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H.C.P.No.1490 of 2024

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 22.07.2024

CORAM :

**THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE M.S.RAMESH
AND
THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE SUNDER MOHAN**

H.C.P.No.1490 of 2024

Kalaimathi

**.. Petitioner/
Wife of detenue
Versus**

1. The Secretary to the Government,
Home, Prohibition & Excise (XVI) Department,
Secretariat,
Chennai - 600 009.
2. The District Collector and District Magistrate,
Mayiladuthurai District,
Mayiladuthurai.
3. The Superintendent of Police,
O/o. Superintendent of Police,
Mayiladuthurai District.
4. The Superintendent of Prison,
Central Prison Trichy,
Trichy.
5. The Inspector of Police,
Sirkazhi Police Station,
Mayiladuthurai District.

.. Respondents



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Prayer : Habeas Corpus Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying for the issuance of a Writ of Habeas Corpus, calling for the entire records connected with the detention order in C.O.C.No.06/2024 on 30.03.2024 on the file of the respondent No.2 and quash the same and direct the respondents to produce the body and person of petitioner husband one named Mr.Subash, S/o.Maharajan, aged about 38 years now confined at Central Prison, Trichy before this Court and set him at liberty forthwith.

For Petitioner : Mr.P.Muthamizhselvakumar

For Respondents : Mr.A.Gokulakrishnan,
Additional Public Prosecutor

ORDER

M.S.RAMESH, J.
and
SUNDER MOHAN, J.

The petitioner herein, who is the wife of the detainee viz., Subash, S/o.Maharajan, aged about 30 years, confined at Central Prison, Thiruchirappalli, has come forward with this petition challenging the detention order passed by the second respondent dated 30.03.2024 slapped on her husband, branding him as "Goonda" under the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Cyber Law Offenders, Drug Offenders, Forest Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders,



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Sand Offenders, Sexual Offenders, Slum Grabbers and Video Pirates Act,
1982 [Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982].

2. Heard the learned counsel for the petitioner, as well as the learned Additional Public Prosecutor appearing for the respondents.

3. Though several grounds are raised in the petition, the learned counsel for the petitioner submitted that there is an inordinate delay in passing the order of detention.

4. In the instant case, the detainee was arrested on 14.02.2024 and thereafter, the detention order came to be passed on 30.03.2024. This fact is not disputed by the learned Additional Public Prosecutor.

5. In the case of '*Sushanta Kumar Banik Vs. State of Tripura*', reported in '*2022 LiveLaw (SC) 813*', when there was an inordinate delay from the date of proposal till passing of the detention order and likewise, between the date of detention order and the actual arrest, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had held that the live and proximate link, between the



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grounds and the purpose of detention, stands snapped in arresting the detainee. The relevant observation of the Hon'ble Supreme Court is extracted hereunder:-

“20. It is manifestly clear from a conspectus of the above decisions of this Court, that the underlying principle is that if there is unreasonable delay between the date of the order of detention & actual arrest of the detenu and in the same manner from the date of the proposal and passing of the order of detention, such delay unless satisfactorily explained throws a considerable doubt on the genuineness of the requisite subjective satisfaction of the detaining authority in passing the detention order and consequently render the detention order bad and invalid because the “live and proximate link” between the grounds of detention and the purpose of detention is snapped in arresting the detenu. A question whether the delay is unreasonable and stands unexplained depends on the facts and circumstances of each case.”

6. Drawing inspiration from the judgment in ***Sushanta Kumar Banik's case***, a co-ordinate Bench of this Court in the case of '***Gomathi Vs. Principal Secretary to Government and Others***', reported in '***2023 SCC OnLine Mad 6332***', had held that when there is an inordinate delay from the date of arrest/date of proposal till the order of detention, the live and



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proximate link between them would also stand snapped and thereby, had quashed the detention order on this ground.

7. In yet another case i.e., in '*Nagaraj Vs. State of Tamil Nadu*', reported in '**(2018) 3 MWN (Cri) 428**', this Court had held that the delay of 36 days in passing the detention order after the arrest of the detainee would snap the live and proximate link between the grounds and purpose of detention. Hence, in view of the unexplained and inordinate delay in passing the order of detention, after the arrest of the detainee, the detention order in the present case, is liable to be quashed.

8. Accordingly, the detention order passed by the second respondent on 30.03.2024 in C.O.C.No.06/2024, is hereby set aside and the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed. The detainee viz., Subash, S/o.Maharajan, aged about 30 years, confined at Central Prison, Thiruchirappalli, is directed to be set at liberty forthwith, unless his confinement is required in connection with any other case.

[M.S.R., J]
22.07.2024

[S.M., J]



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Index : yes/no

Speaking order/Non-speaking order

Neutral Citation : yes/no

grs

To

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Chennai - 600 009.
2. The District Collector and District Magistrate,
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Mayiladuthurai.
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6. The Public Prosecutor,
High Court of Madras.



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**M.S.RAMESH, J.
AND
SUNDER MOHAN, J.**

grs

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