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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2005

LAW, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt **SIX** questions in all, including **QUESTION NO.10**, which is **COMPULSORY** and carries **20** marks. All other questions carry **16** marks each. Attempt at least **ONE** question from each of the **PARTS A, B** and **C**.

PART - A: CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

1. What is meant by PLEADINGS and what are the important rules relating to PLEADINGS?
2. Write short notes on:
(a) Abatement (b) Receiver (d) Interpleader suit
3. Define "Issues". How are they framed and by whom?

PART - B: THE CONTRACT ACT

4. Describe "CONTRACT" and briefly explain its essentials.
5. Write short notes on:
(a) Tender (b) Bailment (c) Principal debtor
6. Discuss the normal remedy in all cases of breach of contract.

PART - C: LAW OF TORTS

7. What is false imprisonment and what defences are available in an action for false imprisonment?
8. Write short notes on:
(a) Statutory Negligence (b) Public Nuisance (c) Absolute liability
9. In what circumstances may assault and battery be justified?

COMPULSORY QUESTION

10. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) Cause of action means:
(a) relief claimed in a suit (b) subject matter of a suit
(c) nature of a suit (d) None of these
 - (2) For breach of a contract, a suit may be filed:
(a) where the contract was made (b) where the breach was made
(c) where money was payable (d) at any of the above places
 - (3) There is distinction between res judicata and res sub judice:
(a) Yes (b) No (c) Same thing
 - (4) Plaintiff is the person who:
(a) files a suit (b) defends a suit
(c) delays a suit (d) None of these
 - (5) Interrogatores are administered to:
(a) parties to a suit (b) witnesses
(c) lawyers (d) None of these

LAW, PAPER-I

- (6) Precept is issued by:
(a) plaintiffs to defendants (b) oath commissioner to deponent
(c) a Court to another Court (d) None of these
- (7) Inherent power vests in:
(a) Court (b) parties
(c) witnesses (d) All of the above
- (8) Writ jurisdiction is exercised by:
(a) every Court in Pakistan (b) the High Courts
(c) None of the above
- (9) Interlocutory order determines substantive rights in a suit:
(a) Correct (b) incorrect
- (10) All agreements are contracts:
(a) True (b) False
- (11) A constructive contract is created by the:
(a) parties (b) legal heirs of the parties
(c) witnesses to the contract (d) None of these
- (12) An agreement to do an impossible act is a:
(a) void contract (b) voidable contract
(c) void agreement (d) All of the above
- (13) A contracts to pay B, Rs.100,000/- if his house is burnt. It is a:
(a) contingent contract (b) contract of guarantee
(c) contract of indemnity (d) None of these
- (14) A person who employs another person to represent him in dealings with third persons is called:
(a) Master (b) Creditor
(c) Principal (d) None of these
- (15) The Contract Act is of the year:
(a) 1972 (b) 1875
(c) 1895 (d) None of these
- (16) Law of Torts is based on:
(a) Statute Law (b) Common law
(c) Law of Contract (d) All of the above
- (17) Malice is a necessary ingredient in Tort:
(a) True (b) False (c) neither (a) nor (b)
- (18) Misfeasance means:
(a) commission of an unlawful act
(b) doing of a lawful act in an illegal manner
(c) failure to perform a legal obligation (d) None of these
- (19) Libel is a defamatory statement made:
(a) verbally (b) in writing
(c) both
- (20) Mere touching of another in anger is:
(a) assault (b) battery
(c) both

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PART - A: PAKISTAN PANEL CODE

1. Briefly discuss the various punishments to which offenders are liable under P.P.C.
2. Write short notes on:
(a) Injury (b) Robbery (c) Shajjah
3. Write a summary of "General Exceptions" contained in P.P.C.

PART - B: THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

4. Under what circumstances, a Police Officer may arrest without a warrant in a non-cognizable case?
5. Write short notes on:
(a) Summons (b) First Information Report (c) Retracted confession
6. What is an appeal and what are the powers of an Appellate Court in appeal from acquittal?

PART - C: THE QANUN-E-SHAHADAT ORDER

7. What is "Burden of proof" and on whom it lies?
8. "The rules of evidence are generally the same in civil and criminal proceedings". Comment and state if there are any exceptions to this rule.
9. Write short notes on:
(a) Competent witness (b) Hearsay evidence (c) Estoppel

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) An affray is committed in a:
(a) private place (b) public place
(c) both (d) None of these
 - (2) Sedition means exciting bad feelings against:
(a) Armed forces (b) Government
(c) Political leaders (d) All of these (e) None of these
 - (3) In robbery there is:
(a) theft (b) extortion
(c) either of the above (d) None of these
 - (4) The Pakistan Panel Code is as old as:
(a) 1890 (b) 1865
(c) 1860 (d) None of these

LAW, PAPER-II

- (5) Extradition is a:
(a) punishment (b) offence
(c) law (d) None of these
- (6) Standards of medical and legal sanity are:
(a) identical (b) different
(c) None of these
- (7) A person is liable for his own wrongful acts:
(a) absolutely correct (b) generally correct
(c) absurd (d) None of these
- (8) Homicide is the killing of:
(a) a human being (b) a living creature
(c) both (d) None of these
- (9) In the Code of Criminal Procedure, offences are divided into:
(a) two categories (b) five categories
(c) seven categories (d) None of these
- (10) Appeal is:
(a) a natural right (b) a right given by law
(c) a right given by the trial Court (d) None of these
- (11) Appellate and revisional jurisdictions are:
(a) same (b) inter-linked
(c) separate (d) None of these
- (12) Trial is a judicial proceeding which ends in:
(a) conviction/acquittal (b) discharge
(c) both (d) None of these
- (13) The term offence has been defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure:
(a) Yes (b) No (c) None of these
- (14) A complaint is made to a:
(a) Magistrate (b) Police Officer
(c) District Nazim (d) None of these
- (15) Summary trial is:
(a) no trial (b) speedy trial
(c) both
- (16) The Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 repealed:
(a) the Evidence Act, 1872 (b) the Ordinance of 1978
(c) None of these
- (17) Who decides whether a person is competent to testify?
(a) Prosecutor (b) Defence lawyer
(c) District Attorney (d) None of these
- (18) A fact is said not to be proved when it is:
(a) not proved (b) disproved
(c) both (d) None of these
- (19) A lunatic is incompetent to give evidence:
(a) Yes (b) No (c) a Court may decide
- (20) The examination of a witness after his cross-examination is called:
(a) examination-in-chief (b) leading examination
(c) concluding examination (d) None of these
