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BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT
DATED: **03.10.2019**

CORAM

THE HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE S.VAIDYANATHAN

AND

THE HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE N.ANAND VENKATESH

H.C.P (MD)No.330 of 2019

M.Saranya

... Petitioner

Vs.

1. The State of Tamil Nadu, represented by
The Principal Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Fort St.George,
Chennai-600 009.

2. The Commissioner of Police,
Tirunelveli City,
Tirunelveli.

3. The Superintendent of Prison,
Central Prison,
Palayamkottai,
Tirunelveli.

... Respondents

PRAYER: This Habeas Corpus Petition is filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, praying for issuance of a Writ of Habeas Corpus, calling for the entire records connected with the Detention Order passed in No.4/BCDEFGISSSV/2019, dated 4.4.2019 on the file of the second respondent herein and to quash the same and direct the respondents to produce the detenu or body of the detenu I.e., the Petitioner's husband by name Mani, aged about 35 years, son of Vellapandi Thevar, now detained at Central Prison, Palayamkottai, before this Court and set him at liberty forthwith.

For Petitioner	: Mr.N.Pragalathan
For Respondents	: Mr.K.Dinesh Babu
	Addl. Public Prosecutor

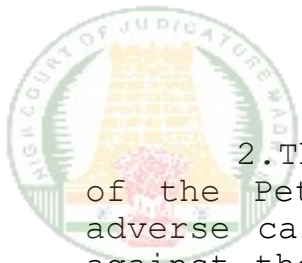
O R D E R

S.VAIDYANATHAN, J.

AND

N.ANAND VENKATESH, J.

The present Habeas Corpus Petition is directed against the Detention Order passed by second respondent in Detention Order in No.4/BCDEFGISSSV/2019, dated 4.4.2019



2.The Sponsoring Authority had recommended for the detention of the Petitioner's husband under Act 14 of 1982 based on two adverse cases and one ground case and that a case was registered against the Petitioner's husband and the Petitioner's husband was thereafter arrested in the said case. The Detaining Authority has branded the detenu as a ''GOONDA'' and has passed the Detention order, dated 4.4.2019.

3.The learned counsel for the Petitioner submitted that the Detention Order was passed based on two adverse cases and one ground case. The Detaining Authority has taken into consideration the bail petition that has been filed and pending in the second adverse case in Cr.No.50 of 2019 and in the ground case in Cr.No.82 of 2019. While arriving at the subjective satisfaction, the Detaining Authority has taken into account the two orders passed in two different bail petitions for some other accused persons. The first order that has been taken into consideration is in Cr.No.156 of 2015 for the offence under Section 353 IPC and 25(1) (A) of the Arms Act. This order was passed in the year 2015. Similarly, the second order that has been taken into consideration was passed in Cr.No.275 of 2018 for the offence under Section 8(c) r/w 20(b) ii(B) of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.. In this case bail was granted in the year 2018. Both these orders which have been referred to are not similar to the second adverse case that has been registered against the detenu in Cr.No.80 of 2019. Therefore, referring to these two orders as a ground for the subjective satisfaction, reflects the non-application of mind. Similarly, these two orders will not have any bearing insofar as the ground case also, since it is an offence under Section 307 of IPC. This again reflects the non-application of mind. The learned counsel further submitted that the subjective satisfaction that has been arrived at is without any materials and therefore, the Detention Order is vitiated.

4.In support of his contention, the learned counsel for the Petitioner relied upon the case of ***Rekha .vs. State of Tamil Nadu, through Secretary to Government and another reported in (2011) 5 SCC 244***, wherein, it has been held as follows:

12. In *Rekha v. State of Tamil Nadu through Secretary to Govt. & Anr.*, (2011) 5 SCC 244, this Court while dealing with the issue held :

"7.A perusal of the above statement in Para 4 of the grounds of detention shows that no details have been given about the alleged similar cases in which bail was allegedly granted by the court concerned. Neither the date of the alleged bail orders has been mentioned therein, nor the bail application number, nor whether the bail orders were passed in respect



of the co-accused on the same case, nor whether the bail orders were passed in respect of other co-accused in cases on the same footing as the case of the accused.....

