

ACCORDING TO THE NEW SYLLABUS OF HEC
PUNJAB UNIVERSITY 2026-2029



LL.B 4 YEARS PROGRAM
(SEMESTER SYSTEM)

Criminal Law

- 1) GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW
- 2) THE PAKISTAN PENAL CODE, 1860

Questions & Answers Series

Semester-II

Paper Code: 206

Plus: Fully Solved Up-To-Date Papers



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Dedication

To my parents, with deepest gratitude, whose love and prayers have always been my source of strength.

Shahid Mahmood Dogar

PREFACE

Criminal law occupies a central position in every legal system because it directly concerns the protection of human life, property, honour, public order, and social stability. It defines offences, determines criminal liability, prescribes punishments, and provides safeguards for maintaining peace and justice in society. For law students, a sound understanding of criminal law is essential not only for academic excellence but also for practical legal training and professional development. Keeping this importance in view, I have made an earnest effort to prepare this book titled “**Criminal Law**” for the students of **LL.B 206 and Semester-II** in a simple, analytical, and examination-oriented manner.

This book comprehensively covers the important topics prescribed in the syllabus, including the **General Principles of Criminal Law**, essentials and stages of crime, and theories of punishment. Detailed discussion has also been made on important provisions of the **Pakistan Penal Code, 1860**, including introductory provisions, general explanations, punishments, general exceptions, abetment, criminal conspiracy, offences affecting the human body, offences against property, forgery, counterfeit currency notes, offences relating to marriage and women, defamation, criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance. Special emphasis has been laid upon explaining legal concepts in easy and clear language so that students may understand both theoretical and practical dimensions of criminal law.

While writing this book, my primary objective remained to provide students with a reliable, concise, and comprehensive text that may assist them in examinations, legal research, competitive examinations, and professional practice. Important legal principles, statutory provisions, illustrations, and practical aspects have been incorporated to make the subject more understandable and useful for readers.

I am grateful to Almighty Allah for granting me the strength and opportunity to complete this academic work. I also acknowledge the encouragement and support of my teachers, colleagues, students, friends, and family members whose motivation always inspired me in my academic and professional journey.

I hope that this book will prove beneficial for law students, teachers, researchers, and legal practitioners and will contribute positively towards legal education in Pakistan.

SHAHID NAEEM

Gold Medalist

Ph.D Scholar

Advocate High Court

LL.M (UK), DLL (PU), MCS,

M.Sc. (Economics), M.A. (Pol. Science)

