

ORDER SHEET
IN THE HIGH COURT OF SINDH, CIRCUIT COURT HYDERABAD
CP No. D-975 of 2025

(*Imtiaz Ali v. The State & Others*)

DATE: ORDER WITH SIGNATURE(s) OF JUDGE(s)

Present:

Mr. Justice Abdul Mobeen Lakho
Justice Ms. Sana Akram Minhas

Petitioner / Accused: Through, Mr. Maharum Ali @ Dadhan Khaskheli, Advocate
Respondent(s): Through, Mr. Muhammad Ismail Bhutto, Additional A.G Sindh
Mr. Irfan Ali Talpur, Assistant Prosecutor General
Date of Hearing: 23-6-2025
Date of Decision: 23-6-2025

*FIR No. 17 / 2025 dated 13.5.2025
U/s 9(1) Serial No.3(a), SCNSA, 2024
P.S. Khadro, District Sanghar
Alleged Narcotic Recovered: 320 grams of Charas*

ORDER

- Sana Akram Minhas, J:** As a preliminary matter, it merits mention that the Petitioner was arrested under the provisions of the ***Sindh Control of Narcotics Substances Act, 2024*** (“**Act 2024**”). Section 35 of the said statute imposes an explicit bar on the grant of bail and excludes the application of Sections 496 and 497 of the *Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898*. Confronted with this statutory restriction, the Petitioner seeks post-arrest bail by invoking the constitutional jurisdiction of this Court.
- This Petition falls for determination before the present Constitutional Bench in pursuance of the directions contained in the Order dated 22.4.2025, passed in CP No.D-937/2025 (*Syed Sahir Hasan v. Province of Sindh & Others*) by a Full Bench of this Court. The said Order clarifies that despite the bar under the Act 2024, bail applications filed through constitutional petitions may still be entertained. The principle finds support in the judgment of the Supreme Court in **Khan Asfandyar Wali v. Federation of Pakistan (PLD 2001 SC 607)**, which reaffirms that a statutory bar on bail does not curtail the High Court’s jurisdiction under Article 199 of the *Constitution of Pakistan, 1973*.

3. Turning to the present matter, the Petitioner stands nominated in FIR No.17/2025, registered at Police Station Khadro, District Sanghar, under Section 9(1), Serial No.3(a) of the Act 2024, in connection with the alleged recovery of 320 grams of charas. Following his arrest, he has sought post-arrest bail through this Petition.
4. Briefly stated, according to the prosecution's version set forth in the subject FIR, during a police patrol on 13.5.2025, at the time and place mentioned therein, the Petitioner was apprehended while standing in a suspicious manner and attempting to flee upon the police's approach. A body search led to the recovery of 320 grams of charas from his possession, which was seized and sealed on the spot.
5. The learned Counsel for the Petitioner contends that the Petitioner was on his way home when he was falsely implicated in the present case after refusing to pay "*bhatta*" allegedly demanded by the police, which led to an exchange of heated words. It is submitted that no video recording of the alleged recovery is available, and no independent or private witness was present to witness the recovery or the arrest. It is further argued that, considering the prescribed sentence – where the maximum punishment is five (5) years' imprisonment – the offence does not fall within the prohibitory clause of Section 497 Cr.PC, and that in such circumstances, bail is ordinarily granted.
6. On the other hand, both the learned APG and AAG have opposed the grant of bail. It was contended that, although the Petitioner has no prior criminal record, the FIR clearly attributes a specific role to him in the commission of the offence, stating that charas was recovered from his possession and was promptly seized and sealed at the scene. There was no delay in lodging the FIR.
7. We have heard the respective Counsel and have examined the record.
8. According to the FIR, 320 grams of charas was recovered from the Petitioner at the time of arrest and was allegedly secured by the police. As per submissions from both sides, the offence falls under a sentencing range of ten (10) months to five (5) years imprisonment, along with a fine that may extend to Rs.60,000/-.
9. The law adopts a stringent stance on narcotics-related offences, and bail is not to be granted as a matter of course, given the significant threat such offences pose to societal well-being. This concern underpins the strict bail regime introduced under the newly enacted Act 2024. While not seeking to trivialise the quantity allegedly recovered or the gravity of the offence, it

bears noting that the said quantity falls on the lower end of the statutory spectrum. Coupled with the fact that the Petitioner has remained incarcerated since 13.5.2025, without any tangible progress in the trial, the matter warrants due consideration. Moreover, while all the witnesses to the incident are police officials, the record does not reflect any effort by the police to associate independent or public witnesses in the proceedings.

10. Pursuant to the Court's earlier direction, a "Progress Report" dated 19.6.2025 has been submitted by the Incharge, Special Judge for CNS Cases, Sanghar. It states that while the Interim Challan was filed on 27.5.2025, the concerned SHO has requested an extension until 21.6.2025 for submission of the Final Challan, citing the non-availability of the chemical report.
11. In response to the Court's query regarding the delay in proceeding with the trial, the learned Assistant Prosecutor General submitted that the Government of Sindh has yet to constitute the Special Courts or appoint judges, as mandated under Section 30 of the Act 2024. However, this omission on the part of the Government cannot be regarded as a valid excuse. The failure to establish Special Courts does not justify any delay in the conduct of trials – particularly in light of the proviso to Section 30(3), which expressly stipulates that, until such courts are constituted, existing competent courts shall continue to function for the expeditious disposal of narcotics cases. The relevant proviso is reproduced below:

30. Establishment of special court:

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)

Provided that until the Special Courts are established under this section, the existing competent court shall continue to perform its functions for the speedy disposal of narcotics cases.

12. The prospect of prolonged incarceration of the Petitioner, absent any meaningful progress in trial proceedings, constitutes a denial of his fundamental right to a fair and expeditious trial as guaranteed under Section 35(2) of the Act 2024, which mandates the conclusion of trials within six (6) months. Given the delay and the quantity involved, the Petitioner has made out a case for the grant of post-arrest bail.
13. Accordingly, by our short order today (i.e. 23.6.2025), the Petitioner was admitted to post-arrest bail upon furnishing a solvent surety in the sum of Rs.100,000/- (Rupees One Lac only), along with a P.R. Bond in the like amount to the satisfaction of the Additional Registrar of this Court. Here is why.

14. The Petitioner shall ensure his attendance on all dates before the Trial Court. The observations made in this order are tentative and the Trial Court shall not be influenced by the same while deciding the case on merits.
15. The Petition stands disposed of in the above terms.

JUDGE

JUDGE