

AS PER HEC SYLLABUS

LAW-GAT

MCQS BOOK



BY

ADVOCATE HIGH COURT

NATASHA SETHI

M.A LL.B

FAKHER E WAQALAT ASSOCIATES

A FIGHT AGAINST INJUSTICE, WELCOME TO LEVIATHAN



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SOURCE OF COMPILING. LAW BARE ACTS.

CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN, 1973.
ACTS PUBLISHED BY GOVT. OF PAKISTAN.
PAST PAPERS OF ALL OVER THE UNIVERSITIES
OF PAKISTAN.
LAW SITE.
PAST PAPERS OF PPSC, FPSC, NTS, HEC, PUNJAB
BAR COUNCIL AND LAT TESTS.
HEC REVISED SYLLABUS AND RECOMMENDED
READINGS.

BOOK.

PAGES 126, MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS AS PER
REVISED SYLLABUS OF HEC LAW – GAT.
MARCH-2021

Preface:

This book contains some basic guidelines and MCQs for LAW-GAT which I have learnt during the course of my preparation and from mentoring-cum-feedback of respected teachers and seniors.

For best use of this book, consult the original text or bare acts. It will be of huge help to prepare fast for rest of the tests as well. Once you have a strong picking power of the articles & sections, preparation will not require more than 1 month, given that you have the right guidance about the reading material.

DEDICATION

THE

DEDICATION

OF THIS BOOK

IS SPLIT

SEVEN WAYS:

TO ALLAH ALMIGHTY

TO MY FATHER

TO MY MOTHER

TO MY FAMILY

TO MY TEACHERS

TO MY FRIENDS

AND

TO MY SENIORS.

**SPECIAL THANKS
TO
FAHAD ZIKREA**

FAKHER E WAQALAT ASSOCIATES

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LAW-GAT Syllabus

HEC Law Graduate Assessment Test (LAW-GAT) will be from the following topics.

Constitutions (10%)

Constitutional History of Pakistan (Constitutional History of Pakistan by Hamid Khan)

Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 (Fundamental Rights, i.e. Articles 8-24, parliament, i.e. articles 50-89, the Judicature, articles, i.e. 175-272)

Jurisprudence (10%)

English (Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond)

Islamic (the Principles of Islamic Jurisprudence by Sir Abdur Rahim. The whole book except Inheritance)

Civil law (20%)

CPC (Sections 9-12, 15-20, 47, 75, 96, 104, 114, 151. Orders 1, 6-9, 39, 41, 43)

Criminal law (20%)

PPC

Chapter # 2 (General Explanations/Definitions)

16th Chapter (Offences Affecting the Human Body)

16-A Chapter (Wrongful Restraint and wrongful confinement)

17th Chapter (Offences against Property)

Cr. PC

1st chapter (preliminary definitions)

5th chapter (arrest, escape, and retaking)

7th chapter (processes to compel the productions of documents and other moveable property, and for the discovery of persons wrongfully confined)

8th chapter (security for keeping the peace and for good behavior)

10th chapter (Public Nuisance)

11th chapter (Temporary Order in urgent case of nuisance and apprehended danger)

14th chapter (information to the police and their powers to investigate-FIR)

16th Chapter (Complaints to the magistrate)

17th chapter (the commencement of a proceeding before the court)

31st chapter (of Appeals)

39th Chapter (of Bail)

Law of Evidence (20%)

Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order, 1984

International Law (10%)

Public (International Law by Martin Dixon)

Professional Ethics (10%)

SYLLABUS FOR LAW GRADUATE ASSESSMENT TEST (LAW-GAT)

<https://www.hec.gov.pk/english/HECAnnouncements/Pages/Syllabus-LAW-GAT.aspx>

FAKHER E WAQALAT ASSOCIATES

Syllabus for Law Graduate Assessment Test (LAW-GAT)

Sr. No.	Title	Percentage
1.	<p>Constitution</p> <p>1) Constitutional History of Pakistan (Constitutional History of Pakistan by Hamid Khan).</p> <p>2) Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 (Fundamental Rights, i.e. Articles 8-24; Parliament, i.e. Articles 50-89; The Judicature, i.e. Articles 175-272).</p>	10%
2.	<p>Jurisprudence</p> <p>1) English: (Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond).</p> <p>2) Islamic: (The Principles of Islamic Jurisprudence by Sir Abdur Rahim. The whole book is included except Inheritance).</p>	10%
3.	<p>Civil Law</p> <p>1) CPC (Sections 9-12, 15-20, 47, 75, 96, 104, 115, 151, Orders 1, 6-9, 39, 41, 43).</p>	20%
4.	<p>Criminal Law</p> <p>1) P.P.C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Chapter 2 (General Explanations/Definitions). ii) Chapter 16 (Offences Affecting the Human Body). iii) Chapter 16-A (Wrongful restraint & Wrongful Confinement). iv) Chapter 17 (Offences against Property). <p>2) Cr. P.C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Chapter 1 (Preliminary Definitions). ii) Chapter 5 (Arrest, Escape and Retaking). iii) Chapter 7 (Processes to compel the production of documents & other moveable property, and for the discovery of persons wrongfully confined). iv) Chapter 8 (Security for keeping the peace and for good behavior). v) Chapter 10 (Public Nuisance). 	20%



	vi) Chapter 11 (Temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance and apprehended danger). vii) Chapter 14 (Information to the police and their powers to investigate-FIR). viii) Chapter 16 (Complaints to magistrate). ix) Chapter 17 (The commencement of proceedings before court). x) Chapter 31 (of Appeals) xi) Chapter 39 (of Bail)	
5.	Law of Evidence Qanoon-e-Shahdat Order, 1984	20%
6.	International Law Public: (International Law by Martin Dixon)	10%
7.	Professional Ethics	10%
Total		100%




 (Muhammad Arshed)
 Secretary
 Pakistan Bar Council
 Islamabad.

26/02/23

LAW-GAT THROUGH HEC & PUNJAB BAR COUNCIL

HEC has announced LAW-GAT test registration dates for the LAW Graduate Assessment Test. Applications can be submitted online at the HEC website. HEC LAW-GAT is compulsory for all LLB graduates before entering the legal profession for practicing law.

The test will consist of Multiple Choice Questions (MCOs). Applicants who have registered through HEC online registration process will download their Roll Number Slip through <http://etc.hec.gov.pk> a week before the test date. Email/SMS will be sent to registered applicants regarding the test date time, and venue. Candidates are required to provide a valid email/mobile number while filling the online application form. A print of Roll Number Slip and original CNIC will be required to enter Test Centre.

Eligibility Criteria for HEC Law GAT 2021

Candidates holding Bachelor's degree in Law from a university recognized by HEC and PBC are eligible to apply. As per recommendations of PBC, those candidates who appeared in Law-GAT Test held on September 15, 2019 but could not qualify by securing requisite 50% marks, are also eligible to apply and appear in this Special Law-GAT Test, irrespective of the number of chances they have earlier availed

HEC-Law GAT Test Centers

The Test will be conducted in the following Centers:

Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Sukkur, Abbottabad, Quetta, Multan, Hyderabad, Turbat, Bahawalpur, Peshawar, Muzaffarabad, Faisalabad & Gilgit.

Applicants may select any test Centre from the list available in the application form.

Test will only be held on any of the above Centers if a minimum of 100 applicants will select that Centre. Test Centre once selected will not be changed after registration.

Application submission steps:

Profile completion using the "My Profile" section, and application submission using "'Law GAT Test'" link on menu panel in the left-hand sidebar of online portal."

Only SUBMITTED applications will be considered for LAW-GAT Test, and applications in SAVE or INCOMPLETE mode will not be entertained.

Test fee of Rs. 3000/- is to be deposited Online/ATM in the Account No. O 1127900567403
Account Title: Higher Education Commission.
Bank: Habib Bank Limited, Branch Code: 0112.
Bank draft/ Pay Order will not be accepted.

Applicants are required to submit original fee deposit slip/ATM/online transfer through courier at

Room No. 13-207,2nd Floor, HRD Building, HEC, H-8, Islamabad on or before the last date of registration.

Please mention your CNIC number at the backside of the deposit slip.
The examination fee is non-transferable and non-refundable.

Passing Requirements/Conditions:-

50% score is required to pass the Law Graduate Assessment Test (Law-GAT)."

Applicants will have to meet other criteria, if any, as per Rules and Regulations of PBC. Applicants will have a maximum of three chances to clear the Law-GAT test. HEC will conduct the test thrice a year.

Part 1 Constitutions (10%)

1 Constitutional History of Pakistan

(Constitutional History of Pakistan by Hamid Khan)

2 Constitution of Pakistan, 1973

(Fundamental Rights, i.e. Articles 8-24, parliament, i.e. articles 50-89, the Judicature, articles, i.e. 175-272)

1. The war of Independence was the:

- (a) Doctrine of Law religion (b) Ridiculing of Muslim religion
(c) Introduction of greased cartridges (d) None of the Above

2. In the beginning of war the 80 soldiers who disobeyed co smith to use greased cartridges belonged to:

- (a) Lucknow (b) Meerath
(c) Delhi (d) None of the Above

3. The British general who recaptured Delhi from Bakhsh khan was:

- (a) R. Brown (b) Sir Macaulay
(c) Sir John Shore (d) None of the Above

4. Queen Hazrat Mahal and Ahmed Ulla led the Muslim revolutionaries in:

- (a) Mumbai (b) Lucknow
(c) Delhi (d) None of the Above

5. After the war of independence the British Government assumed control of India through:

- (a) England council Act, 1862 (b) Queen's proclamation of 1858
(c) Queens order, 1857 (d) None of the Above

6. In 1858 A.D, the person who was appointed the first British viceroy in India was:

- (a) Lord canning (b) Lord Mayo
(c) Lord Rippon (d) None of the Above

7. In Jhansi, the Muslim revolutionaries were led by:

- (a) Bahadar Shah zafar (b) Rani Lakshmi Bai
(c) Khan Bahadur khan (d) None of the Above

8. After the war of Independence the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar was exiled to:

- (a) Rangoon (b) Canada
(c) London (d) None of the Above

9. Sir Syed Ahmed khan founded "Scientific Society" in the year of:

- (a) 1830 AD (b) 1864 AD
(c) 1885 AD (d) None of the Above

10. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded Patriotic Association to:

- (a) Policies of Pakistan Movement (b) Anti Islam moves by the British
(c) Counter Anti Muslim propaganda of Hindus (d) None of the Above

11. The Muslim institution which was established by Syed Ahmed Khan to create political awareness among the Muslims was:

- (a) Indian National congress (b) District Bar Association
(c) Muhammadan Educational Conference (d) None of the Above

12. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan gave an effective reply to Sir William Muir's work "Life of Muhammad" through his treatise entitled:

- (a) Tabeen-ul-Kalam (b) Risalah Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq
(c) Khutbat-i-Ahmadyah (d) None of the Above

13. The issue which made Syed Ahmed Khan to conclude that Hindus and Muslims could not work together anymore was:

- (a) Issue of Muslim University (b) Religious Affairs
(c) Hindu-Urdu controversy (d) None of the Above

14. Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk became secretary of board of Trustees Aligarh in year of:

- (a) 1901 (b) 1904
(c) 1907 (d) None of the Above

15. The Muslim Deputation met the Viceroy in 1906 in:

- (a) Delhi (b) Simla
(c) Mumbai (d) None of the Above

16. The Shimla Deputation consisted of:

- (a) 25 members (b) 40 members
(c) 35 members (d) None of the Above

17. The Muslim Shimla Deputation of 1906 was led by renowned Muslim leader named:

- (a) Jinnah Poonja (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Sir Agha Khan (d) None of the Above

18. The Shimla Deputation presented its demands to the British Viceroy named:

- (a) Lord Minto (b) Saadat hassan manto
(c) Lord Morley (d) None of the Above

19. The main demand of Shimla Deputation which was accepted in the Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909 was about:

- (a) Islamia University (b) Separate Electorates
(c) Separation of Bengal (d) None of the Above

20. All India Muslim League was established in:

- (a) Dec 1906 (b) Dec 1908
(c) Dec 1907 (d) None of the Above

21. All India Muslim League was established in the City of:

- (a) Dhaka (b) Calcutta
(c) Jhelum (d) None of the Above

22. Muslim league was established as a result of the resolution presented by:

- (a) Waqar ul Hassan (b) Nawab Salim Ullah
(c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (d) None of the Above

23. Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined All India Muslim League in the year of:

- (a) 1915 (b) 1913
(c) 1919 (d) None of the Above

24. From 1937 to 1944 all the eight annual sessions of All India Muslim League were presided over by:

- (a) Allama Muhammad Iqbal (b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(c) Zia ul Haq (d) None of the Above

25. Muslim league observed " Day of Deliverance " after the resignation of Congress Ministers in the year of:

- (a) 1923 (b) 1939
(c) 1911 (d) None of the Above

26. All India Muslim League passed the historic Lahore Resolution in its 27th annual session held in Minto Park, Lahore on:

- (a) 23rd March 1917 (b) 23rd March 1921
(c) 23rd March 1940 (d) None of the Above

27. In 1942, Muslim league did not take part in:

- (a) Quit India Movement (b) Civil Movement
(c) Khilafat Movement (d) None of the Above

28. In the Provincial Assembly elections held in 1946 the Muslim League won:

- (a) 218-472 Muslim seats (b) 428-492 Muslim seats
(c) 248-692 Muslim seats (d) None of the Above

29. In the interim government formed in India in 1946 the Muslim League was given:

- (a) Five Ministries (b) Three Ministries
(c) Six Ministries (d) None of the Above

30. Who was the main Architect of the joint meeting of congress and League in Lucknow in 1916?

- (a) Zafar Ali (b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(c) Allama Iqbal (d) None of the Above

- 31. The Muslims of the Sub continent launched the Khilafat Movement in the year of:**
 (a) 1922 (b) 1941
 (c) 1919 (d) None of the Above
- 32. In 1919, the Khilafat Conference held its first meeting in the city:**
 (a) Batala (b) Amritsar
 (c) Chandigarh (d) None of the Above
- 33. At the time when Khilafat delegation visited England in 1920, the British PM was:**
 (a) Lloyd George (b) William
 (c) Wilson (d) None of the Above
- 34. The congress launched Non-cooperation movement in:**
 (a) Sep, 1929 (b) Sep, 1918
 (c) Sep, 1920 (d) None of the Above
- 35. In 1920, the historic Non- Cooperation resolution was moved by:**
 (a) Motilal Nehru (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (c) M.k Gandhi (d) None of the Above
- 36. Mahatma Gandhi called off Non- Cooperation Movement when a violent mob attacked a police station in Chaura Chauri and killed 21 policeman. This incident took place on:**
 (a) 5th March 1890 (b) 5th March 1723
 (c) 5th Feb 1922 (d) None of the Above
- 37. The Statutory Commission of 1928 comprised of seven members and was headed by:**
 (a) Wordsworth (b) Lord Curzon
 (c) Sir John Simon (d) None of the Above
- 38. The Simon Commission visited India in:**
 (a) 1928 (b) 1934
 (c) 1930 (d) None of the Above
- 39. When Simon Commission visited India Jinnah league and Congress boycotted the Commission because:**
 (a) No Indian had been included in it (b) Lady was member of commission
 (c) The commission did not offer jobs (d) None of the Above
- 40. Simon commission's report was published in the year:**
 (a) 1931 (b) 1930
 (c) 1927 (d) None of the Above
- 41. In 1935 Sindh was separated from Bombay due to:**
 (a) Khilafat Movement (b) Simon commission report
 (c) Non- Cooperation movement (d) None of the Above

42. The recommendations of the Committee under Motilal Nehru are called Nehru Report which was submitted in:

- (a) Aug 1928 (b) June 1928
(c) May 1928 (d) None of the Above

43. According to the Nehru Report, the parliament was to be consisted of:

- (a) 2 Houses (b) 3 Houses
(c) 8 Houses (d) None of the Above

44. According to the Nehru Report, the Governors of Provinces were to be appointed by:

- (a) The Viceroy (b) The Chief Minister
(c) King of England (d) None of the Above

