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BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED : 09.03.2022

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE R.SUBRAMANIAN

and

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE N.SATHISH KUMAR

H.C.P. (MD) No.1320 of 2021

Santhanam

... Petitioner/Father of
the Detenue

Vs.

1.The State of Tamil Nadu, Rep by its
The Additional Chief Secretary to Government
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department, (XVI)
Secretariat, Fort St.George
Chennai - 600 009.

2.The District Collector / District Magistrate,
Velunacthiyar Campus,
Dindigul District.

3.The Superintendent,
Central Prison for Women,
Madurai.

...Respondents

PRAYER: Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, calling for the entire records in detention order passed in Detention Order No.45 of 2021 dated 12.08.2021 on the file of the 2nd respondent herein and set aside the same as illegal and direct the respondents to produce the body or person of the petitioner's daughter namely Saroja, Wife of Ponnuvel, aged about 38 years who is detained at Central Prison (Special Cell for Women), Madurai and set her at liberty.

For Petitioner : Mr.S.Sarvagan Prabhu

For Respondents : Mr.T.Senthil Kumariah

Additional Public Prosecutor.

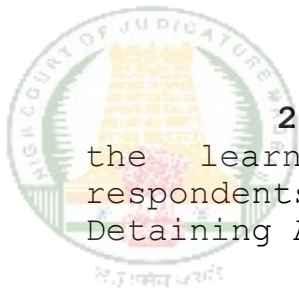
O R D E R

R.SUBRAMANIAN, J.

AND

N.SATHISH KUMAR, J.

The petitioner is the father of the detenu, namely, Saroja, W/o.Ponnuvel, aged about 38 years. The detenu has been detained by the second respondent by his proceedings in Detention Order No.45 of 2021, dated 12.08.2021 holding her 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.



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 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 representations made by the petitioner were not considered on time and there was an inordinate and unexplained delay with regard to the same.

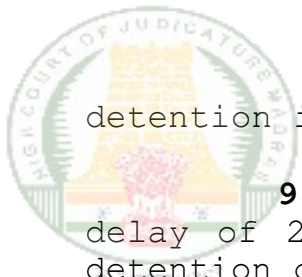
4. The learned Additional Public Prosecutor opposed the Habeas Corpus Petition. He would submit that though there was delay in considering the representation, on that score alone, the impugned detention order cannot be quashed. According to the learned Additional Public Prosecutor, no prejudice has been 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 12.08.2021. The petitioner made a representation dated 31.08.2021 and the same was received on 02.09.2021. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 02.09.2021. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the petitioner's representation on 29.10.2021. Though the representation dated 31.08.2021 was received on 02.09.2021, it was rejected only on 29.10.2021 with the delay of 23 days, after excluding the Government Holidays of 13 days. The delay in considering the representation 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 subject case, admittedly, there is an unexplained delay of 23 days in considering the representation. The impugned detention order is, therefore, liable to be quashed.

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10. In the result, the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed and the order of detention in Detention Order No.45 of 2021, dated 12.08.2021 passed by the second respondent is set aside. The detenu, namely, Saroja W/o.Ponnuvel, aged about 38 years, is directed to be released forthwith unless her detention is required in connection with any other case.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar CS-III)

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/ /2022

Sub Assistant Registrar(CS)

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To

1.The State of Tamil Nadu, Rep by its
The Additional Chief Secretary to Government
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department(XVI),
Secretariat, Fort St.George
Chennai - 600 009.

2.The District Collector / District Magistrate,
Velunacthiyar Campus, Dindigul District.

3.The Superintendent,
Central Prison for Women, Madurai.

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.

+1 CC to M/s.S.SARVAGAN PRABHU, Advocate (SR-11036[F] dated 10/03/2022)

H.C.P. (MD) No.1320 of 2021
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SB(CO)

KB(17.03.2022) 3P 7C

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