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HCP.No.1092 of 2025

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 25.07.2025

CORAM :

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE M.S. RAMESH

AND

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE V. LAKSHMINARAYANAN

H.C.P.No.1092 of 2025

Liyakath Ali

Petitioner(s) /father of the detenue

Vs

1. The State of Tamil Nadu
Rep by its Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise
Department, Fort St. George, Chennai
- 600009.

2.The District Collector/District
Magistrate
Mayiladuthurai District.

3.The Superintendent of Police
Mayiladuthurai District.

4.The Superintendent
Central Prison, Cuddalore.

5.The Inspector of Police
Manalmedu Police Station,
Mayiladuthurai District.

Respondent(s)



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PRAYER: Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus, calling for the entire records leading to the detention of the petitioner namely Mohammed Thoufik, son of Liyakath Ali vide detention order dated 22.04.2025, on the file of the 2nd respondent herein made in the proceedings in No.C.O.C.No.15/2025, dated 22.04.2025 quash the same and set him at liberty.

For Petitioner	: Mr.R.Subramanian
For Respondents	: Mr.E.Raj Thilak Additional Public Prosecutor

ORDER

M.S.RAMESH, J.
and
V. LAKSHMINARAYANAN, J.

The petitioner herein, who is the father of the detenu, Mohammed Thoufik, son of Liyakath Ali, aged 34 years, now confined at Central Prison, Cuddalore, has come forward with this petition challenging the detention order passed by the second respondent dated 22.04.2025 issued against his son, branding him as "Goonda" under the Tamil Nadu Prevention of



HCP.No.1092 of 2025

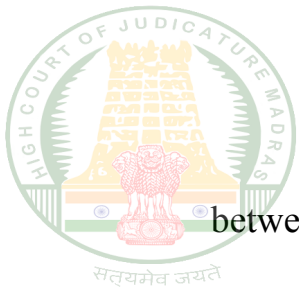
Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Cyber Law Offenders, Drug Offenders, Forest Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Sand Offenders, Sexual Offenders, Slum Grabbers and Video Pirates Act, 1982 [Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982].

2. Heard the learned counsel for the petitioner, as well as the learned Additional Public Prosecutor appearing for the respondents.

3. Though several grounds are raised in the petition, the learned counsel for the petitioner submitted that there is an inordinate delay in passing the order of detention.

4. In the instant case, the detenu was arrested on 19.03.2025 and thereafter, the detention order came to be passed on 22.04.2025. This fact is not disputed by the learned Additional Public Prosecutor.

5. In the case of '*Sushanta Kumar Banik Vs. State of Tripura*', reported in '*2022 LiveLaw (SC) 813*', when there was an inordinate delay from the date of proposal till passing of the detention order and likewise,



between the date of detention order and the actual arrest, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had held that the live and proximate link, between the grounds and the purpose of detention, stands snapped in arresting the detenu. The relevant observation of the Hon'ble Supreme Court is extracted hereunder:-

“20. It is manifestly clear from a conspectus of the above decisions of this Court, that the underlying principle is that if there is unreasonable delay between the date of the order of detention & actual arrest of the detenu and in the same manner from the date of the proposal and passing of the order of detention, such delay unless satisfactorily explained throws a considerable doubt on the genuineness of the requisite subjective satisfaction of the detaining authority in passing the detention order and consequently render the detention order bad and invalid because the “live and proximate link” between the grounds of detention and the purpose of detention is snapped in arresting the detenu. A question whether the delay is unreasonable and stands unexplained depends on the facts and circumstances of each case.”



6. Drawing inspiration from the judgment in ***Sushanta Kumar***

Banik's case, a co-ordinate Bench of this Court in the case of '***Gomathi Vs.***

Principal Secretary to Government and Others', reported in '***2023 SCC***

OnLine Mad 6332', had held that when there is an inordinate delay from

the date of arrest/date of proposal till the order of detention, the live and

proximate link between them would also stand snapped and thereby, had

quashed the detention order on this ground.

7. In yet another case i.e., in '***Nagaraj Vs. State of Tamil Nadu***',

reported in '***(2018) 3 MWN (Cri) 428***', this Court had held that the delay of

36 days in passing the detention order after the arrest of the detenu would

snap the live and proximate link between the grounds and purpose of

detention. Hence, in view of the unexplained and inordinate delay in

passing the order of detention, after the arrest of the detenu, the detention

order in the present case, is liable to be quashed.

8. Accordingly, the detention order passed by the second respondent

on 22.04.2025 in No.C.O.C.No.15/2025, is hereby set aside and the Habeas

Corpus Petition is allowed. The detenu viz., Mohammed Thoufik, son of



HCP.No.1092 of 2025

Liyakath Ali, now confined at Central Prison, Cuddalore, is directed to be set at liberty forthwith, unless his confinement is required in connection with any other case.

[M.S.R., J] [V.L.N., J]
25.07.2025

Index: Yes/No
Speaking/Non-speaking order
Internet: Yes/No
Neutral Citation: Yes/No
Anu

To

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Rep by its Secretary to Government,
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HCP.No.1092 of 2025

6.The Joint Secretary,
Law and Order Department,
Secretariat, Chennai

7.The Public Prosecutor,
High Court, Madras.



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