45. Jinnah's 14 points were formulated in:

- (a) Jan 1929 (b) Feb 1929
(c) March 1929 (d) None of the Above

46. Jinnah's 14 points were the Muslim's reply to the:

- (a) Nehru Report (b) Sir Simon
(c) White Paper (d) None of the Above

47. The Fourteen points of Jinnah demanded reforms in the provinces of:

- (a) Sindh and Punjab (b) KPK and Gilgit-Baltistan
(c) Baluchistan and KPK (d) None of the Above

48. According to the 14 points of Jinnah no bill or resolution could be passed in any legislature until it was approved by:

- (a) 1/3rd members of concerned community (b) 2/3rd members of concerned community
(c) 3/4th members of concerned community (d) None of the Above

49. The Muslim representation in Central Legislature demanded in the 14 points was:

- (a) 1/5th (b) 1.8th
(c) 1/3rd (d) None of the Above

50. From 1930 to 1932 the British government convened in London:

- (a) Three Round Table Conference (b) One Round Table Conference
(c) Six Round Table Conference (d) None of the Above

51. The First Round Table Conference lasted from:

- (a) 12th Aug 1930 - 19th Jan 1931 (b) 12th Sep - 19th Jan 1931
(c) 12th Nov 1930 - 19th Jan 1931 (d) None of the Above

52. The renowned Indian leader who did not take part in the First Round Table Conference was:

- (a) Gandhi (b) Javed Iqbal
(c) Sir Muhammad Salman (d) None of the Above

53. The First Round Table Conference conducted its Business through:

- (a) 6 sub committees (b) 7 sub committees
(c) 8 sub committees (d) None of the Above

54. The Second Round Table Conference lasted from:

- (a) Sep 1931 to Dec 1931 (b) Oct 1931 to Dec 1935
(c) Nov 1931 to Dec 1933 (d) None of the Above

55. In the Second Round Table Conference the Hindu leader who claimed to represent all india was:

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Abul Kalam Azad
(c) Gandhi (d) None of the Above

56. The Minorities Committee failed to reach an agreement because Gandhi wanted the acceptance of:

- (a) Nehru Report (b) Sharif Report
(c) Communal Report (d) None of the Above

57. The Third Round Table Conference lasted from:

- (a) 17th Sep - 24th Dec 1932 (b) 17th Oct - 24th Dec 1932
(c) 17th Dec - 24th Dec 1932 (d) None of the Above

58. Due to the failure of the second Round Table Conference the British Govt. announced its own Communal Award in:

- (a) Aug 1932 (b) Sep 1932
(c) Oct 1932 (d) None of the Above

59. In March 1933, the British govt. issued the document which served as guideline for the Act of 1935:

- (a) Yellow Paper (b) White Paper
(c) Blue Paper (d) None of the Above

60. Allahabad speech by Allama Muhammad Iqbal was made in:

- (a) Dec 1929 (b) Dec 1930
(c) Dec 1931 (d) None of the Above

61. During his Allahabad address Allama Muhammad Iqbal said that the principal of European democracy could not be applied to India without recognizing the fact of:

- (a) National Religions (b) Communal groups
(c) Extremist Group (d) None of the Above

62. At Allahabad address Allama Muhammad Iqbal said, "I would like to see the Punjab, NWFP, Sindh and Baluchistan amalgamated into a":

- (a) Single State (b) Zone
(c) Single Country (d) None of the Above

63. All India Muslim League passed the historic Lahore Resolution in its 27th annual session held in Lahore on:

- (a) 23rd March 1911 (b) 23rd March 1941
(c) **23rd March 1940** (d) None of the Above

64. The Lahore Session of Muslim League held in 1940 was presided over by:

- (a) Allama Muhammad Iqbal (b) Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) **Muhammad Ali Jinnah** (d) None of the Above

65. On 23rd March 1940, the Lahore Resolution was seconded by:

- (a) Allama Muhammad Iqbal (b) Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) **Khaliq uz Zaman** (d) None of the Above

66. "Geographically contiguous units are demarcated into Region which should be so constituted with such territorial adjustments as may be necessary": These lines have been taken from the text of:

- (a) Allama Muhammad Iqbal Allahabad Address (b) Nehru report
(c) **Lahore resolution** (d) None of the Above

67. At its annual session in Lahore the Muslim league adopted the idea of partition as its final goal in the year of:

- (a) 1941 (b) 1939
(c) **1940** (d) None of the Above

68. The famous August Offer was made in August by the British Viceroy:

- (a) Lord Herding (b) Lord Mountbatten
(c) **Lord Linlithgow** (d) None of the Above

69. The August offer offered the Indians:

- (a) War cabinet (b) **Establishment of a War Advisory Council**
(c) Appointment of an Indian as C-in-C (d) None of the Above

70. The 3rd June 1947 plan was announced by:

- (a) M.A Jinnah (b) Jawaharlal Lal Nehru
(c) **Lord Mountbatten** (d) None of the Above

71. In March 1947, Lord Wavell was replaced by the new British Viceroy in India named:

- (a) Sir Simon (b) **Lord Mountbatten**
(c) Lord Viceroy (d) None of the Above

72. The 3rd June Plan partitioned the Sub-continent into:

- (a) Five states (b) **Two states**
(c) Three States (d) None of the Above

73. According to 3rd June Plan the British rule in India was to end:

- (a) 14th Aug 1947 (b) 13th Aug 1947
(c) 15th Aug 1947 (d) None of the Above

74. The Shahi Jirga was to decide in favor of India or Pakistan in:

- (a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) Baluchistan (d) None of the Above

75. The member of Shahi Jirga and Municipality of Quetta decided in 1947:

- (a) To remain Independent (b) To join Pakistan
(c) To join India (d) None of the Above

76. In Punjab and Bengal, Radcliffe gave an unjust award. He unjustly included in India the Punjab Tehsils of:

- (a) Sheikhpura, Kasur, Lahore (b) Gurdaspur, Pathankot and Batala
(c) Khyber to Karachi (d) None of the Above

77. On 14th Aug 1947 Pakistan emerged on the map of the world as an Independent state as a result of:

- (a) Govt. of India Act, 1935 (b) Simon Commission Report
(c) Indian Independence Act, 1947 (d) None of the Above

78. Quaid e Azam was sworn in as the first Governor General of Pakistan on:

- (a) 11th Aug 1947 (b) 15th Aug 1947
(c) 14th Aug 1947 (d) None of the Above

79. The first PM of Pakistan was:

- (a) Khawaja Nizam ud din (b) Liaqat Ali Khan
(c) M.A Bogra (d) None of the Above

80. Pakistan's First Constituent Assembly which was elected through the 1946 General Election Consist of:

- (a) 60 Members (b) 69 Members
(c) 29 Members (d) None of the Above

81. The inaugural meeting of first Constituent Assembly was held on

- (a) 10th August 1947 (b) 11th August 1947
(c) 14th August 1947 (d) None of the Above

82. Lord Mountbatten addressed the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on 14 August 1947, at:

- (a) Karachi (b) Islamabad
(c) Sindh (d) None of the Above

83. After Independence the strength of Constituent Assembly was raised to:

- (a) 100 (b) 79
(c) 21 (d) None of the Above

84. The President of the first Constituent Assembly was:

- (a) Quaid-e-Azam (b) Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) Khaliq-uz-Zaman (d) None of the Above

85. Ghulam Muhammad dissolve the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on:

- (a) 24th October 1954 (b) 24th November 1954
(c) 24th December 1954 (d) None of the Above

86. The Constituent Assembly passed the historic Objective Resolution on:

- (a) 12th March 1949 (b) 13th March 1949
(c) 14th March 1949 (d) None of the Above

87. Bogra Formula was presented in the Assembly by Muhammad Ali Bogra on:

- (a) 7th October 1953 (b) 17th October 1953
(c) 27th October 1953 (d) None of the Above

88. The first Constituent of Pakistan was enforced in the country on 23rd March 1956. This written document consisted of a Preamble and:

- (a) 214 Articles (b) 212 Articles
(c) 234 Articles (d) None of the Above

89. The Constitution of 1962 was enforced in the country on:

- (a) 8th April 1962 (b) 8th May 1962
(c) 8th June 1962 (d) None of the Above

90. Second Martial Law was imposed by Gen. Yahya Khan on:

- (a) 5th March 1969 (b) 25th March 1969
(c) 30th March 1969 (d) None of the Above

91. The Constitution of 1973 was enforced in the country on:

- (a) 14th May 1973 (b) 14th June 1973
(c) 23rd March 1973 (d) None of the Above

92. Under the 1973 Constituent of the statesman who was sworn In as President of Pakistan was:

- (a) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(c) Afzal Ilahi (d) None of the Above

93. The Constituent of Pakistan can be amended by:

- (a) 1/1/2 majority of both Houses (b) 1/3rd majority of both Houses
(c) 2/3rd majority of both Houses (d) None of the Above

94. Under which article of Constitution of 1973 Governor Rule imposed in the province:

- (a) Article 234 (b) Article 149
(c) Article 189 (d) None of the Above

95. Bogra Formula was put forward in:

- (a) April 1953
(b) **October 1953**
(c) April 1954
(d) None of the Above

96. Give the name of the law expert, who was elected as first women president of Supreme Court Bar Association on 27th October, 2010.

- (a) Zubeida Khanum
(b) **Asma Jahangir**
(c) Sharmeen Obaid
(d) None of the Above

97. On Which Date, Pakistan and USA signed a \$375 million agreement to complete a 150 MW Wind Power Project:

- (a) 22nd November 2010
(b) **14th November 2010**
(c) 10th November 2010
(d) None of the Above

98. In 1953, the Constituent Assembly comprised of 79 members out of which the Muslim League Parliamentary Party had:

- (a) 41 Members
(b) **60 Members**
(c) 23 Members
(d) None of the Above

99. The Constituent Assembly set up the Basic Principles Committee in:

- (a) Jan 1949
(b) **Feb 1949**
(c) **March 1949**
(d) None of the Above

100. The First Constituent Assembly approved the National Flag of Pakistan in its session held on:

- (a) 8th August 1947
(b) 10th August 1947
(c) 13th August 1947
(d) **11th August 1947**

101. Article 175 of Constitution of Pakistan 1973 deals with

- (a) The Senate
(b) **The Courts**
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of the Above

102. According to the Bogra Formula the lower house consisted of:

- (a) 108 seats
(b) 200 seats
(c) 400 seats
(d) **300 seats**

103. The First Constituent Assembly declared the Federal Court as the highest Court of Pakistan in:

- (a) Second Session
(b) **Third session**
(c) Fourth Session
(d) **Fifth Session**

104. Speaker of First Constituent Assembly challenged the dismissal of Assembly in the:

- (a) Bengal Court
(b) **Sindh Chief Court**
(c) Delhi Chief Court
(d) None of the Above

105. The Basic Principles Committee (BPC) Submitted its 1st Report in:

- (a) 1932
(b) 1948
(c) 1978
(d) **1950**

106. The first report of Basic Principles Committee (BPC) was:

- (a) Accepted by the people
 (b) No Reaction was shown by people
(c) Rejected by the people
 (d) None of the above

107. The Basic Principles Committee (BPC) submitted its final report on:

- (a) 22nd September 1958
 (b) 22nd October 1948
 (c) 22nd November 1952
(d) 22nd December 1952

108. According to the Bogra Formula the total member of seats of the Upper House was:

- (a) 70 seats
 (b) 60 seats
(c) 50 seats
 (d) None of the Above

109. The Constituent Assembly repealed PRODA on:

- (a) 20th September 1954**
 (b) 20th November 1960
 (c) 20th March 1967
 (d) None of the Above

110. On 24th October 1954, the First Constituent Assembly was dissolved by:

- (a) Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani
 (b) Iskandar Hayat
(c) Ghulam Muhammad
 (d) None of the Above

111. When the first Constituent Assembly was dissolved in October 1954, its speaker was:

- (a) A Punjabi
 (b) A Pathan
(c) A Bengali
 (d) None of the Above

112. In the Second Constituent Assembly. The Muslim League won 26 and United Front:

- (a) 46 seats
 (b) 36 seats
 (c) 26 seats
(d) 16 seats

113. The Second Constituent Assembly passed Establishment of West Pakistan Bill on:

- (a) 10th September 1934
 (b) 20th September 1947
 (c) 25th September 1950
(d) 30th September 1955

114. Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad resigned from his post on:

- (a) 6th August 1947
 (b) 6th September 1950
 (c) 6th October 1953
(d) 6th November 1955

115. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly granted approval for the establishment of One Unit of West Pakistan on:

- (a) 15th November 1954
(b) 25th November 1954
 (c) 30th November 1954
 (d) None of the Above

116. The Punjab Assembly approved the One Unit Scheme on:

- (a) 30th November 1954**
 (b) 5th December 1962
 (c) 15th December 1977
 (d) None of the Above

117. The One Unit scheme was approved by the Sindh Assembly on:

- (a) 7th December 1954 (b) 9th December 1954
(c) 11th December 1954 (d) None of the Above

118. The One Unit Committee submitted its report in:

- (a) January 1955 (b) **February 1955**
 (c) March 1955 (d) None of the Above

119. Governor-General Iskandar Mirza ratified the Bill of 1956 Constitution on:

- (a) 25th February 1956 (b) 28th February 1956
 (c) 1st March 1956 (d) **2nd March 1956**

120. The Official Language provided in the Constitution of 1956 was:

- (a) Urdu (b) Bengali
 (c) Punjabi (d) **Urdu and Bengali**

121. The Constitution of 1956 was:

- (a) **Federal** (b) Parliamentary
 (c) Provincial (d) None of the Above

122. The Article of Constitution of 1956, which provided that the President of Pakistan should be a Muslim:

- (a) Article 31 (b) **Article 32**
 (c) Article 33 (d) None of the Above

123. The Article which allowed the citizens of Pakistan to profess and practice their religion was:

- (a) Article 38 (b) Article 28
 (c) Article 26 (d) **Article 18**

124. According to the Constitution of 1956, un-Islamic laws could not be enacted in Pakistan. It was provided by:

- (a) Article No. 48 (b) Article No. 88
 (c) **Article No. 198** (d) None of the Above

125. The Cabinet of Ayyub Khan approved the draft of Constitution 1962 in:

- (a) **January 1962** (b) February 1962
 (c) March 1962 (d) None of the Above

126. The Constitution of 1962 was enforced in the country on:

- (a) 8th April 1962 (b) 18th April 1963
 (c) **8th June 1962** (d) None of the Above

127. The Constitution of 1962 introduced:

- (a) Parliamentary Form (b) **Presidential Form**
 (c) Both a & b (d) None of the Above

128. According to the constitution of 1962 the President was to be elected by:

- (a) Members of National Assembly
(b) Members of Senate
(c) Members of Parliament and Judges
(d) **80,000 Basic Democrats**

129. The Constitution of 1962 comprised of 250 Articles and:

- (a) **5 Schedules**
(b) 13 Schedules
(c) 7 Schedules
(d) None of the Above

130. In Bhutto regime the National Assembly constituted a committee to prepare a draft Constitution for Pakistan on:

- (a) **17th April 1972**
(b) 21st April 1972
(c) 23rd April 1972
(d) None of the Above

131. Leaders of all parliamentary groups in National Assembly approved the draft of Constitution of 1973 in:

- (a) August 1973
(b) September 1973
(c) **October 1972**
(d) None of the Above

132. The National Assembly approved the draft of the 1973 Constitution on:

- (a) 10th March 1973
(b) **10th April 1973**
(c) 10th May 1973
(d) None of the Above

133. President of Pakistan gave his assent to the 1973 Constitution on:

- (a) 10th April 1971
(b) 11th April 1972
(c) **12th April 1973**
(d) None of the Above

134. The Constitution of 1973 is a written document and comprises of twelve parts and:

- (a) 254 Articles
(b) 263 Articles
(c) **280 Articles**
(d) None of the Above

135. Chapter one of the 1973 Constitution deals with:

- (a) **Fundamental Rights**
(b) Principles of Policy
(c) The President
(d) None of the Above

136. According to 1973 Constitution if a person is detained under a Federal Law, Board will be appointed by:

- (a) Chief Justice of the High Court
(b) Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly
(c) **Chief Justice of the Supreme Court**
(d) None of the above

137. According to the 1973 Constitution, every citizen has a right to acquire property in:

- (a) District of Domicile
(b) Concerned Province
(c) The Province where he is employed
(d) **None of the Above**

138. According to the 1973 Constitution the National Assembly comprises of 217 seats which include minority seats numbering:

