

Pakistan Penal Code, 1860

Description	Sec	Detail
Offence committed beyond Pakistan, but may be tried here	3	Be dealt in the same manner as committed here
Gender	8	He is used for both sexes
Person	11	Include any company, Association, or body of person
Servant of state	14	Any provincial or federal employee
Judge	19	Officially designated as Judge Empowered by law to give judgment in civil/criminal cases
Court of Justice	20	Empowered by law to act judicially alone
Public Servant	21	Every commissioned officer, judge, juryman, arbitrator, one who by law keep any person in confinement
Wrongful gain	23	1. Gain a property by unlawful means 2. Which the person gaining is not legally entitled. 3. Wrongful possession of such property 4. Depriving a person of his property by unlawful means
Wrongful loss	=	Loss by unlawful means to a person legally entitled
Dishonestly	24	Intentionally cause wrongful gain to one and loss to another
Fraudulently	25	Intentionally defraud others by doing an act
Reason to believe	26	If someone has sufficient cause to believe
Counterfeit	28	1. Cause one thing to resemble with another 2. Must resemble with original
Document	29	Any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures, or marks. (cheque, power of attorney, map, writing containing directions etc)
Will	31	Any testamentary document
Common Intention	34	1. Pre-planning between two or more persons 2. Of doing an unlawful act 3. Before the act is actually done 4. Each member would be treat as doer
Cooperation for doing an unlawful act.	37	Two or several jointly do any unlawful act. All are guilty A & B plan to murder Z by giving small doses of poison
Special law	41	Applicable to particular subject
Local law	42	Applicable to particular part or territory
Injury	44	1. Any harm illegally caused to any person 2. On body, mind, reputation or property 3. It is an act contrary to law.
Animal	47	Any living creature except human being
Good faith	52	Nothing is in good faith if it is done without due care & attention
Harbour	52a	Supplying a person with shelter, food, drink, money, clothes, arms, ammunition, conveyance or assistance.
Type of Judgment	53	Ten types are mentioned
Commutation of sentence life imprisonment	55	Term not exceeding 14 years
Imprisonment on non-payment of fine	64	Will suffer imprisonment in addition to awarded imprisonment.
Limitation of imprisonment	65	Shall not exceed one-fourth of awarded imprisonment
If punishable with fine only	67	Imprisonment not exceeding six months
Termination of imprisonment	68	Should be terminated when amount is paid or levied.
Solitary confinement	73	In case of rigorous imprisonment, term not exceeding 3 M
Act done by a person who is bound to do	76	Not an offence. Exp. soldier kills a person on his officer's command.
Act of a judge when acting judicially	77	Is not offence
Act done by accident or by misfortune	80	A brick slips from mason while building wall & causes death of a passer-by.

Act of under 7 years old child	82	Is not offence
Above 7 & below 12 years	83	His act is not offence
Act of a person of unsound mind	84	Is not offence
Act, under intoxication, against will	85	Is not offence if done without knowing gravity of the matter
In intoxication having particular intent/ knowledge	86	Is offence as it is done in normal circumstances
Act not intended to cause death/grievous hurt	87	Is not offence, if the act is done without foul play
Act in good faith by consent	88	Is not offence. As doctor operates
Act in good faith by guardian's consent (of minor/insane)	89	Is not offence. As doctor operates by seeking consent from guardian of a child under 12 years and of unsound mind.
Consent given in fear or Misconception	90	Is offence. Even given by insane or child.
Act in good faith without consent	92	A doctor operates in emergency
Communication in good faith	93	Is not offence, if in consequence of that something happens
Act under threats	94	Not offence, Except murder or against state punishable with death. If Ahmed breaks a door for dacoits under a threat of instant death is exempted
Slight harm	95	Not offence, if no person of ordinary sense complain
Right of Private Defense (RPD)	96	Nothing is offence if the act is done in RPD causing death or grievous hurt
RPD of body or property	97	Everybody has right to defend his own body, body of other person & property falling under definition of theft, robbery, mischief, criminal trespass
RPD against act of unsound mind	98	Has the same right as against normal person
No RPD	99	If there is i. No apprehension of death or grievous hurt ii. If done or attempted to be done by public servant iii. If he causes another to do so iv. If there is space & time to get help of public authority v. If retreat is more powerful or not necessary to be done.
RPD of body causing death	100	If the assault may cause death. Rape or unnatural lust, kidnapping, abducting or wrongful confinement
Commencement and continuance	102	1. When reasonable apprehension of danger to body/person arises from an attempt or threat to commit offence 2. Yet not committed 3. Continues till such apprehension continues
RPD of property causing death	103	If robbery, house trespass or house break in night, theft or mischief is done by fire
Commencement and continuance	105	1. Against theft, continues till offender has affected his retreat, or assistance of public authorities is obtained or property has been recovered. 2. Against wrongful restraint continues till fear of instant death or hurt continues. 3. Against criminal trespass or mischief continues till offender continues it. 4. Against house-breaking by night continues till house trespass/house breaking continues
Abetment <u>Punishment:</u> If different act done	107	i. Instigate any person to do any unlawful act, ii. Engage one or more persons in conspiracy iii. Intentionally aid him Abettor of act abetted & doer of act done u/s 109 Abettor of abetment & act done while doer of doing only 110
Abettor	108	1. One who abets, Commission of an offence 2. Commission of an act which ll be offence, if committed 3. With same intention or knowledge as that of abettor

Abettor present when offence is done	114	Would be presumed that he also did same act.
Concealing design of an offence punishable with death or life imprisonment	118	A mislead B (a magistrate) that dacoity is about to be committed at D's home & facilitate dacoits to rob C's home
Concealing by public servant <u>If committed</u> <u>If not</u>	119	one-half , fine, both one-4 th , fine, both
Criminal conspiracy	120a	i. When two or more persons ii. agree to do or cause to be done iii. an illegal act
Waging war against Pakistan	121	Wages war, attempt or abets Death, Life imprisonment, fine
Assaulting president, governors etc	124	to compel or restrain exercise of any lawful power 7 years, fine
Sedition بغاوت <u>Punishment</u>	124a	i. Whoever by words, spoken or written ii. by sign etc iii. Attempts to bring into hatred iv. Excite or attempt to excite. Life imprisonment. 3y with or w/o fine
Public servant voluntarily allow prisoner of estate or war to escape	128	i. Being public servant ii. Having custody of such prison iii. Voluntarily allow him to escape Life imprisonment. Or 10 yrs, fine
Abetting mutiny or attempting to seduce a soldier, sailor or airman	131	If anyone abets or seduce any personnel Life imprisonment or 10 yrs, fine
If mutiny is committed	132	Death or Life imprisonment. 10 yrs, fine
Harbouring deserter (solider)	136	Harbour any deserter of armed forced personnel 2 yrs, fine. Wife is exempted if she harbor her husband
Unlawful Assembly	141	Five or more with common intention 1. Show criminal force to restrict public servant from discharging lawful duty. 2. Resist in execution of any law. 3. Commit any mischief or trespass. 4. Deprive any person of his enjoyment. 5. Compel any person to do what he is not legally bound or omit to do what he is legally to do. Six month, fine
Joining with deadly weapons	144	2 yrs, fine
Joining when ordered to disperse	145	2 yrs, fine
Rioting	146	1. Accused being five or more form unlawful assembly 2. Common unlawful object 3. Use force or violence 4. In prosecution of common object Rioting with deadly weapons is aggravated form of rioting
Common Object	149	1. When each member of unlawful assembly has common object, no matter whether he acted practically or not
Hiring /conniving to join unlawful assembly	150	Shall be punished as member
Knowingly joining when ordered to disperse	151	6 months, fine
Promoting enmity between different groups	153a	By words, sings or visible representation
Inducing students take part in politicl activity	153b	By words, sings or visible representation
Affray	159	1. Two or more persons 2. fight at Public place 3. Disturb public peace is said to commit affray. 1 M, fine 300

Taking gratification by public servant	161	3yrs, fine. 1. If he make feels others to believe him public servant 2. It's cheating and does not fall in this category.
Public servant disobeying law with intent to cause injury to any person	166	Simple 1 year, fine
Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury	167	3yrs, fine
Public servant unlawfully engaged in trade	168	Simple 1 year, fine
Wearing garb of public servant	171	Pretending to be public servant With intention to make believe others
Absconding to avoid service of summon or other proceedings	172	Simple 1 M, fine.
Preventing service of summon or proceedings	173	Simple 1 M, fine 1500
Furnishing false information/ document	177	Simple 6 M, fine 3000
Refuse to answer to public servant authorized to ask question	179	Simple 6 M, fine 3000
Refusing to sign statement	180	Simple 3 M, fine 1500
Obstructing public servant in discharging public functions	186	3 M, fine 1500 both
Omission to assist public servant when bound to assist	187	Simple 1 M, fine 600
False evidence <u>Punishment</u>	191	1. Person legally bound by an oath to state the truth 2. Makes false statement 3. Which he knows or believes not to be true (7y, fine)
Fabricating false evidence <u>Punishment</u>	192	1. False entry in book or record 2. Make a document with false statement 3. With intention to produce as an evidence Three yrs, fine
Using evidence known to be false	196	
Issuing or signing false evidence	197	
Using as true a certificate known to be false	198	
Intentional omission to give evidence of an offence bound to inform	202	1. Knowing or reason to believe 2. That a offence has been committed 3. Omits to inform
False information about offence committed	203	1. Knowing or reason to believe 2. That a offence has been committed 3. Gives false information
Destruction of document to prevent its production as evidence	204	
Dishonestly making false claim in court	209	1. Dishonestly or fraudulently 2. With intent to injure any person 3. Makes false claim 4. Which he knows to be false
Harbouring offender <u>Capital offence</u> <u>Punishable with imprisonment or life</u>	212	Who has committed an offence 7 yrs, fine 5 yrs, fine
Taking gift to screen offender from	213	
Offering gift or restoration of property to screen an offender	214	
Harbouring escaped offender	216	
Harbouring robbers or dacoits	216a	Rigorous 7 yrs, fine
Escape from custody due to negligence of public servant	223	2 yrs, fine
Intentional insult or interruption to public servant sitting in judicial proceeding	228	Simple 6 M, fine 3000

Make/sell instrument for counterfeit coin	233	
Pakistani coin	234	
Employed in mint brings diff weight coin	243	
Unlawfully taking instrument from mint	245	
Having possession of instrument or material for counterfeiting government stamp	256	7 yrs, fine
Fraudulent use false instrument for weighing	264	1 year, fine
Public nuisance	268	1. Guilty on an act or illegal omission 2. causes common injury, danger or annoyance to public 3. who dwell in vicinity
Adulteration of food or drink for sale	272	6 M, fine 3000
Sale of noxious food or drink	273	Same
Adulteration of drugs	274	
Sale of adulterated drugs	275	
Rash driving or riding on public way	279	
Keeping lottery office	294 a	Fine 300
Injuring religious place	295	1. Destroy, damage or defile any place of worship 2. With intention to insult any religion of any class
Insulting religious feelings or belief	295a	10 yrs, fine
Defiling holy Quran	295b	Life imprisonment
Use derogatory remarks against holy prophet	295c	Death, life imprisonment, fine
Disturbing religious assembly	296	1year, fine
Trespassing burial places etc	297	Same of disturbing religious assembly
Uttering words to wound religious feelings	298	
299		
Adult: 18y old. Wali: who is entitled to claim Qisas.		
Arsh: compensation paid to heirs of the victim		
Daman: compensation fixed by court		
Diyat: compensation determined in 323 to be paid to heirs of the victim.		
Ikram-e-tam: Putting person, his spouse/blood relative within prohibited degree of marriage in fear of instant death.		
Ikram-e-naqis: any form of duress (threat/force) other than ikram-e-tam.		
Qisas: punishment by <i>causing same hurt</i> at same part of body.		
Tazir: punishment other than Qisas, diyat, arsh or daman.		
Qatal-e-amd	300	1. Causing death or bodily injury 2. By doing an act 3. With intention that such act would cause that
Causing death of another person	301	1. Act was done to cause death of one person 2. But causes death of another 3. Whose death was not intended 4. Shall be liable for qatl-e-amd
Punishment of Qatal-e-amd	302	1. Death as Qisas 2. Death or life imprisonment as Tazir 3. Upto 25 yrs
Qatal under ikram-e-tam & naqis	303	tam: between 10 to 25yrs naqis: upto 10 yrs
Qatal liable to Qisas	304	i. When accused pleads guilty before court Or ii. By evidence provided u/a 17 of QSO
Not liable to Qisas	306	1. When offender is minor or insane 2. Offender causes death of his child or grandchild 3. When wali is direct descendant
Qisas cannot enforced	307	1. Offender dies before enforcement 2. Wali dies before enforcement 3. Wali voluntarily waives Qisas
Waiver-Afw	309	i. Wali may waive at any time. ii. Except when wali is govt or minor or insane. iii. Where there are more walis each will get his share

