



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2024 FOR RECRUITMENT
TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

Roll Number

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	(PART-I MCQs) MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
PART-I (MCQs) : MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	(PART-II) MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) on separate OMR Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.	
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.	
(iii) There is no negative marking. All MCQs must be attempted.	

PART-I (MCQs)(COMPULSORY)

Q.1. (i) Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate Box on the OMR Answer Sheet.(20x1=20)
(ii) Answers given anywhere else, other than OMR Answer Sheet, will not be considered.

1. **Which theory of constitutional interpretation emphasizes interpreting the Constitution according to the original intent of its framers?**
(A) Golden theory (B) Textualism (C) Originalism (D) None of these
2. **What constitutional concept ensures that government actions are constrained by established laws and procedures?**
(A) Separation of Powers (B) Ex Post Facto Law (C) Due Process (D) None of these
3. **Which constitutional concept suggests that the fundamental rights of citizens are not absolute and can be subject to reasonable restrictions in the interest of public welfare?**
(A) Proportionality (B) Rule of Law (C) Judicial activism (D) None of these
4. **In which country does the head of state hold significant executive power, unlike the largely symbolic monarchs of the United Kingdom?**
(A) Russia (B) France (C) Turkey (D) None of these
5. **Which country's constitution grants broad powers to the legislature with limited judicial review to strike down laws?** (A) China (B) France (C) United States of America (D) None of these
6. **In a cohabitation scenario in France, which of the following statements correctly describes the relationship between the President and the Prime Minister?**
(A) The President holds all major executive power and the Prime Minister serves mainly as an advisor.
(B) The President controls foreign policy and defense, while the Prime Minister governs domestic affairs.
(C) They share executive power equally with each other having authority over different policy areas.
(D) None of these
7. **Which country's constitution grants extensive powers to the judiciary including the ability to issue advisory opinions and influence policymaking?**
(A) United Kingdom (B) Russia (C) United States of America (D) None of these
8. **Which organ of the Turkish government is responsible for interpreting the Constitution?**
(A) Constitutional Court (B) Court of Cassation (C) Council of State (D) None of these
9. **Which organ of the Turkish government has the authority to enact laws on matters related to the organization and duties of the Armed Forces?**
(A) Grand National Assembly (B) Council of Ministers (C) National Security Council (D) None of these
10. **What is the role of the French Council of State (Conseil d'État) in the legal system?**
(A) Legislation (B) Criminal prosecutions (C) Administrative justice (D) None of these
11. **What is the name of the bicameral parliament in France, consisting of the National Assembly and the Senate?**
(A) Le Parlement (B) Bundestag (C) La Chambre des Député (D) None of these
12. **What is the minimum percentage of votes required in the National People's Congress to pass a constitutional amendment?**
(A) Three-fifths majority (B) Two-third majority (C) Simple majority (D) None of these
13. **According to the 1962 Constitution of Pakistan, what was the consequence for the movers of a failed resolution for the removal of the President from office through impeachment?**
(A) They would be disqualified from holding public office.
(B) They would be barred from political activities for a year.
(C) They would lose their seats in the Provincial Assembly. (D) None of these
14. **Which amendment in 1973 constitution of Pakistan empowered a check on floor crossing of legislators?**
(A) 13th (B) 14th (C) 16th (D) None of these
15. **Under the Government of India Act, 1935, how was the federal legislature structured?**
(A) Unicameral with federal assembly (B) Bicameral with a Federal Assembly and senate
(C) Bicameral with a Federal Council and Council of States (D) None of these
16. **How did the Government of India Act, 1935, address the representation of labour interests in the legislative process?** (A) Reserved seats for labour unions in the federal legislature
(B) Established a separate legislative body for labour-related issues

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

17. **What constitutional doctrine in UK is associated with the principle that "what the Crown has done, the Crown can undo"?**
(A) Royal Prerogative (B) Doctrine of Ultra Vires (C) Doctrine of Desuetude (D) None of these
18. **According to the French Constitution, what mechanism allows the President to submit certain policy matters to a national referendum?**
(A) Constitutional Council Authorization (B) Article 11
(C) Council of Ministers' Decision (D) None of these
19. **What is the primary role of the Senate in the French bicameral system?**
(A) Scrutinizing government bills (B) Conducting impeachment proceedings
(C) Ratifying international treaties (D) None of these
20. **How are judges appointed and removed in Turkey?**
(A) Judges are appointed by the President and can only be removed by the Grand National Assembly.
(B) Judges are appointed by the Council of Ministers and can be removed by the President with Constitutional Court recommendations.
(C) Judges are appointed by the Supreme Board of Judges and Prosecutors and removal requires a disciplinary process overseen by the Constitutional Court. (D) None of these

