

STATE OF MADHYA PRADESH

v.

NARAYAN SINGH & ORS.

JULY 25, 1989

[S. NATARAJAN AND A.M. AHMADI, JJ.]

*Essential Commodities Act, 1955: Sections 3 & 7 (as amended by Act 36 of 1967)—Scope of—Whether includes unintentional contravention.*

*Fertiliser (Movement Control) Order, 1973: Clauses 2(a) and 3—Violation of—Export of fertilisers without permit—Prosecution—Whether required to prove mens rea.*

*Indian Penal Code, 1860: Section 511. Attempt—Carrying fertilisers in trucks without a permit—Trucks moving from Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra—Interception at Sales Tax Barrier near State Border—Whether attempted commission of offence.*

The respondents who were lorry drivers, cleaners and coolie were carrying fertiliser bags in trucks from Indore (Madhya Pradesh) to Maharashtra. They were intercepted at a Sales Tax Barrier near the border of Maharashtra State. The documents seized from the lorry drivers contained the invoices and other records, but did not include permits issued under the Fertilisers (Movement Control) Order, 1973. Consequently, they were prosecuted under the Fertiliser (Movement Control) Order, 1973 read with sections 3 and 7 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for exporting fertilisers from Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra without a valid permit.

The Trial Court acquitted the respondents holding that: (i) the prosecution had failed to prove *mens rea* on the part of the respondents, and (ii) the act of transportation of the fertiliser bags in trucks by the respondents constituted merely preparation and not attempted commission of the offence.

Appeals were filed by the State against the acquittal under section 378(3) of the Cr. P.C. 1973 but the High Court declined to grant leave. Hence these appeals by the State.

Allowing the appeals,

A HELD: 1. The words used in section 7(1) are "if any person  
contravenes whether knowingly, intentionally or otherwise any Order  
made under section 3". The section is comprehensively worded so that  
it takes within its fold not only contraventions done knowingly or inten-  
tionally but even otherwise, i.e., done unintentionally. The element of  
B *mens rea* in export of fertiliser bags without a valid permit is therefore  
not a necessary ingredient for convicting a person for contravention of  
an order made under section 3 if the factum of export or attempt to  
export is established by the evidence on record. [554C-D]

C 1.1. The crucial words "whether knowingly, intentionally or  
otherwise" were inserted in section 7 in order to prevent persons com-  
mitting offences under the Act escaping punishment on the plea that the  
offences were not committed deliberately. The amendment was brought  
about in 1967 in order to achieve the avowed purpose and object of the  
legislation. [557C]

D 1.2. Therefore, the Trial Court and the High Court committed an  
error in taking the view that the respondents in each of the appeals were  
not liable for conviction for contravention of the Fertiliser (Movement  
Control) Order, 1973 read with sections 3 and 7 of the Essential  
Commodities Act, 1955 because the prosecution had failed to prove  
*mens rea* on their part in transporting fertiliser bags from Madhya  
Pradesh to Maharashtra. [557E]

E *Swastik Oil Industries v. State*, [1978] 19 Guj. Law Reporter  
1117; approved.

*Nathu Lal v. State of Madhya Pradesh*, A.I.R. 1966 S.C. 43,  
referred to.

F 2. In the commission of an offence there are four stages viz. inten-  
tion, preparation, attempt and execution. The first two stages would  
not attract culpability but the third and fourth stages would certainly  
attract culpability. [557G]

