

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

Dated : 09.10.2017

Coram

THE HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE RAJIV SHAKDER
&
THE HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE N.SATHISH KUMAR

H.C.P.No.1621 of 2017

Kamala

... Petitioner

Vs.

1.The State of Tamil Nadu
Rep. By its Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise (XVI) Department
Fort St. George, Chennai - 600 009.

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

... Respondents

PRAYER: Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, to produce the body of the detenu namely (Tmt.Rani Alias Sellakkamu, Wife of Sasikumar, aged about 31 years, confined at Special Prison for Women, Coimbatore) before this Court and set her at liberty forthwith, by calling for the records pertaining to the detention order dated Cr.M.P.NO.07/GOONDA/2017 C1 dated 06.04.2017 passed by the second respondent, quash the same.

For Petitioner : Mr.M.Guruprasad
For Respondents : Mr.V.M.R.Rajentran,
Addl. Public Prosecutor.

O R D E R

(Order of the Court was made by N.SATHISH KUMAR, J)

The petitioner is the mother of the detenu, namely, Rani Alias Sellakkamu, W/o.Sasikumar, female, aged about 32 years. The detenu has been detained by the second respondent by his order in Cr.M.P.NO.07/GOONDA/2017 C1 dated 06.04.2017, holding her to be a "Goonda", as contemplated under 2(f) of Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982. The said order is under challenge in this Habeas Corpus Petition.

2. We have heard the learned counsel for the petitioner and the learned Additional Public Prosecutor appearing 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 appearing 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 with regard to the same.

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 detainee 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 06.04.2017. The petitioner made a representation, dated 10.05.2017 and the same was received on 15.05.2017. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 15.05.2017. The remarks were duly received on 22.05.2017. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the petitioner's representation on 21.06.2017.

6. It is the contention of the petitioner that there was a delay of 7 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority, of which 2 days were Government Holidays and hence there was an inordinate delay of 5 days in submitting the remarks. Thereafter, there was another delay of 30 days in considering the representation, of which 8 days were Government Holidays and hence, there was an inordinate delay of 22 days in considering the representation.

7. In *Rekha vs. State of Tamil Nadu*, reported in 2011 (5) SCC 244, the Honourable 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 detainee.

8. In *Sumaiya vs. The Secretary to Government*, reported in 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 detainee would be sufficient to set aside the order of detention.

9. In *Tara Chand vs. State of Rajasthan and others*, reported in 1980 (2) SCC 321, the Honourable 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 5 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority and 22 days in considering the representation. The impugned detention order is, therefore, liable to be quashed.

11. In the result, the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed and the order of detention in Cr.M.P.NO.07/GOONDA/2017 C1 dated 06.04.2017, passed by the second respondent is set aside. The detainee, namely, Rani Alias Sellakkamu, W/o.Sasikumar, female, aged about 32 years, is directed to be released forthwith unless her detention is required in connection with any other case. Given the nature of the case, this order will be communicated to the concerned Jail Superintendent by the Registrar General of this Court via Fax.

-s/d-

Assistant Registrar (CS-II)

True Copy

Sub-Assistant Registrar

vsm/ggs

To

- 1.The Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department
Fort St. George, Chennai - 600 009.
- 2.The District Magistrate and The District Collector
Erode District, Erode.
- 3.The Superintendent,
Central Prison,
Coimbatore.

4. The Joint Secretary to Govt
Public (Law and order)
Fort. st. george
Chennai 9.

5. The Public Prosecutor,
Madras High Court,
Chennai.

H.C.P.No.1621 of 2017

SS (CO)
SP (09/10/2017)



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