



HCP(MD)No.707 of 2023

BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

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DATED: 30.10.2023

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE M.SUNDAR

and

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE R.SAKTHIVEL

H.C.P.(MD)No.707 of 2023

Gayathiri

: Petitioner

Vs.

1.The Principal Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Secretariat,
Chennai – 600 009.

2.The Commissioner of Police,
Trichirappalli City,
Trichirappalli.

3.The Superintendent of Prison,
Trichy Central Prison,
Trichirappalli District.

: Respondents

PRAYER: Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus, calling for the records pertaining to the proceedings of the 2nd respondent made in his proceedings in C.No. 22/Detention/C.P.O/TC/2023 dated 10.04.2023 and quash the same and set



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the petitioner's husband by name 'Jai & Janakiraman,
S/o.Navaneethakrishnan, aged about 45 years' at liberty from 3rd respondent.

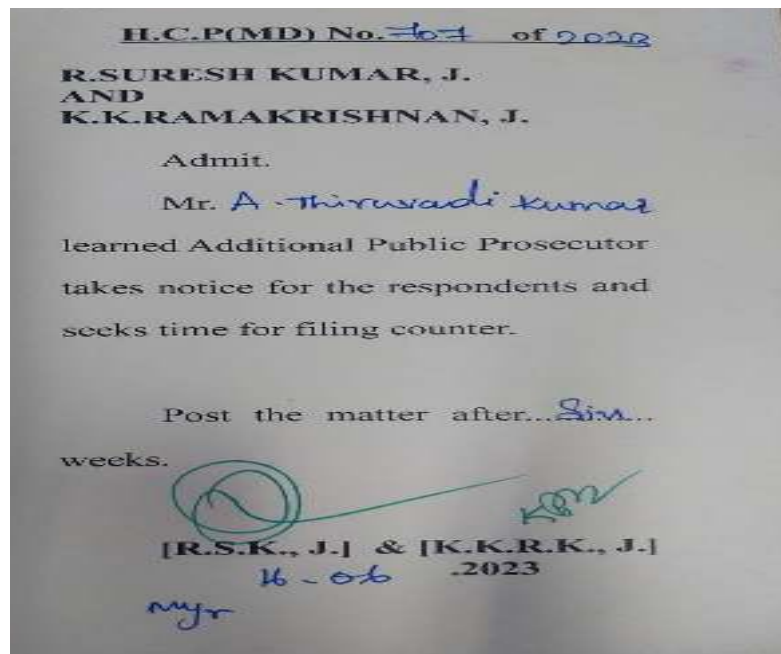
For Petitioner : Mr.K.Prabakaran

For Respondents : Mr.A.Thiruvadi Kumar
Additional Public Prosecutor

ORDER

[Order of the Court was made by **M.SUNDAR, J.**]

When the captioned 'Habeas Corpus Petition' [hereinafter 'HCP' for the sake of brevity] was listed in the Admission Board on 16.06.2023, a Hon'ble Coordinate Division Bench made the following order in the Admission Board:





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2. It has now become necessary to set out a thumbnail sketch of factual matrix and we do so in the paragraphs infra.

3. Today, the captioned matter is in the Final Hearing Board.

4. Mr.K.Prabakaran, learned counsel on record for petitioner and Mr.A.Thiruvadi Kumar, learned State Additional Public Prosecutor for all respondents are before us.

5. Captioned HCP has been filed by the wife of the detenu assailing a 'preventive detention order dated 10.04.2023 bearing reference C.No. 22/Detention/C.P.O/T.C/2023' [hereinafter 'impugned preventive detention order' for the sake of brevity and convenience] made by the second respondent Commissioner of Police, who shall hereinafter be referred to as 'detaining authority' for the sake of convenience and clarity. To be noted, sponsoring authority has not been arrayed as a respondent but we find that 'Station House Officer of Edamalaipatti Pudur Police Station, Tiruchirappalli, is the sponsoring authority [hereinafter 'Sponsoring Authority' for the sake of convenience and clarity].

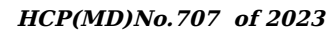


6. Impugned detention order has been made under 'The Tamil Nadu

Prevention of 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 No.14 of 1982)' [hereinafter 'Act 14 of 1982' for the sake of convenience and clarity] branding the detenu as a 'Drug Offender' within the meaning of Section 2(e) of Act 14 of 1982.