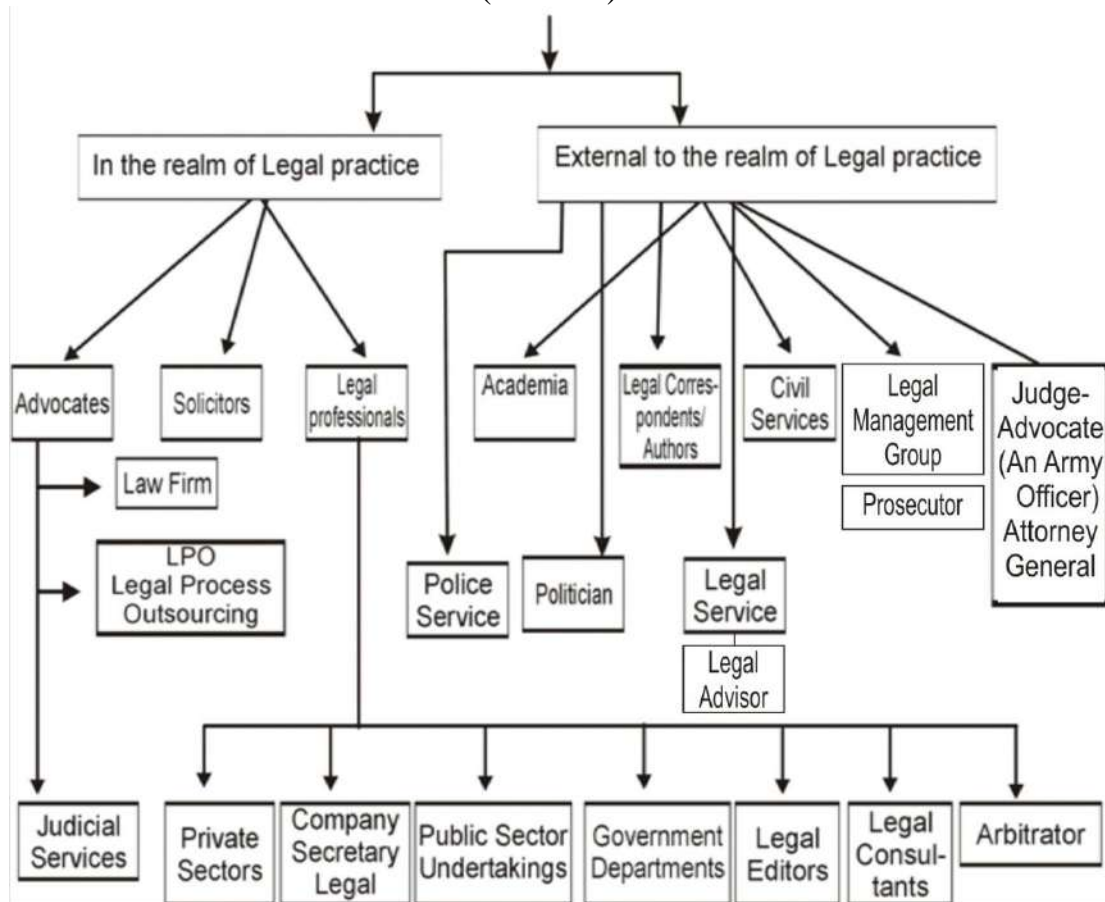
YOUR POSITION AS A LEGAL PROFESSIONAL

An Overview

The LL.B course will make you a law graduate but not a lawyer. Law College teaches some fundamental basics, but in no way it can introduce you to the diversity in the legal profession. A law degree is only presumptive evidence of a person's fitness for the practice of law.

LL.B

(4 Years)¹



¹The Revised Curriculum of the LL.B Four-Year Degree Program was issued by the Higher Education Commission, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad, vide Notification No. 5-4/HEC/NCRC/Law/2025/7695, dated 10.07.2025. Subsequently, the University of the Punjab also issued Notification No. D/5560/Acad, dated 22.08.2025.

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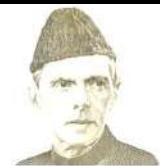
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“Remember that your first duty is to the State. You should be ready and willing to serve the State and the people. The profession of law is not a business; it is a noble service.” —

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

STRUCTURE OF LL.B PROGRAMMES

4 YEARS LL.B PROGRAM

بنی آدم کے لیے دین اور دنیا دونوں لازم و ملزوم ہیں۔ انسان کو اپنی زندگی بہتر انداز میں گزارنے کے لیے کسی نہ کسی ذریعہ معاش کی ضرورت پڑتی ہے، اور اسی مقصد کے تحت وہ کوئی باعزت پیشہ اختیار کرتا ہے تاکہ روزی کما سکے۔ دیگر شعبہ جات کی طرح وکالت بھی معاشرے میں ایک نہایت اہم اور باوقار شعبہ ہے۔ آج کے ترقی یافتہ اور باشعور دور میں اس کی اہمیت اور افادیت مزید بڑھ گئی ہے۔

