

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 12.05.2017

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THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE M.V.MURALIDARAN  
and  
THE HONOURABLE JUSTICE MR.S.BASKARAN

H.C.P.No.2530 of 2016

Karthik

.... Petitioner

vs.

1. The State rep by its  
Secretary to Government,  
Home, Prohibition & Excise Dept,  
Secretariat, Chennai - 600 009
2. The District Collector and District Magistrate,  
Thiruvannamalai District,  
Thiruvannamalai.

.... Respondents

Prayer : Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying for issuance of a writ of habeas corpus to call for the entire records connected with the detention order of the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent in D.O.No.53/2016-C2 dated 15.11.2016 against the petitioner's mother, Detenue Padma, W/o.Late.Radhakrishnan, who is confined at Special Prison for Women, Vellore and to set aside the same and consequently, direct the respondents to produce the detenue before the Court and set her at liberty.

For Petitioner ... Mr.R.Balakrishnan

For Respondents .. Mr. V.M.R. Rajentren,  
Additional Public Prosecutor

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O R D E R

(The order of the Court was made by M.V.MURALIDARAN.,J )

This Habeas Corpus Petition has been filed by the petitioner to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus to call for the entire records connected with the detention order of the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent in D.O.No.53/2016-C2 dated 15.11.2016 against the petitioner's mother, Detenue Padma, W/o.Late.Radhakrishnan, who

is confined at Special Prison for Women, Vellore and to set aside the same and consequently, direct the respondents to produce the detainee before the Court and set her at liberty.

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 detainee. According to the learned counsel for the petitioner, the representation of the detainee, has been received by the Government on 29.11.2016 and remarks have been called for from the detaining authority on 19.12.2016. However, the remarks have been received by the Government only on 19.12.2016, after a delay of 21 days. However, though the Deputy Secretary dealt with on 20.12.2016, the file was dealt with by the Minister concerned only on 24.12.2016, after a delay of 5 days and the rejection letter was communicated to the detainee on 26.12.2016. It is his further submission that as per the Proforma submitted by the learned Additional Public Prosecutor, there were 8 intervening holidays and there is a delay of 18 days, which remains unexplained. The unexplained delay in considering the representation of the detainee 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 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 detainee. 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 detainee was received by the Government on 29.11.2016 and remarks have been called for from the detaining authority on 29.11.2016. However, remarks have been received by the Government only on 19.12.2016, i.e., after a delay of 21 days and the case of the detainee was dealt with by the Minister concerned on 24.12.2016 and the same

was rejected on 26.12.2016. From the above, it is clear that in between 29.11.2016 to 24.12.2016, [i.e., the intermittent days between the remarks called for and consideration by the Minister concerned] there is a delay of 26 days. There were intervening holidays, but still there is a delay of 18 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 18 days. Therefore, we have to hold that the delay has vitiated further detention of the detainee.

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 18 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 detainee, 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 detainee.

11. Accordingly, the habeas corpus petition is allowed and the detention order dated 15.11.2016, passed by the second respondent is quashed. The detenu is directed to be set at liberty, forthwith, unless her presence is required in connection with any other case.

Sd/-  
Assistant Registrar(CS VIII)

//True Copy//

Sub Assistant Registrar

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To

1. The State rep by its  
Secretary to Government,  
Home, Prohibition & Excise Dept,  
Secretariat, Chennai - 600 009
2. The District Collector and District Magistrate,  
Thiruvannamalai District,  
Thiruvannamalai.
3. The Additional Public Prosecutor,  
High Court, Madras.
4. The Superintendent Special Prison  
for Women Vellore  
(In duplicate for communication to detenu)
5. The Joint Secretary to Government  
Public Law and Order Fort St. George Chennai-9

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