

W.P(MD)No.12165 of 2025

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BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED : 28.04.2025

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE VIVEK KUMAR SINGH

W.P(MD)No.12165 of 2025

A.Ajith

... Petitioner

Vs.

1. The Regional Transport Officer,
O/o. Regional Transport Office,
Valliyur,
Tirunelveli District.

2. The Inspector of Police,
Thirukurungudi Police Station,
Thirunelveli.

... Respondents

Prayer : Writ Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, praying this Court to issue a Writ of Mandamus, directing the first respondent to issue the batch license to petitioner without considering the case pending against the petitioner before the second respondent in Crime No.31 of 2024 by considering petitioners representation dated on 26.03.2025 since respondents failed to consider for issue heavy weight motor vehicle batch license.

For Petitioner : Mr.A.Naresh Prabu

For Respondents : Mr.J.K.Jayaselan
Government Advocate for R1
: Mr.K.Gnanasekaran
Government Advocate (Crl.side) for R2



W.P(MD)No.12165 of 2025

WEB COPY

ORDER

The present Writ Petition is filed for a Mandamus, directing the first respondent to issue the batch license to the petitioner without taking into account the pending case against the petitioner in Crime No.31 of 2024 before the second respondent, by considering the petitioner's representation dated 26.03.2025.

2. The petitioner's case is that an FIR was registered against him in Crime No.31 of 2024 for offences under Sections 394(b), 323 and 506(i) of the Indian Penal Code, which, according to the petitioner, is frivolous. However, citing the pendency of the said criminal case, the first respondent refused to issue a batch license to the petitioner. Aggrieved by the said refusal, the petitioner has filed the present Writ Petition.

3. The learned counsel for the petitioner submitted that the petitioner was called for a personal appearance on 02.04.2025, and during the enquiry, the respondent rejected the petitioner's application without assigning

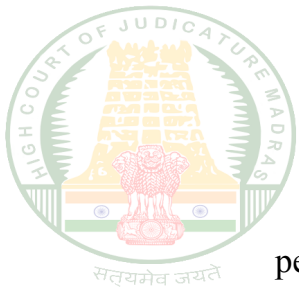


W.P(MD)No.12165 of 2025

any specific reason, merely citing the pendency of the criminal case against him.

4. It is submitted by both the learned counsel for the petitioner, as well the learned Additional Government Pleader appearing on behalf of the first respondent, that the short question that arises for consideration in this petition is as to whether the first respondent has power to impound the driving licence of a person involved in a road traffic accident and the same stands resolved by the judgment of the Hon'ble Division Bench of this Court in W.A.No.176 of 2009 and the said judgment is being followed consistently by this Court. The relevant portion of the judgment is extracted hereunder:

"6.Section 19(1) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, empowers the Licensing Authority to disqualify a person for holding or obtaining any driving licence for a specified period or to revoke any such licence. Similarly, a Court which convicts a person for an offence under the Act, is empowered by Section 20(1) to disqualify such person from holding a driving licence for a specific period. Section 21 makes a driving licence become suspended, if the holder of the licence had been previously convicted of an offence punishable under Section 184 and a case had been registered against him on the allegation of causing the death or grievous injury to one or more



W.P(MD)No.12165 of 2025

WEB COPY

persons by dangerous driving. Section 22 empowers the Court to cancel or suspend the driving licence, upon conviction of a person for an offence under Section 184.

7. Obviously, Sections 20 and 22 are not applicable to the case on hand, since the action impugned in the writ petition did not arise out of the disqualification ordered by a Court. There is no allegation that the appellant was previously convicted for an offence under Section 184. Therefore, Section 21 also has no application to the case on hand. Consequently, the only provision to which the respondent could restore to, is Section 19.

8. Section 19 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, reads as follows:

“19. Power of licensing authority to disqualify from holding a driving licence or revoke such licence.—(1) If a licensing authority is satisfied, after giving the holder of a driving licence an opportunity of being heard, that he—

(a) is a habitual criminal or a habitual drunkard; or

(b) is a habitual addict to any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance within the meaning of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985); or

(c) is using or has used a motor vehicle in the commission of a cognizable offence; or



W.P(MD)No.12165 of 2025

WEB COPY

(d) has by his previous conduct as driver of a motor vehicle shown that his driving is likely to be attended with danger to the public; or

(e) has obtained any driving licence or a licence to drive a particular class or description of motor vehicle by fraud or misrepresentation; or

