

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2001.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including question No.8 which is COMPULSORY. All questions carry EQUAL marks.

- 1. Discuss the limitations on the British Parliamentary Sovereignty.
2. Define the term 'Droit Administrative' or 'Administrative Law' and discuss its characteristics. (5+15)
3. Is there any Character of Administrative Law in England? Elaborate.
4. What is the sanction behind the Conventions? Substantiate your answer in the light of important British Conventions. (10+10)
5. Explain the different methods by which amendment to the American Constitution can be made.
6. The Indian Constitution has set up "a quasi-federal government" in India. Explain and comment.
7. Write short notes on the following:
(a) The Statute of Westminster (1931)
(b) Council of Common Interest under the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan

COMPULSORY QUESTION

- 8. Fill in the blanks. Do not reproduce the question.
(1) The former USSR hadUnion Republics.
(2) Presidium of the Supreme Soviet consisted of.....members.
(3) Switzerland has Cantons.
(4) is the title for the members of House of Lords.
(5) "..... thrives under the cloak of Ministerial Responsibility"
(6) England can never be ruined except by a
(7) Every Lord had a right to vote by proxy which was abolished in.....
(8) Before..... Pears could only be tried by pears in cases of felony and treason.
(9) The judicial Committee of Privy Council was set up by an.....
(10) is the largest Local government division in England.
(11) In France, do not play an important part in the system of Local government.
(12) The American Confederation of 13 States was created on.....
(13) The American Constitution vested..... Powers with the States.
(14) The American Sovereign is a sovereign who.....
(15) In USA total number of electoral votes is always.....
(16) The US President can declare war only with the consent of.....
(17) Committees are called as..... legislatures".
(18) Misuse of the privilege of unrestricted freedom of debate in US is known as.....
(19) The Objectives Resolution was passed by thein.....
(20) The present Constitution of Turkey(1982) was drafted by the.....

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

(12)

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN PBS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2002

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS **MAXIMUM MARKS: 100**

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including QUESTION NO. 8 which is COMPULSORY. All questions carry EQUAL marks. Answer must be concise and thoughtful.

1. Objectives Resolution is an effective and operative part of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 and no court can refuse to enforce it. Please comment on it.
2. Article 8 of the Constitution, 1973 says that the state shall not make any laws inconsistent with or in derogation of Fundamental Rights, whereas Article 233 gives the state powers to suspend Fundamental Rights. Do you think that both the provisions are inconsistent with each other? Give your arguments.
3. The Constitution of Pakistan 1962 was federal only in name. in fact it was a unitary constitution with a highly centralized system of government. Please comment.
4. It was not before a decade after independence that Pakistan could get its first constitution. What were the causes of delay?
5. What do you understand by "Rule of Law"? Compare "Rule of Law" with "Droit Administratif".
6. Article 51-A of the Indian Constitution enumerates Fundamental Duties of its citizens. Do you think that it is a useless piece of drafting which can never be enforced?
7. Give a detailed comparison of American Congress and British Parliament.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct choice in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the statements.

1	The Constitution of Pakistan 1973 consists of :			
	(a) 280 Articles, 12 Parts, 6 Schedules.	(b) 279 Articles, 8 Parts, 5 Schedules.		
	(c) 270 Articles, 9 Parts, 7 Schedules.	(d) None of these.		
2	The Constitution of Pakistan 1973 was enforced on:			
	(a) 1 st January, 1973	(b) 23 rd March, 1973		
	(c) 4 th August, 1973	(d) None of these.		
3	Objectives Resolution was passed on :			
	(a) 23 rd March, 1940	(b) 12 th March, 1949		
	(c) 14 th August, 1956	(d) None of these.		
4	According to law, the highest Court of Appeal in England is:			
	(a) House of Lords	(b) House of Commons		
	(c) Privy Council	(d) None of these.		
5	Lord Curzon in 1923 was not chosen by Georg V as Prime Minister because he belonged to:			
	(a) Tory	(b) Liberal		
	(c) Democratic Party	(d) None of these.		
6	The number of Privy Council members is:			
	(a) 300	(b) 330		
	(c) 360	(d) None of these.		