- (a) **10**
(b) 20

(c) 30 (d) None of the Above

139. The President can address either House or both Houses of the Parliament vide:

- (a) Article 23 (b) Article 51
(c) **Article 56** (d) None of the Above

140. According to the Article number 59 of the 1973 Constitution, the Senate consists of:

- (a) 57 members (b) 67 members
(c) 77 members (d) **None of the Above**

141. According to the Article 101 of the 1973 Constitution the Governor of each province is:

- (a) Directly elected by people (b) Elected by the Provincial Assembly
(c) Appointed by Parliament (d) **None of the Above**

142. For the Election of Prime Minister the National Assembly holds a session after:

- (a) 20 days of Selection (b) 25 days of senate election
(c) **30 days of general election** (d) None of the Above

143. After nomination the Prime Minister is required to take a vote of confidence from the National Assembly within:

- (a) 35 days (b) 40 days
(c) 50 days (d) **60 days**

144. Under 1973 Constitution the President can also appoint or dismiss any member of Prime Minister's Cabinet under:

- (a) Article 45 (b) **Article 93**
(c) Article 109 (d) None of the Above

145. The first Amendment of 1973 Constitution was made in the year of:

- (a) 1956 (b) 1962
(c) **1974** (d) None of the Above

146. The Third Amendment is concerned with:

- (a) Article 3 (b) **Article 7**
(c) Article 25 (d) None of the Above

147. The Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of 1973 which added six seats to the National Assembly for minorities was passed in year:

- (a) 1958 (b) 1973
(c) **1975** (d) None of the Above

148. The number of Senate members increased from 63 to 87 in 1985, through:

- (a) 7th Amendment (b) **8th Amendment**
(c) 18th Amendment (d) None of the Above

149. The President passed the 13th Amendment on:

- (a) March 1, 1994
(b) April 21, 1995
(c) July 11, 1996
(d) None of the Above

150. Appointment of Judges to the Supreme Court, High Courts and the Federal Shariat Court in accordance with article of constitution 1973

- (a) 140
(b) 23
(c) 175 A
(d) None of the Above

151. Chief Justice of Pakistan shall make oath before under article 178 of constitution 1973

- (a) 178
(b) 181
(c) 231
(d) None of the Above

152. A Judge of the Supreme Court shall hold office until he attains the age of under constitution 1973

- (a) 35 years
(b) 55 years
(c) 65 years
(d) None of the Above

153. Appointment of ad-hoc Judges provided in the article of constitution 1973

- (a) 182
(b) 185
(c) 198
(d) None of the Above

154. The Tehsil Council comprises of:

- (a) 34 members
(b) 40 members
(c) 50 members
(d) None of the Above

155. Each Tehsil Council works through committees whose total number is:

- (a) 3rd
(b) 6th
(c) 9th
(d) None of the Above

156. Under the new system of District Government the head of the district government is called:

- (a) District Nazim
(b) District Administrator
(c) District Tehsildar
(d) None of the Above

157. Out of the 34 members of each Tehsil Council the number of seats for women is:

- (a) 5th
(b) 10th
(c) 30th
(d) None of the Above

158. Give the date on which federal government dissolved five ministers under 18th Amendment:

- (a) 1st December 2010
(b) 5th December 2010
(c) 10th December 2010
(d) None of the Above

159. On which day, National Assembly of Pakistan passed 19th Amendment Bill to Constitution:

- (a) 15th December 2006
(b) 22nd December 2010
(c) 25th December 2021
(d) None of the Above

160. The 19th Amendment increased the strength of Judicial Commission from seven to:

- (a) 8th (b) 9th
(c) 10th (d) None of the Above

161. Article 25 of the 1973 Constitution deals with:

- (a) Good Governance (b) Fundamental Rights
(c) Equality of citizen (d) All of the Above

162. Under which Article of Constitution of 1973 in Governor Rule imposed in the province:

- (a) Article 234 (b) Article 149
(c) Article 189 (d) None of the Above

163. In Second Constituent Assembly elected in 1955 the Muslim League formed a coalition Government with:

- (a) United Front (b) Ahmadi Group
(c) Sunni Groups (d) None of the above

164. PRODA was repealed in:

- (a) 1943 (b) 1962
(c) 1948 (d) None of the Above

165. In the Second Constituent Assembly, the Muslim League had a strength of:

- (a) 18 members (b) 34 members
(c) 26 members (d) None of the Above

166. Under the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan the Prime Minister:

- (a) Had to be a Muslim (b) Must be of age 45 years
(c) No need to be an elected member (d) All of the Above

167. When was the Qisas and Diyat Ordinances enforced in Pakistan?

- (a) October 13, 1990 (b) August 13, 1991
(c) April 14, 1993 (d) None of the Above

168. President Yahiya Khan abolished One Unit on:

- (a) July 1st, 1970 (b) August 10th, 1970
(c) November 1st, 1970 (d) None of the above

169. The Federal Shari at Court was established in the year:

- (a) 1978 (b) 1979
(c) 1980 (d) None of the Above

170. The President under 1973 Constitution is elected:

- (a) By Direct Election (b) By National Assembly
(c) By joint session of National Assembly and the Senate
(d) By the houses of Parliament & four Provincial Assemblies

Part 2 Jurisprudence (10%)

1 English

(Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond)

2 Islamic

(The Principles of Islamic Jurisprudence

By Sir Abdur Rahim.

The whole book except Inheritance).

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Jurisprudence is a philosophy of:

- (a) Human Being
(b) Negative Law
(c) **Positive Law**
(d) All of the Above

2. A Firm is

- (a) Legal Entity
(b) A Board of Directors
(c) **An incorporated association**
(d) None of the above

3. Kinds of subordinate legislation are:

- (a) 4
(b) **5**
(c) 6
(d) None of the Above

4. How many theories of punishment are discussed?

- (a) 1
(b) 3
(c) **6**
(d) 10

5. Jurisprudence has how many Divisions:

- (a) 2
(b) 5
(c) **3**
(d) 6

6. The Title of Ownership are:

- (a) **Vested ownership**
(b) Conditional Ownership
(c) Complete ownership
(d) Unlawful ownership

7. The term Prudence means:

- (a) Law
(b) Knowledge
(c) **Wisdom**
(d) **Both b & c**

8. The statement of law by courts which go beyond the requirements of the particular case in hand and lay down an unnecessary rule is called:

- (a) Habeas Corpus
(b) **Obiter dicta**
(c) Res Sub judice
(d) Res Judicata

9. Rights recognized by the Court of Chancery are called:

- (a) Rights in Property
(b) Legal rights
(c) **Equitable rights**
(d) Personal rights

10. The main purpose behind the administration of law is:

- (a) Administration of justice
(b) Peace in Stability
(c) Stability rights
(d) **All of the Above**

11. Realists held a skeptical attitude toward Langdellian legal science. "The life of the law has not been logic, it has been experience," Who wrote this statement in 1881?

- (a) Hobbes
(b) Locke
(c) Holland
(d) **Holmes**

12. Salmond classifies material sources into how many kinds?

- (a) Historical sources
(b) Legal sources
(c) **Both a & b**
(d) None of the Above

13. The term "legislation" is derived from the word, "Legis" means "Law" and "Lation" means "to make" put or set.

- (a) **Latin**
(b) Greek
(c) French
(d) Spanish

14. Legislation means the.

- (a) Making of law
(b) Setting of law
(c) **Both & b**
(d) None of these

15. Legislation is that source of law which consists in the declaration of legal rules by a competent authority said by

- (a) **Salmond**
(b) Wordsworth
(c) John Smith
(d) None of these

16. There can be no law without a legislative act, said by

- (a) Salmond
(b) **Austin**
(c) Thomas
(d) None of these

17. Kinds of sub-ordinate legislation are

- (a) 4
(b) **5**
(c) 9
(d) None of the Above

18. Forms of legislation are

- (a) 2
(b) 8
(c) 9
(d) None of these

19. Is there a duty to disobey an unjust law?

- (a) Yes, in all circumstances
(b) No, obedience to the law is paramount
(c) **Yes, if disobedience will not lead to social instability or civil unrest**
(d) None of these

20. Which is called the science of the law?

- (a) Jurisprudence
(b) Natural Law
(c) Rule of Law
(d) Civil Law

21. What is jurisprudence?

- (a) The study of legal decisions
(b) All intellectual enquiries about law
(c) The study of what law is
(d) None of these

22. What is analytical jurisprudence?

- (a) The critical analysis of legal decisions
(b) A sociological method
(c) The study of what the law is
(d) None of these

23. What is normative jurisprudence?

- (a) The evaluation of the law on the basis of criteria for what constitutes good law
(b) The study of legal norms
(c) The theory that law normalizes people
(d) None of the Above

24. According to the term question of law is used in three distinct but related senses.

- (a) Salmond
(b) Hobbes
(c) Machiavelli
(d) None of the Above

25. Modes in which a legal right may be limited or lost

- (a) By contract
(b) By gift
(c) By giving in trust and by operation of law
(d) All of these

26. Ordinarily obligation means a

- (a) Moral or legal bond
(b) Natural Bond
(c) Illegal Bond
(d) None of the Above

27. Generally obligation means a

- (a) Moral Bond
(b) Legal Bond
(c) Special Bond
(d) None of the Above

28. Kinds of obligations are

- (a) Imperfect obligation
(b) Perfect obligation
(c) Solidary obligation
(d) All of these

29. Innominate means

- (a) Unclassified
(b) Classified
(c) Specific
(d) None of the Above

30. What is defined as "A positive or negative act in violation of penal law, an offence against the state".

- (a) Crime
(b) Extradition
(c) Democracy
(d) None of the Above

31. What is a mean to inflict pain or loss upon a person for his misdeed?

- (a) Compensation (b) **Punishment**
 (c) Qisas (d) None of the Above

32. What laws are those laws which established by the private persons to which the sovereign power lords its sanction or authority.

- (a) Special (b) Labor
 (c) **Autonomic** (d) None of the Above

33. According to 'Law is the system of rights and obligations which the state enjoys'.

- (a) Truamland (b) Salmond
 (c) **Prof. Green** (d) None of the Above

34. Public law signifies those rules that regulate the citizens and state

- (a) Action (b) **Relationship**
 (c) Bond (d) None of the Above

35. Administrative law includes

- (a) Law relating to the administration
 (b) Law defines the organization, powers and duties of administrative authorities
 (c) **Both a & b** (d) None of the Above

36. The writ which is maintainable only in case of judicial or quasi-judicial is:

- (a) Certiorari (b) Mandamus
 (c) Habeas-Corpus (d) **Prohibition**

37. Functionary transgressing limits of law, can be restrained through writ of:

- (a) Certiorari (b) Mandamus
 (c) Habeas-Corpus (d) **Prohibition**

38. Jurisprudence is the application of law to

- (a) **Legal problems** (b) Financial problems
 (c) Religious problems (d) None of these

39. English jurist was among the first to popularize the formalistic approach to law in Anglo-American history

- (a) Jane Austen (b) Bentham
 (c) Benjamin Franklin (d) **Sir Edward Coke**

40. The realist movement, which began in the late century.

- (a) 12th (b) 16th
 (c) **18th** (d) None of the Above

41. A what that substantially deviates from natural law principles can be regarded as invalid as the test for the validity of a given law is its conformity with the model of what the law ought to be?
- (a) Law (b) Contract
(c) Agreement (d) None of the Above
42. In what law theory an unjust law is not a law. It therefore follows that there is a duty to disobey an unjust law – as it is not a law, there can be no duty to obey it.
- (a) Moral (b) Natural
(c) Special (d) None of the Above
43. What means “a systematic collection of statutes, body of laws so arranged as a collection?”
- (a) Sanction (b) Custom
(c) Code (d) None of the Above
44. Classifications of code are
- (a) Creative (b) Consolidating
(c) Creative and Consolidating (d) All of these
45. In the context of legal research, the term “Source of Law” can refer
- (a) To the origin of legal concepts and ideas
(b) To governmental institutions that formulate legal rule
(c) To the published manifestation of the law
(d) All of these
46. When two objects touch, there is a transfer of material from one to the other. This trace evidence is the basis of Medical Jurisprudence. What is the idea known as?
- (a) Luard’s Principle (b) Forensic Law
(c) Bertillon’s Principle (d) None of the Above
47. Which of the following constitutes grievous injury?
- (a) Incised wound of scalp (b) Incised wound of backbone
(c) Fracture tibia (d) Laceration of the skin
48. Any inquiry into the cause of death which is apparently not due to natural causes is called:
- (a) Solicitor (b) Court
(c) Inquest (d) Summon case
49. If a person dies in police custody or in jail; an inquest must be held by:
- (a) Police officer (b) Attorney General
(c) Magistrate (d) Medical surgeon
50. A writ which is not a writ of right but is a discretionary one Ordinarily it is invoked in those cases where a quasi-judicial authority has either acted in excess of jurisdiction or failed to observe the principles of natural justice is known as:
- (a) Mandamus (b) Prohibition
(c) Quo warrants (d) Certiorari

51. A order which may be quashed by mandamus and not be certiorari is:

- (a) Judicial order (b) Legislative order
(c) **Administrative order** (d) None of above

52. Error being on the fore face or record, a writ which can be issued is:

- (a) Mandamus (b) **Certiorari**
(c) Habeas-Corpus (d) Prohibition

53. In absence of any Payer by an aggrieved person, a writ of certiorari can:

- (a) Suo-moto be issued by the court (b) **Not suo-moto be issued by the court**
(c) Not be invoked (d) All of the above;

54. The writ of Certiorari is also used in some jurisdictions to review, not only proceedings of inferior courts but also:

- (a) Proceedings of inferior officers; (b) Proceedings of boards;
(c) Proceedings of tribunals; (d) **All of the above**

55. The writ whose object is to curb excess of jurisdiction to keep inferior courts and tribunals within their bounds, is called:

- (a) **Certiorari** (b) Mandamus;
(c) Habeas-Corpus (d) Prohibition;

56. Theories of precedents are

- (a) Declaration theory of precedents (b) Theory that judges are law-makers
(c) **Both a & b** (d) None of the Above

57. Which of the following has general application and demands in repeated activity?

- (a) Rules (b) **Commands**
(c) Orders (d) Articles

58. What, means questions other than question of law?

- (a) **Question of Fact** (b) Question of Law
(c) Question of Fact & Law (d) None of the Above

59. An issue that is neither a pure question of fact nor a pure question of law is called

- (a) Question of Law (b) Question of Fact
(c) **Mixed question of Law & Fact** (d) None of the Above

60. According to Prof. Austin, precedent is

- (a) A Judicial law (b) Judiciary law
(c) **Both a & b** (d) None of these

61. Jus Naturale means

- (a) Law of Earth (b) Law of Universe
(c) **Law of Nature** (d) All of the Above

62. Civil Jurisprudence is divisible into Branches

- (a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 3 (d) None of the Above

63. The law is the body of principles recognized and applied by the state in the

- (a) Administration of justice (b) Public International Law
(c) Both A & B (d) None of the Above

64. The whole body of legal rules is divisible into

- (a) Civil Law (b) Special & Local Law
(c) General & Special Law (d) None of the Above

65. In a second and legal sense Equity means

- (a) Res Judicata (b) Natural Justice
(c) International Justice (d) None of the Above

66. Jus Divinum means

- (a) Rule of Law (b) Divine Law
(c) Dignity of Law (d) None of the Above

67. Natural law is also the Law of

- (a) Reason (b) Peace & Protection
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the Above

68. Law is either universal {kolvos rvfioc} or special {icioci'OLioc} said by

- (a) Socrates (b) Hobbes
(c) Aristotle (d) None of the Above

69. Any rule of action imposed upon men by some authority which enforces obedience to it

- (a) Imperative Law (b) Labor Law
(c) Civil Law (d) None of the Above

70. Divine laws consist of the commands imposed by

- (a) Human Being (b) International Court of Justice
(c) God (d) None of the Above

71. It is men and arms, that make the force and power of the laws. Says

- (a) Iqbal (b) Ghalib
(c) Hobbes (d) None of the Above

72. The term of judges of International Court of Justice is

- (a) 3 years (b) 5 years
(c) 9 years (d) None of the Above

73. When was the Charter of Human Rights adopted?

- (a) 1945
(b) **1948**
(c) 1951
(d) None of these

74. Tobar Doctrine is related to

- (a) The recognition of a state
(b) **The recognition of a government**
(c) The recognition of Pirates
(d) None of the Above

