

**ORDER SHEET**

**THE HIGH COURT OF SINDH, CIRCUIT COURT LARKANO**

***Constitutional Petition No. S-181 of 2026.  
(Mazhar Shah vs P.O.Sindh and others)***

Date	Orders with signature of Judge
1.	<i>For orders on M.A No. 435/2026. (Urgency Application)</i>
2.	<i>For order on office objection.</i>
3.	<i>For hearing of main case.</i>

**03-06-2026**

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The petitioner is present in person; however, his learned counsel is not in attendance.

Through the instant constitutional petition, the petitioner seeks protection of his life and liberty and further prays that the respondents be restrained from causing any sort of harassment to him.

Today, the petitioner expressed his apprehensions regarding his safety. It is a settled proposition of law that the extraordinary constitutional jurisdiction of this Court in matters relating to alleged harassment and grant of protection is ordinarily invoked only where no adequate and efficacious remedy is available under the law. In the present case, such remedy is very much available to the petitioner through the competent public functionaries, particularly the police authorities.

A careful examination of the record reveals that the petitioner has not approached the relevant authorities for redressal of his grievance. On the contrary, respondent No.3 is a senior police officer fully competent to address and

resolve any such complaint in accordance with law. Therefore, before invoking the constitutional jurisdiction of this Court, the petitioner was required to avail the remedies provided under the ordinary law.

The issue is no longer *res integra*. The Honourable Division Bench of this Court in *Abdul Hameed and another v. Province of Sindh and others* (PLD 2019 Sindh 168) has held that constitutional petitions seeking protection and alleging harassment are generally not maintainable where an alternate statutory remedy is available. The same principle has also been reiterated by this Court in C.P. No. S-482 of 2025 (*Manzoor Ali v. Province of Sindh and others*).

In view of the above facts and the settled legal position, particularly when the petitioner has an efficacious remedy available before the learned Justice of Peace and other competent forums under the law, the instant constitutional petition is not maintainable. Accordingly, the instant petition is dismissed in limine along with the listed application(s), if any.

**JUDGE**