LAW, PAPER-I



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

LAW, PAPER-I

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LAW, I	FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE C COMPETITIVE EXAMINAT RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN I THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LAW DA DED L	TION FOR BPS-17 UNDER	Roll Num XIMUM MARKS:20 XIMUM MARKS:80 shall be taken back		
10 mg	LAW, PAPER-I		2.0		
TIME A	ALLOWED: (PART-I) 30 MINUTES (PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MI		XIMUM MARKS:20 XIMUM MARKS:80		
NOTE	E: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQ) on separate after 30 minutes. (ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/ansy				
	<u>PART – I (N</u> (COMPULS				
Q.1.	Select the best option/answer and fill in the ap	opropriate box on the A	answer Sheet. (20)		
(i)	A suit for the recovery of property may be instituted (a) Where the defendant resides (c) Where the property situates	uted in the court: (b) Where the plaintiff (d) Where the cause of			
(ii)	A decree may be executed by a court: (a) in whose jurisdiction the defendant resides (c) in whose jurisdiction the subject matter situal	(b) having crimina	al jurisdiction		
(iii)	In the execution of a decree the court may attach (a) all saleable, moveable or immoveable proper (c) property surrendered by the judgment debtor	and sell: rty (b) necessary wear			
(iv)	A revisional jurisdiction of a High Court may be (a) where the judgment of the subordinate court (b) if the subordinate court has acted without jur (c) on merits of the case	e invoked: is based on error			
(v)	(d) for permission to file, an appeal Amendments of pleadings may be allowed by the court: (a) before framing the issues (b) before close of the evidence (c) at any stage of the proceedings (d) None of these				
(vi)	A minor can sue: (a) Himself (c) Upon attaining the age of majority	(b) Through next frien(d) Any of these	nd		
(vii)	A tender for the sale or purchase of goods is: (a) proposal (b) an invitation to make an offer		(d) None of these		
(viii)	The communication of an acceptance is complete (a) when it comes to the knowledge of the propos (b) when the propose is informed by the propos (c) when its transmission is out of the control of (d) Any of these	oser ser of its receipt			
(ix)	An agreement made by a minor is: (a) enforceable(c) enforceable upon minor's attainment of age of				
(x)	An agreement in restraint of legal proceedings is (a) void (b) voidable	c) unlawful	(d) None of these		
(xi)	An agreement may be performed: (a) by the parties(c) by the assignor and the assignee of the contra		esentatives of the parties		
(xii)	Novation of contract means: (a) rescission (b) breach	(c) modification	(d) None of these		
(xiii)	A promise to be liable for a debt conditionally of of:		aking default is a contract		
(xiv)	(a) indemnity (b) guarantee The term pawn is used in the contract of: (a) indemnity (b) guarantee	(c) pledge(c) agency	(d) None of these(d) None of these		
	(a) indefinite (b) Suarantee	(e) agency	(a) None of these		

Student Bounts, com LAW, PAPER-I A tort is an infringement of: (a) a private civil right (b) a public right (c) both private and public rights (d) None of these (xvi) In order to establish tort, the victim must show the presence of: (a) Legal damage (b) actual damage (c) pecuniary damage (d) Any of these (xvii) A battery is: (a) an attempt to do a corporeal hurt to another (b) a bodily harm whereby a man is deprived of the use of any member of his body or sense (c) the actual striking of another person (d) None of these (xviii) In order to constitute false imprisonment the confinement of the person must be: (a) actual i.e. physical (b) constructive i.e. mere show of authority (c) restraining the movement of the person against his will (d) Any of these (xix) Dismissal of a servant by the master is justifiable on: (a) grave misconduct (b) a proof of habitual negligence of serious character (c) misconduct on one occasion only if sufficiently gross (d) Any of these A person is guilty of public nuisance if he does acts leading to: (xx) (a) wrongful disturbances of easement or servitude (b) wrongful escape of deleterious substances into another's property (c) an illegal omission causing any common injury or annoyance to the people in general (d) None of these PART – II

NOTE		(1)	PARI-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.			
	T.	(ii)	Attempt ONLY FIVE questions from PART-II selecting at least ONE question from EA	СН		
	E.	SECTION. All questions carry EQUAL marks.				
		(iii)	Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.			
			SECTION - I (Civil Procedure Code)			
Q.2.	Expl	ain th	e principle of <u>resjudicate</u> . How does it differ from the principle of res-subjudice?	(16)		
0.3.	State	the s	grounds on which an appeal from a judgement, decree or final order of a High Court	mav be		
Q.0.		•	be Supreme Court. Is there any bar on certain appeals? If so, explain.	(16)		
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Q.4. What is meant by <u>Temporary Injunctions?</u> Discuss the law governing the grant of injunctions. (16)						
			SECTION – II (The Contract Act)			
Q.5.	Defi	ne <u>pro</u>	posal and distinguish it from an invitation to proposal. How is it revoked?	(16)		
0.6.	Q.6. Explain the term damages. Discuss the rules governing the award of damages upon breach of					
C	conti			(16)		
0.7.	Wha	t is ar	act of ratification? State the conditions necessary for ratification.	(16)		
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			SECTION – III (Law of Torts)			

Q.8. Write a detailed note on discharge of tort.

Q.9. What is negligence? Discuss fully the essentials of negligence.

Q.10.What judicial remedies are available in tort? Discuss fully.

(16)

(16)

(16)