75. Conference of Bogota was held in

- (a) 1920
(b) 1936
(c) **1948**
(d) None of the Above

76. Vienna Conference of 1961 is related to

- (a) **Diplomatic inter course and immunities**
(b) Pirates
(c) Recognition of Sea Boundary
(d) None of the Above

77. Who is called 'the father of International Law'?

- (a) **Hugo Grotius**
(b) Jeremey Bentham
(c) Jane Austen
(d) None of the Above

78. Foreign warships have

- (a) The right of free passage in the territorial waters
(b) The right of innocent passage in the territorial waters
(c) To stay in the territorial waters
(d) **None of the Above**

79. A landlocked state is

- (a) Surrounded by water from all sides
(b) Surrounded by enemy states from all sides
(c) **Surrounded by land from all sides**
(d) None of the Above

80. Contiguous Zone is limited to a maximum of

- (a) **25 miles**
(b) 50 miles
(c) 22 miles
(d) None of the Above

81. The Alabama Claims Arbitration case was decided in

- (a) **1872**
(b) 1854
(c) 1890
(d) None of the Above

82. The Convention for the protection of the Ozone Layer was done on

- (a) **March 22, 1985**
(b) March 23, 1986
(c) March 24, 1990
(d) None of the Above

83. Culvo Clause means

- (a) **A state can intervene on behalf of its nationals**
(b) A state can't intervene on behalf of its nationals
(c) An alien agrees not to seek the diplomatic protection of his own state
(d) None of these

84. Diplomatic relations are established by

- (a) Mutual consent (b) A unilateral decision
(c) A decision of a regional organization (d) None of the Above

85. Eruption of war terminates

- (a) All treaties (b) No treaty
(c) Only political treaties (d) None of the Above

86. Foreign ships sailing and anchoring in the coastal waters of another state are

- (a) Subject to the law of Flag State (b) Subject to the law of Coastal State
(c) Subject to the law of both the States (d) None of the Above

87. Piracy is an offense within the jurisdiction of the

- (a) Flag State (b) Offenders State
(c) All the States (d) None of the Above

88. Territorial Waters are

- (a) Water outside the territorial limits of a state (b) Waters dividing territory of Two or more states
(c) Waters Adjacent to the contiguous Zone (d) None of the Above

89. Non-Permanent members of the Security Council are elected for a period of

- (a) 7 years (b) 3 years
(c) 2 years (d) None of the Above

90. The Montreal Convention for the safety of Civil Aviation was signed in

- (a) 1975 (b) 1974
(c) 1971 (d) None of the Above

91. Diplomatic staff enjoys complete immunity from

- (a) Civil Jurisdiction (b) Criminal Jurisdiction
(c) Both (d) None of these

92. Number of Judges of International Court of Justice is

- (a) 9 (b) 12
(c) 15 (d) None of the Above

93. Permanent Court of International Justice was established under

- (a) League of Nations (b) UNO
(c) European States (d) None of the Above

94. Pacta Sunt Servanda means

- (a) Treaties between states are to be respected (b) Pirates Activities
(c) Judicial Inquiries (d) None of the Above

95. Headquarters of International Court of Justice is in

- (a) Hague
(b) Geneva
(c) New York City
(d) None of these

96. Persona Non Grata means

- (a) International Court of Justice
(b) A fugitive criminal
(c) A Person Applied for Asylum
(d) None of these

97. Father of the Law of Nations is

- (a) Grotius
(b) Hegel
(c) Shakespeare
(d) None of the Above

98. Principles Jus Soli means

- (a) Grant of nationality on the basis of place birth
(b) Grant of nationality on the basis of blood relationship
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of the Above

99. Much of international law is derived through analogy from

- (a) Islamic law
(b) Christian Law
(c) Roman law
(d) None of these

100. Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties was signed in

- (a) 1961
(b) 1945
(c) 1927
(d) None of the Above

Part 2 Islamic

The Principles of Islamic Jurisprudence

By Sir Abdur Rahim.

Multiple Choice of Questions:-

1. The Islamic History has

- (a) One Era (b) Four Era
(c) Seven Era (d) None of the Above

2. The Period of Legal History has

- (a) Four Periods (b) Six Periods
(c) Eight Periods (d) None of the Above

3. Sub-Schools of Sunni are

- (a) 4 (b) 3
(c) 5 (d) None of the Above

4. Sharia 'at Laws Derived From

- (a) Primary Sources (b) Secondary Sources
(c) Both A & B (d) None of The Above

5. Primary Sources of Shari 'at Laws

- (a) Holy Quran (b) Sunnah
(c) Ijma & Qiyas (d) All of the Above

6. Sale of goods for goods is:

- (a) Muraba (b) Muqayada
(c) Musawama (d) None of the Above

7. The four schools of thought were founded during the reign of:

- (a) Abbasids (b) Mughals
(c) Fatimids (d) None of the Above

8. Book by Imam Bukhari contains about authentic traditions:

- (a) 7000 (b) 9700
(c) 12500 (d) None of the Above

9. Status of a Mufti used to be that of a:

- (a) Draftsman (b) Legislator
(c) Law Officer (d) None of the Above

10. Analogy is rule of

- (a) Deduction (b) Interpretation
(c) Translation (d) None of the Above

11. Atonement for the non-discharge of an obligation is

- (a) Khiraj
(b) Kafarat
(c) Ta'azir
(d) None of the Above

12. Revelation is the source of Islmaic law:

- (a) Only
(b) Secondary
(c) Primary
(d) None of the Above

13. There are Sunni Schools of law:

- (a) 3
(b) 5
(c) 7
(d) None of these

14. A woman is disqualified for the office of a Qadi according to

- (a) Shafi's
(b) Hanafis
(c) Malikis
(d) None of the Above

15. The application of Muhammadan Law to non-muslims is entirely

- (a) Personal
(b) Customary
(c) Arbitrary
(d) None of the Above

16. Shariat Application Act 1962 deals with

- (a) Customary Law
(b) Legislative Law
(c) Personal Law
(d) None of the Above

17. Talab-e-Mowasbat is made

- (a) Before sale
(b) Before court
(c) Before decree
(d) None of these

18. A marriage with a woman before completion of her Iddat is

- (a) Irregular
(b) Void
(c) Voidable
(d) None of the Above

19. Legitimacy may be presumed from

- (a) Presumptive marriage
(b) Custom
(c) School certificate
(d) None of the Above

20. Failing the mother, the custody of a boy under the age of seven years belongs to:

- (a) Father
(b) Paternal uncle
(c) Brother's wife
(d) None of the Above

21. Who established a prison-house for malefactors?

- (a) Hazrat Umar (R.A.)
(b) Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A.)
(c) Hazrat Usman (R.A.)
(d) None of the Above

22. Who wrote the first book on science of law or usul:

- (a) AbuHanifa
(c) Imam Shafi'I
 (b) Imam Malik
 (d) None of the Above

23. Sale of dates on a tree in consideration for plucked dates is:

- (a) Mulamassa
(c) Muzabana
 (b) Munabadha
 (d) None of the Above

24. A woman may be a Qadi according to:

- (a) Malikis
 (c) Hamblis
(b) Hanafis
 (d) None of the Above

25. Plurality of wives is called:

- (a) Bigamy
 (c) Polyandry
(b) Polygamy
 (d) None of the Above

26. The Muslim Family Laws Ordinance was enacted in:

- (a) 1960
(c) 1961
 (b) 1959
 (d) None of the Above

27. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act was enacted in:

- (a) 1949
 (c) 1959
(b) 1939
 (d) None of the Above

28. Who was appointed as first Qadi by Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A.)?

- (a) Hazrat Ali (R.A.)
(c) Hazrat Umar (R.A.)
 (b) Hazrat Usman (R.A.)
 (d) None of the Above

29. Who is the author of 'Tauden':

- (a) Taftazani
 (c) Ahmed Ibne-Qasim
 (b) Shams Tabrezi
(d) None of the Above

30 A void bequest is:

- (a) Contingent bequest**
 (b) Bequest made to the child in womb born within six months
 (c) Alternative bequest
 (d) None of these

31. Maa' si' at deals with:

- (a) Torts
 (c) Sale
(b) Crime
 (d) None of the Above

32. Under Islamic Law a child is legitimate if born after the dissolution of marriage and wife remaining unmarried:

- (a) Within one year of the termination of marriage
(b) Within 280 days of the termination of marriage
 (c) Within six months of the termination of marriage
 (d) None of the Above

33. The limit of testamentary power by Muslim is:

- (a) 1/8
(b) 1/3
(c) 1/5
(d) None of the Above

34. A divorce by ILa means:

- (a) False accusation of adultery by husband
(b) Apostasy from Islam by husband
(c) An agreement between husband and wife to dissolve marriage
(d) None of the Above

35. At the time when Islamic Law came into force the kinds of marriages were in vogue:

- (a) 5
(b) 3
(c) 4
(d) None of the Above

36. Sadqa once completed by delivery is:

- (a) Revocable
(b) Not revocable
(c) Revocable subject to condition
(d) None of the Above

37 Ijtihad means:

- (a) Consensus of opinion
(b) A gathering of Mujtahids
(c) Law-making
(d) None of the Above

38. Abu Yusuf, Muhammad and Zufar were the pupils of:

- (a) Imam Abu Hanifa
(b) Imam Shafi'i
(c) Imam Malik
(d) None of the Above

39. A collection of traditions known as 'Musnadu'l Imam Hambal consists of traditions:

- (a) 30,000
(b) 40,000
(c) 50,000
(d) None of the Above

40. The provision regarding polygamy under the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance is contained in Section:

- (a) 4
(b) 7
(c) 6
(d) None of the Above

41. Al-tarikhul-Kabir was written by:

- (a) Imam Bukhari
(b) Imam Muslim
(c) Imam Malik
(d) None of the Above

42. Punishment of Rajim is for:

- (a) Theft
(b) False accusation
(c) Adultery
(d) None of the Above

43. False charge of adultery is called:

- (a) Rajim
(b) Lian
(c) Qazif
(d) None of the Above

44. Qisas means:

- (a) Life for life
(b) Blood money
(c) To give pardon
(d) None of the Above

45. Who was known as Dar-ul-Higra:

- (a) Imam Ahmad Bin Hanbal (b) Imam Yousaf
(c) **Imam Malik** (d) None of the Above

46. Al-Ghazali belonged to:

- (a) Hanbali School of law (b) **Shafi School of law**
(c) Hanafi School of law (d) None of the Above

47. The term Fiqa used in the literal sense means:

- (a) Law
(b) **Understanding** (In technical / legal sense Fiqa means Law not in Literal sense)
(c) People's opinion (d) None of the Above

48. Istihsan means:

- (a) **Preference of stronger evidence over analogy** (b) Preference over Ijtihad.
(c) Preference over Qiyas. (d) None of the Above

49. Diyat means:

- (a) **Blood money** (b) Debt
(c) Common Liability (d) None of the Above

50. Mubah means:

- (a) Permissible (b) Abominable
(c) **Recommended** (d) None of the Above

51. Al-Risalah is name of the book authored by

- (a) Imam Malik (b) Imam Ahmad
(c) Imam Bukhari (d) **None of the Above**

52. Mubarat means

- (a) When husband and wife decide to opt forli'an
(b) **When husband and wife decide to get divorced**
(c) When wife decides to drag the husband to a court of law for divorce
(d) None of the Above

53. The Federal Shariat Court declared in which case that some provisions of the Muslim Family Law Ordinance 1961 were repugnant to the Islamic injunctions.

- (a) Farishta Case (b) Ismael Qureshi Case
(c) **Allah Rakha Case** (d) None of the Above

54. Easements are known in Islamic law as

- (a) **Huquq al-Irtifaq** (b) Huquq al-Ardiyyah
(c) Huquq al-Hayatiyyah (d) None of the Above

55. The suit for pre-emption shall fail if different kinds of demands are not made:

- (a) Seven (b) Five
(c) **Three** (d) None of the Above

56. Shu root in' iqad in marriage are those

- (a) If not found, the contract will not enforced?
 (c) If not found, the contract will not be binding?

- (b) If not found, the contract will be irregular?
(d) None of the Above

57. Zahir al-Raiyah are six books authored by

- (a) Imam Shafi`I
(c) Imam Shaybani

- (b) Imam Malik
 (d) None of the Above

58. Divorce pronounced in death-illness is

- (a) Valid
 (c) Valid if the wife agreed

- (b) Invalid**
 (d) None of the Above

59. Legal capacity (ahliyat) in Islamic law is divided into

- (a) Ahliyyat al-ada and ahliyyat al-wafa
(c) Ahliyyat al-wujoob and ahliyyat al-ada

- (b) Ahliyyat al-wujoob and ahliyyat al-haqq
 (d) None of the Above

60. Can the husband revoke the delegation of the right of divorce?

- (a) No**
 (c) Yes, if he does so before the wife exercise this right.

- (b) Yes
 (d) None of the Above

61. Istishab denotes

- (a) The presumption of non-existence
(c) The presumption of continuity

- (b) The presumption of validity
 (d) None of the Above

62 `Aasaba are those

- (a) Who have prejudice towards a section of the society?
(b) Whose share is not fixed and will get whatever is left.
 (c) Who are entitled to get zakat?
 (d) None of the Above

63. Imam Malik bin Anas belongs to

- (a) Ahl al-Hadith
 (c) Ahl al-Zahir

- (b) Ahl al-Ra'i**
 (d) None of the Above

64. Maslaha Mursala refers to

- (a) A Maslaha which is neither recognized nor rejected by Shariah
 (b) A Maslaha which is not recognized by Shariah but which must be adopted for its utility for Muslims
 (c) A Maslaha which is proved by a Hadith i Mursal
(d) None of the Above

65. In case of divorce before consummation of marriage

- (a) Half dower must be paid, if dower was fixed.**
 (b) Full dower must be paid if its proved that mistake of husband caused the divorce.
 (c) No dower is payable as dower is paid as consideration for "consummation"
 (d) None of the Above

66. Bay' al-Salam is

- (a) Money for fruit but the counter-values must be exchanged simultaneously.
- (b) Money for fruits but money must be paid prior to delivery**
- (c) Money for fruits but money is paid after delivery, otherwise sale is void.
- (d) None of the Above

67. Talaqqi al-Rukban denotes

- (a) Divorces during travel.
- (b) Divorce while the wife is pregnant.
- (c) Divorce when the agent of the husband pronounces it on his behalf.
- (d) None of the Above**

68. Consideration in Khula' means

- (a) Gifts
- c. Any property paid to the husband**
- (b) Any property paid to the wife
- (d) None of the Above

69. Faskh in the Hanafi School is

- (a) Available only on three grounds.**
- (b) Available only on four grounds.
- (c) Is the absolute right of the wife
- (d) None of the Above.

70. Imam Abu Hanifah was student of

- (a) Abdullah Ibn Mas'ud
- (b) **Imam Hammad**
- (c) Imam Hasan Basri
- (d) None of the Above

Civil law (20%)

Civil law (20%)

CPC (Sections 9-12, 15-20, 47, 75, 96, 104, 114, 151.

