



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED : 02.11.2021

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE R.PONGIAPPAN

Crl.R.C. (MD) No.796 of 2021

Jeyakanthan

... Petitioner/Petitioner/Accused No.1

Vs.

The Inspector of Police,
PEW - Thirumangalam Police Station,
Madurai District.
(Crime No.709 of 2021)

... Respondent/Respondent

PRAYER: The Criminal Revision Petition is filed under Section 397 r/w 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to call for the records and to set aside the order passed in Cr.M.P.No.4233 of 2021, dated 08.10.2021, on the file of the learned Judicial Magistrate, Thirumangalam.

For Petitioner : Mr.S.Sivaprakash
For Respondent : Mr.M.Muthumanikkam
Government Advocate (Crl.side)

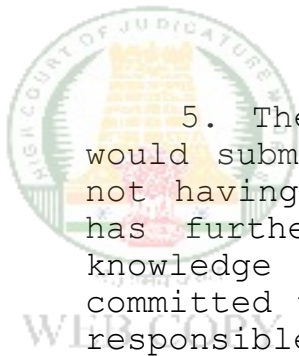
ORDER

The present Criminal Revision Case has been filed praying to set aside the order dated 08.10.2021 made in Cr.M.P.No.4233 of 2021 on the file of the learned Judicial Magistrate, Thirumangalam.

2. The petitioner is the owner of the two wheeler bearing Registration No.TN-58-AV-4394. In a case registered in Crime No.709 of 2021 under Sections 4(1)(A) of TNP Act, the respondent police, while at the time of investigation, recovered the said vehicle and as of now, the same is in the custody of the respondent police.

3. Pending investigation, the petitioner filed an application in Cr.M.P.No.4233 of 2021 before the learned Judicial Magistrate, Thirumangalam, wherein, he seeks the relief to given the said vehicle for interim custody.

4. The learned Judicial Magistrate, Thirumangalam, by order dated 08.10.2021 dismissed the said application on the ground that, in respect of the said vehicle, already confiscation proceedings are initiated and hence, the relief sought for by the petitioner cannot be sustained. Challenging the said dismissal order, the present revision petition has been filed.



5. The learned counsel appearing for the revision petitioner would submit that the petitioner is not an accused and also he is not having any knowledge in respect to the seizure of vehicle. He has further added that at the time of occurrence, without the knowledge of the petitioner, the accused took the vehicle and committed the alleged occurrence and hence the petitioner is no way responsible for the alleged occurrence. Further, if the petition mentioned vehicle is exposed in the sunlight, the value of the vehicle become depreciated and therefore, this petition has been filed praying to give the vehicle for interim custody by setting aside the order dated 08.10.2021.

6. Per contra, the learned Government Advocate (Crl.side) appearing for the respondent police would contend that in respect to the petition mentioned vehicle already confiscation proceedings are initiated and hence, the property now stated in the petition shall not be given to the petitioner.

7. Now, on going through the rival submissions made by the counsels appearing on either side with relevant records, it is true that the petitioner is not arrayed as an accused in the above referred case. However, in the impugned order, the learned Judicial Magistrate, Thirumangalam, has clearly stated about the initiation of confiscation proceedings. In the said circumstances, in ***Oli Mohammed vs. State rep. by the Inspector of Police*** reported in **2015 (2) L.W.(Crl.) 401** this Court after considering the following judgments in (i) ***Aswini Kumar Ghose v. Arabinda Bose*** reported in **AIR 1952 SC 369** (ii) In ***State of West Bengal vs. Union of India*** reported in **1964 (1) SCR 371** (iii) In ***Union of India vs. G.M.Kokil*** reported in **AIR 1984 SC 1022** (iv) In ***Chandavarkar Sita Ratna Rao vs. Ashalata S.Guram*** reported in **1986 (4) SCC 447** (v) In ***Narcotics Control Bureau v. Kishan Lal*** reported in **AIR 1991 SC 558** (vi) In ***R.S.Rahunath v. State of Karnataka*** reported in **1992 (1) SCC 335** (vii) In ***Vishin N.Kanchandani v. Vidya Lachmandas Khanchandani*** reported in **2001 (1) L.W. (Crl.) 380 = AIR 2000 SC 2747** (viii) In ***Fitzgerald v. Champneys*** 1861 (30) L.J. Ch.777 at p.782 (ix) In ***Wood V.C., in London and Black Wall Rly v. Limehouse District Board of Works*** reported in **1856 (26) LJ 164** (x) In ***Siha Singh v. Sundan Singh*** reported in **AIR 1921 Lah. 280** (xi) In ***Maharaja Pratap Singh Bahadur v. Man Mohan Dev.***, reported in **AIR 1966 SC 1931** came to the following conclusion:-

