

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 30.01.2018

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE C.T.SELVAM

and

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE N.SATHISH KUMAR

H.C.P. No.2107/2017

Mrs.Chinnapapa

... Petitioner

-vs-

1.The Commissioner of Police
Chennai Police,
O/o.The Commissioner of Police
Vepery, Chennai 600 007.

2.The Government of Tamil Nadu
rep.by its Secretary to Government
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department
Fort St George, Chennai 600 009.

.... Respondents

PRAYER: Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, calling for the records of the 1st respondent culminating with the order of detention bearing BCDFGISSSV No.601/2017 dated 27.09.2017 passed by the 1st respondent herein detaining petitioner son Thiru Rajadurai, son of Rajavanniyan, u/s.Act XIV of 1982 and quash the same and direct the respondents to produce the body of the person of the detenu Thiru Rajadurai, son of Rajavanniyan, male aged about 23 years before this Court, now detained in the Central Prison, Puzhal, Chennai and thereby set him at liberty.

For Petitioner : Mr.S.Mohanraj

For Respondents: Mr.V.M.R.Rajentran
Additional Public Prosecutor

ORDER

[Order of the Court by N.SATHISH KUMAR, J.]

Petitioner, mother of the detenu Rajadurai, son of Rajavanniyan aged 33 years, challenges the impugned order of detention, dated 27.09.2017 in BCDFGISSSV No.601/2017 detaining her son as "Goonda", as contemplated under Section 2(f) of the

Tamil Nadu Prevention of dangerous activities of Boot leggers, Drug Offenders, Forest Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Sand Offenders, Slum-grabbers and Video Pirates Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 14/1982).

2 We have heard the learned counsel 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 several grounds have been raised in the Habeas Corpus Petition, the 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. Further, the detenu was arrested in the ground case on 20.08.2017 ; whereas the Detention order was passed on 27.09.2017, i.e., after a lapse of one month. This inordinate delay in passing of detention order would vitiate the same. In support of his contention, learned counsel for the petitioner placed reliance on the judgment of a Division Bench of this Court reported in 2005 MLJ (Crl.) 752 (Ramesh v. District Collector and District Magistrate, Tiruchirapalli District and another). Hence, on the above grounds, the detention order is liable to be set aside.

4 A perusal of the Grounds of Detention would reveal that 4 adverse cases have been registered against the detenu and a ground case was registered against him in Cr.No.1577/2017 for the offences u/s.341, 294[b],324, 307 and 506[ii] IPC. Admittedly, the bail application filed by the detenu in the ground case before the learned Principal Sessions Judge, Chennai, in Crl.MP.14046/2017 was dismissed and he has not moved any further bail application in the said case. Therefore, the likelihood of coming out on bail is very remote ; whereas the statement of the Sponsoring Authority has been taken into consideration by the Detaining Authority that the relatives of the detenu are taking steps to file bail applications in the adverse cases. When a bail application has not been moved, the logical conclusion would be that there is no likelihood of coming out on bail. Therefore, we are of the view that the finding of the Detaining Authority that there is likelihood of the detenu coming out on bail, is nothing but a clear non-application of mind and the Detaining Authority has not passed the order on merits ; but passed, based on mere ipsi dixit. Hence, on this sole ground, the detention order is liable to be set aside.

5 Further, a perusal of the grounds of detention as well as the detention order passed by the detaining authority would show that the Detention Order was passed on 27.09.2017 ; but a perusal of the grounds of detention, in particular paragraph

No.3, it is seen that the detenu was arrested in the ground case as early as on 20.08.2017. This shows an inordinate delay of nearly 1 month in passing the detention order. There is no explanation forthcoming on the side of the respondents for this inordinate delay in passing the detention order. Learned counsel for the petitioner has rightly placed reliance on the decision in Ramesh's case (cited supra) wherein this Court has held as follows:

".....

3.It is brought to our notice by the learned Government advocate that the analyst report was received on 06.12.2014 and the doctor has issued certificate on 07.12.2014. Even in the counter affidavit filed by the first respondent, it is stated that the sponsoring authority has submitted his affidavit only on 15.01.2015. When the sponsoring authority is in possession of the analyst report and the doctor's report even on 06.12.2014 and 07.12.2014, there is no proper explanation for submitting his affidavit till 15.01.2015 for invoking the provisions of Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982. Even thereafter, the impugned detention order was passed only on 27.02.2015, i.e. After five weeks of receipt of the affidavit from the sponsoring authority. Though the detaining authority has filed a counter affidavit, there is no explanation for the undue delay in passing the impugned order.

4.In this regard, learned counsel for the petitioner relied on unreported decision of this Court rendered in H.C.P. No.1149 of 1995, dated 13.12.1995. In similar circumstances, after pointing out the unexplained delay between the date of submission of the affidavit by the sponsoring authority and the detention order, the Division Bench of this Court has concluded thus:

"Such delays tend to have an affect of snapping the link between prejudicial activity and passing of preventive orders....."

6 In view of the above decision rendered by the Division Bench of this Court, this Court is of the view that the detention order is unsustainable in law on the ground of inordinate and unexplained delay in passing the detention order and the same is liable to be set aside.

7 In the result, the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed and the order of detention passed by the first respondent is set aside. The detenu is directed to be released forthwith unless his detention is required in connection with any other case.

Sd/-
Assistant Registrar(CS VIII)

//True Copy//

Sub Assistant Registrar

AP

To:

- 1.The Commissioner of Police
Chennai Police, O/o.The Commissioner of Police
Vepery, Chennai 600 007.
- 2.The Secretary to Government
Government of Tamil Nadu
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department
Fort St George, Chennai 600 009.
- 3.The Public Prosecutor
High Court, Madras.
- 4.The Superintendent
Central Prison, Puzhal,
Chennai.
- 5.The Joint Secretary to Government
Public Law and Order Fort St.George
Chennai-9
- 6.The Director General of Police
Chennai-4

सत्यमेव जयते

H.C.P.No.2107/2017

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