



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED : 08.02.2022

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE R.SUBRAMANIAN

and

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE N.SATHISH KUMAR

H.C.P(MD) No.528 of 2021

WEB COPY

Alaguraja

... Petitioner

vs.

1.The Principal Secretary to Government,
State of Tamil Nadu,
Home, Prohibition and Excise(IX) Department,
Secretariat,
Chennai-600 009.

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

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

... Respondents

PRAYER: Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, calling for the entire records connected with the detention order of the respondent No.2 in Cr.M.P.No.01/2021 (Goonda) dated 18.03.2021 and quash the same and direct the respondents to produce the body or person of the detenu by name Alaguraja son of Selvaraj aged about 22 years, now detained as Goonda at Madurai Central Prison, before this Court and set him at liberty forthwith.

For Petitioner : Mr.R.Alagumani

For Respondents : Mr.A.Thiruvadi Kumar

Additional Public Prosecutor.

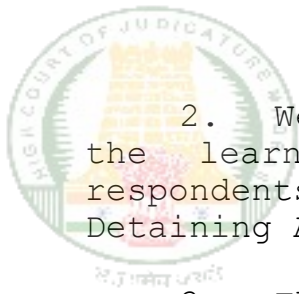
ORDER

R.SUBRAMANIAN, J.

AND

N.SATHISH KUMAR, J.

The petitioner is the detenu, namely, Alaguraja son of Selvaraj aged about 22 years. The detenu has been detained by the second respondent by his order in Cr.M.P.No.01/2021 (Goonda) dated 18.03.2021, 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 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 arguments 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 representations made by the petitioner were not considered in time and there was an inordinate and unexplained delay with regard to the same.

4. The learned Additional Public Prosecutor 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 18.03.2021. The petitioner made his first representation dated 29.03.2021 and the same was received on 05.04.2021. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 05.04.2021 and remarks were received on 15.04.2021, in which, there is a delay of 4 days excluding the Government Holidays of 5 days. Thereafter, the said representation was rejected on 20.04.2021. Subsequently, the petitioner made a second representation on 26.03.2021. The Deputy Secretary has dealt with the representation on 10.05.2021 and the Minister for Electricity, Prohibition and Excise has dealt with the representation on 07.06.2021, in which, there is a delay of 15 days excluding the Government Holidays of 9 days. Ultimately, the petitioner's representation came to be rejected on 07.06.2021. Thus, there is a delay of 19 days in considering the petitioner's representations which remains unexplained.

6. In **Rekha vs. State of Tamil Nadu**, reported in **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.

7. In **Sumaiya vs. The Secretary to Government**, reported in **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.



8. 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.

9. In the present case, admittedly, there is an unexplained delay of 19 days in considering the representation. The impugned detention order is, therefore, liable to be quashed.

10. In the result, the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed and the order of detention in Cr.M.P.No.01/2021 (Goonda) dated 18.03.2021, passed by the second respondent is set aside. The detenu, namely, Alaguraja son of Selvaraj, is directed to be released forthwith unless his detention is required in connection with any other case.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar (CS I)

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/ /2022

Sub Assistant Registrar(CS)

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To

- 1.The Principal Secretary to Government,
State of Tamil Nadu,
Home, Prohibition and Excise(IX) Department,
Secretariat,Chennai-600 009.
- 2.The District Magistrate and District Collector,
Office of the District Magistrate and District Collector,
Virudhunagar District.
- 3.The Superintendent of Prison,
Madurai Central Prison,Madurai District.
- 4.The Joint Secretary to Government,
Public(Law & Order),
Fort St. George,Chennai - 600 009.
- 5.The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,Madurai.

H.C.P(MD)No.528 of 2021
08.02.2022

MGJ(22.02.2022) 3P 6C