

HCP(MD)No. 612 of 2025

BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

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DATED : 18.08.2025

CORAM:

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

THE HONOURABLE MS.JUSTICE R.POORNIMA

HABEAS CORPUS PETITION(MD)No.612 of 2025

Ramya Priyadharshini

... Petitioner

vs.

1. The Additional Secretary,
Government of India,
Ministry of Consumer affairs, Food and Public
Distribution (Department of Consumer affairs)
Room No.270, Krishi Bhavan,
New Delhi – 110 001.

2.The Secretary to Government,
Co-operation, Food and Consumer Protection Department,
2nd Floor, Namakkal Kavignar Maligai,
Secretariat, Chennai – 600 009.

3.The District Collector and District Magistrate,
Dindigul District,
Dindigul.

4. The Inspector of Police,
CSCID,
Dindigul District.

5.The Superintendent of Police,
Central Prison, Madurai.

... Respondents

PRAYER: Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, to



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issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, calling for the records pertaining to the order of detention passed by the third respondent in his proceedings in D.O.No.33/2025 (C.S), dated 23.05.2025 and quash the same as illegal and produce the detenu namely Anand @ Anantharaj @ Aanandaraj, Son of Ramaraj, aged about 41 years, now he is confined in Central Prison, Madurai before this Court and set him at liberty forthwith.

For Petitioner : Mr.D. Venkatesh

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 wife of the detenu viz., Anand @ Anantharaj @ Aanandaraj, Son of Ramaraj, aged about 41 years. The detenu has been detained by the second respondent by his order in D.O.No.33/2025 (C.S), dated 23.05.2025 holding him to be a "Black Marketer", as contemplated under the prevention of Block Marketing and Maintenance or supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 (Central Act 7 of 1980). 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



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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 30.05.2025. According to the learned counsel for the petitioner, though the representation is dated 30.05.2025, the same was received by the Government on 03.06.2025 and the reply was sent to the detenu on 09.07.2025. There is a delay of 36 days in considering the petitioner's representation. The said delay of 36 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 being satisfied 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 does not cause any prejudice to the rights of the detenu and hence, prayed for dismissal of the habeas corpus



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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 30.05.2025, which was received by the Government on 03.06.2025 and the reply letter was sent to the detenu on 09.07.2025. As per the proforma submitted the by the learned Additional Public Prosecutor, there is a delay of 36 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 36 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 the above cited ***Rajammal***'s case, the 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 36 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



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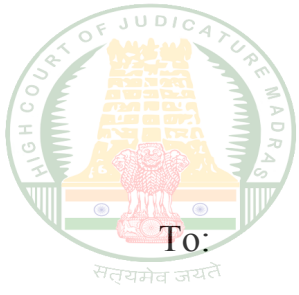
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10. In the light of the above discussion, we have no hesitation in quashing the order of detention on the ground of delay on the part of the Government in disposing of the representation of the petitioner.

11. In the result, the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed and the order of detention in D.O.No.33/2025 (C.S), dated 23.05.2025, passed by the third respondent is set aside. The detenu, viz., Anand @ Anantharaj @ Aanandaraj, Son of Ramaraj, aged about 41 years, is directed to be released forthwith unless his detention is required in connection with any other case.

[A.D.J.C., J.] [R.P., J.]
18.08.2025

Index : Yes / No
Neutral Citation : Yes / No
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Madurai Bench of Madars High Court, Madurai.



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**A.D.JAGADISH CHANDIRA, J.
AND
R.POORNIMA, J.**

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**ORDER MADE IN
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DATED : 18.08.2025