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BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED: **13.06.2017**

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE T.S.SIVAGNANAM

AND

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE P.VELMURUGAN

H.C.P(MD)No.1675 of 2016

Thangathai

: Petitioner

Vs.

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

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

3.The Superintendent of Prison,
Central Prison,
Tiruchirapalli.

: Respondents

PRAYER: Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, calling for the records, pertaining to the impugned detention order passed by the 2nd respondent made in his proceedings in Cr.M.P.No.34/2016 dated 20.11.2016 in detaining the detenu under Section 2(f) of the Tamilnadu Act 14 of 1982 as a Goonda and quash the same and direct the respondents to produce the Detenu namely Alagar, S/o.Periyasamy, Male, aged about 43 years, who is detained in Central Prison, Tiruchirapalli, before this Hon'ble Court and set him at liberty.

For Petitioner : Mr.Jebadas Pandian

For Respondents : Mr.T.Mohan

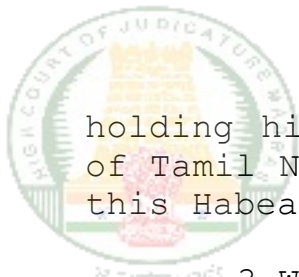
Additional Public Prosecutor.

O R D E R

[Order of the Court was made by T.S.SIVAGNANAM, J.]

The learned Additional Public Prosecutor submitted that though the counter affidavit has not been filed, the proforma has been available and he has agreed to make his submissions based on the said proforma.

2.The petitioner is the wife of the detenu. The detenu aged about 43 years has been detained by the second respondent by his order in Detention Order in Cr.M.P.No.34/2016 dated 20.11.2016,



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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. The Detention Order in question was passed on 20.11.2016. The petitioner made a representation dated 07.12.2016. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 14.12.2016. The remarks were duly received on 02.01.2017. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the representation on 27.01.2017.

7. It is the contention of the petitioner that there was a delay of 12 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority and thereafter, there was again a delay of 15 days in considering the representation.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. In *Tara Chand Vs. State of Rajasthan and others*, [1980] 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.



11. In the subject case, admittedly, there is an inordinate and unexplained delay of 12 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority and 15 days in considering the representation. The impugned detention order is, therefore, liable to be quashed.

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12. In the result, the Detention Order, passed by the second respondent, in his proceedings in Cr.M.P.No.34/2016 dated 20.11.2016, is quashed. The detenu, namely, Alagar, is ordered to be set at liberty forthwith, if he is not required for detention in connection with any other case.

13. In the upshot, we allow the Habeas Corpus Petition.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar(P&A)

/ True Copy /

Sub Assistant Registrar(C.S.)

To

1. The Secretary to the Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Secretariat, Chennai-600009.
2. The District Collector and District Magistrate,
Ariyalur District, Ariyalur.
3. The Superintendent of Prison,
Central Prison, Tiruchirapalli.
4. The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, Madurai.
5. The Joint Secretary to Government,
Public (Law & Order) Department
Fort Saint George, Chennai -9.

+1cc to M/S. M.VIVEKANANDAN, Advocate SR.No.59973

SJ

MAS/JC/SAR 2/21.06.2017/3P/7C

ORDER MADE IN
H.C.P (MD) No.1675 of 2016
Dated: **13.06.2017**