G 2.1. The respondents in each case were actually caught in the act  
of exporting fertiliser bags without a permit therefor from Madhya  
Pradesh to Maharashtra. If the interception had not taken place at the  
Sales Tax Barrier the export would have become a completed act and  
the fertiliser bags would have been successfully taken to Maharashtra  
State in contravention of the Fertiliser (Movement Control) Order,  
H 1973. It was not therefore a case of mere preparation viz. the respon-

dents trying to procure fertiliser bags from someone or trying to engage a lorry for taking those bags to Maharashtra. They were cases where the bags had been procured and were being taken in the lorries under cover of sales invoices for being delivered to the consignees and the lorries would have entered the Maharashtra border but for their interception at the Sales Tax barrier. Surely, no one can say that the respondents were taking the lorries with fertiliser bags in them for innocuous purposes or for more thrill or amusement and that they would have stopped well ahead of the border and taken back the lorries and the fertiliser bags to the initial place of despatch or to some other place in Madhya Pradesh State itself. The acts of transportation of the fertiliser bags in the trucks in question by the respondents were therefore clearly cases of attempted unlawful export of the fertiliser bags and not cases of mere preparation alone. [557H, 558A-B-C-D]

[Section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 was again amended in 1974 and the words "whether knowingly, intentionally or otherwise" were deleted and a new provision in section 10 of the Act was added. The effect of this amendment is that a presumption of guilty mind on the part of the accused in respect of offences under the Act, including Sec. 7, would arise and it would be open to the accused to rebut the same.]

CRIMINAL APPELLATE JURISDICTION: Criminal Appeal Nos. 49 & 24 of 1978.

From the Judgment and Order dated 8.4.1977 of the Madhya Pradesh High Court in Misc. Criminal Nos. 34 & 35 of 1977.

Vrijendra Jain, Ms. Hima Kohali and Umanath Singh for the Appellant.

The Judgment of the Court was delivered by

NATARAJAN, J. In both the appeals by special leave, a common question of law is involved and hence they were heard together and are being disposed of by a common judgment. In Crl. Appeal No. 49/78, a lorry driver and two cleaners and in Crl. Appeal No. 24/78 a lorry driver and a coolie were prosecuted for exporting fertilisers without a permit therefor from Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra in contravention of the Fertilisers (Movement Control) Order, 1973 (for short the F.M.C. Order) read with Sections 3 and 7 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, (for short the E.C. Act). In both

A the cases, the Trial Magistrate held that the prosecution had failed to prove that the accused were attempting to export the fertilisers and he therefore acquitted them. On the State preferring appeals against acquittal under Section 378(3) Criminal Procedure Code, the High Court declined to grant leave. Hence the State has preferred these appeals by special leave.

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The facts in the two cases are identical. In Crl. Appeal No. 49/78, a truck bearing registration no. M.P. 3668 carrying 200 bags of fertilisers and proceeding from Indore to Maharashtra was intercepted on 12.2.74 at Sendhwa Sales Tax Barrier situate at a distance of 8 miles from the border of Maharashtra State on the Agra-Bombay Road viz. National Highway No. 3. The lorry driver was in possession of invoices

C and other records but they did not include a permit issued under the F.M.C. Order. In Crl. Appeal No. 24/78, a lorry bearing registration No. MPM-4866 proceeding from Indore to Maharashtra was similarly intercepted on 30.10.1973 at Sendhwa Salex Tax Barrier. The truck was carrying 170 bags of fertilisers. The documents seized from the lorry

D driver contained the invoices and other records but they did not include a permit issued under the F.M.C. Order. Consequently, the lorry driver and the cleaners in the first case and the lorry driver and the coolie in the second case were prosecuted under the F.M.C. Order read with Sections 3 & 7 of the E.C. Act for exporting fertilisers from Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra without a valid permit. In both the

E cases, the accused did not deny the factum of the transport of fertiliser bags in their respective lorries or the interception of the lorries and the seizure of the fertiliser bags or about the fertiliser bags not being covered by a permit issued under the F.M.C. Order. The defence however was that they were not aware of the contents of the documents seized from them and that they were not engaged in exporting the fertiliser bags from Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra in conscious violation of the provisions of the F.M.C. Order.

The Trial Magistrate as well as the High Court have taken the view that in the absence of the evidence of an employee of the transport company, there was no material in the cases to hold that the fertiliser bags were being exported to Maharashtra from Madhya Pradesh. The Trial Magistrate and the High Court refused to attach any significance or importance to the invoices recovered from the lorry drivers because the drivers had said they had no knowledge of the contents of the documents seized from them. The Trial Magistrate and the High Court have further opined that the materials on record would, at best, make out only a case of preparation by the accused to

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commit the offence and the evidence fell short of establishing that the accused were attempting to export the fertiliser bags from Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra in contravention of the F.M.C. Order.

