



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED: 13.06.2022

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE **P.N.PRAKASH**
AND
THE HONOURABLE MRS. JUSTICE **S.ANANTHI**

H.C.P.No.424 of 2022

Mary

.. Petitioner

Vs.

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

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

3.The Inspector of Police,
Aranthangi Police Station,
Pudukottai District.

4.The Superintendent of Prison,
Central Prison,
Trichy.

.. Respondents

Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus to call for the entire records pertaining to the order of detention passed by respondent No.2 in his proceedings P.D.O.No.54/2021 dated 16.10.2021 and quash the same as illegal and produce the detenu namely Sesuraja @ Ithnu, son of Arokiaraj, aged about 31 years, now he is confined in Central Prison, Trichy, before this Court and set him at liberty.

For Petitioner : Mr.T.Lenin Kumar

For Respondents : Mr.S.Ravi
Addl.Public Prosecutor



ORDER

[Order of the Court was made by *P.N.PRAKASH, J.*]

The petitioner is the mother of the detenu viz., Sesuraja alias Ithnu, aged about 31 years, son of Arokiaraj. The detenu has been detained by the second respondent by his order in P.D.O.No.54/2021 dated 16.10.2021, holding him to be a "Goonda", as contemplated under Section 3(1) 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. 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 16.10.2021. The petitioner made a representation on 16.03.2021. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 18.03.2022. The remarks were duly received on 17.05.2022. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the petitioner's representation on 24.05.2022.

6. It is the contention of the petitioner that there was a delay of 59 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority, of which 25 days were Government Holiday and hence there was an inordinate delay of 34 days in submitting the remarks. It is the further contention of the petitioner that the remarks were received on 17.05.2022 and there was a delay of 2 days in considering the representation by the Hon'ble Minister for Electricity, Prohibition and Excise Department after the Deputy Secretary dealt with it, hence, there was a delay of 2 days in considering the representation.



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 34 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority and unexplained delay of 2 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.

11. In the result, the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed and the order of detention in P.D.O.No.54/2021 dated 16.10.2021, passed by the second respondent is set aside. The detenu, viz., Sesuraja alias Ithnu, aged about 31 years, son of Arokiaraj, is directed to be released forthwith unless his detention is required in connection with any other case.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar(RTI)

// True Copy //

/ /2022

Sub Assistant Registrar(CS)

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To

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



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

3.The Inspector of Police,
Aranthangi Police Station,
Pudukottai District.

4.The Superintendent of Prison,
Central Prison,
Trichy.

5. The Joint Secretary to Government,
Public (Law & Order), Fort Saint George, Chennai

6. The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,
Madurai.

+1 CC to M/s.T.LENIN KUMAR, Advocate (SR-25505[F] dated
14/06/2022)

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