



H.C.P.(MD) No.13 of 2024

WEB COPY BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED : 26.04.2024

CORAM:

**THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE A.D.JAGADISH CHANDIRA
and
THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE K.RAJASEKAR**

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V.P.Thomas

... Petitioner

-VS-

1.The State of Tamil Nadu
rep.by the Additional Chief Secretary
to the Government
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department
Secretariat, Chennai-600 009

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

3.The Superintendent of Prison
Central Prison
Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli

... Respondents

PRAYER: Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus to call for the entire records in detention order in M.H.S.Confdl No.68/2023, dated 06.07.2023, on the file of the second respondent and quash the same and direct the respondents herein to produce



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the body of the petitioner's son, namely, Edwin Thomas, son of Thomas, aged about 26 years, now confined in Central Prison, Palayamkottai, before this Court and set him at liberty forthwith.

For Petitioner : Mr.N.Pragalathan

For Respondents : Mr.A.Thiruvadi Kumar
Additional Public Prosecutor

ORDER

[Order of the Court was made by A.D.JAGADISH CHANDIRA, J.]

The petitioner is the father of the detenu viz., Edwin Thomas, aged about 26 years. The detenu has been detained by the second respondent by his order in M.H.S.Confdl No.68/2023, dated 06.07.2023, holding him to be a "Goonda", as contemplated under Section 2(f) of Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982. The said order is under challenge in this habeas corpus petition.

2. We have heard the learned counsel appearing for the petitioner and the learned Additional Public Prosecutor appearing for the respondents. We have also perused the records produced by the Detaining Authority.



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3. Though several grounds have been raised in the habeas corpus petition, learned counsel for the petitioner focused mainly on the ground that there is an unexplained delay in considering the representation of the petitioner, dated 18.12.2023. According to the learned counsel for the petitioner, though the representation is dated 18.12.2023, the same was received by the Government on 28.12.2023 and the rejection letter was sent to the detenu on 06.01.2024. There is a delay of three days in considering the petitioner's representation. The said delay of three days in considering the representation remains unexplained and the same vitiates the impugned detention order. In support of his contention, learned counsel for the petitioner relied on the Judgment of the Honourable Supreme Court in ***Rajammal vs. State of Tamil Nadu***, reported in **(1999) 1 SCC 417**.

4. Learned Additional Public Prosecutor, on instructions, submitted that after satisfying with the materials placed by the Sponsoring Authority, the Detaining Authority has passed the impugned detention order and there is no illegality or infirmity in the detention order. It is also stated that even if there is any delay in disposal of the representation, it has not caused any prejudice to the rights of the detenu and hence, prayed for dismissal of the habeas corpus petition



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5. As per the submission of the learned counsel for the petitioner and on perusal of the records, we find that the representation of the petitioner is dated 18.12.2023, which was received by the Government on 28.12.2023 and the rejection letter was sent to the detenu on 06.01.2024. As per the proforma submitted the by the learned Additional Public Prosecutor, there is a delay of three days in considering the representation of the petitioner and we find that the said delay remains 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 three days. Therefore, we have to hold that the delay has vitiated further detention of the detenu.

7. In the above cited decision of the Honourable Supreme Court in ***Rajammal***'s case, it has been held as follows:



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"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, in the instant case, the inordinate delay of three days has not been properly explained.

9. Further, in a recent decision in **Ummu Sabeena vs. State of Kerala-2011 STPL (Web) 999 SC**, the Honourable 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.



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- 4.The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,
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A.D.JAGADISH CHANDIRA, J.
AND
K.RAJASEKAR, J.
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