

certified copy of order dated 24/04/26.

Present - Mr. Manjeet Singh
manhas

IN THE COURT OF PRINCIPAL DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGE

KUPWARA

File No.	Instituted On	Date of Order
2051/2025	22.10.2025	24.04.2026

CNR No.: JKKW010007872025

IN THE CASE OF:

UT of J&K through Central Bureau of Investigation, Camp Office, Srinagar

Through: Ld. APP, CBI, Mr. Gaurav Yadav

VERSUS

1. **Aijaz Ahmad Naik**, S/o Sonallah Naik, Dy. Superintendent of Police, R/o Dangerpora, Pulwama, District Pulwama.
2. **Riyaz Ahmad Mir**, S/o Mohd. Munawar Mir, Sub-Inspector of Police, R/o Behak Machil, Tehsil Machil, District Kupwara.
3. **Jahangeer Ahmad Beigh**, S/o Gul Zaman Beigh, Special Police Officer (SPO), R/o Rationapora, Tehsil Kralpora, District Kupwara.
4. **Mohd. Younis Khan**, S/o Saidullah Khan, Head Constable, R/o Gujjarpati Lassipora, Tehsil Sogam, District Kupwara.
5. **Shakir Hussain Khoja**, S/o Mushtaq Ahmad Khoja, Selection Grade Constable (SgCt), R/o Chamkot, Tehsil Karnah, District Kupwara.
6. **Tanveer Ahmad Malla**, S/o Aijaz Ahmad Malla, Head Constable, R/o Wangipora Payeen, Tehsil Sumbal, District Bandipora.
7. **Altaf Hussain Bhat**, S/o Gh. Mohi-ud-din Bhat, Selection Grade Constable (SgCt), R/o Shalgund Lalpora, District Kupwara.
8. **Shahnawaz Ahmad Deedad**, S/o Ab. Jaleel Deedad, Constable, R/o Goose, Tehsil & District Kupwara.

...Accused

Through: Adv. Bashir Ahmad Dar

Adv. Fida Hussain Dar

Adv. Saleem Jehangir Dar

Case/FIR No. RC-048202550008 of CBI dated 26.07.2025

Offences punishable U/S 120-B, 323, 325, 330, 331 and 343 IPC

CORAM: Manjeet Singh Manhas

J.O. CODE: JK00104

ORDER

1. The case is being taken up today on the point of consideration of charge/discharge of the above-named accused persons.
2. The record reveals that the present case arises out of FIR No. RC-048202550008 dated 26.07.2025 registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation pursuant to directions passed by the

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in SLP (Criminal) Nos. 13751-13752 of 2023. The proceedings emanate from allegations made by Smt. Rubeena Akhter, wife of the victim Khursheed Ahmed Chowhan, asserts that her husband, a Police Constable, was subjected to illegal detention, wrongful confinement, and custodial torture at the Joint Interrogation Centre (JIC), Kupwara.

3. The material on record indicates that Khursheed Ahmed Chowhan was taken into custody on suspicion of involvement in narcotics-related activities and was brought to JIC Kupwara for interrogation. It is alleged that during the period from 20.02.2023 to 26.02.2023, while he remained in the custody of police officials posted at the said interrogation centre, he was subjected to physical assault and torture with a view to extracting a confession in relation to alleged narcotic smuggling activities.

4. Upon directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the matter was entrusted to the Central Bureau of Investigation, which registered the aforesaid FIR and undertook investigation through Inspector Subhash Chander Kundu. Upon completion of the investigation, a chargesheet dated 22.10.2025 came to be filed, wherein eight police personnel, namely Dy. SP Aijaz Ahmad (A-1), SI Reyaz Ahmad Mir (A-2), SPO Jahangeer Ahmad Beigh (A-3), Head Constable Mohd Younis Khan (A-4), Sergeant Constable Shakir Ahmed (A-5), Head Constable Tanveer Ahmad Malla (A-6), Sergeant Constable Altaf Hussain Bhat (A-7), and Constable Shahnawaz Ahmad Deedad (A-8), all stated to be posted at JIC Kupwara during the relevant period, have been arraigned as accused for offences punishable under Sections 120-B, 323, 325, 330, 331 and 343 of the Indian Penal Code.

5. The investigation, as reflected from the chargesheet, is stated to have collected oral, documentary, electronic, and forensic

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Principal District Judge

evidence. The statement of the victim forms the substratum of the prosecution case, wherein allegations of custodial torture have been levelled against the accused persons. The statements of family members of the victim are also stated to have been recorded in support of the prosecution's version.