اسی تناظر میں ہائر ایجوکیشن کمیشن اور پاکستان بار کونسل کے اشتراک سے ایل ایل بی پروگرام کا نیا نصاب متعارف کروایا گیا ہے۔ پہلے یہ پروگرام پانچ سالہ مدت پر مشتمل تھا، تاہم یونیورسٹی نے اب اس کی جگہ چار سالہ ایل ایل بی (LL.B) پروگرام شروع کر دیا ہے۔ پاکستان میں وکیل بننے کے لیے ایل ایل بی کی ڈگری حاصل کرنا اور اسے پاکستان بار کونسل سے تسلیم (Recognize) کروانا ضروری ہے۔ وکیل کو پاکستان میں ایڈووکیٹ (Advocate) کہا جاتا ہے، اور اس کے لیے بار کونسل کی رکنیت بنیادی شرط ہے۔

پاکستان میں ایل ایل بی پروگرام کی مدت وقت کے ساتھ بدلتی رہی ہے۔ 1992ء سے پہلے یہ دو سالہ پروگرام تھا، جسے بعد میں تین سالہ کر دیا گیا۔ اس کے بعد پانچ سالہ ایل ایل بی پروگرام نافذ ہوا، لیکن اب یونیورسٹی نے چار سالہ ایل ایل بی پروگرام متعارف کروایا ہے۔ اس نئے پروگرام میں طلبہ انٹرمیڈیٹ (HSC) کے بعد براہ راست داخلہ حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔ چار سالہ ایل ایل بی میں طلبہ کو گریجویٹیشن سطح کی تعلیم کے ساتھ ساتھ قانون کے بنیادی اور پیشہ ورانہ مضامین بھی پڑھائے جاتے ہیں، تاکہ وہ عملی زندگی میں بطور وکیل یا قانونی ماہر بہتر خدمات انجام دے سکیں۔ اس پروگرام میں داخلہ لینے کے لیے لاء ایڈمیشن ٹیسٹ (LAT) پاس کرنا لازمی ہے۔ کامیاب امیدوار کسی بھی منظور شدہ کالج یا یونیورسٹی میں میرٹ کی بنیاد پر داخلہ حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔ یہ پروگرام سمسٹر سسٹم کے تحت پڑھایا جاتا ہے اور کل آٹھ (8) سمسٹر زپر مشتمل ہے۔

Pakistan is a common law country, and to become a lawyer in Pakistan, one must obtain a law degree (LL.B.) from a Pakistani university or from a foreign university in a common law country, provided it is recognized by the Pakistan Bar Council. Lawyers in Pakistan are called *advocates*. An advocate must be a member of one of the Provincial Bar Councils, i.e., Punjab Bar Council, Sindh Bar Council, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Bar Council, Balochistan Bar Council, or the Islamabad Bar Council.

Previously, the LL.B. degree in Pakistan was of two years' duration, later changed to three years, and then to a five-year joint B.A./LL.B. program. However, the Pakistan Bar Council and the Higher Education Commission have now introduced a **revised four-year LL.B. program**, replacing the earlier five-year scheme. Under the new structure, students may seek admission to the LL.B. program after completing intermediate (HSC). The program consists of **eight semesters** and includes both foundational and professional law courses.

Admission to the LL.B. program requires passing the **Law Admission Test (LAT)**, conducted under the supervision of the Higher Education Commission. After successfully completing the degree, a graduate wishing to practice law must register with the respective Provincial Bar Council and undertake a **six-month pupillage (articleship)** under the supervision of a senior advocate with at least ten years of standing. Upon completion, the candidate must pass a **Bar Admission Test**, which consists of multiple-choice/written questions and a viva voce conducted by a panel of Bar Council members.

In addition to local programs, many aspiring lawyers in Pakistan also pursue the **University of London's external LL.B. program**, which has gained popularity among students seeking international exposure and recognition.



