

ORDER SHEET  
IN THE HIGH COURT OF SINDH, CIRCUIT COURT, LARKANA  
C. P. No.D-711 of 2023  
(Asad Ali v. P.O Sindh and others)

Date of Hearing	ORDER WITH SIGNATURE OF JUDGE
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BEFORE:

Mr. Justice Muhammad Saleem Jessar.  
Mr. Justice Adnan-ul-Karim Memon.

Date of hearing and Order: 13.03.2025.

Mr. Mazhar Ali Mangan, advocate along with petitioner.  
Mr. Liaquat Ali Shar, Addl. P.G., and Mr. Aftab Ahmed Bhutto, Asst.  
A.G., learned Insp. Allah Bachayo Shaikh, SHO PS BORiri on behalf  
of DIGP, Hyderabad and SSP, Dadu.

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ORDER

Adnan-ul-Karim Memon, J: The petitioner has filed a petition seeking urgent court intervention to address severe violence in several villages. Specifically, he requests the court to order the Inspector General of Police (IGP) of Karachi to immediately establish a police post in Village Mevo Chandio, Taluka K.N.Shah, District Dadu. This post should be adequately staffed with an ASI, Head Constables, constables, and a police vehicle to prevent further bloodshed. Summon private respondents 2 through 5 to provide explanations for the violence occurring in the area. Direct police respondents 2 and 3 to conduct comprehensive operations in Villages Misri Chandio, Mevo Chandio, Koro Chandio, and Sarang Chandio to apprehend "highly influential proclaimed offenders" who are terrorizing the villagers.

2. Counsel for the petitioner asserted that this case is a matter of public interest, emphasizing the need for security in the area. He argued that a permanent police picket is essential due to the significant risk of incidents.

3. The question for our determination is whether establishing a permanent police picket at a specific location is permissible under the law.

4. Police pickets require formal authorization within the police structure. The Station House Officer (SHO), or a senior officer as needed, must request permission from their superior officer (Superintendent of Police) to establish a picket at a specific location. This request must detail the picket's purpose, duration, required personnel, and operational procedures, including a



comprehensive plan for officer deployment, communication protocols, and reporting mechanisms. Establishing a picket must involve community engagement, and prioritize public safety while ensuring a visible police presence.

5. At the outset, we would insist that every single citizen is legally entitled to protection/security which otherwise is guaranteed in Chapter II of the Constitution. This may be assured least by creating a sense by taking measures in general.

6. If there is a genuine and demonstrable threat to public order and safety, the police must take measures to prevent disturbances, therefore in such a situation, a permanent police picket could be a necessary preventative measure. While Article 199 of the Constitution allows for petitions related to fundamental rights, other articles related to law and order, public safety, and police powers. The legality of the police picket would need to be assessed in light of these provisions. The police have certain powers to maintain law and order, which may include establishing checkpoints or police pickets.

7. To enhance policing effectiveness, the Sindh Police must modernize its operations by integrating a digital system featuring GPS tracking and digital monitoring. This system will enable real-time tracking of patrol units, ensuring adherence to proper patrolling procedures. Teams will also establish temporary checkpoints and provide digital reports to the relevant authorities.

8. In this specific case, considering the presented facts and the commitment made by the Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP) of Dadu in his comments, the petition is resolved in the said terms.

JUDGE  
13/12/2025