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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED: 07.03.2022

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THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE P.N.PRAKASH
and
THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE A.A.NAKKIRAN

H.C.P.No.1418 of 2021

Sivakumar
S/o.Muthusamy

.. Petitioner

Vs.

1. The Secretary to the Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Secretariat, Fort St.George,
Chennai - 600 009.
2. The District Collector and District Magistrate,
Ranipet District, Ranipet.
3. The Superintendent of Police,
Ranipet, Ranipet District.
4. The Superintendent of Prison,
Central Prison - Vellore,
Vellore District.
5. State represented by its
The Inspector of Police,
Arakkonam Town Police Station,
Ranipet 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 entire records relating to the petitioner's son's detention under Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982 vide detention order dated 17.08.2021 on the file of the second respondent herein made in proceedings Memo B3/D.O.No.57/2021, quash the same as illegal and consequently, direct the respondents herein to produce the petitioner's son, namely, Sunil s/o.Sivakumar, aged 23 years, before this Court, now detained at Central Prison, Vellore and set him at liberty.

For Petitioner : Mr.R.Sasikumar

For Respondents : Mr.R.Muniyappa Raj
Additional Public Prosecutor



ORDER

[Order of the Court was made by A.A.NAKKIRAN, J]

The petitioner is the mother of the detenu viz., Sunil s/o.Sivakumar, aged 23 years. The detenu has been detained by the second respondent by his order in B3/D.O.No.57/2021 dated 17.08.2021, 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.

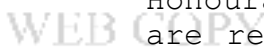
2. We have heard the learned counsel appearing for the petitioner and the learned Additional Public Prosecutor appearing for the respondents. We have also perused the records produced by the Detaining Authority.

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 17.08.2021. The petitioner made a representation dated 06.09.2021. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 08.09.2021. The remarks were duly received on 21.09.2021. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the petitioner's representation on 29.10.2021.

6. It is the contention of the petitioner that there was a delay of 12 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority, of which 5 days were Government holidays and hence, there was an inordinate delay of 7 days in submitting the remarks. It is the further contention of the petitioner that the remarks were received on 21.09.2021 and there was a delay of 37 days in considering the representation by the Hon'ble Minister for Home, P&E after the Deputy Secretary dealt with it, of which



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.

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.

In the result, the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed and the order of detention in B3/D.O.No.57/2021 dated 17.08.2021 passed by the second respondent is set aside. The detenu, viz., Sunil s/o.Sivakumar, aged 23 years, is directed to be released forthwith unless his detention is required in connection with any other case.

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1. The Secretary to the Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Secretariat, Fort St.George,
Chennai - 600 009.



2. The District Collector and District Magistrate,
Ranipet District, Ranipet.

3. The Superintendent of Police,
Ranipet, Ranipet District.

4. The Superintendent of Prison,
Central Prison - Vellore,
Vellore District.

5. The Inspector of Police,
Arakkonam Town Police Station,
Ranipet 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.

+1cc to Mr.R.Sasikumar, Advocate, S.R.No.15135

H.C.P.No.1418 of 2021

RSI(CO)
CT 10/03/2022