Orders 1, 6-9, 39, 41, 43)

Multiple Choice Questions:-

1. The Code of law which deals with Courts of Civil Judicature is called

- (a) Code of Civil Procedure (b) High Court Act
(c) Criminal Procedure Code (d) None of the Above

2. The Code of Civil Procedure was enacted on

- (a) 21st August, 1908 (b) 21st December, 1908
(c) 21st March, 1908 (d) None of the Above

3. The Code of Civil Procedure was enforced on

- (a) 21st July, 1908 (b) 22nd March, 1909
(c) 1st January, 1909 (d) None of the Above

4. The Code of Civil Procedure, contains sections

- (a) 155 (b) 156
(c) 158 (d) None of the Above

5. The Code of Civil Procedure has parts

- (a) XI (b) XII
(c) XIII (d) None of the Above

6. Code of Civil Procedure contains Orders

- (a) 50 (b) 51
(c) 52 (d) None of the Above

7. A decree is an operative part of in civil suits for appeals

- (a) Order (b) Judgment
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the above

8. What conclusively determines rights of the parties?

- (a) Judgment (b) Decree
(c) Order (d) None of the Above

9 Pecuniary Jurisdiction of Civil judge of Class 2nd is

- (a) 50,000 (b) 100,000
(c) 500,000 (d) None of the Above

10 Pecuniary jurisdiction of civil judge of Class 3rd is

- (a) 20,000 (b) 50,000
(c) 100,000 (d) None of the Above

11 Section 10 of C.P.C. deals with

- (a) Res-Judicata
- (c) Res-Gestae

- (b) Res-Subjudice
- (d) None of the Above

12 The term "Res-Subjudice" means.

- (a) The case instituted earlier
- (c) The case instituted at any stage

- (b) The case instituted later
- (d) None of the Above

13 The are main ingredients for application of section 10

- (a) 3
- (c) 5

- (b) 4
- (d) None of the Above

14 Section 11 of C.P.C. deals with

- (a) Res-Subjudice
- (c) Res-Gestae

- (b) Res-Judicata
- (d) None of the Above

15 The term "Res judicata" is a term

- (a) Spanish
- (c) Latin

- (b) French
- (d) None of the Above

16 The term "Res judicata" means

- (a) Bail proceeding
- (c) Stay of proceeding

- (b) A matter already adjudicated
- (d) None of the Above

17 Where a person challenges the validity of a judgment / decree or order on the basis of fraud / misrepresentation or want of jurisdiction he shall seeks his remedy by making an

- (a) Appeal
- (c) Revision

- (b) Application
- (d) None of the Above

18 Section of C.P.C. deals with making of application to challenge the validity of a judgment, decree or order on plea of fraud, misrepresentation or want of jurisdiction

- (a) 11
- (c) 12(2)

- (b) 12(1)
- (d) None of the Above

19 Application under section 12(2) shall be moved to

- (a) The final judgment, decree of order
- (c) High Court

- (b) Session Court
- (d) None of the Above

20 A Foreign judgment not pronounced by Court of competent jurisdiction will

- (a) Be conclusive
- (c) Be based on fraud

- (b) Not be conclusive
- (d) None of the Above

21 According section 15, of C.P.C. every suit shall be instituted in the Court of

- (a) Lowest grade competent to try it
- (c) Both a & b

- (b) .Highest grade competent to try it
- (d) None of the Above

22 A residing in (Karachi) beats B in (Dacca) A may sue in

- (a) Karachi (b) Dacca
(c) Both at Karachi and Dacca (d) None of the Above

23 During execution of a decree all question arising between the parties to the suit will be dealt by the

- (a) Original Court (b) Appellate Court
(c) Executing Court (d) None of the Above

24 Section 96 of C.P.C. deals with

- (a) 1st appeal (b) 2nd appeal
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the above

25 The Court called appellate Court

- (a) Court of Civil Judge First Class (b) Court of District Judge
(c) High Court (d) None of the Above

26 Which determine forum for first appeal

- (a) Pecuniary value of a suit (b) Trial Court
(c) Nature of case (d) None of the Above

27 No appeal shall lie from a decree passed by the Court

- (a) On merits (b) On facts
(c) With consent of parties (d) None of the Above

28 Orders from which appeal lies are provided in

- (a) Section 103 CPC (b) Section 103-A CPC
(c) Section 104 CPC (d) None of the Above

29 Power of review is defined in

- (a) Section 113 CPC (b) Section 114 CPC
(c) Section 15 of CPC (d) None of the Above

30 The term "Review" means

- A. Judicial re-examination of a case in certain prescribed and specified circumstances
B. Re-examination of any matter
C. Both a & b (d) None of the Above

31 The petition for review shall be instituted in the Court

- (a) Of Session (b) Which passed the decree
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the Above

32 Law permits that power of review can be exercised upon

- (a) Discovery of new facts (b) Misreading of evidence
(c) After Judgement (d) None of the above

Answer: Option A

33 Scope of review power is

- (a) Vast
 (b) Unlimited
 (c) **Limited**
 (d) None of the Above

34 Right of review is called

- (a) Basic right
 (b) **Substantive right**
 (c) Natural right
 (d) None of the Above

35 Section deals with inherent powers of Court

- (a) 150 CPC
 (b) **151 CPC**
 (c) 152 CPC
 (d) None of the Above

36 A decree, judgment or order can be amended if there is

- (a) Clerical error
 (b) Arithmetical error
 (c) **Both a & b**
 (d) None of the Above

37 Order 1, of CPC deals with

- (a) Written Statement
 (b) **Parties to the suit**
 (c) Documentation
 (d) None of the Above

38 The person who file a suit is called

- (a) **Plaintiff**
 (b) Defendant
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of the Above

39 The person or group of persons who are responsible to replying or answering the suit are called

- (a) Plaintiff or plaintiffs
 (b) **Defendant or defendants**
 (c) Appellant
 (d) None of the Above

40 To become plaintiff in any suit it is required the interest of plaintiff must be

- (a) In dispute
 (b) Attached to the litigation
 (c) **Both a & b**
 (d) None of the Above

41 Order VI, of CPC deals with

- (a) **Pleadings**
 (b) Recording of Evidence
 (c) Both a & b
 (d) None of the Above

42 The term "Pleading" means

- (a) **Plaint**
 (b) Written statement
 (c) **Both a & b**
 (d) None of the Above

43 As per principle laid down in Order VI Rule 2, of CPC Pleadings needs to state.

- (a) **Material facts are not evidence**
 (b) Evidence
 (c) Oral Statement
 (d) None of the above

44 Order VI, Rule 14, of CPC pleading to be

- (a) Signed by the Gazetted Officer
 (b) Signed by Court Officer
 (c) **Signed by the party and his pleader**
 (d) None of the Above

45 Order VI, Rule 15 of CPC deals with

- (a) Verification of pleading
 (b) **Amendment of pleadings**
 (c) Both a & b
 (d) None of the Above

46 Order VI, Rule 18, of CPC A party allowed for amendment can amend the pleading within

- (a) 10 days
 (b) **14 days**
 (c) 18 days
 (d) None of the Above

47 Order VI, of CPC deals with

- (a) **Plaint**
 (b) Written statement
 (c) Written Evidence
 (d) None of the Above

48 Rules in Order VII of CPC

- (a) 24
 (b) 25
 (c) **26**
 (d) None of the Above

49 The name of the Court in which a suit is brought must be written in plaint as provided in

- (a) Order VII, Rule 2, of CPC
 (b) Order VII, Rule 2-A, of CPC
 (c) Order 1, Rule 3 of CPC
 (d) **None of the above**

50 Order VII, Rule 1 of CPC has

- (a) 12 Sub-rules
 (b) 10 Sub-rules
 (c) **9 Sub-rules**
 (d) None of the Above

51 As per Order VII, Rule 3, of C.P.C. where the subject matter of the suit is immovable property the plaint shall

- (a) Contains reflection of that property
 (b) **Contain a description of the property sufficient to identify it**
 (c) Both a & b
 (d) None of the Above

52 Order VII, Rule 9, of CPC deals with

- (a) **Procedure of admitting plaint**
 (b) Procedure of admitting written statement
 (c) Procedure of collecting Court fee
 (d) None of the Above

53 Procedure for return of a plaint is provided in

- (a) Order VII, R. 10(1)
 (b) **Order VII, R. 10(2)**
 (c) Order VII, R. 10(3)
 (d) None of the Above

54 Where a plaint does not disclose cause of action

- (a) **It can be rejected**
 (b) It can be amended
 (c) It can be returned
 (d) None of the Above

55 Rejection of plaint is dealt by

- (a) Order VII, Rule 10
 (b) Order VII, Rule 11
 (c) Order II, Rule 3
 (d) None of the above

56 Order VII, Rule 11 of CPC provides elements from which deficiency of any occasion can cause rejection of plaint

- (a) 3
 (b) 4
 (c) 5
 (d) None of the Above

57 The procedure for rejection of plaint is provided

- (a) Order VII, Rule 12, CPC
 (b) Order VII, Rule 11, CPC
 (c) Order VII, Rule 11-A CPC
 (d) None of the Above

58 Where plaintiff rely on any other documents as evidence in support of his claim he shall enter such documents in

- (a) Plaint
 (b) In specific application
 (c) In a list to be added or annexed with the plaint
 (d) None of the Above 160.

59 Address of the plaintiff to be filed with plaint for service of notices as provided in the

- (a) Order VII, Rule 14, CPC
 (b) Order VII, Rule 16, CPC
 (c) Order VII, Rule 19, CPC
 (d) None of the Above

60 Where a plaintiff or petitioner failed to file an address for service of summon or notices his plaint or petition shall be

- (a) Rejected
 (b) Send to District Court
 (c) Rejected with Compensation
 (d) None of the Above

61 Where a party engages a pleader notices summons or other processes for service on him shall be served in the manners as prescribed in

- (a) Order V of CPC
 (b) Order III Rule 5 of CPC
 (c) Order X Rule 6 of CPC
 (d) None of the above

62. The Order of CPC which deals with written statement is

- (a) Order VI
 (b) Order VIII
 (c) Order X
 (d) None of the above

63 The reply of the plaint filed by the defendant is known as

- (a) Written reply
 (b) Statement
 (c) Written Statement
 (d) None of the above

64 Order VIII of CPC have Rules

- (a) 13
 (b) 20
 (c) 23
 (d) None of the above

65 As per Order VIII, Rule 2 of CPC must raise by his pleadings all matters which show the suit not to be maintainable

- (a) Defendant (b) Plaintiff
(c) Accused (d) None of the above

66 According Order VIII R. 3 of CPC when defendant deny any fact of plaint denial to be

- (a) Specific (b) Ordinary
(c) Ambiguous (d) None of the above

67 Denial by defendant

- (a) Must be specific (b) Must be relevant
(c) Must be irrelevant (d) None of the above

68 As per Order VIII, Rule 6 CPC particular set off to be given in

- (a) Plaint (b) Written statement
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the above

69 As per O. VIII, R. 10, of C.P.C. Where any party from whom a written statement is so required fails to produce the same within fixed time before the Court

- (a) The Court may pronounce judgment against it (b) Make any other order regarding the suit
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above

70 Order VIII Rule 13 of CPC deals with

- (a) List of legal representatives of plaintiff (b) List of legal representatives of defendants
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the above

71 Order IX, of CPC have Rules

- (a) 13 (b) 14
(c) 15 (d) None of the above 175

72 Order IX, of C.P.C deals with

- (a) Appearance of the parties (b) Nonappearance of the parties
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above

72 As per O. IX, Rule 2, of C.P.C. where summons not served in consequence of plaintiff failure to pay cost, the Court

- (a) May dismissed the suit (b) Summon at Courts expenses
(c) Rejection of the Plaint (d) None of the above

73 Where neither plaintiff nor defendant appear on fixed day of hearing the fate of the suit shall be

- (a) Adjournment as provided in Or. IX, Rule 3, CPC.
(b) Dismissed as provided in O. IX, R. 3, CPC
(c) The Court may pass Order of Cost as provided in Order IX, Rule 3
(d) None of the above

74 Under Order IX, Rule 5 CPC empowers the Court to dismiss the suit when summons are unserved and plaintiff failed to apply for fresh summons

- (a) For a period of 3 months
 (b) For a period of 4 months
 (c) For a period of 5 months
 (d) None of the above

75 When plaintiff appeared defendant does not appeared and summons are duly served the Court may proceed ex-parte against defendant as provided by

- (a) Order IX, Rule 4, of C.P.C.
 (b) Order IX, Rule 6, of C.P.C.
 (c) Order IX, Rule 8,
 (d) None of the above

76 Ex-parte order can be passed in favor of

- (a) Plaintiff
 (b) Defendant
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of the above

77 For setting aside ex parte order affected party needs to file

- (a) An application
 (b) A fresh suit
 (c) A revision
 (d) None of the above

78 Order IX, Rule 13 CPC deals with

- (a) Passing of ex-parte order
 (b) Setting aside ex-parte decree against defendants
 (c) Dismissal of plaintiff's suit due to plaintiff's failure to appear non appearance
 (d) None of the above

79 As per Order IX, Rule 14, CPC no decree to be set aside upon application without notice to

- (a) Opposite party
 (b) Judicial Magistrate
 (c) Session Judge
 (d) None of the above

80 O. IX-A of C.P.C. deals with

- (a) Setting aside exparte orders
 (b) Intermediate dates after submission of application
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of the above

Criminal law (20%)

PPC

Chapter # 2 (General Explanations/Definitions)

16th Chapter (Offences Affecting the Human Body)

16-A Chapter (Wrongful Restraint and wrongful confinement)

17th Chapter (Offences against Property)

1. Pakistan Penal Code 1860 was enacted on

- (a) 16th January, 1860
 (b) **6th October, 1860**
 (c) 17th December, 1860
 (d) None of the above

2. Pakistan Penal Code has sections

- (a) **511 sections**
 (b) 505 sections
 (c) 510 sections
 (d) None of the above

3. Pakistan Penal Code is

- (a) Religious Law
 (b) Labor Law
 (c) **Penal law**
 (d) None of the above

4. Pakistan Penal Code is applicable to

- (a) **Throughout Pakistan**
 (b) Whole Pakistan including Kashmir
 (c) To specific areas of Pakistan
 (d) None of the above

5. A foreigner commits an offence within Pakistan he can

- (a) Be tried in Pakistan
 (b) Not be tried in Pakistan
 (c) **Be punished under Pakistan Penal Code and can be tried in Pakistan**
 (d) None of the above

6. A Pakistani subject commits murder in Uganda he can

- (a) Not be convicted in Pakistan
 (b) Be convicted in Pakistan
 (c) **Be tried and convicted for murder in any place in Pakistan wherever he may be found**
 (d) None of the above

7. The term "Mens rea" means

- (a) Constructive intention
 (b) **Actual intention**
 (c) Common intention
 (d) None of the above

8. According to PPC "Person" includes any

- (a) Company or association
 (b) Body of persons
 (c) **Both a & b**
 (d) None of the above

9. The term "Gender" include

- (a) Male
(b) Female
(c) **Both a & b**
(d) None of the above

10. According to PPC "Public" includes any class of

- (a) People
(b) Community
(c) **Both (a) and (b)**
(d) None of the above

11. According to PPC "Movable property" include

- (a) Moveable Property
(b) **Corporeal property of every description**
(c) Immoveable Property
(d) None of the above

12. According to PPC "Wrongful gain" is a gain by

- (a) **Unlawful means**
(b) Lawful means
(c) Extradition
(d) None of the above

13. Whoever does anything with the intention of causing wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person, is said to do that thing

- (a) Fraudulently
(b) **Dishonestly**
(c) Wrongfully
(d) None of the above

14. A writing expressing the terms of contract which may be used as evidence of the contract is called

- (a) **Document**
(b) Mutual understanding
(c) Internal link
(d) None of the above

15. The "Special law" is applicable to

- (a) Ethnicity
(b) Religious Values
(c) **Particular subject**
(d) None of the above

16. Any harm whatever illegally caused to any person, in body, mind, reputation or property is called

- (a) Laceration
(b) **Injury**
(c) Fracture
(d) None of the above

17. Nothing is an offence which is done by a child of

- (a) **7 years of age**
(b) 9 years of age
(c) 12 years of age
(d) None of the above

18. Act done in private defense is

- (a) An offence
(b) **Not an offence**
(c) Natural Law
(d) None of the above

19. "Solitary" confinement means

- (a) Isolated Body
(b) Isolation of Child
(c) **Isolation of prisoner from human intercourse and society**
(d) None of the above

20. A writes his name on the back of a bill of exchange. As the effect of his endorsement is to transfer the right to the bill to any person who may become the lawful holder of it, the endorsement is

- (a) A valuable security (b) A Contract
(c) An agreement (d) None of the above

21. The term "Common intention" means

- (a) Common Laws (b) Common interest
(c) Common motives (d) None of the above

22. The term 'Voluntarily' means

- (a) An act of one's own privilege (b) An act upon Investigation
(c) An act upon Summon (d) None of the above

23. Imprisonment in default of payment of fine shall not exceed

- (a) One half of maximum punishment (b) One third of maximum punishment
(c) One fourth of maximum punishment (d) None of the above

24. Compensation specified to be paid by the offender to victim or his heirs is called

- (a) Arsh (b) Daman
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the above

25. Arsh and Daman are punishments in their own rights

- (a) Independent (b) Dependent
(c) Fixed (d) None of the above

26. Section 53 Pakistan Penal Code provided kinds of punishments

- (a) 5 (b) 10
(c) 15 (d) None of the above

27. The term "Qisas" means

- (a) Same kind of hurt (b) Alternate
(c) Forgiveness (d) None of the above

28. Tazir is punishment which is not determined/fixed by the legislature but is left to the discretion of

- (a) Accused (b) Advocate
(c) Court (d) None of the above

29. The word "Tazir" is derived from

- (a) Azar (b) Tazeem
(c) Arsh (d) None of the above

30. Value of Diyat is described in section of PPC

- (a) 223 (b) 323
(c) 423 (d) None of the above

31. Minimum quantum of Diyat as provided in section 323 PPC is

- (a) 30,630 grams silver (b) 30,100 grams silver
(c) 30,130 grams silver (d) None of the above

32. As per section 74, P.P.C. when any offender is awarded imprisonment for three months the solitary confinement shall not exceed days in any one month of the whole imprisonment awarded

- (a) 7 days (b) 10 days
(c) 15 days (d) None of the above

33. An act of person of unsound mind is

- (a) An offence (b) Not an offence
(c) Heinous Crime (d) None of the above

34. The maxim "De Minimis Non Curat Lex" means

- (a) Double Punishment (b) The law does not take account of trifles
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the above

35. Under Pakistan Penal Code an aggressor does not entitled to right of

- (a) Self-defense (b) Local defense
(c) Public defense (d) None of the above

36. Section 99 PPC deals with acts in which there is

- (a) Right of Property defense (b) No right of private defense
(c) Right of Criminal defense (d) None of the above

37. Section 105 PPC deals with

- (a) Right of defense (b) Right of private defense
(c) Right of private defense of property (d) None of the above

38. Section 107 PPC provides definition of

- (a) Conviction (b) Hurt
(c) Abetment (d) None of the above

39. Whoever, with the intention of causing death or with the intention of causing bodily injury to a person, by doing an act which in the ordinary course of nature is likely to cause death, or with-the knowledge that his act is so imminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death, causes the death of such person, is said to commit.

