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H.C.P.No.828 of 2022

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED: 31.10.2022

Coram

The Honourable Mr. Justice **P.N.PRAKASH**
and
The Honourable Mr. Justice **RMT.TEEKAA RAMAN**

H.C.P.No.828 of 2022

Palaniyammal

.. Petitioner

Vs

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

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

3.The Superintendent of Police,
Dharmapuri District,
Dharmapuri.

4.The Inspector of Police,
Marandahalli Police Station,
Dharmapuri.

5.The Superintendent of Prison,
Central Prison,
Salem.

.. Respondents



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Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus to call for the records relating to the detention order dated 08.04.2022 passed by second respondent in the proceedings in S.C.No.06/2022 in T.P.D.A.6100 and to quash the same, consequently direct the respondents herein to produce the petitioner's husband viz. Madhaiyan, son of Ellappan, aged about 47 years, residing at Eruthukudahalli Village, Palacode Post and Taluk, Dharmapuri District, presently undergoing detention in the Central Prison, Salem as Goonda under Section 3(1) of the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Cyber Law Offenders, Drug Offenders, Forest Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Sand Offenders, Sexual Offenders, Slum Grabbers and Video Pirates Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982), before this Court and set him at liberty forthwith.

For Petitioner : Mr.C.Prabakaran

For Respondents : Mr.R.Muniyapparaj
Addl. Public Prosecutor

ORDER

(Made by *P.N.PRAKASH, J.*)

The petitioner is the wife of the detenu Madhaiyan, son of Ellappan, aged about 47 years. The detenu has been detained by the second respondent by his order in S.C.No.06/2022 dated 08.04.2022,



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holding him to be a "Goonda", as contemplated under Section 2(f) of Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982. The said order is under challenge in this Habeas Corpus Petition.

2. We have heard the learned counsel appearing for the petitioner and the learned Additional Public Prosecutor appearing for the respondents. We have also perused the records produced by the Detaining Authority.

3. Though many grounds have been raised in the petition, learned counsel appearing for the petitioner, confines his argument only in respect of non-application of mind on the part of the detaining authority in passing the order of detention. According to the learned counsel appearing for the petitioner, the sponsoring authority has stated in the arrest memo at Page No.29 of the booklet furnished to the detenu, that the arrest of the detenu has been intimated to the wife of the detenu. However, there is no material to substantiate the service of arrest intimation stated to have been made to the wife of the detenu. Therefore, it is stated that the detenu was deprived of making an effective representation in the absence of furnishing of full particulars by the detaining authority. Hence, it is stated that the



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Detaining Authority has passed the impugned detention order in total non-application of mind.

4. *Per contra*, the learned Additional Public Prosecutor would submit that the arrest of the detenu has been intimated to the wife of the detenu through SMS.

5. However we find that there are no material particulars to substantiate the same. This Court has also taken the similar view in such cases that the detention order cannot be sustained.

6. As evidenced from the document in Page No.29 of the Booklet furnished to us, a mere endorsement is made by the authorities to the effect that the arrest intimation has been informed to the wife of the detenu through SMS, but, no materials have been furnished to substantiate that the said intimation was sent through Thapal or Registered post or as per the procedure laid down. Therefore, non-furnishing of details given to the relatives of the detenu would amount to deprivation of the right of the detenu to make an effective representation and the same would vitiate the order of detention and the same cannot be sustained in the eye of law.



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7. It is a trite law that personal liberty protected under Article 21 is so sacrosanct and so high in the scale of Constitutional values that it is the obligation of the detaining authority to show that the impugned detention meticulously accords with the procedure established by law. Preventive detention is preventive and not punitive. When ordinary law of the land is sufficient to deal with, taking recourse to the preventive detention law is illegal. The impugned detention order is therefore liable to be quashed.

In the result, the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed and the order of detention in S.C.No.06/2022 dated 08.04.2022, passed by the second respondent is set aside. The detenu, viz. Madhaiyan, son of Ellappan, aged about 47 years, is directed to be released forthwith unless his detention is required in connection with any other case.

(P.N.P., J.) (TKRJ)
31.10.2022

Index: Yes/No
nsd



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To

- 1.The Secretary to Government,
Prohibition and Excise Department,
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Chennai-600 009.
- 2.The District Magistrate and District Collector,
Dharmapuri District,
Dharmapuri.
- 3.The Superintendent of Police,
Dharmapuri District,
Dharmapuri.
- 4.The Inspector of Police,
Marandahalli Police Station,
Dharmapuri.
- 5.The Superintendent of Prison,
Central Prison,
Salem.
- 6.The Joint Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu,
Public, Law and Order Department,
Secretariat, Chennai – 9.
- 7.The Public Prosecutor,
High Court, Madras.



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