

DLST010004662012



**IN THE COURT OF SH. ARUL VARMA,
DISTRICT JUDGE-02, SOUTH DISTRICT, SAKET COURTS
COMPLEX, NEW DELHI**

TM No. 71/2016

Filing No. 5121/2012

CNR No. DLST010004662012

The Polo/Lauren Company L.P

a proprietorship firm

having its office 650, Madison Avenue

New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A

...Plaintiff

Versus

1. M/s Buti Button

Shop 21, Building No 4058

Gali no 17, Shanti Mohalla

Gandhi Nagar, Delhi

2. M/s Paras Label

Shop 22, Building No 4058

Gali no 17, Shanti Mohalla

Gandhi Nagar, Delhi

3. M/s Saurabh Label

Shop 24, Building No 4058

Gali no 17, Shanti Mohalla

Gandhi Nagar, Delhi

4. **M/s Lal Enterprises** (exparte vide order dated 20.02.2015)
Shop 4061 Building No 4058
Gali no 17, Shanti Mohalla
Gandhi Nagar, Delhi

 5. **M/s Amit Labels** (exparte vide order dated 20.02.2015)
Shop 4076, Building No 4058
Gali no 17, Shanti Mohalla
Gandhi Nagar, Delhi

 6. **M/s Sanjay Labels**
Shop 4063, Building No 4058
Gali no 17, Shanti Mohalla
Gandhi Nagar, Delhi

 7. **M/s Calcutta Label Textile** (exparte vide order dated 20.02.2015)
Shop 4076, Gali no 17,
Shanti Mohalla, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi

 8. **M/s Ashish Labels** (exparte vide order dated 20.02.2015)
Shop 4077, Building no 4058
Gali no 17, Shanti Mohalla,
Gandhi Nagar, Delhi

 9. **Mr Rajesh** (exparte vide order dated 20.02.2015)
Next to Sunny threads
Shop 4058, Gali no 17,
Shanti Mohalla, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi
-Defendants**

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Date of Institution | : 03.03.2012 |
| Date of reserving the judgment | : 19.05.2026 |
| Date of Pronouncement | : 19.05.2026 |
| Decision | : Suit Decreed |

JUDGMENT/ORDER

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I. BRIEF FACTS/CASE OF THE PLAINTIFF

1. The facts as asseverated by the Plaintiff are hereby succinctly recapitulated:

(a) The Plaintiff, a U.S.A based company, engaged in the business of manufacture, distribution and sale of inter alia wide range of apparels and clothing for men, women, and children (more broadly menswear, womenswear, children's wear), clothing accessories, hats, leather goods, shoes, furs, luggage and luxurious home decor, including towels, area rugs, wall covering, tabletop, table covering, sports wear, footwear, fragrances, eyewear, fashion accessories, house wares jewelry, and other allied/related products under its internationally well known trade mark POLO.

(b) The Plaintiff has been using the mark and various other stylised labels/word over a long and continuous period of time. The Plaintiff's trade marks are duly registered in India under the Trade Marks Act, 1999. The products of the Plaintiff, and by extension, its trade marks have acquired tremendous reputation and goodwill across the world. The Plaintiff's trade marks/labels have become distinctive, and the world at large identifies, distinguishes and associates the Plaintiff's goods under the said trade marks. It has been emphatically underscored that in view of the Plaintiff's proprietary rights in its trade marks/labels

and copyrights, the Plaintiff has the exclusive right to the use thereof to the exclusion of all others.

(c) It was brought to the fore, vide the present *lis*, that the Plaintiff discovered that the Defendants were indulging in the sale of counterfeit products by applying the Plaintiff's trade marks on such products, a list whereof was filed with the plaint. Consequently, an ad interim injunction order was obtained from this Court on 05.03.2012 qua the Defendants.

(d) Thereafter, Advocates namely Sh Vikram Saini was appointed as Local Commissioners on 05.03.2012 by this Court to visit the premises of the Defendants, who visited and inspected the premises of the Defendants on 18.04.2012, and seized total 05 counterfeit goods from Defendant no 4, total 13 counterfeit goods from defendant no 7. However, Local Commissioner was obstructed from inspecting the premises of defendant no 1, 2, 3, 6 and 9. It is also a matter of record that Defendant No. 1, 2, 3 and 6 settled the matter with the Plaintiff before the Hon'ble High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre, High Court of Delhi as reflected in order dated 25.04.2014, and Defendants No. 4, 5, 7, 8 & 9 were proceeded *ex-parte* vide order dated 20.02.2015.

(e) It was thus alleged that the defendants have adopted and started using the trade mark in relation to their impugned

goods, a mark which is identical with and deceptively similar to the plaintiff's duly registered trade mark in each and every respect including phonetically, visually and structurally. It was also stated that the defendants have also plagiarised the artistic features involved in the plaintiff's said trade mark, and thereby infringed the plaintiff's copyrights as well. It was also averred by the Plaintiff that the actions of the Defendants have resulted in loss of reputation as well losses in business. Hence, the Plaintiff filed the present suit.

II. WRITTEN STATEMENT OF DEFENDANT

2. As per the record, written statements were filed by Defendants. The defences were largely common, and the preliminary challenge was to the maintainability of the plaint on account of lack of territorial jurisdiction. The allegations of infringement of trade mark and passing off were also vehemently refuted by the Defendants.

III. ISSUES FRAMED

1. Vide order dated 19.05.2026 following issues were framed:-

- “1. Whether the defendants have infringed the registered trademark of the plaintiff? OPP*
- 2. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to a decree of permanent injunction as prayed in para (a) of prayer para no 36 and for punitive damages? OPP*

3. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to a decree of delivery up of infringing goods of the defendants, finished as well as unfinished? OPP

4. Whether this court does not have territorial jurisdiction under Section 20 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 read with Section 134 of the Trademarks Act, 1999 to try the present suit? OPD

5. Relief.”

IV. APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL COMMISSIONER AND FILING REPORT THEREOF

3. Local Commissioners namely Sh Vikram Saini was appointed as Local Commissioners on 05.03.2012 who visited and inspected the premises of the Defendants on 18.04.2012, and seized total 05 counterfeit goods from Defendant no 4, total 13 counterfeit goods from defendant no 7. However, Local Commissioner was obstructed from inspecting the premises of defendant no 1, 2, 3, 6 and 9. The Local Commissioner also submitted a report in this regard.

V. EVIDENCE LED BY PARTIES

4. In the proceeding only one witness was examined, succinct testimony whereof is as follows:
5. **PW-1 Ms Meena Bansal:** She tendered her evidence by way of affidavit as Ex. PW1/A. She relied upon following documents:

- (a) Original representation of Trade mark/Label of the plaintiff as ExPW1/1*
- (b) Original representation of Trade Mark/Label of the defendant as Ex PW1/2*
- (c) List of plaintiff's trade-mark as Mark A.*
- (d) Copy of Legal Proceedings Certificate of plaintiff's trade-mark as Ex PW1/3A.*
- (e) Status of plaintiff's trade-mark along with other documents as Ex PW1/3B*
- (f) Copies of various documents pertaining to plaintiff's registered trade-mark out side India as Ex PW1/4*
- (g) Copies of plaintiff's various documents, advertisement materials as Ex PW1/5.*
- (h) Documents reflecting plaintiff's history, products under the plaintiff's Trademarks/label as Ex PW1/6*
- (i) Copies of specimen of the plaintiff's letter of authorization along with the buying agency agreement between the plaintiff and its licenses in India as Ex Pw1/7*
- (j) Plaintiff's list of licenses, authorized manufacturer in India including in South Delhi as Ex PW1/8*
- (k) Documents showing sale of plaintiff's products in India including in South Delhi as Ex PW1/9*
- (l) Previous authorization letters are Ex PW1/10A and Ex PW1/10B.*

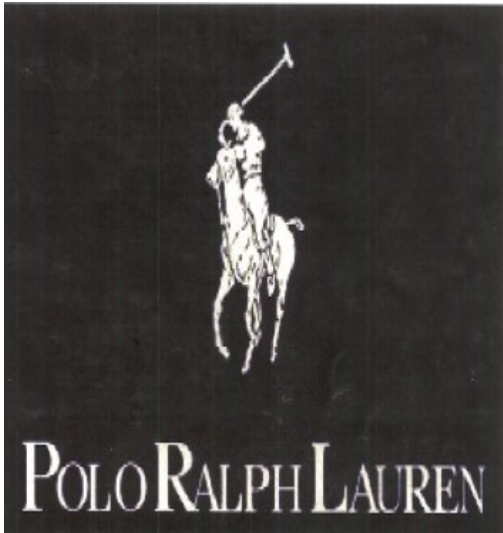

(m) Authorization letter in favour of plaintiff as Ex PW1/10C

(n) Local Commissioner report as Ex PW1/11.

