



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.1598 of 2021

WEB COPY

Kakkammal

... Petitioner/mother of the Detenue

Vs.

- 1.The Principal Secretary to Government,
State of Tamil Nadu,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Secretariat,
Chennai - 600 009.
- 2.The District Magistrate and District Collector,
Office of the District Magistrate and District Collector,
Dindigul District, Dindigul.
- 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, to call for the entire records connected with the Detention Order of the second respondent in Detention Order No.31/2021 dated 07.07.2021 and quash the same and direct the respondents to produce the body or person of the detenu by name Thangavel, S/o.Pandi, aged about 38 years, now detained as 'Drug Offender' at Madurai Central Prison, before this Court and set him at liberty forthwith.

For Petitioner : Mr.R.Alagumani

For Respondents : Mr.T.Senthil Kumar
Additional Public Prosecutor.

O R D E R

R.SUBRAMANIAN, J.
AND
N.SATHISH KUMAR, J.

The petitioner is the mother of the detenu, namely, Thangavel, S/o.Pandi, aged about 38 years. The detenu has been detained by the second respondent by his proceedings in Detention Order No.31/2021 dated 07.07.2021 holding him to be a "Drug



Offender", as contemplated under Section 2(e) 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 learned counsel appearing for the petitioner submitted that the detention order against the co-accused has been quashed in H.C.P(MD)No.1020 of 2021 on 28.01.2022.

6. The Detention Order in question was passed on 07.07.2021. The petitioner made a representation dated 23.07.2021 and the same was received on 27.07.2021. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 27.07.2021. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the petitioner's representation on 20.10.2021. Though the representation dated 23.07.2021 was received on 27.07.2021, it was rejected only on 20.10.2021 with the delay of 40 days, after excluding the Government Holidays of 24 days. The delay in considering the representation remains unexplained.

7. 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.

8. 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.

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 unexplained delay of 40 days in considering the representation. 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 Detention Order No.31/2021 dated 07.07.2021 passed by the second respondent is set aside. The detenu, namely, Thangavel, S/o.Pandi, aged about 38 years, is directed to be released forthwith unless his detention is required in connection with any other case.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar (A.D.II)

// True Copy //

/ /2022

Sub Assistant Registrar(CS)

Ns

To

- 1.The Principal Secretary to Government,
State of Tamil Nadu,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Secretariat,
Chennai - 600 009.
- 2.The District Magistrate and District Collector,
Office of the District Magistrate and District Collector,
Dindigul District, Dindigul.
- 3.The Superintendent of Prison,
Madurai Central Prison,
Madurai District.
- 4.The Joint Secretary to Government,
Public (Law & Order), Fort saint George,
Chennai-600 009.

<https://hcservices.ecourts.gov.in/hcservices/>



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

WEB COPY

H.C.P. (MD) No.1598 of 2021
09.03.2022

RD(25.03.2022) 4P 6C