



HCP(MD)No.311 of 2025

BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

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DATED : 29.07.2025

CORAM:

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

THE HONOURABLE MS.JUSTICE R.POORNIMA

HABEAS CORPUS PETITION(MD)No.311 of 2025

Aavudaiselvi

... Petitioner

vs.

1. State of Tamil Nadu
rep. by its the Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Fort St. George,
Secretariat, Chennai -600 009.

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

3.The Superintendent,
Central Prison,
Palayamkottai,
Tirunelveli.

4.The Inspector of Police,
Thatchanallur Police Station,
Tirunelveli District.

... Respondents

PRAYER: Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, to
issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, calling for the entire records in pursuant to the
proceedings of the 2nd respondent in Detention Order in No. 76 /



HCP(MD)No.311 of 2025

BCDFGISSSV/ 2024, dated 15.11.2024 passed by the 2nd respondent to the petitioner husband namely, Esakkipandi, S/o. Udaiyar Thevar, aged 42 years has been detained and branded as “Goonda” 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, 14/1982 and confined at Central Prison, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli District and set aside the same and set the detenu at liberty.

For Petitioner : Mr.G. Thalaimuthurasu

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 detenu viz., Esakkipandi, S/o. Udaiyar Thevar, aged 42 years. The detenu has been detained by the second respondent by his order in Detention Order in No. 76/BCDFGISSSV/ 2024, dated 15.11.2024 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.

2. We have heard the learned counsel appearing for the petitioner and the



HCP(MD)No.311 of 2025

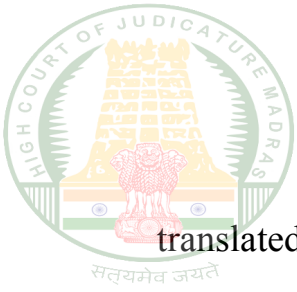
learned Additional Public Prosecutor appearing for the respondents. We have

also perused the records produced by the Detaining Authority.

3. Though several points have been raised by the learned counsel for the petitioner, it is stated that the detention order is liable to be quashed on the ground that the detenu was furnished with non translated copy of the case details and daily status at Page Nos. 123 and 125, Volume I of the Booklet. Hence, it is submitted that the detenu was deprived of making effective representation.

4. Learned Additional Public Prosecutor appearing for the respondents strongly opposed the habeas corpus petition by filing his counter. He Would further submit that though the detenu was not furnished with translated copies of the documents at Page Nos. 123 and 125, Volume I of the Booklet, 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.

5. On a perusal of the Booklet, it is seen that Page Nos. 123 and 125 in Volume I of the Booklet, furnished to the detenu, is illegible and the



HCP(MD)No.311 of 2025

translated copy of the said document has also not been furnished to him. Non furnishing of legible and translated copy of the vital documents would deprive the detenu of making effective representation to the authorities against the order of detention.

6. In this context, it is useful to refer to the Judgment of the Honourable Supreme Court in the case of ***Powanammal vs. State of Tamil Nadu***, reported in ***(1999) 2 SCC 413***, wherein the Apex Court, after discussing the safeguards embodied in Article 22(5) of the Constitution of India, observed that the detenu should be afforded an opportunity of making a representation effectively against the detention order and that, the failure to supply every material in the language which can be understood by the detenu, is imperative. The relevant portion of the said decision is extracted hereunder:

"9. However, this Court has maintained a distinction between a document which has been relied upon by the detaining authority in the grounds of detention and a document which finds a mere reference in the grounds of detention. Whereas the non-supply of a copy of the document relied upon in the grounds of detention has been held to be fatal to continued detention, the detenu need not show that any prejudice is caused to him. This is because the non-supply of such a document would amount to denial of the right of being



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HCP(MD)No.311 of 2025

communicated the grounds and of being afforded the opportunity of making an effective representation against the order. But it would not be so where the document merely finds a reference in the order of detention or among the grounds thereof. In such a case, the detenu's complaint of non-supply of document has to be supported by prejudice caused to him in making an effective representation. What applies to a document would equally apply to furnishing a translated copy of the document in the language known to and understood by the detenu, should the document be in a different language.

...

...

16. For the above reasons, in our view, the nonsupply 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."

6. We find that the above cited **Powanammal's** case applies in all force to the case on hand as we find that non-furnishing of legible copy of the document relied on by the Detaining Authority at Page Nos.123 and 125,



HCP(MD)No.311 of 2025

Volume I of the booklet. This furnishing of illegible copy to the detenu, has impaired his constitutional right to make an effective representation against 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 of the Constitution of India. We, therefore, have no hesitation in quashing the impugned detention order.

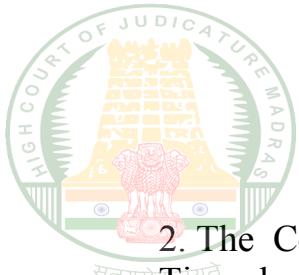
7. In the result, the Habeas Corpus Petition is allowed and the order of detention in Detention Order in No. 76 / BCDFGISSSV/ 2024, dated 15.11.2024, passed by the second respondent is set aside. The detenu, viz., Esakkipandi, S/o. Udaiyar Thevar, aged 42 years, is directed to be released forthwith unless his detention is required in connection with any other case.

[A.D.J.C., J.] [R.P., J.]
29.07.2025

Index : Yes / No
Neutral Citation : Yes / No
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To:

1. The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Fort St. George,
Secretariat, Chennai -600 009.



HCP(MD)No.311 of 2025

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

3. The Superintendent,
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Palayamkottai,
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4. The Inspector of Police,
Thatchanallur Police Station,
Tirunelveli District.

5. The Additional Public Prosecutor,
Madurai Bench of Madars High Court, Madurai.



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HCP(MD)No.311 of 2025

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

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ORDER MADE IN
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DATED : 29.07.2025