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BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED: 22.06.2016

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE K.K.SASIDHARAN

and

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE B.GOKULDAS

H.C.P(MD)No.269 of 2016

R.Priya

:Petitioner

Vs.

1.The Principal Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise (XVI) Department,
Secretariat, Chennai - 600 009.

2.The District Collector and District Magistrate,
Office of the District Collector and District Magistrate,
Sivagangai District, Sivagangai.

3.The Inspector of Police,
Karaikudi AWPS, Sivagangai District. :Respondents

PRAYER: Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, to call for the entire records, connected with the detention order in Cr.M.P.No.03/S.O./2016, dated 15.02.2016, on the file of the second respondent and quash the same and direct the respondents to produce the body and person of the petitioner's husband namely, Ramanathan, S/o.Mani, aged about 36 years, now confined at Central Prison, Madurai, before this Court and set him at liberty forthwith.

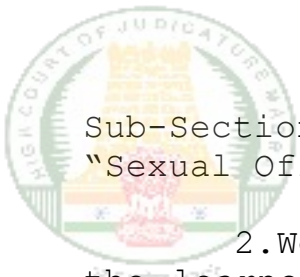
For Petitioner : Mr.S.M.A.Jinnah

For Respondents : Mr.T.Mohan,
Additional Public Prosecutor.

O R D E R

[Order of the Court was made by K.K.SASIDHARAN, J.]

This Habeas Corpus Petition is filed by the wife of the detenu - Ramanathan, who is under detention, pursuant to the order passed by the second respondent dated 15.02.2016, in Cr.M.P.No.03/S.O./2016, under Section 2(ggg) of 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 Vehicle Hijackers Act, 1982, (Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982), read with the order issued by the Government in G.O.(D).No31, Home Prohibition and Excise (XVI) Department, dated 18.01.2016, under



Sub-Section (2) of Section 3 of the said Act, branding him as "Sexual Offender".

2. We have heard the learned counsel for the petitioner and the learned Additional Public Prosecutor 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 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 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 15.02.2016. The petitioner made a representation dated 24.02.2016. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 26.02.2016. The remarks were duly received on 14.03.2016. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the representation on 24.03.2016.

6. It is the contention of the petitioner that there was a delay of 11 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority and thereafter, there was again a delay of 6 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*, [1980 (2) SCC 585], 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 11 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority and 6 days in considering the representation. The impugned detention order is, therefore, liable to be quashed.

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11. In the result, the Detention Order, passed by the second respondent, in his proceedings in Cr.M.P.No.03/S.O./2016, dated 15.02.2016, is quashed. The detenu, namely, Ramanathan, S/o.Mani, aged about 36 years, is ordered to be set at liberty forthwith, if he is not required for detention in connection with any other case.

12. In the upshot, we allow the Habeas Corpus Petition.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar(Reocrds)

/True copy/

Sub Assistant Registrar(CS)

To

1.The Principal Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise (XVI) Department,
Secretariat, Chennai - 600 009.

2.The District Collector and District Magistrate,
Office of the District Collector and District Magistrate,
Sivagangai District, Sivagangai.

3.The Inspector of Police,
Karaikudi AWPS, Sivagangai District.

4. The Joint Secretary to Government,
Public (Law & Order) Department,
Fort St.George, Chennai.

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

H.C.P(MD)No.269 of 2016

Dated: 22.06.2016

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PBK/SK-SKN/SAR-I 04.07.2016 ::3P-6C: