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HIGH COURT OF CHHATTISGARH, BILASPUR**Criminal Revision No. 1132 of 2017**

Vinay Kumar Yadav S/o Late Hardeo Yadav, aged about 51 years, Occupation- Private Service, R/o Qtr. No. L-343/A, Hindalco Colony Renukute, P.S. Pipari, District- Sonbhadra (U.P.) Permanent Address Village- Bharajo, Post Jharpo, P.S. Echak, District Hajaribag (Jharkhand) (Registered owner and through power of attorney executed in favour of attorney Holder Abhijit Kumar S/o Vinay Kumar Yadav, aged about 25 years, Occupation Service in Private School, R/o. Qtr. No. L-343/A, Hindalco Colony, Renukute, P.S. Pipari, District Sonbhadra (U.P.).

----Applicants**Versus**

1. State of Chhattisgarh, Through: The Station House Officer, Police Station Gariyaband, District- Gariyaband (C.G.).
2. Rakesh Mishra S/o Kisun Lal Mishra, R/o. Ramnagar, Tarhar, P.S. Dehat Kotwali, Gondak, District- Gonda (U.P.).
3. Ramaraman Shukla S/o Deomani Shukla, R/o. Village Sheshai Jangle, P.S. Khadagpur, District Gonda (U.P.).
4. Shankar Singh S/o Sastanand, R/o. Village and Post Chanda, P.S. Athmand Gola, District Patna (Bihar).
5. Ritik Singh S/o Late Ashok Singh, R/o. Village and Post Chanda, P.S. Athmand Gola, District Patna (Bihar)
6. Bhakta Naik S/o Dhanji Naik, R/o. Dendapali, P.S. Khoksara, District Kalahandi (Odisha).

---- Respondent

For Applicant	:	Mr. C.R. Sahu, Advocate
For Respondent	:	Mr. U.K.S. Chandel, PL

Hon'ble Shri Justice Arvind Singh Chandel**Order on Board****21/03/2018**

1. By way of the present Criminal Revision filed under Section 397 read with 401 of Cr.P.C., the applicant has challenged the order dated 15/11/2017 passed by Special Judge (NDPS), Raipur in Special Case No. 320/2017 for the offence under Section 20(B) of the NDPS Act (rime No. 146/2017, P.S. - Gariyaband, whereby, the application of the

applicant preferred under Section 451 for releasing the vehicle bearing no. UP 64 Z 3772 on Supurdnama was rejected.

2. Brief facts of the case are that 90 Kg of Ganja was carrying in the seized Swift Car by the accused persons. It is alleged that the said vehicle was used for transportation of said Ganja by respondents 2 to 6.
3. Learned counsel for the applicant submits that the applicant is the owner of the vehicle which was alleged to be involved in commission of crime. No confiscation proceeding is going on regarding the said vehicle. He further submits that the seized vehicle of which the applicant is registered owner is lying idle and no fruitful purpose would be served if the vehicle remains idle in the custody of the police personnels exposed to the extreme weather conditions. The vehicle would get decayed day by day and would further deteriorate by passage of time to the extent that it would become unusable after some time and therefore in the interest of justice the vehicle may be released.
4. Learned counsel appearing on behalf of the State opposes the claim of the applicant on the ground that the nature of offence said to have been committed in which the seized vehicle is involved is quite serious in nature and that the impugned order rejecting the application for release of the seized vehicle on Supurdnama does not warrant any interference by this Court as the reasons assigned for rejecting the said application are just and proper.
5. The Supreme Court in ***Sunderbhai Ambalal Desai v. State of Gujrat, 2002 (10) SCC 283***, has laid down the guiding principles for releasing the

vehicle seized by the police. For ready reference paragraphs 7 and 17 of the said judgment are reproduced below:-

“7. In our view, the powers under Section 451 Cr.P.C should be exercised expeditiously and judiciously. It would serve various purposes, namely:

- 1. Owner of the article would not suffer because of its remaining unused or by its misappropriation;*
- 2. Court of the police would not be required to keep the article in safe custody;*
- 3. If the proper panchnama before handing over possession of the article is prepared, that can be used in evidence instead of its production before the Court during the trial. If necessary, evidence could also be recorded describing the nature of the property in detail; and*
- 4. this jurisdiction of the court to record evidence should be exercised promptly so that there may not be further chance of tampering with the articles.”*

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17. In our view, whatever be the situation, it is of no use to keep such seized vehicles at the polices for a long period. It is for the Magistrate to pass appropriate orders immediately by taking appropriate bond and guarantee as well as security for return of the said vehicles, if required at any point of time. This can be done pending hearing of applications for return of such vehicles.”

6. Similar stand has also been taken by the Supreme Court recently in the case of ***Multani Hanifbhai Kalubhai v. State of Gujrat & Another, 2013 (3) SCC 240***, wherein the Supreme Court has expressed that it is not advisable to keep the seized vehicle in the police station in open condition which is prone to natural decay on account of weather conditions for a long period.
7. In view of above, considering the fact that the applicant is the registered owner of the seized vehicle and also taking note of the fact that the confiscation proceeding has not been started, no useful purpose would be served if the seized vehicle is allowed to get exposed in the extreme weather conditions at the police station. On the contrary, if the vehicle

can be released to the applicant subject to certain conditions he can use it so that the vehicle does not become junk after some time.

8. For the foregoing reasons, the impugned order rejecting the application for releasing of the seized vehicle on Supurdnama is not proper and the same is set-aside. It is directed that the seized vehicle belonging to the applicant i.e. Swift Car, bearing Registration No. UP64-Z-3772 be released to the applicant upon his furnishing an appropriate bond and guarantee to the satisfaction of the concerned Court below for return of the said vehicle, if required at any point of time. In the bond he shall give an undertaking that he shall not change the ownership of the vehicle nor shall he change the colour of the vehicle neither shall he create a third party right or interest over the said vehicle. He shall also undertake that he shall produce the vehicle as and when required by the prosecution during the course of investigation, trial and even at the appellate state. He shall further undertake to produce the vehicle to any competent authority under different statutes as and when required. So far as surety is concerned, it shall be equal to the present day value of the vehicle seized or to the satisfaction of the concerned Trial Court.
9. With the aforesaid observations, the Criminal Revision is allowed.

Sd/-

(Arvind Singh Chandel)
Judge