



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED: 10.01.2020

CORAM:

**THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE T.RAJA**

**AND**

**THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE B.PUGALENDHI**

**H.C.P. (MD)No.769 of 2019**

Vinodhini : Petitioner/Wife of the detenu  
Vs.

1.The Additional Chief Secretary to Government  
State of Tamil Nadu  
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department  
Fort St. George, Chennai.

2.The District Magistrate and District Collector,  
Office of the District Magistrate and District collector,  
Karur District.

3.The Superintendent of Prison  
Trichy Central Prison  
Trichy District. : Respondents

**PRAYER:** Petition is filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying for the issue of a Writ of Habeas Corpus, to call for the entire records connected with the detention order of the respondent No.2 in Cr.M.P.No.07/2019 dated 30.07.2019 and quash the same and direct the respondents to produce the body or person of the detenu by name Sivasamy, Son of Sengodan, aged about 37 years, now detained at Trichy Central Prison, before this Court and set him at liberty forthwith.

For Petitioner : Mr.R.Alagumani  
For Respondents : Mr.K.Dinesh Babu  
Additional Public Prosecutor

**ORDER**

**(Order of the Court was made by T.RAJA, J.)**

Challenging the correctness of the order of detention passed by the second respondent vide proceedings in Cr.M.P.No.07/2019 dated 30.07.2019, whereby, the detenu was ordered to be detained under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982, branding him as a "Sand Offender", the petitioner/Subashini, wife of the detenu, namely, Arul, is before this Court with this Habeas Corpus Petition.

2.As per the grounds of detention, dated 30.07.2019, the detenu came under adverse notice in one adverse case and in the ground case, which was registered in Crime No.137/2019 on the file of the



Chinnadharapuram Police Station, who is the sponsoring authority, for offence under Section 21(1) of Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act, 1957 r/w 379 IPC.

3. The learned counsel assailed the impugned order, inter alia, on the ground that there is violation of procedural safeguards, which are guaranteed under Articles 21 and 22 of the Constitution of India. The learned counsel would submit that the representation made by the petitioner was not considered properly and seriously and there was an inordinate and unexplained delay. The learned counsel has relied on few Judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Based on the same, the learned counsel would plead for setting aside the detention order.

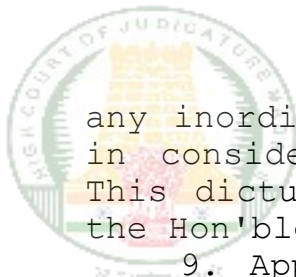
4. Learned Additional Public Prosecutor would, however, oppose this Habeas Corpus Petition. He would submit that though there was delay in considering the representation, on that score, the impugned detention order need not be interfered with, as on account of the said delay, no prejudice has been caused 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. In this case, the Detention Order was passed on 30.07.2019. As against the same, the petitioner made a representation on 08.08.2019 and the same has been received on 12.09.2019. The remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 16.08.2019. The remarks were received on 12.09.2019. Thereafter, the Government considered the issue and passed the order rejecting the representation on 19.09.2019. There are totally 34 days delay in considering the representation. It is the contention of the petitioner that excluding 15 days towards public holidays, there was delay of 19 days in considering the representation.

6. Now, the question is as to whether on that score, the impugned order can be quashed.

7. In **Rekha Vs. State of Tamil Nadu**, [2011 (5) SCC 244], the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that the right to life and liberty of a person is protected, under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has further 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 of 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/detenu would be sufficient to set aside the detention order. 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 detention illegal. This dictum has been followed in several Judgments consistently by the Hon'ble Supreme Court as well as this Court.

9. Applying the said dictum laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, if we look into the facts of the present case, undoubtedly, there is an inordinate and unexplained delay of 19 working days and therefore, the impugned detention order is liable to be quashed. Resultantly, the impugned order is quashed. Consequently, this Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed. The detenu, namely, Sivasamy, S/o.Sengodan aged about 37 years, is ordered to be set at liberty forthwith, if he is not required for detention in connection with any other case.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar

// True Copy //

/ /2020

Sub Assistant Registrar(CS)

RR

To

- 1.The Principal Secretary to Government  
State of Tamil Nadu  
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department  
Fort St. George, Chennai.
- 2.The District Magistrate and District Collector,  
Office of the District Magistrate and District collector,  
Karur District.
- 3.The Superintendent of Prison  
Trichy Central Prison  
Trichy District.
- 4.The Joint Secretary to Government,  
Public(Law and Order),  
Fort St.George, Chennai - 9.
- 5.The Additional Public Prosecutor,  
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,  
Madurai.

**H.C.P. (MD)No.769 of 2019**

Dated: 10.01.2020

KK/SAR/11.02.2020/3P-6C/