



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED: 07.06.2016

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE K.K.SASIDHARAN
and
THE HONOURABLE DR.JUSTICE S.VIMALA

H.C.P (MD) No.271 of 2016

Esakkiammal

.. Petitioner

Vs.

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

2.The District Collector and District Magistrate,
Thoothukudi District,
Thoothukudi.

3.The Inspector of Police,
Srivaikundam Police Station,
Thoothukudi District.

.. Respondents

PRAYER: Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, to direct the respondents herein to produce the detenu Vigneshwaran @ Vignesh, S/o.Kannan Thevar, aged 23 years, who has been termed as "GOONDA" and who is now detained at Central Prison, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli District, before this Court and to call for the entire records relating to the detention order in H.S.(M). Confdl.No.74/2015, dated 06.12.2015 passed by the 2nd respondent herein and set aside the same and set the detenu at liberty.

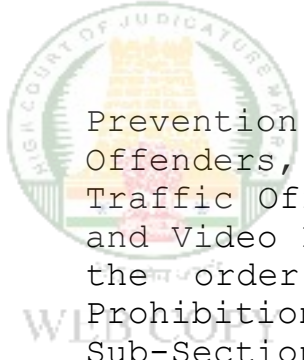
For Petitioner : Mr.S.R.Durai Raj

For Respondents : Mr.C.Ramesh,
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 mother of the
<https://hcdecisionscourts.gov.in/hcspresch> Vigneshwaran @ Vignesh, who is under detention, pursuant
to the order passed by the second respondent, dated 06.12.2015, in
H.S.(M).Confdl.No.74/2015, under Section 2(f) 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 Video Pirates Act, 1982, (Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982), read with the order issued by the Government in G.O.(D).No.223, Home Prohibition and Excise (XVI) Department, dated 18.10.2015, under Sub-Section (2) of Section 3 of the said Act, branding him as "Goonda".

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.

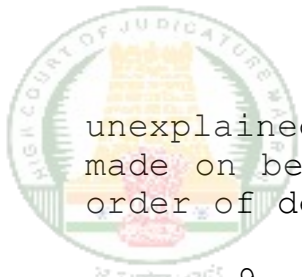
4. The learned Additional Public Prosecutor opposed the Habeas Corpus Petition. He would submit that though there was delay in considering the representation, on that score alone, the impugned detention order cannot be quashed. According to the learned Additional Public Prosecutor, no prejudice has been 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 has been passed on 06.12.2015. The petitioner made a representation dated 24.02.2016. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 01.03.2016. The remarks were duly received on 22.03.2016. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the representation on 05.04.2016.

6. It is the contention of the petitioner that there was a delay of 15 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority and thereafter, there was again a delay of 10 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.

<https://hcservices.ecourts.gov.in/TcsService> **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 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 very detention illegal.

10. In the subject case, admittedly, there is an inordinate and unexplained delay of 15 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority and 10 days in considering the representation and therefore, the impugned detention order is liable to be quashed.

11. In the result, the impugned Detention Order, passed by the second respondent, in his proceedings in H.S.(M). Confdl.No.74/2015, dated 06.12.2015, is quashed. The detenu, namely, Vigneshwaran @ Vignesh, S/o.Kannan Thevar, 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(CS II)

/True copy/

Sub Assistant Registrar

To

- 1.The Principal Secretary to the Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Secretariat,
Chennai - 600 009.
- 2.The Joint Secretary to Government
Public (Law and Order) Department,
Secretariat, Chennai-9.
- 3.The District Collector and District Magistrate,
Thoothukudi District,
Thoothukudi.



4.The Inspector of Police,
Srivaikundam Police Station,
Thoothukudi District.

WEB COPY

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

+1cc to MR.M.S.Jeyakarthik, Advocate Sr.No.28506

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Order made in
H.C.P(MD)No.271 of 2016
Dated: 07.06.2016