

LL.B Part-III Important Questions

Constitutional Law-II

1. Discuss the Islamic provisions in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973.
2. Explain Articles 62, 63, and 63-A of the Constitution of Pakistan.
3. How is the President of Pakistan elected and removed/impeached under Articles 41 and 47 of the Constitution?
4. How is the Prime Minister of Pakistan elected? Discuss the Constitutional role of the Prime Minister after the 18th Amendment.
5. Discuss the composition, election, powers, and functions of the Senate.
6. Explain the extraordinary jurisdiction of the High Court under Article 199 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973.
7. Discuss the writ jurisdiction of High Courts of Pakistan under Article 199, and the limitations on this jurisdiction.
8. Discuss the jurisdictions of the Supreme Court with special reference to its original and appellate jurisdictions.
9. Discuss the emergency provisions under the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973.
10. Explain the scope of fundamental rights in Pakistan, with reference to safeguards against arrest and detention under Article 10.
11. Principles of Policy are directive principles in the Constitution. Discuss their role in governance and their distinction from fundamental rights.
12. Elaborate the procedure of election and powers of the President under the Constitution of 1973.
13. Discuss the law-making procedure under the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973.
14. Write notes on any two: Chief Minister / Appointment of Judges in Superior Courts / Council of Common Interest.
15. Right of fair trial is a fundamental right. Discuss the scope, extent, and limitations of this right.
16. Discuss the Al-Jehad Trust vs. Federation of Pakistan (Judges' Case).
17. Elaborate the principles laid down in Asma Jilani vs. Government of Punjab.
18. Discuss Begum Nusrat Bhutto vs. Chief of Army Staff and its impact on democracy in Pakistan.
19. Write a note on Mehram Ali vs. Federation of Pakistan.

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Muslim Personal Law

Sources of Islamic Law

1. What is Ijtihad? Discuss its scope and explain the qualifications of a Mujtahid.
2. Sunnah of the Holy Prophet plays a vital role in Islamic legislation. Explain and illustrate.
3. Quran and Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) as sources of Islamic law cannot be understood in isolation. Discuss.

Marriage & Family Law

4. Define marriage and its different kinds under Islamic law and their effects.
5. Discuss the concept of irregular marriages, their illustrations and consequences, and how they can be converted into valid marriages.
6. Discuss different kinds of talaq and their effects on the rights of spouses.
7. What are the salient features of the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1961? Discuss its impact on inheritance, polygamy, talaq, and registration of marriage.

Dower, Divorce & Khula

8. Define dower (Mahr). Discuss its different kinds and the effect if not fixed at the time of marriage.
9. Khula is an important right granted to wives under Islamic law. What are the legal and judicial rules for its enforcement?

Succession & Property

10. What steps are taken before division of the estate of a deceased among heirs?
11. Will (Wasiyat) is an important instrument of transferring property. Discuss its limitations under Sunni and Shia laws.
12. Discuss the concept of Hiba (gift) under Islamic law and its various kinds.
13. Explain the concept of Wakf in Islamic law and its legal consequences.

Inheritance

14. Explain the general principles of inheritance under Islamic law.
15. Distinguish between Quranic heirs (sharers) and residuaries with examples.

Miscellaneous

16. What do you understand by paternity and maternity in Islamic law? Discuss the rules for their determination.
17. Write short notes on any TWO:
 - Zihar

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- Past maintenance
- Imam Abu Hanifa / Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal

Law of Contract & Sales of Goods Act The Contract Act, 1872 (80 Marks) The Sale of Goods Act, 1930 (20 Marks)

Part I – Contract Act, 1872

1. Define consideration. What are the exceptions to the rule "an agreement without consideration is void"?
2. "Every contract is an agreement, but every agreement is not a contract." Discuss in light of essentials of a valid contract.
3. What are the essentials of a valid contract?
4. Explain free consent. Discuss coercion, undue influence, fraud, and misrepresentation with examples.
5. Who is competent to contract? Explain the legal position of minors and persons disqualified by law.
6. What agreements are declared void under the Contract Act?
7. Define quasi-contract. Under what circumstances does it arise?
8. Define indemnity and guarantee. Differentiate between them. What are the rights and discharge of surety?
9. Define bailment. Discuss the rights and duties of a bailee.
10. Define contract of agency. Explain modes of creation and termination of agency.
11. Explain communication of offer, acceptance, and revocation with reference to the Act.
12. Discuss the various modes in which a contract may be discharged.
13. What remedies are available to an aggrieved party for breach of contract?
14. What is meant by novation, rescission, and alteration of contract?
15. Discuss the law regarding appropriation of payments.

Part II – Sale of Goods Act, 1930

16. Define "sale" and "agreement to sell". Distinguish between the two.
17. Define condition and warranty. How do they differ?
18. What is the doctrine of *caveat emptor*? What are its exceptions?
19. Discuss "sale by description" and "implied conditions" as to quality or fitness.
20. Who is an unpaid seller? What are his rights against goods and buyer?
21. Explain the duties of seller and buyer regarding performance of contract (payment, delivery, part-delivery).
22. What are the rights of an unpaid seller to lien, stoppage in transit, and resale?
23. Discuss remedies for breach of contract under the Sale of Goods Act.