- (a) Qatl-e-Amd (b) Solidarity
(c) Participation (d) None of the Above

40. In the following cases when an offender is a minor or insane

- (a) Not guilty of abetting B to commit murder (b) Guilty of abetting B to commit murder
(c) Qatl-e-amd not liable to Qisas (d) None of the Above

41. A instigate B to give false evidence. A in consequence of the instigation commits that offence. A is guilty of abetting that offence and is

- (a) Liable to the same punishment as B
 (b) Not liable to any kind of punishment
 (c) Punishment in Qatl-i-Amd not liable to Qisas
 (d) None of the Above

42. Chapter no 16 of PPC deals with

- (a) Criminal conspiracy
 (b) Common intention
 (c) Offences affecting the Human Body
 (d) None of the Above

43. Waiver (Afw) of Qisas in Qatl-i-Amd

- (a) Section 309
 (b) Section 52
 (c) Section 123
 (d) None of the Above

44. The compensation specified to be paid to the victim or his heirs

- (a) Arsh
 (b) Qisas
 (c) Hurt
 (d) None of the Above

45. Right of qisas in qatl-i-amd is in

- (a) Section 313
 (b) Section 120A
 (c) Section 121
 (d) None of the Above

46. Whoever, with intent to cause harm to the body or mind of any person, causes the death of that or of any other person by means of a weapon or an act which in the ordinary course of nature is not likely to cause death is said to commit

- (a) Life
 (b) A term not exceeding ten years
 (c) Qatl shibh-i-amd
 (d) None of the Above

47. Whoever commits qatl shibh-i-amd shall be liable to diyat and may also be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 128[twenty-five years] 128 years as ta'zir.

- (a) An offence against state
 (b) An offence against public
 (c) Punishment for Qatl shibh-i-amd
 (d) None of the Above

48. Qatl-i-khata is in

- (a) Section 318
 (b) Section 145
 (c) Section 67
 (d) None of the Above

49. Punishment for qatl-i-khata is described in

- (a) Section 319
 (b) Section 420
 (c) Section 61
 (d) None of the Above

50. Whoever, without any intention, cause death of, or cause harm to, any person, does any unlawful act which becomes a cause for the death of another person, is said to commit

- (a) Qatl-bis-Sabab
 (b) Suicide
 (c) Abetment
 (d) None of the Above

51. "Qatl" means causing death of

- (a) Human being (b) An animal
(c) Any other living thing (d) None of the Above

52. "Culpable" means

- (a) Censurable (b) Blamable
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the Above

53. The right of causing death of a convict if he has committed qatl-i-amd is called

- (a) Qisas (b) Tazir
(c) Daman (d) None of the Above

54. Definition of qatl-i-amd is given in

- (a) Section 300 (b) Section 301
(c) Section 302 (d) None of the Above

55. Section 304 PPC deals with

- (a) Proof of qatl-i-amd liable to qisas (b) Proof of qatl-i-amd liable to tazir
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the Above

56. If there is no wali of deceased then the Advocate will be Wali as provided in

- (a) Section 306 (b) Section 305
(c) Section 304 (d) None of the Above

57. Punishment for qatl-i-amd as tazir is

- (a) Imprisonment for 25 years (b) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 20 years
(c) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 14 years (d) None of the Above

58. Whoever commits qatl shibih-i-amd shall be punished with imprisonment for a term

- (a) Ten years (b) Fourteen years
(c) Twenty five years as tazir (d) None of the Above

59. A in order to cause hurt strikes Z with a stick or stone which in ordinary course of nature is likely to cause death. Z dies as a result of such hurt. A shall be guilty of

- (a) Qatl-i-khata (b) Qatl shibah-i-amd
(c) Qatl-i-amd (d) None of the Above

60. When an offender of qatl-i-amd is minor

- (a) He shall be liable to qisas (b) He shall not be liable to qisas
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the Above

61. Where an offender is guilty of qatl-i-amd is not liable to qisas u/s 306 or the qisas is not enforceable as provided under clause

- (a) Diyat (b) Arsh
(c) Daman (d) None of the Above

62. Compromise in qatl-i-amd where a female has been given in marriage to victim shall be

- (a) Void (badl-i-sulah) (b) Valid (badl-i-sulah)
(c) Irregular (badl-i-sulah) (d) None of the Above

63. A aims at a deer but misses the target and kill, Z who is standing by. A is guilty of

- (a) Qatl-i-amd (b) Qatl shibah-i-amd
(c) Qatl-i-khata (d) None of the Above

64. Punishment for qatl-i-khata as provided in Section 319 PPC

- (a) Diyat and also imprisonment which may extend to 5 years
(b) Diyat and imprisonment for ten years as tazir
(c) Diyat and imprisonment for fifteen years as tazir (d) None of the Above

65. Whoever, without any intention to cause death of, or cause harm to, any person, does any lawful act which becomes a cause for the death of another person is said to commit

- (a) Qatl-i-khata (b) Qatl-i-amd
(c) Qatl shibh-i-amd (d) None of the Above

66. Whoever without any intention to cause death of or causes harm to, a person, causes death of such person either by mistake of act or by mistake of fact, is said to commit

- (a) Qatl-i-amd (b) Qatl shibah-i-amd
(c) Qatl-i-khata (d) None of the Above

67. An unlawfully digs a pit in the thoroughfare, but without any intention to cause death of, or harm to, any person. B while passing from there falls in it and is killed. A has committed

- (a) Qatl-bis-sabab (b) Qatl shibih-i-amd
(c) None of above (d) None of the Above

68. Section 320 of P.P.C. deals with punishment of

- (a) Causing death by rash or negligent driving (b) Causing natural death
(c) Causing death by Suicide (d) None of the Above

69. The term "Ikrah" means

- (a) Collection (b) Compensation
(c) Compulsion (d) None of the Above

70. Ikrah has kinds

- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) None of the Above

71. The term "Afw" means

- (a) Forgive (b) Waive
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the Above

72. Culpable homicide has kinds

- (a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) None of the Above

73. Whoever causes bodily pain disease or infirmity or injury to any person is said to cause

- (a) Fracture (b) Hurt
(c) Imprisonment (d) None of the Above

74. "Compound" means

- (a) Compromise (b) Adjustment through agreement
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the Above

75. Whoever with intent to cause harm to the body or mind of any person, causes the death of that or any other person by means of a weapon or an act which in the ordinary course of nature is not likely to cause death is said to commit

- (a) Qatl-i-amd (b) Qatl Bis sabab
(c) Qatl-i-khata (d) None of the Above

76. Section 324, P.P.C. deals with

- (a) Attempt to commit qatl-i-amd (b) Causing of hurt by dangerous weapons or means under ikrah
(c) Causing of death (d) None of the Above

77. Whoever shall have been habitually associated with any other person or others for the purpose of committing robbery or child stealing by means of or accompanied with qatl, is a(u/s 326)

- (a) Dacoit (b) Kidnaper
(c) Thug (d) None of the Above

78. Whoever is a thug, shall be punished with imprisonment for

- (a) 10 years, and shall also be liable to Death (b) 14 years, and shall also be liable to Tazir
(c) Imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine (d) None of the Above

79. As per section 331 PPC there are ways for recovering Diyat

- (a) Three (b) Four
(c) Six (d) None of the Above

80. Whoever causes pain, harm, disease, infirmity or injury to any person or impairs, disables, disfigures, defaces or dismembers any organ of the body or part thereof any person without causing his death is said to

- (a) Cause hurt (b) Cause injury
(c) Cause laceration (d) None of the Above

81. Hurt has kinds

- (a) Three (b) Five
(c) Eight (d) None of the Above

82. Itlaf-i-udw is a kind of

- (a) Jurh
(c) Shajah
(b) Hurt
(d) None of the Above

83. Whoever dismembers, amputates, severs any limb or organ of the body of another person is said to cause

- (a) Itlaf-i-udw
(c) Shajah
(b) Itlaf-i-salahiyat-i-udw
(d) None of the Above

84. Section 336A PPC deals with hurt by

- (a) Corrosive substance
(c) Blunt weapon
(b) Destructive substance
(d) None of the Above

85. The term "Corrosive substance" means.

- (a) Surgical Material
(c) Sports Material
(b) Fretting Material
(d) None of above

86. Whoever causes, hurt by corrosive substance shall be punished with imprisonment for

- (a) Life and fine of one million
(c) Both a & b
(b) Fourteen years and minimum fine of one million
(d) None of the Above

87. Whoever destroys or permanently impairs the functioning, power or capacity of an organ of the body of another person, or causes permanent disfigurement is said to cause

- (a) Itlaf-i-udw
(c) Shajah
(b) Itlaf-i-salahiyat-i-udw
(d) None of the Above

88. Whoever causes, on the head or face of any person, any hurt which does not amount to itlaf-i-udw or itlaf-i-salahiyat-i-udw, is said to cause

- (a) Shajah
(c) Qatl
(b) Jaifah
(d) None of above

89. As per Section 337 PPC Shajah has kinds

- (a) 6
(c) 9
(b) 8
(d) None of the Above

90. What is the injury on head or face of the person where bone of the victim is not exposed?

- (a) Shajah-i-khafifah
(c) Shajah-i-Hashimah
(b) Shajah-i-mudiah
(d) None of the Above

91. What is an injury on head or face of the victim where bone of the victim is exposed but not fractured?

- (a) Shajah-i-khafifah
(c) Shajah-i-Hashimah
(b) Shajah-i-mudiah
(d) None of the Above

92. Punishment for shajah-i-mudiah is given in section

- (a) 337A(i)
(c) 337A(iv)

- (b) 337A(ii)
(d) None of the Above

93. Section 337 A(iv) of PPC deals with punishment of

- (a) Shajah-i-hashimah
(c) Shajah-i-ammah

- (b) Shajah-i-munaqillah
(d) None of the Above

94. What is an injury on head of the person where by causing fracture of the skull of the victim and the wound ruptures the membrane of the brain

- (a) Shajah-i-damighah
(c) Shajah-i-mudiah

- (b) Shajah-i-ammah
(d) None of the Above

95. Whoever causes shajjah-i-damighah to any person, shall be liable to arsh which shall be one-half of diyat and may also be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to

- (a) 25 years as tazir
(c) 10 years as tazir

- (b) 14 years as tazir
(d) None of the Above

96. Section 337-B PPC deals with

- (a) Jaifah
(c) Jurh

- (b) Ghayr-Jaifah
(d) None of the Above

97. Jurh has kinds

- (a) 2
(c) 4

- (b) 3
(d) None of the Above

98. Whoever causes on any part of the body of a person, other than the head or face, a hurt which leaves a mark of the wound, whether permanent or temporary is said to cause

- (a) Shajah
(c) Jaifah

- (b) Jurh
(d) None of the Above

99. Whoever causes jurh in which the injury extends to the body cavity of the trunk, is said to cause

- (a) Jaifah
(c) Jurah

- (b) Ghayr Jaifah
(d) None of the Above

100. Whoever causes jurh which does not amount to Jaifah, is said is to cause

- (a) Ghayr-Jaifah
(c) None of above

- (b) Damiyah
(d) None of the Above

101. Ghayr-Jaifah has kinds

- (a) 5
(c) 7

- (b) 6
(d) None of the Above

- 102. Whoever causes Ghyar Jaifah, in which the skin is ruptured and bleeding occurs, is said to cause**
- (a) Damiyah (b) Hashimah
(c) Badiah (d) None of the Above
- 103. Punishment for Damiyah as provided in section 337 F (i) PPC is**
- (a) One years imprisonment with Daman (b) Two years imprisonment with Arsh
(c) Three years imprisonment with Daman (d) None of the Above
- 104. Section 337-F of PPC prescribe punishment for Mutalahimah**
- (a) (iii) (b) (iv)
(c) (v) (d) None of the Above
- 105. Section 337(F) (vi) of PPC provides punishment for**
- (a) Mudiyah (b) Hashimah
(c) Munaqqilah (d) None of the Above
- 106. U/S 337G, of P.P.C. punishment of imprisonment provided for rash or negligent driving is**
- (a) Imprisonment which may extend to three years as tazir
(b) Imprisonment which may extend to four year as tazir
(c) Imprisonment which may extend to five years as tazir
(d) None of the Above
- 107. Imprisonment for causing hurt by means of a poison as provided in section 337-J is**
- (a) Five years (b) Seven years
(c) Ten years (d) None of the Above
- 108. Whosoever causes hurt to extort confession, or to compel restoration of property shall be punished in addition to Qisas, Arsh or daman as the case may be and imprisonment of**
- (a) Either description for a term which may extend to five years
(b) Either description for a term which may extend to seven years
(c) Either description for a term which may extend to ten years
(d) None of the Above
- 109. Section 337M of P.P.C. deals with hurt**
- (a) Liable to arsh (b) Not liable to qisas
(c) Liable to daman (d) None of the Above
- 110. Cases in which qisas for hurt shall not be enforced are provided in section**
- (a) 337L (b) 337M
(c) 337N (d) None of the Above
- 111. The Arsh for causing itlaf of an organ which is found singly in human body shall be**
- (a) Equivalent to the value of diyat (b) Equivalent to Half of diyat
(c) Equivalent to 1/3 of diyat (d) None of the Above

112. Section 337-R of P.P.C. deals with Arsh for organs in

- (a) Single form
(c) Trice
(b) Pairs
(d) None of the Above

113. A amputates right ear of Z the half of which was already missing. If A's right ear is perfect

- (a) He shall be liable to arsh not qisas
(c) He shall be liable to daman
(b) He shall be liable to qisas not arsh
(d) None of the Above

114. Arsh for the organs in quadruplicate is provided in section 337

- (a) Q
(c) S
(b) R
(d) None of the Above

115. Section 337-T of PPC provide arsh for

- (a) Chest
(c) Foot
(b) Fingers
(d) None of the Above

116. Section 337-U of P.P.C. deals with

- (a) Arsh for teeth
(c) Daman for teeth
(b) Diyat for teeth
(d) None of the Above

117. Whoever causes itlaf of a tooth other than a milk tooth shall be liable for

- (a) 10th of diyat
(c) 1/20th of diyat
(b) 12th of diyat
(d) None of the Above

118. Whoever causes itlaf of a milk tooth, he shall be liable to Daman and may also be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to

