

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED: 07.06.2019

Coram

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M.SUNDRESH
and
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.NIRMAL KUMAR

H.C.P.No.146 of 2019

Tmt.Ponni .. Petitioner

Vs

1.The Secretary to Government,
Government of Tamil Nadu
Home, Prohibition and Excise (XVI)
Department, Secretariat,
Fort St. George, Chennai - 9.

2.The District Collector and
District Magistrate,
Vellore District,
Vellore .. Respondents

Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying for a writ of habeas corpus, to call for the entire records connected with the order of the second respondent herein in Ref.C3.D.O.No.114/2018 dated 26.12.2018 passed against the petitioner's husband the detenu namely Prakash, S/o Krishnan, aged about 41 years, who is confined at Central Prison, Vellore and set aside the same, consequently direct the respondents herein to produce the body and person of the detenu before this Court and set him at liberty forthwith.

For Petitioner .. Mr.E. Kannadasan

For Respondents.. Mr.C.Iyyappa Raj,
Addl. Public Prosecutor

ORDER

(Judgment of the Court was delivered by M.M.SUNDRESH, J.)

The petitioner is the wife of son of Doss, aged about 42 years, who is the detenu. The detenu has been detained by the second respondent by his order in Ref.C3.D.O.No.114/2018 dated 26.12.2018 holding him to be a "BOOTLEGGER", as contemplated under Section 2(b) of Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982. The said order is under challenge in this Habeas Corpus Petition.

2. We have heard the learned counsel appearing 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 would mainly focus his argument on the ground that there is gross violation of procedural safeguards, which would vitiate the detention. The learned counsel, by placing authorities, submitted that the representation made by the petitioner was not considered on time and there was an inordinate and unexplained delay.

4. The learned Additional Public Prosecutor opposed the Habeas Corpus Petition. He would submit that though there was delay in considering the representation, on that score alone, the impugned detention order cannot be quashed. According to the learned Additional Public Prosecutor, no prejudice has been caused to the detenu and thus, there is no violation of the fundamental rights guaranteed under Articles 21 and 22 of the Constitution of India.

5. The Detention Order in question was passed on 26.12.2018. The petitioner made a representation on 10.01.2019. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 21.01.2019. The remarks were duly received on 15.02.2019. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the petitioner's representation on 02.05.2019.

6. It is the contention of the petitioner that the remarks were received on 15.02.2019 and there was delay of 76 days in considering the representation by the Hon'ble Minister for Electricity, Prohibition and Excise Department

after the Deputy Secretary dealt with it, of which 31 days were Government Holidays, hence, there was inordinate delay of 45 days in considering the representation.

7. In *Rekha vs. State of Tamil Nadu* (2011 (5) SCC 244), the Honourable Supreme Court has held that the procedural safeguards are required to be zealously watched and enforced by the Courts of law and their rigour cannot be allowed to be diluted on the basis of the nature of the alleged activities undertaken by the detenu.

8. In *Sumaiya vs. The Secretary to Government* (2007 (2) MWN (Cr.) 145), a Division Bench of this Court has held that the unexplained delay of three days in disposal of the representation made on behalf of the detenu would be sufficient to set aside the order of detention.

9. In *Tara Chand vs. State of Rajasthan and others*, reported in 1980 (2) SCC 321, the Honourable Supreme Court has held that any inordinate and unexplained delay on the part of the Government in considering the representation renders the very detention illegal.

10. In the subject case, admittedly, there is an inordinate and unexplained delay of 45 days in considering the representation by the Hon'ble Minister for Electricity, Prohibition and Excise Department. The impugned detention order is, therefore, liable to be quashed.

11. In the result, the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed and the order of detention in Ref.C3.D.O.No.114/2018 dated 26.12.2018, passed by the second respondent is set aside. The detenu, namely, Prakash, S/o Krishnan, aged about 41 years, is directed to be released forthwith unless his detention is required in connection with any other case.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar (CS)

//True Copy//

Sub Assistant Registrar

WEB COPY

sr
To

1. The Secretary to Government,
Government of Tamil Nadu
Home, Prohibition and Excise
Department, Secretariat,
Fort St. George, Chennai - 9.

2. The District Collector and
District Magistrate,
Vellore District,
Vellore

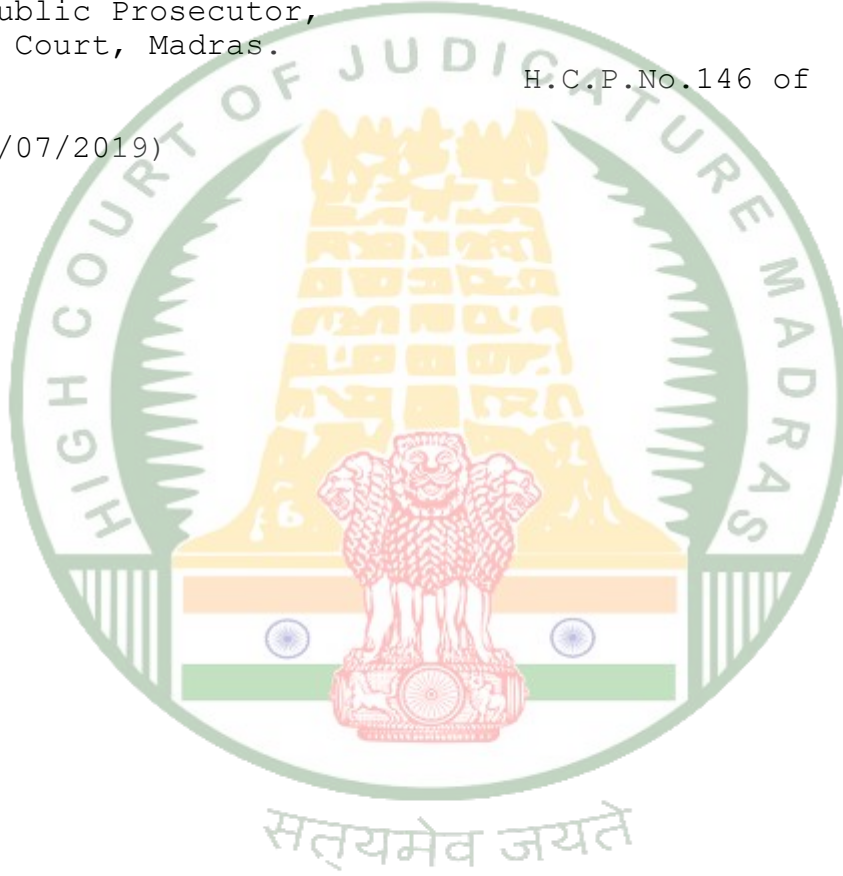
3.The Superintendent,
Central Prison, Vellore

4.The Joint Secretary to Government,
Public (Law and order) Fort.St.George, Chennai 9.

5.The Public Prosecutor,
High Court, Madras.

H.C.P.No.146 of 2019

A.SK(16/07/2019)



WEB COPY