



words, a accused "must wait till some overt act is done[,] . . . till the danger becomes imminent. Resultantly, "It is both good law and good sense that a man who is attacked may defend himself. It is both good law and good sense that he may do, but only do, what is reasonably necessary." (Comment with reference to *Palmer v R [1971] AC 814 and Pakistani law*)

2. "The (prosecutor) is the representative not of an ordinary party to a controversy, but of a sovereignty whose obligation to govern impartially is as compelling as its obligation to govern at all; and whose interest, therefore, in a criminal prosecution is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done. As such, he is in a peculiar and very definite sense the servant of the law, the twofold aim of which is that guilt shall not escape or innocence suffer. He may prosecute with earnestness and vigor -- indeed, he should do so. But, while he may strike hard blows, he is not at liberty to strike foul ones. It is as much his duty to refrain from improper methods calculated to produce a wrongful conviction as it is to use every legitimate means to bring about a just one." Discuss, elaborate, highlight & draw a comparative analysis of the Punjab Criminal Prosecution Act, 2006 with U.K. Crown Prosecution Services to test the threshold enunciated in *Berger v. United States*, 295 US 78, 88-89 (1935)
3. There are a variety of theoretical and practical reasons for wanting to know more about what others do about the sanctioning of offensive conduct. Whatever misgivings they may have about how their own



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