities in this connection. Ultimately, the

Inspector General of Prisons (R-2) wrote the impugned letter dated June 15, 1994 to the first petitioner. The letter states that the petitioner's

assertion that Auto Shankar had written his autobiography while confined in jail in the year 1991 is false. It is equally false that the said

autobiography was handed over by the said prisoner to his wife with the knowledge and approval of the prison authorities. The prisoner has

himself denied the writing of any such book. It is equally false that any power of attorney was executed by the said prisoner in favour of his

advocate, Sri Chandrasekharan in connection with the publication of the alleged book. If a prisoner has to execute a power of attorney in favour of

another, it has to be done in the presence of the prison officials as required by the prison Rules; the prison records do not bear out execution of

any such power of attorney. The letter concludes, ""from the above facts, it is clearly established that the serial in your magazine under the caption

Shadowed Truth"" or ""Auto Shankar"s dying declaration"" is not really written by Gauri Shankar but it is written by someone else in his name.

Writing an article in a magazine in the name of a condemned prisoner is against prison rules and your claim that the power of attorney is given by

the prisoner is unlawful. In view of all those it is alleged that your serial supposed to have written by Auto Shankar is (false) since with an ulterior

motive for this above act there will arise a situation that we may take legal action against you for black mailing. Hence, I request you to stop

publishing the said serial forthwith.

5. The petitioners submit that the contents of the impugned letter are untrue. The argument of jeopardy to prisoners" interest is a hollow one. The

petitioners have a right to publish the said book in their magazine as desired by the prisoner himself. Indeed, the petitioners have published parts of

the said autobiography in three issues of their magazine dated June 11, 1994, June 18, 1994 and June 22,1994 but stopped further publication in

view of the threatening tone of the letter dated June 15, 1994. The petitioners have reasons to believe that the police authorities may swoop down

upon their printing press, seize the issues of the magazine besides damaging the press and their properties, with a view to terrorise them. On a

previous occasion when the petitioners" magazine published, on August 16, 1991, an investigative report of tapping to telephones of opposition

leaders by the State Government, the then editor and publisher were arrested, paraded, jailed and subjected to the third degree methods. There

have been several instances when the petitioners" press was raided and substantial damage done to their press and properties. The petitioners are

apprehensive that the police officials may again do the same since they are afraid of their links with the condemned prisoner being exposed by the

publication of the said autobiography. The petitioners assert the freedom of press guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a), which, according to them,

entitles them to publish the said autobiography. It is submitted that the condemned prisoner has also the undoubted right to have his life-story

published and that he cannot be prevented from doing so. It is also stated in the writ petition that before approaching this Court by way of this writ

petition, they had approached the Madras High Court for similar reliefs but that the office of the High Court had raised certain objections to the

maintainability of the writ petition. A learned Single Judge of the High Court, it is stated, heard the petitioners in connection with the said objections

but no orders were passed thereon till the filing of the writ petition.

6. The Respondent Nos. 2 and 3 have filed a counter-affidavit, sworn-to by Sri T.S. Panchapakesan, Inspector General of Prisons, State of Tamil

Nadu. At the outset, it is submitted that the writ petition filed by the petitioners in the High Court was dismissed by the learned Single Judge on

June 28, 1994 holding inter alia that the question whether the said prisoner had indeed written his autobiography and authorised the petitioners to

publish the same is a disputed question of fact. This was so held in view of the failure of the learned Counsel for the petitioners to produce the

learned Counsel for the petitioners to produce the alleged letters written by the prisoner to his counsel, or to the petitioners, authorising them to

publish his autobiography. It is submitted that the letter dated June 15, 1994 was addressed to the first petitioner inasmuch as ""there was a genuine

doubt regarding the authorship of the autobiography alleged to have been written by the condemned prisoner while he was in prison and which

purportedly reached his wife. Besides, it was also not clear whether the said prisoner had as a matter of fact authorised the petitioner to publish the

said autobiography. In the context of such a disputed claim both as to authenticity as well as the authority to publish the said autobiography, the

said communication was addressed to the petitioners herein, since the petitioners have threatened to publish derogatory and scurrilous statements

purporting to (be) based on material which are to be found in the disputed autobiography."" It is submitted that the allegation that a number of LAS,

IPS and other officers patronized the condemned prisoner in his nefarious activities is baseless. ""It is only in the context of such a situation coupled

with the fact that the petitioner might under the guise of such an autobiography tarnish the image of the persons holding responsible positions in

public institution that the communication dated 15.6.94 was sent to him"", say the respondents. They also denied that they subjected the said

prisoner to third degree methods to pressurise him into writing letters denying the authorisation to the petitioners to publish his life-story.

