

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED: 06.06.2019

CORAM

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE M.M.SUNDRESH
AND
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE M.NIRMAL KUMAR

H.C.P.No.73 of 2019

D.Karthik

.. Petitioner

-Vs-

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

2.The Commissioner of Police/
Detaining Authority
Huzur Road,
Coimbatore City,
Coimbatore - 18.

.. Respondents

Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying for a writ of habeas corpus, to call for entire records, relating to the petitioner's brother detention under Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982 vide detention order, dated 18.12.2018 on the file of the second respondent herein made in proceedings Memo C.No.137/G/IS/2018, quash the same as illegal and consequently direct the respondents herein to produce the petitioner's brother namely D.Deepak , S/o. Duraisamy, aged 22 years before this Hon'ble Court and set the petitioner's brother at liberty from detention, now the petitioner's brother detained at Central Prison, Coimbatore.

For Petitioner : Mr.W.Camyles Gandhi

For Respondents : Mr.R.Prathap Kumar
Addl. Public Prosecutor

ORDER

(Order of the Court was made by M.M.SUNDRESH, J.)

The petitioner is the brother of D.Deepak , S/o. Duraisamy, aged 22 years who is the detenu. The detenu has been detained by the second respondent by his order in C.No.137/G/IS/2018 dated 18.12.2018, 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 appearing 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.

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. A perusal of the proforma produced by the learned Additional Public Prosecutor would show that in respect of first representation dated 07.01.2019, which was received on 09.01.2019, remarks were called for on the same day and the remarks were received on 25.01.2019. Thus there was a delay of 16 days, of which, 8 days were Government holidays and hence there was a delay of 8 days.

6. It is the contention of the petitioner that the remarks were received on 28.01.2019 and there was delay of 8 days in considering the representation by the Hon'ble Minister for Electricity, Prohibition and Excise Department after the Deputy Secretary dealt with it, of which 2 days were Government Holidays, hence, there was inordinate delay of 6 days in considering the representation. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the petitioner's representation on 07.02.2019.

7. In *Rekha vs. State of Tamil Nadu* (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 (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 8 days in receiving the remarks and 13 days in considering the representation by the Hon'ble Minister for Electricity, Prohibition and Excise Department. 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 C.No.137/G/IS/2018 dated 18.12.2018 passed by the second respondent is set aside. The detenu, namely, D.Deepak, S/o. Duraisamy, aged 22 years is directed to be released forthwith unless his detention is required in connection with any other case.

mmi

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar(CS VIII)

//True Copy//

Sub Assistant Registrar

To

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

2.The Commissioner of Police/
Detaining Authority
Huzur Road,
Coimbatore City,
Coimbatore - 18.

3. The Superintendent,
Central Prison, Coimbatore.

4. The Joint Secretary to Government,
Public (Law & Order),
Fort St.George,
Chennai -600 009.

5. The Public Prosecutor,
High Court, Madras.

H.C.P.No.73 of 2019

Kak(25/07/2019)



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