- (a) One year
(c) Three years
(b) Two years
(d) None of the Above

119. Whoever uproots one eyebrow shall be liable to arsh equal to

- (a) Half of diyat
(c) 1/4 of diyat
(b) 1/3 of diyat
(d) None of the Above

120. A twice stabs Z on his thigh. Both the wounds are so close to each other that they form into one wound A shall be

- (a) Liable to arsh separately for every wounds
(c) Daman
(b) Liable to arsh for one wound only
(d) None of the Above

121. The Arsh may be made payable in a lump sum or in instalments spread over a period of from the date of final judgment

- (a) 1 year
(c) 12 years
(b) 5 years
(d) None of the Above

122. As per section 337-Y PPC the value of Daman may be determined by the

- (a) State
(c) Court
(b) Victim
(d) None of the Above

123. The Daman may be made payable in lump sum or in installments within a period of

- (a) 2 years (b) 5 years
(c) 9 years (d) None of the Above

124. Whoever causes a women with child some of whose limbs or organs have not been formed to miscarry, if such miscarriage is not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving life of the women or providing necessary treatment to her is said to cause

- (a) Isqat-i-Janin (b) Isqat-i-Haml
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the Above

125. Section 338-A PPC deals with punishment for

- (a) Isqat-i-haml (b) Isqat-i-janin
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the above

126. Whoever causes isqat-i-haml shall be liable to punishment as tazir with imprisonment of either description for

- (a) 3 years, if the isqat-i-haml is caused with consent of the women (b) Both a & b
(c) 10 years if the isqat-i-is caused without consent of the women (d) None of the Above

127. Whoever causes a women with a child some of whose limbs or organs have been formed, to miscarry, if such miscarriage is not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the women, is said to cause

- (a) Isqat-i-haml (b) Isqat-i-janin
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the Above

128. Arsh and Daman shall payable to victim and if he dies to his

- (a) Father (b) Relatives
(c) Heirs according to their shares (d) None of the Above

Answer: Option C

129. A obstructs a path along which Z has a right to pass. A, not believing in good faith that he has a right to stop the path. A is thereby prevented from passing A, has wrongfully

- (a) Confined Z (b) Restraint Z
(c) Both a & b (d) None of above

130. Whoever wrongfully restrains any person in such a manner as to prevent that person from proceeding beyond certain circumscribing limits is said

- (a) Wrongfully to confine that person (b) Wrongfully restraint that person
(c) Illegal detention of that person (d) None of the Above

131. A, causes Z to go within a walled space, and Locks Z in. Z, is thus prevented from proceeding in any direction beyond the circumscribing line of wall. A, wrongfully

- (a) Restraint Z (b) Confines Z
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the Above

132. Punishment for wrongful confinement is provided in

- (a) Section 342
(b) Section 343
(c) Section 234
(d) None of the Above

133. A slakes his fist at Z, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause Z to believe that A is about to strike Z. A, has committed

- (a) An affray
(b) An assault
(c) Threat
(d) None of the Above

134. Section 352 PPC provides punishment for

- (a) Assault
(b) Affray
(c) Illegal confinement
(d) None of the Above

135. Whosoever assaults or uses criminal force to any women, intending to outrage or knowing it to be likely that he will there by outrage her modesty, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term

- (a) Which may of 1 year
(b) Which may of 2 years
(c) Which may of 4 years
(d) None of the Above

136. Whosoever assault or use criminal force to women and stripes her of her clothes and, in that condition exposes her to public view, shall be punished with death or

- (a) With imprisonment for 10 years
(b) With imprisonment for 14 years
(c) With imprisonment for life
(d) None of the Above

137. Whoever assault or uses criminal force to any women and stripes of her clothes and expose her to public view shall be punished under section

- (a) 300
(b) 312
(c) 354-A
(d) None of the Above

138. Section 359 provide kinds of kidnapping

- (a) 2 kinds
(b) 4 kinds
(c) 8 kinds
(d) None of the Above

139. Any person, lawfully entrusted with the care or custody of minor or other by a Court is called

- (a) Natural guardian
(b) Lawful guardian
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of the above

140. Section 360 deals with

- (a) Kidnapping form Pakistan
(b) Kidnapping from lawful guardian
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the Above

141. Whoever by force compels, or by any deceitful means induces, any person to go from any place is said to that person

- (a) Kidnap
(b) Abduct
(c) Harassment
(d) None of the Above

142. Section deals with definition of abduction

- (a) 361
(c) 363

- (b) 362**
(d) None of the Above

143. Punishment for kidnapping as provided in section 363 is

- (a) Imprisonment for 7 years**
(c) Imprisonment for 8 years

- (b) Imprisonment for 5 years
(d) None of the Above

144. Section 365 deals with kidnapping or abduction for

- (a) Ransom
(c) Both a & b

- (b) Extorting property
(d) None of above

145. Section 365A provides punishment of death or imprisonment for life in case for

- (a) Kidnapping for extorting property, valuable security
(b) Abduction and kidnapping for extorting property

- (c) Both a & b**
(d) None of the Above

146. Section 365B deals with

- (a) Kidnapping and abducting women to extort property
(b) Kidnapping and abducting women to compel for marriage etc.
(c) Abduction of women for ransom

- (d) None of the above

147. Punishment for offence committed under section 365B

- (a) Imprisonment for 14 years
(c) Imprisonment for life

- (b) Imprisonment for 18 years
(d) None of the Above

148. Section 366-B deals with importation of girl from

- (a) Foreign country**
(c) Both a & b

- (b) Pakistan
(d) None of above

149. Whoever unlawfully compels any person to labor against the will of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to

- (a) 1 years or with fine
(c) 5 years or with fine

- (b) 4 years or with fine
(d) None of the Above

150. Section 375 defines

- (a) Rape**
(c) Zina

- (b) Unnatural offence
(d) None of the Above

151. Under section 375 there are ingredients of rape

- (a) 1
(c) 5

- (b) 2
(d) None of the Above

Answer: Option C

152. What is sufficient to constitute the sexual intercourse necessary to offence of rape?

- (a) Bleeding
(c) Touching

- (b) Penetration
(d) None of the Above

153. Whoever commits rape, shall be punished with death or imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than what years or more than what years and shall also be liable to fine

- (a) 10, 25 years (b) 5, 20 years
(c) 3, 15 years (d) None of the Above

154. "Unnatural" offence means

- (a) Intercourse against the order of nature (b) Intercourse with a woman without her consent
(c) Intercourse with an animal (d) None of the Above

155. The term "Sodomy" means

- (a) Sexual intercourse by man with a women (b) Unnatural offence by male with male
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the above

156. What Section deals with unnatural offence?

- (a) 376 (b) 776-A
(c) 377 (d) None of the Above

157. Whoever intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent moves that property in order to such taking is said

- (a) To commit robbery (b) To commit theft
(c) To commit murder (d) None of the Above

158. Whoever commits theft shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to

- (a) 2 or more years (b) 3 years
(c) 5 or more years (d) None of the Above

159. A finds a ring belonging to Z on a table in the house which Z occupies. Here the ring is in Z's possession, and if A dishonestly removes it A commits

- (a) Theft (b) Extortion
(c) No offence (d) None of the Above

160. A commits theft on property in Z's possession and, while committing theft he has a loaded pistol under his garment having provided this pistol for the purpose of hurting Z in case Z should resist

- (a) A commits theft U/S 382 (b) A commits theft U/S 378
(c) A commits theft U/S 381 (d) None of the Above

161. Whoever commits theft, having made preparation for causing death, or hurt or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, to any person, in order to the committing of such theft, or in order to the effecting of his escape after the committing of such theft, or in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to

- (a) 5 years (b) 8 years
(c) 10 years (d) None of the Above

162. A threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning Z unless Z gives him money. He thus induces Z to give him money. A has committed

- (a) Theft (b) Assault
(c) Extortion (d) None of the Above

163. Whoever commits extortion shall be punished according section 384, P.P.C. with imprisonment of either description which may extend to

- (a) 3 years (b) 6 years
(c) 9 years (d) None of the Above

164. Robbery become dacoity when it is committed by

- (a) 1 or more persons (b) 5 or more persons
(c) 8 or more persons (d) None of the Above

165. A holds Z down, and fraudulently takes Z's money and jewels from Z's clothes, without Z's consent. Here A has committed theft, and, in order to committing of that theft, has voluntarily, caused wrongful restraint to Z. A has therefore committed

- (a) Robbery (b) Dacoity
(c) No offence (d) None of the Above

166. Section 392 deals with punishment for

- (a) Robbery (b) Dacoity
(c) Both a & b (d) None of above

167. Maximum punishment of dacoity as per section 395 shall not be less than

- (a) 4 years (b) 10 years
(c) 14 years (d) None of the Above

168. When five or more persons, who are conjointly committing dacoity, commits murder in so committing dacoity, every one of those persons shall be punished with

- (a) Death (b) Imprisonment for life
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the Above

169. Whoever makes preparation to commit dacoity, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to

- (a) 10 years (b) 14 years
(c) Life imprisonment (d) None of the Above

170. Whoever unlawfully, by the use or show of force or by threats of any kind, seizes or exercises control of, an aircraft is said to commit

- (a) Confinement (b) Hijacking
(c) High treason (d) None of the Above

171. Section 405 deals with

- (a) Criminal breach of trust (b) Mischief
(c) Breach of agreement (d) None of the Above

172. Whosoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of

- (a) 3 years under section 406 (b) 5 years under section 406
(c) **7 years under section 406** (d) None of the Above

173. As per Section 406 whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of

- (a) Either description for a term which may not extend to 3 years
(b) **Either description which may extend to 7 years**
(c) Either description which may extend to 12 years (d) None of the Above

174. Section 411 of deals with

- (a) **Dishonestly receiving of stolen property** (b) Dishonestly sale of car
(c) Possession of bike (d) None of the Above

175. Whoever habitually receives or deals in property which he knows or has reason to believe to be stolen property, shall be punished under section 413 P.P.C. with imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to

- (a) 5 years (b) 10 years
(c) 12 years (d) None of the Above

176. Whoever dishonestly receives or retains stolen property shall be punished with

- (a) **Imprisonment of 3 years** (b) Imprisonment of 4 years
(c) Imprisonment of 5 years (d) None of the Above

177. Whoever cheats by pretending to be some other person, or by knowingly substituting one person for another or represents that he or any other person is a person other than he or such other person really is, he commits the offence which is

- (a) **Cheating by personation** (b) Cheating or fraud
(c) Fraud (d) None of the Above

178. Section 420 deals with

- (a) Cheating by personation (c) Cheating and fraud
(b) **Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property** (d) None of the Above

179. A voluntarily burn a valuable security belonging to Z intending to cause wrongful loss to Z. A has committed

- (a) Rape (b) **Mischief**
(c) Theft (d) None of the Above

180. From what section to section of deals with mischief and its various kinds

- (a) 425 to 430 (b) 430 to 438
(c) **425 to 440** (d) None of the Above

181. Whoever commits criminal trespass by entering into or remaining in any building, tent or vessel used as a human dwelling or any building used as a place of worship, or as a place for the custody of property, is said to commit

- (a) House-trespass
(b) Boundary-breaking
(c) Public Nuisance
(d) None of the Above

182. Whoever commits lurking house-trespass after sunset and before sunrise, is said to commit

- (a) House-trespass
(b) Lurking House-trespass by night
(c) Property Fraud
(d) None of the Above

183. House-trespass after preparation for hurt assault or wrongful restraint is dealt by

- (a) U/s 450
(b) U/s 451
(c) U/s 452
(d) None of the Above

184. What section deals with punishment for lurking house-trespass or house-breaking at night?

- (a) 452
(b) 454
(c) 456
(d) None of the Above

185. The right of private defense of property extends, under the restrictions mentioned in Section

- (a) 99
(b) 201
(c) 321
(d) None of the Above

Criminal Procedure Code, 1898

1st chapter (preliminary definitions) Section 1 - 5

5th chapter (arrest, escape, and retaking) Section 46 - 67

7th chapter (processes to compel the productions of documents and other moveable property, and for the discovery of persons wrongfully confined) Section 94 - 105

8th chapter (security for keeping the peace and for good behavior) 106 – 126A

10th chapter (Public Nuisance) 133 - 143

11th chapter (Temporary Order in urgent case of nuisance and apprehended danger) 144

14th chapter (information to the police and their powers to investigate-FIR) 154 - 176

16th Chapter (Complaints to the magistrate) 200 - 203

17th chapter (the commencement of a proceeding before the court) 204 - 205

31st chapter (of Appeals) 404 - 431

39th Chapter (of Bail) 496 - 502

1. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 was passed or enacted on

- (a) 22nd February, 1898
 (b) **22nd March, 1898**
 (c) 22nd April, 1898
 (d) None of the Above

2. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 contains sections

- (a) 511
 (b) 550
 (c) **565**
 (d) None of the Above

3. The CrPC 1898 contains how many Schedules

- (a) 4
 (b) **5**
 (c) 6
 (d) None of the Above

4. The CrPC 1898 is a law

- (a) Natural
 (b) **Procedural**
 (c) Special
 (d) None of the Above

5. The object of CrPC 1898 is

- (a) **To facilitate administration of justice**
 (b) To facilitate offender
 (c) To facilitate the prosecution
 (d) None of the Above

6. The Code of Criminal Procedure was enforced on the first day of

- (a) **July, 1898**
 (b) August, 1898
 (c) September, 1898
 (d) None of the Above

7. The CrPC 1898 divides offences in kinds

- (a) **2**
 (b) 3
 (c) 4
 (d) None of the Above

8. An offence in which bail can be granted to the accused as of right is called

- (a) Schedule offence
 (b) Non bailable offence
 (c) **Bailable offence**
 (d) None of the Above

9. An offence in which bail cannot be granted to an accused as of right are called

- (a) Nonailable offence (b)ailable offence
(c) Summons Received (d) None of the above

10. An offence in which a police-officer may in accordance with the 2nd schedule or under any law for the time being in force arrest without warrant is called

- (a) Cognizable offence (b) Non cognizable offence
(c) Arrest Warrant (d) None of the above

11. Non cognizable offence is an offence in which a police-officer cannot arrest any person without

- (a) Warrant (b) Notice
(c) Authority Letter (d) None of the Above

12. The allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate with a view to take action under Code of Criminal Procedure regarding an offence is called

- (a) Medical report (b) Complaint
(c) First Information Report (d) None of the Above

13. Section 4(k) CrPC defines

- (a) Inquiry (b) Trial
(c) Investigation (d) None of the Above

14. According to section 4(k), CrPC inquiry means a proceeding conducted by

- (a) Police (b) Prosecution
(c) Magistrate (d) None of the Above

15. According to section 4(I) CrPC investigation means a proceeding conducted by

- (a) Police (b) Magistrate
(c) Complainant (d) None of the Above

16. According to section 4(m) CrPC the proceeding in the course of which evidence is or may be legally taken on oath is called

- (a) Inquiry (b) Judicial proceeding
(c) Trial (d) None of the Above

17. An act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force is called an

- (a) Offence (b) Illegal Act
(c) Legal Proceeding (d) None of the above

18. The term "Police Station" is defined in sub-section of section 4

- (a) Q (b) S
(c) R (d) None of the Above

19. Public prosecutor means a person conducting prosecution on behalf of the

- (a) Complainant (b) State
(c) Accused (d) None of the Above

20. Criminal Courts has classes

- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) None of the Above

21. What is the Head Court of Criminal Proceeding at Provincial Level?

- (a) Supreme Court (b) Session Court
(c) **High Court** (d) None of the Above

22. What is the presiding Court of a district?

- (a) High Court (b) **Session Court**
(c) Special Court (d) None of the Above

23. Section 9 empowers with power of establishment of Court of Session Judge and Assistant Session Judges

- (a) **Provincial Government** (b) Federal Government
(c) Local Government (d) None of the Above

24. Section, 14 deals with appointment of

- (a) 1st Class Magistrate (b) Additional Magistrate
(c) **Special Magistrate** (d) None of the Above

25. Section 15 deals with

- (a) Special Magistrate (b) **Benches of Magistrates**
(c) Session Judge (d) None of the above

26. Section 15, empowers to pass direction for formation of Benches of Magistrates

- (a) High Court (b) Session Court
(c) **Provincial Government** (d) None of the Above