7. Neither Auto Shankar nor his wife - nor his counsel - are made parties to this writ petition. We do not have their version on the disputed

question of fact, viz., whether Auto Shankar has indeed written his autobiography and/or whether he had requested or authorised the petitioners to

publish the same in their magazine. In this writ petition under Article 32 of the Constitution, we cannot go into such a disputed question of fact. We

shall, therefore, proceed on the assumption that the said prisoner has neither written his autobiography nor has he authorised the petitioners to

publish the same in their magazine, as asserted by the writ petitioners. We must, however, make it clear that ours is only an assumption for the

purpose of this writ petition and not a finding of fact. The said disputed question may have to be gone into, as and when necessary, before an

appropriate court or forum, as the case may be.

8. On the pleadings in this petition, following questions arise : (1) whether a citizen of this country can prevent another person from writing his life-

story or biography? Does such unauthorised writing infringe the citizen's right to privacy? Whether the freedom of press guaranteed by Article

19(1)(a) entitle the press to publish such unauthorised account of a citizen's life and activities and if so to what extent and in what circumstances?

What are the remedies open to a citizen of this country in case of infringement of his right to privacy and further in case such writing amounts to

defamation?

(2)(a) Whether the government can maintain an action for its defamation?

(b) Whether the government has any legal authority to impose prior restraint on the press to prevent publication of material defamatory of its

officials? and

(c) Whether the public officials, who apprehend that they or their colleagues may be defamed, can impose a prior restraint upon the press to

prevent such publication?

(3) Whether the prison officials can prevent the publication of the life-story of a prisoner on the ground that the prisoner being incarcerated and

thus not being in a position to adopt legal remedies to protect his rights, they are entitled to act on his behalf?

QUESTION NOS. 1 AND 2:

9. The right to privacy as an independent and distinctive concept originated in the field of Tort law, under which a new cause of action for damages

resulting from unlawful invasion of privacy was recognised. This right has two aspects which are but two faces of the same coin:

(1) the general law

of privacy which affords a tort action for damages resulting from an unlawful invasion of privacy and (2) the constitutional recognition given to the

right to privacy which protects personal privacy against unlawful governmental invasion. The first aspect of this right must be said to have been

violated where, for example, a person's name or likeness is used, without his consent, for advertising - or non-advertising - purposes or for that

matter, his life-story is written - whether laudatory or otherwise - and published without his consent as explained hereinafter. In recent times,

however, this right has acquired a constitutional status. We shall proceed to explain how? Right to privacy is not enumerated as a fundamental right

in our Constitution but has been inferred from Article 21. The first decision of this Court dealing with this aspect is 279388 . A more elaborate

appraisal of this right took place in a later decision in 284762 wherein Mathew, J., speaking for himself, Krishna Iyer and Goswami, JJ. traced the

origins of this right and also pointed out how the said right has been dealt with by the United States Supreme Court in two of its well-known

decisions in *Griswold v. Connecticut* [1965] 385 U.S. 479 : 14 L.Ed. 2d. 510 and *Roe v. Wade* [1973] 410 U.S. 113. After referring to *Kharak*

Singh and the said American decisions, the learned Judge stated the law in the following words:

...privacy-dignity claims deserve to be examined with care and to be denied only when an important countervailing interest is shown to be superior.

If the Court does find that a claimed right is entitled to protection as a fundamental privacy right, a law infringing it must satisfy the compelling State

interest test....

...privacy primarily concerns the individual. It therefore relates to and overlaps with the concept of liberty. The most serious advocate of privacy

must confess that there are serious problems of defining the essence and scope of the right. Privacy interest in autonomy must also be placed in the

context of other rights and values.

