

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

Dated : 28.11.2017

Coram

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

H.C.P.No.1801 of 2017

Bhavani ... Petitioner/Mother of the detenu

Vs.

1.The State of Tamil Nadu  
Rep. by its Secretary to the Government  
Home Prohibition and Excise Dept.  
Fort St. George  
Chennai 600 009.

2.The Commissioner of Police  
Chennai City Police, Greater Chennai  
Commissioner Office, Vepery  
Chennai 600 007

...Respondents

PRAYER: Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, calling for the records relating to the detention order in Memo No.529/BCDFGISSSV/2017 dated 30.08.2017 passed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent to produce the petitioner's son DEVASAGAYAM @ SAGAYAM, S/o. Johnson aged about 29 years the detenu, now confined in Central Prison, Puzhal, Chennai before this Court and set the petitioner's son Devasagayam @ Sagayam, S/o.Johnson aged about 29 years the detenu herein at liberty.

For Petitioner : Mr.D.Gopikrishnan  
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, Devasagayam @ Sagayam, S/o.Sohnson, male, aged about 29 years. The detenu has been detained by the second respondent by his order in No.529/BCDFGISSSV/2017 dated 30.08.2017, holding him to be a "Goonda", as contemplated under Section 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 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 30.08.2017. The petitioner made a representation dated 18.09.2017 and 10.10.2017 and the same was received on 20.09.2017 and 13.10.2017. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 20.09.2017 and 13.10.2017. The remarks were duly received on 23.09.2017 and 17.10.2017. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the petitioner's representation 03.10.2017 and 27.10.2017.

6. It is the contention of the petitioner that there was a delay of 3 and 4 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority, of which 0 and 2 days were Government Holidays and hence there was an inordinate delay of 3 and 2 days in submitting the remarks. Thereafter, another delay of 10 and 14 days in considering the representation, of which 6 and 3 days were Government Holidays and hence there was an inordinate delay of 4 and 11 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 detenu.

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 detenu 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 3 and 2 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority and 4 and 11 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 No.529/BCDEGISSSV/2017 dated 30.08.2017, passed by the second respondent is set aside. The detenu, namely, Thiru.Devasagayam @ Sagayam, S/o.Johnson, male, aged about 29 years, is directed to be released forthwith unless his 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.

Sd/-  
Assistant Registrar (CS-IX)

//True Copy//

सत्यमेव जयते  
Sub Assistant Registrar

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To

1.The State of Tamil Nadu  
Rep. by its Secretary to the Government  
Home Prohibition and Excise Dept.  
Fort St. George  
Chennai 600 009.

WEB COPY

2.The Commissioner of Police  
Chennai City Police, Greater Chennai  
Commissioner Office, Vepery  
Chennai 600 007

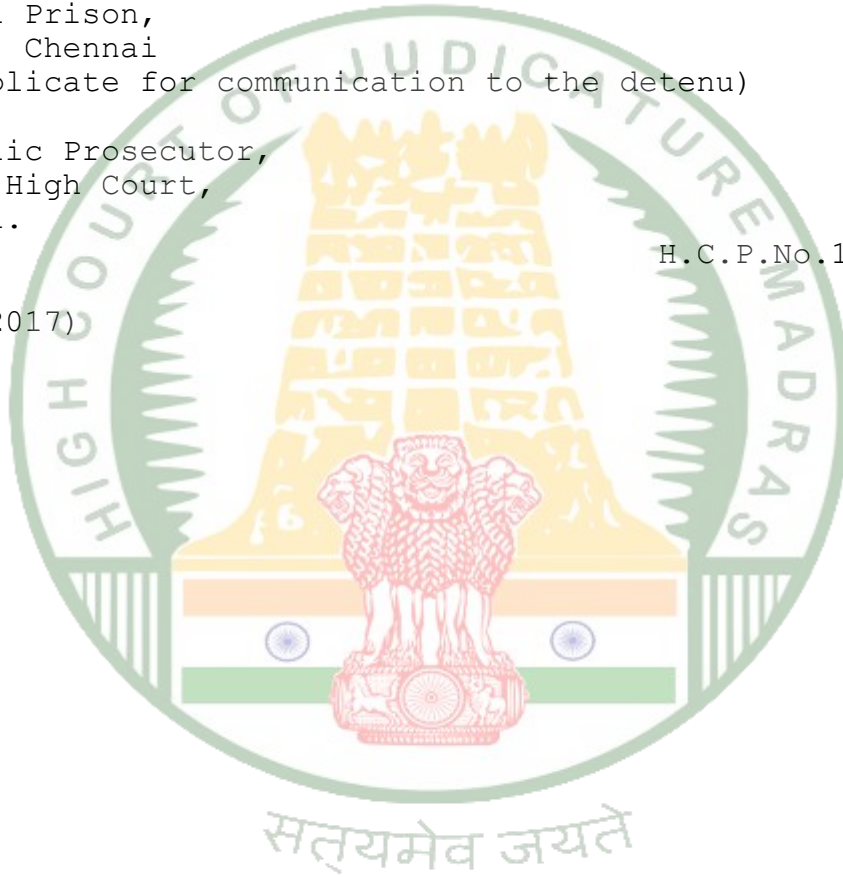
3.The Joint Secretary to Government  
Public Law and Order Department  
Government of Tamil Nadu  
Fort St. George, Chennai-9.

4.The Superintendent,  
Central Prison,  
Puzhal, Chennai  
(In duplicate for communication to the detenu)

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

H.C.P.No.1801 of 2017

SJ(CO)  
TR(28/11/2017)



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