



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED : 30.03.2022

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE R.SUBRAMANIAN

and

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE N.SATHISH KUMAR

H.C.P(MD)No.1283 of 2021

N.Senthamarai Selvi

... Petitioner/Mother of the
detenu

vs.

1.State of Tamil Nadu,
Rep. by the Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Fort St. George, Chennai-600 009.

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

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

... 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 passed in P.D.No.96 of 2021 dated 10.08.2021 on the file of the 2nd respondent herein and quash the same and direct the respondents to produce the detenu or body of the detenu namely, the petitioner's son i.e., Ajay alias Ajaykumaran, aged about 22 years, S/o.Nanthakumar, now detained at the Central Prison, Trichirappalli, before this Court and set him at liberty forthwith.

For Petitioner : Mr.P.Krishnaveni

For Respondents : Mr.A.Thiruvadi Kumar

Additional Public Prosecutor

ORDER

R.SUBRAMANIAN, J.

AND

N.SATHISH KUMAR, J.

The petitioner is the detenu, namely, Ajay alias Ajaykumaran, son of Nanthakumar aged about 22 years. The detenu has been detained by the second respondent by his order in P.D.No.96 of 2021 dated 10.08.2021, 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.

WEB COPY

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.

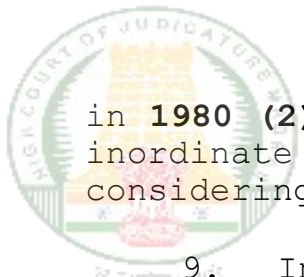
4. The learned Additional Public Prosecutor opposed the Habeas Corpus Petition. He would submit that though there was delay in considering the representation, on that score alone, the impugned detention order cannot be quashed. According to the learned Additional Public Prosecutor, no prejudice has been 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 10.08.2021. The petitioner made a representation on 27.08.2021 and the same was received on 02.09.2021. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 03.09.2021 and remarks were received on 17.09.2021. Thereafter, the Deputy Secretary has dealt with the representation on 17.09.2021. The Minister for Electricity, Prohibition and Excise, has dealt with the representation on 20.09.2021 and rejection letter was prepared on 28.10.2021 and sent to the detenu on the same day, in which, there is a delay of 22 days excluding the Government Holidays of 15 days. Thus, there is a delay of 22 days in considering the petitioner's representation 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 <https://hcservices.ecourts.gov.in/hcservices/>



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 22 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 P.D.No.96 of 2021 dated 10.08.2021, passed by the second respondent is set aside. The detenu, namely, Ajay alias Ajaykumaran S/o.Nanthakumar, is directed to be released forthwith unless his detention is required in connection with any other case.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar (CS-III)

// True Copy //

/ /2022

Sub Assistant Registrar(CS)

bala

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,
Thanjavur District,
Thanjavur.
- 3.The Superintendent of Prison,
Central Prison,
Trichy.
4. The Joint Secretary to Government,
Public (Law &Order) Fort St.Goerge, Chennai 600 009
- 5.The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,
Madurai.

H.C.P (MD)No.1283 of 2021
30.03.2022

NSN(CO)
KB(08.04.2022) 3P 6C