Any right to privacy must encompass and protect the personal intimacies of the home, the family, marriage, motherhood, procreation and child

rearing. This catalogue approach to the question is obviously not as instructive as it does not give analytical picture of the distinctive characteristics

of the right of privacy. Perhaps, the only suggestion that can be offered as unifying principle underlying the concept has been the assertion that a

claimed right must be a fundamental right implicit in the concept of ordered liberty....

As Ely says :

There is nothing to prevent one from using the word "privacy" to mean the freedom to live one's life without governmental interference. But the

Court obviously does not so use the term. Nor could it, for such a right is at stake in every case. [See the Wages of Crying Wolf: A Comment on

Roe v. Wade 82 Yale LJ 920, 932.]

There are two possible theories for protecting privacy of home. The first is that activities in the home harm others only to the extent that they cause

offence resulting from the mere thought that individuals might be engaging in such activities and that such "harm" is not constitutionally protectible by

the State. The second is that individuals need a place of sanctuary where they can be free from societal control. The importance of such a

sanctuary is that individuals can drop the mask, desist for a while from projecting on the world the image they want to be accepted as themselves,

an image that may reflect the values of their peers rather than the realities of their natures. [See 26 Stanford Law Rev. 1161, 1187]

The right to privacy in any event will necessarily have to go through a process of case-by-case development. Therefore, even assuming that the

right to personal liberty, the right to move freely throughout the territory of India and the freedom of speech create an independent right of privacy

as an emanation from them which one can characterize as a fundamental right, we do not think that the right is absolute.

The European Convention on Human Rights, which came into force on September 3, 1953, represents a valiant attempt to tackle the new

problem. Article 8 of the Convention is worth citing [See ""Privacy and Human Rights"", Ed. AH robertson, p. 176]:

1. Every one has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.

2. There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in

a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or

crime, for the protection of health or morals or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

10. Since the right to privacy has been the subject matter of several decisions in the United States, it would be appropriate to briefly refer to some

of the important decisions in that country.

11. The right to privacy was first referred to as a right and elaborated in the celebrated article of Warren and Brandies (later Mr. Justice Brandies)

entitled "The right to privacy" published in 4 Harvard Law Review 193, in the year 1890.

12. Though the expression "right to privacy" was first referred to in *Olmstead v. United States* [1928] 277 U.S. 438 : 72 L.Ed. 944, it came to be

fully discussed in *Time Inc., v. Hill* [1967] 385 U.S. 374 : 17 L.Ed. 2d. 456. The facts of the case are these : on a particular day in the year 1952,

three escaped convicted intruded into the house of James Hill and held him and members of his family hostage for nineteen hours, whereafter they

released them unharmed. The police immediately went after the culprits, two of whom were shot dead. The incident became prime news in the

local newspapers and the members of the press started swarming the Hill home for an account of what happened during the hold-up. The case of

the family was that they were not ill-treated by the intruders but the members of the press were not impressed. Unable to stop the siege of the

press correspondents, the family shifted to a far-away place. "Life" magazine sent its men to the former home of Hill family where they re-enacted

the entire incident, and photographed it, showing inter alia that the members of the family were ill-treated by the intruders. When "Life" published

the story, Hill brought a suit against Time Inc., publishers of "Life" magazine, for invasion of his privacy. The New York Supreme Court found that

the whole story was "a piece of commercial fiction" - and not a true depiction of the event - and accordingly confirmed the award of damages.

However, when the matter was taken to United States Supreme Court, it applied the rule evolved by it in *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan* [1954]

376 U.S. 254 : 11 L.Ed. 2d. 868 and set aside the award of damages holding that the jury was not properly instructed in law. It directed a re-trial.

Brennan, J. held:

We hold that the constitutional protections for speech and press preclude the application of the New York statute to redress false reports of

matters of public interest in the absence of proof that the defendant published the report with the knowledge of its falsity or in reckless disregard of

the truth.

(Emphasis added)

The learned Judge added :

We create grave risk of serious impairment of the indispensable services of a free press with the impossible burden of verifying to a certainty the

facts associated in a news article with a person's name, picture or portrait, particularly as related to non-defamatory matter....