VI. ARGUMENTS OF COUNSELS FOR THE PARTIES

6. Qua the aspect of territorial jurisdiction, Ld Counsel for the plaintiff submitted that in terms of Section 134 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 this Court has the requisite territorial jurisdiction to try and entertain the present suit inasmuch as the plaintiff carries on business within the jurisdiction of South Delhi.
7. Ld Counsel for the plaintiff further contended that keeping in view the plaintiff's proprietary rights in its trademarks/labels, its goodwill and reputation, and its copyrights, the plaintiff has the exclusive rights to use the same and the defendants or anyone else cannot be permitted to use the same in any manner whatsoever without the leave of the plaintiff. It has been argued that the defendants were involved in sale of counterfeit products by applying the plaintiff's trade-mark on such impugned products.
8. During the course of arguments, Ld Counsel for plaintiff had furnished a comparison chart (**Table 1**) to illustrate that the defendants were indulging in dealing with counterfeit products of the plaintiff.

TABLE-I

| PLAINTIFF'S TRADEMARK/LABEL | DEFENDANT'S IMPUGNED TRADEMARK/LABEL |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |  |



9. It was further contended that a Local Commissioner was appointed by this Court on 05.03.2012 who visited and

inspected the premises of the defendants, and seized counterfeit goods from the defendants. The Local Commissioner also submitted a report in this regard, and it was the contention of Ld Counsel for plaintiff that the report of the Local Commissioner be treated as evidence in a suit which is not challenged by any party.

10. It was further contended that the defendants never appeared before this Court for proceedings, and due to their subsequent non appearance, they were proceeded *ex-parte*. It was submitted that since the assertions of the plaintiff have gone un rebutted, the assertions are to be deemed to be admitted, and therefore the suit ought to be decreed in favour of the plaintiff. Ld Counsel for the plaintiff also brought to the fore that the plaintiff has sought the relief of damages in the present suit.
11. Thus, it was contended that the plaintiff is entitled to a decree of permanent injunction restraining the defendants, their proprietors, officers, servants, agents, distributors, stockists, representatives and anyone acting for or on their behalf, from manufacturing, selling and/or offering for sale, advertising, directly or indirectly dealing in any products bearing the trade-mark of the plaintiff or any other mark similar or identical thereto, amounting to passing of or infringement of plaintiff's registered trade marks or copyright.

VII. ISSUE WISE ANALYSIS & FINDINGS THERETO

i. *Issue no 4: Whether this Court does not have territorial jurisdiction under Section 20 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 r/w Section 134 of the Trademarks Act, 1999 to try the present suit?*

12. In the written statement, the defendants had challenged the territorial jurisdiction of this court to try and entertain the present suit. To adjudicate upon this issue, it would be apposite to advert to Sections 134 of the Trade Marks Act and Section 20 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Section 20 CPC confers jurisdiction at a place inter alia where a defendant resides or carries on business. It is Section 134 of the Trade Marks Act that expands the aforementioned jurisdiction to a place where even the *plaintiff* actually or voluntarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain.

13. In a case akin to the present one, where a composite suit for infringement of trade mark as well as for passing off was filed, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, while dealing with the aspect of jurisdiction, observed in the matter of *Indian Performing Rights Society Limited v Sanjay Dalia (2015) 10 SCC 161* as thus:

“47. In our opinion, the provisions of section 62 of the Copyright Act and section 134 of the Trade Marks Act have to be interpreted in the purposive manner. No doubt about it that a suit can be filed by the plaintiff at a place where he is

residing or carrying on business or personally works for gain. He need not travel to file a suit to a place where defendant is residing or cause of action wholly or in part arises. However, if the plaintiff is residing or carrying on business etc. at a place where cause of action, wholly or in part, has also arisen, he has to file a suit at that place, as discussed above."