ہائیر ایجوکیشن کمیشن

HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSION

Government of Pakistan, Islamabad

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Director General
Academics & Curriculum Division

No. 5-4/HEC/NCRC/Law/2025/7695
July 10, 2025

SUBJECT: REVISED CURRICULUM OF LLB FOUR YEAR DEGREE PROGRAM

The Higher Education Commission (HEC) of Pakistan, as mandated by its law, provides guidance to Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) on curricula for tertiary education levels in alignment with the National Qualifications Framework (NQF). As part of ongoing efforts to align legal education with international best practices and to enhance its quality and relevance, the HEC has streamlined the LLB program to a 4-year duration after series of consultative meetings with all stakeholders. The revised curriculum and updated standards are aligned with HEC's Undergraduate Education Policy V 1.1 (2023) and Graduate Education Policy (2023), ensuring coherence with national priorities and adherence to international benchmarks after taking onboard the Pakistan Bar Council (PBC), Directorate of Legal Education (DLE) and having endorsed by Constitutional Bench of the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan.

2. The revised curriculum of LLB, incorporating option for advanced electives (06) is hereby notified. Universities offering the program are advised to align their curriculum with these updated standards as a minimum requirement. Additionally, the respective departments must develop course content in accordance with the prescribed framework, intended Program Learning Outcomes (PLOs) and Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs) mentioned in the document. The finalized course content should be submitted electronically to this office at the earliest. An electronic copy of the revised curriculum is available on HEC's official website. The revised curriculum is effective from **Fall – 2025**.

DR. AMJAD HUSSAIN

Vice Chancellors/Rectors/Heads

All Public/Private Sector Universities/DAIs

Copy for information to:

- i. ES to Chairman, Higher Education Commission, Islamabad
- ii. ES to Executive Director, Higher Education Commission, Islamabad
- iii. Director, Directorate of Legal Education Supreme Court Building, Islamabad
- iv. Secretary, Pakistan Bar Council, Supreme Court Building, Islamabad
- v. PS to Consultant, Quality Assurance, Higher Education Commission, Islamabad
- vi. PS to Managing Director, NAHE, Higher Education Commission, Islamabad
- vii. PS to Advisor, Human Resource Development Division, Higher Education Commission, Islamabad
- viii. PS to Director General, Academics Division, Higher Education Commission, Islamabad
- ix. PS to Director General, A&A Division, Higher Education Commission, Islamabad
- x. PS to Director General, Higher Education Commission, Regional Centers in Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar & Quetta
- xi. Director, Academics Division, Higher Education Commission, Islamabad
- xii. Director / In-charge, Higher Education Data Repository, Higher Education Commission, Islamabad
- xiii. Director / In-charge, Quality Assurance Agency, Higher Education Commission, Islamabad

NOTIFICATION (22 August, 2025)

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

The Vice Chancellor has, in exercise of the powers vested in him under Section 15(3) of the University of the Punjab Act, 1973 and in anticipation of the approval of relevant bodies, been pleased to approve the recommendations of the Board of Studies in Law and Board of Faculty of Law made at their meetings dated 08.08.2025 and 13.08.2025 respectively regarding Syllabi and Courses of Reading of LL.B. 04 years program under Semester System for Affiliated Colleges of the University with effect from Academic Session, 2025-2026 in accordance with the HEC's Undergraduate Education Policy (2023) and the Graduation Education Policy (2023), as endorsed by the Constitutional Bench of the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan.

The Syllabi & Courses of Reading for LL.B. program for 1st and 2nd semester is attached. However, the Syllabi & Courses of Reading of LL.B. program for remaining semesters shall be provided in due course of time.

Admin. Block,
Quaid-i-Azam Campus,
Lahore.
No. D/ 5560 /Acad

Sd/-

Dr. Ahmad Islam
Registrar

Dated: 22-08 /2025

Copy of the above is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action: -

1. Hon'ble Pro-Chancellor/Minister of Education
2. Members of the Syndicate
3. Pro-Vice Chancellor/Chairman, Admission Committee
4. Dean, Faculty of Law
5. Principal, Punjab University Law College
6. Principals of all the affiliated Law Colleges
7. Controller of Examinations
8. Director, IT (for uploading on the PU website)
9. Additional Registrar (Affiliation)
10. Deputy Registrar (General)
11. Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor
12. Secretary to the Pro-Vice Chancellor
13. Private Secretary to the Registrar
14. Assistant Registrar (Syndicate)
15. Assistant Registrar (Syllabus)



