

Mani Vs. Geethamani

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Court : Andhra Pradesh

Decided On : Apr-10-1995

Reported in : 1996(1)ALT(Cri)77; I(1997)DMC31

Judge : K.P. Balanarayana Marar, J.

Acts : [Code of Criminal Procedure \(CrPC\) , 1973](#) - Sections 93, 125 and 451

Appeal No. : Crl. M.C. No. 199 of 1995

Appellant : Mani

Respondent : Geethamani

Advocate for Def. : M.P. Abraham, ;V. Philip Mathews and ;Biju Varghese, Advs. and ;K.I. Abdul Rashid, Public Prosecutor

Advocate for Pet/Ap. : P. Vijaya Bhanu, Adv.

Disposition : Petition allowed

Judgement :

K.P. Balanarayana Marar, J.

1. Petitioner is the husband of the first respondent. Claiming maintenance the first respondent moved Judicial First Class Magistrate, Ranni under Section 125 of the Code. Alongwith that petition she filed C.M.P. 6300/94 under Section 93, Cr.P.C.

for the issue of a search warrant to recover the movables allegedly owned by her and illegally detained by petitioner and his brother. The Magistrate issued a search warrant and all the household articles were taken by the police. Petitions were filed for return of the articles by petitioner and the first respondent. The Magistrate by a common order passed on those applications and C.M.P. 6300/94 directed the articles to be given in interim custody to the first respondent on certain conditions. That common order, a copy of which is Annexure-B is challenged in this petition under Section 482 of Cr. P.C.

2. Heard Counsel on both sides.

3. The first respondent had moved the Magistrate under Section 125 of the Cr. P.C. claiming maintenance. The function of the Magistrate is only to ascertain the liability of the husband and then to fix the quantum of maintenance. The grievance of petitioner is that the Magistrate has resorted to an unusual procedure of issuing a search warrant to seize all the movables in the house of petitioner on the allegation of the first respondent that they belong to her and are illegally detained by petitioner in his house. I fail to understand as to how the order issuing the search warrant can be sustained. Learned Counsel for the first respondent attempted to sustain the order by pointing out that the Magistrate is competent under Section 93 to issue a search warrant since the production of the movables was necessary for the purpose of an inquiry. According to him the Magistrate had taken cognizance of an offence on the basis of the petition filed under Section 93 alleging illegal detention of the movables. Relying on Section 190 of the Code Counsel attempted to establish that the Magistrate has power to take cognizance of the offence on the petition filed by first respondent. Cognizance of an offence can be taken by the Magistrate even upon information received from any person other than a Police Officer or upon his own knowledge that such offence has been committed. Counsel would have it mat in the present case the Magistrate has acted on the information furnished by the first respondent regarding illegal detention of movables by her husband.

4. The argument appears to be attractive, but does not stand to reason since the Magistrate is not competent to take cognizance of an offence on the basis of a

criminal miscellaneous petition filed in a miscellaneous case under Section 125 of the Code. I fail to understand as to how the Magistrate can take cognizance of the offence of illegal custody of movables by petitioner. First of all he has not taken cognizance of any offence and what the offence is has also not been mentioned. The ownership of the movables may be in dispute, but it is not for the Magistrate to adjudicate on that dispute. The movables had not been shown to be involved in the commission of any offence nor were the movables required for investigation, inquiry or trial by the Magistrate so as to invoke the power conferred under Section 93 of the Code. The Magistrate has, therefore, acted illegally in directing the movables to be seized and in causing them to be produced before Court. When the seizure itself is illegal all the subsequent acts done by the Magistrate fall to the ground. The result is that the movables seized by the police are to be returned to the person from whom custody of those movables was taken.

5. Counsel for first respondent has a contention that the Magistrate has given only interim custody to the first respondent for which he has jurisdiction under Section 451 of the Code. Regarding the competency of the Magistrate to pass an order regarding the custody of the property there cannot be any dispute. But the movables had not been produced during any inquiry or trial. The production itself being illegal the Magistrate was not competent to act under Section 451 of the Code for granting interim custody. The invoking of Section 451 is, therefore, improper and this plea of the first respondent is also bound to fail.

6. For the aforesaid reasons the petition is allowed and the common order passed by Judicial First Class Magistrate, Ranni on 21.10.1994 in C.M.Ps. 6300/94, 6552/94 and 6555/94 is set aside and it is directed that the movables taken into custody by the police shall be handed over to the person from whom the custody of the movables was taken. The Magistrate shall take expeditious steps to see that the movables are returned at the earliest and no delay is caused in this matter.