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Law of Torts and Easements

Law of Torts

1. Define tort and explain its essential elements.
2. Distinguish between tort, crime, and contract.
3. Explain the concepts of *legal injury*, *legal damage*, and *legal remedy* (Damnum sine injuria, Injuria sine damnum, Ubi jus ibi remedium).
4. What are the general defences in tort? Explain with examples.
5. Discuss the concept of vicarious liability of an employer.
6. Explain the principle of strict liability with reference to *Rylands v. Fletcher*.
7. What remedies are available in tort? Discuss judicial and extra-judicial remedies.
8. What is the difference between liquidated and unliquidated damages? Explain with examples.
9. Define defamation and its types. What are the defences available in a defamation suit?
10. Define negligence. Explain its essentials and defences.
11. Explain the doctrine of *Res Ipsa Loquitur* with examples.
12. Discuss nuisance and its kinds.
13. Explain trespass to person (assault, battery, false imprisonment) with examples.
14. What are the essentials of malicious prosecution?
15. Write short notes on:
 - *Volenti non fit injuria*
 - Act of God
 - Contributory negligence

Easements

1. Define easement under the Easement Act, 1882, and explain its essential characteristics.
2. What are the different kinds of easements? Explain with examples.
3. How is an easement acquired? Discuss by grant, prescription, and custom.
4. Explain the concepts of dominant and servient tenements.
5. How can an easement be extinguished? In what circumstances can it be revived?
6. Discuss the remedies available in case of disturbance of an easement.

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Criminal Law

Part I (General Principles)

1. Discuss in detail the doctrine of strict and vicarious liability in criminal law.
2. What are the essentials of crime? Explain Actus Reus and Mens Rea.
3. What are the mental elements of crime? Discuss their role in criminal law.
4. Discuss various theories of punishment and their relevance in criminal justice.
5. What is deterrence theory of punishment? Are Islamic punishments deterrent in nature?
6. Critically analyze the principle of constructive liability under the Pakistan Penal Code.
7. Explain the right of private defence of body and property. When may it extend to causing death?
8. Define Qatl-e-Amd. When is it liable to Qisas? When shall Qisas not be imposed?

Part II (Specific Offences – PPC)

9. Explain the kinds of punishments provided under the Pakistan Penal Code.
10. Define and distinguish between theft, extortion, robbery, and dacoity with punishments.
11. Define theft. When is it liable to Hadd? Explain the kinds of proof and punishments.
12. Define and distinguish between kidnapping and abduction. Discuss punishments for both.
13. Explain the concepts of common intention and common object under PPC.
14. Define abetment. What is the liability of an abettor?
15. Define criminal breach of trust and discuss instances under PPC.
16. Define defamation. What are the statutory exceptions available?
17. Write a note on wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.
18. Define criminal trespass. Differentiate house trespass and house-breaking.

Hudood Laws

19. Define Hadd and Tazir. Distinguish between the two.
20. Discuss provisions of the Hudood Ordinances relating to *Haraabah*.
21. Define Zina-bil-Jabr. State its punishment and proof required.
22. Define Qazf. How is it proved and what is its punishment?
23. Define drinking. When is it liable to Tazir under the Prohibition Ordinance 1997?

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Public International Law

1. Define and explain International Law. Discuss whether it is proper law or not, and explain its strength and weaknesses.
2. What are the sources of International Law? Discuss with reference to Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
3. Explain the relationship between International Law and Municipal Law with reference to the theories of Monism and Dualism.
4. What are the essential elements of Statehood? Discuss different kinds of states.
5. Define Recognition. Distinguish between de facto and de jure recognition. Also discuss the rules relating to recognition of insurgency and belligerency.
6. Define State Sovereignty. Discuss its scope and the objects over which a state may exercise sovereignty.
7. Explain the different kinds of State Jurisdiction — territorial, personal, protective, and universal.
8. What is State Responsibility? Explain its principles and theories.
9. Define State Succession. Discuss its rules and the rights and obligations that pass to the successor state.
10. Define Treaty under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. Discuss ratification, entry into force, modification, and reservations.
11. Explain the functions and powers of the Security Council of the United Nations. Evaluate its success.
12. Discuss the various methods of peaceful settlement of international disputes (Negotiation, Mediation, Conciliation, Arbitration, Good Offices, ICJ, UN role).
13. Who is a Diplomatic Envoy? Explain the privileges and immunities available to diplomats under International Law.
14. Write a detailed note on the right of Self-Determination.
15. Define Territorial Waters. Discuss the extent of state jurisdiction over them.

Short Notes (Frequently Asked)

- Piracy
- Jus Cogens
- Crimes Against Humanity
- Doctrine of Hot Pursuit