

HIGH COURT OF SINDH CIRCUIT COURT, HYDERABAD

C.P. No.D-640 of 2025

[Ayan Ali vs. Federation of Pakistan and Others]

BEFORE:

JUSTICE ADNAN-UL-KARIM MEMON
JUSTICE RIAZAT ALI SAHAR

Mr. Irfan Khaskheli, advocate for the petitioner

Mr. Ghulam Abbas Sangi, Assistant Attorney General

Date of hearing & decision: 27.11.2025

ORDER

ADNAN-UL-KARIM MEMON J. - The petitioner in this
Constitutional Petition has prayed as under:

- a) That this Honorable Court may be pleased to direct the respondents to produce the enquiry report conducted against the petitioner.*
- b) That this Honorable Court may be pleased to direct the respondents to remove the name of the Petitioner from black list.*

2. The case of the petitioner is that his father has been working in Saudi Arabia and that he also travelled there for labour work. In 2022, the petitioner's labour visa and work permit were duly extended by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) until 16-02-2025, and copies of his work permit and passport (No. DJ1831891) are annexed. On 28-12-2024, the petitioner was illegally arrested by KSA police, who demanded his passport and work permit. Instead of considering these valid documents, he was deported to Pakistan on out-pass and arrived in Karachi on 19-01-2025, where he was detained for few days. After verification of his documents, Respondent No.3 released him. Despite holding a valid visa and work permit at the time of arrest, the petitioner later discovered when applying for a Qatar visa that his name had been placed on blacklist, preventing him from travelling abroad. Upon approaching Respondent No.4, he was advised to submit an application to Respondent No. 2, which he did on 17-03-2025. After being kept waiting, his request for removal from blacklist was refused. The petitioner has never committed any offence in Pakistan or Saudi Arabia. His deportation and subsequent blacklisting, despite valid documentation, amount to an unlawful restriction and a violation of his fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution. Being an aggrieved person under Article 199 of the Constitution, and having no alternate remedy, he invoked the constitutional jurisdiction of this Court.

3. The petitioner and his family have resided in Jamshoro for about 30 years. His educational and residence certificates confirm jurisdiction of this Honourable Court. Required court fee is attached, and no other petition on this matter has been filed before any court. Learned counsel for the petitioner submits that the petitioner travelled to Saudi Arabia in 2022 for employment, where he was issued a labour visa valid until 16.02.2025, along with a work permit from Saudi authorities. However, on 28.12.2024, the police in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia arrested the petitioner, seized his passport and work permit, and subsequently deported him to Pakistan on 19.01.2025, despite his valid visa and work permit. Upon his arrival at Karachi Airport, the petitioner was detained for several days and was released after respondent No.3 had verified all his documents. Thereafter, when the petitioner applied for Qatar Visa, he learnt that his name had been placed on a blacklist. The petitioner then approached respondent No.4, who advised him to submit an application to respondent No.2. The petitioner complied and also endorsed a copy of application to respondent No.3. Initially, the petitioner was given false assurances, but ultimately the respondents refused to remove his name from the blacklist. He prayed to allow this Petition.

4. Learned Assistant Attorney General contends that the petitioner's name was placed on the blacklist pursuant to letter dated 01.12.2025 issued by the Consulate General of Pakistan, Jeddah, as the petitioner had been arrested in Saudi Arabia and subsequently deported to Pakistan. He further submits that no inquiry is pending against the petitioner before the FIA authorities.

5. We have heard learned counsel for the parties and perused the material available on record.

6. Prima facie, the petitioner has produced valid visa and work permit documents, and no inquiry is pending against him in Pakistan. The respondents' justification for blacklisting based on deportation from Saudi Arabia is insufficient under natural justice. Blacklisting must be transparent and justifiable; arbitrary action without due process, as in this case, is impermissible. In the absence of any criminal conviction or ongoing inquiry, the petitioner's blacklisting is unjustified. The competent authority of the respondents is directed to remove the petitioner's name from the blacklist following proper procedure within two months. The respondents are restrained from arbitrarily blacklisting the petitioner in future without notice and an opportunity to be heard.

7. This petition stands disposed of in the aforesaid terms.

JUDGE

JUDGE