



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED: **05.09.2019**

CORAM

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**THE HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE S.VAIDYANATHAN
AND
THE HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE N.ANAND VENKATESH**

H.C.P (MD)No.255 of 2019

Mohammed Jalaludeen

...Petitioner

Vs.

1.The State of Tamil Nadu,
represented by the Principal Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Fort St.George,
Chennai-9.

2.The District Collector and District Magistrate,
Thanjavur District,
Thanjavur.

3.The Superintendent of Prison,
Central Prison,
Tiruchirappali.

4.The Inspector of Police,
Thiruvidaimaruthur Police Station,
Thanjavur District.

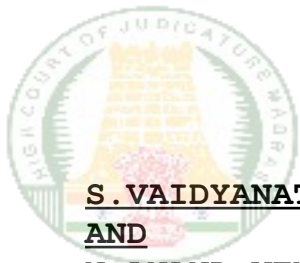
....Respondents

PRAYER: This Habeas Corpus Petition is filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, praying for issuance of a Writ of Habeas Corpus, calling for the entire records relating to the Detention Order passed by the second respondent in Detention Order in P.D.No.3 of 2019, dated 3.2.2019 and to quash the same and to direct the respondents to produce the body or person of the detenu Mohammed Jalaludeen, son of Mohammed Jiyavideen, aged about 19 years before this Court and set him at liberty, now detained at Central Prison, Tiruchirappalli.

For Petitioner : Mr.MA.Karunanithi

For Respondents : Mr.K.Dinesh Babu

Addl. Public Prosecutor



O R D E R

S.VAIDYANATHAN, J.

AND

N.ANAND VENKATESH, J.

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This Habeas Corpus Petition is directed against the detention order of the second respondent in No. P.D.No.3 of 2019, dated 3.2.2019.

2.The Sponsoring Authority had recommended for the detention of the Petitioner under Act 14 of 1982 on a solitary case registered against the Petitioner and the Petitioner was thereafter arrested in the ground case. The Detaining Authority has branded the detenu as a 'Goonda' and has passed the Detention order, dated 3.2.2019.

3.The only ground that was raised by the learned counsel for the Petitioner is with regard to the delay in considering the representation made by the detenu.

4.The learned counsel for the Petitioner submitted that the representation was made on 13.2.2019 and it was received on 8.3.2019 by the concerned Department. The remarks were called for on the same day and it was received on 1.4.2019. Thereafter the file was submitted to the Under Secretary on 2.4.2019. The Under Secretary had passed the file to the Deputy Secretary on the same day and he kept the file till 30.4.2019 for nearly 27 days. The representation was rejected on 2.5.2019 and it was communicated to the detenu on the same day. The learned counsel for the Petitioner by pointing out the above chronology of events, submitted that there is an unexplained delay of 15 days in considering the representation and the said delay has not been explained and therefore, the Detention Order is vitiated by the unexplained delay.

5.From the above chronology of events, it is seen that there is a delay of nearly 27 days while the Deputy Secretary was considering the file after it was sent by the Under Secretary. Out of this 27 days, explanation was given only for 12 days which happens to be Government holidays. For the balance 15 days, there is absolutely no explanation as to why there was a delay in considering the representation.

6.At this juncture, it will be relevant to rely upon the judgment cited by the learned counsel for the Petitioner in ***Rajammal vs.State of Tamil Nadu and another reported in (1999) 1 Supreme Court Cases, 417.***

7.The relevant portions in the judgment is extracted hereunder:

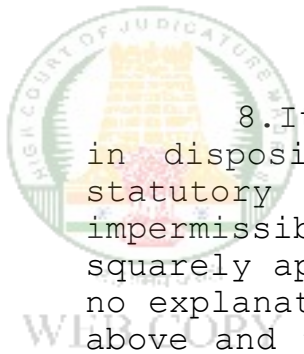
<https://hcservices.ecourts.gov.in/hcservices/>



''7.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.But that does not mean that the authority is pre-empted from explaining any delay which would have occasioned in the disposal of the representation. The Court can certainly consider whether the delay was occasioned due to permissible reasons or unavoidable causes. This position has been well delineated by a Constitution Bench of this Court in K.M.Abdulla Kunbi .vs. Union of India.The following observations of the Bench can profitably be extracted here(SCC Page.484 para 12)

''It is a constitutional mandate commanding the authority concerned to whom the detenu submits his representation to consider the representation and dispose of the same as expeditiously as possible. The words 'as soon as may be''occurring in clause(5) of Article 22 reflects the concern of the Framers that the representaiton should be expeditiously considered and disposed of with a sense of urgency without any unavoidable delay. However, there can be no hard and fast rule in this regard. It depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case. There is no period prescribed either under the Constitution or under the detention law concerned, within which, the representation should be dealt with. The requirement, however, is that there should not be supine indifference, slackness or callous attitude in considering the representation. Any unexplained deay in the disposal of representation would be a breach of the constitutional imperative and it would render the continued detention impermissible and illegal''.

8.The position, therefore, now is that if delay was caused on account of any differences or lapse in considering the representation, such delay will adversely affect further detention of the prisoner. In other words, it is for the authority concerned to explain the delay, if any, in disposing of the representation.. It is not enough to say that the delay was very short. Even longer delay can as well be explained. So the test is not the duration or range of delay, but how it is explained by the authority concerned.''



8.It is clear from the above judgment that unexplained delay in disposing of the representation would be a breach of the statutory mandate and it would render the continued detention impermissible. The Judgment of the Honourable Supreme Court will squarely apply to the facts of the present case. There is absolutely no explanation with regard to the delay of 27 days mentioned herein above and therefore, this Court finds that there has been a supine indifference and slackness in considering the representaiton which defeats the Constitutional right granted to the detenu under Article 22(5) of the Constitution of India.

9..In the result, the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed and the order of detention in Detention Order in P.D.No.3 of 2019, dated 3.2.2019, passed by the second respondent is set aside. The detenu, namely, Mohammed Jalaludeen, son of Mohammed Jiyavudeen, aged about 19 years, is directed to be released forthwith unless his detention is not required in connection with any other case.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar (P&A)

// True Copy //

Sub Assistant Registrar

To

- 1.The Principal Secretary to Government,
Government of Tamil Nadu,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Fort St.George,Chennai-9.
- 2.The District Collector and District Magistrate,
Thanjavur District, Thanjavur.
- 3.The Superintendent of Prison,
Central Prison,Tiruchirappali.
- 4.The Inspector of Police,
Thiruvidadaimaruthur Police Station, Thanjavur District.
5. The Joint Secretary to Government, Public(Law & Order)
Fort St.George, Chennai-9.
- 6.The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,
Madurai.

+1 CC to M/s.M. KARUNANITHI, Advocate (SR-85297[F] dated 05/09/2019

ORDER MADE IN
H.C.P (MD) No.255 of 2019
05.09.2019

vsn

MS/19.09.2019/4P.8C