PART-II

- NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.**
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
(iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

- Q. No. 2.** How did the Supreme Court's legal reasoning in the Dosso v. Federation of Pakistan case contribute to legitimizing the imposition of martial law, with a focus on its alignment with the Kelsenian theory? **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** Examine the mechanism of checks and balances within Pakistan's parliamentary system. How does it ensure accountability and prevent abuse of power? **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** Compare the federal structures of USA and India, emphasizing the similarities and differences in the division of powers between central and state governments. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** Critically analyze the salient features of the Russian Constitution and explain how they impact the country's laws and politics. **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** Comprehensively examine how the system of checks and balances within the U.S. Constitution contributes to the separation of powers and safeguards against potential abuses of authority? **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** Compare how the House of Lords and the House of Commons contribute to making laws in the UK. Explain the key differences in their roles and how these differences impact the legislative process. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Critically analyze the historical and foundational aspects of the Objective Resolution 1949. Highlight its specific inclusion in the 1973 constitution, examining its ongoing influence in interpretation in the country's constitutional framework. **(20)**



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2022
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-I (MCQS) PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
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- NOTE: (i)** Part-II is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
- (ii)** Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**. **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
- (iii)** All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
- (iv)** Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
- (v)** No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
- (vi)** Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

PART – II

- Q. 2.** What do you know about Judicial Review? Explain in detail the land mark cases of judicial review. **(20)**
- Q. 3.** Explain in detail the Constitutional Law Remedies/Public Law Remedies under Article 199 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, available to the aggrieved party. Is there any restriction on the exercise of writ jurisdiction? **(20)**
- Q. 4.** Elaborate the concept of separation of powers in comparative perspective. i.e. UK, Pakistan and U.S. Critically analyze the system of checks and balances provided in the U.S Constitution. **(20)**
- Q. 5.** Explain the concept of “Supremacy of the Parliament” in UK. Write in detail the process of legislation in the British Parliament. Is there any accountability over the authority of the Parliament in UK? **(20)**
- Q. 6.** What do you know about the Constitutional history of Pakistan? Discuss the judgments delivered in Begum Nusrat Bhutto V Chief of the Army Staff PLD1977SC 657 and Asma Jilani V Government of the Punjab PLD 1972SC 139. What is the impact of these judgements on the various organs of the State? **(20)**
- Q. 7.** The Constitution of USSR 1936 is characterised with democratic centralism. Critically analyse the relevant provisions of the Constitution paving way to the said assumption. **(20)**
- Q. 8.** What do you know about the concept of “Fundamental Rights” as provided in the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973? Discuss in detail the newly inserted Fundamental Rights under 18th Amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973. Do you think the procedure of Amendment in the Constitution is similar to the Act of Parliament. How? **(20)**



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2020
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.		
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.		
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.		
(iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.		
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.		
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.		

PART – II

- Q. 2.** Discuss in detail the writ jurisdiction of High Courts and its limitations under Article 199 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973. **(20)**
- Q. 3.** Critically examine the Salient features of the Government of India Act,1935 and its short comings. **(20)**
- Q. 4.** The “Rule of Law” is one of the most fundamental feature of British Constitution. Do you agree with statement? Explain the concept in light of Dicey’s Exposition on Rule of Law and its present day implications in Modern Era. **(20)**
- Q. 5.** “Judiciary review” is one of the most important feature of US constitution. Comment. Also explain the concept with special reference to land mark judgment *Marbury vs Madison* [5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137 (1803)]. **(20)**
- Q. 6.** Enumerate the Constitutional grounds upon which the President may proclaim a state of Emergency in India. Give examples from the Indian experience. **(20)**
- Q. 7.** How is Modern Russia and its constitutional structure different from the USSR’ constitutional structure? Draw a comparative analysis with cogent reasons. **(20)**
- Q. 8.** Explain the basic human rights incorporated in the German Constitution. **(20)**



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2019
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Roll Number

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-I (MCQS) PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book. (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks. (iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places. (iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper. (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.		