Dr. Ahmad Islam
Registrar

04-YEARS LL.B PROGRAM 2026-2029

• SCHEME OF STUDIES •

SEMESTER-II

S.No.	Course	Credit Hours	Category
1	Quantitative Reasoning-I	3 (3-0)	General Education
2	Social Sciences (Introduction to Social Institutions, & Civic Education)	2 (2-0)	General Education
3	Expository Writing	3 (3-0)	General Education
4	Natural Science (Environmental Sciences & Law)	3 (2-1)	General Education
5	Law of Torts	3 (3-0)	Major
6	Criminal Law	3 (3-0)	Major
TOTAL CREDITS : 17			

COURSE OUTLINE — SEMESTER II

UNIVERSITY LAW COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

COURSE INFORMATION

Paper Code: LL.B. 206

Paper Title: Criminal Law

Credit Hours: 03

Domain: Major

COURSE INTRODUCTION:

The course aims to equip students with opulent knowledge and practical skill pertaining to substantive criminal law. It enlightens students with general principles of criminology, evolution and growth of criminal law. The course provides a comprehensive insight into the nature, object, scope of offences and punishment. It describes the rules of immunities and criminal liabilities.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

On the completion of the course, the students will be able to :

- 1, I have an opulent and practical knowledge of Pakistan Penal Code.
2. Acquire adequate knowledge and practical skill in the criminal law.

(1) GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW

- (a) Essentials of Crime and Stages
- (b) Theories of Punishment

(2) PAKISTAN PENAL CODE 1890

- (a) Chapter I (Introduction)
- (b) Chapter II (General Explanations)
- (c) Chapter III (Punishments)
- (d) Chapter IV (Exceptions)
- (e) Chapter V (Abetment) &
- (f) Chapter V-A (Criminal Conspiracy)
- (g) Chapter XVI & XVI-A (Offences affecting the Human Body)
- (h) Chapter XVII (Offences affecting the Property)
- (i) Chapter XVIII (Forgery, Currency Notes and Bank Notes)
- (j) Chapter XX & XX-A (Offences relating to Marriage & Women)
- (k) Chapter XXI (Defamation)
- (l) Chapter XXII (Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance)

Textbooks and Reading Material

Recommended Books:

1. Kenny's, *General Principles of Criminal Law* (Mansoor Book House 2018)
2. Shaukat Mahmood, *The Pakistan Penal Code Vol.1, II.* (Legal Research Center 2018)
3. M. Mahmood, *The Pakistan Penal Code, 756'0*(Al-Qanoon Publisher 2017)
4. M. Mazhar H. Nizami, *Pakistan Penal Code* (PLD Publishers 2015)

■ Program Overview & Campuses

- PU offers the **LL.B. 4-Year Program (Semester System)** across several campuses:
 - ✚ University Law College (Quaid-e-Azam Campus, Lahore)
 - ✚ Law Departments at Gujranwala, Jhelum, and Pothowar (Gujjar Khan) campuses University of the Punjab.

Academic Eligibility

- Candidates must have passed **FA/F.Sc. or an equivalent qualification** with a **minimum of 45% marks**.
- Must have passed the **HEC Law Admission Test (LAT)** with at least **50% marks** and also appear in the **PU Admission Test**.
- PU has recently **removed the session gap condition**, meaning students with academic breaks can still apply.

Merit & Seat Allocation

- Details such as **merit formula, reserved seats, and open vs. self-finance quotas** are typically outlined in the **Admissions Regulations** and are shared via PU's official notices and website.

■ Program Structure & Duration

- It's a **4-year degree**, divided across **eight semesters** (semester system).

