

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED: 24.03.2015

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE M.JAICHANDREN
AND
THE HONOURABLE MRS.JUSTICE ARUNA JAGADEESAN

HCP.No.2614/2014

Fathima

Petitioner

Vs

1.Government of Tamil Nadu
rep by its Principal Secretary
Home, Prohibition and Excise(XVI) Dept
Fort St.George
Chennai 600 009.

2.The Commissioner of Police
Chennai City.

Respondents

Habeas Corpus Petition is filed, under Article 226 of the Constitution of India calling for the records in Memo No.1010/BDFGISSV/2014 dated 19.08.2014 on the file of the second respondent herein and quash the same and direct the respondents herein to produce the body of the petitioner's husband Abdul Khadar, aged 38 years, now confined in Central Prison, Puzhal, Chennai 66 before this Court and set him at liberty.

For Petitioner : Mr.A.Vijaysankar

For Respondents : Mr.C.Emalias, APP

ORDER

This Habeas Corpus Petition is filed, by wife of the detenu, namely, Abdul Khadar, aged 38 years, son of Moosa Bhai, to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, to call for the records, in Memo No.1010/BDFGISSV/2014 dated 19.08.2014, passed by the 2nd Respondent, detaining the detenu, under Section 3(1) of the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug Offenders, Forest Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Sand Offenders, Slum Grabbers and Video Pirates Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 14/1982), branding him as a "Goonda", in the Central Prison, Puzhal, Chennai, and to quash the same and to direct the Respondents to produce the body of the detenu and set him at liberty forthwith.

2. Though several grounds have been raised in this Habeas Corpus Petition, Mr.A.Vijaysankar, the learned counsel for the petitioner has assailed the impugned detention order only on the ground of non-supply of copies of the bail applications and bails

orders in similar cases, referred to in the grounds of detention, for arriving at the subjective satisfaction that there is likelihood of the detenu coming out on bail, which has affected the constitutional right of making an effective and purposeful representation to the authorities concerned, thereby vitiating the detention.

3. Per contra, Mr.C.Emalias, the learned Additional Public Prosecutor would submit that the impugned detention order has been passed on cogent and sufficient materials and there is no illegality or infirmity in the impugned order of detention. However, he submitted that the copies of the bail applications and bail orders in similar cases, referred to in the grounds of detention were not supplied to the detenu.

4. We have given our careful and anxious consideration to the rival submissions put forward by the learned counsel on either side and thoroughly scanned through the impugned detention order and the entire materials available on record.

5. It is seen from paragraph No.4 of the Grounds of Detention that in similar case, the accused was released on bail by the 13th Metropolitan Magistrate Court, Egmore, Chennai in CrI.M.P.No.2482/2012 in Crime No.562/2012 on the file of D-4 Zam Bazaar Police Station for an offence under section 379 IPC; in another similar case, the accused was released on bail in M.P.No.1708 of 2012 in Cr.No.1072 of 2012 on the file of G-5 Secretariat Colony Police Station for an offence under Section 380 IPC; and in another similar case, the accused was released on bail by the Principal Sessions Court, Chennai in CrI.M.P.No.6672/2013 in Cr.No.636/2013 on the file K-2 Ayyanavaram Police Station, for the offence under Sections 341, 294(b), 323, 336, 392, 397 r/w 506(ii) IPC. On a perusal of the Paper Book furnished by the Prosecution, it is seen that it does not contain the copy of the said bail applications and bail orders in similar cases. The said bail applications and bail orders filed in similar cases were the documents relied upon by the Detaining Authority to come to a subjective satisfaction that the detenu was likely to be released on bail. Admittedly, the said documents have not been supplied to the detenu, as it did not form part of the Paper Book furnished by the Prosecution. Therefore, non supply of the copies of the bail applications and bail orders in similar cases to the detenu would vitiate the impugned detention order.

6. The Honourable Supreme Court in M.Ahamed Kutty Vs. Union of India and another (1990-2-SCC-1) has observed thus:-

"7. Considering the facts in the instant case, the bail application and the bail order were vital materials for consideration. If those were not considered the satisfaction of the detaining authority itself would have been impaired and if those had been considered, they would be documents relied on by the detaining authority though not specifically mentioned in the annexure to the order of detention and those ought to have formed part of the documents supplied to the detenu with the grounds of detention and without them the grounds themselves could not be said to have been complete. We have, therefore, no alternative but to

hold that it amounted to denial of the detenu's right to make an effective representation and that it resulted in violation of Article 22(5) of the Constitution of India rendering the continued detention of the detenu illegal and entitling the detenu to be set at liberty in this case." (Emphasis added)."

7. This Court in *Jarinabegam Vs. State of Tamil Nadu* by Secretary to Government, Prohibition and Exercise Department, Chennai and another (2007-1-MLJ-Crl-18) relying upon the decision of the Honourable Supreme Court cited supra has held that non supply of the copy of the bail application in similar case to the detenu has the effect of vitiating the order or detention.

8. As already analysed by us, in the facts and circumstances of the present case, non-supply of the copies of the bail applications and bail orders in similar cases, to the detenu has the effect of vitiating the impugned detention order. Further, due to non-supply of such vital documents, the detenu has lost valuable right to make an effective representation to the authorities concerned.

9. In the light of the above said principles laid down by the Honourable Supreme Court and for the reasons stated above, the impugned order of detention is vitiated and the same is liable to be quashed.

10. In the result, this Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed. The impugned detention order is set aside. The detenu is directed to be released forthwith, unless his presence is required in connection with any other case.

Sd/-
Assistant Registrar

True Copy

Sub Assistant Registrar

To

1. Government of Tamil Nadu
rep by its Principal Secretary
Home, Prohibition and Excise(XVI) Dept
Fort St. George
Chennai 600 009.

2. The Commissioner of Police
Chennai City.

3. The Public Prosecutor,
High Court, Chennai.

4.The Superintendent, Central Prison,
Puzhal, Chennai.

5.The Joint secretary to Government,
Public (L&O) Fort St.George, Chennai.

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HCP.No.2614 of 2014



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