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Under the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, through which stages a “Bill” passes by for becoming an “Act” of the Parliament and further to become a “Law”? Briefly explain the process and procedure of law-making in the Senate. (20)
- Q. No. 3.** What does the phrase, “Judicial Review” means under the American Constitution? Explain. (20)
- Q. No. 4.** Do you agree with the view that in the U.K. there are no constitutional restrictions on the powers of the Parliament but the powers of the Congress in the USA are checked both by the executive as well as judiciary? (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Can the British Supreme Court strike down the laws which are repugnant to the provisions of the British Constitution? If so under which provision of the British Constitution? (20)
- Q. No. 6.** What is the difference between the procedures of constitutional amendment in the Russian as well as American Constitutions? (20)
- Q. No. 7.** What are the powers of the Russian President in the light of Article-83 of the Russian Constitution? (20)
- Q. No. 8.** Which of the three Constitutions of Pakistan i.e. 1956, 1962 and 1973 is the best and more comprehensive. Give an analytical comparison. (20)



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2018
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

Roll Number

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-I (MCQS) PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book. (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks. (iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places. (iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper. (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.		

PART – II

- Q. No. 2.** “The power and jurisdiction of parliament, says, Sir Edward Coke, is so transcendent and absolute, that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds.” Discuss with reference to British Parliament. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** Article 62 and 63 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in their present form, merely create a Constitutional uncertainty and obscurity. Do you agree? Discuss in the light of the application of these provisions by the superior judiciary in contemporary era. Is there a need of amendment to Article 62 and 63? **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** Discuss in detail the system of checks and balances in the Constitution and in the political structure of United States of America. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** “President in the Fifth Republic of France is the symbol of Bonapartism.” Comment. **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** The Indian Constitution has set up “a quasi-federal government” in India. Explain and comment. **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** How Grand National Assembly of Turkey is elected? Discuss its powers and functions. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Make a comparative analysis of the salient features of the Constitution of the former Soviet Union and present day Russian Federation. **(20)**



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2017
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

Roll Number

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-I (MCQS) PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book. (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks. (iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places. (iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper. (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.		

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Discuss the sources of the Indian Constitution. “Indian Constitution is a bag of borrowings.” Discuss. (20)
- Q. No. 3.** “There are certain provisions in the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, which have been incorporated just to adorn the legislation but in fact are far from being actually practised.” Discuss this statement with special reference to Article 62 and 63 of the Constitution. (20)
- Q. No. 4.** “It is fundamental principle of English law that parliament can do everything but make woman a man, and a man a woman.” But Dicey examines this statement as the negative aspect of parliamentary sovereignty. Discuss. (20)
- Q. No. 5.** “Rule of law” forms a fundamental principle of the constitution. Explain how it has influenced the British Constitution. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** ‘The Senate is the only example in the world of a second chamber that is uncontestedly more powerful than the first and more popularly elected House’. Discuss. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** ‘The Russian Federation is a Federation with a highly centralised administration.’ Discuss. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** Which is the highest organ of state authority in Peoples’ Republic of China? Explain its composition, power and functions. (20)



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2016
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

Roll Number

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-I (MCQS) PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book. (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks. (iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places. (iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper. (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.		

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** The Concept of “Rule of Law” is an integral part of the British constitution. Explain this in the light of Dicey’s Exposition on the rule of law. Also elaborate its present day modern concept in a state. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** Discuss the Supremacy of British Parliament with the help of historical examples. Do you think that the British Parliament is absolute in nature with respect to legislative enactments? Support your answer with cogent arguments. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** According to American Constitution (Article 1, Section 8), the American Congress has the power to make laws on certain subjects. Enumerate these subjects in the light of said provisions. Also elaborate the restrictions on the exercise of powers of congress. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** Explain the Significance of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973. Also Describe the Situations where the Constitution itself provides for Suspension of certain fundamental rights. **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** The Government of India Act, 1935 has a significant role in the Constitutional History of Pakistan. Explain the salient features of this Act. Also highlight the shortcomings of this Act. **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** “Basic structure theory of the Constitution” was derived and originated in India by the Indian Supreme Court. Explain this theory in the light of case law developments in India. Do you agree that this theory is applicable in Pakistan? Discuss. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Write short notes any TWO of the following: **(10 each) (20)**
- (a)** Election procedure of president under the Constitution of France
 - (b)** Enforcement of Human Rights in the Russian Constitution
 - (c)** Theory of Separation of Powers



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2015

Roll Number

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.		
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.		
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.		
(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.		
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.		
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.		

