

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED: 26.03.2015

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE M.JAICHANDREN
AND
THE HONOURABLE MS.JUSTICE K.B.K.VASUKI

HCP.No.2707 of 2014

Sathyavani

... Petitioner

Vs

1.The State of Tamil nadu,
represented by its Secretary to the Government
Home, Prohibition & Excise Department,
Fort St. George, Chennai-600 009.

2.The Commissioner of Police,
Egmore, Chennai-8.

.... Respondents

Prayer:- This Habeas Corpus Petition is filed, under Article 226 of the Constitution of India for the relief as stated therein.

For Petitioner : Mr.T.Arul

For Respondents : Mr.C.Emalias, APP

ORDER

This Habeas Corpus Petition is filed, by the wife of the detenu, namely, Chinnadurai, aged 26 years, son of Gnanaprakasam, to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, to call for the records, in BDFGISSV No.1258/2014 dated 15.9.2014, 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) the Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982, branding him as a "Goonda", in the Central Prison, Vellore 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.T.Arul, learned counsel for the petitioner has assailed the impugned detention order only on the ground of non-supply of copy of the bail applications filed 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, 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 copy of the bail applications 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 4 of the Grounds of Detention that in a similar case registered under section 379 IPC in R1 Mambalam Police Station Cr.No.26/2009, bail has been granted in CrI.MP.No.593 of 2009 by the learned XVII Metropolitan magistrate, Chennai; in another similar case registered at P3 Vyasarpadi Police Station Cr.No.1062/2011 under sections 457 and 380 IPC, bail was granted in CrI.MP.Nos.1259 and 1364/2012 by the learned V Metropolitan Magistrate, Egmore, Chennai and in yet another similar case, registered at S3 Meenambakkam Police Station Cr.No.162/2013 under sections 341, 294(b), 392, 397 and 506(ii) IPC, bail has been granted in CrI.MP.No.8311 of 2013 by the learned Judicial Magistrate, Alandur, Chennai. On a perusal of the Paper Book furnished by the Prosecution, it is seen that it does not contain the copy of the bail applications filed in similar cases. The said bail applications 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, such documents have not been supplied to the detenu, as the same did not form part of the Paper Book furnished by the Prosecution. Therefore, non supply of the copy of the bail applications 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 a copy of the bail application to the detenu has the effect of vitiating the order of detention.

8. As already analysed by us, in the facts and circumstances of the present case, non-supply of the copy of the bail applications filed 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/-
Asst.Registrar (CO)

/true copy/
सत्यमेव जयते

Sub Asst. Registrar

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To:

1.The Secretary to the Government,
Home, Prohibition & Excise Department,
Fort St. George, Chennai-600 009.

2.The Commissioner of Police, Egmore, Chennai-8.

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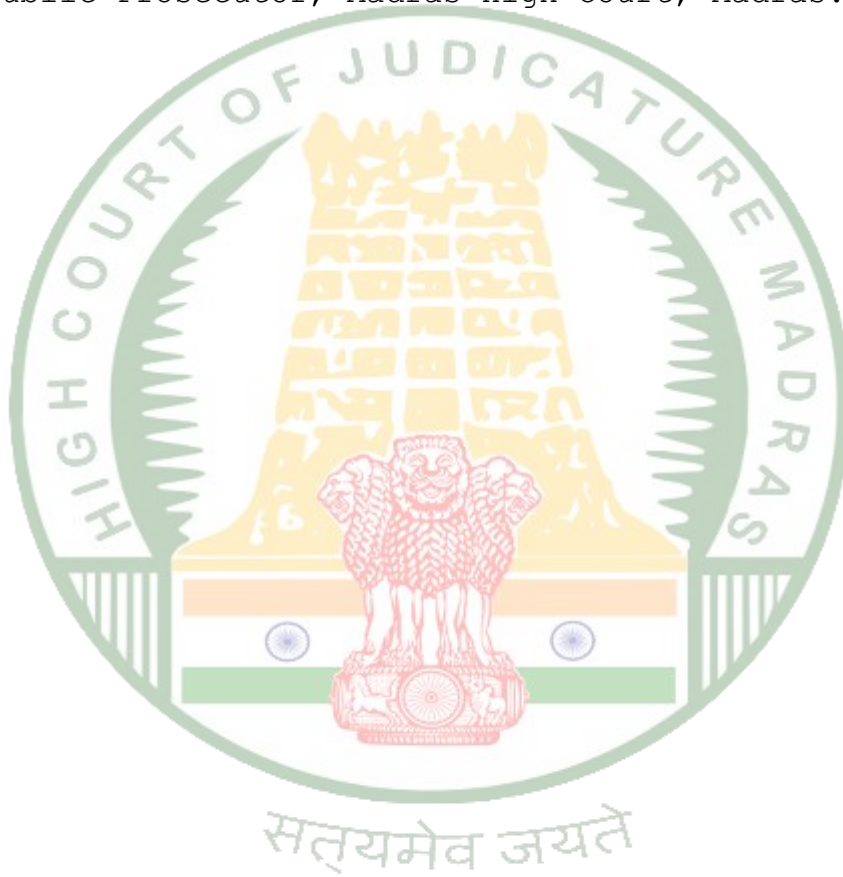
3. The Superintendent
Central Prison, Vellore

4. The Joint Secretary to Government
Public (Law and order) Fort Saint George,
Chennai-9

5. The Public Prosecutor, Madras High Court, Madras.

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