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#### \* IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI

Judgment Delivered on 22.07.2024

#### + <u>CS(OS) 558/2024</u>

#### RAJATARANGINI INDIA MEDIA PRIVATE LIMITED & ANR.

.....Plaintiffs

Through: Mr. Raghav Awasthi and Mr. Mukesh

Sharma, Advs.

versus

SANJAY SHARMA & ORS.

....Defendants

Through:

# CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIKAS MAHAJAN JUDGMENT

#### VIKAS MAHAJAN, J (ORAL)

## I.A. 33691/2024 (under Section 149 read with Section 151 CPC for extension of time for filing deficient Court fee)

- 1. The learned counsel appearing on behalf of the plaintiffs undertakes to deposit the deficient Court fee within a period of two weeks.
- 2. Let the deficient Court fee be filed as undertaken above.
- 3. The Registry is directed to notify the Court in case the deficient Court fee is not filed within the aforesaid period of two weeks.
- 4. The application stands disposed of.

### I.A. 33692/2024 (under Section 151 CPC seeking exemption by the plaintiffs)

5. Allowed, subject to all just exceptions.

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6. The application is disposed of.

## I.A. 33693/2024 (under Section 151 CPC seeking exemption from advance service to defendant nos. 2 and 3 due to non-availability of their details)

- 7. Considering the urgent relief sought in the application being I.A. 33689/2023, the exemption is granted from advance service to defendant no. 2 and 3, subject to all just exceptions.
- 8. The application is disposed of.

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- 9. Let plaint be registered as a suit.
- 10. On filing of process fee, summons be issued to the defendants by all permissible modes.
- 11. The summons shall indicate that written statement must be filed within thirty days from the date of receipt of summons. The defendants shall also file an affidavit of admission/denial of the documents filed by the plaintiffs, failing which the written statement shall not be taken on record.
- 12. The plaintiffs are at liberty to file replication thereto within thirty days after filing of the written statement. The replication shall be accompanied by affidavit of admission/denial in respect of the documents filed by the defendant, failing which the replication shall not be taken on record.
- 13. It is made clear that any unjustified denial of documents may lead to an order of costs against the concerned party.
- 14. Any party seeking inspection of documents may do so in accordance with the Delhi High Court (Original Side) Rules, 2018.
- 15. List before the learned Joint Registrar for completion of service, pleadings, admission/denial of documents and marking of exhibits on

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27.09.2024.

16. List before the Court after completion of pleadings on 29.10.2024.

## I.A. 33689/2023 (under Order XXXIX Rule 1 and 2 CPC filed by the Plaintiffs)

- 17. Issue notice.
- 18. Notice may be served upon the defendants by all permissible modes.
- 19. The present suit has been filed seeking permanent and mandatory injunction and damages against the defendant nos. 1 to 3, alleging that the said defendants have uploaded various posts on the micro blogging website 'X' (defendant no. 4) containing defamatory allegations against the plaintiffs.
- 20. The plaintiff no. 1 is a body corporate which runs a digital news media by the name of 'The New Indian', whereas, the plaintiff no. 2 is the Editor-In-Chief of 'The New Indian'.
- 21. The defendant no. 1 is stated to be Editor-in-Chief of '4PM Evening Newspaper' and has a handle of the micro blogging website 'X' as @Editor\_SanjayS. The defendant no. 2 is one Sultan Siddiquey having 'X' handle viz., @SiddiqueySultan. The defendant no. 3 is one Chandra Kumar and his 'X' handle is stated to be @ChandraKumar\_80. The defendant no. 4 is micro blogging website known as 'X' (X Corp) / earlier known as 'Twitter'.
- 22. It is the submission of learned counsel appearing on behalf of the plaintiffs that during the general elections 2024, the plaintiff no. 2 had interviewed Sh. Narendra Modi, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. He submits that the plaintiff no.2 is one of the most versatile journalists who has reported almost every big national story since 2004 in India. Apart from