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7	A public bill when introduced by a private member of English Parliament is called:			
	(a)	Private bill	(b)	Unofficial bill
	(c)	Individual member bill	(d)	None of these.
8	Originally the House of Representatives consisted of :			
	(a)	50 members only	(b)	55 members only
	(c)	65 members only	(d)	None of these.
9	The US President can declare war with the consent of:			
	(a)	Defence Council	(b)	Senate
	(c)	Cabinet	(d)	None of these.
10	In United States President Pro Tempore presides over the meetings of the Senate in the absence of :			
	(a)	Chairman	(b)	Vice President
	(c)	Secretary of State	(d)	None of these.
11	By what majority from each of the central legislature, the Supreme Soviet can amend the Constitution:			
	(a)	Simple	(b)	Two third
	(c)	Three fourth	(d)	None of these.
12	Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of the nationalities each have an equal membership of :			
	(a)	700	(b)	725
	(c)	750	(d)	None of these.
13	After how many years, local bodies elections are held in England:			
	(a)	Three	(b)	Four
	(c)	Five	(d)	None of these.
14	In English legal system, the smallest unit of local authority is called:			
	(a)	Parish	(b)	Sub division
	(c)	Town	(d)	None of these.
15	The President of France can be impeached only for:			
	(a)	Misconduct	(b)	Insanity
	(c)	Defection	(d)	None of these.
16	Into how many departments, France has been divided:			
	(a)	75	(b)	90
	(c)	100	(d)	None of these.
17	According to the US Constitution, members of the President's Cabinet, mustnot be members of:			
	(a)	Senate	(b)	Congress
	(c)	House of Representatives	(d)	None of these.
18	The how many classes the whole of US Council Service has been divided:			
	(a)	Four	(b)	Five
	(c)	Six	(d)	None of these.
19	A person elected to a House in Pakistan cannot sit or vote until he has made before the House an:			
	(a)	Acceptance	(b)	Affirmation
	(c)	Offer	(d)	None of these.
20	The legislative lists mentioned in Article 70(4) of the Constitution of Pakistan are:			
	(a)	Federal Legislative List and Concurrent Legislative List.	(b)	Federal Legislative List, Concurrent Legislative List and Provincial Legislative List..
	(c)	Concurrent Legislative List and Provincial Legislative List.	(d)	None of these.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN PBS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including QUESTION NO.8 which is **COMPULSORY**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks. Answer must be concise and thoughtful Write clearly.

1. Please comment on Charles Evans Hughe's statement regarding the US constitution: "We are under a constitution, but the constitution is what the judges say it is."
2. What is the importance of conventions in English constitution?
3. Discuss the administrative structure of judicature in trichotomy of powers under the Constitution of Pakistan.
4. Compare and contrast the powers of Pakistan's President with those of American President.
5. Which of the three Constitutions of Pakistan i.e. 1956, 1962 and 1973 is the best and more comprehensive. Give an analytical comparison.
6. "The French branches of government stand in between the British and American." Discuss fully.
7. "The Rajya Sabha is not a second chamber; it is instead a secondary chamber." Discuss.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.

- (1) Highest court of appeal in U.K is:

(a) Supreme Court	(b) High Court
(c) House of Lords	(d) None of these
- (2) Smallest unit of Local Government in U.K is:

(a) Village	(b) county
(c) Town	(d) None of these
- (3) The U.S Constitution is:

(a) Rigid	(b) Flexible
(c) Moderate	(d) None of these
- (4) If both the US President and Vice-President die, the next to succeed is:

(a) Speaker House of Representatives	(b) President pro-tempore of the Senate
(c) Secretary of State	(d) None of these
- (5) The final interpreter of the US Constitution is:

(a) The President	(b) Senate
(c) Supreme Court	(d) None of these
- (6) The French commune can be compared to Pakistan's:

