

**THE HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE C.PRAVEEN KUMAR
AND
THE HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE T.AMARNATH GOUD**

WRIT PETITION NO.1771 OF 2018

ORDER: (per Hon'ble Sri Justice T.Amarnath Goud)

This writ petition is filed seeking issuance of a Writ of Habeas Corpus directing the respondents to produce Nandyala Venkata Ramana, now detained in Central Prison, Kadapa, YSR Kadapa District, before this Court and to release him forthwith, after declaring the order of detention dated 29.10.2017 passed by the Collector and District Magistrate, Kadapa, YSR Kadapa District, second respondent herein, under Section 3(1) & (2) read with Section 2(a) and (b) of the Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Dacoits, Drug Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Land Grabbers Act, 1986 (for short, the Act), confirmed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, *vide* G.O.Rt.No.2483, dated 06.11.2017, as illegal.

2. The order of preventive detention dated 29.10.2017 passed by the second respondent, in exercise of power under Section 3 of the Act was approved by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, *vide* G.O.Rt.No.2483 dated 06.11.2017. Thereafter, upon consideration of the report submitted by the Advisory Board, constituted under Section 9 of the Act, the Government of Andhra Pradesh confirmed the detention of the *detenu* for a period of 12 months from 30.10.2017, *vide* G.O.Rt.No.2671, dated 30.11.2017.

3. The grounds for detention appended to the order of detention dated 29.10.2017 reflect that the detaining authority took into account eight criminal cases involving the *detenu* for forming the subjective satisfaction that he needed to be detained in exercise of power under the Act. In the grounds of detention, the second respondent noted that the material placed before him revealed that the *detenu* was indulging in illicit felling of red sander trees by entering into reserve forest, dressing them into logs, theft, illegal transportation to other States to gain huge illegal money, smuggling of red sander wood logs, assault and attempt murder of the officials or abetment of the above offences which are dangerous to rare and pristine forest wealth and also prejudicial to the maintenance of public order.

4. The grounds of detention which were served on the *detenu* refer to the following eight crimes:

(i) Crime No.35/2015 dated 15.06.2015 on the file of Vallur Police Station, registered for the offences punishable under Sections 379, 307, 353, 120(b) r/w Section 149 IPC, Section 20 (1) C (x), Section 29, 68 & 29(4) of the A.P. Forest Act, 1967, Rule 3 of the A.P. Sandal Wood and Red Sander Wood Transit Rules, 1969, Section 3 of the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984 and Section 51 of the Wild Life Protection Act.

(ii) Crime No.117/2015 dated 23.09.2015 on the file of Chennur Police Station, registered for the offences punishable under Sections 379 IPC, Section 20 (1) C (x), Section 29, 29(4) & 68 of the A.P. Forest Act, 1967, Rule 3 of the A.P. Sandal Wood and Red Sander Wood Transit Rules, 1969, Section 3 of the

Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984 and Section 51 of the Wild Life Protection Act.

(iii) Crime No.254/2015 dated 08.11.2015 on the file of Duvvur Police Station, registered for the offences punishable under Sections 147, 148, 307, 353, 379 r/w Section 149 IPC, Section 29 of the A.P. Forest Act, 1967, Rule 3 of the A.P. Sandal Wood and Red Sander Wood Transit Rules, 1969 and Section 3 of the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984.

(iv) Crime No.28/2016 dated 26.02.2016 on the file of Railway Koduru Police Station, registered for the offences punishable under Sections 147, 148, 353, 307, 379 r/w Section 149 IPC, Sections 20(1) C (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi), Section 29 of the A.P. Forest Act, 1967, Rule 3 of the A.P. Sandal Wood and Red Sander Wood Transit Rules, 1969 and Section 3 of the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984.

(v) Crime No.31/2016 dated 07.06.2016 on the file of Chitvel Police Station, registered for the offences punishable under Sections 147, 148, 353, 307, 379, 120(B) r/w Section 149 IPC, Sections 20(1) C (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi), Section 29 (4)(b) of the A.P. Forest Act, 1967, Rule 3 of the A.P. Sandal Wood and Red Sander Wood Transit Rules, 1969 and Section 3 of the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984.