6. The medical evidence placed on record indicates that the victim sustained injuries during the period of his custody, with medical opinion suggesting that the injuries, particularly those found on the buttocks and thighs, were consistent with physical assault and indicative of custodial violence. The prosecution has also relied upon CCTV footage of JIC Kupwara, particularly on 26.02.2023, wherein the victim is seen moving with difficulty, allegedly corroborating the case of physical abuse during custody.

7. Further, the investigation includes a forensic examination conducted by the Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh, which is stated to have corroborated the presence of biological material linked to the victim. Certain electronic devices were also examined; however, no significant incriminating digital evidence was reported from such analysis.

8. It is further borne out from the record that one Imtiyaz Ahmad, who was initially suspected in connection with the case, was found to have been falsely implicated during the course of investigation and was accordingly excluded from the array of accused. The chargesheet also reflects that offences under Sections 307 and 326 of the Indian Penal Code, which were initially under consideration, were not ultimately invoked upon completion of the investigation.

9. The accused persons, upon appearance, have contested the case and have sought discharge, inter alia, on the grounds that the

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Principal District & Sessions Judge,
Kupwara
Section 75

of Bharatiya Saksha Adhivani, 2024

allegations are omnibus in nature, that no specific role has been attributed to any individual accused, that some of them were not present at the relevant time, and that the material collected during investigation does not establish their involvement in the alleged acts of custodial torture.

10. Comprehensive arguments were advanced on behalf of Ld. PP for CBI and Ld. Counsel for the accused persons, who have also submitted written arguments.

11. **Ld. PP appearing for Union Territory has contended that the present case arises pursuant to directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, and the investigation conducted by the CBI has resulted in the collection of substantial oral, documentary, circumstantial, and electronic evidence establishing that the victim Khursheed Ahmed Chowhan was illegally detained and wrongfully confined at JIC Kupwara from 20.02.2023 to 26.02.2023, and was subjected to custodial torture with the object of extracting a confession. It is argued that the presence and posting of all accused persons at JIC Kupwara during the relevant period stands duly established from official records, including GD entries, posting documents, and statements of police officials. The testimony of the victim (PW-1), duly corroborated by the complainant (PW-2), relatives, and independent witnesses, clearly demonstrates that the victim was taken to JIC Kupwara, deprived of his belongings, and confined there without lawful authority. The Ld. PP further submits that multiple witnesses, including police personnel and officials, have confirmed the presence of the victim in JIC Kupwara during the relevant period, while CCTV footage and interrogation records further substantiate his restricted movement and continued detention.**

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Principal Secretary & Session Judge

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12. It is further contended that the prosecution's case is strongly supported by medical and expert evidence, which establishes that the victim sustained multiple injuries on various parts of his body, including buttocks, thighs, feet, and other regions, which are consistent with blunt force trauma and custodial torture and not self-inflicted. The expert opinion of the Multi-Institutional Medical Board, along with hospital records and testimony of doctors, conclusively supports the prosecution's version. Ld. PP submits that the victim has specifically named all accused persons and attributed active roles to them in causing injuries during the period of confinement, and the acts were committed in furtherance of a common design, thereby attracting offences under Sections 120-B, 323, 325, 330, 331, and 343 IPC. It is argued that at the stage of charge, the Court is only required to see whether a prima facie case or strong suspicion exists, and not to conduct a detailed appreciation of evidence. In support of this proposition, reliance has been placed upon judicial precedents holding that even a strong suspicion is sufficient to frame a charge and that a mini-trial is impermissible at this stage. It is thus prayed that, in view of the material collected during the investigation and the legal position governing the stage of charge, charges be framed against all accused persons, and they be put to trial in accordance with law.

13. **Ld. Counsel for the accused has argued that** the Court, at the stage of charge, is not expected to act as a mere post office of the prosecution, but is required to undertake a judicial scrutiny of the material on record to ascertain whether the essential ingredients of the alleged offences are made out and whether the case discloses grave suspicion as opposed to mere conjecture. It is contended that even if the prosecution material is accepted at its

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face value, the present case suffers from fundamental factual and legal infirmities, rendering the continuation of proceedings wholly unwarranted. The defence submits that the very foundation of the prosecution case—namely wrongful confinement and custodial torture—is unsustainable, as the record itself shows that the victim had reported to Kupwara pursuant to an official signal issued by the SSP and was being interrogated by the Investigating Officer in connection with another case. It is thus argued that there is no material demonstrating that the victim was ever in the custody or control of the present accused persons, a prerequisite for offences under Sections 330, 331, and 343 IPC. Mere presence of the victim at JIC Kupwara, it is urged, cannot be equated with custody of the accused, nor can it give rise to an inference of illegal detention.