		iv. If any wali waives his share, that would not be got v. Where there are more victims, waive of share by one wali will not affect others right
Badal-i-sulh in Qatal	310	1. Means mutually agreed compensation paid to wali 2. Wali should not be insane or minor 3. If wali is minor or insane, other wali may represent him
Giving women Badal-i-sulh, wanni or swara	310a	Between 3 to 7 yrs, fine 5 lac.
Right of Qisas	313	1. Where there is one wali he alone has right. 2. If more than each wali has right 3. If there is no wali Govt will be wali
Execution of Qisas in Qatal-e-amd	314	1. May be executed by the orders of the court 2. All walis should remain present. 3. If wali or his representative fails to come on given date & time officer authorized by court shall order for execution. 4. If convict is woman and pregnant be postponed upto two yrs after child's birth. 5. She may be released on bail
Qatal shibh-i-amd	315	1. Intent to cause harm to body 2. But causes death 3. By doing an act, 4. which in normal days does not cause death <u>Punishment</u> 25 yrs as Tazir
Person committing Qatal barred from succession	317	1. Person committing Qatal-e-amd or Qatal shibh-e-amd 2. And is heir or beneficiary under will he shall be barred.
Qatal-e-khata	318	1. Without any intention to cause death or cause harm 2. Causes death 3. By mistake of act or fact <u>Punishment</u> In addition to diyat, 5yrs as Tazir
Qatal-bis-sabab	321	1. Without any intention to cause death or harm 2. Causes death 3. By doing any unlawful act <u>Punishment</u> Diyat
Value of diyat	323	1. Court shall decide according to injunctions of Quran or Sunnah 2. By considering financial position of convicts and heirs of victims 3. But not less than 30630 grams of silver. 4. Federal govt declares value of silver on 1 st July each year
Attempt to commit suicide	325	Simple upto year, fine or both
Thug	326	1. Habitually associated with others 2. for committing robbery or child-stealing <u>Punishment</u> Life imprisonment, fine
Abandonment of child under 12 yrs By father, mother or heir	328	1. By father, mother or custodian 2. Under 12 years 3. Leave such child at any place 4. With intention of abandoning him <u>Punishment</u> 7yrs, fine
Concealment of child birth and burying	329	2 yrs, fine
Disbursement of diyat	330	1. Distributed amongst heirs according their share in heritage. 2. If one heir forgoes it would not be recovered 3. May be paid in lump sum or in installment of 3 yrs
Hurt	332	1. Whoever causing pain, harm, injury, disease or infirmity. 2. Or impair or disable any organ 3. Without causing death <u>Kinds:</u> Itlaf-udw, 2-itlaf-salahiyat-i-udw. 3- shajjah, 4.Jurh

Itlaf-udw	333	1. Dismember or amputate any limb or organ <u>Punishment:</u> AMO, qisas, if not arsh or 10 yrs as Tazir
Itlaf-i-salahiyat-i-udw	335	1. Destroy or permanently impair the functioning, power or capacity (fpc) of an organ 2. Or permanent disfigurement <u>Punishment:</u> Same of Italf-u-udw
Hurt by corrosive substance	336a	Means by acid etc <u>Punishment:</u> 14 yrs & upward, fine 1 million & upward
Shajjah	337	1. Whoever causes any hurt on face or head, 2. other than itlaf-i-udw or salahiyat-i-udw causes shajjah
Kinds & Punishment	337a	1. <u>Shajjah-i-khafifh</u> : without exposing bone (2 yrs as T) 2. <u>mudihah</u> : exposing without fracture (5% diyat, also 5 yrs) 3. <u>hashimah</u> : fracture without dislocating (10%d, also 10 yrs) 4. <u>munaqqilah</u> : fracture and dislocating (15%d, also 10 yrs) 5. <u>ammah</u> : Skull fracture & wound touching membrane of brain. (One-3 rd of diyat also 10 yrs as T 6. <u>damighah</u> : Skull fracture & rupture of brain membrane (one-half of diyat also 14 yrs as T
Jurh	337b	1. Causes hurt other than on head or face 2. Which leaves temporary or permanent mark on body Two kinds. Jaifah & ghayr Jaifah
Jaifah	337c	Causes jurh in which injury extend to cavity of trunk
Ghayr jaifah	337e	Causes jurh and injury does not amount to jaifah. 6 kinds
Punishment	337f	1. <u>damiyah</u> : rupturing of skin and bleeding occurs 3 yrs as T 2. <u>badiyah</u> : Cutting of flesh without exposing bone. Same 3. <u>mutalahimah</u> : Lacerating of flesh. Same 4. <u>mudihah</u> : Exposing bone. 5 yrs as T 5. <u>hashimah</u> : Fracture without locating. Same of Mudihah 6. <u>munaqqilah</u> :fracture or dislocating bone. 7 yrs as T
Hurt by rash/negligent driving	337g	Arsh or daman. Also 5 yrs
Hurt by rash/ negligent act	337h	Arsh or daman. Also 3 yrs
Hurt by mistake (khata)	337i	Arsh or daman
Hurt by means of poison	337j	Arsh or daman. Also 10 yrs
Hurt not liable to Qisas	337m	Caused by minor/insane
Isqat-i-Haml	338	1. Causes a woman to miscarry child 2. Whose organs have not formed 3. Not in good faith
Isqat-i-Janin	338b	1. Causes a woman to miscarry child 2. Whose organs have been formed 3. Not in good faith
Wrongful restraint	339	1. Voluntarily obstruct any person 2. From proceeding in any direction 3. In which that person has right to move Simple upto 1 M, fine upto 1500 or both
Wrongful confinement	340	1. Wrongfully restrain any person 2. From proceeding beyond certain limits Simple upto 1 y, fine upto 3000 or both
For more than <u>3 days</u> For more than <u>10 days</u> If keeps <u>in secret</u>		Simple upto 2 y, fine or both, Simple upto 3 y, fine or both, Simple upto 2 y, in addition to other,
Criminal force	350	1. Intentionally use force 2. While committing any offence 3. By causing injury, fear or annoyance
Assault	351	Whoever by gesture show criminal force

Assault/criminal to outrage modesty of woman = = to stripping clothes of woman	354 354A	2 yrs, or fine or both Death, Life imprisonment also liable to fine
Kidnapping	359	1. Secretly take away 2. From Pakistan or lawful guardian 3. Age male 14, female 16 7 yrs also liable to fine
Abduct/ Abduction	362	1. Compel a person by to go away 2. From any place 3. By use of force, inducement or deceitful means
Forced Labour	374	1. Compel any person to labour 2. Against his will 5 yrs, fine or both
Rape	375	1. Sexual intercourse with a woman 2. Against her will 3. Without her consent 4. Obtained consent under pressure 5. Making her believe that she is married to him 6. With or without consent when under 16 years Death. b/w 10 to 25 yrs & also liable
Unnatural offence	377	1. Voluntarily 2. With man, woman or animal, Life imprisonment, b/w 2 to 10 yrs
Theft	378	1. Intending to take away dishonestly 2. Any movable property 3. Out of possession of any person 4. Without his consent 3 yrs, fine or both
Extortion (bhata khori)	383	1. Intentionally put in fear of injury any person or another 2. Thereby dishonestly induces him 3. To deliver property or valuable security 3 yrs, fine or both
Robbery In all robbery there is either theft or extortion	390	To take away anything from any person by use of force. <u>Theft is robbery:</u> 1. When offender voluntarily causes or attempt to cause 2. death, hurt or wrongful restraint 3. or fear of instant death/hurt/wrongful restraint <u>Extortion is robbery:</u> 1. While extortion offender causes or attempt to cause 2. Put any person in fear of death, hurt or wrongful restraint Rigorous b/w 3 to 10 y.
Dacoity	391	1. When five or more persons 2. Jointly commit or attempt to commit robbery. Rigorous b/w 4 to 10, life
Dishonest misappropriation of property	403	1. Dishonest misappropriate or convert to his use 2. Any movable property 2 yrs, fine or both
Criminal breach of trust	405	1. Whoever being entrusted to property 2. Dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use 7 yrs, fine or both
Stolen property	410	1. Possession of which has been transferred by theft, extortion or robbery 2. Or which has criminally been misappropriated 3. Or by criminal breach of trust 3 yrs, fine or both
Dishonestly deal	411	When person receives stolen property dishonestly
Habitually deal	412	Habitually receive or deal stolen property

Cheating	415	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By deceiving, fraudulently or dishonestly induce a person to deliver his property to another person, which in normal circumstances he might not do 2. By deceiving him to do or omit from doing <p>1 yr, fine or both</p>
Cheating by personation	416	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Try to deceive any person by pretending to be some other 2. Making other believe on such personation <p>2yrs, fine or both</p>
Mischief <u>Punishment</u>	425	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intentionally cause wrongful loss or damage to any person, or 2. Cause destruction of his property or 3. Destroy such property or diminish its value <p>Three Months, fine or both</p>
Criminal trespass <u>Punishment</u>	441	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enter into the property of others 2. With intent to commit an offence or 3. Insult, intimate or annoy such person or 4. Lawfully enter and unlawfully remain there <p>3 M, fine upto 1500, or both</p>
House trespass	442	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Criminal trespass by entering or remaining in building, tent or vessel 2. Used as human dwelling, religious place or custody of property. 1 year, fine upto 3000, or both
Lurking House Trespass	443	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conceal such house trespass 2. From the person who has right to eject him
Lurking House Trespass by night	444	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When accused at mid night enters the house of complainant 2. By scaling wall and such trespass remains shrouded (hidden) in mystery 3. After sunset and before sunrise
House breaking	445	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enter or quits into building, tent or vessel 2. Through the passage made by him or abettor 3. By such passage which is not used normal entrance 4. Which has been opened by him or abettor 5. By opening any lock 6. By using criminal force or assault
House breaking by night	446	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. House break 2. After sunset and before sun rise
Forgery	463	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Making false document or part of it 2. With intent to cause damage or injury 3. To public or any person 4. Support any claim or title <p>2 yrs, fine or both</p>
False document	464	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dishonestly or fraudulently make signs, seals to execute a document or part of it. 2. Dishonestly or fraudulently alter a document after it has been made or executed. 3. Dishonestly or fraudulently cause any person to do so.
Counterfeit/forged bank/currency-notes Using Possessing Dishonoured cheque	489a = = b = = c = = f	<p>Life imprisonment. 10 yrs and liable to fine</p> <p>Same</p> <p>7 yrs, fine or both</p> <p>3 yrs, fine or both</p>
Marrying again during lifetime of husband	494	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When already married <p>7 yrs, & liable to fine. Exception: if husband is absent from 7 y</p>
Same by Concealing 1 st marriage from new husband	495	<p>10 yrs, and liable to fine</p>

Unlawful marriage	496	When marriage gone fraudulently
Take away/detain woman for illicit intercours	496a	7 yrs, and liable to fine
Fornication	496b	1. When a man and a woman 2. Not married 3. Willfully have intercourse 5 yrs, and fine upto 10 thousands
Depriving woman from inheritance Forced marriage Marriage with Holy Quran	498a = b = c	b/w 5 to 10 yrs, fine upto 1 million or both b/w 3 to 7 yrs, fine upto 5 lac Same of forced marriage
Defamation	499 500	1. Whoever by words, signs or visible representation 2. Make or publish anything 3. Intending to harm reputation/fame of other person Excep: something is true 2. In good faith 3. In public interest Exp: 1. A say B is honest 2. A points towards B 3. A portray B 2 yrs, fine or both
Criminal intimidation	503	1. Threatens of injury any person, his reputation or property 2. Or reputation of another person in which he is interested 3. Cause a person to do an act, which he is not legally bound to do or omit to do which he is legally bound 2 yrs, fine or both
Attempt to commit	511	1. In every crime there are three things 2. Intention to commit 3. Preparation to commit 4. And attempt to commit

