
(2015) 04 KL CK 0081

In the High Court Of Kerala

Case No : Writ Petition (C) No. 1131 of 2015 (N)

Rakesh and Others

APPELLANT

Vs

The Assistant Sub Inspector, Cheruthuruthy Police Station

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 08-04-2015

Acts Referred:

Evidence Act, 1872 — Section 27

Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 — Section 23A, 4(1A)

Citation : (2015) 04 KL CK 0081

Hon'ble Judges : P.R. Ramachandra Menon, J

Bench : Single Bench

Advocate : P.M. Ziraj, for the Appellant; Anitha Ravindran, Senior Govt. Pleader, Advocates for the Respondent

Final Decision : Disposed off

Judgement

P.R. Ramachandra Menon, J—The issue projected in this writ petition is with regard to the power and competence of the respondent to have effected seizure of the vehicles belonging to the petitioners bearing registration Nos. KL-48-6551 and TN-40-X-1182 respectively allegedly for transporting ordinary earth in contravention to the provisions under the "MMDR Act, 1957"/"KMMC Rules (for short, "Act/Rule").

2. The petitioners seek to place reliance on G.O. (Ms) No. 20/14/ID dated 12.02.2014 issued by the Government, whereby the competent authorities/officers have been notified, also mentioning the area of jurisdiction within which they can exercise their power in connection with the offences under the relevant provisions of the Act/Rules. In the said Government Order, the respondent who has effected seizure in the instant case is not mentioned and as such, the proceedings are stated as per se wrong and illegal in all respects; thus seeking for a relief to have the vehicles released to the petitioners unconditionally.

3. Heard the learned Government Pleader as well.

4. When the matter came up for consideration before this Court earlier, an interim order was passed granting interim custody of the vehicles to the petitioners, on satisfying a sum of Rs. 25,000/- each subject to further orders to be passed in the writ petition. It is stated that, pursuant to the said order, the petitioners satisfied the said amount and got interim custody of the vehicles. Today, when the matter is taken up for further consideration, it is pointed out by the learned Government Pleader that the G.O. dated 12.02.2014 sought to be relied on by the petitioners came to be issued under a mistake, and that the same is being corrected by issuing a proper G.O. draft of which is placed for perusal of this Court. This Court does not intend to express any opinion with regard to the same. The power, jurisdiction and authority vested with the authorities of Revenue, Police and the Department of Geology have already been dealt with by this Court as per the decision reported in *Aloshias C. Antony v. Government of Kerala* (2014 (1) KLT 538) ; whereby the course and proceedings pursued by the concerned officers intercepting the vehicles in respect of the concerned offence was upheld. It was thereafter, that notification was issued by the Government as borne by the aforesaid G.O. dated 12.02.2014. The said G.O. does not make a reference to the verdict already passed by this Court. Under what circumstance was the said G.O. issued, is not discernible. However, in view of the submission made by the learned Government Pleader that, necessary steps are being pursued to have it corrected and to issue a proper G.O., this Court does not venture into any further exercise.

5. The remaining question to be considered is as to the further course of action. Even if it is accepted that the concerned respondent, who has seized the vehicles did not have the power or competence as per the notification (copy of which has been produced along with the writ petition) is accepted as correct; that by itself will not vitiate the entire proceedings, if an offence is made out. It is relevant to note that, the petitioners, while contending that the seizure was illegal, have not specifically pleaded or substantiated that the material which was being transported in the vehicles was on the strength of any valid pass and no copy of such pass is produced. This Court finds that, even if the seizure by the concerned officer was not proper, nothing prevents the competent authority, who is actually vested with the power as per statute and also as notified by the Government to file necessary proceedings before the Judicial Magistrate's Court having jurisdiction over the area, in respect of the offence, if any.

