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H.C.P.No.1500 of 2024

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 18.07.2024

CORAM :

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

H.C.P.No.1500 of 2024

Sabeera

.. Petitioner/
Wife of detainee
Versus

1. The State of Tamil Nadu
Rep by its Secretary to Government [Home]
Prohibition and Excise Department,
Fort St. George, Chennai - 600 009.
 2. The District Magistrate and District Collector,
Krishnagiri, Krishnagiri District.
 3. The Superintendent of Police,
Krishnagiri, Krishnagiri District.
 4. The Superintendent of Prison,
Central Prison Salem,
Salem, Salem District.
 5. The Inspector of Police,
Hosur Town Police Station,
Krishnagiri District.
- .. Respondents

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



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entire records of the 2nd respondent, in his proceeding S.C.No.07/2024 dated 22.02.2024, to quash the same and consequently direct the respondents to produce my husband (Aabith, aged 24 years, son of Ameerjohn) before this Court now confined in Central Prison, Salem set him liberty forthwith.

For Petitioner : Mr.S.Varanesh

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

ORDER

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

The petitioner herein is the wife of the detainee viz., Aabith, S/o.Ameerjohn, aged about 24 years, confined at Central Prison, Salem, has come forward with this petition challenging the detention order passed by the second respondent dated 22.02.2024 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, Sand Offenders, Sexual Offenders, Slum Grabbers and Video Pirates Act, 1982 [Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982].



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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 21.12.2023 and thereafter, the detention order came to be passed on 22.02.2024. 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 grounds and the purpose of detention, stands snapped in arresting the detainee. The relevant observation of the Hon'ble Supreme Court is extracted hereunder:-



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



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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 22.02.2024 in S.C.No.07/2024, is hereby set aside and the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed. The detainee viz., Aabith, S/o.Ameerjohn, aged about 24 years, confined at Central Prison, Salem, is directed to be set at liberty forthwith, unless his confinement is required in connection with any other case.

[M.S.R., J] [S.M., J]
18.07.2024

Index : yes/no
Speaking order/Non-speaking order
Neutral Citation : yes/no
grs



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- To
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