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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED: 08.10.2021

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE P.N.PRAKASH
AND
THE HONOURABLE MS.JUSTICE R.N.MANJULA

H.C.P.NO.779 OF 2021

M.Saraswathi
W/o.Manickam

.. Petitioner/
Detenue of the Mother

..Vs..

1. The Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition & Excise Department,
Secretariat, Fort St.George,
Chennai - 600 009.
2. The District Magistrate and District Collector/
Detaining Authority,
Tiruvallur District, Tiruvallur.
3. The Additional Superintendent,
Central Prison - II,
Puzhal, Chennai.
4. The Superintendent of Police,
Thiruvallur District,
Thiruvallur.
5. The Inspector of Police cum
Sponsoring Authority,
R.K.Pet Police Station,
Tiruvallur District.

.. Respondents

Habeas Corpus 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 order of detention passed by the second respondent in his proceedings in Ref.No.BCDFGISSSV No.50/2021 dated 12.04.2021 and quash the same as illegal and produce the detenu Pandiyan s/o.Manickam, aged about 29 years, before this Court, who is now confined at Central Prison, Puzhal, Chennai and set him at liberty.



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For Petitioner : Mr.B.Gopalakrishnan
For Respondents: Mr.R.Muniyapparaj
Additional Public Prosecutor

ORDER

[Order of the Court was made by P.N.PRAKASH, J]

The petitioner is the mother of the detenu viz., Pandiyan s/o.Manickam, aged about 29 years. The detenu has been detained by the second respondent by his order in BCDFGISSV No.50/2021 dated 12.04.2021, holding him to be a "Goonda", as contemplated under Section 2(f) of the 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 strongly 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 12.04.2021. The petitioner made a representation dated 05.05.2021. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 26.05.2021. The remarks were duly received on 24.06.2021. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the petitioner's representation on 09.08.2021.

6. It is the contention of the petitioner that there was a delay of 28 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority, of which 8 days were Government holidays and hence,



there was a delay of 20 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority. It is the further contention of the petitioner that the remarks were received on 24.06.2021. Hence, there was inordinate delay of 20 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 20 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority. The impugned detention order is, therefore, liable to be quashed.

In the result, the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed and the order of detention in BCDFGISSSV No.50/2021 dated 12.04.2021 passed by the second respondent is set aside. The detenu, viz., Pandiyan s/o.Manickam, aged about 29 years, is directed to be released forthwith unless his detention is required in connection with any other case.

Sd/-
Assistant Registrar(CO)

//True Copy//

Sub Assistant Registrar

gm



To

1. The Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition & Excise Department,
Secretariat, Fort St.George,
Chennai - 600 009.
2. The District Magistrate and District Collector/
Detaining Authority,
Tiruvallur District,
Tiruvallur.
3. The Additional Superintendent,
Central Prison - II,
Puzhal, Chennai.
4. The Superintendent of Police,
Thiruvallur District,
Thiruvallur.
5. The Inspector of Police cum
Sponsoring Authority,
R.K.Pet Police Station,
Tiruvallur District.
6. The Joint Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu,
Public, Law and Order Department,
Secretariat, Chennai - 9.
7. The Public Prosecutor,
High Court, Madras.

H.C.P.No.779 of 2021

SJ(CO)
CS/20/10/2021