...Those guarantees are not for the benefit of the press so much as for the benefit of all of us. A broadly defined freedom of the press assures the

maintenance of our political system and an open society.... That books, newspapers and magazines are published and sold for profit does not

prevent them from being a form of expression whose liberty is safeguarded.

13. The next relevant decision is in *Cox Broadcasting Corporation v. Cohn* (1975) 420 U.S. 469 : 43 L.Ed. 2d. 328. A Georgia law prohibited

and punished the publication of the name of a rape victim. The appellant, a reporter of a newspaper obtained the name of the rape victim from the

records of the court and published it. The father of the victim sued for damages. White, J. recognised that ""in this sphere of collision between

claims of privacy and those of the free press, the interests on both sides are plainly rooted in the traditions and significant concerns of our society

but chose to decide the case on the narrow question whether the press can be said to have violated the said statute or the right to privacy of the

victim by publishing her name, having obtained it from public records. The learned Judge held that the press cannot be said to have violated the

Georgia law or the right to privacy if it obtains, the name of the rape victim from the public records and publishes it. The learned Judge held that the

freedom of press to publish the information contained in the public records is of critical importance to the system of government prevailing in that

country and that, may be, in such matter ""citizenry is the final judge of the proper conduct of public business"".

14. Before proceeding further, we may mention that the two decisions of this Court referred to above (*Kharak Singh* and *Gobind*) as well as the

two decisions of the United States Supreme Court, *Griswold* and *Roe v. Wade*, referred to in *Gobind*, are cases of governmental invasion of

privacy. *Kharak Singh* was a case where the petitioner was put under surveillance as defined in Regulation 236 of the U.P. Police Regulations. It

involved secret picketing of the house or approaches to the house of the suspect, domiciliary visits at night, periodical enquiries by police officers

into repute, habits, association, income or occupation, reporting by police constables on the movements of the person etc. The regulation was

challenged as violative of the fundamental rights guaranteed to the petitioner. A Special Bench of seven learned Judges held, by a majority, that the

regulation was unobjectionable except to the extent it authorised domiciliary visits by police officers. Though right to privacy was referred to, the

decision turned on the meaning and content of ""personal liberty"" and ""life"" in Article 21. *Gobind* was also a case of surveillance under M.P. Police

Regulations. *Kharak Singh* was followed even while at the same time elaborating the right to privacy, as set out hereinbefore.

15. *Griswold* was concerned with a law made by the State of Connecticut which provided a punishment to ""any person who uses any drug,

medicinal article or instrument for the purpose of preventing conception..."". The appellant was running a center at which information instruction and

medical advice was given to married persons as to the means of preventing conception. They prescribed contraceptives for the purpose. The

appellant was prosecuted under the aforesaid law, which led the appellant to challenge the constitutional validity of the law on the grounds of First

and Fourteenth Amendments. Douglas, J., who delivered the main opinion, examined the earlier cases of that court and observed :

...specific guarantees in the Bill of Rights have penumbras, formed by emanations from those guarantees that help give them life and substance....

Various guarantees creates zones of privacy

The present case, then concerns a relationship lying within the zone of privacy created by several fundamental constitutional guarantees. And it

concerns a law which, in forbidding the use of contraceptives rather than regulating their manufacture or sale, seeks to achieve its goals by means

having a maximum destructive impact upon the relationship. Such a law cannot stand in light of the familiar principle, so often applied by this Court,

that a ""governmental purpose to control or prevent activities constitutionally subject to state regulation may not be achieved by means which sweep

unnecessarily broadly and thereby invade the area of protected freedoms"". NAACP v. Alabama.... Would we allow the police to search the

sacred precincts of marital bedrooms of telltale signs of the use of contraceptives? The very idea is repulsive to the notions of privacy surrounding

the marriage relationship.

We deal with a right of privacy older than the Bill of Rights - older than our political parties, older than our schools system. Marriage is a coming

together for better or for worse, hopefully enduring, and intimate to the degree of being sacred. It is an association that promotes a way of life, not

causes; a harmony in living, not political faiths; a bilateral loyalty, not commercial or social projects. Yet it is an association for as noble a purpose

as any involved in our prior decisions.

