

मि. को. नं. ५५
२०२६

कागल येथील मे. प्रमपवर्ग आयदजाधिकारिलो
येथे न्यायालयकागल

Order
Seen and Filed

J.M.F.C.
16.07.2026

वरर येथे निग तर्फे - अजिदार
संगीत दिवने

मि.

महाराष्ट्र शासन - मि. व.

यातील अजिदार तर्फे मुरशील येथी कि,

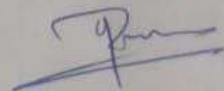
प्रस्तुत कामी अजिदार तर्फे खातील
नमुन केस लॉ दायल करत आहे

- ① 2002 10 Supreme Court 283
- ② 2005 (2) Mh. L. J.

येणे प्रमाणे केस लॉ असे

कागल

मि. १६/०७/२०२६



अजिदार तर्फे वरिल

SUNDERBHAI AMBALAL DESAI v. STATE OF GUJARAT

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acquitted under Section 302 IPC, the presumption under Section 113-B of the Evidence Act stands rebutted.

- a* 14. We are unable to accept the submissions of Mr Jaspal Singh. In an appeal under Article 136 of the Constitution this Court will not reappreciate and/or reappraise the evidence to arrive at a different conclusion, unless it is shown that the courts below have not taken into consideration some relevant facts or have not appreciated the evidence in a correct perspective or this Court finds serious infirmities in the findings of the courts below. In our view,
- b* both the courts below have correctly relied upon the evidence of PWs 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11 to come to the conclusion that there had been demands for dowry. PWs 5 and 6 are independent witnesses. PW 6 is a friend of the family of the appellant also. Therefore, there is no reason why he would give false evidence. We therefore find no flaw or fallacy in the reasoning adopted by the courts below.
- c* 15. We also see no substance in the submission that merely because the appellant had been acquitted under Section 302 IPC the presumption under Section 113-B of the Evidence Act stands automatically rebutted. The death having taken place within seven years of the marriage and there being sufficient evidence of demand of dowry, the presumption under Section 113-B of the Evidence Act gets invoked. There is no evidence in rebuttal.
- d* 16. We therefore see no reason to interfere. The appeal stands dismissed.

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(BEFORE M.B. SHAH AND D.M. DHARMADHIKARI, JJ.)

- e* SLP (Crl.) No. 2745 of 2002
SUNDERBHAI AMBALAL DESAI . . . Petitioner;
Versus
STATE OF GUJARAT . . . Respondent.
With
- f* SLP (Crl.) No. 2755 of 2002
C.M. MUDALIAR . . . Petitioner;
Versus
STATE OF GUJARAT . . . Respondent.
SLPs (Crl.) No. 2745 of 2002[†] with No. 2755 of 2002,
decided on October 1, 2002
- g* **Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 — Ss. 451 and 457 — Disposal of mudammal articles, kept in police custody, pending trial — Expeditious and judicious exercise of power under S. 451 needed — Purpose of such exercise of power stated — Procedure for custody and disposal of valuable articles and currency notes, vehicles, seized liquor and narcotic drugs laid down**
- h* [†] From the Judgment and Order dated 20-6-2002 of the Gujarat High Court in Crl. RA No. 241 of 2002

Held :

The powers under Section 451 CrPC 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 or the police would not be required to keep the article in safe custody;

3. if the proper panchnama before handing over possession of 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. (Para 7)

Basavva Kom Dyamangouda Patil v. State of Mysore, (1977) 4 SCC 358 : 1977 SCC (Cri) 598, *relied on*

Valuable articles and currency notes

Valuable articles such as golden or silver ornaments or articles studded with precious stones, need not be kept in police custody for years till trial is over. The Magistrate should pass appropriate orders as contemplated under Section 451 CrPC at the earliest. For this purpose, if material on record indicates that such articles belong to the complainant at whose house theft, robbery or dacoity has taken place, then seized articles be handed over to the complainant after:

(1) preparing detailed proper panchnama of such articles;

(2) taking photographs of such articles and a bond that such articles would be produced if required at the time of trial; and

(3) after taking proper security.