7. There are three adverse cases. The impugned preventive detention order has been passed based on a ground case in Crime No.193 of 2023 on the file of Edamalaipatti Pudur Police Station registered under Sections 8(c) read with 20(b)(ii)(B) of 'Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (Act No.61 of 1985)' [hereinafter 'NDPS Act' for the sake of convenience and clarity]. Considering the nature of the challenge to the impugned detention order, it is not necessary to delve into the factual matrix of the case.

8. Learned counsel on record for petitioner predicated his campaign against the impugned preventive detention order on one point and that point



Elaborating on this submission, learned counsel drew our attention to page Nos.156 and 157 of the grounds booklet served on the detenu which is a Government Order bearing reference G.O.(D)No.07 [Home, Prohibition and Excise (XVI) Department] dated 11.01.2023. Tamil translation of the Government Order has not been furnished to the detenu is learned HCP petitioner counsel's say.

9. We had the benefit of perusing the aforementioned grounds booklet. We also noticed that the said G.O.(D)No.07 forms part of the ground on which the impugned preventive detention order has been made. As this turns on obtaining scenario which comes to light from the grounds booklet which is before us, learned State Additional Public Prosecutor does not have much of a say.

10. Be that as it may, we are informed that the literacy level of the detenu is IX Standard and he is a school drop out. We are also informed that the detenu is conversant only with Tamil. We remind ourselves of



Powanammal principle i.e., ratio in **Powanammal Vs. State of Tamil Nadu**

{(1999) 2 SCC 413}, wherein Hon'ble Supreme Court addressed itself to this translation point in a similar fact situation. The question which the Hon'ble Supreme Court addressed itself to is captured in paragraph 6 and the manner in which a Hon'ble Bench of the Supreme Court answered this question is captured in paragraph 16. Paragraphs 6 and 16 {as in SCC journal} read as follows:

'6. The short question that falls for our consideration is whether failure to supply the Tamil version of the order of remand passed in English, a language not known to the detenue, would vitiate her further detention.

16. For the above reasons, in our view, the non-supply of the Tamil version of the English document, on the facts and in the circumstances, renders her continued detention illegal. We, therefore, direct that the detenue be set free forthwith unless she is required to be detained in any other case. The appeal is accordingly allowed.'



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11. We find that the aforementioned *Powanammal's* case applies in all force to the case on hand as we find that the Government Order which has been relied on as part of the grounds of detention *qua* impugned preventive detention order is a crucial document and not furnishing the same in Tamil the lone language known to the detenu has impaired his constitutional right to make an effective representation *qua* the impugned preventive detention order. To be noted, this constitutional right is ingrained in the form of a safeguard in clause (5) of Article 22. We therefore have no hesitation in saying that the impugned preventive detention order deserves to be dislodged in this habeas drill on hand.

12. Before concluding by writing the operative paragraph of this order, we also remind ourselves that preventive detention is not a punishment and HCP is a high prerogative writ.

13. Ergo, the sequitur is captioned HCP is allowed. Impugned preventive detention order dated 10.04.2023 bearing reference C.No. 22/Detention/C.P.O./T.C/2023 made by the second respondent is set aside and the detenu Thiru.Jai @ Janakiraman, male, aged 45 years, son of



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Thiru.Navaneethakrishnan is directed to be set at liberty forthwith, if not required in connection with any other case / cases. There shall be no order as to costs.

[M.S.,J.] & [R.S.V.,J.]

30.10.2023

Index : Yes

Internet : Yes

Neutral Citation : Yes

vsm

P.S: Registry to forthwith communicate this order to Jail authorities in Central Prison, Trichy.



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To

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Home Prohibition and Excise Department,
Secretariat,
Chennai – 600 009.
2. The Commissioner of Police,
Trichirappalli City,
Trichirappalli.
3. The Superintendent of Prison,
Trichy Central Prison,
Trichirappalli District.
4. Joint Secretary to Government,
Public (Law and Order) Department,
Secretariat, Chennai.
5. The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,
Madurai.



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M.SUNDAR, J.

and

R.SAKTHIVEL, J.

vsm

ORDER MADE IN

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