

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED 27.04.2021

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE Mr.JUSTICE P.N.PRAKASH
AND
THE HONOURABLE Mr.JUSTICE R.PONGIAPPAN

H.C.P.No.2044 of 2020

Imran : Petitioner/Detenu

Vs.

- 1 The Secretary to the Government
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department
Secretariat
Chennai 600 009
 - 2 The District Collector & District Magistrate of
Ranipet District
Ranipet - 1
 - 3 The Superintendent of Police
Ranipet District
Ranipet
 - 4 The Superintendent of Police
Central Prison
Vellore - 2
 - 5 The Inspector of Police
Ranipet Police Station
Ranipet District
- : Respondents

Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, praying to issue a WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS to call for the records in connection with the order of detention passed by the 2nd respondent dated 14.09.2020 in B3/D.O.No.88/2020 against the detenu viz. Imran, aged 22 years, S/o.Sabeer, who is confined at Central Prison, Vellore and set aside the same and direct the respondents to produce the detenu before the Court and set him at liberty.

For petitioner
For respondents

Mr.D.Balaji
Mr.R.Prathap Kumar
Additional Public Prosecutor

O R D E R

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

The detenu himself is the petitioner herein. He has been detained by the 2nd respondent by his order dated 14.09.2020 in B3/D.O.No.88/2020, 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. The Detention Order in question was passed on 14.09.2020. The petitioner made a representation on 29.10.2020. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 29.10.2020. The remarks were duly received on 09.11.2020. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the petitioner's representation on 17.11.2020.

6. It is the contention of the petitioner that there was a delay of 11 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority, of which 5 days were Government Holidays and hence, there was an inordinate delay of 6 days in submitting the remarks. It is the further contention of the petitioner that the remarks were received on 09.11.2020 and there was a delay of 7 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 5 days in considering the representation.

7. 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.

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 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.

10. In the subject case, admittedly, there is an inordinate and unexplained delay of 6 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority and unexplained delay of 5 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.

In the result, the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed and the order of detention in B3/D.O.No.88/2020, dated 14.09.2020, passed by the 2nd respondent is set aside. The detenu viz., Imran, aged 22 years, S/o.Sabeer, is directed to be released forthwith, unless his detention is required in connection with any other case.

Sd/-

सत्यमेव जयते
Assistant Registrar(CS III)

//True Copy//

Sub Assistant Registrar

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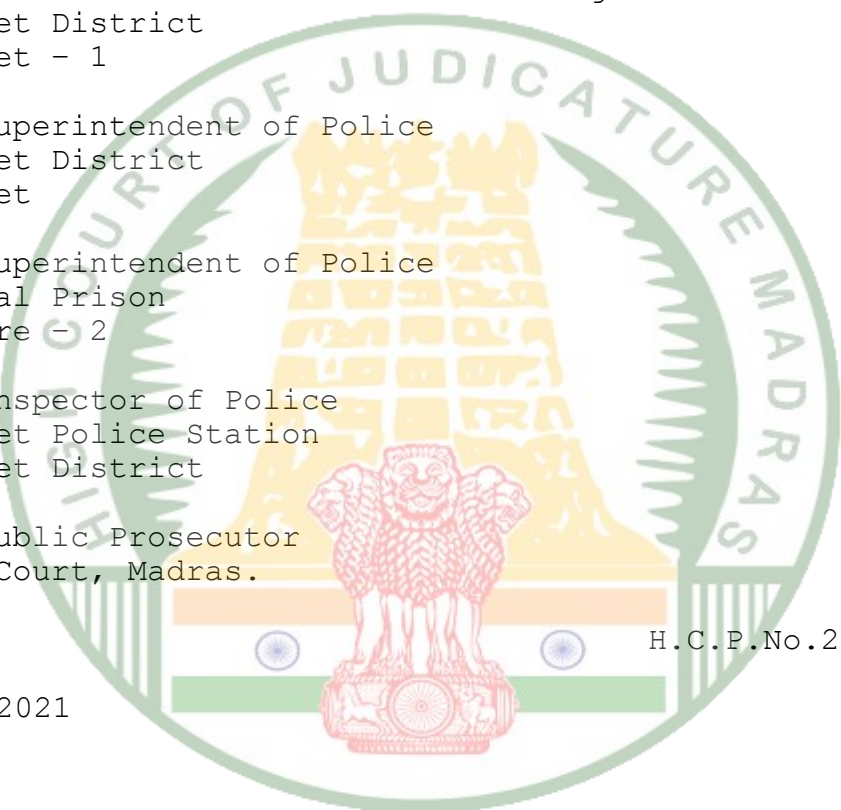
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To

- 1 The Secretary to the Government
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department
Secretariat
Chennai 600 009
2. The Joint Secretary to Government
Public, Law and Order Department
Secretariat, Chennai-9
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- 7 The Public Prosecutor
High Court, Madras.

NRJK(CO)
CSR 28.04.2021

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The seal of the High Court of Madras is a circular emblem. It features a central yellow temple gopuram (tower) with a red lion capital on top. The gopuram is flanked by two green trees. The entire emblem is set against a white background with a green border. The words "HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE MADRAS" are written in a circular path around the emblem. Below the emblem, the motto "सत्यमेव जयते" (Satyameva Jayate) is written in Devanagari script.

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