

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS
DATED:24.01.2018
CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE C.T.SELVAM
and
THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE N.SATHISH KUMAR

H.C.P.No.2136/2017

R.Geetha

.. Petitioner

vs.

1.The Secretary to Government [Home]
Prohibition & Excise Department
Secretariat, Chennai 600 009.

2.The Commissioner of Police
Chennai.

... Respondents

Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, praying to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, directing the respondents to produce the body of R.Manojkumar @ Manoj, S/o.Ravi, [M/A 22 years] is detained in Central Prison, Puzhal at Chennai before this Court, call for the records of detention order passed by the 2nd respondent vide Memo No.663/BCDFGISSSV/2017 dated 27.10.2017, set aside the same and set the detentu R.Manojkumar @ Manoj, son of Ravi [M/A 22 years] at liberty.

For petitioner : Mr.P.Dasarathan

For RR1 & 2 : Mr.V.M.R.Rajentren, APP

O R D E R

(Order of the Court was made by C.T.SELVAM, J.)

Petitioner, mother of the detenu, has filed this Petition challenging the order of detention passed by the 2nd respondent in Memo No.663/BCDFGISSSV/2017 dated 27.10.2017, branding the detenu as a "Goonda" as contemplated u/s.2[f] of the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Cyber Law Offenders, Drug Offenders, Forest Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Sand Offenders, Sexual Offenders, Slum Grabbers and Video Pirates Act, 1982 [Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982].

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, dated 09.11.2017. According to the learned counsel

for the petitioner, the representation, dated 09.11.2017 has been received by the Government on 13.11.2017 ; the remarks were called on the same day. But the said remarks were received only on 20.11.2017, after a delay of 7 days. He adds that though the file was submitted to the Under Secretary on the next day, i.e., on 21.11.2017, the Minister has dealt with the said file of the detenu only on 15.12.2017, with a delay of 24 days and the rejection letter was prepared and sent to the detenu on 18.12.2017. It is his further submission that as per the Proforma submitted by the learned Additional Public Prosecutor, there were 8 intervening holidays and even after giving concession as to the intervening holidays, still there is a delay of 23 days in considering the representation, 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, learned Additional Public Prosecutor submitted that the Government received the representation on 13.11.2017 and that was forwarded to the Detaining Authority, calling for remarks on the same day itself and remarks were received by the Government on 20.11.2017 and ultimately, the representation was considered and rejected on 18.12.2017 and the result of the consideration was communicated to the detenu on 18.12.2017 itself. Therefore, according to the learned Additional Public Prosecutor, there is no inordinate delay in considering the representation of the detenu 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, on the representation of the detenu, dated 09.11.2017 which was received by the Government on 13.11.2017, remarks have been called for from the detaining authority on the same day itself, i.e., on 13.11.2017. But, remarks have been received by the Government only on 20.11.2017 and the case of the detenu was dealt with by the Minister only on 15.12.2017, i.e., after a delay of 24 days and thereafter, the representation has been considered by the authorities concerned and rejected on 18.12.2017. From the above, it is clear that in between 13.11.2017 and 20.11.2017 [period between remarks called for and remarks received], there is a delay of 7 days and in between 21.11.2017 and 15.12.2017 [i.e., the period between the file submitted to the Department concerned and dealing of the same by the Minister], there is a delay of 24 days. Even if we give concession to the 8 intervening holidays, namely 18.11.2017 ; 19.11.2017 ;

25.11.2017 ; 26.11.2017 ; 02.12.2017 ; 03.12.2017 ; 09.12.2017 ; and 10.12.2017, still there is a delay of 23 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 23 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 23 days delay has not been properly explained at all.

9.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 the inordinate delay of 23 days in total, has not been properly explained at all.

10.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.

11.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.

12. Accordingly, the habeas corpus petition is allowed and the detention order 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 IX)

//True Copy//

Sub Assistant Registrar

To

1. The Secretary to Government [Home]
Prohibition & Excise Department
Secretariat, Chennai 600 009.

2. The Commissioner of Police
Chennai.

3. The Superintendent,
Central Prison, Puzhal, Chennai.

4. The Joint Secretary to Government
Public (Law & Order),
Fort St. George, Chennai

5. The Public Prosecutor, High Court, Madras.

+1cc to Mr.P.Dasarathan, Advocate Sr.No.5241

KJI (CO)
sm:8.2.2018

सत्यमेव जयते

H.C.P.No.2136/2017

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