Criminal Procedure Code-1898

Description	Sec	Detail
Complaint		1. Particular kind of information more or less formally made. 2. Allegation constitutes complaint in following items. i. Must be made to Magistrate ii. Be made with view for taking action by said Magistrate iii. Action proposed must be under CrPC
Inquiry		1. Does not include trial but only refers a judicial inquiry into the matter by Magistrate or other court. 2. Purport of inquiry as enunciated u/s 202 of CrPC is not limited
Judicial Proceeding		1. Includes proceedings in which evidence is legally taken on oath. 2. Enquiry is made if any judicial object is to determine
Offence		1. Means any act or omission made punishable by any law 2. For time being in force. 3. All offences made under PPC shall be investigated, enquired & tried
Pleader		1. Any person entitled to appear and plead for another in court, 2. And includes Advocate, Vakil and an attorney of high court
Public Prosecutor		1. Means a person appointed u/s 492 of code 2. To prosecute on the behalf of state in any High Court
Subordinate Court	17	1. Subject to be controlled by superior Court. 2. Superior court may set aside judgment of it 3. Also call record of it for examining legality and propriety of matters 4. All magistrates shall be subordinate to Session Judge

Justice of Peace	22	Appointed by Provincial Government for local area Powers 1. Arrest and bring to officer-in-charge of nearest PS, who will re-arrest that person. 2. Furnish report of circumstance, 3. Call upon any member of Police on duty to aid him. 4. Such call would be taken as of competent authority 5. Taking or preventing escape of any person involved in cognizable offence 6. Take action for prevention of crime or breach of peace. 7. Issue a certificate as to the identity of any person 8. Verify any document brought before him or attest
Sentence of imprisonment in default	33	1. Deals with power of Magistrate to imprison in default of fine 2. Not exceeding one-fourth of period of imprisonment
Ordinary powers of Magistrate	36	It deals with ordinary powers of court
Additional Powers	37	Deals with additional powers conferred on Magistrate
Public when to assist Magistrate/police	42	1. Preventing escape of person, 2. And prevention of breach of peace
Information of certain offence	44	Every person should
Village-headman, landlords and others bound to report matters	45	Of notorious person, thug, robber, escaped convict, proclaimed offender, commission of an offence, occurrence of sudden death
Arrest how made	46	1. By actually touching or confining. 2. If he resists power be used
Search of place where escaped person gone	47	May search any place where the escaped person has gone Owner of house will allow him
Power to open or break door or window	49	May for arrest or for liberation of any person
Search of arrested person	51	May be searched properly And articles may be kept in safe custody
Search of arrested woman	52	Be made by another woman With strict regard of modesty
Power to seize offensive weapons	53	Officer making arrest shall take offensive weapons from arrested person and deliver to court
Arrest without warrant	54	1. Person concerned in cognizable offence, 2. Proclaimed offender, 3. Who has stolen property, 4. Obstructs in duty, 5. Deserted from army, 6. Against whom reasonable complaint has been made, 7. Any released convict committing breach of any rule u/s 565 8. Whose arrest has been received from another authority 9. Involved in house breaking
Arrest of vagabonds, habitual robbers etc	55	1. Any person conceals his presence, 2. Cannot give satisfactory account of himself 3. Who is habitual robber, thief, house-breaker, receiving stolen property & commits extortion
Arrest by sub-ordinate officer	56	Officer of PS may depute sub-ordinate to arrest w/o warrant Who will arrest and bring arrested person before him
Arrest by private person	59	1. If such person commits non-bailable or cognizable offence, 2. Proclaimed offender, 3. May arrest to take nearest PS for re-arrest
Person arrested to be taken before Magistrate/police officer	60	May be produced before magistrate or police officer
Not to be detained for more than 24h	61	Cannot detain arrested person without producing to Magistrate
Offence committed in Magistrate's presence	64	He may arrest or order any person to arrest offender

Arrest by or in the presence of Magistrate	65	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He may arrest or order any person to arrest any person 2. In his jurisdiction 3. And competent to issue warrant for his arrest
Form of summon	68	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shall be in writing in duplicate, 2. Signed & sealed by presiding officer of such court
Summon by whom served	68(2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By Police officer 2. Or any person prescribed by Provincial government 3. Or other public servant
Summon how served	69	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be served personally 2. By delivering him duplicate summon 3. The person whom summon is served shall sign on other duplicate
Summon where person cannot be found	70	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A copy should be give to adult member of his family, 2. Who may sign on other duplicate summon
Service on servant of state	72	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Summon may be sent in duplicate to head of office 2. Who will adopt procedure prescribed u/s 69
Form of warrant of arrest	75	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in writing and signed by presiding officer 2. And shall remain in force until court cancel it
Person arrested be brought before court without any delay	81	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Without unnecessary delay arrested person be brought before the court
Proclamation of person absconded	87	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If court satisfies that person against whom warrant has been issued has absconded, or concealing himself 2. Court may publish proclamation requiring person to appear within 30 days. 3. Copy shall be affixed some spacious part of where he resides or in court
Attachment of property, absconded person	88	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Court may at any time 2. Order for attachment 3. Both movable and immovable. 4. If he appears his property be released. 5. If not it shall not be sold until expiration of 6 m, or 6. Unless it is subject to speedy decay
Restoration of property	89	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If he appears or apprehended and brought before the court 2. Within two years 3. And satisfy court that he did not abscond or conceal himself
Summon to produce document or other things	94	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which are needed in any inquiry, trial or other proceedings 2. Court may issue warrant to that person requiring him attend and produce that 3. Person required shall act upon the directions
Search Warrant	96	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When court has reason to believe that the person, 2. who has been directed to produce document or other thing 3. will not produce
Search for persons wrongfully confined	100	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When Magistrate of 1st class has reason to believe that a person is wrongfully confined 2. In his jurisdiction 3. He may issue a search warrant
Search of a place	102	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Search warrant of place is issued by Magistrate of 1st class, 2. Who has reason to believe that person is confined. 3. Search of place is also made u/s 47 & 48 of CrPC, 4. For which warrant of arrest to be issued by Magistrate of first class
Search to be made in presence of witness	103	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the presence of respectable inhabitants 2. List of all seized things be prepared by such officer 3. Any signed by witnesses
Security for good behavior from habitual offender	110	Court may call and sought security from habitual robber, house-breaker or thief etc

Reject of sureties	122	Magistrate may refuse to accept or reject surety When it found that the person is unfit for bond
Assembly to disperse on command of magistrate or police officer	127	1. Magistrate or Police officer has power to disperse them 2. It is duty of every member to disperse on such order
Use of Civil force Use of military force	128 129	If Assembly does not disperse on the order of Magistrate or Police officer and, it is necessary for public security
Conditional order for removal of nuisance	133	1. Whenever court receives information from police officer or other person that somebody 2. That obstruction or nuisance be removed from any way, river or channel 3. Or goods are injurious to health 4. Any building, tree etc is about to fall 5. Any well or excavation be fenced 6. Dangerous animal be destroyed 7. Magistrate of 1 st class may make conditional order
Procedure where dispute concerning land etc likely to cause breach of peace	145	1. Magistrate of first class has reason to believe or 2. He is satisfied on any report made to him 3. That breach of peace is likely to cause regarding land/water 4. Require parties concerned to appear in person or by his pleader 5. On day fixed to make claim
Information in cognizable cases	154	1. If given orally shall be reduced in writing 2. Read over to informant. 3. Every such information given in writing or reduced to writing shall be signed by informant 4. And shall be entered into the book kept in PS
Information in non-cognizable cases	155	1. Be entered into book 2. And refer information to Magistrate 3. No investigation, without the permission of magistrate
Investigation in cognizable cases	156	Investigation shall not be made without order of Magistrate
Power to hold investigation & Preliminary enquiry	159	1. Magistrate may order for investigation or 2. Depute and magistrate subordinate to him to hold enquiry
Attendance of witness	160	1. Police officer holding such inquiry 2. Call any person in writing to appear before him 3. Who live within jurisdiction of such PS
Examination of witness by Police Officer	161	1. Police officer holding such enquiry 2. Examine orally any person 3. Acquainted with facts & circumstance of case. 4. Such person is bound to answer all questions 5. Police officer shall reduce to writing any information made to him
Statement to police officer not to be signed	162	1. No statement, made by any person to police officer in investigation 2. Shall be signed by the informant
Power to record statement & confession	164	1. Any magistrate of first class or of second class especially empowered. 2. Record any statement & confession made to him 3. Be recorded and signed in such manner as stated u/s 364 4. Magistrate shall explain the person that he is not bound to make confession 5. As it would be used against him 6. Magistrate at foot of statement make memorandum that it is made voluntarily, without inducement or undue influence
Search by Police Officer	165	1. Any officer incharge of PS or make investigate 2. Has reasonable ground to believe that something necessary can be found from any person 3. Who live within local limits of that PS

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Such officer after recording grounds of his reason search that thing in any place within local limits 5. He may depute his subordinate after recording reasons
Investigation against a woman accused of Zina	165b	No police officer below the rank of SP shall investigate nor arrest without permission of court
Remand	167	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When a person arrested or detained in custody 2. And it appears that investigation cannot be completed within 24 hrs u/s 61 3. Refer the case and such person to magistrate for seeking further time Accused can be detained by order of Magistrate for upto 15 d <p><u>Physical remand:</u> When accused is sent to Police custody <u>Judicial Remand:</u> When accused is sent to judicial lockup/jail</p>
Case to be sent to magistrate	170	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When investigation has been completed by officer incharge of PS 2. Shall forward the accused to magistrate 3. Who is empowered to take cognizance on police report 4. Try accused, send him for trial or if offence is bailable may grant bail and require him on day fixed.
Diary of proceeding / Investigation Diary	172	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every police officer, making investigation 2. Shall day by day enter his proceedings 3. When he received information 4. When he begun & closed investigation 5. Place he visited & circumstance ascertained in investigation 6. Police officer may use for refreshing memory 7. It can't be used as evidence 8. It may be helpful in inquiry or trial
Submission of Challan Report	173	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every investigation may be completed without any delay 2. When it is completed, shall be forwarded to magistrate, who is empowered to take cognizance on Police Report 3. Setting forth names of parties, nature of information, stating whether accused (if arrested) is in custody or released on bond
Police to inquire and report on suicide etc	174	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Officer in charge of police station receives an information 2. that Person has committed suicide, 3. Has been killed by another, animal, machine, accident or 4. Died in suspicious circumstance. 5. He will report to magistrate, proceed to place, examine body, wound etc 6. In presence of two respectable inhabitants and send body for postmortem.
Inquiry by Magistrate into cause of death	176	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When any person dies in police custody 2. Inquiry shall be by magistrate so empowered 3. If magistrate want to examined death body, in order to know cause of death, he may exhume
Cognizance of offences by Magistrate	190	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Magistrate may take cognizance of offence 2. Upon receiving complaint of facts which constitute offence 3. Upon report of police officer 4. Upon information received from any other person 5. Or upon his own knowledge or suspicion
Cognizance of offence by Court of Session	193	
Cognizance of offence by High Court	194	
Examination of complainant	200	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Magistrate taking cognizance of offence on complaint 2. Shall at once examine complainant upon oath 3. Examination shall be reduced to writing & 4. Signed by complainant & also magistrate