As we have already stated, the respondents admit that the trucks in question were intercepted at Sendhwa Sales Tax Barrier on 12.2.74 and 30.10.73 and they were carrying 200 bags and 170 bags of fertilisers respectively and the consignments were not covered by export permits issued under the F.M.C. Order. In such circumstances what falls for consideration is whether the prosecution must prove *mens rea* on the part of the accused in exporting are fertiliser bags without a valid permit for securing their conviction and secondly whether the evidence on record established only preparation by the accused for effecting export of fertiliser bags from the State to another without a permit therefor and not an attempt to export fertiliser bags. For answering these questions, it is necessary to refer to some of the relevant provisions in the Fertiliser (Movement Control) Order, 1973 framed in exercise of the powers conferred under Sec. 3 of the E.C. Act. In the said Order, the relevant provisions to be noticed are clauses 2(a) and 3.

“2. Definitions—In this Order unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “Export” means to take or cause to be taken out of any place within a State to any place outside that State”;

“3. Prohibition of Export of Fertilisers. No person *shall export, or attempt to export, or abet the export* or any fertilisers from any State.”

(Emphasis supplied).

Section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 provides the penalty for contravention of any order made under Section 3 and reads as under:

“7. Penalties. (1) If any person contravenes *whether knowingly, intentionally or otherwise* any order made under Sec. 3—

(a) he shall be punishable—

(Emphasis supplied)

- A (i) in the case of an order made with reference to clause (h) or clause (i) of sub-sec. (2) of that Sec., with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and shall also be liable to fine; and
- B (ii) in the case of any other order, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine;

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C Taking up the first question for consideration, we may at once state that the Trial Magistrate and the High Court have failed to comprehend and construe Section 7(1) of the Act in its full perspective. The words used in Sec. 7(1) are "if any person contravenes *whether knowingly, intentionally or otherwise* any Order made under Sec. 3". The Section is comprehensively worded so that it takes within its fold not only contraventions done knowingly or intentionally but

D even otherwise i.e. done unintentionally. The element of *mens rea* in export of fertiliser bags without a valid permit is therefore not a necessary ingredient for convicting a person for contravention of an order made under Sec. 3 if the factum of export or attempt to export is established by the evidence on record.

- E The sweep of Sec. 7(1) in the light of the changes effected by the Legislature has been considered by one of us (Ahmadi, J.) in *Swastik Oil Industries v. State*, (Special Criminal Application) 1978 (19) Gujarat Law Reporter 117. In that case, M/s. Swastik Oil Industries, a licensee under the Gujarat Groundnut Dealers Licensing Order, 1966 was found to be in possession of 397 tins of groundnut oil in violation
- F of the conditions of the licence and the provisions of the Licensing Order. Consequently, the Collector ordered confiscation of 100 tins of groundnut oil from out of the 397 tins under Sec. 6(1) of the Essential Commodities Act. On the firm preferring on appeal, the Appellate Authority viz Additional Sessions Judge, Kaira at Nadiad held "that cl. (11) of the Licensing Order had been contravened but such contra-
- G vention was not deliberate as it arose out of a mere *bona fide* misconception regarding the true content of cl. (11) of the Licensing Order." The Additional Sessions Judge therefore held that the contravention was merely a technical one and not a wilful or deliberate one and hence the confiscation of 100 tins of groundnut oil was too harsh a punishment and that confiscation of only 25 tins would meet the ends
- H of justice. Against this order, the firm preferred a petition under Arti-