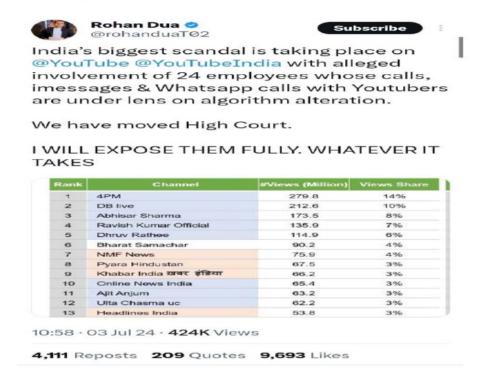
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aforesaid interview, the plaintiff no.2 has also interviewed other famous politicians as well as Bollywood stars.

23. He submits that on 03.07.2024 the plaintiff no.2 uploaded the following post on the micro blogging website 'X':



- 24. He submits that in the aforesaid post neither the plaintiff no. 2 mentioned the defendant no.1 by name nor by his YouTube channel. The plaintiff no.2 barely posted the publically available views for top 10 YouTube channels during the general election for audience to draw up conclusion on what is trending.
- 25. He further submits that as soon as the aforesaid post was posted, the defendant no.1 attacked the plaintiff no. 2 by replying to his post in the following manner: -

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परम आदरणीय रोहन दुआ जी आप न्यायालय जाओ या नही जाओ पर मैं ज़रूर आपको मानहानि करने के आरोप में कोर्ट में ले आऊँगा.

मैं चुनौती दे रहा हूँ अगर मेरे व्यू बढ़वाने का एक भी साक्ष्य आपके पास या आपके आकाओ के पास मिल जाये तो आप जो कहेंगे वो मैं मान लूँगा.

यूपी के किसी भी गॉव में चले जाना . एक भी गॉव ऐसा नहीं मिलेगा जहाँ लोग 4 PM को सनते ना हो .

हम आपकी तरह साहेब की सत्ता की चरण वंदना नहीं करते बल्कि डंके की चोट पर सत्ता की ऑख में ऑख डालकर सवाल पूछते है .

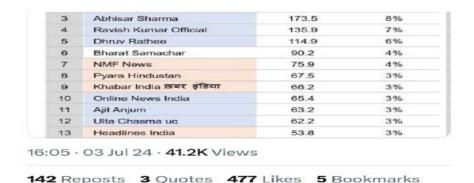
हिम्मत है तो अपना ये ट्वीट डिलीट मत करना . मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि किसी की मानहानि करना क्या होता है !

Translate post

Rohan Dua @ @rohanduaT02 · 2d
India's biggest scandal is taking place on
@YouTube @YouTubeIndia with alleged
involvement of 24 employees whose calls,
imessages & Whatsapp calls with Youtubers are
under lens on algorithm alteration....

Rank Channel #Views (Million) Views Share

1 4PM 279.8 14%
2 DB Ilve 212.6 10%
3 Abhisar Sharma 173.5 8%



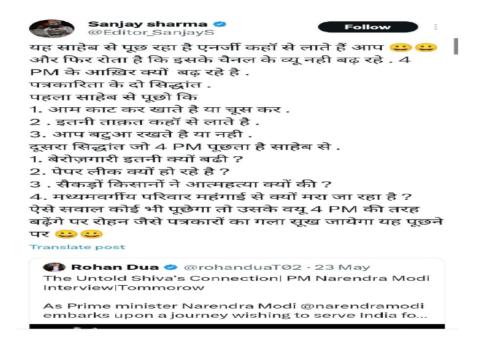
- 26. He submits that the aforesaid post of the defendant no.1 is highly defamatory to the plaintiffs in as much as the same insinuates that the plaintiffs are beholden to the ruling establishment and hence unethical.
- 27. He further submits that perusal of the timelines of the plaintiff no.2 on 'X' would indicate that plaintiff no. 2's editorial line is fair to both sides of the political spectrum.

