



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED: 18.07.2016

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE K.K.SASIDHARAN
and
THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE B.GOKULDAS

H.C.P(MD)No.479 of 2016

Arunpandian

: Petitioner

Vs.

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

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

3.The Superintendent of Prison,
Special Prison for Women,
Tiruchirappalli.

: Respondents

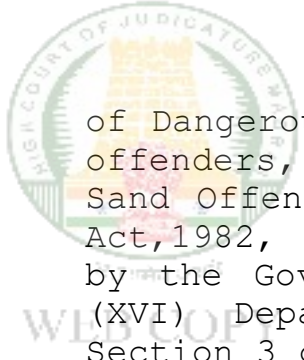
PRAYER: Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, to call for the records relating to the detention order passed by the second respondent made in his proceedings in C.O.C.No.30/2016, dated 30.03.2016, in detaining the detenu under Section 2(b) of Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982 as a BOOT-LEGGER and quash the same and direct the respondents to produce the detenu, namely Savithiri, W/o.Duraisamy, Female, aged about 45 years, who is detained in Special Prison for Women, Tiruchirappalli, before this Court and set her at liberty.

For Petitioner : Mr.K.M.Karunakaran
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 son of the detenu - Savithiri, who is under detention, pursuant to the order passed by the second respondent dated 30.03.2016, in C.O.C.No.30/2016, under Section 2(b) 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 orders issued by the Government in G.O.(D).No.26, Home Prohibition and Excise (XVI) Department, dated 18.01.2016, under Sub-Section (2) of Section 3 of the said Act, branding her as "**Boot-Legger**".

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.

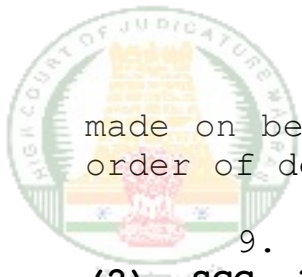
5. The Detention Order in question was passed on 30.03.2016. The petitioner made a representation dated 13.04.2016. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 20.04.2016. The remarks were duly received on 29.04.2016. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the representation on 17.05.2016.

6. It is the contention of the petitioner that there was a delay of 7 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.

8. In **Sumaiya Vs. The Secretary to Government**, [2007 (2) MNJ 1451], a Division Bench of this Court has held that the unexplained delay of three days in disposal of the representation

<https://hmcj.judges.ecc.gov.in/hmcj4/ces/>



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 7 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority and 10 days in considering the representation. The impugned detention order is, therefore, liable to be quashed.

11. In the result, the Detention Order, passed by the second respondent, in his proceedings in C.O.C.No.30/2016, dated 30.03.2016, is quashed. The detenu, namely, Savithiri, W/o.Duraisamy, is ordered to be set at liberty forthwith, if she 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-I)

/True copy/

Sub Assistant Registrar

To

- 1.The Secretary to the Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Secretariat, Chennai - 600 009.
- 2.The District Collector and District Magistrate,
Nagapattinam District, Nagapattinam.
- 3.The Superintendent of Prison,
Special Prison for Women, Tiruchirappalli.
- 4.The Joint Secretary to Government,
Public Law & Order, Fort St., George, Chennai-600 009.
- 5.The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, Madurai.

SML

CSL/ARK-PV/27.07.2016 : 3P/6C

ORDER MADE IN
H.C.P(MD)No.479 of 2016
Dated: 18.07.2016