(a) Province	(b) District
(c) Municipal Committee	(d) None of these

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

- (7) Which of the following terms is not associated with debates in the House of Commons:
 - (a) The Kangaroo
 - (b) The Guillotine
 - (c) The Fox
 - (d) None of these
- (8) Which of the following is not an official in the administration of justice in England:
 - (a) Justices of peace
 - (b) Arbitrators
 - (c) Juries
 - (d) None of these
- (9) The number of amendments so far made in the US Constitution is:
 - (a) 15
 - (b) 20
 - (c) 25
 - (d) None of these
- (10) Which of the following is not member of Council of Common Interests:
 - (a) Prime Minister
 - (b) Governors
 - (c) Chief Ministers of provinces
 - (d) None of these
- (11) Which of the following is a member of Cabinet in England, but not in Pakistan:
 - (a) Attorney-General
 - (b) Auditor-General
 - (c) Chief Election Commissioner
 - (d) None of these
- (12) The Head of State in Pakistan is:
 - (a) Prime Minister
 - (b) President
 - (c) Both of them
 - (d) None of these
- (13) Voting ages in different states of USA are:
 - (a) 18 and 21 years
 - (b) 17 and 21 years
 - (c) 18 and 20 years
 - (d) None of these
- (14) The inaugural session of the first constituent assembly of Pakistan was held in Karachi:
 - (a) from 10th to 14th August, 1947
 - (b) from 14th to 18th August, 1947
 - (c) from 14th to 18th August, 1949
 - (d) None of these
- (15) Dual citizenship is a feature of :
 - (a) British Constitution
 - (b) French Constitution
 - (c) Indian Constitution
 - (d) None of these
- (16) The present constitution of France was adopted by:
 - (a) Legislation
 - (b) Referendum
 - (c) Ordinance
 - (d) None of these
- (17) The Presidential electors in USA cast two votes, one for the president and the other for:
 - (a) Speaker
 - (b) Vice-President
 - (c) Secretary of State
 - (d) None of these
- (18) The Constitution of the Russian Federation was ratified in:
 - (a) 1993
 - (b) 1918
 - (c) 1977
 - (d) None of these
- (19) Under the 1962 Constitution of Pakistan, total number of Electors in Electoral College was:
 - (a) 5000
 - (b) 8000
 - (c) 10000
 - (d) None of these
- (20) Subject matter of Articles 189, 201 and 203-GG of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 is:
 - (a) Ratio decidendi
 - (b) Precedent
 - (c) Obiter dicta
 - (d) None of these

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NOTE:

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 - (4)
 - (5)

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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2004

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt **FIVE** questions in all, including **QUESTION NO. 8** which is **COMPULSORY**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks. Answer must be concise, thoughtful and clearly written.

1. The judgement in Marbury Vs Madison(1803) case by the United State's Supreme Court empowered it as guarantor of the Constitution. Discuss.
2. The system of checks and balances in American political process is actually a corollary not contradiction of the principle of separation of powers. Elaborate.
3. The Parliament Act of 1911 as amended in 1948 made the House of Commons a dominant House of the British Parliament. Detail out.
4. Examine critically the authority conferred on the President by the French Constitution.
5. Analyze the emergency powers of the Indian President.
6. Critically examine the Federal character of Pakistani Constitution.
7. Write notes on:
 - (a) National Security Council of Pakistan
 - (b) Supreme Soviet of USSR
 - (c) Soviet President
 - (d) Democratic Centralism in USSR

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) The voting age in U.S. is:

(a) 18 years	(b) 19 years
(c) 20 years	(d) None of these
 - (2) The number of members of Electoral College in USA is:

(a) 537	(b) 538
(c) 539	(d) None of these
 - (3) There is in US:

(a) Uni Party System	(b) biparty System
(c) Multiparty System	(d) None of these
 - (4) The membership in Electoral College of Washington DC stands at:

(a) One	(b) Two
(c) Three	(d) None of these
 - (5) The US Constitution has been amended:

(a) 24 times	(b) 25 times
(c) 26 times	(d) None of these
 - (6) The Magna Carta was signed by the British King in:

(a) 1215	(b) 1216
(c) 1217	(d) None of these

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- (7) The Glorious Revolution in U.K. took place in:
(a) 1688 (b) 1689
(c) 1690 (d) None of these
- (8) The Parliamentary Elections confirmed the demise of Liberal Party in:
(a) 1922 (b) 1923
(c) 1924 (d) None of these
- (9) The right to voting in U.K. was extended to women in:
(a) 1928 (b) 1929
(c) 1930 (d) None of these
- (10) The quorum for conducting business in the House of Lords in U.K. is:
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) None of these
- (11) Pakistan became a Republic in:
(a) 1955 (b) 1956
(c) 1957 (d) None of these
- (12) The National Assembly of Pakistan consists of:
(a) 340 (b) 341
(c) 342 (d) None of these
- (13) Pakistan so far has had:
(a) 3 Constitutions (b) 5 Constitutions
(c) 7 Constitutions (d) None of these
- (14) The French Revolution took place in:
(a) 1845 (b) 1846
(c) 1847 (d) None of these
- (15) The Constitution of French Fifth Republic was adopted in:
(a) 1955 (b) 1956
(c) 1957 (d) None of these
- (16) The USSR was established in:
(a) 1915 (b) 1916
(c) 1917 (d) None of these
- (17) The USSR comprised of:
(a) 3 Republics (b) 14 Republics
(c) 15 Republics (d) None of these
- (18) Mr. Leonid Breznev become President of USSR in:
(a) 1975 (b) 1976
(c) 1977 (d) None of these
- (19) India got independence on:
(a) August 15 (b) August 16
(c) August 17 (d) None of these
- (20) Indian Union comprises of:
(a) 25 States (b) 26 States
(c) 27 States (d) None of these

