



IN THE HIGH COURT OF GUJARAT AT AHMEDABAD
R/SPECIAL CIVIL APPLICATION NO. 577 of 2024

FOR APPROVAL AND SIGNATURE:

HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE A.Y. KOGJE **Sd/-**

and

HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE SAMIR J. DAVE **Sd/-**

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

MOSIN MAHAMMADHUSEN PATHAN THROUGH MAHAMMADHUSEN AJIMKHAN
 PATHAN
 Versus
 STATE OF GUJARAT & ORS.

Appearance:

MS GAYATRIBA B JADEJA(5152) for the Petitioner(s) No. 1
 MR ROHAN RAVAL, AGP for the Respondent(s) No. 1
 GOVERNMENT PLEADER for the Respondent(s) No. 3
 RULE SERVED BY DS for the Respondent(s) No. 1,2

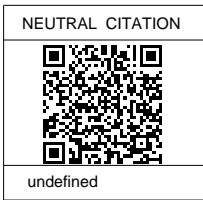
CORAM: HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE A.Y. KOGJE
and
HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE SAMIR J. DAVE

Date : 09/05/2024

ORAL JUDGMENT (PER : HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE A.Y. KOGJE)

1. This petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India is filed for following relief:-

“A) XXXX



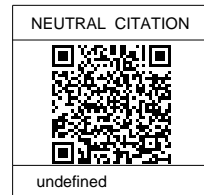
B) BE PLEASED to issue appropriate writ, order or direction for quashing and setting aside the detention order dtd. 12.12.2023 at annexure A passed by the Police Commissioner, Rajkot City, vide PCB /DTN /PASA /58 /2023, passed by the Police Commissioner, Rajkot i.e. the Respondent No.2 herein and further be pleased to direct the respondent to release the petitioner from detention forthwith and set at free, in the interest of justice.

C) & D) xxxx.”

2. Thus, essentially, the challenge is to the order of detention dated 12.12.2023 passed by the Police Commissioner, Rajkot, by which the petitioner has been detained as a “common gaming house keeper” defined under section 2(bb) of the Act based on solitary offence registered against him, details of which are as under:-

Sr. No.	Name of Police Station	CR No. and date	Sections	Date of bail order
1	“A” Division Police Station	11208050230982 of 2023 dated 29.11.2023	4 and 5 of the Prevention of Gambling Act	29.11.2023

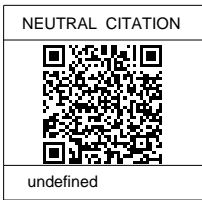
3. Learned advocate for the detenu submits that the order of detention impugned in this petition deserves to be quashed and set aside on the ground of registration of offences under Sections 4 and 5 of the Gujarat Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887 by itself cannot bring the case of the detenu within the purview of definition under section 2(bb) of the Act. Further, learned advocate for the detenu 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 detenu 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 detenu with respect to the criminal case 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 case, the detenu 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.

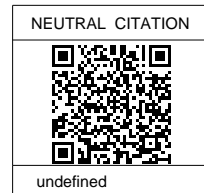
4. Learned AGP for the respondent State supported the detention order passed by the authority and submitted that sufficient material and evidence was found during the course of investigation, which was also supplied to the detenu indicate that detenu is in habit of indulging into the activity as defined under section 2(bb) 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.

5. Having heard learned advocates for the parties and



considering the facts and circumstances of the case, 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 detenu cannot be said to be germane for the purpose of bringing the detenu within the meaning of section 2(bb) 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 detenu is a person within the meaning of section 2(bb) of the Act. 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

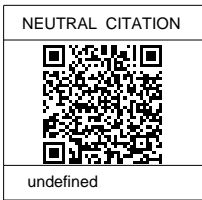


authorities under the provisions of ordinary criminal law but the culprits cannot be detained on the ground that they were disturbing public order. The contravention of any law always affects order but before it can be said to affect public order, it must affect the community or the public at large. 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.”

6. The Court finds that the solitary offence was registered against the petitioner on 29.11.2023, wherein he was arrested on 29.11.2023 itself and was granted bail on the very same day, i.e. 29.11.2023. In recent decision of the Hon’ble Supreme Court in the case of **Shaik Nazeen v/s. State of Telanga and Ors.** reported in **2023 (9) SCC 633**, the Hon’ble Supreme Court has made following observations in para 19 as under:-

“19. 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.”

7. This Court is of the opinion that in solitary offence when the FIR for the offence of Prevention of Gambling Act has been registered, by no stretch of imagination it would be held that



such incidents could describe a person as “common gaming house keeper” bootlegger. This is also a case of solitary offence. Further, it cannot be ignored that this was a solitary offence where statements of secrete witnesses are not on record to bring the detenu within the definition of Section 2(bb) of the Act.

8. 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.

9. In the result, the present petition is hereby allowed and the impugned order of detention dated 12.12.2023 passed by the respondent-detaining authority is hereby quashed and set aside. The detenu is ordered to be set at liberty forthwith if not required in any other case.

10. Rule is made absolute accordingly.

Direct service is permitted.

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

**Sd/-
(SAMIR J. DAVE, J)**

SHITOLE