14. It is further contended that the prosecution's case is built on generalized and omnibus allegations without any specific attribution of overt acts to individual accused persons, thereby violating settled principles of criminal liability, which require clear identification of the role of each accused. The defence submits that there is no evidence identifying the alleged assailant, the manner or instrument of assault, or the timing of injuries, and the case rests almost entirely on the uncorroborated version of the complainant. It is argued that the medical and scientific evidence does not support the prosecution narrative, particularly in light of inconsistencies regarding the nature and timing of injuries and the absence of corroboration of serious allegations. Similarly, the CCTV footage relied upon by the prosecution merely establishes presence and, in fact, undermines the prosecution's timeline by depicting the victim in a normal condition without any act of violence being shown. The defence further submits that the

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Principal Magistrate
Kupwara
Section 77
of Bharatiya Saksha Adhiniyam 2024

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prosecution has failed to establish a complete chain of circumstantial evidence, as crucial links—such as causation of injuries and their attribution to the accused—remain missing. The allegation of conspiracy under Section 120-B IPC is also stated to be wholly unsustainable in the absence of any material showing agreement, meeting of minds, or coordinated action, and is based merely on the fact that the accused were posted at the same place. It is thus contended that the prosecution's case, taken at its highest, gives rise only to mere suspicion and not grave suspicion, and therefore the accused persons are entitled to discharge under Section 227 Cr.P.C., as subjecting them to trial would amount to an abuse of the process of law. ~~==~~ ~~==~~

15. Having given thoughtful consideration to the rival submissions, and upon a careful and comprehensive perusal of the material collected during investigation, this Court proceeds to determine whether the case at hand discloses **sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused persons**, or whether it falls within the limited category of cases warranting discharge at this stage. **Sanction for prosecution having been placed on record, no legal impediment is found at this stage.**

16. At the outset, it is required to be reiterated that the scope of inquiry at the stage of framing the charge is circumscribed. The Court is not expected to conduct a roving inquiry into the truthfulness of the allegations nor to evaluate the evidence with a view to arriving at a definitive conclusion regarding guilt or innocence. The exercise is confined to ascertaining whether the material, if accepted at its face value, discloses the existence of **a prima facie case giving rise to grave suspicion** against the accused.

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Principal District Session Judge
Kupwara
Section 75

of Bharatiya Saksha Adhivani 2024

17. At this stage, it would be apposite to further delineate the contours of jurisdiction exercised by this Court while considering the question of charge or discharge. The exercise is neither mechanical nor a mere formality, and equally, it does not partake the character of a detailed adjudication upon evidence. The Court is required to strike a delicate balance between two competing considerations—on the one hand, ensuring that an accused is not subjected to the rigours of a criminal trial in the absence of foundational material, and on the other, ensuring that a legitimate prosecution is not stifled at the threshold.

18. The material placed before the Court is to be evaluated in a **broad, commonsense manner**, without embarking upon a meticulous dissection of evidence. The Court is not required to test the veracity of statements, nor to examine inconsistencies with a view to discard the prosecution case. What is required is to see whether the material, taken cumulatively, discloses a **chain of circumstances or direct assertions which reasonably connect the accused with the alleged offence.**

19. It is equally well settled that **the defence of the accused, however plausible, cannot be weighed at this stage unless it is of sterling and unimpeachable character.** The Court must guard against converting the stage of charge into a forum for adjudicating competing versions. The standard to be applied is not proof beyond reasonable doubt, but the existence of material giving rise to **grave suspicion founded on tangible material.**

20. Viewed thus, the exercise before this Court is to ascertain whether the material on record, taken at its face value, discloses such **grave suspicion**, and not whether the prosecution case is

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Principal District & Sessions Judge
Kupwad
Sector 73
of Dhule District, Maharashtra 2021

free from doubt or contradiction. It must be borne in mind that the Court is not to conduct a mini-trial; the material is to be taken at its face value without weighing its probative strength; and the distinction lies between mere suspicion and grave suspicion, the latter being sufficient to proceed.

