

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR AND LADAKH
AT SRINAGAR**

Reserved on: 27.02.2025

Pronounced on: 02.04.2025

HCP No. 66/2024

Mohd. Iqbal Koka

...PETITIONER(S)

Through: -Mr. Usman Gani, Advocate

vs.

UT OF J&K & OTHERS

...RESPONDENT(S)

Through: -Mr. Syed Musaib, Dy. AG.

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SANJAY DHAR, JUDGE.

JUDGMENT

1) Through the medium of present petition, the petitioner has assailed detention order bearing No.02/DMA/PSA/DET/2024 dated 11.01.2024, issued by District Magistrate, Anantnag (for brevity "detaining authority"). In terms of the aforesaid order, *Mohd Iqbal Koka*(" the detainee") has been placed under preventive detention and lodged in Central Jail, Kothbalwal, Jammu, in order to prevent him from acting prejudicially to the security of the State/UT of J&K.

2) The petitioner has contended that the Detaining Authority has passed the impugned detention order mechanically without application of mind as the allegations mentioned in the grounds of detention have no nexus with the detainee and that the same have been fabricated by the police in order to justify its illegal action of detaining the detainee. It has

been contended that the grounds of detention are vague, non-existent on which no prudent man can make a representation against such allegations. It has been further contended that the procedural safeguards have not been complied with in the instant case as whole of the material that formed basis of the impugned detention order has not been supplied to the petitioner. It has also been contended that the representation filed by the petitioner has not been considered by the respondents.

3) The respondents have resisted the petition by filing their reply affidavit, wherein they have contended that the activities of the detainee are highly prejudicial to the security of the State. It is pleaded that the detention order and grounds of detention along with the material relied upon by the detaining authority were handed over to the detainee and the same were read over and explained to him. It has been further contended that the detainee was informed that he can make a representation to the government as well as to the detaining authority against his detention. It is also averred in the reply affidavit that all statutory requirements and constitutional guarantees have been fulfilled and complied with by the detaining authority and that the order has been issued validly and legally. The respondents have produced the detention record to lend support to the stand taken in the counter affidavit.

4) I have heard learned counsel for parties and perused the record.

5) Learned counsel for the petitioner, while seeking quashment of the impugned order, projected various grounds but his main thrust during the course of arguments was on the ground that the representation filed by the

petitioner against the impugned order of detention has not been considered by the respondents thereby violating his statutory and constitutional rights.

6) So far as the ground of challenge urged by learned counsel for the petitioner is concerned, a perusal of the detention record reveals that the representation of the petitioner dated 27.02.2024 has been rejected by the government and an intimation in this regard has been communicated by Deputy Secretary to Government, Home Department, to the District Magistrate, Anantnag in terms of communication No.Home/PB-V/19-2023(7389997) dated 27.06.2024. In the said communication, the respondents have admitted receipt of the representation of the petitioner. Thus, it is admitted by the respondents that they have received the representation of the petitioner against the impugned order of detention. The representation has been received by the respondents probably in the third week of March, 2024, which is clear from communication dated 23.03.2024, that forms part of the detention record. The question that arises for determination is, as to whether consideration of representation after about three months from the date of receipt of the same satisfies the requirement of law.

7) The aforesaid question has been answered by the Supreme Court in the case of “**Sarabjeet Singh Mokha vs. District Magistrate, Jabalpur and others**”(2021) 20 SCC 98. It would be apt to refer to observations made by the Supreme Court in para 47 of the judgment, which are reproduced as under:-

“47. By delaying its decision on the representation, the State Government deprived the detenu of the valuable right which emanates from the provisions of Section 8(1) of having the representation being considered expeditiously. As we have noted earlier, the communication of the grounds of detention to the detenu “as soon as may be” and the affording to the detenu of the earliest opportunity of making a representation against the order of detention to the appropriate government are intended to ensure that the representation of the detenu is considered by the appropriate government with a sense of immediacy. The State Government failed to do so. The making of a reference to the Advisory Board could not have furnished any justification for the State Government not to deal with the representation independently at the earliest. The delay by the State Government in disposing of the representation and by the Central and State Governments in communicating such rejection, strikes at the heart of the procedural rights and guarantees granted to the detenu. It is necessary to understand that the law provides for such procedural safeguards to balance the wide powers granted to the executive under the NSA. The State Government cannot expect this Court to uphold its powers of subjective satisfaction to detain a person, while violating the procedural guarantees of the detenu that are fundamental to the laws of preventive detention enshrined in the Constitution.”

8) From the foregoing analysis of law on the subject, it is manifest that delaying of decision on the representation of the detenue amounts to an infringement of a valuable right which is available to a detenue in terms of provisions contained in Section 13 of the Jammu & Kashmir Public Safety Act, which makes it obligatory on the detaining authority to communicate to the detenue the grounds on which the order of detention has been made within a maximum period of ten days from the date of detention and to afford him the earliest opportunity of making representation against the order of detention. The purpose of furnishing the grounds of detention within a maximum period of ten days is to enable a detenue to make a representation against the order of detention at the earliest opportunity. Thus, a duty is cast upon the detaining authority or the government to consider the said representation at the earliest opportunity. Failure to decide the representation of a detenue within a reasonable time in an expeditious manner strikes at the valuable right of a

detenue emanating from the provisions of Section 13 of the Jammu & Kashmir Public Safety Act.

9) In the present case, the respondents have received the representation of the petitioner in the third week of March, 2024 but the same has been decided by them only on 27.06.2024. This slackness on the part of respondents to take a decision on the representation of the petitioner renders the impugned order of detention illegal.

10) Apart from the above, in the present case, the respondents have not placed on record anything to show that the order of rejection of representation was conveyed to the petitioner. The communication dated 27.06.2024 is an inter-departmental communication between Home Department and District Magistrate, Anantnag. It is not forthcoming from the record produced by the respondents as to whether the result of the representation has been conveyed to the petitioner. The Supreme Court in **Sarabjeet Singh Mokha's** case (supra) while dealing with the effect of failure to communicate the result of the representation has held that failure in timely communication of the rejection of the representation is a relevant factor for determining the delay that the detenue is protected under Article 22(5). It has been further held that failure of the government to communicate rejection of detenue's representation in a time bound manner is sufficient to vitiate the detention order.

11) For the foregoing reasons, the petition is allowed and the impugned order of detention is quashed. The detenue is directed to be released from

preventive custody forthwith provided he is not required not required in connection with any other case.

12) The detention record be returned to the learned counsel for the respondents.

(Sanjay Dhar)
Judge

SRINAGAR
02.04.2025
"Bhat Altaf-Secy"

Whether the order is speaking:Yes/No