Dismissal of Complaint	203	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Magistrate after considering statement on oath and result of investigation or inquiry 2. Finds no sufficient grounds for proceeding 3. May dismiss case and record the reason
Charge	221	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allegation or accusation of an offence against a person 2. Framed when accused is brought before Magistrate 3. Address of Judge, who is hearing the case 4. Burden of Claim
Particulars as to time, place & person	222	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Charge shall contain 2. Time and place of alleged offence 3. Person against whom it was committed
Court may alter charge	227	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any court may alter or add charge 2. At any time before judgment is pronounced
Separate charges for distinct offences	233	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For every distinct offence separate charge shall be made 2. Every such charge shall be tried separately
Three offences of same kind in a year	234	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When a person accused of more offences of one kind 2. Within twelve months 3. May charged & tried at one trial
What persons may be tried jointly	239	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Persons accused of same offence 2. Accused and abettor 3. Persons accused of more than one offence of same kind 4. Persons of different offences committed in course of same transaction
Procedure in trial of cases	241	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a) Accused will be supplied copies of Statements & documents recorded u/s 161 & 164 free of cost not less than seven days before commencement of trial 2. If case is instituted on complaint then copy of that
Charge to be framed	242	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When accused appears before the accused 2. Formal charge would be framed 3. Relating to offence of which he is charged 4. He shall be asked whether he admits the charge
Conviction on admission of truth of accusation	243	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If accused admit that he has committed the offence, with which he is charged 2. His admission will be recorded as early as possible in his own words 3. Then magistrate convict him, if he fails to show sufficient cause he should not be convicted
Procedure when no admission is made	244	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If accused does not make such admission 2. Magistrate shall proceed to hear complainant 3. And such evidences as may be produced in conviction 4. Also hear the accused what he says in his defence 5. Summon to witness on application of complainant/accused
Statement made u/s 164	244(a)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Statement of witness recorded u/s 164, in accused presence 2. And he was given opportunity of cross-examination 3. Court may treat it as evidence
Acquittal	245	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Magistrate upon taking all evidences and examination of accused 2. Finds him not guilty 3. Shall record an order of acquittal <p>Note: If he finds accused guilty, pass sentence upon accused</p>
Non-appearance of complainant	247	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When summon was issued and day was fixed 2. But complaint does not appear 3. Magistrate may acquit accused or adjourn trial
Withdrawal of complaint	248	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complainant may withdraw his complaint any time 2. If he satisfies the Magistrate, who finds the grounds of that 3. Permit him to withdraw and acquit accused

Power of Magistrate to acquit accused	249a	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Magistrate may at any stage of the case 2. After hearing the prosecutor and accused 3. Finds that charge is groundless
Trial of case by court of session or high court	265	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Every trial by court of session, initiated upon police report, prosecution shall be conducted by public prosecutor b. Following procedure shall be observed by both courts c. Cases instituted upon police report, copy of FIR, statement of all witnesses recorded u/s 161& 164, inspection note recorded by investigation officer, copy of complaint & police report shall be supplied to accused free of cost 7 days before commencement of trial d. After perusing police report, complaint, all documents & statements magistrate finds grounds for proceeding with trial shall frame charge e. Charge shall be read and explained to accused and he be asked whether he pleads guilty or defence his case. If he pleads guilty, his plea be recorded f. If accused does not plead guilty, magistrate shall proceed to hear complainant, all other evidences. Summon any witness upon application of complainant or accused h. if charge has been framed and court finds accused not guilty, shall record order of acquittal
Power to examine the accused	342	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Court may at any stage of enquiry or trial without previous warning to accused, put such questions to him which are necessary 2. Any general questions after examination of witnesses
Power to postpone or adjourn proceedings	344	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If witnesses are absent or there are other reasons 2. Court may postpone or adjourn inquiry or trial 3. By stating reasons 4. For such period which is reasonable 5. No magistrate shall remand an accused to custody exceeding fifteen days at a time
Conviction or evidence partly recorded by one Presiding officer & partly other	350	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Succeeding magistrate or Session Judge may court remaining, re-summon witnesses,
Detention of offenders attending court	352	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any person attending the court may be detained by court 2. For the purpose of inquiry or trial or 3. If he has committed an offence
Examination how recorded	364	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whenever accused is examined by any Magistrate or Court other than High Court 2. Whole of examination including all questions or answers shall be recorded in language in which he is examined 3. Shall be shown and read over to him as to make corrections 4. If he declare it truth, record shall be signed by accused and magistrate 5. Magistrate will also certify under his own hand that it is made in his presence and is true
Mode of delivering Judgment	366	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In open court either immediately or after termination of trial 2. In language of court or which accused or his pleader understand 3. In the presence of accused 4. In his absence he fails to appear on day fixed
Punishment of death	368	Means that person be hanged by neck till he is dead
Court not to alter judgment	369	Except to correct a clerical error
Copy of Judgment	371	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In every case where accused is convicted of an offence 2. Copy of judgment will be provided to accused free of cost
Sentence of death to be submitted to HC	374	Not be executed unless submitted to & confirmed by HC

Power to direct further inquiry by HC	375	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When report is submitted to HC, 2. If it think further inquiry to be made 3. It may order further inquiry
Power of HC to confirm sentence or annul conviction	376	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confirm the sentence or pass other sentence 2. Order new trial or amend charge 3. Acquit accused
Confirmation by HC	379	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When cases submitted to HC by court of session for confirmation of death 2. Proper officers of HC without any delay send a copy with signature and confirmation. At least two judges
Execution of sentence of Whipping	390	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When accused is sentenced to whipping only 2. Execution of sentence shall be executed at such place and time as court directs
Whipping	391	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Convict shall be medically examined first. 2. If he is too weak, then such intervals be taken 3. If he is ill be postponed till his recovery 4. If pregnant, postponed till expiration of 2 month after delivery or miscarriage. 5. If weather is too hot or too cold, postponed till normal 6. Be executed in the presence of medical officer 7. Impartial and mature person be appointed 8. Apply with moderate force without raising hand above head 9. Clothes shall remain on body 10. Applied if male standing, if female sitting 11. Head, face, stomach or chest be avoided
Person once convicted or acquitted	403	He shall not be tried for same offence in which either he is convicted or acquitted
No appeal in certain cases when accused pleads guilty	412	When accused has pleaded guilty and convicted by High Court, court of session or magistrate of first class
No Appeal in petty cases	413	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When sentence of imprisonment does not exceeds six months and fine two hundred rupees awarded by HC 2. Imprisonment not exceeds one month passed by session 3. Or fine of fifty rupees passed by Magistrate of 1st class 4. When magistrate acted u/s 260 and passed sentence of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees
Power of appellat court	423	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After admission notice of appeal, 2. Call the record and proceedings of case from original court 3. After perusing the record & hearing appellant 4. Or his pleader & public prosecutor may. 5. Dismiss appeal 6. Reverse appealed order for making further enquiry 7. Retrial of accused 8. Find accused guilty, pass sentence on him according to law 9. Reverse findings, sentence and acquit or discharge accused 10. Alter findings and maintaining sentence 11. Alter or reverse order 12. Make any amendment may be just or proper
Power to call record of inferior courts	435	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High Court or Court of Session may call record of inferior criminal court of its jurisdiction 2. For the purpose of satisfying itself as to correctness & legality of finding, sentence or order
Power to issue directions of the nature of Habeas Corpus	491	<p>High Court may issue orders</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That a person within its appellat jurisdiction be brought before the court and dealt according to law 2. That a person illegally or improperly detained in public or private custody be set at liberty 3. That a detained prison be brought and examined as witness

		<p>in any pending matter</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. That a prison be brought before court-martial or commissioner for trial 5. A prison be removed from one custody to another for trial
Bail in bailable offences	496	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When an accused is arrested without warrant 2. By officer incharge of PS 3. Court may give bail with or without sureties
Post Arrest Bail (Bail in Non-Bailable)	497	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When accused of non-bailable offence 2. Is arrested or detained by officer incharge of PS 3. Unless accused is guilty of offence punishable with death, life imprisonment or imprisonment for ten years 4. Or person is under age of 16, any woman or infirm person 5. Reason of releasing shall be recorded 6. If court thinks that accused is not guilty and orders for further inquiry, accused may be released
Pre Arrest Bail/ anticipatory bail	498	When person physically hands over his custody to court
Examination of witnesses any time	503	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whenever in the course of inquiry, trial or other proceeding 2. Court of session or High court thinks that examination of witness is necessary for the end of justice
Examination of witness by parties	505	Parties may examine witness in proceedings
Report of serologist or chemical examiner	510	May be taken as evidence without calling him as witness
Recording of Evidence if accused is absent	512	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If he has absconded & 2. There is no immediate chance of his arrest 3. Court is competent to examine witnesses or proceed with case in his absence
Procedure by police when stolen property is recovered u/s 51	523	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report is magistrate of that jurisdiction 2. Who will order to give it to rightful claimant 3. If owner is unknown may order for proclamation
When no claimant appears within 6 months	524	Such property shall be at disposal of provincial government may be sold on the order of magistrate of 1 st class
Power to sell perishable property	525	When property is subject to speedy & natural decay order for its sell
Local Inspection by Judge/Magistrate	539b	May visit & inspect any place where offence is committed after due notice to parties any stage of the case
Power to call material witness or examine person present	540	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any court at any stage of inquiry, trial or other proceedings 2. Summon any person as witness, examine any person in attendance, 3. Or re-call and re-examine any person 4. Whose evidence appears essential for just decision
Power of Police to seize stolen property	550	If it is alleged or suspected to be stolen
Power for restoration of abducted female	552	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A complaint is made to session judge on an oath of abduction or illegal detention of a woman or female child below 16 years for unlawful purpose 2. May order for immediate restoration
Inherit powers of court	561	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High Court is equipped with inherent power to make all those orders, 2. Which are necessary to give effect to any order 3. Or prevent abuse of the process of any Court
Release on probation	562	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When a person is under twenty one year of age 2. Does not fall within prohibitory clause of sentence 3. Or any woman convicted of an offence not punishable with death or life imprisonment 4. And no conviction is proved against him/her 5. Court may release on probation of good character 6. Without sureties and requiring him to keep peace. 7. Period must not exceed three years

Qanun-e-shahadat order (QSO)-1984

Description	Art	Detail
Court	2	All judges, magistrates and all persons legally authorized to take evidence. Except arbitrator,
Document	=	1. Any matter written, expressed or described upon any substance 2. By means of letters, figures or marks 3. Used or intended to be used as evidence
Evidence	=	Statements which court requires or permits to make before it by witnesses. Documentary evidence: all documents produced to inspection
Fact	=	Anything, state of things capable of being perceived by senses
Who may testify	3	All persons, unless understand question and give rational answer due to tender years, old age, disease Not: convicted by court for false evidence. Lunatic
Judges and Magistrates	4	No judge except upon special order of higher court be compelled to answer a question about his information
Communication during marriage	5	Not compelled
Evidence of unpublished official record	6	Not compelled without permission of head
Official communication	7	Not compelled
Information as to commission of offence	8	Not compelled to Magistrate or Police Officer
Professional communication	9	Not compelled to advocate except his client's consent
Communication with legal adviser	12	Not compelled to court, tribunal etc
Production of document which another person has who refuse to produce	14	No one shall be compelled to produce, unless that person permits him
Witness not be excused to answer a necessary question	15	1. If facts are relevant to matter-in-issue in any suit civil or criminal 2. Such witness will not be excused from answering 3. On grounds of discriminating him
Accomplice	16	1. Accomplice means partner in crime 2. Who has conscious hand in that 3. Is competent witness except offence punishable with hadd. 4. His evidence may be recorded with great care
Competence and number of witnesses	17	1. Will be determined in accordance with injunction of Islam 2. In financial or future obligations or attestation of document 3. Two man or one man 2 women 4. In all other matters one man or one woman
Evidence about fact-in-issue & relevant fact	18	About nature and happening of any act
Relevancy of facts (Res gestae)	19	1. Facts, though not in issue 2. Are connected in fact in issue 3. Are relevant
Motive, preparation & previous or subsequent conduct	21	1. Any fact is relevant 2. Which shows or constitutes a motive or preparation 3. For any fact in issue or relevant issue 4. Previous or subsequent conduct is also relevant
Facts necessary to explain or introduce relevant facts	22	A, accused of a crime was seen absconding from house is relevant
Irrelevant facts become relevant	24	1. If they are inconsistent with fact in issue or relevant fact 2. When are connected with other facts Whether A committed crime at Karachi. Fact shows he was at Sukkur that day.
Act either accidental or intentional	28	Is relevant
Admission	30	1. Statement oral or documentary 2. About fact in issue or relevant fact 3. Made by a person or his agent A says to B, "go and ask" C. C knows all about it. His statement is an admission