For this purpose, the court may follow the procedure of recording such evidence, as it thinks necessary, as provided under Section 451 CrPC. The bond and security should be taken so as to prevent the evidence being lost, altered or destroyed. The court should see that photographs of such articles are attested or countersigned by the complainant, accused as well as by the person to whom the custody is handed over. Still however, it would be the function of the court under Section 451 CrPC to impose any other appropriate condition. (Para 13)

In case, where such articles are not handed over either to the complainant or to the person from whom such articles are seized or to its claimant, then the court may direct that such articles be kept in bank lockers. Similarly, if articles are required to be kept in police custody, it would be open to the SHO after preparing proper panchnama to keep such articles in a bank locker. In any case, such articles should be produced before the Magistrate within a week of their seizure. If required, the court may direct that such articles be handed back to the investigating officer for further investigation and identification. However, in no set of circumstances the investigating officer should keep such articles in custody for a longer period for the purposes of investigation and identification. For currency notes, similar procedure can be followed. (Para 14)

Vehicles

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 applications for return of such vehicles. (Para 17)

- a* In case where the vehicle is not claimed by the accused, owner, or the insurance company or by a third person, then such vehicle may be ordered to be auctioned by the court. If the said vehicle is insured with the insurance company then the insurance company be informed by the court to take possession of the vehicle which is not claimed by the owner or a third person. If the insurance company fails to take possession, the vehicles may be sold as per the direction of the court. The court would pass such order within a period of six months from the date of production of the said vehicle before the court. In any case, before handing over possession of such vehicles, appropriate photographs of the said vehicle should be taken and detailed panchnama should be prepared. (Para 18)
- b* *Liquor/Narcotic drugs*

- For articles such as seized liquor also, prompt action should be taken in disposing of them after preparing necessary panchnama. If sample is required to be taken, the sample may be kept properly after sending it to the Chemical Analyser, if required. But in no case, a large quantity of liquor should be stored at the police station. No purpose is served by such storing. (Para 19)
- c*

- Similarly for the narcotic drugs also, for its identification, procedure under Section 451 CrPC should be followed of recording evidence and disposal. Its identity could be on the basis of evidence recorded by the Magistrate. Samples also should be sent immediately to the Chemical Analyser so that subsequently, a contention may not be raised that the article which was seized was not the same. (Para 20)
- d*

- However these powers are to be exercised by the Magistrate concerned. The Magistrate concerned would take immediate action for seeing that powers under Section 451 CrPC 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 High Court concerned in seeing that the rules framed by the High Court with regard to such articles are implemented properly. (Para 21)
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R-M/ATZ/27124/SR

Advocates who appeared in this case :

- f* Ujwal Kumar Jha, Aslam Ahmed, Ranjan Kumar Jha, Nakul Dewan and Ejaz Maqbool, Advocates, for the Petitioner;
S.K. Dholakia, Senior Advocate (Ms Hemantika Wahi, Advocate, with him) for the Respondent.

Chronological list of cases cited

on page(s)

1. (1977) 4 SCC 358 : 1977 SCC (Cri) 598, *Basavva Kom Dyamangouda Patil v. State of Mysore*

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ORDER

- h* 1. In these two petitions filed by the Police Inspectors serving Gujarat State, it has been contended that the prosecuting agency has no right to ask for remand of petitioners (accused) for the purpose of collecting evidence and the application moved for remand of the petitioners (accused) was unjustified because anticipatory bail was granted to them.

2. It is the prosecution version, as per the FIR lodged on 7-2-2002 by the Assistant Commissioner of Police 'D' Division, Surat that the petitioners and

other police personnel are involved in offences punishable under Sections 429, 420, 465, 468, 477-A and 114 IPC. It is alleged that when they were working at various police stations, they had committed offences during the period from 20-2-1992 to 23-11-2001 by replacement of mudammal articles including golden ornaments by other spurious articles, misappropriation of the amount which was kept at the police station, unauthorised auction of the property which was seized and kept in the police custody pending trial and tampering with the records of the police station. The High Court by its judgment and order dated 20-6-2002 rejected the application against the order passed by the trial court granting remand of the petitioner. Hence, these special leave petitions.

3. At the time of the hearing of these matters, learned counsel for the parties submitted that various articles are kept at the police station for a long period by not adhering to the procedure prescribed under CrPC, which creates difficulties for keeping them in safe custody. Finally, the sufferers are — either the State exchequer or the citizens whose articles are kept in such custody. It is submitted that speedier procedure is required to be evolved either by the court *or* under the rules for disposal of mudammal articles which are kept at various police stations as most of the police stations are flooded with seized articles. It is, therefore, submitted that directions be given so that burden of the courts as well as at the police stations can, to some extent, be reduced and that there may not be any scope for misappropriation or of replacement of valuable articles by spurious articles.

