

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED: 23.06.2015

C O R A M

THE HONOURABLE DR. JUSTICE S.TAMILVANAN
and
THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE C.T.SELVAM

H.C.P.No.3542 of 2014

Saraswathi

...

Petitioner

Vs

1. The State of Tamil Nadu,
rep.by its Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition, Excise Department
Secretariat
Fort St George
Chennai 600 009.

2. The District Collector and
District Magistrate,
Kancheepuram District,
Kancheepuram

...

Respondents

Habeas Corpus Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying for the issuance of a writ of Habeas Corpus to call for the entire records relating to the petitioner's son detention under Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982, vide detention order, dated 18.11.2014, on the file of the second respondent herein made in proceedings B.C.D.F.G.I.S.S.S.V.No.97/2014 and to quash the same as illegal and consequently direct the respondents herein to produce the said petitioner's son namely Dhanasekar (a) Dhanusu son of Subramani, aged 24 years, before this Court and set the petitioner's son at liberty from detention, now petitioner's son detained at Central Prison, Vellore.

For Petitioner : Mr.C.C.Chellappan

For Respondents: Mr.M.Maharaja
Addl. Public Prosecutor

O R D E R

(Order of the Court was made by S.Tamilvanan,J.)

Challenge is made to the order of detention passed by the second respondent vide B.C.D.F.G.I.S.S.S.V.No.97/2014, dated 18.11.2014, whereby the detenu/the son of the petitioner herein, by name, Dhanasekar @ Dhanusu, Son of Subramani, male, aged about 24

years, was ordered to be detained under the provisions 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 of 1982) branding him as a "GOONDA".

2. Though many grounds have been raised in the petition, Mr.C.C.Chellappan, the learned counsel for the petitioner has assailed the impugned detention order only on the ground of non-supply of copy of the bail application in the similar case, 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.M.Maharaja, 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 copy of bail application in the similar case, referred to in the grounds of detention was 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.5 of the Grounds of Detention that in similar case the accused was granted bail by the District Sessions Court-II, Kancheepuram, in Cr.M.P.No.1237 of 2014 in respect of Crime No.604 of 2014 for the offence registered under sections 147, 148, 302 IPC on the file of Kanchi Taluk Police Station. On a perusal of the Paper Book furnished by the Prosecution, it is seen that it does not contain any of the document, viz., the bail application, in respect of the similar case. The said bail application filed in similar case was the document relied upon by the Detaining Authority to come to a subjective satisfaction that the detenu was likely to be released on bail. Admittedly, such document has not been supplied to the detenu, as it did not form part of the Paper Book furnished by the Prosecution. Therefore, the non-supply of the copy of the bail application and other documents in similar case to the detenu would vitiate the impugned detention order. Any bail applications moved by the detenu in the ground case or in the adverse case, necessarily would have to be considered by the Court concerned solely on merits.

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 applications 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 of detention.

8. As already analysed by us, in the facts and circumstances of the present case, non-supply of the document, viz., bail application, in similar case to the detenu has the effect of vitiating the impugned detention order. Further, due to non-supply of such a vital document, 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

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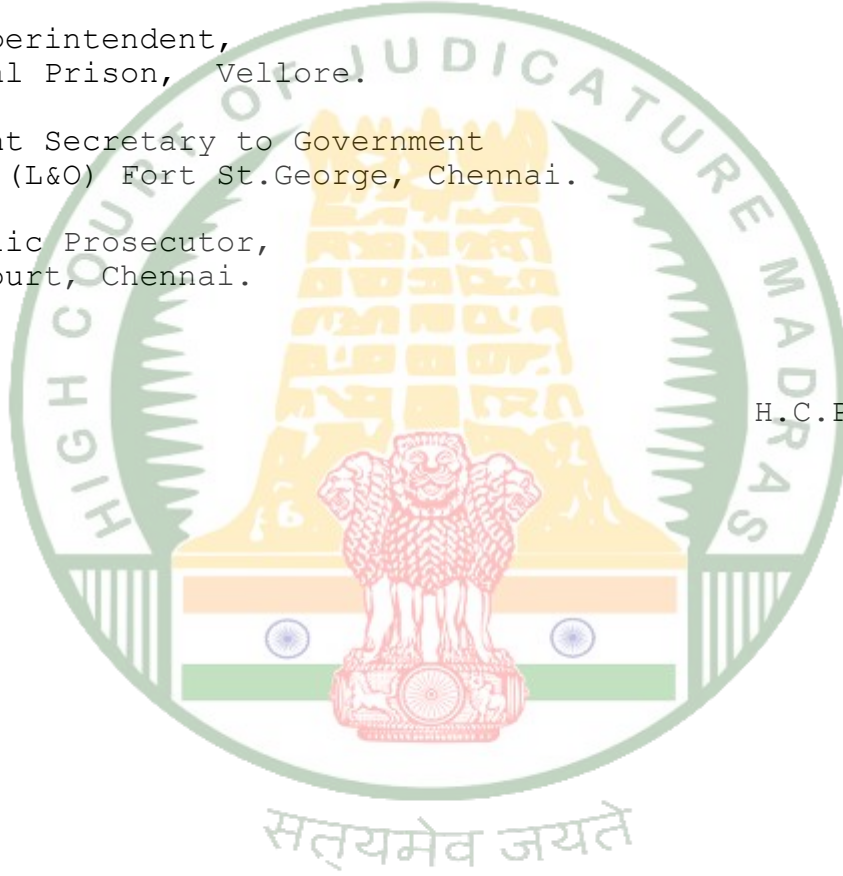
Sub Assistant Registrar

To

1. The Secretary to Government
Home, Prohibition, Excise Department
Secretariat
Fort St George
Chennai 600 009.
2. The District Collector and
District Magistrate,
Kancheepuram District,
Kancheepuram
3. The Superintendent,
Central Prison, Vellore.
4. The Joint Secretary to Government
Public (L&O) Fort St. George, Chennai.
5. The Public Prosecutor,
High Court, Chennai.

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