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HCP.No.2374 of 2024

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 21.10.2024

CORAM :

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

H.C.P.No.2374 of 2024

Subbulakshmi

... Petitioner

Vs.

1.The Additional Chief Secretary
Government of Tamil Nadu,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Secretariat,
Chennai – 600 009.

2.The Commissioner of Police
Tiruppur City,
Office of the Commissioner of Police,
Tiruppur.

3.The Superintendent,
Central Prison,
Coimbatore.

4.The Inspector of Police,
Veerapandi Police Station,
Erode District.

... Respondents

PRAYER: Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India to
issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, calling for the records pertaining to the



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order of detention passed by the Second Respondent herein and made in C.No.49/G/IS/Tiruppur City/2024 dated 13.06.2024 and to set aside the same and directing The Third Respondent to produce the detenu the Petitioner's Son Manikandan S/o.Ganesan aged about 32 years now confined in Central Prison, Coimbatore, before this Honble Court and thereby setting him at liberty.

For Petitioner : Mr.D.Ananthapadmanabhan

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 Cr.M.P.No.45/Drug Offender/2024 C1 dated 26.08.2024 is sought to be quashed in the present Habeas Corpus Petition.

2.The Detaining Authority relied on the ground that the detenu Manikandan was arrested and remanded in Veerpandi Police Station in Crime No.304 of 2024. He has not filed any bail petition sofar in the said case. However, the Sponsoring Authority has stated that the detenu'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 North Police Station,



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Tiruppur Cirty, in Crime No.1468 of 2022 under Sections 294 (b), 323, 324, 307 and 506(ii) IPC bail was granted to some other accused by the Principal Sessions Court, Tiruppur, in CrI.M.P.No.146 of 2023. 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.

3.In the impugned detention order the detaining authority presumed that the detenue may file a bail petition before the Court concerned in future. It is admitted by the detaining authority that no bail petition has been filed so far. Mere presumption in this regard would be insufficient and based on such presumption the authority cannot form an opinion that there is likelihood of causing breach of public order. Subjective satisfaction with reference to the materials available on record is to be considered for invoking Act 14 of 1982, which is missing in the present case.

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



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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 detainee. 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.

6. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in the case of **Rekha vs.**



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State of Tamil Nadu through Secretary to Government and Another¹,

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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 been granted bail and his case is on the same footing as that

¹ [2011 (5) SCC 244]



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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.

8. Accordingly, for the aforesaid reason, the detention order passed



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by the second respondent in proceedings Memo C.No.49/G/IS/Tiruppur City/2024 dated 13.06.2024 is quashed and the Habeas Corpus Petition is **allowed**. The detainee viz., Manikandan, Male aged about 32 years son of Ganesan, who is confined at Central Prison, Coimbatore, is directed to be set at liberty forthwith, unless he is required in connection with any other case.

[S.M.S., J.]

[V.S.G., J.]

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Index: Yes/No

Internet: Yes/No

Neutral Citation: Yes/No

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S.M.SUBRAMANIAM, J.
AND
V.SIVAGNANAM, J.

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To

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- 5.The Public Prosecutor,
Madras High Court.

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