4. Learned counsel further referred to the relevant Sections 451 and 457 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which read thus:

“451. 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.

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457. 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.

a (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.”

b 5. Section 451 clearly empowers the court to pass appropriate orders with regard to such property, such as:

(1) for the proper custody pending conclusion of the inquiry or trial;

(2) to order it to be sold or otherwise disposed of, after recording such evidence as it thinks necessary;

c (3) if the property is subject to speedy and natural decay, to dispose of the same.

6. It is submitted that despite wide powers, proper orders are not passed by the courts. It is also pointed out that in the State of Gujarat there is Gujarat Police Manual for disposal and custody of such articles. As per the manual also, various circulars are issued for maintenance of proper registers for keeping the mudammal articles in safe custody.

d 7. In our view, the powers under Section 451 CrPC 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;

e 2. court or 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

f 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.

8. The question of proper custody of the seized article is raised in a number of matters. In *Basavva Kom Dyamangouda Patil v. State of Mysore*¹ this Court dealt with a case where the seized articles were not available for being returned to the complainant. In that case, the recovered ornaments were kept in a trunk in the police station and later it was found missing, the question was with regard to payment of those articles. In that context, the Court observed as under: (SCC p. 361, para 4)

g “4. The object and scheme of the various provisions of the Code appear to be that where the property which has been the subject-matter of

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1 (1977) 4 SCC 358 : 1977 SCC (Cri) 598

an offence is seized by *the police it ought not to be retained in the custody of the court or of the police for any time longer than what is absolutely necessary*. As the seizure of the property by the police amounts to a clear entrustment of the property to a government servant, the idea is that the property should be restored to the original owner after the necessity to retain it ceases. It is manifest that there may be two stages when the property may be returned to the owner. In the first place it may be returned during any inquiry or trial. This may particularly be necessary where the property concerned is subject to speedy or natural decay. *There may be other compelling reasons also which may justify the disposal of the property to the owner or otherwise in the interest of justice*. The High Court and the Sessions Judge proceeded on the footing that one of the essential requirements of the Code is that the articles concerned must be produced before the court or should be in its custody. *The object of the Code seems to be that any property which is in the control of the court either directly or indirectly should be disposed of by the court and a just and proper order should be passed by the court regarding its disposal*. In a criminal case, the police always acts under the direct control of the court and has to take orders from it at every stage of an inquiry or trial. In this broad sense, therefore, the court exercises an overall control on the actions of the police officers in every case where it has taken cognizance.” (emphasis supplied)

9. The Court further observed that where the property is stolen, lost or destroyed and there is no prima facie defence made out that the State or its officers had taken due care and caution to protect the property, the Magistrate may, in an appropriate case, where the ends of justice so require, order payment of the value of the property.

10. To avoid such a situation, in our view, powers under Section 451 CrPC should be exercised promptly and at the earliest.

Valuable articles and currency notes

11. With regard to valuable articles, such as, golden or silver ornaments or articles studded with precious stones, it is submitted that it is of no use to keep such articles in police custody for years till the trial is over. In our view, this submission requires to be accepted. In such cases, the Magistrate should pass appropriate orders as contemplated under Section 451 CrPC at the earliest.

12. For this purpose, if material on record indicates that such articles belong to the complainant at whose house theft, robbery or dacoity has taken place, then seized articles be handed over to the complainant after:

- (1) preparing detailed proper panchnama of such articles;
- (2) taking photographs of such articles and a bond that such articles would be produced if required at the time of trial; and
- (3) after taking proper security.

13. For this purpose, the court may follow the procedure of recording such evidence, as it thinks necessary, as provided under Section 451 CrPC.

- The bond and security should be taken so as to prevent the evidence being lost, altered or destroyed. The court should see that photographs of such articles are attested or countersigned by the complainant, accused as well as by the person to whom the custody is handed over. Still however, it would be the function of the court under Section 451 CrPC to impose any other appropriate condition.

- 14.** In case, where such articles are not handed over either to the complainant or to the person from whom such articles are seized or to its claimant, then the court may direct that such articles be kept in bank lockers. Similarly, if articles are required to be kept in police custody, it would be open to the SHO after preparing proper panchnama to keep such articles in a bank locker. In any case, such articles should be produced before the Magistrate within a week of their seizure. If required, the court may direct that such articles be handed back to the investigating officer for further investigation and identification. However, in no set of circumstances, the investigating officer should keep such articles in custody for a longer period for the purposes of investigation and identification. For currency notes, similar procedure can be followed.

