

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED: 04.07.2022

Coram

The Honourable Mr. Justice S.VAIDYANATHAN
and
The Honourable Mr. Justice A.D.JAGADISH CHANDIRA

H.C.P. No.2146 of 2021

Chitra

.. Petitioner

Vs.

1. The State of Tamilnadu,
rep by its
Secretary to Government (Home),
Prohibition and Excise Department,
Secretariat,
Chennai - 9.
- 2.The District Collector & District Magistrate,
Coimbatore.
3. The Superintendent of Prison,
Central Prison - Coimbatore,
Coimbatore District.
4. State rep. by its
The Inspector of Police,
Madukkarai Police Station,
Coimbatore District.

Respondents

Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus to call for the records in connection with the order of detention passed by the second respondent dated 26.11.2021 in the proceedings of Cr.M.P. No.46/G/2021/E1 against the petitioner's son namely Udayakumar aged about 28 years S/o. Vellingiri who is confined at Cetnral Prison, Coimbatore and set aside the same and consequently direct the respondents to produce the detenue before this Court and set him at liberty forthwith.

For Petitioner : Mr. R.Nalliyappan

For Respondents : Mr.M.Babu Muthumeeran
Addl. Public Prosecutor

ORDER

S.VAIDYANATHAN, J.,
AND
A.D.JAGADISH CHANDIRA, J.,

The petitioner is the mother of the Udayakumar, aged about 28 years, S/o. Vellingiri . The detenu has been detained by the second respondent by his order in Cr.M.P. No.46/G/2021/E1 dated 26.11.2021, holding to be a "Goonda", as contemplated under Section 2(f) of the 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. 49 of the Booklet furnished to the detenu, that the arrest of the detenu has been intimated to the father of the detenu. However, there is no material to substantiate the service of arrest intimation stated to have been made to the family member 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 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 father of the detenu through SMS. 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.

5.As evidenced from the document in page No.49 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 father 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.

6.It is a trite law that personal liberty protected under Article 21 of the Constitution of India 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.

7. In the result, the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed and the order of detention in Cr.M.P. No.46/G/2021/E1 dated 26.11.2021, passed by the second respondent is set aside. The detenu, namely, Udayakumar aged about 28 years S/o. Vellingiri is directed to be released forthwith unless his detention is required in connection with any other case.

Sd/-
Deputy Registrar(CS)

//True copy//

Sub Assistant Registrar

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To

1. The Secretary to Government (Home),
State of Tamil Nadu,
Prohibition and Excise Department,
Secretariat,
Chennai - 9.
2. The District Collector & District Magistrate,
Coimbatore.
3. The Superintendent of Prison,
Central Prison - Coimbatore,
Coimbatore District.
4. The Inspector of Police,
Madukkarai Police Station,
Coimbatore District.

5.The Public Prosecutor,
High Court, Madras.

6.The Joint Secretary to Government,
Public (Law & Order),
Fort.St.George, Chennai -9.

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PM(CO)
GMY(15/07/2022)