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** The Cabinet is “the key stone of the political arch” in British political system. (20)
Comment.
- Q. No. 3.** Examine in detail various sources of British Constitution with special reference to the (20)
importance of Conventions.
- Q. No. 4.** Do you agree with the view that in U.K. there are no constitutional restrictions on the (20)
powers of the Parliament but the powers of the Congress in the USA are checked both
by the executive as well as judiciary?
- Q. No. 5.** Inspite of the fact that the Russian Constitution provides a long list of rights, the (20)
Western observers allege that infact there is a little respect of human rights in USSR.
Comment.
- Q. No. 6.** The American Senate is the most powerful Second Chamber in the world. Elucidate. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** How would you describe the Fifth Republic of France: ‘as modified presidential form (20)
or ‘as modified parliamentary form’? Give reasons.
- Q. No. 8.** Compare and contrast the federal aspects of the Constitution of 1962 and 1973. (20)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2014
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Roll Number

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs)	30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
THREE HOURS	(PART-II)	2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

- NOTE:**(i) **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
(ii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**. **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
(iii) Candidate must write **Q. No.** in the **Answer Book** in accordance with **Q. No.** in the **Q. Paper**.
(iv) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
(v) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Critically appreciate the 18th Amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan. (20)
- Q. No. 3.** Make a comparative analysis of the salient features of the Constitutions of the former Soviet Union and the present day Russian Federation. (20)
- Q. No. 4.** Discuss in detail the System of Checks and Balances in the Constitution and the political structure of the United States. Attempt the question in the light of the federalist principle as advocated by the then President James Madison. (20)
- Q. No. 5.** “Judiciary is the watch dog Institution in Pakistan.” Comment upon the statement in the backdrop of judicial activism in the country since a couple of years. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** Compare the Constitutional responsibilities of the French President with his American Counterpart. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Examine the basic principles of the Indian Constitution. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** Why it is said that the United Kingdom has an unwritten Constitution? What are its advantages and disadvantages? Substantiate your answer with objective arguments. (20)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2013

Roll Number

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
THREE HOURS	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) on separate OMR Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.		
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.		

PART-I ((MCQs) (COMPULSORY)

Q.1. (i) Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate Circle ● on the OMR Answer Sheet. (20x1=20)
(ii) Answers given anywhere, other than OMR Answer Sheet, shall not be considered.

- The framers of the American Constitution adopted the method of _____ the powers between centre and the state government.
(a) Balancing (b) Concentrating (c) Distributing (d) None of these
- The Vice President of USA is also invited to attend the meetings of President's Cabinet under _____.
(a) Law (b) Constitution (c) Convention (d) None of these
- Outstanding characteristic of the American Constitution is _____ of the powers and functions of the three principals organs.
(a) Amalgamation (b) Separation (c) Ameliorating (d) None of these
- The newly elected President is inaugurated on 20th January since the passage of _____ amendment of the Constitution.
(a) Seventeenth (b) Eleventh (c) Twentieth (d) None of these
- The Presidential candidate losing a State election by even a narrow margin forfeits _____ the electorate votes of the Sates.
(a) Half (b) All (c) Proportional (d) None of these
- In UK the leadership of the House of Commons vests with the Prime Minister, whereas in USA the _____ leads the House of Representatives.
(a) Lord Chancellor (b) Speaker (c) Kings Representative (d) None of these
- The first Speaker known to have been chosen in 1377 was:
(a) Sir William Martin (b) Sir Lowell Arnold (c) Thomas Hungerford (d) None of these
- General elections in UK are held within _____ of the dissolution of sitting Parliament.
(a) 90 days (b) 60 days (c) 20 days (d) None of these
- The House of Lord has also to exercise _____ Jurisdiction.
(a) Advisory (b) Appellate (c) Preemptive (d) None of these
- The Court of Appeal in the system of British Judiciary was set up by an Act of 1907 to hear appeals from the verdict of Jury in _____.
(a) Civil proceedings (b) Matrimonial issues (c) Criminal trial (d) None of these
- The first chapter of the Constitution of France on _____ might well be called the "testament of De-Gaullism".
(a) Sovereignty (b) President (c) Elections (d) None of these
- Under the French Constitution International treaties are negotiated by the _____.
(a) Parliamentary Council (b) Council of Premier (c) Executive Council (d) None of these