cle 227 of the Constitution to the High Court. Dealing with the matter, the High Court referred to Sec. 7 of the Act as it originally stood and the interpretation of the Section in *Nathu Lal v. State of Madhya Pradesh*, AIR 1966 SC 43 wherein it was held that an offence under Sec. 7 of the Act would be committed only if a person *intentionally contravenes* any order made under Sec. 3 of the Act as *mens rea* was an essential ingredient of the criminal offence referred to in Sec. 7. The High Court then referred to the change brought about by the Legislature to Sec. 7 after the decision in *Nathu Lal's case* (supra) was rendered by promulgating Ordinance 6 of 1967 which was later replaced by Act 36 of 1967 and the change effected was that with effect from the date of the Ordinance i.e. September 16, 1967 the words "whether knowingly, intentionally or otherwise" were added between the word "contravenes" and the words and figure "any order made under Sec. 3". Interpreting the amendment made to the Sec. the High Court held as follows:

"The plain reading of the Section after its amendment made it clear that by the amendment, the Legislature intended to impose strict liability for contravention of any order made under Sec. 3 of the Act. In other words, by the use of the express words the element of *mens rea* as an essential condition of the offence was excluded so that every contravention whether intentional or otherwise was made an offence under Sec. 7 of the Act. Thus by introducing these words in Sec. 7 by the aforesaid statutory amendment, the Legislature made its intention explicit and nullified the effect of the Supreme Court dicta in *Nathu Lal's case*."

The High Court thereafter proceeded to consider the further amendment effected to Sec. 7 of the Act pursuant to the recommendation of the Law Commission in its 47th Report.

Though for the purpose of the two appeals on hand, it would be enough if we examine the correctness of the view taken by the High Court in the light of the words contained in Sec. 7 of the Act as they stood at the relevant time viz a contravention made of an order made under Sec. 3 "whether knowingly, intentionally or otherwise", it would not be out of place if we refer to the further change noticed by the High Court, which had been made to Sec. 7 by Parliament by an Ordinance which was later replaced by Amending Act 30 of 1974. The High Court has dealt with the further amendment made to Sec. 7(1) in

- A the Swastik Oil Industries as follows and it is enough if we extract the same.

B “But again in the year 1974, pursuant to the recommendations of the Law Commission in their 47th Report and the experience gained in the working of the Act, by an Ordinance, Sec. 7 of the Act was amended whereby the words “whether knowingly, intentionally or otherwise” which were introduced by Amending Act 36 of the 1967 were deleted and the material part of sec. 7(1) restored to its original frame and a new provision in Sec. 10 of the Act was added which reads as under:

C “10. C(1) In any prosecution for any offence under this Act which requires a culpable mental state on the part of the accused the Court shall presume the existence of such mental state but it shall be a defence for the accused to prove the fact that he had no such mental state with respect to the act charged as an offence in that prosecution.

D Explanation: In this Section, “culpable mental state” includes intention, motive, knowledge of a fact and the belief in, or reason to believe, a fact.

E (2) For the purposes of this Section, a fact is said to be proved only when the court believes it to exist beyond reasonable doubt and not merely when its existence is established by a preponderance of probability.”

F This Ordinance was replaced by Amending Act 30 of 1974. The effect of this subsequent change in the statute is that a presumption of guilty mind on the part of the accused in respect of offences under the Act, including Sec. 7, would arise and it would be open to the accused to rebut the same. As the law now stands in any prosecution under the Act which requires a culpable mental state on the part of the accused, the same must be presumed unless the accused proves that he had no such mental state with respect to the offence for which he is tried. Now according to the explanation to Sec. 10(c) culpable mental state includes intention, motive, knowledge of a fact and belief in or reason to believe a fact. The degree of proof expected to rebut the presumption has been indicated by sub-sec. (2) thereof

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which says that a fact will be said to be proved only if it exists beyond reasonable doubt and it will not be sufficient to prove its existence by preponderance of probability. Thus the burden of proof lies heavily on the accused to rebut the statutory presumption and the degree of proof expected that required for the proof of a fact by the prosecution. There can therefore be no doubt that the aforesaid legislative changes have reversed the thrust of the decision of the Supreme Court in *Nathu Lal's* case (supra) and the same no longer holds the field." A B

