



Crl.R.C.(MD).No.1400 of 2025

BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED : 06.02.2026

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE MOHAMMED SHAFFIQ

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Rijo

... Petitioner

Vs.

The State of Tamil Nadu rep. by,
The Inspector of Police,
Thucklay Police Station,
Kanyakumari District.
(Crime No.512 of 2025)

... Respondent

Prayer : Criminal Revision Petition filed under Section 438 and 442 of BNSS, 2023, to call for the records and set aside the order passed in Crl.M.P.No.1092 of 2025 by the Judicial Magistrate No.I, Padmanabapuram dated 11.09.2025 and order interim custody of the Ashok Leyland Tarrus Lorry bearing Registration No.TN-75-AA-4080 seized by the respondent on 09.08.2025.

For Petitioner : Mr.T.Leninkumar

For Respondent : Mr.M.Karunanithi

Government Advocate (Crl. Side)



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ORDER

Heard Mr.T.Leninkumar, learned counsel for petitioner and Mr.M.Karunanithi, learned Government Advocate (Crl. Side) appearing for respondent.

2. The present Criminal Revision Case has been filed to set aside the order of Judicial Magistrate No.I, Padmanabapuram dated 11.09.2025 in Crl.M.P.No.1092 of 2025, whereby, the petition under Section 497 of BNSS for interim custody of vehicle viz., lorry bearing Registration No.TN-75-AA-4080, was rejected on the premise that the case is under investigation and that confiscation proceedings are yet to be initiated.

3. Learned counsel for revision petitioner would submit that petitioner is owner of the vehicle, viz., lorry bearing Registration No.TN-75-AA-4080. The said vehicle was seized by respondent Police and a case was registered in Crime No.512 of 2025 dated 09.08.2025 for offences punishable under Section 303(2) of BNS, 2023 and Section 21(1) of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, alleging that petitioner illegally transported 50420 Kg of M-sand. Petitioner has filed Crl.M.P.No.1092 of 2025 before the Judicial Magistrate No.I, Padmanabapuram, to grant interim custody of the said



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vehicle and the said petition was dismissed by the Court below by the impugned order dated 11.09.2025 for the reasons stated supra. Hence, this Criminal Revision Case has been filed.

4. Learned counsel for petitioner would further submit that petitioner is the owner of the said vehicle and he would abide by any conditions that may be imposed by this Court. In support thereof, he produced the copy of Registration Certificate of said vehicle and the same was perused by Mr.M.Karunanithi, learned Government Advocate (Crl.side) appearing for respondent, who confirmed that Registration Certification stands in the name of petitioner.

5. Learned Government Advocate (Crl.side) would submit that the said vehicle may be released subject to conditions and in case, confiscation proceedings are being initiated, petitioner must co-operate and the same was agreed to by learned counsel for revision petitioner.

6. Before proceeding further, it may be relevant to refer to provisions of Sections 497 and 503 of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS), which reads as follows:-

"497. Order for custody and disposal of property pending trial in



certain cases.-When any property is produced before any Criminal Court during any inquiry or trial, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the proper custody of such property pending the conclusion of the inquiry or trial, and, if the property is subject to speedy and natural decay, or if it is otherwise expedient so to do, the Court may, after recording such evidence as it thinks necessary, order it to be sold or otherwise disposed of.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this section, " property" includes-

(a) property of any kind or document which is produced before the Court or which is in its custody,

(b) any property regarding which an offence appears to have been committed or which appears to have been used for the commission of any offence.

(2) The Court or the Magistrate shall, within a period of fourteen days from the production of the property referred to in sub-section (1) before it, prepare a statement of such property containing its description in such form and manner as the State Government may, by rules, provide.

(3)The Court or the Magistrate shall cause to be taken the photograph and if necessary, videograph on mobile phone or any electronic media, of the property referred to in sub-section (1).

(4)The statement prepared under sub-section (2) and the photograph or the videography taken under sub-section (3) shall be used as evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under the Sanhita.

(5)The Court or the Magistrate shall, within a period of thirty days after the statement has been prepared under sub-section (2) and the photograph or the videography has been taken under sub-section (3), order the disposal, destruction, confiscation or delivery of the property in the manner specified hereinafter.