(vi) Crime No.169/2016 dated 06.11.2016 on the file of T.Sundupalli Police Station, registered for the offences punishable under Sections 147, 148, 353, 307, 379 r/w Section 149 IPC, Sections 20(1) C (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi) (x), Section 20 (d) (i) (a) (b) (ii) (a) (b), Section 29 (2) (b) (4) (a) (i) (ii) (b) of the A.P. Forest (Amendment) Act, 2016 (A.P. Act No.15 of 2016), Rule 3 of the A.P. Sandal Wood and Red Sander Wood Transit Rules, 1969, Section 3 of the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984 and Section 51 of the Wildlife Protection Act.

(vii) Crime No.10/2017 dated 29.01.2017 on the file of Duvvur Police Station, registered for the offences punishable under Sections 147, 148, 353, 307, 379 r/w Section 149 IPC, Sections 20(1) C (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi) (x), Section 20 (d) (i) (a) (b) (ii) (a) (b), Section 29 (2) (b) (4) (a) (i) (ii) (b) of the A.P. Forest (Amendment) Act, 2016 (A.P. Act No.15 of 2016), Rule 3 of the A.P. Sandal Wood and Red Sander Wood Transit Rules, 1969 and Section 3 of the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984.

(viii) Crime No.34/2017 dated 24.03.2017 on the file of Nandalur Police Station, registered for the offences punishable under Sections 147, 148, 353, 307, 379, 109 r/w Section 149 IPC, Sections 20(1) C (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi) (x), Section 20 (d) (i) (a) (b) (ii) (a) (b), Section 29 (2) (b) (4) (a) (i) (ii) (b) of the A.P. Forest (Amendment) Act, 2016 (A.P. Act No.15 of 2016), Rule 3 of the A.P. Sandal Wood and Red Sander Wood Transit Rules, 1969, Section 3 of the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984 and Section 51 of the Wildlife Protection Act.

(ix) Crime No.135/2017 dated 10.07.2017 on the file of Sidhout Police Station, registered for the offences punishable under Sections 147, 148, 353, 307, 379, 120(B), 109 r/w Section 149 IPC, Section 20(1) C (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi) (x), Section 20 (d) (i) (a) (b) (ii) (a) (b), Section 29 (2) (b) (4) (a) (i) (ii) (b) of the A.P. Forest (Amendment) Act, 2016 (A.P. Act No.15 of 2016), Rule 3 of the A.P. Sandal Wood and Red Sander Wood Transit Rules, 1969, Section 3 of the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984 and Section 51 of the Wildlife Protection Act.

5. The *detenu* was given a right to make a representation against his detention, to the detaining authority, the Advisory Board and also to the Government of Telangana, but he did not avail the same.

6. Sri S.Dushyanth Reddy, learned counsel for the petitioner, contended that the order of detention is liable to be set aside on the short ground that the detaining authority did not satisfy himself as to the likelihood of the *detenu* being released on bail, though he was aware of the fact that the *detenu* was housed in Central Prison, Kadapa, YSR Kadapa District, in connection with the cases cited as the grounds for detention. He placed reliance on decisions of the Apex Court in **Vijay Narain Singh v. State of Bihar**¹, **D.S. Chelawat v. Union of India**², **Munagala Yadamma v. State of Andhra Pradesh**³, **Champion R.Sangma v. State of Meghalaya**⁴, the decisions of this Court in **Vasanthu Sumalatha v. State of Andhra Pradesh**⁵, **V.Uma Maheswari v. State of Telangana**⁶ and also unreported judgments of this Court in W.P.No.15481 of 2017 dated 10.10.2017 and W.P.No.41074 of 2017 dated 06.03.2018.

7. The learned Advocate General (Andhra Pradesh), appearing on behalf of the respondents, would contend that the satisfaction of the detaining authority was based on the material placed before him, as the *detenu* is habitually engaged himself in unlawful bootlegging activities. He would further submit that the *detenu* is repeatedly involving in illicit felling of red sander trees by entering into reserve forest, dressing them into logs, theft, illegal transportation to other States to gain huge illegal

¹ (1984) 3 SCC 14

² (1990) 1 SCC 746

³ (2012) 2 SCC 386

⁴ (2015) 16 SCC 253

⁵ 2016 (1) ALT 738 (D.B)

⁶ 2015 LawSuit (Hyd) 848

money, smuggling of red sander wood logs, assault and attempt murder of the officials or abetment of the above offences which are dangerous to rare and pristine forest wealth and also prejudicial to the maintenance of public order and that the order of detention is valid and does not necessitate interference. In support of his contention, he relied on a decision of the Apex Court in **Haradhan Saha v. State of W.B**⁷.