Vehicles

- 15.** Learned Senior Counsel Mr Dholakia, appearing for the State of Gujarat further submitted that at present in the police station premises, a number of vehicles are kept unattended and vehicles become junk day by day. It is his contention that appropriate directions should be given to the Magistrates who are dealing with such questions to hand over such vehicles to their owners or to the person from whom the said vehicles are seized by taking appropriate bond and guarantee for the return of the said vehicles if required by the court at any point of time.

16. However, the learned counsel appearing for the petitioners submitted that this question of handing over the vehicle to the person from whom it is seized or to its true owner is always a matter of litigation and a lot of arguments are advanced by the persons concerned.

- 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 applications for return of such vehicles.

- 18.** In case where the vehicle is not claimed by the accused, owner, or the insurance company or by a third person, then such vehicle may be ordered to be auctioned by the court. If the said vehicle is insured with the insurance company then the insurance company be informed by the court to take possession of the vehicle which is not claimed by the owner or a third person. If the insurance company fails to take possession, the vehicles may be sold as per the direction of the court. The court would pass such order within a period of six months from the date of production of the said vehicle before

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the court. In any case, before handing over possession of such vehicles, appropriate photographs of the said vehicle should be taken and detailed panchnama should be prepared. a

19. For articles such as seized liquor also, prompt action should be taken in disposing of it after preparing necessary panchnama. If sample is required to be taken, sample may be kept properly after sending it to the Chemical Analyser, if required. But in no case, large quantity of liquor should be stored at the police station. No purpose is served by such storing.

20. Similarly for the narcotic drugs also, for its identification, procedure under Section 451 CrPC should be followed of recording evidence and disposal. Its identity could be on the basis of evidence recorded by the Magistrate. Samples also should be sent immediately to the Chemical Analyser so that subsequently, a contention may not be raised that the article which was seized was not the same. b

21. However, these powers are to be exercised by the Magistrate concerned. We hope and trust that the Magistrate concerned would take immediate action for seeing that powers under Section 451 CrPC 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 High Court concerned in seeing that the rules framed by the High Court with regard to such articles are implemented properly. c

22. Adjourned for three weeks. d

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(BEFORE M.B. SHAH AND D.M. DHARMADHIKARI, JJ.) e

SLP (CrI.) No. 2745 of 2002

SUNDERBHAI AMBALAL DESAI . . . Petitioner;

Versus

STATE OF GUJARAT . . . Respondent. f

With

SLP (CrI.) No. 2755 of 2002

C.M. MUDALIAR . . . Petitioner;

Versus

STATE OF GUJARAT . . . Respondent. g

SLPs (CrI.) No. 2745 of 2002[†] and No. 2755 of 2002,
decided on November 18, 2002

Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 — Ss. 451 & 457 — Disposal of mudammal property, kept in police custody pending trial — Procedure for custody and disposal of valuable articles, vehicles etc. — In furtherance of h

[†] From the Judgment and Order dated 20-6-2002 of the Gujarat High Court in CrI. RA No. 241 of 2002

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not find any material in support of the baseless allegations contained in affidavit in support of the Notice of Motion.

19. Apart from the fact that large number of proceedings are initiated by the defendant one after another which are totally baseless and even on an earlier occasion a cost was imposed on him. However, the defendant has not restrained himself from carrying on these activities and he has again filed a fresh Chamber Summons No. 1901 of 2004 which has been lodged in this Court on 17-12-2004. In view of the aforesaid conduct on the part of the defendant which amounts to misuse of the process of law, I am required to take very stringent action against the defendant apart from dismissing all the aforesaid three proceedings, i.e. Chamber Summons No. 1263 of 2001, Notice of Motion No. 865 of 2002 and Chamber Summons No. 1901 of 2004. I therefore direct the defendants to pay cost of each of the said proceedings quantified at Rs. 15,000/- each.

20. I also direct the Office of the Prothonotary and Senior Master, High Court, Bombay to issue notice of contempt against defendant No. 1 for interfering with the administration of justice by taking out false and frivolous proceedings and abusing the process of law as also the conduct in delaying the Court by attending the Court but not entering in the witness box for further cross-examination in the present proceedings. The conduct on the part of the defendant prima-facie establish that the defendant is interfering with the administration of justice and, I, therefore, direct the issuance of a show-cause notice in exercise of my power under section 2(b) read with section 15 of the Contempt of Court Act as well as Article 215 of the Constitution of India. Contempt Notice to be returnable on 14-2-2005 and the same to be placed for hearing before the regular Court taking contempt matters.

