



HCP.No.1511/2023

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED 23.11.2023

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THE HONOURABLE MR . JUSTICE S.S.SUNDAR

AND

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE SUNDER MOHAN

H.C.P.No.1511/2023

Valli

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Petitioner

Versus

- 1.State of Tamil Nadu rep.by its
The Additional Chief Secretary to Government
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department
Secretariat, Fort St George, Chennai-9.
- 2.The Commissioner of Police
Avadi City, O/o.The Commissioner of Police
Avadi, Chennai-600 054.
- 3.The Superintendent, Central Prison
Puzhal, Chennai 600 066.
- 4..The Inspector of Police [Law and Order]
F5 Sholavaram Police Station
Chennai.

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Respondents



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Prayer:- Habeas Corpus Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying for a Writ of Habeas Corpus calling for the records in No.163/BCDFGISSSV/2023 dated 24.06.2023 on the file of the 2nd respondent and quash the same as illegal and direct the respondent to produce the detenu namely Murali, son of Murugesan, male, Hindu, aged about 29 years before this Court who is now detained in Central Prison, Puzhal, [TPDA No.4524] and set him at liberty

For Petitioner : Mr.M.Rajinikanth
For Respondents : Mr.E.Raj Thilak
Additional Public Prosecutor
assisted by Mr.Aravind.C

ORDER

[Order of the Court was made by S.S.SUNDAR, J.]

- (1)The petitioner, wife of the detenu herein, has come forward with this petition challenging the detention order passed by the 2nd respondent dated 24.06.2023 slapped on her husband, branding him as "Goonda" under the Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982.
- (2)Heard the learned counsel for the petitioner and the learned Additional Public Prosecutor appearing for the respondents.
- (3)Though several grounds are raised in the petition, the learned counsel for the petitioner contended that the bail order in the similar case in Crl.MP.No.10485/2021 relied on by the Detaining Authority to arrive at



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the subjective satisfaction that the detenu is likely to be released on bail, was obtained during COVID-19 situation and that placing reliance on such order shows the non-application of mind on the part of the Detaining Authority.

(4) On a perusal of the Grounds of Detention, it is seen that the Detaining Authority had relied upon the orders of bail in similar case in CrI.MP.No.10485/2021 passed by the learned Principal Sessions Judge, Chennai. However, in the Booklet, in particular, page No.270, it is seen that the bail order in the similar case was obtained during COVID-19 situation and bail was granted to the accused therein with a specific reference to COVID-19. It is in the said circumstances, this Court finds that the subjective satisfaction arrived at by the Detaining Authority to hold that the detenu is likely to be released on bail, suffers from non-application of mind.

(5) The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in the case of ***Rekha Vs. State of Tamil Nadu through Secretary to Government and Another*** reported in **2011 [5] SCC 244**, has considered a case where it is stated that in the grounds of detention that relatives of detenu are taking action to take him on bail



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in the criminal case in which the detenu was in remand and that in similar case, bail was granted by Courts. Since no details had been given about the alleged similar cases in which bail was allegedly granted by the Court concerned, it is held by Hon'ble Supreme Court that in the absence of details, the statement which is mere *ipse dixit*, cannot be relied upon and that itself is sufficient to vitiate the detention order. When the subjective satisfaction was irrational or there was non-application of mind, the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that the order of detention is liable to be quashed. It is relevant to extract paragraphs No.10 and 11 of the said judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court:-

"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



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been granted bail and his case is on the same footing as that of the petitioner, then the petitioner is ordinarily granted bail. However, the respondent authority should have given details about the alleged bail order in similar cases, which has not been done in the present case. A mere ipse dixit statement in the grounds of detention cannot sustain the detention order and has to be ignored.

11. In our opinion, the detention order in question only contains ipse dixit regarding the alleged imminent possibility of the accused coming out on bail and there was no reliable material to this effect. Hence, the detention order in question cannot be sustained."

(6)The learned counsel for the petitioner also pointed out that the order of Detention again suffers from non application of mind as paragraph No.6 another bail order in CrI.MP.No.1759/2018 relied upon by the Detaining Authority has been improperly translated.

(7)On a perusal of the Booklet, in particular, page No.266, it is seen that bail order in CrI.MP.No.1759/2018 granted to the accused in a similar



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case has been furnished and in paragraph No.6, it is stated as follows:-".....*The murder case pending against the petitioner is of the year 2012 and another case is of the year 2014...*". However, in the translated copy of the said bail order in the vernacular version, it is stated as follows:-"இவன் மீது ஏற்கனவே கொலை வழக்கு மற்றும் கொலை முயற்சி வழக்கு உள்ளது....." Hence, it is seen that there is an improper translation of the similar case bail order in the vernacular version.

(8)It is in the said circumstances, this Court finds that serious prejudice is caused to the detenu on account of improper translation in making effective representation against the Detention Order and that the Detention Order passed by the Detaining Authority is vitiated.

(9)In this context, it is useful to refer to the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Powanammal Vs. State of Tamil Nadu* reported in (1999) 2 SCC 413. The Hon'ble Supreme Court had occasion to deal with similar situation where in the Grounds of Detention referred to an order remanding the detenu therein to judicial custody was in English language.



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Since the tamil version of the document was not supplied to the detenue therein, a specific issue was raised by the Hon'ble Supreme Court whether failure to supply tamil version of the remand order passed in English, a language not known to the detenu therein, would vitiate the detenu's further detention. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, after discussing the safeguards embodied in Article 22[5] of the Constitution, observed that the detenu should be afforded an opportunity of making representation effectively against the Detention Order and that, the failure to supply every material in the language which can be understood by the detenu, is imperative. In the said context, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held in Paragraphs 9 and 16 {as in SCC journal} as follows:

"9.However, this Court has maintained a distinction between a document which has been relied upon by the detaining authority in the grounds of detention and a document which finds a mere reference in the grounds of detention. Whereas the non-supply of a copy of the document relied upon in the grounds of detention has been held to be fatal to continued detention, the detenu need not show that



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any prejudice is caused to him. This is because the non-supply of such a document would amount to denial of the right of being communicated the grounds and of being afforded the opportunity of making an effective representation against the order. But it would not be so where the document merely finds a reference in the order of detention or among the grounds thereof. In such a case, the detenu's complaint of non-supply of document has to be supported by prejudice caused to him in making an effective representation. What applies to a document would equally apply to furnishing a translated copy of the document in the language known to and understood by the detenu, should the document be in a different language.

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16. *For the above reasons, in our view, the non-supply of the Tamil version of the English document, on the facts and in the circumstances, renders her continued detention illegal. We, therefore, direct that the detenue be set free forthwith unless she is required to be detained in any other case. The appeal is accordingly allowed."*



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(10) In view of the ratio laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and in view of the aforesaid facts, the detention order passed by the 2nd respondent dated 24.06.2023 in No.164/BCDFGISSSV/2023 is hereby set aside and the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed. The detenu is directed to be set at liberty forthwith unless he is required in connection with any other case.

[SSSRJ] [SM J]
23.11.2023

AP
Internet: Yes



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To

- 1.The Secretary to Government
State of Tamil Nadu
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department
Fort St George, Chennai 600 009.
- 2.The Commissioner of Police
Avadi City, O/o.The Commissioner of Police
Avadi, Chennai-600 054.
- 3.The Superintendent, Central Prison
Puzhal, Chennai 600 066.
- 4..The Inspector of Police [Law and Order]
F5 Sholavaram Police Station
Chennai.
- 5.The Public Prosecutor
High Court, Madras.



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S.S.SUNDAR, J.,
AND
SUNDER MOHAN, J.,

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