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10. In our opinion, if details are given by the respondent authority about the alleged bail orders in similar cases mentioning the date of the orders, the bail application number, whether the bail order was passed in respect of the co-accused in the same case, and whether the case of the co-accused was on the same footing as the case of the petitioner, then, of course, it could be argued that there is likelihood of the accused being released on bail, because it is the normal practice of most courts that if a co-accused has been granted bail and his case is on the same footing as that of the petitioner, then the petitioner is ordinarily granted bail... .. A mere ipse dixit statement in the grounds of detention cannot sustain the detention order and has to be ignored.

27. In our opinion, there is a real possibility of release of a person on bail who is already in custody provided he has moved a bail application which is pending. It follows logically that if no bail application is pending, then there is no likelihood of the person in custody being released on bail, and hence the detention order will be illegal. However, there can be an exception to this rule, that is, where a co-accused whose case stands on the same footing had been granted bail. In such cases, the detaining authority can reasonably conclude that there is likelihood of the detenu being released on bail even though no bail application of his is pending, since most courts normally grant bail on this ground." (Emphasis added)

Thus, it is evident from the aforesaid judgment that it is not the similar case, i.e. involving similar offence. It should be that the co-accused in the same offence is enlarged on bail and on the basis of which the detenu could be enlarged on bail.

13. So far as the appellant's son is concerned, he had been arrested for the offence related to FIR



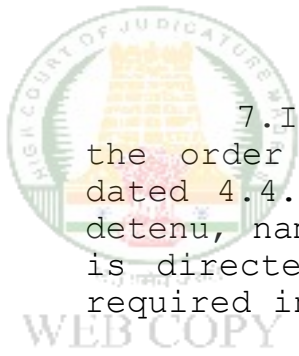
No.53 (6) 2011 under Section 302 IPC read with Section 25(1-A) Arms Act dated 14.6.2011. The FIR had been lodged against unknown persons, however, appellant's son was arrested on 19.6.2011 in respect of the said offence. Subsequently, the detention order dated 30.6.2011 was passed by the District Magistrate under N.S. Act on various grounds, inter-alia, that the appellant's son was involved in extorting of money and giving shelter to underground members of unlawful association, namely, Kangleipak Communist Party vide notification published in the Gazette of India on 13.11.2009 as his activities were pre-judicial to the security of the State and maintenance of public order.

14. In support of the detention order, a large number of documents had been relied upon and supplied to the appellant's son including the copy of FIR No.254 (12) 2010 under Section 17/20 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (hereinafter called UA (P) Act) and copy of FIR No. 210 (5) 2011 under Section 20 of the UA (P) Act and released orders in those cases dated 13.12.2010 and 1.6.2011 respectively had been passed.

15. In the instant case, admittedly, the said bail orders do not relate to the co-accused in the same case. The accused released in those cases on bail had no concern with the present case. Merely, because somebody else in similar cases had been granted bail, there could be no presumption that in the instant case had the detenu applied for bail could have been released on bail. Thus, as the detenu in the instant case has not moved the bail application and no other co-accused, if any, had been enlarged on bail, resorting to the provisions of Act was not permissible. Therefore, the impugned order of detention is based on mere ipse dixit statement in the grounds of detention and cannot be sustained in the eyes of law.

5. Heard the learned Additional Public Prosecutor appearing on behalf of the respondents.

6. We have carefully gone through the Detention Order. It is seen that the Detaining Authority has discussed about the case that has been registered against the detenu. The Detaining Authority has made a mention about two different orders in which orders were passed in the year 2015 and 2018 respectively in respect of some other accused persons, which will have no bearing in the ground case. Therefore, the subjective satisfaction that has been arrived at by the Detaining Authority is not supported by any materials and it clearly reflects the non application of mind. Consequently, the Detention Order stands vitiated.



7. In the result, the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed and the order of detention in Detention Order No.4/BCDFGISSSV/2019, dated 4.4.2019 passed by the second respondent is set aside. The detenu, namely, Mani, son of Vellapandi Thevar, aged about 35 years, is directed to be released forthwith unless his detention is not required in connection with any other case.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar (CO)

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Sub Assistant Registrar(CS)

To

1. The Principal Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Fort St.George,
Chennai-600 009.
2. The Commissioner of Police,
Tirunelveli City,
Tirunelveli.
3. The Superintendent of Prison,
Central Prison,
Palayamkkottai,
Tirunelveli.
4. The Joint Secretary to Govt.,
Public(LAw &Order),
Fort st. George, Chennai 9
5. The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,
Madurai.

ORDER MADE IN
H.C.P(MD)No.330 of 2019
03.10.2019

vsn

MK (24.10.2019) 5P 6C