Admission by party or his agent	31	Party himself may appear or by his agent
Oral Evidence as to content of document	35	1. Is not relevance, unless person proves that he entitled to give secondary evidence of the content of such document
Admission in civil cases	36	1. No admission in civil cases is relevant 2. If made upon any express condition
Confession under inducement, threat or promise	37	1. Confession made by accused in criminal proceedings 2. Is irrelevant 3. If made under inducement, threat or promise 4. For gaining any advantage or 5. Avoiding any evil
Confession to Police officer not to be proved	38	Against the accused unless it be made before immediate presence of magistrate
How much information received from accused be proved	40	Any information which is received from an accused about any fact may be proved
Confession under promise of secrecy	42	Cannot make it irrelevant merely on this ground
Confession made by one offender	43	If proved shall be considered to others too
Cross examination	44	All accused persons including accomplice shall be crossed examined
Statement of dead and disappeared person	46	1. If dead 2. Can't be found or 3. Become unable to give evidence 4. Is relevant when given 5. About his death 6. While made in course of business 7. Related to any relationship 8. Relating to family affairs
Dying Declaration	46a	1. Statement made by a person 2. As to cause or result of his death 3. Who is near to die 4. May be oral or reduced to writing by Magistrate or any other person, in either case must be duly proved 5. Examine the person who recorded or in whose presence it was recorded or who heard the same 6. Evidentiary value of dying statement is as good as evidence of any other case
Entries in book of account are relevant	48	1. Entries in book of account 2. Regularly kept in course of business
Entry in public record while doing duty	49	1. If made in public or other official book, register 2. Stating fact in issue or relevant issue 3. Made by public servant while discharging duty 4. Is relevant
How much statement is to be proved	53	All content of statement which necessarily is related to any fact.
Previous judgment bars second suit or trial	54	Sub-judicate applies here
Judgment obtained by Fraud	58	1. Any party to suit or other proceeding 2. Any judgment relevant under article 54, 55 & 56 3. Obtained by Fraud or collusion or 4. Delivered by court not competent to deliver
Opinion of experts	59	1. When court has to make any opinion 2. About any foreign law or science, hand writing etc 3. Opinion of a person specially skilled in such field is relevant
Facts bearing upon opinion of experts	60	1. Facts not otherwise relevant 2. Are relevant if supported by the opinion of expert.
Opinion as to handwriting	61	Written or signed by that person by verified from the person acquainted with such expertise
Opinion on relationship	64	Whether A & B are married. The fact that they were received and treated by their friends as husband and wife, is relevant fact

Previous Good character in criminal cases	67	Is relevant regarding an accused person
Previous bad character in criminal cases	68	Is irrelevant, Except in reply
Oral evidence	70	All facts except content of document, be proved by oral evidence
Oral evidence must be direct	71	It must be evidence of witness, who says 1. he saw it 2. he heard it 3. he perceived it by the senses 4. Upon his opinion
Proof of content of documents	72	Be proved either by primary or secondary evidence
Primary evidence/ Documentary Evidence	73	1. Document itself is produced for inspection of court, 2. Each part of document when it is executed in several parts. 3. Printout or automated information. 4. Electronic document, First generated, sent, received or stored. 5. Documentary evidence is all that which is documented
Secondary evidence	74	1. Certified copies. 2. Made from original by mechanical process 3. Made from or compared with original. 4. Oral account of contents of document by a person who himself has seen it
Cases in which secondary evidence relating to document may be given	76	1. When document is in the possession or power of the person against whom it is needed 2. When original has been <i>destroyed or lost</i> 3. When due to bulk of documents <i>microfilming</i> has been made 4. When original is <i>not easily movable</i> 5. When original is <i>public document</i> u/a 85 6. When certified copy of the original is permitted 7. Which cannot conveniently be examined by the court
Attest of documents	79	1. If document is required by law to be attested 2. It shall not be used as evidence 3. Unless it be attested by two witness 4. Who has seen while its execution
Where no attesting witness found	80	Must be proved that witnesses have either died or can't be found
Public document	85	1. Documents forming acts or record of acts 2. Of sovereign authority 3. Of official bodies or tribunal 4. Of public officer, legislative, judicial or executive 5. Of public record 6. Record of judicial proceedings 7. Documents required to be maintained by public officer 8. Registered documents
Private document	86	1. All other documents made in personal capacity or any personal record
Genuineness of document	90 92 100	1. Any certified copies admissible as evidence 2. Kept under any law 3. 30 year old produced from any custody
Genuineness of Facts	104 111 113	1. When language used in document is plain (my house # 26 in Defence phase-2 Khi) 2. Facts judicially noticeable need not to be proved 3. Facts admitted by parties or their agents need not to be proved
Estoppels	114	1. When one person by his declaration, act or omission 2. intentionally cause or permit another person to believe a thing to be true 3. And act upon such belief 4. So he will not be allowed to deny the truth of that thing Other relevant provision 115 and 116

Burden of proof	117	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Whoever desires any court to give judgment About any legal right or liability On the existence of facts which he asserts Must prove that those facts exists. BoP lies on that person <p>Other relevant provision 118 to 126</p>
On whom burden of proof lies	118	On that who claims if no evidence is given on either side
Legitimacy of child	128	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> If child born during valid marriage Not earlier than expiration of 6 lunar months from date of marriage Within two years of dissolution of marriage if woman remained unmarried Unless father refuse to own or Born before expiration of six lunar months or after two years
Examination in-chief	132	By party who calls the witness
Order or examination	133	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Witness shall be first examined-in-chief, by party who calls him Then if adverse party desires cross-examine him Then if party calling him desires re-examine him
Cross-examination of person called to produce a document	134	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Person summoned to produce document Does not become witness So he cannot be cross-examined Unless and until he is called as witness
Leading question	136	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Any question suggesting answer Which the person asking wishes/expects to receive answer
When not be asked	137	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> If objected by adverse party, In examination-in-chief/re-examination Without permission of the court
Cross-examination as to previous statements in writing	140	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Witness be cross-examined of previous statement Made by him In writing Without showing him such writing
Re-examination	150	Its court's discretion to permit party to question witness
Impeaching credit of witness	151	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> By adverse party or With the permission of court by the party who calls him By the evidence of a person who proves him un-worthy By proof that witness has been bribed, has accepted bribe or any other corrupt inducement to give evidence By proof of former statement By immoral character
Investigation	153	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Is carried out for collection of evidence conducted by police officer Or by any person (other than Magistrate) authorized by Magistrate on his behalf. In legal sense it means ascertainment of facts
Refreshing memory	155	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Witness may, under examination Refresh his memory By referring any such document
Refreshing memory by adverse party	157	He may be shown of last two proceedings
Production of document	158	Witness summoned to produce in his possession should produce
Judges power to put questions or order production	161	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Judge may for finding proof asks any question, any time, in any form, from any witness. Neither party will object.
No new trial for improper admission or rejection of evidence	162	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Shall not be ground for new trial Or reversal of any decision in any case
Acceptance or denial of claim on oath	163	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> When plaintiff takes an oath in support of his claims Court will call defendant to deny claim on oath

Production of evidence of modern devices	164	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which court consider appropriate 2. May allow to produce 3. Become available due to any modern device or technique
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Civil Procedure Code (CPC) 1908

Description	Sec	Detail
Decree		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formal expression of adjudication 2. Conclusively determines the rights of parties 3. With regard to any matter in controversy in suit 4. May be either preliminary or final
Declaratory Decree		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is mode of relief 2. Where there is no specific performance or award of compensation 3. In which some right is declared in favour of plaintiff 4. But nothing is said to be paid or performed by the defendant
Decree holder		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In whose favour decree has been passed 2. Or an order capable of execution has been made
Government pleader		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any officer appointed by provincial govt to perform function 2. Expressly imposed by this court
Judge		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presiding officer of civil court who presides court 2. And court is a place where justice is judicially administrated 3. Every person who is empowered by law to give definite judgment in civil or criminal cases
Judgment		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expression of opinion of court 2. Arrived after due consideration of evidence 3. And all argument within Criminal PC, 4. In which either convicted or acquitted or adjudication
Judgment debtor		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Against whom a decree has been passed 2. Or any order capable
Legal representative		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Person who in law represents the estate of a deceased person 2. Includes any person who intermeddles with the estate of deceased
Movable property		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Other than immovable property 2. Include growing crops
Mesne Profit		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Those profits which person in wrongful possession of such prosperity actually received 2. Together with interest on such profit 3. But shall not include profits due to improvements
Order		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formal expression of any decision of civil court which is not decree
Preliminary Decree		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When further proceedings have to be taken in suit 2. And suit has not been completely disposed of
Public officer		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every judge 2. Person in service of Pak 3. Every commissioned or gazetted officer of army, navy or air force 4. Every officer of justice court 5. Every person empowered to keep any person in confinement 6. Every officer whose duty is to prevent offence, give information of offence or bring offender to justice 7. Every officer whose duty is to deal with land matters
Part-I		
Court to try all suits unless barred	9	Have jurisdiction to try unless expressly or impliedly barred

In which court suit to be instituted	15	Every suit shall be instituted in the lowest court competent to try
Suits to be instituted where subject matter situate	16	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For recovery or partition of immovable property 2. For foreclosure or sale of property 3. Determination of any other right of immovable property 4. For recovery of movable property
Where local limits of courts are uncertain	18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When local limits are uncertain between two courts 2. Any one of those courts may try the suit 3. As such immovable property situates in their jurisdiction
If act is done at one place and defendant resides at another place	19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If wrong is done within the jurisdiction of one court 2. And defendant resides, carries business or permanently work within local limits of another court 3. Suit may be instituted at the option of plaintiff
Instituted where defendant reside or cause of action arises	20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where any defendant resides, carries business or works 2. Or where cause of action has wholly or partly arises
General power of transfer & withdrawal	24	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On application of any of the parties 2. And after notices to parties 3. District /High court may at any stage transfer suit, appeal or proceedings 4. Withdraw any suit, appeal or other proceedings
Summon to defendants	27	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When suit has been instituted 2. May be issued to appear, answer and defend
When defendant reside in another province	28	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Summon may be sent to such court of another province 2. Which will adopt has procedure as it is issued by itself
Summon to witness	31	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. May be summoned to appear 2. Give evidence or produce a document
In default	32	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Issue warrant for arrest 2. Attach & sell his property 3. Impose fine or 4. Order to furnish securities
Costs & Compensatory Costs	35	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Court shall decide how much to be paid 2. Such costs are imposed on false or annoyance claims or defenses of claims in suits
Execution of decree	38	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Court which passed decree 2. Or to which it is sent for execution
Transfer of decree	39	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Court which passed decree 2. On application of decree holder 3. Send to another court for execution 4. Where defendant resides, carries business or works
Precepts	46	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Upon the application of decree-holder 2. The court which passed the decree 3. Issue precept to another court 4. Competent to execute to attach property belonging to judgment-debtor 5. Court to which precept is sent shall proceed to attach the property
Decree against legal representative	52	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If decree is passed against a deceased person by his legal representative, 2. For payment of money 3. It may be executed by attachment & sale of such property
Arrest and detention	55	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Judgment debtor may be arrested for execution of decree. 2. And suffer simple imprisonment not exceeding one year 3. No dwelling house be entered after sunset & before sunrise 4. No lock of door be broken unless he refuses. 5. Lives in room with woman, she would be given notice to go 6. If arrested for payment and pays will be released at once