503. Procedure by police upon seizure of property.-(1) Whenever the seizure of property by any police officer is reported to a Magistrate under the provisions of this Code, and such property is



not produced before a Criminal Court during an inquiry or trial, the Magistrate may make such order as he thinks fit respecting the disposal of such property or the delivery of such property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, or if such person cannot be ascertained, respecting the custody and production of such property.

(2) If the person so entitled is known, the Magistrate may order the property to be delivered to him on such conditions (if any) as the Magistrate thinks fit and if such person is unknown, the Magistrate may detain it and shall, in such case, issue a proclamation specifying the articles of which such property consists, and requiring any person who may have a claim thereto, to appear before him and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation."

7. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of **Sunderbhai Ambalal Desai**

vs State of Gujarat, reported in **AIR 2003 SC 638**, held as under:-

"17. In our view, whatever be the situation, it is of no use to keep such seized vehicles at the police stations 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 application for return of such vehicles.

.....
21. However these powers are to be exercised by the concerned Magistrate. We hope and trust that the concerned Magistrate would take immediate action for seeing that powers under Section 451 Cr.P.C. Are properly and promptly exercised and articles are not kept for a long time at the police station, in any case, for not more than fifteen days to one month. This Object can also be achieved if there is proper supervision by the Registry of the concerned High Court in seeing that the rules framed by the High Court with regard to such articles are implemented properly."



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8. It may also be relevant to note that mere pendency of confiscation proceedings before the Collector is no bar to release the vehicle¹. The same view was taken by the Allahabad High Court that pendency of confiscation proceedings shall not operate as bar against the release of vehicle seized under Section 60 of Excise Act².

9. Keeping in view the law laid down by the Supreme Court and the documents/facts, which would *prima facie* show that revision petitioner is the owner of seized vehicle, this Court takes judicial notice that if vehicle in the present case is allowed to be kept in custody and in open yard, it will be exposed to vagaries of weather, resulting in diminishing its value and may in course of time be reduced to scrap.

10. In view thereof, impugned order dated 11.09.2025 passed by Judicial Magistrate No.I, Padmanabapuram in Crl.M.P.No.1092 of 2025, is set aside and the seized vehicle viz., lorry bearing Registration No.TN-75-AA-4080, is directed to be released to petitioner subject to the following conditions:

(i) Petitioner shall execute a personal bond for a sum of Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh only) with two sureties each for a like sum to the

¹.Jai Prakash Vs. State of U.P., 1992 AWC 1744

².Kamaljeet Singh Vs. State of U.P., 1986 U.P. Cri. Ruling 50 (Alld)



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satisfaction of the Judicial Magistrate No.I, Padmanabapuram.

(ii) Vehicle shall be released after preparing a video and still photographs of the vehicle and after obtaining all information/documents necessary for identification of the vehicle.

(iii) Petitioner shall not sell or part with the ownership of the vehicle till conclusion of the trial and shall furnish an undertaking to the trial court that he shall surrender the vehicle within one week of being so directed.

(iv) Petitioner shall give an undertaking before respondent/authority concerned stating that he will not use the vehicle in question for any illegal activities in future and shall produce the same as and when required by respondent Police and also the trial Court, failing which the respondent/trial Court is/are at liberty to confiscate the vehicle.

(v) Petitioner undertakes to co-operate in confiscation proceedings, if any, initiated/to be initiated.

(vi) Petitioner is also directed to participate in the enquiry to be conducted by the respondent Police.

(vii) Petitioner shall surrender the original R.C. Book before Judicial Magistrate No.I, Padmanabapuram.

(viii) Petition relating to return of R.C. Book for any purpose in the future may be filed before Judicial Magistrate No.I, Padmanabapuram, who



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may consider the same on merits, though this order has been passed by the High Court.

11. This Criminal Revision case is disposed of on the above terms.

06.02.2026

NCC : Yes / No
Index : Yes / No
Internet : Yes/ No
Lm

To

1.Judicial Magistrate No.I,
Padmanabapuram.

2.The Inspector of Police,
Thucklay Police Station,
Kanyakumari District.

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



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MOHAMMED SHAFFIQ, J.

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