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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED: 06.08.2021

Coram

The Honourable Mr. Justice P.N.PRAKASH
and
The Honourable Ms. Justice R.N.MANJULA

H.C.P.No.224 of 2021

Lakshmi

...Petitioner

Vs.

1. The Secretary to the Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Secretariat,
Chennai-600 009.
2. The District Collector and District Magistrate,
Vellore District,
Vellore - 9.
3. The Superintendent of Police,
Vellore District,
Vellore - 9.
4. The Superintendent,
Central Prison,
Vellore-2.
5. The Inspector of Police,
Gudiyatham Taluk Police Station,
Vellore District.

...Respondents

Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus to call for the records in connection with the order of detention passed by the second respondent dated 29.01.2021 in C3/D.O.No.014/2021 against the petitioner's son Chinnarasu, aged about 28 years, son of Venkatesan, who is confined at Central Prison, Vellore and set aside the same and direct the respondents to produce the detenu before this Court and set aside the same and set him at liberty.



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For Petitioner : Mr.S.Senthil Vel

For Respondents : Mr.R.Muniyapparaj,
Govt.Advocate
(Crl.Side)

ORDER

[Order of the Court was made by P.N.PRAKASH, J.]

The petitioner is the mother of the detenu Chinnarasu, aged about 28 years, son of Venkatesan. The detenu has been detained by the second respondent by his order in C3/D.O.No.014/2021 dated 29.01.2021, 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 Government Advocate (Crl.Side) 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 Government Advocate (Crl.Side) strongly opposed the Habeas Corpus Petition by filing his counter. 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 Government Advocate (Crl.Side), 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 29.01.2021. The petitioner made a representation on 19.02.2021. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 23.02.2021. The remarks were duly received on 12.03.2021. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the petitioner's representation on 15.04.2021.



6. It is the contention of the petitioner that there was a delay of 17 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority, of which, 4 days were Government Holidays and hence there was an inordinate delay of 13 days in submitting the remarks. It is the further contention of the petitioner that the remarks were received on 12.03.2021 and there was a delay of 31 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, 11 days were Government Holidays, hence, there was an inordinate delay of 20 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 13 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority and unexplained delay of 20 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.

In the result, the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed and the order of detention in C3/D.O.No.014/2021 dated 29.01.2021, passed by the second respondent is set aside. The detenu, viz., Chinnarasu, aged about 28 years, son of Venkatesan, is directed to be released forthwith unless his detention is required in connection with any other case.

-s/d-

Assistant Registrar

True Copy

Sub-Assistant Registrar



1. The Secretary to the Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Secretariat,
Chennai-600 009.
2. The District Collector and District Magistrate,
Vellore District,
Vellore - 9.
3. The Superintendent of Police,
Vellore District,
Vellore - 9.
4. The Superintendent,
Central Prison,
Vellore-2.
5. The Inspector of Police,
Gudiyatham Taluk Police Station,
Vellore District.
6. The Joint Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu,
Public, Law and Order Department,
Secretariat, Chennai - 9.
7. The Public Prosecutor,
High Court, Madras.

H.C.P.No.224 of 2021

MG(CO)
LS(12/08/2021)