14. Further, to buttress his claim qua territorial jurisdiction, the Plaintiff had placed reliance on PW1/8 and ExpW1/9 viz. list of licenses, authorized manufacturer in India including in South Delhi. The said licenses have been issued by inter alia Sunglass Dealers- Polo Ralph Lauren who is stated to be authorised distributor of the products of the Plaintiff. The address of this distributor, as contained in the invoice make it explicit that the address is of South Delhi. It is thus pellucid that the Plaintiff was carrying on business in South Delhi, thereby vesting this Court with the requisite territorial jurisdiction to try and entertain the present suit. Accordingly, the issue at hand is decided in favour of the Plaintiff and against the defendants.

ii. Issue no 1: *Whether the defendants have infringed the registered trademark of the plaintiff?*

iii. Issue no 2: *Whether the plaintiff is entitled for a decree of permanent injunction as prayed in para (a) of prayer para no 36 and for punitive damages?*

iv. Issue no 3 : *Whether the plaintiff is entitled to a decree of delivery of infringing goods of the defendants, finished as well as unfinished?*

15. The above three issues are being dealt with collectively.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK

16. At the first instance, the Plaintiff is required to establish its proprietary rights qua the trade marks in question. The Plaintiff examined PW-1 Ms Meena Bansal. The plaintiff adduced copy of legal proceeding certificates of trade mark registrations as Ex PW1/3A (colly) and copy of various documents, advertisement material in trade mark journal with respect to the plaintiff's trade mark as Ex PW1/5 (colly). It is to be borne in mind that in a matter pertaining to infringement of a trade mark, the Court has to peruse either the Legal Proceeding Certificate (LPC) or Registration Certificate along with the extract from the Journal, in order to ascertain whether the trade mark has been registered or not. The LPC would reflect the mark, the date of application, date of user

claimed, conditions and disclaimers any, assignments and licenses granted, renewals etc.(see *Amrish Agarwal v M/s Venus Home Appliances Pvt Ltd 2019 SCC OnLine Del 9966*). The testimony of PW1 Ms Meena Bansal and the documents proved by him viz. ExPW1/3A and Ex PW1/5 i.e. Documents pertaining to registration of its trademark before Trade Mark Registry and list of registration of trademark POLO in different countries respectively also would make it abundantly explicit that the Plaintiff had its trade marks inter alia POLO duly registered.

EFFECT OF REGISTRATION

17. Thus, a right accrued in the Plaintiff to institute a suit for injunction to restrain the Defendants from manufacturing, storing and selling the counterfeit products bearing its trade mark. Section 28 of the Trademarks Act, 1999 clarifies that the valid registration of a trademark shall confer on the registered owner of the trademark exclusive right to use the trademark in relation to the goods or services in respect of which the trademark is registered. The Section further empowers the owner of the trademark to obtain relief in respect of infringement of trademark in the matter provided under the Act. Section 134 of the Act provides the remedy of filing a suit for infringement of a trademark while Section 135

of the Act describes the relief which may be granted in a suit for infringement or passing off the trademark.

INFRINGEMENT

18. Section 29 of the Act defines the meaning of infringement of a registered trademark. It provides that a registered trademark is infringed by a person, who, not being a registered proprietor or a person using by way of permitted use, uses in the course of trade, a mark which is identical with or deceptively similar to, the trademark in relation to goods or services in respect of which the trademark is registered and in such manner as to render the use of the mark likely to be taken as being used as a trademark. Sub-Section (2) of Section 29 of the Act further clarifies that a trademark is infringed by using a mark which is identical or similar with the registered trademark to an extent that it is likely to cause confusion on the part of public that it has an association with the registered trademark. Sub-Section (3) of Section 29 of the Act provides a presumption in respect of a marks that is likely to create confusion on the part of the public on account of its identity with the registered trademark and the identity of goods or services covered by such registered trademark.
19. In ***Renaissance Hotel Holdings Inc. v. B. Vijaya Sai, (2022) 5 SCC 1***, the law qua infringement was expounded as thus:

““The legislative scheme is clear that when the mark of the defendant is identical with the

*registered trade mark of the plaintiff and the goods or services covered are similar to the ones covered by such registered trade mark, it may be necessary to prove that it is likely to cause confusion on the part of the public, or which is likely to have an association with the registered trade mark. Similarly, when the trade mark of the plaintiff is similar to the registered trade mark of the defendant and the goods or services covered by such registered trade mark are identical or similar to the goods or services covered by such registered trade mark, it may again be necessary to establish that it is likely to cause confusion on the part of the public. However, **when the trade mark of the defendant is identical with the registered trade mark of the plaintiff and that the goods or services of the defendant are identical with the goods or services covered by registered trade mark, the Court shall presume that it is likely to cause confusion on the part of the public**”*

20. The likelihood of confusion or deception amongst the consuming public is a *sine qua non* element in an action for infringement or passing off. The onus would be on the plaintiff to establish that the trade mark used by the defendant in the course of trade in the goods in respect of which its mark is registered, is deceptively similar. The degree of deception cannot be established by laying down any objective standards.

