



WEB COPY

BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED : 17.12.2021

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE S.VAIDYANATHAN

and

THE HONOURABLE DR.JUSTICE G.JAYACHANDRAN

H.C.P. (MD) No.789 of 2021

S.Indra

... Petitioner /
Wife of the Detenu

Vs.

- 1.State of Tamil Nadu, rep. by
The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Chennai-600 009.
 - 2.The District Collector and District Magistrate,
O/o.The District Collector and District Magistrate,
Mayiladuthurai District,
Mayiladuthurai.
 - 3.The Superintendent of Prison,
Central Prison,
Tiruchirappalli.
- ... Respondents

PRAYER: Habeas Corpus Petition is filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, to call for the entire records connected with the detention order of the 2nd respondent in C.O.C.No.14/2021 dated 12.05.2021 on the file of the 2nd respondent herein and set aside the same as illegal and direct the respondents to produce the body or person of the petitioner's husband, namely, Frame Sankar @ Sankar, S/o.Rajangam, male, aged 47 years, who is detained in Central Prison, Tiruchirappalli, before this Court and set him at liberty forthwith.

For Petitioner : Mr.K.A.S.Prabhu

For Respondents : Mr.S.Ravi

Additional Public Prosecutor

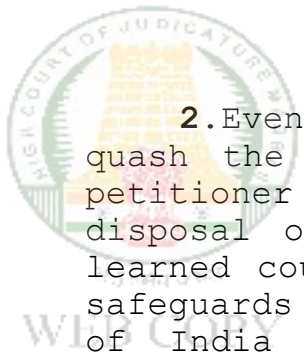
O R D E R

S.VAIDYANATHAN, J.

And

DR.G.JAYACHANDRAN, J.

This Habeas Corpus Petition has been filed by the mother of the detenu, challenging the detention order passed in C.O.C.No.14 of 2021, dated 12.05.2021, by the 2nd respondent, branding the detenu as "Bootlegger", as contemplated under Section 2(b) of Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982.



2. Even though the petitioner has raised several grounds to quash the impugned detention order, the learned counsel for the petitioner would mainly place arguments on the ground of delay in disposal of the petitioner's representation. In this regard, the learned counsel for the petitioner would state 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.

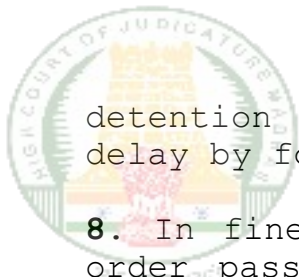
3. Mr.S.Ravi, learned Additional Public Prosecutor, appearing for the respondents would state that after satisfying with the materials placed by the sponsoring authority, the detaining authority has passed the impugned detention order and therefore, there is no infirmity or illegality in the same. He would produce the proforma regarding the disposal of the petitioner's representation and would state that even if there is any delay in disposal of the petitioner's representation, it has not caused any prejudice to the rights of the detenu. Thus, he would pray for dismissal of this petition.

4. Heard the learned counsel for the petitioner as well as the respondents.

5. Perusal of the proforma furnished by the learned Additional Public Prosecutor appearing for the respondents would show that as against the impugned detention order, the petitioner made a representation to the first respondent dated 22.05.2021 and it was received on 24.05.2021. Remarks were called for on 24.05.2021 and it was received on 23.06.2021. The Deputy Secretary dealt with the matter on 24.06.2021. The concerned Minister dealt with the matter on 09.08.2021 and the representation came to be rejected on 09.08.2021. It is seen that in between 24.06.2021 and 09.08.2021, there was a delay of 45 days, after excluding the Government Holidays of 15 days, there was a delay of 30 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 any 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 30 days in considering the representation of the petitioner remains unexplained 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 above decision of the Apex Court.

8. In fine, the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed. The detention order passed in C.O.C.No.14 of 2021, dated 12.05.2021, by the 2nd respondent, is set aside. Consequently, the detenu viz., Frame Sankar @ Sankar, S/o.Rajangam, aged about 47 years, who is now detained in Central Prison, Tiruchirappalli, is directed to be released forthwith, unless his presence or custody or detention is required in connection with any other case.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar (CS-I)

// True Copy //

/ /2022

Sub Assistant Registrar(CS)

PJL

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 Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
State of Tamil Nadu,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Chennai-600 009.
- 2.The District Collector and District Magistrate,
O/o.The District Collector and District Magistrate,
Mayiladuthurai District,
Mayiladuthurai.
- 3.The Superintendent of Prison,
Central Prison,
Tiruchirappalli.
- 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.789 of 2021
17.12.2021**

NSN (CO)

GC (31.12.2021) 4P 6C