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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED 06.12.2021

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE P.N.PRAKASH
AND
THE HONOURABLE MRS.JUSTICE R.HEMALATHA

H.C.P.NO.1089 OF 2021

Bharathi

.. Petitioner

.Vs.

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

.. Respondents

Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, praying to issue a WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS calling for the records in connection with the order of detention passed by the second respondent dated 01.07.2021 in C3/D.O.No.44/2021 against the petitioner's husband Saranraj, male aged 31 years, S/o.Selvaraj, who is confined at Central Prison Vellore, and set aside the same and direct the respondents to produce the detenu before the Hon'ble Court and set him at liberty.

For Petitioner : Mr.D.Balaji

For Respondents : Mr.R.Muniyappraj
Additional Public Prosecutor



O R D E R

[Order of the Court was made by R.HEMALATHA, J.]

The petitioner is the wife of the detenu, Saranraj, S/o.Selvaraj, aged 31 years. The detenu has been detained by the 2nd respondent by his order dated 01.07.2021 in C3/D.O.No.44/2021, holding him to be a "BOOTLEGGER", as contemplated under Section 3(1) 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 filed his counter affidavit and strongly 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 01.07.2021. The petitioner made a representation on 16.07.2021. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 20.07.2021. The remarks were duly received on 09.08.2021. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the petitioner's representation on 23.08.2021.

6. It is the contention of the petitioner that there was a delay of 20 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority, of which 7 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 09.08.2021 and there was a delay of 14



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days in considering the representation by the Hon'ble Minister for Home, Prohibition and Excise Department after the Deputy Secretary dealt with it, of which 5 days were Government Holidays, hence, there was inordinate delay of 9 days in considering the representation.

7. In *Rekha Vs. State of Tamil Nadu* [2011 (5) SCC 244], the Hon'ble 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 Hon'ble 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 9 days in considering the representation by the Hon'ble Minister for Home, 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.44/2021 dated 01.07.2021, passed by the 2nd respondent is set aside. The detenu viz., Saranraj, Son of Selvaraj, aged 31 years, is directed to be released forthwith unless her detention is required in connection with any other case.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar(CS IV)

//True Copy//

Sub Assistant Registrar

mtl



To

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

H.C.P.No.1089 of 2021

BP (CO)
PM/29/12/2021