



unexplained delay. The learned counsel has relied on few Judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Based on the same, the learned counsel would plead for setting aside the detention order.

4. But, the learned Additional Public Prosecutor would, however, oppose this Habeas Corpus Petition. He would submit that though there was delay in considering the representation, on that score, the impugned detention order need not be interfered with, as on account of the said delay, 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. We have considered the above submissions.

6. In this case, the Detention Order was passed on 08.06.2015. As against the same, the petitioner made a representation on 15.06.2015. The remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 17.06.2015. The remarks were received on 23.06.2015. Thereafter, the Government considered the issue and passed the order rejecting the representation on 02.07.2015. It is the contention of the petitioner that there was delay of four days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority and there was delay of three days on the part of the Government in considering the same.

7. Now, the question is as to whether on that score, the impugned order can be quashed.

8. In *Rekha Vs. State of Tamil Nadu*, [2011 (5) SCC 244], the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that the right to life and liberty of a person is protected, under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has further 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 of the detenu.

9. 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/detenu would be sufficient to set aside the detention order.

10. In *Tara Chand Vs. State of Rajasthan and others*, [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 detention illegal. This dictum has been followed in several Judgments consistently by the Hon'ble Supreme Court as well as this Court.

11. Applying the said dictum laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, if we look into the facts of the present case, undoubtedly, there is an inordinate and unexplained delay of seven working days and therefore, the impugned detention order is liable to be quashed.

12. In the result, this Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed and the impugned Detention Order passed by the second respondent in his Detention order No.84/BCDFGISSV/2015 08.06.2015, is quashed. The detenu, by name,



Vijay, Son of Rajaram aged about 21 years, is ordered to be set at liberty forthwith, if he is not required for detention in connection with any other case.

WEB COPY

Sd/-
Assistant Registrar

/True Copy/

Sub Assistant Registrar

To

1. The Secretary to the Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise
Department,
Chennai-9.

2.The Commissioner of Police,
Madurai City,
Madurai.

3.The Superintendent,
Borstal School,
Pudukkottai. (in duplicate to communicate the detenu)

4 The Joint Secretary, Government of Tamil Nadu,
Public (Law & order) Department, Fort St. George, Chennai - 9

5.The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,
Madurai.

+1cc to M/S.R.Venkatesan, Advocate in SR.No 62

TS/30.10.2015/3P-8C / NGM-SS/SAR - I

ORDER MADE IN
H.C.P (MD) No.866 of 2015

27.10.2015