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

13. The Constitution of Russian Federation as approved by Boris Yeltsin and later by a nation wide Referendum came into force on _____.
(a) December 12, 1993 (b) December 15, 1993 (c) December 17, 1993 (d) None of these
14. Indian Federal Structure is under the exclusive subordination of _____.
(a) President of India (b) Rajia Sabha (c) Council of Ministers of State (d) None of these
15. Precedents of Supreme Court of India are binding on:
(a) High Courts (b) Constitutional Court of India
(c) Courts created under Indian Act of 1935 (d) None of these
16. Definition of the State 'Pakistan' under Article-7 of the Constitution of 1973 includes:
(a) Azad Kashmir (b) State Judiciary (c) Province of Punjab (d) None of these
17. Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) may by law admit _____ into the federation.
(a) New State (b) Areas of High Seas (c) No Man land (d) None of these
18. The words Majlis-e-Shoora "(Parliament)" were substituted for the word Parliament by the _____.
(a) Revival of the Constitution of 1973 Order 1985 (b) Provisional Constitutional Order 1978
(c) Laws Continuance Enforce Order 1999 (d) None of these
19. An act of 'High Treason' shall only be validated by _____.
(a) Parliamentary Commission (b) Supreme Court (c) President (d) None of these
20. Article _____ of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 deals with administration of Tribal Areas of Pakistan.
(a) 201 (b) 247 (c) 278 (d) None of these

PART-II

NOTE: (i) **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
(ii) Candidate must write **Q. No.** in the **Answer Book** in accordance with **Q. No.** in the **Q. Paper**.
(iii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**. **ALL questions carry EQUAL marks**.
(iv) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

- Q.No.2.** Discuss the maxim that England is ruled not by reason but by Parliament. Answer with the support of Logical arguments. (20)
- Q.No.3.** Discuss the mechanism provided in Article 38 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 for promotion of social and economic well being of the people of Pakistan. (20)
- Q.No.4.** Compare the procedure of appointments of Judges of the Superior Judiciary of Pakistan and India. (20)
- Q.No.5.** How would you compare the functions of American President with the President of France? (20)
- Q.No.6.** Discuss the proposals on reforms published by the Labour Government in the white paper, in November 1968, on future of Lords. (20)
- Q.No.7.** The principle of "Judicial Review" has built its stronger enclave in almost all Constitutions of democratic features. Why it has been under criticism in legal circles of Pakistan? (20)
- Q.No.8.** Discuss the structure of the Supreme Court of Russian Federation. (20)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2012

Roll Number

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	(PART-I MCQs)	30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
	(PART-II)	2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) Candidate must write Q.No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q.No. in the Q.Paper . (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II . All questions carry EQUAL marks. (iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.			

PART-II

- Q.2.** Highlight the purpose of constitution and the principle of constitutionalism. Elaborate various characteristics which could be used to identify the nature of a constitution. (20)
- Q.3.** What do you understand by the doctrine of “Parliamentary Sovereignty” or the traditional view of legislative supremacy? What is the role and status of rival law makers in a hierarchy of laws? (20)
- Q.4.** How would you compare the powers of American President with those of British Prime Minister? Give an analytical account. (20)
- Q.5.** The insertion of word “Secular” in the Preamble of Constitution of India has been productive of more mischief than benefit. Comment on the opinion of an academician. (20)
- Q.6.** Discuss in detail the relations between parliament and the government in France. (20)
- Q.7.** In what matters the Supreme Court of Pakistan exercises original jurisdiction? Illustrate by quoting the facts, decision and reasons therefor of a decided case. (20)
- Q.8.** Which public office holders in Pakistan enjoy constitutional protection from proceedings against them? Explain the nature and extent of such protection. (20)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2011

Roll Number

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
THREE HOURS	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.		
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.		