16. Roe v. Wade [1973] 410 U.S. 113 concerned the right of an unmarried pregnant woman to terminate her pregnancy by abortion. The relevant

Texas Law prohibited abortions except with respect to those procured or admitted by medical advice for the purpose of saving the life of the

mother. The constitutionality of the said law was questioned on the ground that the said law improperly invaded the right and the choice of a

pregnant woman to terminate her pregnancy and therefore violative of ""liberty"" guaranteed under Fourteenth Amendment and the right to privacy

recognised in Griswold. Blackmun, J., who delivered the majority opinion, upheld the right to privacy in the following words :

The Constitution does not explicitly mention any right of privacy. In a line of decisions, however,... the Court has recognised that a right of personal

privacy, or a guarantee of certain areas or zones of privacy, does exist under the Constitution. In varying contexts, the Court or individual Justices

have, indeed, found at least the roots of that right in the First Amendment; in the penumbras of the Bill of Rights; in the Ninth Amendment; or in the

concept of liberty guaranteed by the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment. These decisions make it clear that only personal right that can be

deemed ""fundamental"" or ""implicit in the concept of ordered liberty."" Palko v. Connecticut, are included in this guarantee of personal privacy. They

also make it clear that the right has some extension to activities relating to marriage, Loving v. Virginia; procreation, Skinner v. Oklahoma;

contraception; Eisenstadt v. Baird; family relationships, Prince v. Massachusetts; and child rearing and education, Pierce v. Society of Sisters,

Meyer v. Nebraska.

This right of privacy, whether it be founded in the Fourteenth Amendment's concept of personal liberty and restrictions upon state action, as we

feel it is, or, as the District Court determined, in the Ninth Amendment's reservation of rights to the people, is broad enough to encompass a

woman's decision whether or not to terminate her pregnancy.

17. Though this decision received a few knocks in the recent decision in Planned Parenthood v. Casey [1992] 120 L. Ed. 2d. 683, the central

holding of this decision has been left untouched - indeed affirmed.

18. We may now refer to the celebrated decision in New York Times v. Sullivan, referred to and followed in Times Inc. v. Hill. The following are

the facts: in the year 1960, the New York Times carried a full page paid advertisement sponsored by the "Committee to Defend Martin Luther

King and The Struggle for Freedom in the South", which asserted or implied that law enforcement officials in Montgomery, Alabama, had

improperly arrested and harassed Dr. King and other civil rights demonstrators on various occasions. Respondent, who was the elected Police

Commissioner of Montgomery, brought an action for libel against the Times and several of the individual signatories to the advertisement. It was

found that some of the assertions contained in the advertisement were inaccurate. The Alabama courts found the defendants guilty and awarded

damages in a sum of \$500,000. which was affirmed by the Alabama Supreme Court. According to the relevant Alabama law, a publication was

libelous per se"" if the words ""tend to injure a person...in his reputation"" or to ""bring (him) into public contempt"". The question raised before the

United States Supreme Court was whether the said enactment abridged the freedom of speech and of the press guaranteed by the First and

Fourteenth Amendments. In the leading opinion delivered by Brennan, J., the learned Judge referred in the first instance to the earlier decisions of

that court emphasising the importance of freedom of speech and of the press and observed:

Authoritative interpretations of the First Amendment guarantees have consistently refused to recognize an exception for any test of truth - whether

administered by judges, juries, or administrative officials - and especially one that puts the burden of proving the truth on the speaker....A rule

compelling the critic of official conduct to guarantee the truth of all his factual assertions-and to do so on pain of liberty judgments virtually unlimited

in amount-leads to... ""self-censorship."" Allowance of the defense of truth, with the burden of proving it on the defendant, does not mean that only

false speech will be deterred. Even courts accepting this defense as an adequate safeguard have recognized the difficulties of adducing legal proofs

that the alleged libel was true in all its factual particulars.... Under such a rule, would-be critics of official conduct may be deterred from voicing

their criticism, even though it is believed to be true and even though it is in fact true, because of doubt whether it can be proved in court or fear of

the expense of having to do so. They tend to make only statements which ""steer far wider of the unlawful zone."" ...The rule thus dampens the vigor

and limits the variety of public debate. It is inconsistent with the, First and Fourteenth Amendments.