Release from Detention	58	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If desired amount of warrant is paid 2. Decree against him if satisfied 3. Person on whose application was detained request his release
Attachable property for execution of decree	60	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All property such as (land building, goods, money, bank-notes, cheques, hundis, bonds etc) 2. Except wearing apparel, vessels, beds, personal ornaments, tools of artisans, seed-grain, book of account, stipends, gratuities of pensioner, wages of labour or of domestic servant
Resistance on execution	74	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Judgment-debtor or another person 2. Resist while execution of decree 3. To undergo imprisonment upto 30 days
Power of court to issue commissions	75	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Examine any person 2. Examine of accounts 3. Make local investigation 4. Make partition
Suit against Public officer	80	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shall be instituted in his official capacity 2. If against federal government secretary would be named
Exemption from arrest & appearance	81	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If he is public officer and sued in official capacity 2. Shall not be arrested or his property to be attached 3. Where court is satisfied that he cannot be absent from his duty his personal appearance may be exempted
Interpleader suit	88	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where two or more persons 2. Claim adversely to one another of same debt, sum of money, property movable/immovable 3. From another person 4. Who claim no interest and is ready to pay/deliver to rightful claimant 5. So Interpleader suit is instituted
Public nuisance	91	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shall be instituted by Advocate General 2. Or two or more persons obtaining written consent of AG
Injunction by Court	94	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When property in suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged or alienated by any party 2. Or wrongly sold in execution of a decree 3. Or defendant threatens or intends to remove or dispose of his property 4. With view to defraud his creditors. 5. Court may order temporary injunction to restrain party
Appeal against decree	96	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appeal shall lie from every decree, passed by any court 2. If decree passed ex-parte 3. But no appeal when decree is passed with consent of parties
Decision where appeal heard by two or more judges	98	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If judges differ in opinion on a point of law 2. Such point shall be stated and appeal shall be heard upon that point only 3. A point be decided by majority
Second appeal	100	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Second appeal shall lie to High Court on the decree passed on appeal by sub-ordinate court 2. When decision is contrary to law 3. Decision has failed to determine some material issue 4. When there is error or defect in the decision
Garnishee	101	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is a person who is judgment debtor's debtor. 2. He is liable to pay judgment debtor a debt or account for any movable property 3. Not in possession of judgment debtor. 4. When garnishee admits the debt, court may order payment into court

No second appeal	102	1. In small causes, when the value of the subject-matter does not exceed 25 thousands 2. In all other matters, when the value does not exceed two hundred fifty thousands
Power of appellate court	107	1. Determine case finally 2. Remand case 3. Frame issue for trial 4. Take additional evidences
Reference to High court	113	1. Any court may state and refer a case for opinion 2. To High court, 3. Which may make such order as it think fit
Review	114	1. When person considering himself aggrieved by decree/order 2. In which an appeal is allowed but has not made 3. In which appeal is not allowed 4. May apply for review in same court
Revision	115	1. High court may call record of any case, 2. Which has been decided by subordinate court, 3. In which no appeal lies 4. Filing of revision appeal in high court is ninety days 5. High court will decide the matter within six months
Power of HCs to make rules	122	1. HC may from time to time 2. For regulating their own procedure 3. And procedure of civil courts 4. May alter, annul or add any rule
Rule Committee	123	Comprising of 3 Judges of HC, Served as Distt or Divisional Judge for 3 yrs 2 Advocates practicing in that court 1 judge of civil court Appointed by Chief Justice, who will also nominate a member as president
Exemption of certain women from personal appearance	132	According to the custom and manners, shall be exempted
Exemption legislative members from arrest	135a	May be exempted arrest & detention
Amendment of judgments, decrees or order	152	May be amended at any time of clerical or arithmetical mistakes
Order-1 Joint plaintiff/defendant	Rule	
Who may be joined as plaintiffs	1	All person may be joined in one suit as plaintiffs
Not be joined	2	If any joinder of plaintiffs may embarrass/delay trial
Who may be joined as defendants	3	All person against whom allegations have been brought
Court may strike out or add parties	10	Court may if it thinks that name of a party has been entered improperly, or name of a party be included
Appearance on behalf of other	12	When there are more plaintiffs or defendants, any one authorizes another to appear and plead on his behalf
Order-ii (2) Frame of suit	Rule	
Framing of suit for decision	1	By framed for final decision
Particulars in suit	2	Shall include whole of claim which plaintiff is entitled to claim
Stay of Suit (Res-Subjudice)	8	1. Court will not proceed with case or in other words stay it. 2. It deals with cases which are pending judicial enquiry
Res-Judicata/Judicate	9	1. Law court is barred from trying any suit or issue 2. Which has directly or substantially been decided by competent court 3. Between same parties in formal way with same claim & title 4. Every cause should fairly be tried and decided once
Order-iii (3)Recognized Agents & Pleader	Rule	
Appearance by party	1	By himself, by his recognized agent or by his pleader

Recognized Agent	2	He shall hold power of attorney
Process of service	3	Process shall be served as same has been served upon the party
Pleading by pleader	4	Shall not plead unless appointed for such purpose upon a document signed by that person or his agent.
Order-iv (4) Institution of suit		
		Rule
Institution of suits	1	Shall be instituted by presenting a plaint to the court
Making record	3	Court shall enter particulars of suit in the register
Order-V (5) Issue and Service of summons		
Summons to defendant	1	When a suit has been instituted, to appear and answer
Copy of statement	2	Copy of plaint shall be accompanied
Day for appearance	6	Day would be mentioned for his appearance
Summon for calling record	7	Appear, answer or produce document
Sign summon	10	Summon shall be signed by Judge or any other authorized person
Service in person	12	Summon shall be served in person unless another person is empowered in this regard
Service on male member of family	15	If concerned person can't be found, be served upon an adult person of his family
Sign on summon	16	Delivering officer will get sign on original copy from the person whom summon is served
Procedure when defendant cannot be found or does not accept	17	1. Affix copy on his door or at other spacious part of house, 2. Return original to court 3. By mentioning name of persons before whom he affixd copy
Service by substitute ways	20	1. By affixing copy on spacious part of his house 2. By electronic devices of communication, fax, telegram etc 3. By UMS or Public Courier Service 4. By beat of drum 5. Publication in press 6. Any other manner that court think fit
Service on defendant in prison	24	Shall be delivered to officer in charge of prison
Service upon soldiers, sailors or airman	28	Shall be sent to his commanding officer
Order-VI (6) Pleading		
Pleading	1	Means plaint or written statement
Content of pleading	2	1. Plaint shall contain statements of material facts in concise form 2. On which party pleading relies for his claim or defence
Subsequent pleading	5	1. Subsequently pleading occurs when party pleading relies on 2. Any misrepresentation, fraud, breach of trust, willful default or undue influence
Pleading to be signed	14	Every pleading shall be signed by party and his pleader
Pleading be verified	15	Every pleading shall be verified at the foot by the party
Order-VII (7) Plaint		
Particulars in plaints	1	1. Name of court in which suit is brought, 2. Description & residence of plaintiff, 3. Name, description & residence of defendant, 4. Cause of action, 5. Relief which plaintiff claims, 6. Value of subject matter.
In money suits	2	Plaint shall state the precise amount claimed
If immovable property	3	Plaint shall contain description of that property for its reorganization
Suit after expiration of period	6	Expiration of prescribed period. And ground for exceptions
State relief in plaint	7	Plaint shall state relief precisely
Return of Plaint	10	1. Magistrate may return plaint at any state 2. Date of its presentation and return, name of parties 3. And reason of return

Rejection of plaint	11	1. Does not disclose cause of action 2. Relief claimed is under valued 3. Relief proper valued but paper is insufficiently stamped 4. When suit is barred by law
Order-VIII (8) Written Statement		
Written statement	1	Defendant may present in first hearing of his defense
Denial in written statement	3	Should be denied each allegation specifically, which he does not admit
Evasive Denial	4	1. When a fact is contained in plaint that defendant received certain sum of money, 2. It shall not be sufficient to deny that he received that sum 3. But set out how much he actually received
Procedure when party fails to present w/s	10	Within fix time court may pronounce judgment against him or any other order which court thinks fit
Order-IX (9) Appearance of the parties and consequences on non-appearance		
Person, summoned to appear	1	Should appear on date fixed to answer in person or by pleader
Dismissal of suit where summon not served	2	When plaintiff fails to pay cost of summon
Where neither party appear	3	Suit may be dismissed
Plaintiff may bring fresh suit or restore suit	4	When suit is dismissed u/r 2
Procedure when only plaintiff appears	6	If summon is duly served, take ex parte decision, If summon not duly signed postpone to future fixed date
Procedure when defendant appears on adjourned day	7	If produces good cause may be heard as appeared on fix day
When defendant appears	8	And plaintiff does not appear, court may order dismissal
Setting aside a decree against defendant	13	Appears with sound reasons that summon was not duly served
No decree shall be set aside w/o notice to opposite party	14	Exactly
Order-X (10) Examination of parties by Court		
Ascertainment whether allegations in pleading are admitted or denied	1	At first hearing
Order-XI (11) Discovery and inspection		
Form of affidavit in answer	9	Shall be in Form.3 in appendix C
Order to answer or answer further	11	When any person interrogated omits to answer, or answers insufficiently, party may apply to court requiring him to answer further
Order-XII (12) Admission		
Admission by parties	1	Any party may give notice that he admits truth wholly or partly
Admission of document	2	Any party may call another party to admit any document
Order-XIII (13) Documents		
Documentary evidence at first hearing	1	Produced at 1 st hearing, on which they rely and that have not been filed earlier. Court then call party to admit or deny
Rejection of documents	3	Court at any stage may if document is irrelevant/inadmissible
Return of document	9	If person requests for any document, if it is not impounded may be returned to him after inspection
Order-XIV (14) Issues		
Framing of issues	1	1. Issue arises when a material proposition of fact or law is affirmed by one party and denied by other. 2. In first hearing court shall decide material proposition on which parties are variance 3. Issues are of two kinds, 1. Issues of facts, 2. Issues of law
Issue of law and issue of facts	2	When both arises at same time in same suit, issue of law be decided first
Power to amend and strike out issues	5	Court may before passing decree, when it is necessary to decide the matter
Order-XV (15) Disposal of suits at first hearing		
When parties are not at any issue	1	On any question of law, court may at once pronounce judgment

Failure to produce evidence	4	When either party fails without sufficient cause to produce evidence Court may at once pronounce judgment
Order-XVI (16) Summons		
Parties applying for summon	2	Shall pay into the court sum of money for service of summon
Time, place and purpose in summons	5	be mentioned in
Sale of Property in execution of Decree	13	1. Sale of property in execution of a decree becomes absolute 2. Where no application is made either by owner or any other 3. Holding an interest in property within prescribed time of law 4. If any application is made within thirty days from the date of sale, decree shall be set-aside. 5. It applies to sale of immovable property
Order- (18) Hearing of suit and examination of witnesses		
Order- (19) Affidavit		
Order- (20) Judgment and decree		
Order- (21) Execution of decree and orders		
Order- (22) Death, Marriage and Insolvency of parties		
Order- (23) Withdrawal and Adjustment of suits		
Order- (24) Payment in court		
Order- (26) Commissions		
Order- (27) Suit against public officer in official capacity		
Order- (32) Suit against minor or insane		
Order- (33) Suits by pauper		
Order- (34) Suits relating to mortgage immovable property		
Order- (35) Interpleader		
Order- (38) Arrest and attachment before judgment		
Order- (39) Temporary injunctions and interlocutory orders		
Any property in dispute in suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged or alienated by any party to the suit, or wrongfully sold in execution of a decree, or defendant threatens or intends to remove or dispose of his property with a view to defraud his creditors (Temporry Inj)		
Order- (40) Appointment of Receiver		
Order- (41) Appeal from original decree		
Order- (44) Pauper Appeal		
Order- (45) Appeal to Supreme Court		
Order- (46) Reference		
Order- (47) Review		

Contract Act 1872		
Description	Sec	Detail
Proposal	1	When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtain assent
Acceptance/Promise		When a person to whom proposal is made signifies his assent, the proposal is said to be accepted. Then it becomes promise
Promisor/Promisee		One who make proposal is called promisor and who accept proposal is called Promisee
Consideration for promise		When at the desire of promisor, the promisee has done or abstain from doing or promises to do or abstain from doing
Agreement		Every promise or set of promises forming consideration for each other is called agreement *Agreement not enforceable by law is called void *Agreement enforceable by law is contract *Agreement enforceable by law at the option of one or more parties, but not at the option of others is voidable agreement
Reciprocal Promise		Which form consideration or part of consideration for each other

