

ORDER SHEET
IN THE HIGH COURT OF SINDH CIRCUIT COURT LARKANA
Const. Petition No. S- 415 of 2024
(Mst. Nazia & another v. SHO, PS Kamber City & Ors)

DATE	ORDER WITH SIGNATURE OF JUDGE
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For Direction

1. For orders on office objection 'A'
2. For orders on maintainability of main case.

Date of hearing & Order: 10.03.2025

Mr. Ghulam Akbar Lashari, Advocate for the petitioners.
Nemo for the private respondents.
Mr. Abdul Waris K. Bhutto, Assistant A.G for the State.

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ORDER

Adnan-ul-Karim Memon, J:- Petitioner Mst. Nazia has contracted an un-ceremonial marriage with petitioner No.2 Majid Ali, their nikah has been performed and presently they are residing in Mastoi Mohalla, Shahdadt District Kamber-Shahdadt; however, the official respondents are harassing them at the behest of private respondents No. 5, 6 and 7 who happen to be brothers of petitioner No.1. Photocopy of Nikahnama has been placed on record.

2. Learned A.A.G. present in Court seeks disposal thereof with the narration that no harassment shall be caused to the petitioners by the police officials. The suggestion seems to be reasonable and acceded to.

3. This Court is of the tentative view that this is a harassment case, emphasizing that "harassment" encompasses a broad range of harmful actions. The court stressed the police department's responsibility, particularly the Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP), to address such issues. While the petitioner has a fundamental right to protection from both police and private harassment, this court clarified that the police retain full authority to act legally if either party commits a criminal offense.

4. The terms "harass," "injure," and "injury" carry wide-ranging meanings in both common usage and legal settings. While related, "harass" is uniquely focused on mental and emotional distress. Its synonyms – weary, perplex, distress, tease, vex, molest, trouble, and disturb – emphasize this aspect. "Harassment" encompasses torment and vexation, mirroring "torture," which includes mental

and psychological abuse. Cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment, even in police custody, can inflict severe psychological pressure amounting to torture. However, it is crucial to remember that individuals must also abide by the law to ensure the protection of others, including their family members.

5. Article 4 of the Constitution guarantees everyone the right to be treated according to the law, which includes fairness and the elimination of any factors that obstruct legal processes. To uphold this right, this court directs the police to investigate the issue at their end.

6. Higher courts have consistently condemned police harassment. Pakistan, as an Islamic state, must uphold high ethical standards. The Constitution protects citizens' honor and dignity. This court stressed that the misconduct of one family member does not justify subjecting others to dishonor, disrespect, and harassment. Such police actions violate the law, legal ethics, and human rights. Violations of this fundamental right constitute harassment. All executive and judicial officials must operate within the bounds of the law. Article 4 of the Constitution safeguards the right to lawful treatment, which must be rigorously protected against any infringement.

7. This is a case of simple harassment and the SSP concerned shall take bond from the private respondents in the sum of Rs.500,000 (Five lac rupees) to the effect that no bodily harm shall be caused to the petitioners. No bottleneck shall be created by petitioner No. 2, he is prohibited from preventing or hindering petitioner No.1 from meeting her parents if she wishes to do so.

8. The petition stands disposed of in the above terms.

A.H.Qazi**