

**BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT****DATED: 23.05.2017****CORAM:**

**THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE M.V.MURALIDARAN
AND
THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE C.V.KARTHIKEYAN**

H.C.P.(MD)No.135 of 2017

Ravi

: Petitioner

Vs.

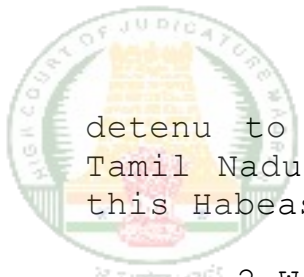
1. The Principal Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
State of Tamilnadu, Fort St. George,
Chennai-600 009.
 2. The District Collector and District Magistrate,
Tirunelveli District,
Tirunelveli-9.
 3. The Superintendent of Prison,
Palayamkottai Central Prison,
Tirunelveli 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 of the respondent No.2 in M.H.S.Confdl No.01/2017, dated 10.01.2017 and quash the same and direct the respondents to produce the detenu by name Pandi alias Karuthapandi, son of Karuthapandi, aged about 29 years now detained in Palayamkottai Central Prison before this court and set him at liberty forthwith

For Petitioner : Mr.R.Vinoth Bharathi

For Respondents : Mr.C.Ramesh
Additional Public Prosecutor.**O R D E R****[Order of the Court was made by M.V.MURALIDARAN, J.]**

The petitioner is the brother of the detenu Pandi @ Karuthapandi. The detenu has been detained by the 2nd respondent by order in M.H.S.Confdl No.01/2017 dated 10.01.2017, holding the



detenu 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 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 detenu 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.

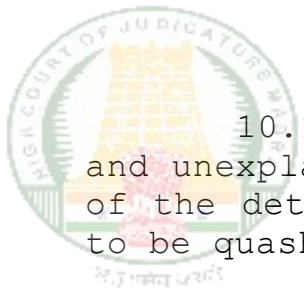
5. The Detention Order in question was passed on 10.01.2017. The representation made by the detenu was received on 03.02.2017. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 06.02.2017. The remarks were duly received on 14.02.2017. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the representation on 28.02.2017.

6. It is the contention of the petitioner that there was a delay of 6 days in considering the representation of the detenu.

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 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 6 days in considering the representation of the detenu. 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 M.H.S.Confdl No.01/2017, dated 10.01.2017, is quashed. The detenu, namely Pandi @ Karuthapandi, son of Karuthapandi, 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(RTI)

/True Copy/

Sub Assistant Registrar

To

1. The Principal Secretary to Government of TamilNadu,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Fort St. George,
Chennai-600 009.
2. The District Collector and District Magistrate,
Tirunelveli District,
Tirunelveli-9.
3. The Superintendent of Central Prison,
Tirunelveli District,
Palayamkottai.
4. The The Joint Secretary to Government of TamilNadu,
Public (Law & Order)
Fort St. George, Chennai - 9
5. The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,
Madurai.

Er/ar

vb/kkr/sar2/07.06.2017/3p/6c

H.C.P. (MD) No.135 of 2017
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