Communication, Acceptance & Revocation of Proposal	3	Communication, acceptance and revocation of proposal are made by any act or omission of party proposing, accepting or revoking
When communication is complete	4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communication of proposal is complete when it comes into the knowledge of a person whom it is made 2. Communication of acceptance is complete when it is accepted by the person whom it is made
Revocation of proposal or acceptance	5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A proposal may be revoked at any time before communication is complete, but not afterwards 2. Acceptance may be revoked at any time before communication is acceptance is complete, not afterwards
Revocation how made	6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By notice of revocation by proposer to party 2. By lapse of time prescribed in such proposal for its acceptance 3. By failure of acceptor to fulfill conditions of proposal 4. By death or insanity of proposer
What agreement are contracts Who is competent to contract	10	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All agreements are contract, 2. Made by free consent of parties, 3. Competent to contract, 4. For lawful consideration with lawful object <p>Every person, age of majority, of sound mind, not disqualified by law</p>
Coercion	15	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Committing or threatening to commit any act forbidden by Penal code 2. Unlawful detaining or threaten to detain, any property or prejudice any person 3. Causing any person to enter into agreement
Undue influence	16	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When parties in contract are such that one of the parties is in position to dominate the will of the other 2. And uses that position to obtain an unfair advantage over the other
Fraud	17	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Act committed by party to contract 2. With intent to deceive another party or his agent 3. Or to induce him to enter into contract
Misrepresentation	18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Positive assertion by a person, which is not true, though he believe it to be true
Void agreement when both parties are at mistake	20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When both parties to an agreement are under mistake as matter of fact essential to agreement 2. Exp: A agree to sell B a specific cargo of goods supposed to be on its way to Khi from Dubai
Agreement void for uncertainty	29	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The meaning of which is not certain, or capable of being made certain is void
Agreement by way of wager (bet) void	30	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is void, and no suit shall be brought for recovering
Contingent contract	31	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is contract to do or not to do something, on happening nor non-happening of some event 2. A contract to pay B Rs. 10000/-, if B's house is burnt
Enforcement of contingent contract	32	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cannot be enforced by law unless that event happens
Obligation of parties to contracts	37	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must perform their respective promises. Promises bind the representatives of the promisors in case of his death
Time is essence of contract	50	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Time is essence of contract in agreement 2. For sale of immovable property, 3. When a party promises to do certain thing 4. At or before specified time. Three pre-requisites <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Express stipulation between parties ii. Nature of property iii. Surrounding circumstances

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> After payment of earnest money no additional amount was received and no extension of time was granted by vendor (who sells sth). Agreement itself and conduct of parties prove that time is essence of contract
Frustration of Contract	56	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Doctrine of frustration applies in following conditions Valid & subsisting (live) contract between the parties Some part of contract yet to be performed Contract after it is made becomes impossible Impossibility should not be by reason of intervening events which promisor could not prevent. If and where there is frustration the dissolution of contract occurs automatically
Responsibility of finder of goods	71	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Not belonging to him, Take them in his custody Same responsibility of as a bailee
Liability of a person whom money is paid or thing delivered by mistake or under coercion	72	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A person, whom money is paid or thing delivered by mistake or under coercion must repay or return it
Compensation for loss or damage caused by breach of contract	73	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> When contract is broken, the party who suffers losses is entitled to receive compensation from a party who has broken the contract
General Damages	74	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Damages from mental torture, nervous shock etc For which no standard or method of proof can be laid down with precision (accuracy) Court awards general damages when the loss of plaintiff Is caused by defendant's inducement or breach of contract.
Nominal Damages		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Any damage or loss which was caused to a person By the breach from his opponent. Very small sum awarded to plaintiff
Liquidated Damages		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Who has suffered no real compensable injury Those damages which a party to contract agrees to pay If he breaks some promise. It is agreed damages if breach occurs. Aggrieved party is entitled to receive compensation From the party who has broken the contract Whether or not actual damage or loss caused by such breach
Contract of indemnity	124	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A contract by which one party promises to save other from the loss caused to him by his conduct or any other person Promisor is entitled to receive all damages, all costs, all sums u/s 125
Contract of guarantee/surety	126	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A contract by which a person promises to pay liability of third person in case of his default. One who gives guarantee is called surety. For whom guarantee is given is called principal debtor and whom guarantee is given is called creditor. Guarantee may be oral or written
	142	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantee obtained by misrepresentation is invalid
	143	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantee obtained by concealment is invalid
Bailment (Bailer/Bailee)	148	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bailment is delivery of goods by one person to another For purpose upon a contract that they shall be returned or otherwise disposed upon a contract Person who is delivering goods is bailer, whom delivered is bailee

Bailor's duty to disclose faults	150	1. It is duty of bailer to disclose to bailee any fault in goods of which he is aware
Care by bailee	151	1. As a man of ordinary prudence would, under similar circumstances, take of his own goods
Return of goods bailed	160	1. Upon the accomplishment of terms
Pledge (pawnor & pawnee)	172	1. Bailment of goods as security for payment of a debt 2. Or performance of a promise 3. Bailor is called pawnor, Bailee is called pawnee
Pawnee's right	173	1. Retain the goods pledged upon payment of debt
Suit by bailor or bailee	180	1. Bailee may sue when third person deprive him of goods bailed
Agent and principal	182	1. Agent is a person employed to do any act for another 2. Represent another in dealing with third person 3. One whom he represents is called principal
Who may employ agent	183	1. Any person of sound mind
Who may be an agent	184	2. And age of majority
Extend of agent's authority	188	1. Has authority to do every lawful thing 2. Which is necessary in order to such act
Agent's authority in emergency	189	1. To do every act to protect his principal from loss
Right of person for whom act is done	196	1. If without his knowledge, either to rectify or disown it 2. If he rectify it, it will be as if he has given authority for that
Termination of agency	201	1. May be terminated by principal by revoking his authority 2. By completion of business 3. By dying or becoming insane of agent or principal 4. By insolvency of principal
Principal how far bound when agent exceeds	227	1. When he does more than he is authorized to do 2. That part may be separated which is beyond his authority

Limitation Act 1908

Description	Sec	Detail
Dismissal of suits etc instituted after period of limitation	3	Shall be dismissed, if brought after period of limitation
When Court is closed & limitation expires	4	1. When period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires, when court is closed 2. May be instituted on the day when court re-opens
Extension of period in certain cases	5	1. Any appeal or application for revision or review may be admitted 2. When appellant or applicant satisfies the court that he has sufficient cause for late
Legal disability	6	1. When a period is fixed for appeal or application 2. During which person is minor, insane or idiot 3. He may institute after disability ceases 4. When disability continues till his death, his legal representative institute within period of limitation after his death
Disability of one of several plaintiffs/applicants	7	1. When there are more plaintiffs or defendants, any disability of one of them will stop running of time
Continuous running of time	9	1. When time has started to run, 2. No subsequent disability or inability to sue stops it
Exclusion of time in legal proceedings	12	1. Exclusion of time on following grounds for any trial, appeal or application 2. The day on which judgment was pronounced, and during which copy of decree, sentence or order acquired 3. When decree is appealed or review, time during which copy of judgment was sought

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. When application is made to set aside an award, time required for obtaining copy of award 5. Day on which application is made for copy and day on which copy will be ready for delivery
Effects of fraud	18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When a person has right to institute suit or make application is kept unaware of such right by fraud 2. Or where documents necessary to establish such right is concealed 3. Shall be computed from the time when the fraud first become known to that person
Valid Acknowledgment	19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acknowledgement in writing, may be made within period of limitation. Ingredients 2. Must be acknowledgement of liability/debt 3. Must be in writing, and duly signed by party against whom right is claimed 4. Must be signed by acknowledger 5. A fresh period of limitation shall be computed (calculated) 6. If it is undated, oral evidence as regards to time of signature be recorded. 7. Oral evidence or contents are imperatively barred to be recorded
Right of Easement	26	When access of air or light for any building is enjoyed peacefully without any interruption for 20 years

Specific Relief Act-1877

Description	Sec	Detail
Specific relief how given (it is also called preventive relief)	5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By taking possession of certain property and delivering to claimant 2. Ordering a person to do an act, which he under obligation to do 3. Preventing a party from doing an act, which he under obligation not to do 4. By determining or declaring right of parties by an award of compensation 5. By appointing receiver
Consequential Relief	7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Injunction is consequential relief. 2. It is further relief which plaintiff is bound to claim 3. As he is in position to claim such in ordinary suit. 4. Where plaintiff is out of possession, 5. He should pray for declaration as to his ownership over property, 6. And further relief in shape of consequential relief would be that he may be put into possession
Suit by a person dispossessed of immovable property	9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If any person is dispossessed of immovable property 2. Without his consent 3. May sue for possession/recovery of such property
Recovery of specific movable property	10	May possessor may deliver it to rightful owner. Essential Ingredients <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defendant has possession of particular claimed article 2. Which is immovable 3. Defendant is not owner 4. It is held by him 5. Plaintiff is entitled for immediate possession

Contract whose subject partially ceased to exist	13	Essentials 1. Contract must be complete and valid 2. Impossibility arises subsequently 3. It must be portion of subject matter A contracted to sell a house to B for 50 Lac rupees. The house
Rights of Purchaser (vendee) against vendor (seller)	18	A agree to sell a house X to B for Rs. 50 Lac. The house didn't belong to A but to F, who makes a gift of the same house to A, B is entitled to enforce the contract against A
Power to award compensation in certain cases	19	1. When a contract has been breached, party who suffer losses may claim for compensation
Unregistered contract for sale not specifically enforceable	20a	1. No contract for sale of immovable property can specifically be enforceable, unless 2. It is in writing and registered
Who may obtain specific performance	23	1. Any party, representative in interest, principal
What parties cannot be compelled to perform	28	1. When consideration to be received is grossly inadequate 2. When assent was obtained by misrepresentation, concealment or unfair practices 3. If assent was given under influence of mistake of fact, misrepresentation or surprise
When instrument may be rectified	31	1. When a contract or other instrument has been framed by fraud or mutual mistake 2. Case may be instituted for rectification 3. Court if finds that true may rectify
Principle of rectification	33	1. For rectifying a written instrument, court may inquire 2. What instrument was intended to mean and what was intended to be
Enforcement of rectified contract	34	1. Contract in writing may be first rectified and then if plaintiff has so prayed in his plaint be enforced
When recession may be adjudged	35	1. Any person interested in contract in writing may sue to have it rescind 2. And such rescission may be adjudged by court, 3. Where contract is voidable or terminable by plaintiff 4. Where contract is unlawful for cause not apparent 5. Where purchaser or lessee makes default in payment
Appointment of receiver	44	1. Civil Court is competent to appoint in pending suit. 2. There is no imperative binding upon court to appoint receiver anyhow. <u>Powers & Duties:</u> 1. Realize, manage, protect, preserve and improve property. 2. Collect rent & profits 3. Disposal of such rent & profits 4. Execution of documents as owner himself has to 5. Others powers as conferred by Court 6. Furnish such securities as court demands 7. Submit accounts of required periods 8. Pay due amount as court directs 9. Responsible of any loss due to his negligence
Preventive relief how granted	52	1. Granted at discretion of court by injunction, temporary or perpetual
Perpetual Injunction	53	1. Only be granted by decree, made at hearing, upon merit of suit
Perpetual Injunction when granted	54	1. Prevent any breach of any obligation 2. Existing in favour of applicant, whether expressly or by implication. Court may grant of following grounds 3. When defendant is trustee of property for plaintiff 4. Where there is no standard for ascertaining actual damage caused or likely to cause, by invasion

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Where invasion is such that pecuniary compensation would not afford adequate relief, 6. When injunction is necessary to prevent multiplicity of judicial proceedings
Mandatory Injunction	55	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prevent the breach of an obligation 2. It is necessary to compel the performance of certain acts 3. Which court is capable of enforcing