Reverting back to Sec. 7 of the Act as amended by Act 36 of 1967, it is manifestly seen that the crucial words "whether knowingly, intentionally or otherwise" were inserted in Sec. 7 in order to prevent persons committing offences under the Act escaping punishment on the plea that the offences were not committed deliberately. The amendment was brought about in 1967 in order to achieve the avowed purpose and object of the legislation. To the same end, a further amendment came to be made in 1974, with which we are not now directly concerned but reference to which we have made in order to show the scheme of the Act and the amplitude of Sec. 7 at different stages. C D

We are in full agreement with the enunciation of law as regard Sec. 7 of the Act in *Swastik Oil Industries* (supra). We therefore hold that the Trial Magistrate and the High Court were in error in taking the view that the respondents in each of the appeals were not liable for conviction for contravention of the F.M.C. Order read with Sec. 3 and 7 of the E.C. Act since the prosecution had failed to prove *mens rea* on their part in transporting fertiliser bags from Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra. E F

As regards the second question, we find that the Trial Magistrate and the High Court have again committed an error in taking the view that the respondents can at best be said to have only made preparations to export fertiliser bags from Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra in contravention of the F.M.C. Order and they cannot be found guilty of having attempted to export the fertiliser bags. In the commission of an offence there are four stages viz intention, preparation, attempt and execution. The first two stages would not attract culpability but the third and fourth stages would certainly attract culpability. The respondents in each case were actually caught in the act of exporting fertiliser bags without a permit therefor from Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra. G H

- A The trucks were coming from Indore and were proceeding towards Maharashtra. The interception had taken place at Sendhwa Sales Tax Barrier which is only 8 miles away from the border of Maharashtra State. If the interception had not taken place, the export would have become a completed act and the fertiliser bags would have been successfully taken to Maharashtra State in contravention of the F.M.C.
- B Order. It was not therefore a case of mere preparation viz. the respondents trying to procure fertiliser bags from someone or trying to engage a lorry for taking those bags to Maharashtra. They were cases where the bags had been procured and were being taken in the lorries under cover of sales invoices for being delivered to the consignees and the lorries would have entered the Maharashtra border but for their
- C interception at the Sendhwa Sales Tax Barrier. Surely, no one can say that the respondents were taking the lorries with the fertiliser bags in them for innocuous purposes or for mere thrill or amusement and that they would have stopped well ahead of the border and taken back the lorries and the fertiliser bags to the initial place of despatch or to some other place in Madhya Pradesh State itself. They were therefore
- D clearly cases of attempted unlawful export of the fertiliser bags and not cases of mere preparation alone.

We have already seen that Clause 3 forbids not only export but also attempt to export and abetment of export of any fertiliser from one State to another without a permit. It would therefore be wrong to

E view the act of transporation of the fertiliser bags in the trucks in question by the respondents as only a preparation to commit an offence and not an act of attempted commission of the offence. Hence the second question is also answered in favour of the State.

- In the light of our pronouncement of the two questions of law, it
- F goes without saying that the judgments of the Trial Magistrate and the High Court under appeal should be declared erroneous and held unsustainable. The State ought to have been granted leave under Sec. 378(3) Cr. P.C. and the High Court was wrong in declining to grant leave to the State. However, while setting aside the order of acquittal in each case and convicting the respondents for the offence
- G with which they were charged we do not pass any order of punishment on the respondents on account of the fact that more than fifteen years have gone by since they were acquitted by the Trial Magistrate. The learned counsel for the appellant State was more interested in having the correct position of law set out than in securing punishment orders for the respondents in the two appeals for the offence committed by
- H them. Therefore, while allowing the appeals and declaring that the

Trial Magistrate and the High Court were wrong in the view taken by them of the Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order read with Sections 3 and 7 of the Essential Commodities Act, we are not awarding any punishment to the respondents for the commission of the aforesaid offence. A

T.N.A.

Appeals allowed. B