(f) has committed any such act which is likely to cause nuisance or danger to the public, as may be prescribed by the Central Government, having regard to the objects of this Act; or

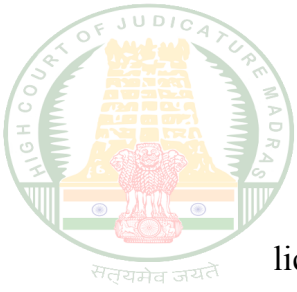
(g) has failed to submit to, or has not passed, the tests referred to in the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 22; or

(h) being a person under the age of eighteen years who has been granted a learner's licence or a driving licence with the consent in writing of the person having the care of the holder of the licence and has ceased to be in such care, it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, make an order—

(i) disqualifying that person for a specified period for holding or obtaining any driving licence to drive all or any classes or descriptions of vehicles specified in the licence; or

(ii) revoke any such licence.”

(2) Where an order under sub-section (1) is made, the holder of a driving licence shall forthwith surrender his driving licence to the



W.P(MD)No.12165 of 2025

WEB COPY

licensing authority making the order, if the driving licence has not already been surrendered, and the licensing authority shall,

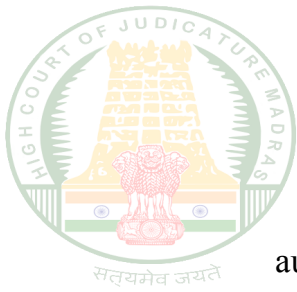
(a) if the driving licence is a driving licence issued under this Act, keep it until the disqualification has expired or has been removed; or

(b) if it is not a driving licence issued under this Act, endorse the disqualification upon it and send it to the licensing authority by which it was issued; or

(c) in the case of revocation of any licence, endorse the revocation upon it and if it is not the authority which issued the same, intimate the fact of revocation to the authority which issued that licence:

Provided that where the driving licence of a person authorises him to drive more than one class or description of motor vehicles and the order, made under sub-section (1), disqualifies him from driving any specified class or description of motor vehicles, the licensing authority shall endorse the disqualification upon the driving licence and return the same to the holder.

(3) Any person aggrieved by an order made by a licensing authority under sub-section (1) may, within thirty days of the receipt of the order, appeal to the prescribed authority, and such appellate



W.P(MD)No.12165 of 2025

WEB COPY

authority shall give notice to the licensing authority and hear either party if so required by that party and may pass such order as it thinks fit and an order passed by any such appellate authority shall be final.”

9.A bare reading of Section 19(1) shows that the Licensing Authority has the power to revoke any licence or disqualify a person for a specified period from holding or obtaining a driving licence, if any of the contingencies prescribed in Clauses (a) to (h) of Sub Section (1) of Section 19 arises. Moreover, the power under Section 19(1) can be invoked only after giving an opportunity of being heard to the holder of the licence and for reasons to be recorded in writing.

10.But in the case on hand, the licence of the appellant has been impounded or retained by the respondent, immediately after the accident on 18.3.2009. Admittedly, the show cause notice was issued only on 28.4.2009. Therefore, it is clear that the driving licence was retained, both without an order in writing and without affording an opportunity of being heard to the appellant. This is a clear violation of the provisions of the statute and hence the order of the learned Judge, dismissing the writ petition deserves to be set aside."



W.P(MD)No.12165 of 2025

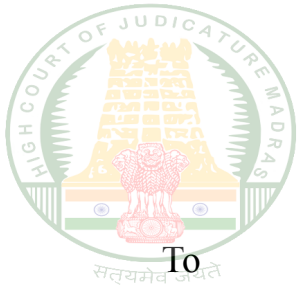
5. This Court finds that inasmuch as admittedly neither any show cause notice nor an enquiry having been made, the retention of the license is illegal, in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble Division Bench of this Court (supra). Hence, the first respondent is directed to return the driving licence of the petitioner, within a period of one week from the date of receipt of a copy of this order.

6. The learned counsel for the respondents would submit that the petitioner may co-operate with the proceedings already initiated, which was readily agreed to by the learned counsel for the petitioner.

7. This Writ Petition is allowed on the above terms. There shall be no order as to costs.

28.04.2025

NCC : Yes/No
Index : Yes / No
Internet : Yes/ No
PKN



W.P(MD)No.12165 of 2025

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WEB COPY



W.P(MD)No.12165 of 2025

VIVEK KUMAR SINGH, J.

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W.P(MD)No.12165 of 2025

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