Sale of Goods Act, 1930

Description	Sec	Detail
Sale and agreement to sell	4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contract for sale of goods is a contract 2. Whereby seller transfers or agree to transfer the property in goods to buyer for price 3. When under contract property is transferred from buyer to seller, is called a sale. 4. Where transfer is to take place in future, upon some condition, is called agreement to sale 5. Agreement to sale becomes sale when the time elapses or condition is fulfilled
Contract of sale how made	5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Made by an offer to buy or sell goods for price and acceptance of such offer 2. Delivery of goods or payment of price may be immediately or in installments
Condition and warranty	12	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condition, the purpose of which gives rise to repudiate contract on any breach 2. Warranty, the purpose of which gives rise to claim for damages but not to reject upon breach
Risk prima facie passes with property	26	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Goods remain at seller's risk unless transferred to buyer 2. When transferred to buyer, it remains at his risk, whether delivery has been made or not 3. Goods remain at party's risk, when caused due to his fault
Sale by person not owner	27	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When sold by a person not an owner 2. Nor owner's consent was sought 3. Buyer acquires no better title
Duties of seller and buyer	31	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Duty of seller is to deliver goods 2. Duty of buyer is to accept goods and pay for them 3. In accordance with the terms of contract
Buyers right of for examining goods	41	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When goods delivered to buyers 2. Which has not previously been examined 3. He is not bound to accept until he examine them
Liability of buyer for neglecting or refusing delivery of goods	44	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When seller is ready and willing to deliver goods 2. And buyer is neglecting or refusing delivery of goods 3. He is liable to seller for any loss caused due to his act
Unpaid seller	45	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When whole of the price is not paid or tendered 2. When bill of exchange or negotiable instrument is dishonored and conditions not fulfilled
Unpaid seller's right	46	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lien on goods for price, while he is in possession of them 2. Stopping the goods due to insolvency of buyer 3. Right of re-sale 4. Withholding goods, when not passed to buyer
Suit for price	55	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under contract of sale, property in goods has passed to buyer, who wrongfully neglects or refuses to pay for goods, seller may sue him for price of goods 2. When payment date was fixed, on which buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to pay, seller may sue

Damages for non-acceptance	56	1. When buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to accept and pay for goods, seller may sue him for
Damages for non-delivery	57	1. When seller wrongfully neglects or refuses to deliver goods to buyer, buyer may sue him for
Repudiation of contract before due date	60	1. Either party to contract, repudiate contract before the date of delivery 2. Other party may agree upon that or sue for breach

Transfer of Property Act-1882

Description	Sec	Detail
Actionable claim	3	1. A claim to any debt, other than a debt secured by mortgage of immovable property 2. Or pledge of movable property or to any beneficial interest
Transfer of Property	5	1. An act by which one person convey property, 2. In present or future, to another one or more persons
What may be transferred	6	1. Property of any kind may be transferred 2. Except those, forbidden by law
Transfer in favour of unborn person	13	1. It can be made. A property is transferred to B, on his death to C, on his death to C's son, not born
Gift or bequest in favour of idol/unborn	14	1. Is valid
Vested Interest	19	1. An interest created in favour of any person 2. Without specifying time, when it will happen 3. It is upon happening of an event, that must happened
Contingent Interest	21	1. An interest is created in favour of a person 2. To take effect, on happening of specified uncertain event 3. When such uncertain event happens, such person acquires contingent interest in property.
Conditional Transfer	25	1. An interest is created upon a condition, 2. Which is impossible, forbidden by law, fraudulent etc
Fulfillment of condition	26	1. Transfer imposes a condition to be fulfilled 2. Before person can take an interest in property 3. A transfers Rs. 50000/- to B on condition that he shall marry with consent of C, D & E. B marries upon consent of those
Condition upon happening of which interest ceases	31	1. A transfers a Farm to B upon a condition that he shall not cut down certain wood, B cuts that, interest ceases here.
Transfer of property	52	1. Every movable or immovable property can be transferred 2. Unless the same is disputed in litigation
Fraudulent Transfer	53	1. Very Transfer of immovable property made with intent to defeat or delay the creditor of the transferor 2. Shall be voidable at the option of any creditor or delayed
Sale	54	1. Transfer of ownership in exchange for a price paid or promised or part paid part promised 2. <u>How made</u> : in case of tangible immovable property of the value of one hundred rupees and upward 3. Be made by registered instrument 4. <u>Contract for Sale</u> : of immovable is contract that sale of such property shall take place on terms settled b/w parties
Right & liabilities of Buyer & Seller	55	1. Seller is bound to disclose defects, which he knows and buyer is unaware 2. Produce all documents for examination, on buyer's request 3. Answer to the best of his information all questions put to him by buyer

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. To hand over possession of property to buyer as per terms of contract 5. Pay all public charges and rents due in respect of property 6. Buyer is bound to disclose nature of his interest in such property 7. Pay the money to the seller on such time and place 8. To bear all losses when ownership in property has passed
Mortgage, Mortgagor, Mortgagee, Mortgage-money,	58	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mortgage is transfer of interest in specific immovable property 2. For purpose of securing payment of money, advanced or to be advanced by way of loan 3. Transferor is called mortgagor, transferee a mortgagee, principal money or its interest a mortgage-money and instrument mortgage-deed
Simple Mortgage	=	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Without delivering possession of mortgage property 2. Mortgagor binds himself to pay mortgage money 3. In event of failure, mortgagee has right to sell mortgaged property
Mortgage by conditional Sale	=	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where mortgagor ostensibly sells mortgaged property 2. On conditional of default of payment on certain date, sale would be absolute 3. And on payment of such sale such stand void
Unusufructuary Mortgage	=	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When mortgagor delivers possession of mortgage property 2. And authorizes mortgagee to retain until payment of mortgage-money 3. And to receive rents and profits from such property
English Mortgage	=	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mortgagor binds himself to pay mortgage money on certain date 2. And transfers mortgage property to mortgagee 3. Subject to the condition to re-transfer upon payment
Right to foreclosure or Sale	67	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A right obtained from court that mortgagor be debarred of his right to redeem the property 2. And property be sold and he failed to pay mortgage-money
Charge	100	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where immovable property of one person is made as security for payment of money to another 2. And such transaction does not amount to mortgage, is said to have charge on the property
Lease	105	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lease of immovable property is transfer of right to enjoy such property 2. Made for certain time, express or implied 3. In consideration of price, paid or promised 4. Transferor is called lessor, transferee a lessee, price a premium, money and other services rent.
Lease how made	107	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lease of immovable property from year to year 2. Or term exceeding one year 3. May be made by registered instrument 4. All other either by registered instrument or oral agreement accompanied by delivery of possession
Exchange	118	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When two person mutually transfer of ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, 2. Neither thing is money, transaction is called exchange
Gift	122	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transfer of certain existing movable or immovable property 2. Made voluntarily and with consideration 3. By donor to donee <p>Characteristics</p>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parties 2. Competent to make gift 3. Subject matter of gift 4. Be made voluntarily 5. Without consideration 6. Acceptance
When gift may be suspended or revoked	126	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When donor and donee agree upon happening of an event 2. When such gift was based upon a contract

Registration Act-1908

Description	Sec	Detail
Immovable property	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land, building, things attached/ fastened to the earth but standing timber, growing crops, grass, fruits, tress or machinery do not fall in that category
Absence of Registrar	10	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If he is absent or office is vacant. Inspector General will appoint on his place, a Judge of District Court of local limits, who shall be Registrar during such period
Compulsorily Registerable Documents	17	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Instrument of gift of immovable property 2. Non-testamentary instruments which create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest of value one hundred rupees or upward 3. Lease of immovable property from year to year or for any term exceeding one year 4. Non-testamentary instruments of acknowledgement of receipt or payment of any consideration 5. Non-testamentary instruments transferring or assigning any decree, order or award of Court
Time for presenting document	23	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No document other than a will 2. Shall be accepted for registration 3. Unless presented within four months of its execution
Documents executed by several persons at different times	24	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each may be presented within four months of its execution
Provision where delay in presentation is unavoidable	25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. May be accepted on payment of fine not exceeding ten times of the amount of proper registration fee
Registration of Will	27	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It may be presented for registration anytime
Place of Registration of documents relating to land	28	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shall be presented for registration in the office of Sub-Registrar 2. Within whose sub-district whole or some portion of property situates
Persons to present documents for registration	32	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who is executing or claiming under the same 2. By their representatives 3. By their agents duly authorized by power of attorney
Enquiry before registration by registering officer	34	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No document shall be registered 2. Unless the persons executing such documents, their representatives or agents authorized appear before registering officer within prescribed time. 3. Registering officer's responsibility 4. Enquire whether such document was executed by that person 5. Satisfy himself that it has been executed by genuine person 6. If representative or agent appears, satisfy himself of the right of such person so appeared

Refusal of Registration	35a	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Registering officer may refuse when it is found that the person by whom document purported to be executed is dead and his representative denies its execution 2. When a sale deed was presented for registration by purchaser, the executants being summoned denied the attestation sale deed and says he signed as a bond in renewal of old debts and his signature was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation. 3. Registering officer while refusing to register shall make an order of refusal and record reasons for refusal in book 2
Persons exempted from appearance	38	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Person is in jail under civil or criminal process 2. Persons exempted by law from personal appearance 3. Registering officer shall himself go to his house or jail
Effects of non-registration of documents required to be registered	49	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will not operate, create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest 2. Confer any power to adopt, unless registered
Register-books to be kept in several offices	51	<p>In all registration offices</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Book 1, Register of non-testamentary documents, relating to immovable property b. Book 2, Record reasons of refusal to register c. Book 3, Register of wills and authority to adopt d. Book 4, Miscellaneous Register <p>In offices of Registrars</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> e. Book 5, Register of deposits of wills
Reasons of refusal to register to be recorded	71	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In book 2, with words of “registration refused” on applicant or document and provide him such copy
Penalty for incorrectly endorsing, copying or translating with intent to injure	81	Imprisonment for 7 years, fine, both
Exemption of certain documents	90	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Issued, received or attested by Revenue officer 2. Maps issued, received or attested by officer engaged in survey of land 3. Documents filed by patwaris or other officers charged with preparation of village-records 4. Notices given u/s 74 or 76 of relinquishment of occupancy by occupants

Constitution of Pakistan 1973

Description	Sec	Detail
Doctrine of Rule of Law	4&25	Embodied in this section
Life of liberty	9	No person shall be deprived of life of liberty
Freedom of Movement	15	
Freedom of Trade/business	18	
Freedom of Speech	19	
Freedom of Religion	20	
Provision to Property	23	
Protection of property rights	24	
Equality of Citizen	25	
Right of Education	25a	
Islamic way of life	31	
Protection of Family	35	
Protection of minorities	36	
President	41	To 49

Parliament	50	To 61
Members of Parliament	62	To 66
General Procedure	67	To 69
Legislative Procedure	70	To 77
Financial Procedure	78	To 89
Federal Government	90	To 100
Supreme Court	176	To 191
High Courts	192	To 203
Federal Shariat Court	203 a	203 J
Election Commission	213	To 221
Armed Forces	243	To 245
Head of State	41	President would be head of state
Pardon by President	45	He may give pardon
Qualification of membership of Majlis Shora	62	Mentioned here
Supreme Judicial	185	It has been established
Writ jurisdiction of High Court	199	Mentioned here

Court Fee Act

Description	Sec	Detail
Multifarious suit	17	Are concerned with two or more distinct subjects
Documents exempted from Court Fee	19	Are listed in this section

Law	Enforced	Section/Article
PPC-1860	6 Oct 1860	511
Contract Act-1872	1 st Sept 1872	
Specific Relief Act-1877	1 st May 1877	
Punjab Tenancy Act-1887	13 Sept 1887	
Guardian and Wards Act-1890	1 st Jul 1890	
Land Acquisition Act-1894	1 st Mar 1894	
CrPC-1898	1 st Jul 1898	528
Limitation Act-1908	1 st Jan 1909	
Registration Act-1908	1 st Jan 1909	
CPC-1908	1 st Jan 1909	158 (51 Order)
Sale of Good Act-1930	1 st Jul 1930	
Constitution of Pakistan	14 Aug 1973	199 (7 Schedule)
Zakat & Ushr Ordinance-1980	20 Jun 1980	
QSO-1984	26 Oct 1984	166 (13 Ch)
Control of Narcotic Substance-1997	7 Jul 1997	
Anti Terrorism Act-1997	20 Aug 1997	
NAB Ordinance-1999	16 Nov 1999	
Juvenile Justice System Ordin-2000	1 st Jul 2000	

Note:

1. Just punishment in notes means Punishment of either description which may extend to mentioned period
2. "Yrs"= Years "R"= Rigorous "Simple" word indicate simple imprisonment "T"= Tazir "D"= Diyat