

**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) 240
  - (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