

IN THE HIGH COURT OF GUJARAT AT AHMEDABAD**R/SPECIAL CIVIL APPLICATION NO. 17862 of 2023****FOR APPROVAL AND SIGNATURE:****HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE A.Y. KOGJE****Sd/-****and****HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE RAJENDRA M. SAREEN Sd/-**

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| 1 | Whether Reporters of Local Papers may be allowed to see the judgment ? | No |
| 2 | To be referred to the Reporter or not ? | No |
| 3 | Whether their Lordships wish to see the fair copy of the judgment ? | No |
| 4 | Whether this case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution of India or any order made thereunder ? | No |

LALJIBHAI S/O BHIMJIBHAI HADIYA
Versus
STATE OF GUJARAT

Appearance:

MR ARJUNSINGH B CHAUHAN(11510) for the Petitioner(s) No. 1

for the Respondent(s) No. 3

MR PRANAV DHAGAT, AGP for the Respondent(s) No. 1

DS AFF.NOT FILED (R) for the Respondent(s) No. 2

CORAM: HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE A.Y. KOGJE**and****HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE RAJENDRA M. SAREEN****Date : 04/01/2024****ORAL JUDGMENT****(PER : HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE A.Y. KOGJE)**

1. This petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India is filed with prayers as under:

“B) **BE PLEASED** to issue appropriate writ, order or direction for quashing and setting aside the detention order dtd. 28.08.2023 at annexure A passed by the Police Commissioner, Surat City, vide PCB/PASA/DTB/726/2023, Passed by the Police Commissioner, Surat, i.e. the respondent No.2 herein and further be pleased to direct the respondent to release the petitioner from detention forthwith and set at free, in the interest of justice.”

2. Thus, essentially, the challenge is to the order of detention dated 28.08.2023 passed by the Police Commissioner, Surat, respondent No.2 herein, by which the petitioner has been detained under the provisions of PASA for “public order” based on two offences registered against him, the details of which are as under:-

| Sr. No. | Name of Police Station | CR No. and date | Sections | Date of bail order |
|---------|-----------------------------|---|---|--------------------|
| 1 | Umara Police Station, Surat | A-11210048230117 of 2023 dated 24.02.2023 | 3, 4, 5 and 7 of the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, and 370(a)(2) of IPC | 24.07.2023 |
| 2 | Umara Police Station, Surat | A-11210048230517 of 2023 dated 24.02.2023 | 3, 4, 5 and 7 of the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act | 07.08.2023 |

3. Learned Advocate for the petitioner submits that the order of detention impugned in this petition deserves to be quashed

and set aside on the ground of registration of offences under Sections 370 (a)(2) of the Indian Penal Code and Sections 3, 4, 5 and 7 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 by itself cannot bring the case of the petitioner within the purview of definition under section 2(g) of the Act. Further, learned advocate for the petitioner submits that illegal activity likely to be carried out or alleged to have been carried out, as alleged, cannot have any nexus or bearing with the maintenance of public order and at the most, it can be said to be breach of law and order. Further, except statement of witnesses, registration of above FIR/s and Panchnama drawn in pursuance of the investigation, no other relevant and cogent material is on record connecting alleged anti-social activity of the petitioner with breach of public order. Learned advocate for the petitioner further submits that it is not possible to hold on the basis of the facts of the present case that activity of the petitioner with respect to the criminal cases had affected even tempo of the society causing threat to the very existence of normal and routine life of people at large or that on the basis of criminal cases, the petitioner had put the entire social apparatus in disorder, making it difficult for whole system to exist as a system governed by rule of law by disturbing public order.

4. Learned AGP for the respondent State supported the detention order passed by the authority and submitted that

sufficient material and evidence was found during the course of investigation, which was also supplied to the petitioner indicate that petitioner is in habit of indulging into the activity as defined under section 2(g) of the Act and considering the facts of the case, the detaining authority has rightly passed the order of detention and detention order deserves to be upheld by this Court. The State has chosen not to file counter affidavit/reply so as to disturb the action invoking provisions of the PASA Act. No need to say when a citizen is deprived of his personal liberty by keeping him behind the bar under the provisions of the PASA law without trial by the competent court, the detaining authority is required under the law to justify its action and in absence of reply/counter affidavit, the averments made in the petition remain unchallenged and uncontroverted.

5. Having heard learned advocates for the parties and having perused documents on record, it appears that the subjective satisfaction arrived at by the detaining authority cannot be said to be legal, valid and in accordance with law, inasmuch as the offences alleged in the FIR/s cannot have any bearing on the public order as required under the Act and other relevant penal laws are sufficient enough to take care of the situation and that the allegations as have been levelled against the petitioner cannot be said to be germane for the purpose of bringing the petitioner within

the meaning of section 2(g) of the Act. Unless and until, the material is there to make out a case that the person has become a threat and menace to the Society so as to disturb the whole tempo of the society and that all social apparatus is in peril disturbing public order at the instance of such person, it cannot be said that the petitioner is a person within the meaning of section 2(g) of the Act. Except general statements, there is no material on record which shows that the petitioner is acting in such a manner, which is dangerous to the public order.

6. It also appears that the petitioner has been detained as "Immoral Traffic Offender" by the order of detention dated 28.08.2023 by the Police Commissioner, Surat City and along with the order of detention, wherein, the Detaining Authorities has relied upon two offences. On perusal of the offences, it appears that the first offence registered on 24.02.2023, for which the petitioner was arrested on 06.07.2023 and enlarged on bail on 24.07.2023. Whereas, the second offence was registered on 06.08.2023, wherein the petitioner was arrested on 06.08.2023 itself and was enlarged on 07.08.2023 and the order of detention came to be passed on 28.08.2023. Thus, there is a delay of 21 days in passing the order of detention. The Apex Court in the case of ***Sushanta Kumar Banik Vs. State of Tripura***, reported in **AIR 2022 S.C. 4715** has observed as under;

"11. We are persuaded to allow this appeal on the following two grounds:

(i) Delay in passing the order of detention from the date of proposal thereby snapping the "live and proximate link" between the prejudicial activities and the purpose of detention & failure on the part of the detaining authority in explaining such delay in any manner.

