

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 03.02.2020

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THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE R.SUBBIAH
and
THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE R.PONGIAPPAN

H.C.P.No.2285 of 2019

Ranjith ... Petitioner/Son of the detenue
Vs

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

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

Prayer: Writ Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus to call for the entire records relating to the petitioner's mother detention under Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982 vide detention order, dated 04.10.2019 on the file of the second respondent herein made in proceedings Memo C3/D.O./77/2019, quash the same as illegal and consequently direct the respondents herein to produce the petitioner's mother namely Selvarani, W/o.Selvam, aged 45 years before this Court and set the petitioner's mother at liberty from detention, now the petitioner's mother detained at Special Prison for Women, Vellore.

For Petitioner : Mr.R.Sasikumar

For Respondents: Mr.R.Prathap Kumar
Additional Public Prosecutor

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O R D E R
[Order of this Court was made by R.SUBBIAH, J]

Petitioner is the son of the detenue viz. Selvarani, W/o.Selvam, aged about 45 years, who has been branded as a 'Bootlegger' under the Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982 and detained under order of second respondent passed in C3/D.O.77/2019 dated 04.10.2019.

2. The detenue came to adverse notice in the following cases:

<https://hcservices.ecourts.gov.in/hcservices/>

Sl.Nos .	Police Station and Crime No.	Section of Law
1.	Naduveerapattu Police Station, Crime No.291/2017	4(1)(aa) & 4(1-A) @ 4(1)(aa) Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937
2.	Naduveerapattu Police Station, Crime No.09/2018	4(1)(a) & 4(1-A) @ 4(1)(a) Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937
3.	Naduveerapattu Police Station, Crime No.51/2018	4(1)(a) & 4(1-A) @ 4(1)(a) Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937
4.	Naduveerapattu Police Station, Crime No.113/2018	4(1)(a) & 4(1-A) @ 4(1)(a) Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937
5.	Naduveerapattu Police Station, Crime No.316/2018	4(1)(a) & 4(1-A) @ 4(1)(a) Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937
6.	Naduveerapattu Police Station, Crime No.351/2018	4(1)(a) & 4(1-A) @ 4(1)(a) Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937
7.	Naduveerapattu Police Station, Crime No.56/2019	4(1)(a) & 4(1-A) @ 4(1)(a) Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937
8.	Naduveerapattu Police Station, Crime No.183/2019	4(1)(a) & 4(1-A) @ 4(1)(a) Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937
9.	Naduveerapattu Police Station, Crime No.201/2019	4(1)(aaa), 4(1-A) & 14A (Transport) Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937

The alleged ground case has been registered against the detainee in Crime No.276 of 2019 on the file of Naduveerapattu Police Station for offences u/s.4(1)(aaa) & 4(1-A) Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937. Aggrieved by the order of detention, the present writ petition has been filed.

3. Heard learned counsel for petitioner and learned Additional Public Prosecutor appearing for respondents. Perused the materials on record.

4. Though several grounds have been raised in the Habeas Corpus Petition, learned counsel for petitioner would mainly focus his argument on the ground that there is gross violation of procedural safeguards, which would vitiate the detention. 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. In support of his contention, learned counsel for petitioner relied on the judgment of the Hon'ble Apex Court in Rajammal vs. State of Tamil Nadu, [(1999) 1 SCC 417].

5. Learned Additional Public Prosecutor would submit that though there was delay in considering the representation, on that score alone, the impugned detention order cannot be quashed. According to 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.

6. The Detention Order in question was passed on 04.10.2019. The petitioner submitted the representation on 15.10.2019 and the same was received on 17.10.2019. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 17.10.2019. The remarks were duly received on 13.11.2019. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the petitioner's representation on 29.11.2019 and sent on the detenu on 29.11.2019.

7. It is the contention of the petitioner that there was an inordinate delay of 27 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority and there was yet another delay of 14 days, of which 11 were Government holidays and hence, there was 30 days delay in considering the representation.

8. In the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Rajammal's case (cited supra), it has been held as follows:

'It is a constitutional obligation of the Government to consider the representation forwarded by the detenu without any delay. Though no period is prescribed by Article 22 of the Constitution for the decision to be taken on the representation, the words "as soon as may be" in clause (5) of Article 22 convey the message that the representation should be considered and disposed of at the earliest.'

9. As per the dictum laid down by the Supreme Court in above cited Rajammal's case, number of days of delay is immaterial and what is to be considered is whether the delay caused has been properly explained by the authorities concerned. Here, 30 days delay has not been properly explained at all.

State of Kerala [2011 STPL (Web) 999 SC], the Supreme Court has held that the history of personal liberty, as is well known, is a history of insistence on procedural safeguards. The expression 'as soon as may be', in Article 22(5) of the Constitution of India clearly shows the concern of the makers of the Constitution that the representation, made on behalf of the detainee, should be considered and disposed of with a sense of urgency and without any avoidable delay.

11. In the light of the above fact and law, we have no hesitation in quashing the order of detention on the ground of delay on the part of the Government in disposing of the representation of the detainee.

Accordingly, the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed and the detention order passed by the second respondent against the detainee viz., Selvarani, W/o.Selvam in C3/D.O/77/2019 dated 04.10.2019, is set aside. The above named detainee is ordered to be set at liberty forthwith, unless his custody is required in connection with any other case.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar (CS-III)

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Sub Assistant Registrar

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To

- 1.The Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Secretariat, Fort St. George,
Chennai - 600 009.
- 2.The District Collector and District Magistrate,
Cuddalore, Cuddalore District.
- 3.The Superintendent,
Special Prison for Women, Vellore.
- 4.The Public Prosecutor,
High Court, Madras.
5. The Joint Secretary to Government,
Public (law & Order), Fort Saint George, Chennai 9

H.C.P.No.2285 of 2019

MR (CO)

GN (14/02/2020)

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