■ Application Process & Timeline (Typical Flow)

1. **Monitor Admission Notices:** PU issues an official **Admission Notice** each year for the LL.B. 4-Year Program—check PU's website or Punjab University Law College (PULC).
2. **Eligibility Check:** Ensure you meet marks criteria, LAT score, and have appeared in PU Admission Test.
3. **Apply Online:** Through PU's admissions portal (e.g., *admissions.pu.edu.pk*), once applications open.
4. **Merit Lists Published:** Admission is based on merit; check official dates.
5. **Document Submission & Fee Payment:** Follow instructions for fee deadlines and formalities.
6. **Classes Commence:** After official start dates (varies—check your campus).

■ Admission Fee and Quotas

- Admission fee: ___ non-refundable to be paid via Bank (HBL, UBL) or mobile banking (1Bill), with the payment proof uploaded online.
- You can apply under **open merit** and, if eligible, **reserved quotas** (e.g., kinship). For reserved seats, a valid **kinship certificate** is required.

■ Summary Table

Feature	Details
Program Type	LL.B. 4-Year (Semester System)
Available Campuses	Lahore (Quaid-e-Azam), Gujranwala, Jhelum, Pothowar (Gujjar Khan)
Academic Requirement	FA/F.Sc. or equivalent with $\geq 45\%$
LAT Requirement	Must pass HEC LAT with $\geq 50\%$
PU Admission Test	Appearance mandatory
Session Gap Rule	Removed—no academic break restrictions
Age Limit	No Age Limit.
Seat Allocation	Divided into open merit and self-finance (as per official rules)
Application Method	Online via PU admissions portal

FORMAT FOR LL.B (4-YEARS) DEGREE PROGRAMME

→ Eligibility / Pre-requisite for Admission:

- FA / F.Sc. or equivalent

→ Program Structure:

- **Total Credit Hours:** 166
- **Duration:** 4 Years
- **Semester Duration:** 16–18 weeks
- **Course Load per Semester:** 15–18 Credit Hours
- **Number of Courses per Semester:** 5–6 Courses

→ Course Distribution:

- **Compulsory Courses (10):** 28 Credits
- **General & Non-Law Courses (08):** 24 Credits
- **Law-Specific & Major Courses (34):** 102 Credits
- **Elective Courses within Major (04):** 12 Credits

→ Scheme of Studies:

The scheme of studies has been designed in accordance with **HEC standards**. The Committee has finalized the draft curriculum for the **LLB (4-Year) Program**, with clearly defined **Learning Objectives** and **Learning Outcomes**. Introductory notes have been prepared for newly introduced courses. Recommended textbooks and reading materials have been revised and updated. Complete course contents for compulsory and supportive (non-law) courses have been provided with detailed reading lists. Elective course details may be developed by individual universities for consideration by the **NCRC**. Course codes assigned are suggestive and may be modified by universities according to their own coding scheme.

→ Learning Objectives:

The structure and content of the program aim to:

- Inculcate in students a broad understanding of the social, political, and economic contexts of Pakistani and global legal systems.
- Equip students with sound knowledge of fundamental doctrines and principles of law.
- Develop intellectual and practical skills required for employment in the legal profession and related fields.

→ Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to analyze, evaluate, synthesize, and apply legal knowledge to practical problems.
- Emphasis will be placed on independent thinking, planning, and conducting research using basic legal research skills and methodologies.
- The program will enhance students' written and oral communication skills, problem-solving abilities, and IT competence.
- Students wishing to change their field of study may seek **credit transfer or exemptions** through their respective universities/institutions.
- Students completing the first **four semesters** may be awarded an **Associate Degree in Legal Studies**.

