

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 21.6.2016

Coram:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE S.NAGAMUTHU
and
THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE V.BHARATHIDASAN

H.C.P.No.473 of 2016

Angel

... Petitioner

Vs.

1. The Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Secretariat, Chennai-600 009.
2. The Commissioner of Police,
Chennai City,
Vepery, Chennai- 600 007.
3. The Inspector of Police,
Central Crime Branch,
Vepery, Chennai.

... Respondents

Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India for the issuance of a writ of Habeas Corpus, calling for the records in connection with the order of detention passed by the 2nd respondent dated 19/02/2016 in BCDFGISSSV/NO. 152/2016 against the petitioner's husband Melvin Raja aged about 29 years who is confined in Central Prison PUZHAL and set aside the same and direct the respondents to produce the detainee before this Court and set him at liberty.

For petitioner : Mr.M.Soundar Vijay Arul Ram
For Respondents : Mr.A.N.Thambi Durai,
Additional Public Prosecutor
(Crl.side)

O R D E R

(Order of the Court was made by V.BHARATHIDASAN, J.)

The Habeas Corpus Petition has been filed by the wife of the detainee, viz., Melvin Raja, aged about 29 years, son of Samuel Raj, to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, to call for the records, in Memo No. 152/BCDFGISSSV/2016 dated 19/02/2016, passed by the 2nd Respondent, detaining him under Section 3(1) of the Tamil

Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug Offenders, Forest Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Sand Offenders, Slum Grabbers and Video Pirates Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 14/1982), the Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982, branding him as a "Goonda", in the Central Prison, Puzhal, Chennai and to quash the same and to direct the respondents to produce the body of the detenu and set him at liberty forthwith. Challenging the said detention order, the petitioner has come up with this Habeas Corpus Petition.

2. Even though the learned counsel for the petitioner raised many grounds in assailing the impugned order of detention in the petition, he confined his arguments only to the ground of delay in considering the representation of the detenu. According to the learned counsel for the petitioner, the representation of the detenu, has been received by the Government on 11.03.2016 and remarks have been called for from the detaining authority on 14.03.2016. However, the remarks have been received by the Government only on 15.4.2016, after a delay of 31 days. He adds that the file was dealt with by the Minister concerned on 17.05.2016 and the rejection letter was communicated to the detenu on 19.05.2016. It is his further submission that as per the Proforma submitted by the learned Additional Public Prosecutor, there were 11 intervening holidays and even after giving concession as to the intervening holidays, still there is a delay of 20 days, which remains unexplained. The unexplained delay in considering the representation of the detenu vitiates the detention order. In support of his contention, the learned counsel for the petitioner relied on the judgment of the Hon'ble Apex Court in *Rajammal Vs. State of Tamil Nadu*, reported in (1999) 1 SCC 417.

3. Resisting the contention of the learned counsel for the petitioner, the learned Additional Public Prosecutor appearing for the respondents had submitted that the impugned detention order has been passed on cogent and sufficient materials and there is no illegality or infirmity in the impugned order of detention. The learned Additional Public Prosecutor had further submitted that there was no deliberate delay on the part of the authorities concerned to consider and dispose of the representation of the detenu. It is contended that such a delay is not fatal to the impugned detention order, as the authorities concerned are dealing with the file right from the date of receipt of the representation and therefore, he prayed for dismissal of the petition.

4. We have considered the rival submissions carefully with regard to facts and citation and perused the materials available on record.

5. As per the Proforma submitted by the learned Additional Public Prosecutor, the representation of the detenu was received by the Government on 11.03.2016 and remarks have been called for from the detaining authority on 14.03.2016. However, remarks have been received by the Government only on 15.4.2016, i.e., after a delay of 31 days and the case of the detenu was dealt with by the Minister concerned on 17.05.2016 and the same was rejected on 18.05.2016 and communicated to the petitioner on 19.05.2016. From the above, it is clear that in between 14.03.2016 and 15.4.2016, [i.e., the intermittent days between the remarks called for and the remarks received] there is a delay of 31 days. Even if we give concession to the 11 intervening holidays including Government holidays, namely, 19.3.2016, 20.3.2016, 25.3.2016, 26.3.2016, 27.3.2016, 02.4.2016, 03.4.2016, 08.4.2016, 09.4.2016, 10.4.2016 and 14.4.2016 still there is a delay of 20 days, which remain unexplained.

6. It is trite law that the representation should be very expeditiously considered and disposed of with a sense of urgency and without avoidable delay. Any unexplained delay in the disposal of the representation would be a breach of the constitutional imperative and it would render the continued detention impermissible and illegal. From the records produced, we find that no acceptable explanation has been offered for the delay of 20 days. Therefore, we have to hold that the delay has vitiated further detention of the detenu.

7. In the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Rajammal's case (cited supra), it has been held as follows:

"It is a constitutional obligation of the Government to consider the representation forwarded by the detenu without any delay. Though no period is prescribed by Article 22 of the Constitution for the decision to be taken on the representation, the words "as soon as may be" in clause (5) of Article 22 convey the message that the representation should be considered and disposed of at the earliest."

8. As per the dictum laid down by the Supreme Court in above cited Rajammal's case, number of days of delay is immaterial and what is to be considered is whether the delay caused has been properly explained by the authorities concerned. But, here 20 days delay has not been properly explained at all.

9. Further, in a recent decision in Ummu Sabeena vs. State of Kerala - 2011 STPL (Web) 999 SC, the Supreme Court has held that the history of personal liberty, as is well known, is a

history of insistence on procedural safeguards. The expression 'as soon as may be', in Article 22(5) of the Constitution of India clearly shows the concern of the makers of the Constitution that the representation, made on behalf of the detenu, should be considered and disposed of with a sense of urgency and without any avoidable delay.

10. In the light of the above fact and law, we have no hesitation in quashing the order of detention on the ground of delay on the part of the Government in disposing of the representation of the detenu.

11. Accordingly, the habeas corpus petition is allowed and the detention order dated 19.02.2016, passed by the 2nd respondent is quashed. The detenu is directed to be set at liberty, forthwith, unless his presence is required in connection with any other case.

Sd/-
Assistant Registrar(CS IV)

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To

Sub Assistant Registrar

1. The Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Fort St. George, Chennai-600 009.
2. The Commissioner of Police
Chennai City, Vepery, Chennai-7
3. The Inspector of Police,
Central Crime Branch,
Vepery, Chennai.
4. The Superintendent,
Central Prison, Puzhal.
5. The Joint Secretary to Government,
Public (Law and Order),
Fort St. George, Chennai.
6. The Public Prosecutor,
High Court, Madras.

H.C.P.No.473 of 2016

MP 1(CO)
CA(14/07/2016)