21. Thus, from the cumulative effect of the aforesaid discussions of both the facts as well as the law, the following points emerge for judicial consideration with respect to A-1

- DySP, Aijaz Ahmad Naik

- a. *Whether the role of A-1 in the instant case is of direct involvement in the alleged commission of the offences?*
- b. *Whether A-1 can be held vicariously liable for the acts allegedly done by his subordinates?*
- c. *What was the nature of the duty being performed by A-1 at JIC Kupwara?*
- d. *Whether there is conspiracy between A-1 and A-2 to A-8?*

FINDINGS ON THE POINTS FOR DETERMINATION:

22. From the material available on the record it transpires that as per the statement of the then SSP Kupwara, PW-48 that JIC Kupwara is a Joint Interrogation Center and multiple activities such as Militancy Related Cases and Narcotics Related Cases are being investigated and the role of A-1 was supervisory in nature.

23. This fact has also been corroborated by the Statement of PW-51, who being the Investigating Officer of Case FIR No. 1 of 2023, who was questioning the present victim in that case and he has stated that A-1 was present with him while questioning the victim herein, meaning thereby that A-1 was facilitating the

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Principal Investigator & S. S. Officer
Kupwara
Station 75

of Hyderabad, 2024. Adhivam 2024

Investigating Officers of different FIR's and the victim was questioned in his presence and supervision, meaning thereby that this was his official duty.

24. Secondly, the important question as to whether A-1 has participated along with A-2 to A-8 in the alleged commission of offences, the answer as from the whole material available on the record is in negation, there is not even an iota of whisper in the evidence of the prosecution that A-1 physically participated in the alleged acts against the victim, nor there is any other material on the record which could suggest that A-2 to A-8 had acted on A-1's directions, so as to attribute conspiracy in the matter.

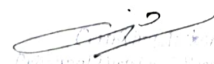
25. The acts performed by A-1 during the performance of the official duties, which exceeded otherwise and constitute offences under the penal code, could have warranted to proceed against him, but merely performing his official duties is not sufficient in the eyes of the law to charge him for the commission of alleged offences.

26. Under the penal code the vicarious liability of the subordinates cannot be attributed to their superior merely on the ground that he had been the supervisory officer, but has not himself either physically or by any verbal direction participated in the said acts.

SD/- 27. The case of accused A-1 (Dy. SP Aijaz Ahmad), however, stands on a distinct footing. The material against A-1 is confined to a single allegation of interaction, wherein he is stated to have made a statement indicative of non-interference. There is:

- a. No allegation of participation in acts of torture;
- b. No presence during alleged incidents;

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Principal Secretary, Jammu & Kashmir
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c. No continuous or repeated conduct attributed to him.

28. The position of A-1 requires careful scrutiny, particularly in view of his supervisory role. While it is true that a person holding a position of authority may, in appropriate circumstances, be held liable for acts committed under his supervision, such liability cannot be presumed in the absence of material indicating **knowledge coupled with participation, facilitation, or conscious inaction of a culpable nature.**

29. In the present case, the material against A-1 is confined to a **singular and isolated allegation**, without any indication of:

- a. *His presence during the alleged acts;*
- b. *His participation in or direction of such acts;*
- c. *Any sustained involvement in the events forming the subject matter of the case.*

30. Importantly, there is no material suggesting that A-1 had **prior knowledge of the alleged acts or that he consciously permitted their continuation.** The allegation attributed to him, even if accepted at face value, does not, at this stage, establish a nexus between him and the acts constituting the offences.

31. The distinction between A-1 and the remaining accused is, therefore, not merely of degree but of substance. While the latter are alleged to have been actively involved within the custodial setting, the material against A-1 does not disclose even prima facie **participation, facilitation, or culpable omission.**

32. To proceed against A-1 in the absence of such material would amount to **stretching the threshold of prima facie satisfaction beyond permissible limits**, and would run contrary to the settled principles governing discharge.

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Principal District Judge

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Section 2

of Bharatiya Sakshya Adhikam 2021

39. The present case is not an ordinary case of assault between private individuals; it arises out of an alleged **custodial setting**, which carries with it a distinct legal and evidentiary implication. When a person is shown to be within the **exclusive domain and control of police authorities**, any injury sustained during such period assumes heightened significance.

