



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED: 21.06.2022

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE P.N.PRAKASH

and

THE HONOURABLE MRS.JUSTICE R.HEMALATHA

H.C.P. [MD]No.1873 of 2021

WEB COPY

Kavitha

: Petitioner

Vs.

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

2.The District Magistrate cum District Collector,
Office of the District Magistrate and District Collector,
Dindigul District.

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

4.The Inspector of Police,
Dindigul Taluk Police Station,
Dindigul District.

: Respondents

PRAYER: Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus, to call for the records in Detention Order No.94/2021 dated 05.11.2021 and set aside the same and direct the respondents herein to produce the detenu Sakthivel, aged 36 years, S/o. Nagarajan, who has been termed as "Goonda" now confined in Central Prison, Madurai.

For Petitioner : Mr.S.Sivaparakash

For Respondents : Mr.S.Ravi

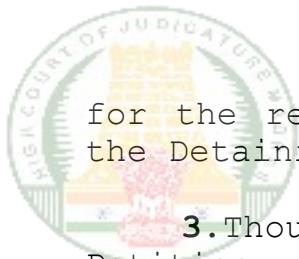
Additional Public Prosecutor

O R D E R

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

The petitioner is the wife of the detenu viz., Sakthivel, aged about 36 years, son of Nagaraj. The detenu has been detained by the second respondent by his order in D.O.No.94/2021 dated 05.11.2021, holding him 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 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 by filing his counter. 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 05.11.2021. The petitioner made a representation on 16.11.2021. Thereafter, remarks were called for by the Government from the Detaining Authority on 22.11.2021. The remarks were duly received on 06.12.2021. Thereafter, the Government considered the matter and passed the order rejecting the petitioner's representation on 03.01.2022.

6. It is the contention of the petitioner that there was a delay of 14 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority, of which 2 days were Government Holiday and hence there was an inordinate delay of 12 days in submitting the remarks. It is the further contention of the petitioner that the remarks were received on 06.12.2021 and there was a delay of 26 days in considering the representation by the Hon'ble Minister for Electricity, Prohibition and Excise Department after the Deputy Secretary dealt with it, of which 8 days were Government Holidays, hence, there was inordinate delay of 18 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 12 days in submitting the remarks by the Detaining Authority and unexplained delay of 18 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 D.O.No.94/2021 dated 05.11.2021, passed by the second respondent is set aside. The detenu, viz., Sakthivel, aged about 36 years, son of Nagaraj, is directed to be released forthwith unless his detention is required in connection with any other case.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar (CS III)

// True Copy //

/06/2022

Sub Assistant Registrar(CS)

MR

To

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

2. The District Magistrate cum District Collector,
Office of the District Magistrate and District Collector,
Dindigul 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 Inspector of Police,
Dindigul Taluk Police Station,
Dindigul District.

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



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

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MGJ(28.06.2022) 4P 7C