8. The essential concept of preventive detention is that the detention of a person is not to punish him for something he has done, but to prevent him from doing it. Its basis is the satisfaction of the Executive of a reasonable probability of the *detenu* acting in a manner similar to his past acts and preventing him by detention from so doing in near future attracting the provisions of the Act. The nature of the proceeding is incapable of objective assessment. The matters to be considered by the detaining authority are whether the person concerned, having regard to his past conduct judged in the light of surrounding circumstance and other relevant material, is likely to act in a prejudicial manner as contemplated by the provisions of the law and, if so, whether it is necessary to detain him with a view to prevent him from so acting.

9. In **Champion R.Sangma V. State of Meghalaya**⁸, the Supreme Court took note of the principles laid down by it earlier in **Kamarunnisa V. Union of India**⁹ to the following effect:-

⁷ (1975) 3 SCC 198

⁸ (2015) 16 Supreme Court Cases 253

“13. From the catena of decisions referred to above it seems clear to us that even in the case of a person in custody a detention order can validly be passed (1) if the authority passing the order is aware of the fact that he is actually in custody; (2) if he has reason to believe on the basis of reliable material placed before him (a) that there is a real possibility of his being released on bail, and (b) that on being so released he would be all probability indulge in prejudicial activity; and (3) if it is felt essential to detain him to prevent him from so doing. If the authority passes an order after recording his satisfaction in this behalf, such an order cannot be struck down on the ground that the proper course for the authority was to oppose the bail and if bail is granted notwithstanding such opposition, to question it before a higher court. What this Court stated in **Ramesh Yadav** was that ordinarily a detention order should not be passed merely to pre-empt or circumvent enlargement on bail in cases which are essentially criminal in nature and can be dealt with under the ordinary law. It seems to us well settled that even in a case where a person is in custody, if the facts and circumstances of the case so demand, resort can be had to the law of preventive detention. This seems to be quite clear from the case law discussed above and there is no need to refer to the High Court decisions to which our attention was drawn since they do not hold otherwise. We, therefore, find it difficult to drawn since they do not hold otherwise. We, therefore, find it difficult to accept the contention of the counsel for the petitioners that there was no valid and compelling reason for passing the impugned orders of detention because the *detenus* were in custody.”

Applying the aforestated triple requirement test, the Supreme Court invalidated the order of detention as no satisfaction had been recorded by the detaining authority that there was reliable material placed before him on the basis of which he had reason to believe that there was a real possibility of release of the *detenu* on bail.

⁹ (1991) 1 SCC 128

10. The learned Advocate General further contended that the detaining authority was well aware of the full facts and having subjectively satisfied himself that there was a real likelihood of the *detenu* being enlarged on bail and in anticipation thereof, the order of detention was passed. However, we are not impressed. The detaining authority failed to satisfy the second limb of the triple requirement test, i.e., that he had reason to believe on the basis of reliable material placed before him that there was a real possibility of the *detenu* being released on bail and that on being so released, he would in all probability indulge in prejudicial activities.

11. In the case on hand, we find that the detaining authority in the impugned order, did not, in fact, satisfy himself as to the essential requisite of the likelihood of the *detenu* being enlarged on bail. Therefore, the order of detention dated 29-10-2017, which stood confirmed thereafter by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, is vitiated on the aforesaid grounds and cannot be sustained.

12. The writ petition is accordingly allowed setting aside the order of detention dated 29-10-2017 passed by the Collector and District Magistrate, Kadapa, YSR Kadapa District, confirmed under G.O.Rt.No.2483, dated 06.11.2017. The *detenu*, Nandyala Venkata Ramana, S/o. Chinna Kondaiah, shall be set at liberty forthwith from the Central Prison, Kadapa, YSR Kadapa District, unless his detention is required in connection

with any other case. Pending miscellaneous petitions, if any, shall stand closed. No order as to costs.

C.PRAVEEN KUMAR, J

T.AMARNATH GOUD, J

Date: 17-04-2018
TJMR