The constitutional guarantees require, we think, a federal rule that prohibits a public official from recovering damages for a defamatory falsehood

relating to his official conduct unless he proves that the statement was made with ""actual malice"" - that is, with knowledge that it was false or with

reckless disregard of whether it was false or not....

(emphasis added)

19. Black, J. who was joined by Douglas, J. concurred in the opinion but on a slightly different ground. He affirmed his belief that ""the First and

Fourteenth Amendments not merely ""delimit"" a State's power to award damages to ""public officials against critics of their official conduct"" but

completely prohibit a State from exercising such a power.

20. The principle of the said decision has been held applicable to ""public figures"" as well. This is for the reason that public figures like public

officials often play an influential role in ordering society. It has been held that as a class the public figures have, as the public officials have, access

to mass media communication both to influence the policy and to counter criticism of their views and activities. On this basis, it has been held that

the citizen has a legitimate and substantial interest in the conduct of such persons and that the freedom of press extends to engaging in uninhibited

debate about the involvement of public figures in public issues and events.

21. The principle of Sullivan was carried forward - and this is relevant to the second question arising in this case - in *Derbyshire County Council v.*

Times Newspapers Ltd. [1993] 2 W.L.R. 449, a decision rendered by the House of Lords. The plaintiff, a local authority brought an action for

damages for libel against the defendants in respect of two articles published in Sunday Times questioning the propriety of investments made for its

superannuation fund. The articles were headed ""Revealed: Socialist tycoon deals with Labour Chief and ""Bizarre deals of a council leader and the

media tycoon"", A preliminary issue was raised whether the plaintiff has a cause of action against the defendant. The Trial Judge held that such an

action was maintainable but on appeal the Court of Appeal held to the contrary. When the matter reached the House of Lords, it affirmed the

decision of the Court of Appeal but on a different ground. Lord Keith delivered the judgment agreed to by all other learned Law Lords. In his

opinion, Lord Keith recalled that in *Attorney General v. Guardian Newspapers Ltd.* 2 (1990) 1 A.C. 109, popularly known as "Spy catcher

case", the House of Lords had opined that "there are rights available to private citizens which institutions of...government are not in a position to

exercise unless they can show that it is in the public interest to do so." It was also held therein that not only was there no public interest in allowing

governmental institutions to sue for libel, it was "contrary to the public interest because to admit such actions would place an undesirable fetter on

freedom of speech" and further that action for defamation or threat of such action "inevitably have an inhibiting effect on freedom of speech". The

learned Law Lord referred to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan* and certain other decisions of

American Courts and observed - and this is significant for our purposes - "while these decisions were related most directly to the provisions of the

American Constitution concerned with securing freedom of speech, the public interest considerations which underlaid them are no less valid in this

country. What has been described as "the chilling effect" induced by the threat of civil actions for libel is very important. Quite often the facts which

would justify a defamatory publication are known to be true, but admissible evidence capable of proving those facts is not available". Accordingly,

it was held that the action was not maintainable in law.

22. Reference in this connection may also be made to the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in *Leonard Hector v. Attorney*

General of Antigua and Barbuda (1990) 2 A.C. 312 which arose u/s 33(B) of the Public Order Act, 1972 (Antigua and Barbuda). It provided

that any person who printed or distributed any false statement which was "likely to cause fear or alarm in or to the public or to disturb the public

peace or to undermine public confidence in the conduct of public affairs" shall be guilty of an offence. The appellant, the editor of a newspaper,

was prosecuted under the said provision. He took the plea that the said provision contravened Section 12(1) of the Constitution of Antigua and

Barbuda which provided that no person shall be hindered in the enjoyment of freedom of expression. At the same time, Sub-section (4) of Section

12 stated that nothing contained in or done under the authority of law was to be held inconsistent with or in contravention of the Sub-section 12(1)

to the extent that the law in question made provisions reasonably required in the interest of public order. (These provisions roughly correspond to

