

(2021) 07 MP CK 0137

In the Madhya Pradesh High Court

Case No : Writ Petition No. 10595 Of 2021

Deepak Gupta

APPELLANT

Vs

State Of MP & Ors

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 19-07-2021

Acts Referred:

Constitution Of India, 1950 — Article 22(5)

National Security Act, 1980 — Section 3

General Clauses Act, 1897 — Section 21

Conservation Of Foreign Exchange And Prevention Of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 — Section 3

Prevention Of Illicit Traffic In Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988 — Section 3

Citation : (2021) 07 MP CK 0137

Hon'ble Judges : Sujoy Paul, J;Anil Verma, J

Bench : Division Bench

Advocate : Yogesh Soni, Vivek Dalal

Final Decision : Allowed

Judgement

1. This petition is directed against the order of learned District Magistrate, Shahdol whereby he has detained the petitioner by exercising power under

Section 3 of the National Security Act, 1980. The singular ground to assail the impugned order is that in the detention order, the learned District

Magistrate has not mentioned that petitioner has a valuable right to prefer a representation against the detention order before the same authority

namely District Magistrate. The matter is covered by Full Bench decision in WP No.22290/2019 (Kamal Khare Vs. State of MP).

2) Shri Vivek Dalal, learned Additional Advocate General for the respondents/ State fairly admitted that the detention order does not contain any such

stipulation that petitioner can prefer representation against the detention order

before the same authority. He further agreed that on this ground, Full Bench in Kamal Khare (supra) has held that the detention order stands vitiated because of infringement of said right.

3) There is no dispute between the parties that the singular point involved is covered by Full Bench in Kamal Khare (supra) which is consistently followed by this Court in various cases including WP No.9792/2021 (Yatindra Verma vs. State of MP & Ors.). In WP No.9792/2021, this Court opined as under:-

31) Indisputably, the detention order does not contain any stipulation that the detenu has right to prefer representation before the same authority namely, District Magistrate. The reliance is placed on the recent Full Bench judgment of this Court passed in the case of Kamal Khare (supra). To counter this argument, the bone of contention of learned AAG was that the said Full Bench decision is distinguishable. Full Bench judgment is based on a constitution bench judgment in the case of Kamleshkumar Ishwardas Patel v. Union of India, (1995) 4 SCC 51. In Kamleshkumar (supra), the Apex Court was dealing with the provisions of COFEPOSA Act and the PIT NDPS Act and not with NSA Act. Hence, the said constitution Bench judgment could not have been relied upon.

32) We do not see much merit in this argument because similar argument was advanced by the Govt. before Full Bench in the case of Kamal Khare (supra) which is reproduced in extenso in para-14 of the said judgment. The similar argument could not find favour by the Full Bench.

33) In Kamleshkumar (supra), Apex Court opined as under:-

â??6. This provision has the same force and sanctity as any other provision relating to fundamental rights. (See: State of Bombay v. Atma Ram

Shridhar Vaidya [1951 SCR 167, 186 : AIR 1951 SC 157] .) Article 22(5) imposes a dual obligation on the authority making the order of preventive

detention: (i) to communicate to the person detained as soon as may be the grounds on which the order of detention has been made; and (ii) to afford

the person detained the earliest opportunity of making a representation against the order of detention. Article 22(5) thus proceeds on the basis that the

person detained has a right to make a representation against the order of detention and the aforementioned two obligations are imposed on the

authority making the order of detention with a view to ensure that right of the

person detained to make a representation is a real right and he is able to take steps for redress of a wrong which he thinks has been committed. Article 22(5) does not, however, indicate the authority to whom the representation is to be made. Since the object and purpose of the representation that is to be made by the person detained is to enable him to obtain relief at the earliest opportunity, the said representation has to be made to the authority which can grant such relief, i.e., the authority which can revoke the order of detention and set him at liberty. The authority that has made the order of detention can also revoke it. This right is inherent in the power to make the order. It is recognised by Section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 though it does not flow from it. It can, therefore, be said that Article 22(5) postulates that the person detained has a right to make a representation against the order of detention to the authority making the order. In addition, such a representation can be made to any other authority which is empowered by law to revoke the order of detention.