(ii) The detaining authority remained oblivious of the fact that in both the criminal cases relied upon by the detaining authority for the purpose of passing the order of detention, the appellant detenu was ordered to be released on bail by the special court. The detaining authority remained oblivious as this material and vital fact of the appellant detenu being released on bail in both the cases was suppressed or rather not brought to the notice of the detaining authority by the sponsoring authority at the time of forwarding the proposal to pass the appropriate order of preventive detention.

DELAY IN PASSING THE ORDER OF DETENTION

12. We may recapitulate the necessary facts which have a bearing so far as the issue of delay is concerned. The proposal to take steps to preventively detain the appellant at the end of the Superintendent of Police addressed to the Superintendent of Police (C/S) West Tripura, Agartala is dated 28th of June 2021. The proposal in turn forwarded by the Assistant Inspector General of Police (Crime) on behalf of the Director General to the Secretary, Home Department is dated 14.07.2021. The order of detention is dated 12th of November, 2021. There is no explanation worth the name why it took almost five months for the detaining authority to pass the order of preventive detention.

13. There is indeed a plethora of authorities explaining the purpose and the avowed object of preventive detention in express and explicit language. We think that all those decisions of this Court on this aspect need not be recapitulated and recited. But it would suffice to refer to the decision of this Court in **Ashok Kumar v. Delhi Administration and Ors., (1982) 2 SCC 403**, wherein the following observation is made:

"Preventive detention is devised to afford protection to society. The object is not to punish a man for having done something but to intercept before he does it and to prevent him from doing."

14. In view of the above object of the preventive detention, it becomes very imperative on the part of the detaining authority as well as the executing authorities to remain vigilant and keep their eyes skinned but not to turn a blind eye in passing the detention order at the earliest from the date of the proposal and executing the detention order because any indifferent attitude on the part of the detaining authority or executing authority would defeat the very purpose of the preventive action and turn the detention order as a dead letter and frustrate the entire proceedings.

15. The adverse effect of delay in arresting a detenu has been examined by this Court in a series of decisions and this Court has laid down the rule in clear terms that an unreasonable and unexplained delay in securing a detenu and detaining him vitiates the detention order. In the decisions we shall refer hereinafter, there was a delay in arresting the detenu after the date of passing of the order of detention. However, the same principles would apply even in the case of delay in passing the order of detention from the date of the proposal. The common underlying principle in both situations would be the "live & proximate link" between the grounds of detention & the avowed purpose of detention.

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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.

21. In the present case, the circumstances indicate that the detaining authority after the receipt of the proposal from the sponsoring authority was indifferent in passing the order of detention with greater promptitude. The "live and proximate link" between the grounds of detention and the purpose of detention stood snapped in arresting the detenu. More importantly the delay has not been explained in any manner & though this point of delay was specifically raised & argued before the High Court as evident from Para 14 of the impugned judgment yet the High Court has not recorded any finding on the same."

7. In this connection, it will be fruitful to refer to a decision of the Supreme Court in ***Pushker Mukherjee v/s. State of West Bengal*** [AIR 1970 SC 852], where the distinction between 'law and order' and 'public order' has been clearly laid down. The Court observed as follows:-

"Does the expression "public order" take in every kind of infraction of order or only some categories thereof ? It is manifest that every act of assault or injury to specific persons does not lead to public disorder. When two people quarrel and fight and assault each other inside a house or in a street, it may be said that there is disorder but not public disorder. Such cases are dealt with under the powers vested in the executive authorities under the provisions of ordinary criminal law but the culprits cannot be detained on the ground that they were disturbing public order. The contravention of any law always affects order but before it can be said to affect public order, it must affect the community or the public at large. In this connection we must draw a line of demarcation between serious and aggravated forms of disorder which directly affect the community or injure the public interest and the relatively minor breaches of peace of a purely local significance which primarily injure specific

individuals and only in a secondary sense public interest. A mere disturbance of law and order leading to disorder is thus not necessarily sufficient for action under the Preventive Detention Act but a disturbance which will affect public order comes within the scope of the Act.”

8. The Supreme Court in the case of **Shaik Nazeen v/s. State of Telanga and Ors.** rendered in **Criminal Appeal No.908 of 2022 (@ SLP (Crl.) No.4260 of 2022** dated 22.06.2022, the Hon’ble Supreme Court has made following observations in para 17 as under:-

“17. In any case, the State is not without a remedy, as in case the detenu is much a menace to the society as is being alleged, then the prosecution should seek for the cancellation of his bail and/or move an appeal to the Higher Court. But definitely seeking shelter under the preventive detention law is not the proper remedy under the facts and circumstances of the case.”

9. In view of above, we are inclined to allow this petition, because simplicitor registration of FIR/s by itself cannot have any nexus with the breach of maintenance of public order and the authority cannot have recourse under the Act and no other relevant and cogent material exists for invoking power under section 3(2) of the Act.

10. In the result, the present petition is hereby allowed and the impugned order of detention dated 28.08.2023 passed by the respondent – detaining authority is hereby quashed and set aside.

The petitioner is ordered to be set at liberty forthwith if not required in any other case.

11. Rule is made absolute accordingly.

Direct service is permitted.

Sd/-
(A.Y. KOGJE, J)

Sd/-
(RAJENDRA M. SAREEN,J)

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