List of Law Universities / Faculties

- Quaid-e-Azam University (QAU) – School of Law (Islamabad)
- University of the Punjab (PU) – Law College (Lahore)
- Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto University of Law (SZABUL) (Karachi) – Pakistan's first university dedicated entirely to legal studies.
- International Islamic University (IIUI) – Faculty of Shariah & Law (Islamabad)
- University of Karachi (UoK) – School of Law (Karachi)
- University of Peshawar – Law College (Peshawar)
- Bahauddin Zakariya University (BZU) – Gillani Law College (Multan)
- Government College University (GCU) – School of Law (Lahore)
- University of Balochistan – Department of Law (Quetta)

Top Private Sector Law Universities & Schools

- Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) – SAHSOL (Lahore) – Consistently ranked as the top private law school in the country.
- SZABIST – Department of Law (Karachi & Islamabad)
- Hamdard University – Faculty of Law (Karachi)
- The Superior University – Faculty of Law (Lahore)
- The University of Lahore (UOL) – College of Law (Lahore)
- University of Management and Technology (UMT) – School of Law and Policy (Lahore)

Major Law Schools

Institution	Law school	Founded	Location
Al-Jinnah Institute for Law	Law College	2024	Sargodha
University of the Punjab	Punjab University Law College	1868	Lahore
University of Malakand	Department of Law	2002	Chakdara, Lower Dir
Quaid-i-Azam University	School of Law	2013	Islamabad
International Islamic University, Islamabad	Faculty of Sharia and Law	1980 started from Quaid i Azam University	Islamabad
University of Karachi	School of Law		Karachi
Sindh Muslim Government Law		1947	Karachi

Institution	Law school	Founded	Location
College			
University of Sargodha	Department of Law		Sargodha
University of Management and Technology, Lahore	School of Law and Policy		Lahore
Bahria University, Islamabad	Bahria University Law School		Islamabad
Islamia College University, Peshawar	Department of Shariah and Law	2008	Peshawar
University of Peshawar	Khyber Law College	1950	Peshawar
University of Peshawar	College of Legal Studies	2025	Peshawar
Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan	Faculty of Law		Faisalabad
Muhammad Ali Jinnah Law College			Gujranwala
Lahore University of Management Sciences	Shaikh Ahmad Hassan School of Law		Lahore
Gomal University, Dera Ismail Khan	Law College		Dera Ismail Khan
Hamdard University, Karachi	Faculty of Law		Karachi
University of Balochistan	University Law College	1971	Quetta
Hazara University, Mansehra	Department of Law		Mansehra
Islamia University, Bahawalpur	Department of Law		Bahawalpur
Shah Abdul Latif University			Khairpur
University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Muzaffarabad			Muzaffarabad
University of Gujrat			Gujrat
University of South Asia, Lahore			Lahore

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

(Fully Solved)

University of the Punjab

LL.B (4 Years) – Semester II

Revised Syllabus: 2026–2029

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Subject: Criminal Law

Code: 206

Maximum Marks: 100

Instructions:

1. Attempt **all questions**.
2. There is **no choice** under the revised syllabus.
3. Each question carries **equal marks**.
4. Answers should be supported with relevant references and examples where necessary.

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- Q1. What is Crime and discuss in detail the essentials of crime? *See # 18*
- Q2. Explain various kinds of punishments provided in Pakistan Penal Code? *See # 75*
- Q3. Qisas and Tazir are two different kinds of punishments under the Pakistan Penal Code. How they differ with each other? Explain. *See # 86*
- Q4. Explain the concept of imprisonment for non-payment of fine under Sections 65 to 70 of the Pakistan Penal Code. How do these provisions address the issue of fine and imprisonment in criminal cases? *See # 92*
- Q5. What is the significance of "Consent" as a general exception in criminal law, particularly under Sections 87 to 90? How does the law treat consent given by children, insane persons, or under fear or misconception? *See # 124*
- Q6. Define abetment? what are the criminal liability of an abettor in different circumstances? *See # 132*
- Q7. Define criminal conspiracy. Elaborate its difference with abetment. *See # 146*
- Q8. Explain Qatl committed under 'Ikrah-i-Tam' and 'Ikrah-i-Naqis'. *See # 166*
- Q9. Define defamation and also discuss statutory exceptions envisaged therein? *See # 280*
- Q10. Explain the elements of criminal intimidation under Section 503 of the Pakistan Penal Code. How does the punishment vary when the threat involves causing death or grievous hurt? *See # 295*
