

IN THE HIGH COURT OF GUJARAT AT AHMEDABAD**SPECIAL CIVIL APPLICATION NO. 10010 of 2015****FOR APPROVAL AND SIGNATURE:****HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE Z.K.SAIYED**

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1	Whether Reporters of Local Papers may be allowed to see the judgment ?	
2	To be referred to the Reporter or not ?	
3	Whether their Lordships wish to see the fair copy of the judgment ?	
4	Whether this case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution of India or any order made thereunder ?	

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DIPAK @ DIPU @ BAKAM SITARAM KHATIK....Petitioner(s)

Versus

STATE OF GUJARAT & 2....Respondent(s)

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Appearance:

MR VAIBHAV A VYAS, ADVOCATE for the Petitioner(s) No. 1
 MS DARSHANA PANCHOLI, ADVOCATE for the Petitioner(s) No. 1
 ADVANCE COPY SERVED TO GP/PP for the Respondent(s) No. 1
 MR BHARGAV PANDYA, AGP for the Respondent(s) No. 3
 RULE SERVED BY DS for the Respondent(s) No. 1 - 2

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CORAM: HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE Z.K.SAIYED**Date : 31/07/2015****ORAL JUDGMENT**

1. By filing present petition through his brother, the detenu, under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, has prayed to quash and set aside the

order of detention dated 04.05.2015 passed by the respondent No.2—The Police Commissioner, Ahmedabad in exercise of power under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Gujarat Prevention of Anti Social Activities Act, 1985 (for short "PASA Act"). The detenu is branded as "dangerous person".

2. Heard the learned Advocate for the petitioner and learned AGP for the respondents. No Affidavit in reply is filed by the respondents controverting the averments made by the petitioner.
3. The petitioner came to be detained as "dangerous person" on his involvement in four cases for offence punishable under Sections 323, 324, 506(2), 427, 114, 294(B), 452 of the Indian Penal Code and section 135(1) of the Gujarat Police Act registered with the Ramol Police Station, Ahmedabad.
4. It has been submitted by the learned Counsel for the petitioner that the allegations made against the detenu are not correct; that the material collected by the detaining Authority and looking to the statements recorded by the detaining Authority, it cannot be said that the alleged activities of the petitioner would fall within the purview of "dangerous person".

5. I have gone through the grounds of detention and considered the arguments advanced by the learned Counsel for the petitioner as well as the learned A.G.P.
6. The Court is of the opinion that there is much substance in the arguments advanced by learned Counsel for the petitioner. The detaining Authority has placed reliance on the aforesaid registered offences and statements of witnesses. After recording the subjective satisfaction about the detenu being a dangerous person and with a view to preventing him from acting in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order, the impugned order of detention was passed by the detaining Authority. The impugned order, therefore, deserves to be quashed and set aside.
7. Except the general statement, there is no material on record which shows that the detenu is acting in such a manner which is dangerous to the public order. There are number of decisions of this Court as well as the Hon'ble Apex Court on the point of relying on this point. In view of the ratio laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of (i) **DISTRICT COLLECTOR, ANANTHAPUR v/s V. LAXMANAN**, reported in (2005) 3 SCC 663; (ii) **AMANULLA KHAN KUDEATALLA KHAN PATHAN v/s, STATE OF GUJARAT**, reported in AIR 1999 SC 2197; and (iii) **MUSTAKMIYA JABBARMIYA SHAIKH v/s. M.M. Mehta**, reported in (1995) 3 SCC

237, the Court is of the opinion that the activities of the detenu cannot be said to be dangerous to the maintenance of public order. In the case of **ASHOKBHAI JIVRAJ @ JIVABHAI SOLANKI v/s. POLICE COMMISSIONER, SURAT**, reported in **2001 (1) GLH 393**, having considered the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of **RAM MANOHAR LOHIA v/s. STATE OF BIHAR**, reported in **AIR 1996 SC 740**, this Court held that the cases wherein the detention order are passed on the basis of the statements of such witness fall under the maintenance of "law and order" and not "public order".

8. Applying the ratio of the above decisions, it is clear that before passing an order of detention, the detaining authority must come to a definite findings that there is threat to the 'public order' and it is very clear that the present case would not fall within the category of threat to a public order. In that view of the matter, when the order of detention has been passed by the detaining authority without having adequate grounds for passing the said order, cannot be sustained and, therefore, it deserves to be quashed and set aside.

9. For the reasons stated in the judgment, the petition is allowed. The order of detention dated 04.05.2015 passed by the Respondent-authority is quashed and set aside. The detenu is ordered to

be set at liberty forthwith, if he is not required in connection with any other case. Rule is made absolute accordingly. Direct service is permitted.

(Z.K.SAIYED, J.)

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