(PART-I MCQs) (COMPULSORY)

- Q.1.** Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. **(1 x 20=20)**
- (i) England has _____ monarchy:
(a) Absolute (b) Limited (c) No (d) None of these
- (ii) In England, the whole cabinet system is based on:
(a) Checks and balances (b) Separation of power (c) Monarchy (d) None of these
- (iii) The Sovereignty of Parliament in England has been _____ by the Statute of Westminster Act, 1931.
(a) Limited (b) Extended (c) Abolished (d) None of these
- (iv) Sir Winston Churchill was the leader of the _____ Party.
(a) Labour (b) Conservative (c) Liberal Democrats (d) None of these
- (v) U.S.A. in beginning was a:
(a) Monarchy (b) Federation (c) Confederation (d) None of these
- (vi) In U.S.A., Senatorial Courtesy is the result of:
(a) Legislative Act (b) Judicial Interpretation (c) Conventions (d) None of these
- (vii) Method of Amendment of the Constitution in U.S.A. has been provided under Article _____ of the U.S.A. Constitution.
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) None of these
- (viii) Doctrine of Implied Powers in U.S.A. was enunciated by:
(a) Montesquieu (b) Justice Marshal (c) William Roosevelt (d) None of these
- (ix) In 1947, a seven members Committee was constituted to Draft Indian Constitution. The Chairman of the said Committee was:
(a) Dr. K. M. Munshi (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (c) T. T. Krishnamachari (d) None of these
- (x) _____ has complete control on Money Bills, in India.
(a) President (b) Rajya Sabha (c) Lok Sabha (d) None of these
- (xi) The Constitution of India assigns the Residuary Powers to:
(a) Union Government (b) Local Government (c) Central Government (d) None of these
- (xii) The writ Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in India has been embodied under Article _____ of its Constitution.
(a) 11 (b) 112 (c) 132 (d) None of these
- (xiii) _____ Constitution has the unique characteristic of having its preamble as its substantive part.
(a) French (b) U.S.A. (c) Indian (d) None of these

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

- (xiv) 'Right to Fair Trial' has been inserted in the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan through _____ Amendment.
(a) Seventeenth (b) Eighteenth (c) Nineteenth (d) None of these
- (xv) Supreme Court's powers as to Judicial Review in Pakistan, has been embodied under Article _____ of the Constitution.
(a) 84 (b) 184 (c) 284 (d) None of these
- (xvi) The Constitutional name of Parliament in Pakistan is:
(a) Majlis-e-shoora (b) Majlis-e-shoora (Parliament) (c) Majlis-e-khas (d) None of these
- (xvii) The Politbureau in Russia was established in:
(a) 1909 (b) 1919 (c) 1929 (d) None of these
- (xviii) The working of the Communist Party in Russia is based on the principle of:
(a) Democratic Realism (b) Democratic Rationalism
(c) Democratic Centralism (d) None of these
- (xix) France became a Republic in:
(a) 1783 (b) 1793 (c) 1873 (d) None of these
- (xx) In France the Senate is elected:
(a) Directly (b) Indirectly (c) For life (d) None of these

PART-II

NOTE:(i) **PART-II** is to be attempted on separate Answer Book.
(ii) **Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks.**
(iii) **Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.**

- Q.2.** Critically examine the amended procedure as to appointment of the Judges under the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973. Compare it with the relevant provisions in Indian Constitution. (20)
- Q.3.** Provincial Autonomy is the long persisting demand of the smaller provinces in Pakistan. In your opinion to what extent did the Constitutional (18th Amendment) Act, 2010, satisfy the said demand? (20)
- Q.4.** "Indian Constitution preaches democracy and secularism in theory, but practice is otherwise." Discuss the statement in the light of the Constitutional provisions and historical events taken place in India. (20)
- Q.5.** "House of Lords has lost its utility and importance long ago, therefore, it should either be abolished or reformed." Examine the statement in the light of the discussions taken place in United Kingdom on the topic during last two decades and also give your own views on the subject. (20)
- Q.6.** "Committee System increases the efficiency of a Government." Discuss the statement with special reference to the Committee System in Westminster Parliament and compare it with the system in United States of America. (20)
- Q.7.** "The three pillars of the Government in USA have been taken apart from each other by the doctrine of Separation of Powers and cemented together by the doctrine of checks and balances." Critically examine the statement. (20)
- Q.8.** The 1936 Constitution of USSR is characterised with democratic centralism. Analyse the relevant provisions of the Constitution paving way to the said assumption. (20)

CONSTITUTION LAW



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2010**

Roll Number

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:20
	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:80

- NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQ) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.**
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.

