



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT
DATED: 01.02.2017

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE B.GOKULDAS

Crl.R.C. (MD) .Nos.803 of 2016
and

Crl.M.P. (MD) .Nos.11707 and 11708 of 2016

V.Jeyalakshmi .. Petitioner/Wife of the Accused

Vs.

1.The Executive Magistrate Cum
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Law and Order,
Madurai City.
.. Respondent/Respondent

2.The State, Rep by its,
The Inspector of Police,
B5 South Gate Police Station (L & O),
Madurai City.
.. Respondent/Complainant

3.The Superintendent,
Central Prison,
Madurai.
.. Respondent/Respondent

Prayer:- Criminal Revision Petition is filed under Section 397 r/w 401 of Cr.P.C. to call for the order of the 1st respondent by his proceedings in M.C.No.343/Ne.Se.Na.& Ka. Thu.Aa/M.Ma/2016, dated 14.11.2016 and set aside the same as illegal and allow the above criminal revision petition.

For Petitioner :Mr.M.Jegaeeshpandian
For Respondents :Mrs.S.Prabha
Government Advocate (Crl. Side)

Orders Reserved on	07.12.2016
Orders Pronounced on	01.02.2017

ORDER

Petitioner, wife of the detenu, who has been confined in Central Prison, Madurai, pursuant to the order dated 14.11.2016, passed by the first respondent, the Executive Magistrate cum Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madurai City, has filed this criminal revision case challenging the legality and propriety of the said order of detention.



2. The case of of the petitioner is that the second respondent police registered a case against her husband under Section 110(e) of Cr.P.C. in Crime No.36 of 2016, dated 18.01.2016. Thereafter, the second respondent requested the first respondent to initiate proceedings against her husband under Section 110 Cr.P.C. Pursuant to the same, the first respondent initiated proceedings in M.C.No.343 of 2016, dated 04.04.2016. Subsequently, on the next day, order under Section 117 of Cr.P.C. was passed as it is necessary for keeping the peace or maintaining good behavior and directed the petitioner's husband to produce two sureties with fine of Rs.5,000/- for bond for a period of one year, and the same was executed on the same day i.e. on 05.04.2016.

3. When the matter stood thus, the second respondent police registered yet another case against the petitioner's husband on 09.11.2016 in Cr.No.962 of 2016 for the offence punishable under Sections 387 and 506 (ii) IPC. Pursuant to the same, the first respondent passed the impugned order dated 14.11.2016 alleging that the petitioner's husband has breached the bond executed on 05.04.2016, hence the bond was cancelled and ordered to be detained upto 04.04.2017. Hence, the petitioner, the wife of the detainee, is before this Court for the relief as stated earlier.

4. The learned counsel for the petitioner submitted that as per Section 20(5) Cr.P.C. a Commissioner of Police alone can be given the power of Executive Magistrate. However, in the instant case, a Deputy Commissioner of Police has been given such a power. Therefore, the first respondent has no jurisdiction to pass orders under Section 111 Cr.P.C., and also order detention under Section 122(1)(b) Cr.P.C. He further contended that under Section 20(5) Cr.P.C. Government have no power to sub-delegate its power to a Deputy Commissioner of Police and the detention order passed under Section 122(1)(b) of Cr.P.C on 14.11.2016 cancelling the security bond dated 05.04.2016, and detaining the petitioner's husband is devoid of merits.

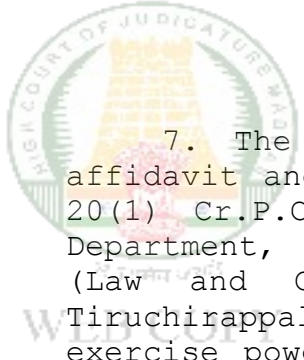
5. The learned counsel for the petitioner also contended that before passing the said order of detention, the petitioner's husband was not heard. He was not given any opportunity to file his counter or produce his materials and the first respondent has mechanically passed the detention order. He further contended that without expressing his subjective satisfaction whether the petitioner's husband had breached the security bond, first respondent has simply accepted the report of the second respondent and passed the impugned order of detention.

6. The learned counsel for the petitioner further contended that though the petitioner's husband obtained bail in connection with Crime No.962 of 2016 in CrI.M.P.No.5067 of 2016, on the file of learned Judicial Magistrate No.IV, Madurai, vide order dated 14.11.2016 and also executed sureties to the satisfaction of the Magistrate concerned and when the same was about to reach the 3rd respondent, due to the impugned order, the petitioner's husband was detained under the 3rd respondent. Hence, the petitioner prays to allow the revision. In support of his contention the learned counsel for the petitioner has relied on the following judgments;-

1. Criminal Appeal No.831/2016 (Arising out of Special Leave Petition (CrI.) No(s).6150/2016), vide order dated 02.09.2016

<https://hcserVICES.courts.gov.in/hcserVICES/> CrI.M.P.No.535 of 2016, order of this Court dated 02.09.2016.

