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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 29.03.2022

Coram

The Honourable Mr. Justice P.N.PRAKASH
and
The Honourable Mr. Justice A.A.NAKKIRAN

H.C.P.No.1785 of 2021

Babu

.. Petitioner

Vs.

1. State of Tamil Nadu represented by
The Secretary to the Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Secretariat, Chennai-600 009.
2. The District Magistrate and District Collector,
Office of the District Collector,
Thiruvallur District.
3. The Superintendent of Police,
Thiruvallur, Thiruvallur District-602 001.
4. The Superintendent,
Central Prison,
Puzhal, Thiruvallur District.
5. The Inspector of Police,
Arambakkam Police Station,
Thiruvallur, Thiruvallur District.

.. Respondents

Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus calling the respondents to produce the records connection with 2nd respondent has passed an order B.C.D.F.G.I.S.S.S.V.No.106/2021 detention order dated 26.09.2021 and quash the same and produce the petitioner's son Vijayaraj, son of Babu, aged about 28 years, now detained in the Central Prison, Puzhal, the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Cyber Law Offenders, Drug Offenders, Forest Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Sand Offenders, Sexual Offenders, Slum grabbers and video pirates Act under Section 3(1) and 3(2) of the Act 1982, (Tamil Nadu Act 14/1982) before this Court and set him at liberty.



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For Petitioner : Mr.R.Jaikumar

For Respondents : Mr.M.Babu Muthumeeran
Addl. Public Prosecutor

ORDER

[Made by P.N.PRAKASH, J.]

The petitioner is the father of the detenu Vijayaraj, son of Babu, aged about 28 years. The detenu has been detained by the second respondent by his order in B.C.D.F.G.I.S.S.S.V.No.106/2021 dated 26.09.2021, 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 strongly opposed the Habeas Corpus Petition by filing his counter. 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 26.09.2021. The petitioner made a representation on 07.10.2021. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 11.10.2021. The remarks were duly received on 22.11.2021. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the petitioner's representation on 30.11.2021.



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6. It is the contention of the petitioner that there was a delay of 42 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority, of which, 15 days were Government Holidays and hence there was an inordinate delay of 27 days in submitting the remarks.

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 27 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 B.C.D.F.G.I.S.S.S.V.No.106/2021 dated 26.09.2021, passed by the second respondent is set aside. The detenu, viz., Vijayaraj, son of Babu, aged about 28 years, is directed to be released forthwith unless his detention is required in connection with any other case.

Sd/-
Assistant Registrar

True Copy//

Sub Assistant Registrar

nsd

To

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



2. The District Magistrate and District Collector,
Office of the District Collector,
Thiruvallur District.

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3. The Superintendent of Police,
Thiruvallur, Thiruvallur District-602 001.

4. The Superintendent,
Central Prison,
Puzhal, Thiruvallur District.

5. The Inspector of Police,
Arambakkam Police Station,
Thiruvallur,
Thiruvallur 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.1785 of 2021

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NSK 06/04/2022