40. At the stage of charge, the Court is not required to conclusively determine the cause of injuries; however, **the fact that injuries are sustained during custody provides a strong prima facie circumstance supporting the prosecution case**. The custodial environment is, by its very nature, a controlled setting where access of third parties is restricted, and therefore, the occurrence of injuries within such setting cannot be lightly disregarded.

41. It is in this context that the following aspects assume relevance:

- a. *The victim is shown to have been **present within JIC Kupwara for a continuous period**;*
- b. *The control over the said premises rests with police personnel posted therein;*
- c. *Injuries are found on parts of the body which are **not ordinarily prone to accidental trauma**.*

42. At this stage, these factors collectively give rise to a **prima facie inference that the injuries were sustained during the period of custody**, and consequently, the custodial context lends **intrinsic support to the prosecution version**. The exact manner and authorship of injuries is a matter for trial; however, the **existence of injuries within custody cannot be treated as a neutral circumstance**.

43. In the present case, the substratum of the prosecution case rests upon the allegation that the victim, while in custody at JIC Kupwara during the relevant period, was subjected to **repeated**

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Principal District & Session Judge
Kupwara
District of Jammu
Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir
Date: 25/01/2025

acts of physical assault and coercive treatment with the object of extracting a confession. The material placed on record, particularly the statement of the victim, when read in conjunction with the medical evidence and attendant circumstances, discloses not a solitary occurrence but a **continuous course of conduct extending over multiple days.**

44. The aspect of custody assumes central significance. The presence of the victim within the premises of JIC Kupwara during the relevant period is not seriously disputed. The record prima facie indicates that the victim remained under the **control and supervision of police personnel attached to the said establishment.** It is in this backdrop that the injuries sustained by the victim assume evidentiary relevance. = =

45. The medical material, at this stage, prima facie indicates:

- a. *Presence of injuries on **buttocks, thighs, and extremities;***
- b. *Injuries in the **genital region,** indicative of serious trauma;*
- c. *A pattern of injuries **not suggestive of a single isolated act.***

46. **The nature and distribution of injuries, at this stage, cannot be readily reconciled with a theory of self-infliction without a full-fledged trial.** = = =

47. The defence has sought to attribute the injuries to self-infliction and to rely upon selective portions of CCTV footage. While such submissions may have relevance at the stage of trial, they do not, at this juncture, displace the prosecution case for the following reasons. = = =

48. Firstly, the plea of self-inflicted injury is inherently a matter requiring **medical, factual and circumstantial evaluation,** which cannot be conclusively adjudicated without evidence being led and tested. Secondly, the CCTV footage relied upon

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does not cover the entirety of the relevant period and is, therefore, incapable of providing a complete account of events.

49. At this stage, the Court is required to see whether the prosecution version is **plausible and supported by material**, and not whether the defence version is equally plausible. The existence of an alternative hypothesis does not dilute the prosecution case if the latter discloses a **prima facie chain of circumstances pointing towards involvement of the accused**.

50. The submissions advanced by the defence, therefore, raise **triable issues**, but do not demolish the prosecution case at the threshold.

51. The prosecution version, therefore, cannot be said to be inherently improbable or absurd so as to warrant its outright rejection at this stage. The defence version suggesting self-inflicted injury undoubtedly raises a triable issue; however, such a plea cannot be conclusively examined without entering into an impermissible appreciation of evidence.

52. *It would be premature for this Court to accept one version in preference to the other when the matter requires evidence to be tested through cross-examination.*

53. **The CCTV footage relied upon by the defence does not conclusively negate the prosecution's case**, as it represents only a fragment of the relevant period and cannot override allegations spanning multiple days.

54. Turning to the nature of allegations, it is observed that the statement of the victim does not suffer from the vice of being omnibus or vague. On the contrary, the victim has:

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Principal Deputy
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- a. Named specific accused persons;
- b. Attributed distinct roles to them;
- c. Described acts occurring over different dates and stages.

55. This reflects a **structured and consistent narrative**, rather than a generalized accusation. In cases involving multiple accused, absence of role attribution may justify discharge; however, in the present case, the material reflects **sufficient specificity to cross the threshold required at this stage.**

56. The argument that the allegations are omnibus has been carefully considered. It is trite that in cases involving multiple accused, vague and generalized allegations may not suffice to proceed against all accused. However, this principle applies where the material fails to distinguish the role of individual accused.

