



H.C.P.(MD)No.534 of 2025

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BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED : 08.12.2025

CORAM:

**THE HONOURABLE MR JUSTICE G.K. ILANTHIRAIYAN
AND
THE HONOURABLE MS.JUSTICE R. POORNIMA**

H.C.P.(MD)No.534 of 2025

Sumathi

... Petitioner

-VS-

1.State of Tamilnadu,
Rep. by the Principal Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Fort St. George,
Chennai - 600 009.

2.The Commissioner of Police,
Office of the Commissioner of Police,
Madurai City,
Madurai.

3.The Superintendent of Prison,
Madurai Central Prison,
Madurai District.

... Respondents

PRAYER: Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, calling for the



H.C.P.(MD)No.534 of 2025

entire records connected with the detention order of the respondent No.2 in No.11/BCDFGISSSV/2025 dated 14.04.2025 and quash the same and direct the respondents to produce the body or person of the detenu by name Selvavel, S/o. Krishnamoorthy, aged about 32 years, now detained as "GOONDA" at Madurai Central Prison before this Court and set him at liberty forthwith.

For Petitioner : Dr.R.Alagumani

For Respondents : Mr.T.Senthil Kumar
Additional Public Prosecutor

ORDER

(Order of the Court was made by **G.K. ILANTHIRAIYAN,J.**)

The petitioner is the mother detenu viz., Selvavel, S/o. Krishnamoorthy, aged about 32 years. The detenu has been detained by the second respondent by his order in No. 11/BCDFGISSSV/2025 dated 14.04.2025 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.



H.C.P.(MD)No.534 of 2025

WEB COPY

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.

3. The learned counsel appearing for the petitioner would submit that there was a huge delay in passing the order of detention by an order dated 14.04.2025. The detaining authority had shown one adverse case registered for the offences under Sections 147,452,294(b), 427 and 506(ii) of IPC. The ground case is registered for the offences under Sections 191(2),191(3), 190,333, 296(b), 127(2), 115(2), 118(1), 109, 351(3) of BNS r/w.Section 61(2) of BNS. Pursuant to the registration of the ground case the detenu was arrested and remanded to judicial custody on 10.03.2025 and the detention order was passed on 14.04.2025, there was an unexplained delay of 35 days in passing the detention order.



H.C.P.(MD)No.534 of 2025

WEB COPY

4. Though several grounds have been raised in the habeas corpus petition, learned counsel appearing for the petitioner would mainly focus his arguments on the ground that there is an inordinate delay between the arrest of the detenu and passing the impugned detention order. In this case, the detenu was arrested on 10.03.2025, and the impugned detention order came to be passed only on 14.04.2025, i.e., after a lapse of one month. This inordinate delay in passing the detention order would vitiate the same. He further submitted that there is no live and proximate link between the date of arrest and the date of the detention order. Hence, on this ground, the present impugned detention order is also liable to be set aside.

5. Learned Additional Public Prosecutor appearing for the respondents strongly opposed the habeas corpus petition by filing his counter. He would submit that the detenu was arrested

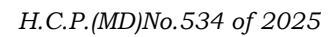


H.C.P.(MD)No.534 of 2025

WEB COPY

and remanded to judicial custody on 10.03.2025 and thereafter he has filed an application for anticipatory bail and hence, there is no delay in passing the detention order. He further submitted that though there was a delay in passing the impugned detention order, on that score alone, it cannot be quashed. According to the learned Additional Public Prosecutor, no prejudice has been caused to the detenu and therefore prays for dismissal of the habeas corpus petition.

6. Though it has been stated by the respondents that collection of details has caused the delay in passing the impugned detention order, a perusal of the grounds of the detention order passed by the detaining authority shows that there is only one case is pending in the very same Police Station. The detenu was arrested in the ground case as early as on 10.03.2025 and the detention order was passed on 14.04.2025. This shows an inordinate delay in passing the detention order, which is also



7. In the case of *Sushanta Kumar Banik vs. State of Tripura*, reported in **2022 SCC Online (SC) 1333**, when there was an inordinate delay from the date of proposal till passing of the detention order and likewise, between the date of actual arrest and the date of detention order, the Honourable Supreme Court has held that the live and proximate link, between the grounds and the purpose of detention, stands snapped throwing a considerable doubt on the genuineness of the requisite satisfaction of the detaining authority in passing the detention order unless such delay is satisfactorily explained and consequently making it invalid. The relevant portion is extracted hereunder:-

"20. It is manifestly clear from a



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H.C.P.(MD)No.534 of 2025

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."

8. In view of the above, as pointed out by the counsel for the petitioner, the delay has not been satisfactorily explained, thereby vitiating and invalidating the detention order.



H.C.P.(MD)No.534 of 2025

WEB COPY

9. In the result, the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed and the order of detention in No.11/BCDFGISSSV/2025 dated 14.04.2025, passed by the second respondent is set aside. The detenu, viz., Selvavel, S/o. Krishnamoorthy, aged about 32 years is directed to be released forthwith unless his detention is required in connection with any other case.

10. Though this Court quash the order of detention it does not mean that the trial Court has to grant bail to the detenu. Further, the trial Court is directed to consider the bail application, if any, filed by the detenu on its own merits in accordance with law without being influenced by any of the observations made in this order by this Court.

[G.K.I., J.] [R.P., J.]
08.12.2025

NCC :Yes/No
Index: Yes/No
Internet: Yes/No
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H.C.P.(MD)No.534 of 2025

WEB COPY

To

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- 4.The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,
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WEB COPY



H.C.P.(MD)No.534 of 2025

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