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- 28. In order to substantiate the aforesaid submission, the learned counsel for the plaintiffs also invites the attention of the Court to various other posts on 'X', wherein the plaintiff no.2 has actually praised the Chief Ministers / leaders from different political parties.
- 29. He submits that another post dated 03.07.2024 was uploaded by the defendant no.1 on 'X', wherein, similar insinuations of political bias were made against the plaintiffs. The said post is reproduced as under:-



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30. He further submits that thereafter a legal notice was sent by the defendant no. 1 to the plaintiffs on 04.07.2024, a copy of which was also uploaded by the defendant no. 1 alongwith a post dated 04.07.2024 on 'X' containing defamatory contents. The post dated 04.07.2024, reads as under:



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- 31. He submits that the defendant no.1 has unleashed an online lynchmob upon the plaintiffs as two other defamatory posts authored by defendant no.
- 2 / Sultan Siddiquey and defendant no. 3 / Chandra Kumar falsely insinuating that the plaintiffs are beholden to one political party were also uploaded on 'X' on 03.07.2024. The said posts read as under:



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32. He submits that the aforesaid posts have thus, injured the reputation of the plaintiff no. 2 as a journalist which has been built up in the field of journalism over a period of two decades, therefore, prayer has been made, *inter alia* for a direction to the defendant nos.1 to 3 to take down the following links containing the alleged defamatory post against the plaintiffs:

https://x.com/Editor\_SanjayS/status/1808449515911024774?t=uUQPktm EdEWNo04hBZcy2aA&s=19

https://x.com/Editor\_SanjayS/status/1808516810788020477?t=zLi7S0iX hfsr4HbSNWutlw&s=19

https://x.com/editor\_sanjays/status/18088830466380475217?s=46

 $\frac{https://x.com/SiddiqueySultan/status/1808461059864301674?t=L3]a8LibOpnEnFhYn9gUAA\&s=08}{}$ 

https://x.com/ChandraKumar80/status/1808521466356592973?t=gqgkW8seXrFXktKqR-3KIDQ&s=08

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- 33. Having perused the aforesaid posts made by the defendant nos. 1-3 against the plaintiffs, I am *prima facie* of the view that the said posts insinuates that the plaintiff no. 2 is partial and biased towards ruling government which have the potential of undermining the plaintiff no. 2's creditability as a journalist. It cannot be disputed that when it is alleged on a social media platform like 'X' that a journalist favours one party over others, especially when that journalist is followed by thousands of people, such statements/allegations surely compromise his integrity as a professional journalist.
- 34. Suffice to state that by remaining unbiased, journalists uphold their professional ethics and responsibility to provide fair and balanced coverage. Impartial journalism also fosters trust amongst viewers and readers. Therefore, making such statements/allegations, as can be seen from the posts, *prima facie*, creates doubt on the integrity of the plaintiff no.2 as a journalist for which there does not appear to be any tangible material.
- 35. Thus, in the absence of any evidence to justify the allegations made in these posts by the defendant nos. 1-3, the plaintiffs have made out a *prima* facie case for grant of ad interim order of injunction against the defendant nos. 1-3. The balance of convenience is also in favour of the plaintiffs. I am satisfied that the plaintiffs would suffer an irreparable loss and injury, if an ad interim order of injunction against the defendant nos. 1-3 is not granted.
- 36. At this stage, reference may be had to the judgment of this Court in the case of *Hanuman Beniwal and Others vs. Vinay Mishra and Others*<sup>1</sup>,

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 2022 SCC OnLine Del 4882.





wherein this Court in paragraph 29 thereof, has stated the principles to be borne in mind whilst granting interim injunction in case of libel and slander, which reads as under:

"29. It has been well recognized that in case of libel and slander, interim injunction may be granted in case (i) the statement is unarguably defamatory; (ii) there are no grounds for concluding that the statement may be true; (iii) there is no other defence which might succeed; and (iv) there is evidence of an intention to repeat or publish the defamatory statement."