21. The deception has necessarily to be ascertained by a comparison of the two marks. The resemblance may be phonetic, visual or in the basic idea represented by the plaintiff's mark. (see *Pernod Ricard India Pvt Ltd. v Karanveer Singh Chhabra 2025 SCC OnLine SC 1701*) The

purpose of the comparison is for determining whether the essential features of the plaintiff's trade mark are to be found in that used by the defendant.

22. Moreover, there are allegations of the defendants dealing with counterfeit goods of the plaintiff. In this context, it would be apposite to peruse the following extracts of *Puma Se v Mahesh Kumar 2025 SCC OnLine Del 1458*:

“Any goods or products, that are identical to such a degree, in the manner of appearance, for an identical business, with an identical customer base, wherein it falls under the category of counterfeit, will unquestionably cause confusion and deception in the eyes of the public. Further, it has been succinctly observed, that “Counterfeiting is ‘hard core’ or ‘first degree’ trademark infringement and the most blatant and egregious form of ‘passing off’.” (See : 4 J. Thomas McCarthy, McCarthy on Trademarks and Unfair Competition § 25.10 (4th ed. 2008)). Thus, it stands established that the defendant is infringing upon the rights of the plaintiff under their well-known and registered marks, by engaging in the blatant act of counterfeiting”

23. Now, coming to the aspect whether defendants have infringed the trademark of the plaintiff. In the present matter, there is irrefutable evidence to show that huge quantity of counterfeit products bearing the trade mark of the plaintiff were recovered from the possession of the defendants. Photographs of the recovered counterfeit products were taken by the Local Commissioner and copies of the same were filed along with the report. This Court has perused the same. The photographs

show that defendants has used almost identical mark on the counterfeit goods recovered from his possession. The mark 'RALPH LAUREN' was affixed on the each products, which falls under the category of the same goods which are being manufactured by the plaintiff. Thus, defendants not only used the identical mark 'RALPH LAUREN' but also used the mark in respect of identical goods, which are being sold by the plaintiff. The products recovered from the possession of defendants were certainly meant to be sold in the market for profit. There is thus indisputable evidence to establish that defendants had been using a mark exactly identical to the registered trademark of the plaintiff. Further, the Local Commissioner has also corroborated the version of plaintiff regarding infringement of registered trademark of plaintiff, by the defendants.

24. This Court has also perused the comparison chart of the goods of the plaintiff as well as the defendants as illustrated in Table-I. A close scrutiny thereof, specifically the defendants choice of typography for these marks, coupled with adoption of a trade dress identical to that of the plaintiff's products, leads to an inference of the goods of the defendants being counterfeit. The similarity is pronounced. Despite the lawful registration of the trade marks of the Plaintiff, the defendants employed these marks in respect of identical goods as the plaintiff's, thereby leaving no

opportunity to the hoi polloi, the consumers, to make a discernment, or an informed choice.

25. The defendants' action therefore exhibit a *mala fide* intent to leverage the established market presence of the plaintiff's products to their own advantage. There is irrefragable evidence on record to demonstrate that the Defendants have taken advantage of the Plaintiff's ingenuity, and have infringed the trade mark of the Plaintiff with impunity, and have nonchalantly sold off their counterfeit goods in the market to credulous buyers. Such knavery cannot be brooked. Further, The defendant's action exhibit a mala fide intention to perhaps extirpate a competitor, by means which are contrary to the law.

26. During the course of arguments, Ld Counsel for plaintiff placed reliance on *The Polo/Lauren Company L.P Vs Rohit S. Bajaj & Ors CS(OS) 1763/2005* to contend that the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the said case held that the POLO/DEVICE of POLO PLAYER Trade Mark is a well known trade-mark as envisaged under the Provision of Section 2(I) (zg) of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 and is entitled to a maximum protection against all kinds of misuse and misappropriation by any manufacturer, trader or person irrespective of class of goods or services for which the said trade-mark /labels are registered or used by the plaintiff. Ld Counsel for plaintiff thus contended that that the plaintiff is

also entitled to punitive and compensatory damages due to acts/omissions of the Defendant's deliberate infringement, resulting in financial loss and reputational harm.

