

Order Sheet

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF SINDH,**  
**CIRCUIT COURT, HYDERABAD**

Cr. Bail Appl. No. S- 116 of 2024

DATE	ORDER WITH SIGNATURE OF JUDGE
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28.02.2025

For hearing of main case

Mr. Abdul Azeem Abbasi, Advocate for Applicant  
Mr. Siraj Ahmed Bijarani, A.P.G.

**MIRAN MUHAMMAD SHAH, J.-** Through instant Cr. Bail Application under Section 497 Cr.P.C., Raja son of Ali Muhammad seeks post-arrest bail in Crime No. 13 of 2025 registered at police station BhanSaeedabad under Section 9(i) 3-C CNS Act 2024.

2. Brief facts of the prosecution case are that on 17.01.2025 complainant being posted at police station BhanSaeedabad was on patrolling along with his subordinate staff in the area, when reached near Grid Station located on link road going from Bhan to Chanhy, they saw on the head light of government vehicle that one person having black shopper on seeing the police party tried to slip away but they apprehended him and on search secured seven (07) small and big pieces of charas weighing 1050 grams and registered such FIR against him.

3. Learned counsel submits that the applicant has been falsely implicated in this case and nothing has been recovered from him; that the only witnesses in the present case were policemen in spite of the fact that the place of incident was thickly populated area; that the alleged recovery of 1050 grams of charas is foisted upon the applicant. Learned counsel lastly submits that in the similar circumstances, the Hon’ble Supreme Court has granted bail to accused from whom 1833 grams of charas was recovered. In support of his arguments he relied upon the case of Zahid Sarfaraz Gill v. The State (2024 SCMR 934).

4. Learned APG submits that chemical report confirms that the seized substance was narcotic charas and the total quantity is 1050 grams, which as per the Table in Section 9(1) of the Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997 comes under clause (c) of its third category and prescribes a minimum imprisonment of nine years and a maximum of fourteen years, and fine.

Learned APG further states that the applicant was caught red handed by the police at public place and the case against him is fully established; therefore, he is not entitled for grant of bail.

5. I have heard learned counsel for the applicant, learned APG and perused the material available on record.

6. Admittedly a large quantity i.e. 1050 grams of charas has been recovered from the applicant. The medical report is also available in the police file which confirms the recovery as narcotic substance. The punishment of the offence may vary; however, the transportation of narcotic substance is an offence against society and falls under the prohibitory clause; therefore, in my view in such cases no leniency should be shown against the applicant / accused. The case law relied upon by the learned Counsel for the applicant with regard to taking photo graphs of the scene of recovery and arrest is only suggestive in nature and no strict compliance is required to be made. It is settled law that association of private mashirs is not required in the cases of recovery of narcotics; therefore, in the above circumstances, I am not inclined to grant of bail to the present applicant / accused. Resultantly, the Impugned order passed by the learned Additional Sessions Judge, Kotri is upheld and the present Criminal Bail Application is declined.

JUDGE

6. On perusal of material available on record, it appears that all the prosecution witnesses are police officials and no independent witness has been cited and further the complainant has not recorded the movie or captured the pictures of search, seizure and / or arrest as observed by Honourable Supreme Court in the cited case. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the cited case has made certain observations which were necessitated by the facts of narcotic substance cases which are reproduced as under :-

“ 5. We are aware that section 25 of the Act excludes the applicability of section 103 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 which requires two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality to be associated when search is made. However, we fail to understand why the police and members of the Anti-Narcotics Force ('ANF') do not record or photograph when search, seizure and/or arrest is made. Article 164 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat, 1984 specifically permits the use of any evidence that may have become available because of modern devices or techniques, and its Article 165 overrides all other laws.

6. In narcotic cases the prosecution witnesses usually are ANF personnel or policemen who surely would have a cell phone with an in-built camera. In respect of those arrested with narcotic substances generally there are only a few witnesses, and most, if not all, are government servants. However, trials are unnecessarily delayed, and resultantly the accused seek bail first in the trial court which if not granted to them is then filed in the High Court and there too if it is declined, petitions seeking bail are then filed in this Court. If the police and ANF were to use their mobile phone cameras to record and/or take photographs of the search, seizure and arrest, it would be useful evidence to establish the presence of the accused at the crime scene, the possession by the accused of the narcotic substances, the search and its seizure. It may also prevent false allegations being leveled against ANF/police that the narcotic substance was foisted upon them for some ulterior motives.

7. Those selling narcotic substances make their buyers addicts, destroy their state of mind, health and productivity, and adversely affect the lives of their family members. The very fabric of society is damaged. ANF and the Police forces are paid out of the public exchequer. It is incumbent upon them to stem this societal ill. The Prosecution services, paid out of the public exchequer, is also not advising the ANF/police to be do this simple act of making a recording and/or taking photographs as stated above.

8. A consequence of poor investigation, not supported by evidence adversely affects the cases of the prosecution. The courts, which too are sustained by the public exchequer, are burdened with having to attend bail applications because the commencement and conclusion of the trial is delayed. It is time that all institutions act professionally and use all available lawful means to obtain evidence. A credible prosecution and adjudication process also improves public perception. We expect that all concerned will attend to these matters with the attention that they demand, because the menace of narcotic substances in society has far

reaching consequences: by destroying entire households, creating societal problems and casting a heavy financial burden on the State when drug addicts are required to be treated. Moreover, research indicates that drugs addicts resort to all methods to obtain drugs, including committing crimes.”

7. In view of the above, it is established that the prosecution has failed to comply with the directions of Hon’ble Supreme Court in the case supra which benefits the applicant to be enlarged on bail; therefore, the applicant is admitted to post-arrest bail subject to his furnishing solvent surety in the sum of Rs. 50,000/- (Fifty Thousand only) and PR bond in the like amount to the satisfaction of trial court.