## 37. Similarly, a coordinate bench of this court in *Lakshmi Murdeshwar Puri vs. Saket Gokhale*<sup>2</sup> held as under:

"29. Reputations, nourished and nurtured over years of selfless service and toil, may crumble in an instant; one thoughtless barb is sufficient. It has been held, by the Supreme Court, that the right to life, consecrated by Article 21 of the Constitution of India, infuses the reputation of the individual. [Mehmood Nayyar Azam v. State of Chattisgarh, (2012) 8 SCC 1; Kiran Bedi v. Committee of Inquiry, (1989) 1 SCC 494; Port of Bombay v. Dilipkumar Raghavendranath Nadkarni, (1983) 1 SCC 124] Reputation, it is well settled, precedes the man. In a similar vein, para 18 of the report in Institute of Chartered Accountants of India v. L.K. Ratna [Institute of Chartered Accountants of India v. L.K. Ratna, (1986) 4 SCC 537] observes thus:

"For instance, as in the present case, where a member of a highly respected an (sic) publicly trusted profession is found guilty of misconduct and suffers penalty, the damage to his professional reputation can be immediate and far-reaching. 'Not all the King's horses and all the King's men' can ever salvage the situation completely, notwithstanding the widest scope provided to an appeal. To many a man, his professional reputation is his most valuable possession. It

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> (2021) 3 HCC (Del) 23.





affects his standing and dignity among his fellow members in the profession, and guarantees the esteem of his clientele. It is often the carefully garnered fruit of a long period of scrupulous, conscientious and diligent industry. It is the portrait of his professional honour. In a world said to be notorious for its blasé attitude towards the noble values of an earlier generation, a man's professional reputation is still his most sensitive pride. In such a case, after the blow suffered by the initial decision, it is difficult to contemplate complete restitution through an appellate decision."

30. In the age of social media, desecration of the reputation of a public figure has become child's play. All that is needed is the opening of a social media account and, thereafter, the posting of messages on the account. Thousands of responses are received and, in the process, the reputation of the man, who is targeted, becomes mud..."

(emphasis supplied)

- 38. Having regard to above noted circumstances and the *dicta* of aforesaid decisions, an *ad-interim* injunction is passed against the defendant nos. 1 to 3 in the following terms:
  - i) Defendant nos. 1 to 3 are restrained from posting any defamatory material of the nature outlined in the aforesaid posts against the plaintiffs or any material which tends to bring disrepute and tarnish the goodwill and reputation of the plaintiffs either on 'X' handle or any other media platform.
  - ii) Defendant nos. 1 to 3 are also directed to delete /remove all the defamatory links/tweets as mentioned in paragraph 32 above.

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- 39. It is apposite to mention here that as the addresses / email IDs / contact numbers, of the defendant nos. 2 and 3 are not known to the plaintiffs at this point of time and only their 'X' handles are available, which are mentioned in paragraph 21 above, the defendant no. 4 / 'X' is directed to disclose the contact details of defendant nos. 2 and 3, including their names, e-mail IDs, IP address and all other information which is at present available with defendant no. 4 to the plaintiffs within a period of 10 days.
- 40. In the event the defendant nos. 1 to 3 fails to comply with the aforesaid directions within a period of two weeks, the plaintiffs shall be at liberty to approach and request the defendant no. 4/ 'X' and the latter, in that eventuality, shall take down the links mentioned in paragraph 32 above, within a period of 36 hours of such request.
- 41. Provisions of Order XXXIX Rule 3 of the CPC be complied with *qua* defendant nos. 1-3 within 10 days from today, and affidavit of compliance be filed within three days thereafter. The defendant nos. 1-3 will be at liberty to apply for vacation, variation or modification of this order, if necessary.
- 42. List before Joint Registrar for completion of service and pleadings on 27.09.2024.
- 43. List before Court on 29.10.2024.

## I.A. 33690/2024 (under Section 151 CPC by plaintiff seeking certain direction)

44. The present application has been filed by the plaintiff seeking direction for the defendant no. 4 / 'X' to disclose the complete details/identity of defendant nos. 2 and 3.

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- 45. The direction sought by the plaintiff has been given in paragraph 39 above, therefore, no further order is called for.
- 46. The application stands disposed of.

VIKAS MAHAJAN, J

JULY 22, 2024/N.S. ASWAL

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