Articles 19(1)(a) and 19(2) respectively.) The Privy Council upheld the appellant's plea and declared Section 12(1) ultra vires the Constitution. It

held that Section 33(B) is wide enough to cover not only false statements which are likely to affect public order but also those false statements

which are not likely to affect public order. On that account, it was declared to be unconstitutional. The criminal proceedings against the appellant

was accordingly quashed. In the course of his speech, Lord Bridge of Harwich observed thus:

In a free democratic society it is almost too obvious to need stating that those who hold office in government and who are responsible for public

administration must always be open to criticism. Any attempt to stifle or fetter such criticism amounts to political censorship of the most insidious

and objectionable kind. At the same time it is no less obvious that the very purpose of criticism leveled at those who have the conduct of public

affairs by their political opponents is to undermine public confidence in their stewardship and to persuade the electorate that the opponents would

make a better job of it than those presently holding office. In the light of these considerations their Lordships cannot help viewing a statutory

provision which criminalises statements likely to undermine public confidence in the conduct of public affairs with the utmost suspicion.

23. The question is how far the principles emerging from the United States and English decisions are relevant under our constitutional system. So

far as the freedom of press is concerned, it flows from the freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a). But the said right is

subject to reasonable restrictions placed thereon by an existing law or a law made after the commencement of the Constitution in the interests of or

in relation to the several matters set out therein. Decency and defamation are two of the grounds mentioned in Clause (2). Law of Torts providing

for damages for invasion of the right to privacy and defamation and Sections 499/500 I.P.C. are the existing laws saved under Clause (2). But

what is called for today - in the present times - is a proper balancing of the freedom of press and said laws consistent with the democratic way of

life ordained by the Constitution. Over the last few decades, press and electronic media have emerged as major factors in our nation's life. They

are still expanding - and in the process becoming more inquisitive. Our system of government demands - as do the systems of government of the

United States of America and United Kingdom - constant vigilance over exercise of governmental power by the press and the media among

others. It is essential for a good government. At the same time, we must remember that our society may not share the degree of public awareness

obtaining in United Kingdom or United States. The sweep of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and the freedom of speech

and expression under our Constitution is not identical though similar in their major premises. All this may call for some modification of the principles

emerging from the English and United States decisions in their application to our legal system. The broad principles set out hereinafter are evolved

keeping in mind the above considerations. But before we set out those principles, a few more aspects need to be dealt with.

24. We may now consider whether the State or its officials have the authority in law to impose a prior restraint upon publication of material

defamatory of the State or of the officials, as the case may be? We think not. No law empowering them to do so is brought to our notice. As

observed in *New York Times v. United States* [1971] 40 U.S. 713, popularly known as the pentagon papers case, "any system of prior restraints

of (freedom of) expression comes to this Court bearing a heavy presumption against its constitutional validity"" and that in such cases, the

government ""carries a heavy burden of showing justification for the imposition of such a restraint"". We must accordingly hold that no such prior

restraint or prohibition of publication can be imposed by the respondents upon the proposed publication of the alleged autobiography of "Auto

Shankar" by the petitioners. This cannot be done either by the State or by its officials. In other words, neither the government nor the officials who

apprehend, that they may be defamed, have the right to impose a prior restraint upon the publication of the alleged autobiography of Auto

Shankar. The remedy of public officials/public figures, if any, will arise only after the publication and will be governed by the principles indicated

herein.

25. We must make it clear that we do not express any opinion about the right of the State or its officials to prosecute the petitioners under Sections

499/500 I.P.C. This is for the reason that even if they are entitled to do so, there is no law under which they can prevent the publication of a

material on the ground that such material is likely to be defamatory of them.

QUESTION NO. 3:

26. It is not stated in the counter-affidavit that Auto Shankar had requested or authorised the prison officials or the Inspector General of Prisons,

as the case may be, to adopt appropriate proceedings to protect his right to privacy. If so, the respondents cannot take upon themselves the

obligation of protecting his right to privacy. No prison rule is brought to our notice which empowers the prison officials to do so. Moreover, the

occasion for any such action arises only after the publication and not before, as indicated hereinabove.

27. Lastly, we must deal with the objection raised by the respondent as to the maintainability of the present writ petition. It is submitted that having

filed a writ petition for similar reliefs in the Madras High Court, which was dismissed as not maintainable under a considered order, the petitioners

could not have approached this Court under Article 32 of the Constitution.

