

**ORDER SHEET**

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

**Constt: Petition No.D-469 of 2026**  
*(Tarique Jameel Vs. P.O Sindh and others )*

<b>DATE</b>	<b>ORDER WITH SIGNATURE(s) OF JUDGE(s)</b>
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**Before:-**

**Mr. Justice Riazat Ali Sahar,  
Mr Justice Ali Haider 'Ada'.**

01. For orders on M.A.No.1858/2026 (U/A)
02. For orders on office objection.
03. For orders on M.A.No.1859/2026 (E/A)
04. For hearing of main case.

**15.06.2026.**

Mr. Zahid Hussain Thaheem, Advocate for petitioner.

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**Ali Haider 'Ada' J:-** Through this Constitutional Petition, the petitioner has approached this Court on the premise that he is an accused in FIR No.84 of 2025, registered at Police Station Lakhi Ghulam Shah, for offences punishable under Sections 302, 311 and 201, P.P.C.

The principal grievance of the petitioner is that after the FIR was registered, the police neither constituted a Joint Investigation Team nor concluded the investigation within a reasonable time. He has further sought directions against Respondent Nos.2 to 4, namely the Inspector General of Police, Sindh, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, and the Senior Superintendent of Police, Shikarpur, for taking action against their subordinate officials.

Learned counsel for the petitioner submits that the petitioner had earlier approached the learned Justice of Peace through an application under Sections 22-A and 22-B, Cr.P.C., wherein vide order dated 21.05.2026 he was granted protective relief; however,

his remaining grievances were not addressed. He contends that, in the circumstances, the constitutional jurisdiction of this Court has rightly been invoked.

Heard and perused the record.

The constitutional jurisdiction of this Court under Article 199 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, is ordinarily not to be invoked where an adequate and efficacious alternate remedy is available under the law. The grievances raised by the petitioner pertain to the conduct of the investigation and alleged police excesses, matters for which a specific remedy is provided under Section 22-A(6)(iii), Cr.P.C. before the learned Justice of Peace. Mere grant of protective relief by the learned Justice of Peace does not preclude the petitioner from approaching the same forum again in respect of any subsequent grievance relating to the investigation or the conduct of the police officials.

It is a settled principle of law that where a statutory remedy is available, the same must ordinarily be exhausted before invoking the extraordinary constitutional jurisdiction of this Court. In this regard, reference may be made to the judgment of a Division Bench of this Court in *Abdul Hameed v. Province of Sindh and others* (PLD 2019 Sindh 168), wherein it was held that constitutional jurisdiction should not be exercised where an adequate alternate remedy exists under the law.

In the present case, since the petitioner has an efficacious statutory remedy available before the learned Justice of Peace for redressal of his grievances, no case for interference in the constitutional jurisdiction of this Court is made out.

Accordingly, for the foregoing reasons, this Constitutional Petition is dismissed in *limine*.

**JUDGE**

**JUDGE**