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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED: 25.11.2019

Coram

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M.SUNDRESH  
and  
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice RMT. TEEKAA RAMAN

H.C.P. No. 1954 of 2019

Vanitha

... Petitioner

-vs-

1.The District Collector cum District Magistrate,  
Office of the Collectorate,  
Tiruvannamalai District.

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

... Respondents

Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus to call for the entire records, leading to the detention of petitioner's husband Pandiyan, S/o.Tulasingham has been detained under Act 14/1982 as "Goonda" vide detention order in D.O.No.67/2019/C2 made by the first respondent in his order dated 20.08.2019 and quash the same and consequently direct the respondents herein to produce the body and person of the said detenu before this Court and thereafter set him at liberty from Central Prison, Vellore.

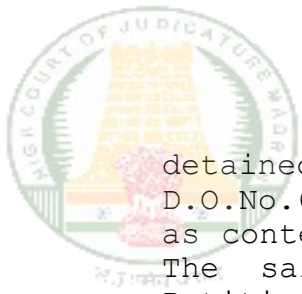
For Petitioner : Mr.T.Arockiadass for  
M/s.Dass and Viswa Associates

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 wife of the detenu, Pandiyan,  
S/o.Tulasingham, male, aged 35 years. The detenu has been



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detained by the first respondent by his order in D.O.No.67/2019/C2 dated 20.08.2019, holding 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 a 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 20.08.2019. The petitioner made a representation on 28.09.2019. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 01.10.2019. The remarks were duly received on 17.10.2019. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the petitioner's representation on 30.09.2019.

6. It is the contention of the petitioner that there was a delay of 16 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority, of which 7 days were Government Holidays and hence there was an inordinate delay of 9 days in submitting the remarks. It is the further contention of the petitioner that the remarks were received on 17.10.2019 and there was delay of 11 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 4 days were Government Holidays, hence, there was inordinate delay of 7 days in considering the representation.



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 9 days in submitting the representation & 7 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 D.O.No.67/2019/C2 dated 20.08.2019, passed by the first respondent is set aside. The detenu, namely, Pandiyan, S/o.Tulasingam, male, aged 35 years, is directed to be released forthwith unless his detention is required in connection with any other case.

Sd/-  
Assistant Registrar(CS VIII)

//True Copy//

Sub Assistant Registrar

To

1.The District Collector cum District Magistrate,  
Office of the Collectorate,  
Tiruvannamalai District.



2.The Secretary to Government,  
Home, Prohibition and Excise(XVI) Department,  
Fort St.George,  
Chennai - 600 009.

3.The Superintendent,  
Central Prison,Vellore.

4.The Public Prosecutor,  
High Court, Madras.

5.The Joint Secretary to Government,  
Public(Law & Order),  
Fort Saint George, Chennai - 9.

+1cc to M/s.Dass & Viswa Associates, Advocate Sr.97891

H.C.P. No. 1954 of 2019

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srg 23/01/2020