
(2015) 06 MAD CK 0144
In the Madras High Court
Case No : H.C.P. No. 2935 of 2014

Ravi	Vs	APPELLANT
State of Tamil Nadu and Others		RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 02-06-2015

Acts Referred:

Constitution of India, 1950 — Article 22(5)
Penal Code, 1860 (IPC) — Section 294(b), 307, 323, 336, 341

Citation : (2015) 06 MAD CK 0144

Hon'ble Judges : S. Tamilvanan, J;C.T. Selvam, J

Bench : Division Bench

Advocate : K.C. Jai Prakash, for the Appellant; M. Maharaja, APP, Advocates for the Respondent

Final Decision : Dismissed

Judgement

S. Tamilvanan, J.—Challenge is made to the order of detention passed by the second respondent vide Proceedings in Memo No. 1494/BDFGISSV/2014 dated 13.10.2014, whereby the detenu/the brother of the petitioner herein, by name, Rajappa, S/o. Gopal, aged about 35 years, was ordered to be detained under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug Offenders, Forest Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Sand Offenders, Slum-grabbers and Video Pirates Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982) branding him as a "GOONDA".

2. Though many grounds have been raised in the petition, Mr.K.C. Jai Prakash, the learned counsel for the petitioner has assailed the impugned detention order only on the ground of non-supply of copy of the bail applications in the similar cases, referred to in the grounds of detention, for arriving at the subjective satisfaction that there is likelihood of the detenu coming out on bail, which has affected the constitutional right of making an effective and purposeful representation to the authorities concerned, thereby vitiating the detention.

3. Per contra, Mr.M.Maharaja, the learned Additional Public Prosecutor would

submit that the impugned detention order has been passed on cogent and sufficient materials and there is no illegality or infirmity in the impugned order of detention. However, he submitted that the copy of the bail applications in the similar cases, referred to in the grounds of detention were not supplied to the detenu.

4. We have given our careful and anxious consideration to the rival submissions put forward by the learned counsel on either side and thoroughly scanned through the impugned detention order and the entire materials available on record.

5. It is seen from paragraph No. 4 of the Grounds of Detention that in similar cases, viz., [a] the accused was released on bail by the learned Principal Sessions Judge, Chennai, in CrI.MP.No. 5410/2013 for the offence u/s.341, 323, 336, 427, 385, 397 and 506[ii] IPC in Cr.No. 196/2013 on the file of N-1 Royapuram Police Station; and [b] the accused was released on bail by the learned Principal Sessions Judge, Chennai in CrI.MP.No. 11856/2014 in respect of the case in Crime No. 956/2014 for the offences u/s. 341, 294(b), 323, 384, 307 and 506(ii) IPC on the file of the D-2 Anna Salai Police Station respectively. On a perusal of the Paper Book furnished by the Prosecution, it is seen that it does not contain any of the document, viz., the bail applications, in respect of the similar cases. The said bail applications filed in similar cases were the documents relied upon by the Detaining Authority to come to a subjective satisfaction that the detenu was likely to be released on bail. Admittedly, such documents have not been supplied to the detenu, as it did not form part of the Paper Book furnished by the Prosecution. Therefore, non supply of the copy of the bail applications and other documents in similar cases to the detenu would vitiate the impugned detention order. This order is made only towards setting aside the order of detention passed against the detenu herein. Any bail application moved by the detenu in the ground case or in the adverse cases, necessarily would have to be considered by the Court concerned solely on merits.

6. The Honourable Supreme Court in M. Ahamedkutti Vs. Union of India (UOI) and Another, (1990) 47 ELT 188 : (1990) 1 JT 143 : (1990) 2 SCC 1 : (1990) 1 SCR 209 has observed thus:-

"7. Considering the facts in the instant case, the bail applications and the bail order were vital materials for consideration. If those were not considered the satisfaction of the detaining authority itself would have been impaired and if those had been considered, they would be documents relied on by the detaining authority though not specifically mentioned in the annexure to the order of detention and those ought to have formed part of the documents supplied to the detenu with the grounds of detention and without them the grounds themselves could not be said to have been complete. We have, therefore, no alternative but to hold that it amounted to denial of the detenu's right to make an effective representation and that it resulted in violation of Article 22(5) of the Constitution of India rendering the continued detention of the detenu illegal and entitling the

detenu to be set at liberty in this case."

(Emphasis added)."

7. This Court in *Jarinabegam Vs. The State of Tamil Nadu*, (2007) 1 LW(Cri) 276 relying upon the decision of the Honourable Supreme Court cited supra has held that non supply of the copy of the bail applications in similar cases to the detenu has the effect of vitiating the order or detention.

8. As already analysed by us, in the facts and circumstances of the present case, non-supply of the documents, viz., bail applications in similar cases, to the detenu has the effect of vitiating the impugned detention order. Further, due to non-supply of such a vital document, the detenu has lost valuable right to make an effective representation to the authorities concerned.

9. In the light of the above said principles laid down by the Honourable Supreme Court and for the reasons stated above, the impugned order of detention is vitiated and the same is liable to be quashed.

10. In the result, this Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed. The impugned detention order is set aside. The detenu is directed to be released forthwith, unless his presence is required in connection with any other case.