



HCP.No.1920 of 2024

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 23.10.2024

CORAM :

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE S.M.SUBRAMANIAM
AND
THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE V.SIVAGNANAM

H.C.P.No.1920 of 2024

K.Valarmathi

... Petitioner

Vs.

1.The Secretary to the Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Fort St.George,
Chennai – 600 009.

2.The Commissioner of Police
Greater Chennai,
Vepery, Egmore,
Chennai.

3.The Superintendent of Prison,
Central Prison – II,
Puzhal, Chennai.

4.The Inspector of Police, [L & O]
V-5, Thirumangalam Police Station,
Chennai.

... Respondents



HCP.No.1920 of 2024

WEB COPY

PRAYER: Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, directing the respondents to produce the Petitioner's son Mr.Narendran @ Saravanan S/o.Kandan, Male, aged about 24 years and now confined at Central Prison-II, Puzhal, Chennai, before this Hon'ble Court and set him at liberty forthwith by setting aside the order of Detention bearing No.729/BCDFGISSSV/2024 dated 27.06.2024 on the file of the Second respondent and pass such further or other order or orders as may deem fit and proper circumstances of the case and thus render justice.

For Petitioner : Mr.S.Senthilvel

For Respondents : Mr.E.Raj Thilak

Additional Public Prosecutor

ORDER

(Order of the Court was made by *S.M.SUBRAMANIAM, J.*)

The order of detention passed by the 2nd respondent in proceedings No.729/BCDFGISSSV/2024 dated 27.06.2024 is sought to be quashed in the present Habeas Corpus Petition.

2.The learned counsel for the petitioner would submit that the similar bail order relied on by the detaining authority granted by the



HCP.No.1920 of 2024

Courts of Sessions on Chennai in Crl.M.P.No.9467 of 2017 is dissimilar.

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In the similar case bail was granted merely on the ground that the co-accused had already been granted by the same Court. However, in the present case, no such circumstances exist and thus, the reliance placed on by the detaining authority resulted in non-application of mind.

3.The Detaining Authority relied on the ground that the detainee Mr.Narendran @ Saravanan, was arrested and remanded in V-5 Thirumangalam Police Station in Crime No.339 of 2024. He has not filed any bail petition sofar in the said case. However, the Sponsoring Authority has stated that the detainee's relatives are taking steps to take him out on bail in the criminal cases by filing bail application. In a similar case, registered by P-3 Vyasarpadi Police Station in Crime No.828 of 2017 under Sections 147, 148, 341, 294 (b), 323, 307 and 506(ii) I.P.C bail was granted to some other accused by the Sessions Court, Chennai, in Crl.M.P.No.9467 of 2017. Thus, the Detaining Authority drew an inference that there is a possibility of coming out on bail in the above said cases, since it is similarly placed cases.



HCP.No.1920 of 2024

WEB COPY

4.It is found that in the similarly placed case, the Court granted statutory bail under Section 167(2) Cr.P.C. Such statutory bail cannot be equated in the bail application likely to be filed by the detenue's relatives. The comparison made would reveal that there is no application of mind on the part of the Detaining Authority. Similar case need not be on similar facts. However, the analogy and the legal principles adopted must be similar, so as to form an opinion that the Detaining Authority has not applied his mind. Therefore, similarity does not mean or relatable to the facts of the case, but relatable to the legal principles and the grounds on which the bail was granted in the similar case.

5.In the present case, the similar case was considered and bail was granted under Section 167(2) Cr.P.C, which cannot be equated with the bail application likely to be filed by the relatives of the detenue. Thus, there is no application of mind on the part of the Detaining Authority, while passing the impugned order of detention. Preventive detention being draconian, the Detaining Authority must be subjectively satisfied and it cannot be issued on the mere basis that the criminal case has been registered.



HCP.No.1920 of 2024

WEB COPY

6. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in the case of ***Rekha vs. State of Tamil Nadu through Secretary to Government and Another***¹, has dealt with a situation, where the Detention Order is passed without an application of mind. In case, any of the reasons stated in the order of detention is non-existent or a material information is wrongly assumed, that will 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. The relevant paragraphs 10 and 11 are extracted hereunder;

“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

¹ [2011 (5) SCC 244]



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HCP.No.1920 of 2024

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.”

7. Hence, mere satisfaction would be insufficient to invoke preventive detention law. The subjective satisfaction must have nexus, link and proximity relating to the adverse cases relied on. Perusal of the records in the present case would reveal that the similar case relied on is not actually similar. Thus, there is no application of mind and the detention order in the present case, is liable to be quashed.



HCP.No.1920 of 2024

WEB COPY

8. Accordingly, the detention order passed by the second respondent in No.729/BCDFGISSSV/2024 dated 27.06.2024, is hereby set aside and the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed. The detenu viz., Mr.Narendran @ Saravanan S/o.Kandan, Male, aged about 24 years, now confined at Central Prison-II, Puzhal, Chennai, is directed to be set at liberty forthwith, unless his confinement is required in connection with any other case.

9.It is needless to state that the bail application if any filed by the detenu is to be considered on its own merits and in accordance with law. The prosecution side is at liberty to object the bail application or to seek conditions to be imposed if any required under the facts and circumstances.

[S.M.S., J.]

[V.S.G., J.]

23.10.2024

Index: Yes/No

Internet: Yes/No

Neutral Citation: Yes/No

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WEB COPY



HCP.No.1920 of 2024



WEB COPY



HCP.No.1920 of 2024

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To

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- 5.The Public Prosecutor,
Madras High Court.

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