PART – I (MCQ)
(COMPULSORY)

Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)

- (i) Magna Carta of 1215 was granted by:
(a) King John of England (b) William III
(c) Earl of Chattam (d) None of these
- (ii) There is unitary form of government in:
(a) India (b) Switzerland
(c) France (d) None of these
- (iii) The Bill of Rights establishing the principle that the King is a constitutional monarch was introduced in England in?
(a) 1580 (b) 1689
(c) 1907 (d) None of these
- (iv) The cabinet system in England was adopted by:
(a) Queen Elizabeth (b) Henry IV
(c) Charles II (d) None of these
- (v) The first document to become as a model for the declaration of fundamental rights in United States of America was:
(a) Declaration of 1876 (b) Declaration of 1670
(c) Declaration of 1776 (d) None of these
- (vi) The House of Commons consists of members:
(a) 480 (b) 550
(c) 615 (d) None of these
- (vii) Name the president of U.S.A. impeached in 1868:
(a) Washington (b) Johnson
(c) Jackson (d) None of these
- (viii) What is the term used for upper house in Indian constitution?
(a) Senate (b) Council of States
(c) Rajia Saba (d) None of these
- (ix) Which of the countries have two party system:
(a) U.K (b) India
(c) U.S.A (d) None of these
- (x) France is associated with:
(a) Rule of law (b) Administrative law
(c) Proletarian law (d) None of these
- (xi) American confederation came into existence in?
(a) December 15, 1778 (b) November 15, 1777
(c) January 10, 1880 (d) None of these
- (xii) The federation of U.S.A consists of states:
(a) 52 (b) 50
(c) 51 (d) None of these
- (xiii) The Supreme Court of U.S.A consists of Judges:
(a) 5 (b) 9
(c) 15 (d) None of these
- (xiv) Under what Article the president of U.S.A is removed from office on impeachment?
(a) Article II (b) Article IV
(c) Article I (d) None of these

CONSTITUTION LAW

- (xv) The presidium of the U.S.S.R consisted of members:
 - (a) 20
 - (b) 24
 - (c) 30
 - (d) None of these
- (xvi) The inauguration session of the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was held from:
 - (a) 10 August – 14 August 1947
 - (b) 15 August – 20 August 1947
 - (c) 10 September – 15 September 1947
 - (d) None of these
- (xvii) The federating units of India are called:
 - (a) Union territories
 - (b) Provinces
 - (c) Union of states
 - (d) None of these
- (xviii) The Supreme Court of India including Chief Justice consists of Judges:
 - (a) 9
 - (b) 15
 - (c) 8
 - (d) None of these
- (xix) Mohammad Ali Jinnah put forward his fourteen points in:
 - (a) 1940
 - (b) 1929
 - (c) 1946
 - (d) None of these
- (xx) By which Presidential Order Objectives Resolution was made part of Constitution of 1973?
 - (a) Order 10 of 1978
 - (b) Order 10 of 1980
 - (c) Order 14 of 1985
 - (d) None of these

PART – II

NOTE:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks.(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.
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- Q.2.** “Despite parliamentary form of governments in India and Pakistan, the presidents of both the countries stand poles apart from each other.” Discuss. **(20)**
- Q.3.** “Articles 62 and 63 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973 just adorn the legislation, but infact are far from being actually practiced.” Do you agree? **(20)**
- Q.4.** “Paradoxically, the special position of Islam in the Constitution of Pakistan has proved less problematic.” Discuss. **(20)**
- Q.5.** “The right not to be deprived of one’s life or liberty without the authority of law was not the creation of the Constitution. Such right existed before the Constitution came into force.” Discuss in the light of the statement, the protection afforded to personal freedom under the Constitution of India and Pakistan. **(20)**
- Q.6.** “The power and jurisdiction of parliament, says “Sir Edward Coke, is so transcendent and absolute, that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds”. Discuss. **(20)**
- Q.7.** “In many continental countries, and notably in France, there exists a scheme of administrative law known to Erenchmen as driot administratif – which rests on ideas foreign to the fundamental assumption of our English Common law and specially to what we have termed the rule of law.” Discuss. **(20)**
- Q.8.** Discuss the election, powers and removal of the president of U.S.A. **(20)**
