

ORDER SHEET
IN THE HIGH COURT OF SINDH, KARACHI
Constitutional Petition No. D-4951 of 2026
(*Gul Baig versus Province of Sindh & others*)

Date	Order with signature of Judge
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Mr. Justice Adnan-ul-Karim Memon
Mr. Justice Muhammad Jaffer Raza

Date of hearing and order: 17.8.2026

Mr. Muhammad Khan Soomro advocate for the petitioner

ORDER

Adnan-ul-Karim Memon, J. Petitioner has filed this Constitutional Petition under Article 199 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, with the following prayer: -

I. Direct all the respondents to pay salary Rs. 328,790/- as well as POL 220 litres and pay of the driver with effect from 09.10.2023 to 30.6.2024 per month minus Rs. 229,973/- already paid.

2. At the very outset, we asked the counsel for the petitioner to satisfy this Court about the maintainability of the petition against Sui Southern Gas Company Limited (SSGC).

3. Learned counsel for the Petitioner submitted that the Petitioner, a Regional Revenue Officer (BS-19), Board of Revenue, Government of Sindh, was posted as Land Acquisition Officer/Collector with Sui Southern Gas Company Limited (SSGC) pursuant to notification dated 05.10.2023 and assumed charge on 09.10.2023. He contended that the Petitioner approached the Chief Secretary, Government of Sindh, regarding non-payment of his lawful pay, allowances and other facilities, whereupon the matter was referred to SSGC for appropriate action. Learned counsel further submitted that, vide letter dated 21.02.2024 addressed to the Chief Secretary, SSGC expressly offered the Petitioner a remuneration package comprising basic pay of Rs.139,377/-, house rent of Rs.62,722/-, utility allowance of Rs.13,938/-, deputation allowance of Rs.12,000/-, executive allowance of Rs.100,755/-, 220 liters of fuel per month, a company-maintained 1300 cc vehicle and Rs.20,000/- towards the salary of a driver. However, despite the said commitment, SSGC paid the Petitioner only Rs.229,973/- per month and failed to provide the remaining salary components and facilities. It was argued that the Petitioner repeatedly approached the Chief Secretary, the Services, General Administration & Coordination Department and SSGC through applications dated 04.03.2024, 09.09.2024, 23.09.2024 and 18.12.2025, as well as through a legal notice dated 08.07.2026, but no effective action was taken and the outstanding amount and facilities remained unpaid. Learned counsel maintained that the Petitioner was, therefore, entitled to payment of the committed remuneration, POL/fuel and driver's salary in accordance with the offer made by

SSGC. Finally, learned counsel submitted that, despite repeated representations and the admitted commitment of SSGC, the Petitioner had been left without an effective alternate remedy, compelling him to invoke the constitutional jurisdiction of this Court. He accordingly prayed that the Respondents be directed to pay the Petitioner the amount of Rs.328,790/- per month, along with 220 liters of POL/fuel and driver's salary, for the period from 09.10.2023 to 30.06.2024, after adjusting the amount of Rs.229,973/- already paid, and to grant any other relief deemed just and proper.

4. In view of the foregoing, we are of the considered view that the present petition is not maintainable in its existing form. The grievance of the Petitioner essentially relates to the alleged non-payment of salary components, allowances, POL/fuel and driver's salary pursuant to the remuneration package stated to have been offered by respondents. The claim thus arises out of a contractual/administrative arrangement and involves determination of disputed questions regarding the nature, terms and enforceability of the remuneration package allegedly offered to the Petitioner. Such disputed monetary and contractual claims cannot ordinarily be adjudicated in constitutional jurisdiction under Article 199 of the Constitution, particularly where an adequate remedy before the competent forum is available. Moreover, no enforceable public-law obligation has been shown which would justify issuance of a constitutional writ under Article 199 of the Constitution for recovery of the claimed amount. The mere fact that the Petitioner was a government servant deputed to SSGC does not, by itself, convert the disputed claim for remuneration and facilities into an enforceable fundamental or public-law right under Article 199 of the Constitution.

5. Accordingly, without expressing any opinion on the merits of the Petitioner's claim, the petition is dismissed in *limine* as not maintainable, leaving the Petitioner at liberty to avail the appropriate remedy before the competent forum in accordance with law. Consequently, the pending applications, if any, also stand disposed of.

JUDGE

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