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

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including QUESTION NO.8, which is **COMPULSORY**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks. Answer must be concise, thoughtful and clearly written.

1. Highlight the viewpoint of critics on seventeenth amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan. Give your own comments.
2. Compare the process of removal of President in Pakistan and USA. Which of them is more practicable?
3. Were there any rights conferred upon the citizens in the Constitution of former USSR? If so, discuss their comprehensiveness.
4. Write a detailed note on powers of House of Commons.
5. What is the process of law making in England?
6. What restrictions the French Constitution puts on the parliamentary sovereignty?
7. What is the role of American Constitution in making USA a strong nation and a super power? Discuss with reference to the strengths of US Constitution as you see them.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) The seat of Indian Supreme Court is at:

(a) New Delhi	(b) Mumbai
(c) Delhi	(d) None of these
 - (2) The lowest tribunal of regular court system in France is:

(a) Arbitrators	(b) Honorary Magistrates
(c) Justices of peace	(d) None of these
 - (3) India's State Executive consists of the _____ and his council of ministers:

(a) Prime Minister	(b) Governor
(c) Chief Minister	(d) None of these
 - (4) Three categories of citizens recognized by Indian Constitution are by:

(a) birth, descent, registration	(b) birth, sponsorship, longstay
(c) birth, NRI, Court decree	(d) None of these
 - (5) Which of the following courts was not recognized by the Constitution of former USSR:

(a) Military Tribunal	(b) Peoples Courts
(c) Courts of Autonomous Regions	(d) None of these
 - (6) Article _____ of Constitution of Pakistan deals with definitions:

(a) 2	(b) 9
(c) 260	(d) None of these
 - (7) Judiciary was separated from executive in Pakistan under Article _____:

(a) 199	(b) 175
(c) 203	(d) None of these

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

- (8) Punishment for high treason has been provided in:
(a) Constitution of Pakistan (b) Pakistan Penal Code
(c) Anti Terrorism Act (d) None of these
- (9) Total number of general seats in the National Assembly of Pakistan is:
(a) 272 (b) 332
(c) 100 (d) None of these
- (10) _____ has the right to speak in the parliament of Pakistan:
(a) Chief Justice (b) Attorney General
(c) Advocate General (d) None of these
- (11) Constitution of Pakistan has _____ Articles:
(a) 268 (b) 288
(c) 298 (d) None of these
- (12) The State of Pakistan exercises its power and authority through:
(a) Chief Executive (b) President
(c) Chosen representatives (d) None of these
- (13) In practice the election of US President is:
(a) direct (b) indirect
(c) referendum based (d) None of these
- (14) The term "suffrage" means:
(a) to bear and suffer (b) allow black people to vote
(c) the right to vote (d) None of these
- (15) American Constitution has:
(a) 7 articles, 15 sections (b) 7 articles, 20 sections
(c) 7 articles, 21 sections (d) None of these
- (16) _____ was forced to sign Magna Carta Act of 1215:
(a) King John (b) King Edward III
(c) King George (d) None of these
- (17) Central administrative system is controlled by _____ in Britain:
(a) King (b) Cabinet
(c) Secretariat (d) None of these
- (18) The first Prime Minister of England was:
(a) Walpole (b) Churchill
(c) William (d) None of these
- (19) King is more personalized and attractive symbol of:
(a) power (b) Royal prerogative
(c) National unity (d) None of these
- (20) Choice of British Prime Minister is made by the:
(a) Parliament (b) King
(c) Parliamentary Committee (d) None of these