

(2016) 03 MAD CK 0094

In the Madras High Court

Case No : Habeas Corpus Petition No. 2385 of 2015

Jackullin Jayanthi

APPELLANT

Vs

The Secretary to the Government Home, Prohibition and
Excise Department and Others

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 04-03-2016

Acts Referred:

Constitution of India, 1950 — Article 22, Article 22(5)
Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug Offenders,
Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Slum-Grabbers, Act, 1982 — Section 3(1)

Citation : (2016) 03 MAD CK 0094

Hon'ble Judges : M. Jaichandren and M. Sathyanarayanan, JJ.

Bench : Division Bench

Advocate : S. Madhusudanan, for the Appellant; A.N. Thambidurai, Additional
Public Prosecutor, for the Respondent

Final Decision : Allowed

Judgement

M. Jaichandren, J.—1. This Habeas Corpus Petition has been filed by the mother of the detenu, namely, Manikandan @ Appu @ Androw, aged 26 years, son of Ramu, to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, to call for the records in No. 854/2015, dated 4.9.2015, passed by the second respondent, detaining the detenu, under Section 3(1) of the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug Offenders, Forest Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Sand Offenders, Slum Grabbers and Video Pirates Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 14/1982), branding him as a "Goonda", and to quash the same and to direct the respondents to produce the body and person of the detenu and set him at liberty.

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 made by the petitioner on behalf of the detenu. According to the learned counsel for the petitioner, the representation has been received by the Government on

12.10.2015, and remarks have been called for from the detaining authority on 12.10.2015. However, the remarks have been received by the Government only on 26.10.2015, after a delay of 13 days. He adds that the file was dealt with by the Minister concerned on 7.11.2015, and the rejection letter was communicated to the detenu on 11.11.2015. It is his further submission that as per the Proforma submitted by the learned Additional Public Prosecutor, there were 7 intervening holidays and even after giving concession as to the intervening holidays, still there is a delay of 6 days, which remains unexplained. The unexplained delay in considering the representation 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, the learned Additional Public Prosecutor had submitted that the impugned detention order has been passed on cogent and sufficient materials and there is no illegality or infirmity in the impugned order of detention. The learned Additional Public Prosecutor had further submitted that there was no deliberate delay on the part of the authorities concerned to consider and dispose of the representation of the petitioner. It is contended that such a delay is not fatal to the impugned detention order, as the authorities concerned are dealing with the file right from the date of receipt of the representation 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, the representation of the petitioner was received by the Government on 12.10.2015, and remarks have been called for from the detaining authority on 12.10.2015. However, remarks have been received by the Government only on 26.10.2015, i.e., after a delay of 13 days and the case of the detenu was dealt with by the Minister concerned on 7.11.2015, and the same was rejected on 9.11.2015. From the above, it is clear that in between 12.10.2015 and 26.10.2015, [i.e., the intermittent days between the remarks called for and the remarks received] there is a delay of 13 days. Even if we give concession to the 7 intervening holidays including Government holidays, namely 17.10.2015, 18.10.2015, 21.10.2015, 22.10.2015, 23.10.2015, 24.10.2015 and 25.10.2015, still there is a delay of 6 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 6 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 6 days delay has not been properly explained at all.

9. 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.

10. 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 petitioner.

11. Accordingly, the habeas corpus petition is allowed and the detention order dated 4.9.2015, passed by the second respondent is quashed. The detenu is directed to be set at liberty, forthwith, unless his presence is required in connection with any other case.