3. CrI.O.P. (MD) No.14069 of 2016, order of this Court dated 18.08.2016



7. The learned Government Advocate (Criminal Side) filed counter affidavit and contended that in exercise of its said power under Section 20(1) Cr.P.C. the Government have passed G.O.Ms.No.181 Home (Cts VIA) Department, dated 25.02.2014, appointing Deputy Commissioner of Police (Law and Order) in certain Cities such as Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Salem, Tiruppur as Executive Magistrates to exercise powers under Sections 107 to 110 Cr.P.C and also defined their local jurisdiction under Section 22(1) of Cr.P.C. in exercise of his such power, the first respondent, namely the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Law and Order), Madurai, has passed the impugned order of detention against the petitioner's husband and it is within his jurisdiction. Hence, she prays for dismissal of this petition.

8. I have carefully considered the rival submissions made by the learned counsel on either side and also perused the materials available on record.

9. The issue in question is already decided by this Court in more than one decision. It is useful to extract the relevant portion of order of this Court dated 02.09.2016, in CrI.R.C.(MD).No.535 of 2016 (cited supra)

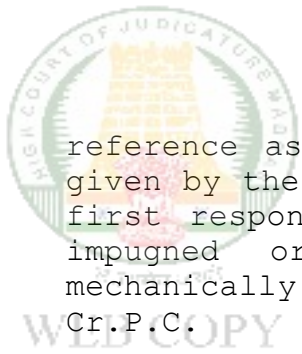
"48. The said detention order does not show whether the revision petitioner was produced before the detaining authority/2nd respondent and whether he has participated in the enquiry. Whether his views were considered. Whether the petitioner has produced any materials. The impugned order is simply duplicating the report of the sponsoring authority/1st respondent. ...

However, the second respondent has referred to the past cases, which are also not in proximity on point of time to the present enquiry. The 2nd respondent has simply read the report of the sponsoring authority/1st respondent and in a stray sentence he says that it is necessary to detain him.

49. However, if we look at Section 122(1)(b) Cr.P.C. the Executive Magistrate must record his grounds of satisfaction and he must say whether sufficient cause has been established. But he did not do so. It is complete non-application of mind. The detention order has been passed mechanically. Under such circumstances, a person's personal liberty has been taken away. It is in violation of Article 21 of the Constitution of India and the principles laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Maneka Gandhi Vs. Union of India. (1978 AIR 597), wherein the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that deprivation of one's personal liberty by a procedure, which is 'unreasonable'. 'unfair', 'unjust', and 'arbitrary' is against law. The impugned detention order has not been passed in accordance with law. Such taking of/deprivation of a person's liberty will not stand the test of law. The impugned order suffers from legality, propriety and it is vitiated."

The facts of the present case is also squarely applicable to the above case. The other decision of this Court in CrI.O.P.(MD).No.14069 of 2016, dated 10.09.2016 (cited supra) is also applicable to the case on hand.

10. A perusal of the impugned order would disclose that there is no



reference as to whether the detainee was heard and whether any reply was given by the detainee pursuant to the notice dated 11.11.2016. Further, the first respondent did not record the grounds of his satisfaction in the impugned order. Therefore, the detention order has been passed mechanically without following the procedure mandate under Section 122 Cr.P.C.

11. In the light of the above discussion and decisions, the criminal revision is allowed and the impugned order of detention passed by the first respondent in M.C.No.343/Ne.Se.Na.& Ka. Thu.Aa/M.Ma/2016, dated 14.11.2016 is set aside and the Superintendent, Central Prison, Madurai, the third respondent, is hereby directed to set at liberty the husband of the petitioner, namely K.Virumandi, forthwith if his further detention is no longer required in connection with any case or proceedings. Consequently, connected miscellaneous petitions are closed.

Sd

ASST REGISTRAR (AE)

TRUE COPY

SUB ASST REGISTRAR CS 3

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To

1.The Executive Magistrate Cum
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Law and Order, Madurai City.

2.The Inspector of Police,
B5 South Gate Police Station (L & O),
Madurai City.

3.The Superintendent,
Central Prison,
Madurai.

4.The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,
Madurai.

1CC TO R. JEGADESH PANDIAN, ADVOCATE SR: 5228

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Cr1.R.C.(MD).No.803 of 2016
and Cr1.M.P.(MD).Nos.11707 and 11708 of 2016
01.02.2017

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