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HCP.No.2515 of 2023

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 26.03.2024

CORAM :

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

H.C.P.No.2515 of 2023

M.Parimala

...Petitioner/Wife of the Detenu

Vs.

1. The Secretary to the Government
Government of Tamil Nadu
(Home) Prohibition and Excise Department
Secretariat,
Fort St. George,
Chennai – 600 009.
2. The District Collector and District Magistrate,
Chengalpattu District,
Chengalpattu.
3. The Superintendent of Police,
Chengalpattu District,
Chengalpattu.
4. The Inspector of Police,
Thiruporur Police Station,
Chengalpattu District.



HCP.No.2515 of 2023

5. The Superintendent of Prison,
Central Prison,
Puzhal, Chennai – 600 066.

...Respondents

PRAYER: Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, calling for the entire records connected with the order of the second respondent herein in CPT No.71/2023 dated 22.11.2023 passed against the petitioner's husband the detenu namely Murugan, son of Dilli, aged about 40 years as a “GOONDA” who is confined at Central Prison, Puzhal Chennai and set aside the same, Consequently directing the respondents herein to produce the body and person of the detenu before this Court and set him at liberty forthwith.

For Petitioner	: Ms.M.Parimala
For Respondents	: Mr.E.Raj Thilak
	Additional Public Prosecutor
	assisted by
	Mr.C.Aravind

ORDER

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

The petitioner herein, who is the wife of the detenu viz., Murugan S/o.Dilli, aged about 40 years, has come forward with this petition challenging the detention order passed by the second respondent dated 22.11.2023 slapped on her husband, branding him as "GOONDA" under the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Cyber



HCP.No.2515 of 2023

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].

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 detenu was arrested on 09.10.2023 and thereafter, the detention order came to be passed on 22.11.2023. 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



HCP.No.2515 of 2023

WEB COPY

Supreme Court had held that the live and proximate link, between the grounds and the purpose of detention, stands snapped in arresting the detenu. 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 proximate link between them would also stand snapped and thereby, had quashed the detention order on this ground.



HCP.No.2515 of 2023

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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 detenu 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 detenu, the detention order in the present case, is liable to be quashed.

8. Accordingly, the detention order passed by the second respondent on 22.11.2023 in CPT No.71/2023, is hereby set aside and the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed. The detenu viz., Murugan, S/o. Dilli, aged about 40 years 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]
26.03.2024

Internet: Yes/No
Neutral Citation: Yes/No
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M.S.RAMESH, J.
and
SUNDER MOHAN, J.

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