

ORDER SHEET
THE HIGH COURT OF SINDH KARACHI
C.P No. D-3169 of 2025

DATE	ORDER WITH SIGNATURE OF JUDGE
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For hearing of main case.

21.07.2025

M/s. Kazim Ali Khan and Abdul Hafeez Abro, Advocates for the Petitioner.

Mr. Haider Saleem, Additional Prosecutor General Sindh.

Zulfiqar Ali Sangi, J. – The petitioner, Wahid Bux son of Qalander Bux, is nominated in **FIR No.205 of 2025**, registered at Police Station **Bin Qasim, Karachi** for the offence punishable under **Section 9(i)(3)(b)** of CNS (Amendment) Act, 2024. Through the instant petition, the petitioner seeks post-arrest bail.

2. Briefly stated, the facts of the prosecution case as per FIR are that the police party of **P.S Bin Qasim, Karachi** headed by **Sub Inspector Mushtaq Ahmed** during patrolling apprehended the petitioner and recovered **520 grams of charas** from his possession, hence the aforesaid FIR under the provisions of CNS Act has been registered against him.

3. Learned counsel for the petitioner contends that the petitioner has been falsely implicated in this case and no recovery was affected from him. It is further argued that all the prosecution witnesses are police personnel despite the occurrence having allegedly taken place in a densely populated area. It is submitted that the recovery of **520 grams of charas** has been foisted upon the petitioner with mala fide intention. The learned counsel has further relied upon the judgment of the Hon’ble Supreme Court in the case of *Zahid Sarfaraz Gill v. The State* (2024 SCMR 934), wherein bail was granted in a case involving a larger quantity of narcotics.

4. Conversely, learned Additional Prosecutor General opposes the petition by submitting that the chemical examiner's report confirms the recovered substance to be **charas**, weighing **520 grams**. As per the relevant provision of the Control of Narcotic Substances Act, the quantity falls within the third category, attracting a minimum punishment of five years and a maximum of nine years, along with fine. He further contends that the petitioner was apprehended red-handed by the police and the case against him stands fully established; hence, he is not entitled to the concession of bail. He, however, confirmed that there is no CRO of the petitioner.

5. We have heard the learned counsel for the parties at length and have examined the record with their able assistance.

6. On tentative assessment of the available material, it is evident that all the prosecution witnesses are police officials, and no independent witness from the locality has been associated, despite the place of arrest being a thickly populated residential area. Though in the present case the Police Officials captured the video and photographs, however, the offence for which Petitioner is allegedly involved carried punishment from five to nine years. It is settled law that for deciding the bail Petitions the lesser sentence is to be considered which in the present case is five years and the same does not fall within the prohibitory clause. It is also settled law that in the cases fallen within the prohibitory clause the bail is right and refusal is an exception.

7. In view of the above discussion and the legal principles laid down in the aforementioned precedent, we are of the considered view that the petitioner has made out a case for grant of post-arrest bail. Consequently, this petition is allowed and the petitioner is admitted to post-arrest bail subject to furnishing solvent surety in the sum of **Rs.50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand only)** and a personal

bond in the like amount to the satisfaction of the Nazir of this Court. The petitioner shall ensure his presence before the trial Court on each and every date of hearing without fail.

8. It is clarified that the observations made herein are tentative in nature and shall not influence the trial Court, which shall decide the matter strictly on merits.

9. The instant petition stands *disposed of* in the above terms.

JUDGE

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