14. Article 22(5) must, therefore, be construed to mean that the person detained has a right to make a representation against the order of detention which can be made not only to the Advisory Board but also to the detaining authority, i.e., the authority that has made the order of detention or the order for continuance of such detention, which is competent to give immediate relief by revoking the said order as well as to any other authority which is competent under law to revoke the order for detention and thereby give relief to the person detained. The right to make a representation carries within it a corresponding obligation on the authority making the order of detention to inform the person detained of his right to make a representation against the order of detention to the authorities who are required

38. Having regard to the provisions of Article 22(5) of the Constitution and the provisions of the COFEPOSA Act and the PIT NDPS Act the question posed is thus answered: Where the detention order has been made under Section 3 of the COFEPOSA Act and the PIT NDPS Act by an officer specially empowered for that purpose either by the Central Government or the State Government the person detained has a right to make a representation to the said officer and the said officer is obliged to consider the said representation and the failure on his part to do so results in denial

of the right conferred on the person detained to make a representation against the order of detention. This right of the detenu is in addition to his right to make the representation to the State Government and the Central Government where the detention order has been made by an officer specially authorised by a State Government and to the Central Government where the detention order has been made by an officer specially empowered by the Central Government, and to have the same duly considered. This right to make a representation necessarily implies that the person detained must be informed of his right to make a representation to the authority that has made the order of detention at the time when he is served with the grounds of detention so as to enable him to make such a representation and the failure to do so results in denial of the right of the person detained to make a representation.â??

Emphasis supplied

34) The Full Bench after considering the constitution Bench judgment opined as under:-

â??20. The Supreme Court in *Life Insurance Corporation of India v. D.J. Bahadur and Others*, (1981) 1 SCC 315 dealing with the aspect whether

the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 is a special statute qua the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 when it came to a dispute regarding conditions of

service of the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation of India held that the Industrial Disputes Act would prevail over the Life Insurance

Corporation of India Act as the former relates specially and specifically to industrial disputes between the workmen and employers. Relevant

discussion in paragraph No.52 of the report would be useful to reproduce hereunder:-

â??52. In determining whether a statute is a special or a general one, the focus must be on the principal subject-matter plus the particular perspective.

For certain purposes, an Act may be general and for certain other purposes it may be special and we cannot blur distinctions when dealing with finer

points of law. In law, we have a cosmos of relativity, not absolutes â?" so too in life. The ID Act is a special statute devoted wholly to investigation

and settlement of industrial disputes which provides definitionally for the nature of industrial disputes coming within its ambit. It creates an

infrastructure for investigation into, solution of and adjudication upon industrial

disputes. It also provides the necessary machinery for enforcement of awards and settlements. From alpha to omega the ID Act has one special mission â the resolution of industrial disputes through specialised agencies according to specialised procedures and with special reference to the weaker categories of employees coming within the definition of workmen. Therefore, with reference to industrial disputes between employers and workmen, the ID Act is a special statute, and the LIC Act does not speak at all with specific reference to workmen. On the other hand, its powers relate to the general aspects of nationalisation, or management when private businesses are nationalised and a plurality of problems which, incidentally, involve transfer of service of existing employees of insurers. The workmen qua workmen and industrial disputes between workmen and the employer as such, are beyond the orbit of and have no specific or special place in the scheme of the LIC Act. And whenever there was a dispute between workmen and management the ID Act mechanism was resorted to.â

30. Now coming to the question as to what would be the effect of not informing the detenu that he has a right of making representation, apart from the State Government and the Central Government, also to the detaining authority itself, the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in Kamlesh Kumar Ishwardas Patel (supra) even examined this aspect in paragraph No.14 of the report and categorically held as under:-

â14. Article 22(5) must, therefore, be construed to mean that the person detained has a right to make a representation against the order of detention which can be made not only to the Advisory Board but also to the detaining authority, i.e., the authority that has made the order of detention or the order for continuance of such detention, who is competent to give immediate relief by revoking the said order as well as to any other authority which is competent under law to revoke the order for detention and thereby give relief to the person detained. The right to make a representation carries within it a corresponding obligation on the authority making the order of detention to inform the person detained of his right to make a representation against the order of detention to the authorities who are required to consider such a representation.â

33. In view of the above, the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in Kamlesh Kumar Ishwardas Patel (supra) analyzed the effect of not

informing the detenu of his right to make a representation to the detaining authority itself in paragraph No.47 of the report and held that this results in

denial of his right under Article 22(5) of the Constitution of India, which renders the detention illegal. The relevant paragraph No.47 is reproduced

hereunder:-

“47. In both the appeals the orders of detention were made under Section 3 of the PIT NDPS Act by the officer specially empowered by the

