



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED : 18.06.2021

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE K.KALYANASUNDARAM

and

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE B.PUGALENDHI

H.C.P. (MD) No.65 of 2021

Sevathapandi

... Petitioner/ Detenu

vs.

1.The Principal Secretary to Government,
State of Tamil Nadu,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Fort St. George,
Chennai-600 009.

2.The Commissioner of Police,
Office of the Commissioner of Police,
Madurai City,
Madurai.

3.The Superintendent of Prison,
Madurai Central Prison,
Madurai.

... Respondents

PRAYER : Petition is filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying for the issue of a Writ of Habeas Corpus, calling for the entire records, connected with the detention order of the second respondent in No.80/BCDFGISSSV/2020, dated 28.12.2020 and quash the same and direct the respondents to produce the body or person of the detenu by name Sevathapandi, son of Muniyandi, aged about 23 years, now detained as "Goonda" at Madurai Central Prison, before this Court and set him at liberty forthwith.

For Petitioner : Mr.R.Alagumani

For Respondents : Mr.S.Ravi

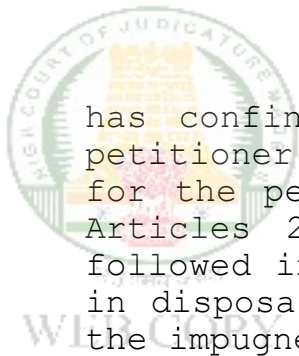
Standing counsel for Government

O R D E R

(Order of the Court was made by K.KALYANASUNDARAM, J.)

This habeas corpus petition has been filed by the detenu, namely, Sevathapandi, son of Muniyandi, aged about 23 years, against the detention order passed by the second respondent, in No.80/BCDFGISSSV/2020, dated 28.12.2020, branding him as "Goonda" as contemplated under Section 2(f) of Tamil Nadu Act, 14 of 1982.

2. Mr.R.Alagumani, learned counsel for the petitioner, would argue that even though the petitioner has raised several grounds, he



has confined his arguments only to the delay in disposal of the petitioner's representation. It is submitted by the learned counsel for the petitioner that the procedural safeguards guaranteed under Articles 21 and 22 of the Constitution of India have not been followed in this case and there is unexplained and inordinate delay in disposal of the petitioner's representation, which would vitiate the impugned order of detention.

3. Mr.S.Ravi, learned Standing counsel appearing for the respondents, on instructions, submitted that after satisfying with the materials placed by the Sponsoring Authority, the Detaining Authority has passed the detention order and there is no illegality or infirmity in the detention order. It is also stated that even if there is any delay in disposal of the representation, it has not caused any prejudice to the rights of the detenu and hence, prayed for dismissal of the habeas corpus petition.

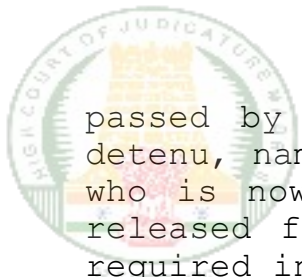
4. Heard the learned counsel appearing on either side and perused the materials available on record.

5. In the instant case, the proforma furnished by the learned Standing counsel would indicate that as against the impugned detention order, the petitioner made a representation to the first respondent on 06.01.2021 and it was received on 04.02.2021. Remarks were called for on the same day i.e. 04.02.2021 and it was received on 15.02.2021. The Deputy Secretary dealt with the matter on 15.02.2021. The concerned Minister dealt with the matter on 27.02.2021 and the representation came to be rejected on 27.02.2021. It is seen that in between 04.02.2021 and 15.02.2021, and in between 15.02.2021 and 27.02.2021 there was a delay of 12 days, after excluding the Government Holidays of 8 days, in considering the petitioner's representation.

6. At this juncture, it is useful to refer the decision of the Honourable Apex Court in the case of **Rajammal vs. State of Tamil Nadu and another**, reported in **1999 (1) SCC 417**, wherein the Apex Court has observed and held that it is for the Authority concerned to explain the delay, if any, in disposal of the representation and if any delay was caused on account of nay indifference or lapse in considering the representation, such delay will adversely affect further detention of the prisoner.

7. In the case on hand, as stated supra, the delay of 12 days in considering the representation of the petitioner has not been properly explained by the respondents. Hence, in our considered view, the detention order is liable to be set aside solely on the ground of delay by following the decision of the Honourable Apex Court referred supra.

8. In fine, the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed. The detention order made in No.80/BCDFGISSSV/2020, dated 28.12.2020, <https://hcservices.ecourts.gov.in/hcservices/>



passed by the second respondent, is set aside. Consequently, the detenu, namely, Sevathapandi, son of Muniyandi, aged about 23 years, who is now detained at Central Prison, Madurai is directed to be released forthwith unless his presence or custody or detention is required in connection with any other case.

WEB COPY

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar (CS-II)

// True Copy //

/ /2021

Sub Assistant Registrar(CS)

akv

Note :

In view of the present lock down owing to COVID-19 pandemic, a web copy of the order may be utilized for official purposes, but, ensuring that the copy of the order that is presented is the correct copy, shall be the responsibility of the advocate / litigant concerned.

To

- 1.The Principal Secretary to Government,
State of Tamil Nadu,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Fort St. George, Chennai-600 009.
- 2.The Commissioner of Police,
Office of the Commissioner of Police,
Madurai City, Madurai.
- 3.The Superintendent of Prison,
Madurai Central Prison, Madurai.
- 4.The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, Madurai.
- 5.The Joint Secretary to Government,
Public (Law and Order),
Fort Saint George, Chennai-600 009

ORDER MADE IN
H.C.P. (MD) No.65 of 2021
18.06.2021