



H.C.P.(MD) No.216 of 2022

WEB COPY BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED : 11.07.2022

CORAM:

**THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE P.N.PRAKASH
AND
THE HONOURABLE MRS.JUSTICE R.HEMALATHA**

H.C.P.(MD) No.216 of 2022

Jeyapriya

... Petitioner

-VS-

- 1.The State of Tamil Nadu,
Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Secretariat,
Chennai – 9.
- 2.The District Collector and District Magistrate,
Theni District, Theni.



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

... Respondents

PRAYER: Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, to issue a writ of habeas corpus to call for the order dated 10.12.2021 made in Detention Order No.63/2021 on the file of the second respondent and quash the same and consequently direct the second respondent to produce the petitioner's husband Thangapandi S/o.Kannusamy now confined at Central Prison, Madurai or his body before this Court.

For Petitioner : Mr.B.Jeyakumar

For Respondents : Mr.S.Ravi,
Additional Public Prosecutor

ORDER

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

The petitioner is the wife of the detenu viz., Thangapandi, aged about 31 years, son of Kannusamy. The detenu has been detained by the second respondent by his Detention Order in No.63 of 2021 dated 10.12.2021, 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.



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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.



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5. The Detention Order in question was passed on 10.12.2021. The petitioner made a representation on 26.12.2021. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 30.12.2021. The remarks were duly received on 21.01.2022. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the petitioner's representation on 16.06.2022.

6. It is the contention of the petitioner that there was a delay of 20 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority, of which 9 days were Government Holiday and hence there was an inordinate delay of 18 days in submitting the remarks. It is the further contention of the petitioner that the remarks were received on 21.01.2022 and there was a delay of 142 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 43 days were Government Holidays, hence, there was inordinate delay of 99 days in considering the representation.



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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 unexplained delay of 18 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority and unexplained delay



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of 99 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 Detention Order No.63 of 2021 dated 10.12.2021, passed by the second respondent is set aside. The detenu, viz., Thangapandi, aged about 31 years, son of Kannusamy, is directed to be released forthwith unless his detention is required in connection with any other case.

[P.N.P., J.] [R.H., J.]
11.07.2022

Index : Yes / No
Internet : Yes / No
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To:

1. The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
State of Tamil Nadu,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Secretariat, Chennai – 9.



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- 2.The District Collector and District Magistrate,
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Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,
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