Central Government to make such an order. In the grounds of detention the detenu was only informed that he can make a representation to the

Central Government or the Advisory Board. The detenu was not informed that he can make a representation to the officer who had made the order of

detention. As a result the detenu could not make a representation to the officer who made the order of detention. The Madras High Court, by the

judgments under appeal dated 18-11-1994 and 17.1.1994, allowed the writ petitions filed by the detenus and has set aside the order of detention on the

view that the failure on the part of the detaining authority to inform the detenu that he has a right to make a representation to the detaining authority

himself has resulted in denial of the constitutional right guaranteed under Article 22(5) of the Constitution. In view of our answer to the common

question posed the said decisions of the Madras High Court setting aside the order of detention of the detenus must be upheld and these appeals are

liable to be dismissed.”

Emphasis supplied

35) Another Division Bench in WP No.5866/2015 (Salma vs. State of MP) opined as under:-

“On the last date of hearing opportunity was granted to the learned counsel for the State to examine the law laid down by the Apex Court, which

has been made applicable in the various cases by the Division Bench of this Court, in the matter of compliance of provisions of Article 22 (5) of the

Constitution of India in the matter of detention itself, intimating the detenu that he/she is entitled to make a representation before the Detaining

Authority himself against the order of detention. Such law was considered and made applicable in view of the law laid down by the Apex Court in the

matter of State of Maharashtra and others Vs. Santosh Shankar Acharya (2000) 7 SCC 463, where same law was made application by this Court in

W.P. No.1830/2015, W. P. No.3491/2015, W .P. No.3677/2015 & W. P. No.3683/2015 in the following manner :

Notably, both these points have been considered by the Supreme Court in the case of State of Maharashtra and others vs. Santosh Shankar Acharya

(2000) 7 SCC 463 in para 5 and 6 in particular. The Supreme Court following the dictum in the case of Kamleshkumar restated that non-

communication of the fact to the detenu that he could make a representation to the detaining Authority so long as order of detention

has not been approved by the State Government in case the order of detention has been issued by the Officer other than the State

Government, would constitute infringement of right guaranteed under Article 22(5) of the Constitution and this ratio of the

Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in Kamlesh kumar would apply notwithstanding the fact that same has been made in the

context of provisions of COFEPOSA Act In para 6 of the reported decision, the Supreme Court rejected the similar objection canvassed by the

learned counsel for the State relying on Veeramani's case and noted that the said decision does not help the respondents in any manner. Inasmuch

as, in that case the Court was called upon to consider the matter in the context of situation that emerged subsequent to the date of approval of the

order of detention by the State Government and not prior thereto. In none of the cases on hand the observation in the case of Veeramani will have any

application. Suffice it to observe that the detention order and the disclosure of the fact that detenu could make representation to the

detaining Authority before the State Government considered the proposal for approval has abridged the right of detenu under Article

22(5) of the Constitution. As a result, the continued detention of the detenu on the basis of such infirm order cannot be countenanced.

These petitions, therefore, must succeed. The impugned detention orders in the respective petitions are quashed and set aside and

respondents are directed to set the petitioners/detenu at liberty forthwith unless required in connection with any other criminal case.â??

Emphasis supplied

36) In view of these authoritative pronouncements, there is no manner of doubt that the detenu had a valuable right to make a representation to the

detaining authority and denial of this opportunity vitiates the impugned order. Resultantly, impugned order of detention dated 10/05/2021 is set aside.

37) In view of foregoing analysis, the impugned order of detention cannot sustain judicial scrutiny.

38) Before parting with the matter, we deem it proper to observe that the main grievance of detainee/complainant was that the District Magistrate

while passing the order of detention did not inform him about his valuable right to prefer a representation against the detention order before the same

authority namely District Magistrate. Full Bench recognized the said right of the detainee in light of the constitutional bench judgment in the case of

Kamleshkumar Ishwardas Patel (supra). Thus, in the fitness of things, it will be proper for the State to ensure that henceforth in the order of detention,

it must be mentioned that the detainee has a right to prefer a representation before the same authority.â??

Emphasis Supplied

4) In view whereof, the impugned order dated 12/5/2021 cannot sustain judicial scrutiny. The impugned order is accordingly set aside.

5) Petition is allowed.