72. Confiscation proceedings have already been initiated by the competent authority, under Section 14(4) of the Act, by issuance of a show cause and in the light of the guidelines issued in David's case (cited supra), this Court is of the view that the impugned order of the Court below, in dismissing the petition, for return of the vehicle, alleged to have



been involved in G.3.Cr.No.1368 of 2014, for the offences under the TNP Act, cannot be said to be manifestly illegal, warranting interference.

8. Further this Court in a judgment reported in **David v. Shakthivel, Inspector of Police-cum-Station House Officer, Prohibition Enforcement Wing, Tindivanam, Villupuram District** reported in **2010-1-L.W. (Crl.) 129** it was held as follows:-

22. Section 14(4) of the Act does not take away the jurisdiction of the Court and exercise of power under Sections 451 or 457 Cr.P.C. But discretion of Court has to be exercised judiciously and exercised with due care and caution. Where seizure of vehicle involved in an offence of prohibition reported to the Magistrate, exercise of discretion and ordering of interim custody under Sections 451 or 457 Cr.P.C is not automatic. Notwithstanding the involvement of the vehicle in the commission of prohibition offence, if there is automatic exercise power by the Court, Section 14(4) of the Act would become a dead letter. In our view, order of confiscation of a vehicle involved in the commission of offence under Section 14(4) of TNP Act is not only punitive but also deterrent. While so, when the vehicle is involved in the commission of a prohibition offence, exercise of discretion by the Court with care and caution would serve various purposes. While before passing any order in respect of the vehicle involved in the commission of prohibition offence, Court should keep in view the spirit of Section 14(4) of the Act and the benevolent objects of Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act.

23. Before proceeding to exercise the jurisdiction under Sections 451 or 457 Cr.P.C. in respect of the vehicle involved in the commission of prohibition offence, Court has to ascertain from the prosecutor whether any confiscation proceedings has been initiated by the District Collector/Prohibition Officer or authorized officer as contemplated under Section 14(4) of TNP Act. Only after affording sufficient opportunity, Court could proceed to exercise its jurisdiction and keeping in view the spirit of Section 14(4) of TNP Act, Court to pass appropriate speaking order.

24. It is pertinent to note that as against the order passed under Section 14(4) of TNP Act, appeal lies before the Court of Sessions having jurisdiction. For instance let us assume that order of confiscation has been passed by the District Collector or other



Prohibition Officer incharge of the District or any other authorized officer. Under Section 14(5) of TNP Act, any person aggrieved by the order of confiscation under Section 14(4) of the Act within one month may appeal to the Court of Sessions having Jurisdiction. In such case, where an order of confiscation has been passed, if Magistrate has to pass an order for interim custody, evidently Magistrate would be transgressing upon the powers of the Executive and Sessions Judge. To avoid such situation, in dealing with the vehicles involved in a prohibition offence, exercise of powers of the Court under Sections 451 or 457 Cr.P.C. should always be with due care and caution.

9. Now, applying the ratio laid down in the above referred judgments, herein also, being the reason that already confiscation proceedings are started allowing this revision petition would futil the entire process of confiscation, further the petitioner is having the opportunity to challenge the order passed in respect of confiscation by way of filing the revision before the Sessions Judge under Section 14(5) of TNP Act.

10. Therefore, considering the facts and circumstances of the case, I am of the considered opinion that this Criminal Revision Case is liable to be dismissed. However, it is appropriate to give some direction to the confiscation authority to complete confiscation proceedings within a stipulated period.

11. In fine, the Criminal Revision Case is dismissed. The confiscation authority i.e., the authorised officer is directed to complete the confiscation proceedings within 2 months from the date of receipt of a copy of this order.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar (CS-III)

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/ /2021

Sub Assistant Registrar(CS)

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To:-

1.The Inspector of Police,
PEW - Thirumangalam Police Station,
Madurai District.



2.The Judicial Magistrate,
Thirumangalam.

3.The Section Officer,
Criminal Section,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,
Madurai. (2 Copies)

4.The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, Madurai.

Crl.R.C. (MD) No.796 of 2021
02.11.2021

SJ(CO)
GC/PM(12.11.2021) 5P 5C