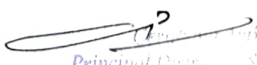
57. In the present case, the statement of the victim discloses:

- a. **Identification of individual accused;**
- b. Attribution of **distinct acts at different points of time;**
- c. A sequence of events reflecting **participation of different accused in a coordinated manner.**

58. At the stage of charge, the Court is not required to meticulously examine whether each act is proved against each accused; it is sufficient if the material indicates **their presence, participation, or facilitation within the custodial environment.**

59. Thus, the allegations cannot be characterized as omnibus in the sense understood in criminal jurisprudence, and instead reflect **a differentiated and role-specific narrative sufficient for proceeding further.**

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Principal District Session Judge
K. J. J. J.
Section 13
of Bharatiya Saksha Adhikari, 2024

60. When the allegations are tested against the statutory ingredients of the offences invoked, it emerges that the essential elements are, prima facie, satisfied. The material indicates:

a. Infliction of hurt during custody for the extraction of a confession → attracting Sections 330 & 331 IPC;

b. Severity of injuries, including those affecting vital parts → indicative of grievous hurt;

c. Prolonged custodial presence beyond permissible duration → attracting Section 343 IPC;

61. Participation of multiple accused in a coordinated manner → giving rise to an inference of common design, attracting Section 120-B IPC.

62. A closer examination of the statutory provisions invoked further reinforces the conclusion that the material on record satisfies the requisite threshold.

63. **Sections 330 and 331 IPC** require, at this stage, the presence of:

a. Infliction of hurt or grievous hurt;

b. Such infliction being linked to the purpose of extracting confession or information.

64. The material on record, particularly the victim's statement coupled with medical findings, prima facie indicates both elements.

65. **Section 343 IPC** contemplates wrongful confinement for a period exceeding three days. The continuous presence of the victim within JIC Kupwara, without material indicating lawful detention in accordance with procedure, prima facie satisfies this requirement.

Authority
Principal District & Session Judge
Kupwara
District - 75
of Bharatpur, Jammu & Kashmir 2024

66. **Section 120-B IPC** does not require direct proof of agreement at this stage. The existence of conspiracy may be inferred from:

- a. *Conduct of the accused;*
- b. *Continuity of acts;*
- c. *Participation in a coordinated manner.*

67. The material reflects **concerted action over multiple days**, which is sufficient, at this stage, to infer a prima facie agreement.

68. Thus, the statutory ingredients are not merely asserted but are **discernible from the material placed on record.**

69. The acts alleged are not isolated but form part of a **continuous sequence of conduct within a custodial environment**. Where multiple individuals are shown to be present and participating in such conduct, the law recognizes that liability may arise not only from direct acts but also from **participation in a common design.**

70. At this stage, it is sufficient that the material indicates:

- a. *Presence of the accused within the custodial setup;*
- b. *Participation in or facilitation of the alleged acts;*
- c. *A continuity of conduct suggestive of coordinated action.*

71. These factors, taken cumulatively, justify the invocation of **collective liability**, subject to proof at trial.

72. Insofar as accused **A-2 to A-8** are concerned, the material on record, taken cumulatively, discloses their **active and continued involvement** in the alleged occurrences. The allegations are:

- a. **Specific in attribution;**
- b. **Continuous in nature;**
- c. **Supported by medical evidence;**
- d. **Occurring within a custodial setting under their control.**

S.H.
Principal District & Session Judge
Sec 175
of Bharatpur Sessions Court, Bharatpur 2024

73. In such circumstances, the material clearly gives rise to **grave suspicion**, and it cannot be held that there is no sufficient ground for proceeding against these accused persons.

74. In view of discussions made hereinabove, as regards accused A-2 to A-8, the material on record, taken at its face value, discloses sufficient grounds for presuming that they have committed offences punishable under Sections 120-B, 323, 325, 330, 331 and 343 IPC, the acts having been committed in furtherance of a common design. Accordingly, charges shall be framed against the said accused persons.

75. Let the accused A-2 to A-8 be produced before this Court, and the substance of the accusation be read over and explained to them in accordance with law, whereafter they shall be asked whether they plead guilty or claim to be tried.

76. Put up on 14.5.2026 for evidence of the Prosecution.


Announced
24.04.2026
S.A. Qalandar

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Principal Sessions, Judge
Kupwara

= Certified copy of the order =
April 24th 2026.

Principal Sessions Judge
Kupwara.

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Principal Sessions Judge
Kupwara
Section 75
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