21. In view of allegation in the present case of tampering with the record, I also direct Prothonotary and Senior Master, High Court, Bombay to take the entire record of this case in her safe custody.

Order accordingly.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, SECTIONS 451 AND 457

(Naresh H. Patil, J.)

JEEVAN PUNDLIKRAO KENDRE

Petitioner.

vs.

STATE OF MAHARASHTRA

Respondent.

Criminal Procedure Code (2 of 1974), SS. 451 and 457 — *The purpose behind exercise of powers under sections 451 and 457 of Criminal Procedure Code is to see that the vehicle is not kept unattended while lying in the Court premises or police station so that it does not become junk day by day.*

The purpose behind exercise of powers under sections 451 and 457 of Criminal Procedure Code is to see that the vehicle is not kept unattended while lying in the court premises or police station so that it does not become junk day by day. The object behind grant of custody of the vehicle to its real and true owner is to be appreciated by exercising powers under the relevant provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The petitioner did not style his application

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under any of the sections namely, section 451 or 457 of Criminal Procedure Code. It was necessary for the Courts below to consider the application on its own merits and exercise powers which are conferred on the courts by virtue of the provisions of section 451 or 457 of Criminal Procedure Code, as the case may be, in accordance with the law. Rejection of the application on the ground that it was filed under section 451 of Criminal Procedure Code as the vehicle was not produced before the Criminal Court nor any charge sheet was filed before the Criminal Court is an erroneous approach of the Courts below which is not sustainable. J.M.F.C. directed to dispose of the Misc. Application No. 104/2003 filed by the petitioner seeking custody of the vehicle, at the earliest. (2002)10 SCC 283, Rel. (Para 13)

For petitioner : *D. P. Palodkar*

For State : *Jajoo, A.P.P.*

List of cases referred :

1. *Sunderbhai Ambalal Desai vs. State of Gujarat*,
(2002)10 SCC 283 (Paras 9, 11, 13, 14)
2. *Basavva Kom Dnyamangouda Patil vs. State of Mysore*,
(1977)4 SCC 358 (Para 11)

ORAL JUDGMENT :— The learned Counsel for the petitioner seeks deletion of respondents No. 2, 3 and 4. Permission granted.

2. Rule. The learned A.P.P. waives service for the State.

3. Rule is made returnable forthwith by consent of the parties and taken up for hearing.

4. The petitioner is said to be the registered owner of the vehicle MH-24-C-998, tempo trax jeep, manufactured in the year, 1998. On 20th June, 2003, the Police of Police Station Devane (BK) seized the said vehicle in connection with Crime No. 6061 of 2003 registered for offence under section 66(b) of Bombay Prohibition Act. The vehicle is lying in the custody of the police since then.

5. The petitioner filed an application bearing Misc. Application No. 104/2003 before the learned J.M.F.C., Udgir wherein he stated that he is not concerned with the alleged offence and he was a transporter and he earns his livelihood out of transportation business through the said vehicle seized by the police. The petitioner prayed for custody of the vehicle by filing the application dated 21-6-2003.

6. By an order dated 19-7-2003 passed below Exh. 1 in M. A. No. 104/2003, the J.M.F.C., Udgir rejected the application. It was observed in paragraph 3 of the order that the learned A.P.P. and the I.O. were called upon by the Court and they stated that they have no objection to release the vehicle in favour of the petitioner subject to certain conditions. It seems that there was no other claimant as owner of the said vehicle who approached the Court below claiming the custody of the vehicle. The learned Magistrate observed that the original documents were not placed on record to show the ownership of the vehicle and only Xerox copies were placed on record.

7. The petitioner preferred Criminal Revision Application No. 30/2003 to the Additional Sessions Court, Udgir which was rejected by the said Judge by order dated 1-9-2003.

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8. The learned Counsel for the petitioner submits that both the Courts below erred in rejecting the applications filed by the petitioner for release of the vehicle. The learned A.P.P. in the trial Court for the State and the Investigating Officer have no objection to release the vehicle in favour of the petitioner as was observed by the J.M.F.C., Udgir in the order dated 19-7-2003. According to the learned Counsel, in the application he did not mention as to under which provision the same is filed either section 451 or 457 of Criminal Procedure Code. Still, the lower appellate Court observed that the application filed by the petitioner was under section 451 of Criminal Procedure Code and the powers of the court can be exercised only if the application is filed under section 457 of Criminal Procedure Code. The vehicle was in the custody of the police which was seized in connection with a crime and it was lying in the custody since last one year. As on today, according to the learned Counsel, the vehicle is already in bad condition.