The petitioners, however, did disclose the above fact but they stated that on the date of their filing the writ petition, no orders were pronounced by

the Madras High Court. It appears that the writ petition was filed at about the time the learned Single Judge of the Madras High Court pronounced

the orders on the office objections. Having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case, we are not inclined to throw out the writ petition on

the said ground. The present writ petition can also be and is hereby treated as a SLP against the orders of the learned Single Judge of the High

Court.

28. We may now summarise the broad principles flowing from the above discussion:

(1) The right to privacy is implicit in the right to life and liberty guaranteed to the citizens of this country by Article 21. It is a ""right to be let alone"".

A citizen has a right to safeguard the privacy of his own, his family, marriage, procreation, motherhood, child bearing and education among other

matters. None can publish anything concerning the above matters without his consent - whether truthful or otherwise and whether laudatory or

critical. If he does so, he would be violating the right to privacy of the person concerned and would be liable in an action for damages. Position

may, however, be different, if a person voluntarily thrusts himself into controversy or voluntarily invites or raises a controversy.

(2) The rule aforesaid is subject to the exception, that any publication concerning the aforesaid aspects becomes unobjectionable if such

publication is based upon public records including court records. This is for the reason that once a matter becomes a matter of public record, the

right to privacy no longer subsists and it becomes a legitimate subject for comment by press and media among others. We are, however, of the

opinion that in the interest of decency [Article 19(2)] an exception must be carved out to this rule, viz., a female who is the victim of a sexual

assault, kidnap, abduction or a like offence should not further be subjected to the indignity of her name and the incident being publicised in

press/media.

(3) There is yet another exception to the Rule in (1) above - indeed, this is not an exception but an independent rule. In the case of public officials,

it is obvious, right to privacy, or for that matter, the remedy of action for damages is simply not available with respect to their acts and conduct

relevant to the discharge of their official duties. This is so even where the publication is based upon facts and statements which are not true, unless

the official establishes that the publication was made (by the defendant) with reckless disregard for truth. In such a case, it would be enough for the

defendant (member of the press or media) to prove that he acted after a reasonable verification of the facts; it is not necessary for him to prove that

what he has written is true. Of course, where the publication is proved to be false and actuated by malice or personal animosity, the defendant

would have no defence and would be liable for damages. It is equally obvious that in matters not relevant to the discharge of his duties, the public

official enjoys the same protection as any other citizen, as explained in (1) and (2) above. It needs no reiteration that judiciary, which is protected

by the power to punish for contempt of court and the Parliament and Legislatures protected as their privileges are by Articles 105 and 104

respectively of the Constitution of India, represent exceptions to this rule.

(4) So far as the government, local authority and other organs and institutions exercising governmental power are concerned, they cannot maintain

a suit for damages for defaming them.

(5) Rules 3 and 4 do not, however, mean that Official Secrets Act, 1923, or any similar enactment or provision having the force of law does not

bind the press or media.

(6) There is no law empowering the State or its officials to prohibit, or to impose a prior restraint upon the press/media.

29. We may hasten to add that the principles above mentioned are only the broad principles. They are neither exhaustive nor all-comprehending;

indeed no such enunciation is possible or advisable. As rightly pointed out by Mathew, J., this right has to go through a case-by-case development.

The concepts dealt with herein are still in the process of evolution.

30. In all this discussion, we may clarify, we have not gone into the impact of Article 19(1)(a) read with Clause (2) thereof on Sections 499 and

500 of Indian Penal Code. That may have to await a proper case.

31. Applying the above principles, it must be held that the petitioners have a right to publish, what they allege to be the life-story/autobiography of

Auto Shankar insofar as it appears from the public records, even without his consent or authorisation. But if they go beyond that and publish his

life-story, they may be invading his right to privacy and will be liable for the consequences in accordance with law. Similarly, the State or its

officials cannot prevent or restrain the said publication. The remedy of the affected public officials/public figures, if any, is after the publication, as

explained hereinabove.

32. The writ petition is accordingly allowed in the above terms. No costs.