



H.C.P.(MD)No.359 of 2022

BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED: 29.08.2022

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE P.N.PRAKASH

and

THE HONOURABLE MRS.JUSTICE R.HEMALATHA

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Rajalakshmi

.. Petitioner/Wife of
the Detenu

Vs.

1. State of Tamil Nadu,
Rep. by the Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Fort St.George,
Chennai-600009.
2. The Commissioner of Police,
Madurai City,
Madurai.
3. The Superintendent of Prison,
Central Prison,
Madurai.



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4. The Inspector of Police,
VI Tirupparankundram Police Station,
Madurai.

.. Respondents

PRAYER: 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, connected with the detention order passed by the second Respondent in No.05/BCDFGISSSV/2022, dated 25.01.2022 and quash the same and direct the Respondents to produce the person or body of the detenu, by name, Selventhiran, aged 35 years, son of Ramasamy, now detained at the Central Prison, Madurai, before this Court and set him at liberty forthwith.

For Petitioner : Mr.P.Balasubramanian

For Respondents : Mr.A.Thiruvadi Kumar
Additional Public Prosecutor.

ORDER

P.N.PRAKASH, J.

The petitioner is the mother of the detenu, viz., Selventhiran, aged 35 years, son of Ramasamy. The detenu has been detained by the second respondent by his order in No. 05/BCDFGISSSV/2022, dated 25.01.2022 holding him to be a "Goonda", as contemplated under Section 2(f) of Tamil Nadu Act 14



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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



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fundamental rights guaranteed under Articles 21 and 22 of the Constitution of India.

5.The Detention Order in question was passed on 25.01.2022. The petitioner made a representation dated NIL. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 07.03.2022. The remarks were duly received on 25.03.2022. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the petitioner's representation on 23.05.2022.

6. It is the contention of the petitioner that there was a delay of 17 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority, of which 4 days were Government Holidays and hence there was an inordinate delay of 13 days in submitting the remarks. It is the further contention of the petitioner that the remarks were received on 25.03.2022, there was a delay of 57 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 21 days were Government Holidays, hence, there was inordinate delay of 36 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 inordinate and unexplained delay of 13 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority and unexplained delay of 36 days in



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considering the representation by the Hon'ble Minister for Electricity, Prohibition and Excise Department. The impugned detention order is, therefore, liable to be quashed.

11. In the result, the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed and the order of detention in No.05/BCDFGISSSV/2022, dated 25.01.2022 passed by the second respondent is set aside. The detenu, viz., Selventhiran, aged 35 years, son of Ramasamy, is directed to be released forthwith unless his detention is required in connection with any other case.

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

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Index : Yes/No

Internet : Yes/No

PJL

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and
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ORDER MADE IN
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