27. At this juncture, it would be apposite to reproduce the relevant extracts of *The Polo/Lauren Company L.P* (supra), wherein the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi ordained as thus:

"16. In the case of Time Incorporated v. Lokesh Srivastava and Anr., 2005 (30) PTC 3 (Del) where apart from compensatory damages of Rs.5 lakhs, punitive damages have also been awarded. It would be useful to reproduce paras 7 and 8 of the said judgment, which are as under :-

"7. Coming to the claim of Rs.5 lacs as punitive and exemplary damages for the flagrant infringement of the plaintiff's trade mark, this Court is of the considered view that a distinction has to be drawn between compensatory damages and punitive damages. The award of compensatory damages to a plaintiff is aimed at compensating him for the loss suffered by him whereas punitive damages are aimed at deterring a wrong doer and the like minded from indulging in such unlawful activities. Whenever an action has criminal propensity also the punitive damages are clearly called for so that the tendency to violate the laws and infringe the rights of others with a view to make money is curbed. The punitive damages are founded on the philosophy of corrective justice and as such, in appropriate cases these must be awarded to give a signal to the wrong doers that law does not take a breach merely as a matter between rival parties but feels concerned about those also who are not party to the lis but suffer on account of the breach. In the case in hand itself, it is not only the plaintiff, who has suffered on account of the infringement of its trade mark and

Magazine design but a large number of readers of the defendants' Magazine 'TIME ASIA SANSKARAN' also have suffered by purchasing the defendants' Magazines under an impression that the same are from the reputed publishing house of the plaintiff company.

8. This Court has no hesitation in saying that the time has come when the Courts dealing actions for infringement of trade marks, copy rights, patents, etc. should not only grant compensatory damages but award punitive damages also with a view to discourage and dishearten law breakers who indulge in violations with impunity out of lust for money so that they realize that in case they are caught, they would be liable not only to reimburse the aggrieved party but would be liable to pay punitive damages also, which may spell financial disaster for them. In Mathias v. Accor Economi Lodging, Inc., 347 F.3d 672 (7th Cir. 2003) the factors underlying the grant of punitive damages were discussed and it was observed that one function of punitive damages is to relieve the pressure on an overloaded system of criminal justice by providing a civil alternative to criminal prosecution of minor crimes. It was further observed that the award of punitive damages serves the additional purpose of limiting the defendant's ability to profit from its fraud by escaping detection and prosecution. If a tortfeasor is caught only half the time he commits torts, then when he is caught he should be punished twice as heavily in order to make up for the reason that it is very difficult for a plaintiff to give proof of actual damages suffered by him as the defendants who indulge in such activities never maintain proper accounts of their transactions who they know that the same are objectionable and unlawful. In the present case, the claim of punitive damages

is of Rs.5 lacs only which can be safely awarded. Had it been higher even this court would not have hesitated in awarding the same. The Court is of the view that the punitive damages should be really punitive and not flee bite and quantum thereof should depend upon the flagrancy of infringement.”

28. For the damage to the reputation contained in trade mark/service mark of the plaintiff, and misuse thereof for a considerable number of years coupled with the fact that the defendant continued unabated and unabashedly with their misconduct of infringement, despite an injunction passed by this Court restraining them to do so, the defendant is liable to recompense the plaintiff, and therefore the plaintiff is entitled to seek damages from the defendant to the tune of Rs 5,00,000/- as claimed. Therefore, issue no 1, 2 and 3 are decided in favour of plaintiff and against the defendant.

VIII. RELIEF.

29. Ergo, in view of the above *in extenso* discussion, the suit stands decreed in favour of the plaintiff with the following relief:
- (a) A decree of permanent injunction against the defendants whereby the defendants, their proprietors, officers, servants, agents, distributors, stockists, representatives and anyone acting for or on their behalf, from manufacturing, selling and/or offering for sale, advertising, directly or

indirectly dealing in any products bearing the trade-mark of the plaintiff or any other mark similar or identical thereto, amounting to passing of or infringement of plaintiff's registered trade marks or copyright.

(b) The seized counterfeit products shall be delivered to the plaintiff for destruction.

(c) A decree for damages to the tune of Rs 5,00,000/-.

30. Decree sheet be prepared accordingly.

31. No order as to costs.

32. File be consigned to record room after necessary compliance.

Pronounced in the open Court
on this 19th May, 2026

(ARUL VARMA)
DISTRICT JUDGE-02/SOUTH,
SAKET COURTS/NEW DELHI