6. Just to illustrate the position, a peep into the mandate of Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act will be helpful. The recovery under Section 27 of the Evidence Act, on the basis of the information given by the accused, who is in custody of a police officer, is very important in a criminal case. It is settled law that, merely for the reason that Section 27 recovery is bad, the same by itself will not vitiate the prosecution. Section 27 recovery is only one of the different links in the chain, to take the proceedings to a logical conclusion. The seizure in the instant case stands on a much lower pedestal and even if the seizure herein is bad, that by itself cannot give a green card to the petitioners to contend that

no offence will lie. If any offence is involved, it is of course liable to be investigated by the concerned authority and proceeded with by the concerned Magistrate having jurisdiction over the area.

7. In the above circumstance, this Court finds that the seizure effected by the concerned respondent herein has to be reported to the competent officer/ authority as per the Act/Rules within "two weeks" from the date of receipt of a copy of this judgment; upon which it is for the competent authority to file appropriate proceedings before the concerned Judicial Magistrate's Court having jurisdiction, so as to prosecute the matter, if any offence is involved. This of course is subject to the rider that, if the petitioners opt, it is always open for them to have the offence compounded, by virtue of enabling provisions under Section 23A of the "MMDR Act" and the relevant rule under the "KMMC Rules".

8. The question whether prosecution proceedings could be pursued further, once the offence is compounded in accordance with the relevant provisions of the MMDR Act/KMMC Rules has already been considered and decided by this Court in Digil Vs. Sub Inspector of Police, (2013) 1 KLT 600 , holding that, once the offence is compounded, there cannot be any further prosecution proceedings. The directions given as per the above verdict are extracted below:

"i) In cases where compounding applications have been acted upon as per the interim orders passed by this Court and the offences have been compounded and compounding fees have been collected and vehicles have been released, it is declared that no further proceedings can be taken for confiscation of the vehicles;

ii) In cases where complaints have been filed before the Court but compounding applications have been entertained and offences have been compounded, appropriate applications will be filed before the Courts and the concerned Courts will pass appropriate orders in the matter with regard to the closure of the cases pending;

iii) In cases where compounding applications are yet to be filed by the parties concerned, it is open to them to file applications which will be dealt with by the officer concerned in accordance with law and they will be free to pass appropriate orders on it. If no applications are filed within a period of three weeks from today and if compounding is not being allowed, it is open to the concerned officers to complete the procedures as enjoined by law."

After hearing both the sides, this Court finds that the petitioners are also entitled to have similar relief.

9. Coming to the extent of amount to be satisfied as compounding fee, the Rules specifically stipulate that any offence under the Rules can be compounded subject to the satisfaction of the maximum fine prescribed under the Rules, which is stated as Rs. 5,000/-. But in respect of the transportation of sand/earth without any valid pass/sanction, it is stated as an offence under the "Act" itself, by virtue of incorporation of Section 4(1A), for which separate penalty is

provided under the "Act". Since the said offence is also liable to be punished with "imprisonment", the ceiling on fine is not applicable. It was in the said circumstance, that this Court has been passing orders enabling the parties to have interim custody of the vehicles, on satisfaction of a sum of Rs. 25,000/- each, also directing the concerned respondent to consider the application for compounding, if any; to have a uniform pattern and result.

10. In the above facts and circumstances, if the petitioners express willingness to have the offence compounded, conceding the guilt, this Court finds it fit and proper to direct the competent authority to compound the offence, if the petitioners satisfy/have satisfied a sum of Rs. 25,000/- for each vehicle. It is ordered accordingly. It is made clear that the amount if any deposited by the petitioners, pursuant to the interim order passed by this Court, shall be given credit to and the offence shall be treated as compounded. Once the offence is compounded, no prosecution proceedings will lie against the petitioners, in view of the law declared by this Court as per the decision reported in Digil Vs. Sub Inspector of Police, (2013) 1 KLT 600

The writ petition is disposed of accordingly. The petitioners shall produce a copy of this judgment along with a copy of this writ petition before the concerned respondent/competent authority for further steps.