

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 12.03.2018

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE C.T.SELVAM

and

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE N.SATHISH KUMAR

H.C.P.No.2355/2017

Sandeep

..

Petitioner

vs.

1.The Secretary to Government
Government of Tamil Nadu
Home, Prohibition & Excise Department
Fort St George, Chennai-9.

2.The Commissioner of Police
Chennai Police,
Vepery, Chennai.

.. Respondents

Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, praying to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, calling for the entire records connecting with the order of the 2nd respondent herein concerned in Memo No728/BCDFGISSSV/2017 dated 16.12.2017 and quash the order of detention passed therein by the 2nd respondent herein against the detenu and consequently directing the respondents herein to produce the body and person of the detenu by name Surya Prakash @ Surya, aged about 26 years, Son of Radhay Shyam, now detained in Central Prison, Puzhal, Chennai before this Court and setting him at liberty forthwith.

For Petitioner : Mr.T.N.Ramanathan

For RR1 & 2 : Mr.R.Prathap Kumar, APP

ORDER

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

Petitioner, father of detenu herein, has filed this Petition challenging the order of detention passed by the 2nd respondent in Memo No.728/BCDFGISSSV/2017 dated 16.11.2017, branding her husband 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 As per the grounds of detention dated 16.11.2017, passed by the second respondent, the detenu came to adverse notice in the following cases:

Ground Case:

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of the Police station and Crime No.</i>	<i>Section of law</i>
1	M8 Sathangadu PS Cr.No.1005/2017	Man Missing @ 364 A IPC

3 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 04.12.2017. According to the learned counsel for the petitioner, the representation, dated 04.12.2017 has been received by the Government on 07.12.2017; the remarks were called on 26.12.2017. But the said remarks were received only on 29.12.2017, after a delay of 3 days. He adds that though the file was submitted to the Under Secretary on 29.12.2017, the Minister has dealt with the said file of the detenu only on 12.01.2018 with a further delay of 14 days and the rejection letter was prepared only on 12.01.2018 and sent to the detenu on the same day. It is his further submission that as per the Proforma submitted by the learned Additional Public Prosecutor, there were 5 intervening holidays and even after giving concession as to the intervening holidays, still there is a delay of 12 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.***

petitioner, learned Additional Public Prosecutor submitted that the Government received the representation on 07.12.2017 and that was forwarded to the Detaining Authority, calling for remarks on 26.12.2017 and remarks were received by the Government on 29.12.2017 and ultimately, the representation was considered and rejected on 12.01.2018 and the result of the consideration was communicated to the detainee on 12.01.2018 itself. Therefore, according to the learned Additional Public Prosecutor, there is no inordinate delay in considering the representation of the detainee and therefore, he prayed for dismissal of the petition.

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

6. As per the Proforma submitted by the learned Additional Public Prosecutor, on the representation of the detainee, dated 04.12.2017 which was received by the Government on 07.12.2017, remarks have been called for from the detaining authority on 26.12.2017, i.e., on 26.12.2017. But, remarks have been received by the Government only on 29.12.2017 and the case of the detainee was dealt with by the Minister on 12.01.2018, i.e., after a total delay of 17 days and

thereafter, the representation has been considered by the authorities concerned and rejected on 12.01.2018 and the Rejection letter was sent to the detenu on 12.01.2018. From the above, it is clear that in between 26.12.2017 and 29.12.2017 [period between remarks called for and remarks received] and in between 29.12.2017 and 12.01.2018 [period between the file dealt with by the Under Secretary and the Minister concerned], there is a total delay of 17 days. Even if we give concession to the intervening holidays, namely 30.12.2017 ; 31.12.2017 ; 01.01.2018 ; 06.01.2018 and 07.01.2018, still there is a delay of 12 days, which remain unexplained.

7. 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 12 days. Therefore, we have to hold that the delay has vitiated further detention of the detenu.

case (cited supra), it has been held as follows:

"It is a constitutional obligation of the Government to consider the representation forwarded by the detainee 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."

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 12 days delay has not been properly explained at all.

10.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 12 days in total, has not been properly explained at all.

of Kerala - 2012 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.

12.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.

13.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.

[C.T.S., J.] [N.S.K., J.]
12.03.2018

AP

C.T.SELVAM, J.,
AND
N.SATHISH KUMAR, J.

AP

To

- 1.The Secretary to Government
State of Tamil Nadu
Home, Prohibition & Excise Department
Fort St George, Chennai-9.
- 2.The Commissioner of Police
Chennai Police,
Vepery, Chennai.
- 3.The Public Prosecutor, High Court, Madras.
- 4.The Superintendent,
Central Prison, Puzhal, Chennai.



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