9. The learned Counsel has placed reliance on a reported judgment of the Apex Court in the case of *Sunderbhai Ambalal Desai vs. State of Gujarat* reported in (2002)10 SCC 283, and submitted that broad principles behind grant of custody to its rightful owner has not been properly considered by the courts below and instead, much was discussed about the provisions of sections 451 and 457 of Criminal Procedure Code.

10. The learned A.P.P. Mr. Jajoo has submitted that the petitioner can still file relevant documents before the trial Court and establish his ownership though, it has been observed by the learned Magistrate that the State and I. O. have no objection for releasing the vehicle in favour of the petitioner. He was also of the opinion that in view of the law laid down by the Apex Court, the vehicle could not be kept for a longer time in the custody of the police or the Court to avoid any further damage to the vehicle.

11. The Apex Court, in the case of *Sunderbhai Desai* (supra), has referred to observations made by the Apex Court in the case of *Basavva Kom Dnyamangouda Patil vs. State of Mysore* reported in (1977)4 SCC 358 in paragraph 4 :

“4. The object and scheme of the various provisions of the Code appear to be that where the property which has been the subject matter of an offence is seized by the police it ought not to be retained in the custody of the court or of the police for any time longer than what is absolutely necessary. As the seizure of the property by the police amounts to a clear entrustment of the property to a government servant, the idea is that the property should be restored to the original owner after the necessity to retain it ceases. It is manifest that there may be two stages when the property may be returned to the owner. In the first place it may be returned during any inquiry or trial. This may particularly be necessary where the property concerned is subject to speedy or natural decay. There may be other compelling reasons also which may justify the disposal of the property to the owner or otherwise in the interest of justice. The High Court and the Sessions Judge proceeded on the footing that one of the essential requirements of the Code is that the articles concerned must be produced before the court or should be in its custody.

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The object of the Code seems to be that any property which is in the control of the court either directly or indirectly should be disposed of by the court and a just and proper order should be passed by the court regarding its disposal. In a criminal case, the police always acts under the direct control of the court and has to take orders from it at every stage of an inquiry or trial. In this broad sense, therefore, the court exercises an overall control on the actions of the police officers in every case where it has taken cognizance.”

12. The purpose behind exercise of powers under section 451 and 457 of Criminal Procedure Code is to see that the vehicle is not kept unattended while lying in the court premises or police station so that it does not become junk day by day.

13. In the present case, the petitioner did not style his application under any of the sections namely, section 451 or 457 of Criminal Procedure Code. In this view of the matter, it was necessary for the Courts below to consider the application on its own merits and exercise powers which are conferred on the courts by virtue of the provisions of section 451 or 457 of Criminal Procedure Code, as the case may be, in accordance with the law. Rejection of the application on the ground that it was filed under section 451 of Criminal Procedure Code as the vehicle was not produced before the Criminal Court nor any charge sheet was filed before the Criminal Court is an erroneous approach of the Courts below which is not sustainable in view of the observations made by the Apex Court in the case of *Sundarbhai Desai* (supra). The object behind grant of custody of the vehicle to its real and true owner is to be appreciated by exercising powers under the relevant provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

14. In view of the aforesaid reasons, I am inclined to quash and set aside the impugned judgments and orders passed by the Court below by remanding the matter for passing appropriate orders by the J.M.F.C., Udgir, in accordance with law and keeping in view the observations made by the Apex Court in the case of *Sunderbhai Desai* (supra). The learned Counsel for the petitioner undertakes to submit the relevant documents in connection with the ownership of the vehicle before the J.M.F.C., Udgir, at the earliest.

15. The petition, therefore, deserves to be allowed. The impugned judgments and orders dated 19-7-2003 in Misc. Application No. 104/2003 and 1-9-2003 in Criminal Revision No. 30 of 2003, passed by the J.M.F.C., Udgir and Addl. District Judge, Udgir, respectively, are quashed and set aside. The matter is remanded to the J.M.F.C., Udgir, accordingly.

The learned J.M.F.C., Udgir is directed to dispose of the Misc. Application No. 104/2003 filed by the petitioner seeking custody of the vehicle, at the earliest and, in case, sometime is likely to consume for disposal of the said application, necessary interim orders be passed, in accordance with law.

Rule made absolute in the above terms.

Petition allowed.