27. A judge appointed under section 22 is called

- (a) District Judge (b) **Justice of Peace**
(c) Additional District Judge (d) None of the Above

28. Justice of Peace appointed under section 22 by the Provincial Government enjoys his powers as

- (a) Ministerial Powers (b) Judicial Powers
(c) **Administrative Power** (d) None of the Above

29. A magistrate appointed by Provincial Government under section 30 enjoys all powers except

- (a) Offence punishable with 7 year imprisonment
(b) Offence punishable with 10 year imprisonment
(c) **Offences punishable with death** (d) None of the Above

30. Court of Magistrate of 1st class can pass

- (a) **Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years** (b) Imprisonment not exceeding 5 years
(c) Imprisonment not exceeding 8 years (d) None of the Above

31. The Court of Magistrate of 2nd class, can pass

- (a) Imprisonment for 5 years
(c) Imprisonment not exceeding 1 year
 (b) Imprisonment for 3 years
 (d) None of the Above

32. The Court of Magistrate of 3rd class, can pass

- (a) Imprisonment for 7 year
(c) Imprisonment not exceeding 1 month
 (b) Imprisonment for 5 months
 (d) None of the Above

33. Section 37 deals with powers of Magistrate

- (a) Actual
 (c) Assistant
(b) Additional
 (d) None of the above

34. Section 42 bounds to assist Magistrate or police-officer

- (a) Public**
 (c) Tehsildar
 (b) Ziladar
 (d) None of the Above

35. Under section 46 of body is sufficient for arrest

- (a) Capturing
 (c) Laceration
(b) Touching
 (d) None of the above

36. What Section empowers police-officer to break, open door and windows for the purpose of liberation of any person?

- (a) 46
(c) 49
 (b) 48
 (d) None of the Above

37. Section 52 deals with mode of search of a

- (a) Woman**
 (c) Both a & b
 (b) Man
 (d) None of the Above

38. Police-officer under section may arrest any person without warrant who has been concerned in any cognizable offence.

- (a) 53
 (c) 54-A
(b) 54
 (d) None of the Above

39. The person arrested by police shall

- (a) Not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape**
 (b) Be subjected to more restraint than from necessity to prevent his escape
 (c) Both a & b
 (d) None of the above

40. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched the search shall be made by

- (a) Women police-constable**
 (c) ASI
 (b) S.H.O
 (d) None of the Above

41. Section 55 deals with arrest of

- (a) Detectives
 (c) Habitual offenders
(b) Vagabonds and habitual robbers
 (d) None of the Above

42. A police-officer may, for the purpose of arresting without warrant any person whom he is authorized to arrest peruse such person into any place in Pakistan as empowered by section of CrPC

- (a) 56 (b) **58**
(c) 60 (d) None of the Above

43. Section empowers a private person to arrest an offender

- (a) 57 (b) 58
(c) **59** (d) None of the Above

44. A police-officer making an arrest without warrant shall without unnecessary delay take or send the person arrested before

- (a) Magistrate having jurisdiction (b) Before Officer in charge of the Police Station
(c) **Both a & b** (d) None of the Above

45. Section 61, bounds police to produce any detained person before Magistrate having jurisdiction within hours

- (a) 12 hours (b) **24 hours**
(c) 72 hours (d) None of the Above

46. It is provided in section that no person who has been arrested by police officer shall be discharged except on his own bond or on bail or under special order of Magistrate

- (a) 61 (b) 62
(c) **63** (d) None of the Above

47. Under section 62 shall report to the (Zila Nazim, District Superintendent of Police and District Public Safety Commission) about the detention of person arrested without warrant

- (a) Station House Officer (b) Lady constable
(c) Assistant Sub Inspector (d) None of the Above

48. If any offence has been committed in presence of Magistrate such Magistrate can arrest the offender himself or can order to

- (a) Any person to arrest the offender (b) S.H.O of local Police station for arrest
(c) His personal security guard to arrest (d) None of the Above

49. Every summon issued by a Court under CrPC shall be in writing in duplicate and must be signed and sealed by the

- (a) Investigating Officer (b) Reader of the Court
(c) **Presiding officer of the Court** (d) None of the Above

50. Section 69 deals with

- (a) **Delivery of summons** (b) Issuance of summons
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the Above

51. Section 75 deals with forms of

- (a) Summons (b) Warrants
(c) **Warrants of arrest** (d) None of the Above

52. Warrant issued by Court under Section 75 must be

- (a) In writing (b) Oral
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the above

53. Warrants has kinds

- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) None of the Above

54. A warrant directed to any police-officer may also be executed by any other police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed as provided in section

- (a) 79 (b) 80
(c) 81 (d) None of the Above

55. Proclamation for persons absconding is made under section

- (a) 87 (b) 88
(c) 89 (d) None of the Above

56. What Section deals with attachment of property of proclaimed person?

- (a) 88 (b) 89
(c) 90 (d) None of the Above

57. Bond for appearance of person whose summons or warrant has been issued will be taken under section

- (a) 91 (b) 92
(c) 93 (d) None of the Above

58. Period of limitation prescribed in section 89 for filing application for release of attached property is of years from the date of attachment

- (a) 1 years (b) 2 years
(c) 11 year (d) None of the Above

59. It is provided in section that search to be made in presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality

- (a) 103 (b) 107
(c) 109 (d) None of the Above

60. Under section any Magistrate may direct a search to be made in his presence of any place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search warrant

- (a) 104 (b) 105
(c) 106 (d) None of the Above

61. Section 109, deals with security from

- (a) Vagrant and suspected person (b) Common citizens
(c) Government officials (d) None of the Above

62. What Section deals with security for good behavior from habitual offenders?

- (a) 107 (b) 110
(c) 152 (d) None of the Above

63. Under section, the Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of any person called upon to show because why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for keeping the peace, and may permit him to appear by a pleader

- (a) 115 (b) 116
(c) 117 (d) None of the Above

64. Section 127 deals with disperse of unlawful assembly on command of

- (a) Magistrate or police officer (b) Magistrate or Court officer
(c) Session Judge (d) None of the Above

65. Under Section 129, a police officer not below the rank of can cause military to disperse unlawful assembly

- (a) Station House Officer (b) Assistant Superintendent or DSP
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the above

66. Which one from the following officers of Army can disperse unlawful assembly?

- (a) Any Commissioned Officer (b) Sub Inspector
(c) Magistrate (d) None of the Above

67. According to section 132-A, which one from the following falls in armed forces

- (a) Police (b) Security Force constituted under the Federal Security Forces Act (XI-1973)
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the Above

68. A conditional order for removal of public nuisances can be made by a Magistrate

- (a) 1st Class (b) Special Magistrate
(c) Class 30 (d) None of the Above

69. Under Section 143, A Magistrate of 1st Class may order any person not to repeat or continue, a public nuisance as defined in

- (a) International Law. (b) Pakistan Penal Code or any special or local law
(c) Constitution of Pakistan (d) None of the Above

70. Under section temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger can be made

- (a) 134 (b) 140
(c) 144 (d) None of the Above

71. Section 145 deals with dispute regarding

- (a) Moveable property (b) Immovable property
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the above

72. The basic ingredient to exercise power under section 145, by a Magistrate regarding immovable property is likely to cause

- (a) Breach of peace
(b) Breach of trust
(c) Breach of contract
(d) None of the above

73. Under Section 149, every police officer may interpose for the purpose of preventing and shall, to the best of his ability prevent the commission of any offence

- (a) Cognizable
(b) Non Cognizable
(c) Bail able Offence
(d) None of the above

74. Section 146 empowers to attach subject of dispute

- (a) The Superintendent of Police
(b) The Magistrate
(c) Session Judge
(d) None of above

75. As under section 146 order of attachment can be passed by the

- (a) The Magistrate of 3rd Class
(b) The Magistrate of 2nd Class
(c) The Magistrate of 1st Class
(d) None of the above

76. When the Magistrate attaches the subject of dispute, he may, if he thinks fit shall appoint a receiver by enjoying power under

- (a) CrPC
(b) International Law
(c) QSO
(d) None of the above

77. What Section empowers a police-officer to arrest any person without warrant, or order from a Magistrate who have any design to commit any cognizable offence?

- (a) 151
(b) 152
(c) 153
(d) None of the above

78. A police-officer may interpose to prevent any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property, moveable or immovable or the removal or injury of any public landmark or buoy or other mark used for navigation

- (a) Of his own authority
(b) With permission of Magistrate
(c) With permission of Superintendent of Police
(d) None of the above

79. Section deals with information of cognizable offences

- (a) 150
(b) 154
(c) 157
(d) None of the above

80. Section 154 deals with

- (a) First Information Report
(b) Complaint
(c) Bail able Offence
(d) None of the above

81. An F.I.R. has columns

- (a) 5
(b) 6
(c) 7
(d) None of the above

- 82. The registration of FIR regarding cognizable offences is a duty of officer in charge of police station**
 (a) Fundamental (b) Statutory
 (c) Constitutional (d) None of the above
- 83. First information report can be lodged by Officer in charge of Police Station at the information of**
 (a) Any person (b) Accused
 (c) Responsible citizen (d) None of the above
- 84. The First Information Report needs to be signed by**
 (a) Accused person (b) Victim
 (c) Informer (d) None of the above
- 85. First Information Report is a piece of evidence**
 (a) Substantive (b) Corroborative
 (c) Exhaustive (d) None of the above
- 86. After recording FIR it is necessary to be read over to by police-officer.**
 (a) Complainant / Informer (b) S.H.O.
 (c) Tehsildar (d) None of the above
- 87. Under section 156 Officer In - charge of a police station can investigate any cognizable offence without order of**
 (a) Sub Inspector (b) Lady Constable
 (c) Concerned Magistrate (d) None of the above
 Answer: Option C
- 88. Investigation against a women accused in offence of zina shall be conducted by**
 (a) Police-officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police
 (b) Police Officer not below the rank of D.I.G
 (c) Police Officer not below the rank of A.S.P
 (d) None of the above
- 89. Section 156-B deals with investigation against a women accused of the offence of**
 (a) Dacoity (b) Theft
 (c) Zina (d) None of the above
- 90. The report send by officer in-charge under Section 157 shall be submitted to magistrate by**
 (a) Stenographer (b) Ahlmad
 C.Superior officer of police appointed by Provincial Government (d) None of the above
- 91. What Section provides procedure for submission of report under section 157?**
 (a) 158 (b) 157
 (c) 159 (d) None of the above

92. Under Section 160 police officer has power to require attendance of

- (a) Accused (b) Witnesses
(c) Complainants (d) None of the above

93. during process of investigation police officer records statement of witness under Section

- (a) 161 (b) 162
(c) 163 Answer (d) None of the above

94. The statement recorded under section 161 can

- (a) Not be cross examined (b) Be Medically examined
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the above

95. The evidence recorded under section 161, by police officer is type of evidence

- (a) Substantial (b) Corroborative
(c) Authentic (d) None of the above

96. The question while recording evidence by police officer under section 161 must be what by witness

- (a) Rejected (b) Accepted
(c) Answered (d) None of the above

97. Section 164 deals with recording of statement before

- (a) Any Magistrate (b) Magistrate U/S 30
(c) Magistrate of 1st & 2nd class (d) None of the above

98. Any statement recorded by Magistrate under section 164 may be recorded in presence of

- (a) Police (b) Complainant
(c) Accused (d) None of the above

99. Upon statement recorded by Magistrate under section 164 needs to be given opportunity of cross examination to

- (a) Accused (b) Prosecution
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the above

Answer: Option A

100. What is essential for recording statement under section 164?

- (a) Certification by Family (b) Certification by Accused
(c) Certification by Magistrate (d) None of the above

101. Recording of confession of accused under section 164 on oath is what in the eye of law

- (a) Inadmissible (b) Admissible
(c) Important (d) None of the above

102. What section deals with procedure when investigation can not be completed in 24 hours?

- (a) 166 (b) 167
(c) 168 (d) None of the above

103. An accused person can be detained in custody of police upon order of

- (a) The Magistrate (b) Station House Officer
(c) Both a & b (d) None of above

104. A Magistrate authorizing under section 167 detention of accused in custody of Police

- (a) Needs nothing for authorization to be recorded
(b) Shall record his reasons for so doing
(c) Needs to deal the matter upon his mode to record the reason or not
(d) None of the above

105. Section 167 bars that the accused shall not be kept out of the prison while in custody of the police between

- (a) Afternoon and evening (b) Sunset and sunrise
(c) Early morning and noon (d) None of the above

106. Section 167 deals with

- (a) Remand (b) Acquittal
(c) Confession (d) None of the above

107. Section 167, empowers Magistrate to send any accused within the custody of police upon request of police for not more than

- (a) 10 days (b) 12 days
(c) 15 days (d) None of the above

108. Section empowers police to release accused if there is deficiency of evidence

- (a) 168 (b) 169
(c) 170 (d) None of the above

109. Police in case of deficiency of incriminating evidence can release a person

- (a) Without sureties (b) Upon his own bond
(c) Without any requirement (d) None of the above

110. Section 170 deals with

- (a) Discharge of accused (b) Recording of challan
(c) Sending of case to Magistrate (d) None of the above

111. Under what Section every police officer investigating a case need to record day by day entries in diary

- (a) 170 (b) 172
(c) 173 (d) None of the above

112. The report of police officer needs to be submitted before Magistrate through

- (a) Officer In-charge of police section (b) Court officer
(c) Public Prosecutor (d) None of the above

113. The challan Form has column

- (a) 6 columns
(c) 8 columns

- (b) 7 columns**
(d) None of the above

114. Column No. 1, of challan form is for

- (a) Accused
(c) Complainant / informer

- (b) Offence
(d) None of the above

115. Column No. 3, of challan form is for the accused

- (a) Under arrest**
(c) Discharged

- (b) Released on bail
(d) None of the above

116. Column No. 4 of challan form deals with

- (a) Accused under arrest
(c) Accused grant bail before arrest

- (b) Accused on bail**
(d) None of the above

117. Column No. 6 of challan form dealt with

- (a) Accused Absconder
(c) Witnesses

- (b) Accused Confessed
(d) None of the above

118. Every offence shall be inquired in and tried by a Court with in local limit of whose the offence was

- (a) Occurs
(c) Both a & b

- (b) Committed**
(d) None of the above

119. Section 174 deals with

- (a) Police to inquire report on suicide etc.**
(c) Both a & b

- (b) Police to inquire robbery
(d) None of the above

120. During the investigation Under Section police officer can summon any person to attend investigation

- (a) 174
(c) 176

- (b) 175**
(d) None of the above

121. Section 176 empowers Magistrate to make inquiry with respect of

- (a) Cause of death**
(c) Zina

- (b) Theft
(d) None of the above

122. Every offence shall ordinary be inquired in and tried by

- (a) Any competent Court
(b) A Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it was committed
(c) District Court

- (d) None of the above

123. Section 178 empowers to pass order regarding cases to be decided in various Session Divisions

- (a) High Court
(c) District Court

- (b) Provincial Government**
(d) None of the above

124. As per section 185 whenever a question arises as to which of two or more Courts subordinate to the same High Court ought to inquire into or try any offence it shall be decided by the

- (a) Provincial Government (b) District Government
(c) **High Court** (d) None of the above

125. When a citizen of Pakistan commits an offence at any place without and beyond the limits of Pakistan he may be dealt with in respect of such offence

- (a) At place where he commit the offence (b) **At any place within Paistan at which he may be found**
(c) Will be tried at International Court of Justice (d) None of the above

126. Section 190 deals with cognizance of offence by

- (a) **Magistrate** (b) Court of Session
(c) High Court (d) None of the above

127. Section 194 is about the cognizance of offences by

- (a) Court of Magistrate (b) Court of Session
(c) **High Court** (d) None of the above

128. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate regarding cognizable offence he shall record the statement of complainant

- (a) **On oath** (b) Without oath
(c) On special oath (d) None of the above

129. Under section 205 Magistrate may dispense personal attendance of

- (a) Complainant (b) Witnesses
(c) **Accused** (d) None of the above

130. Which sections from the following deals with charge

- (a) Section 215 to 220 (b) **Section 221 to 230**
(c) Section 201 to 210 (d) None of the above

131. The charge shall be written in

- (a) **Language of the Court or English** (b) Local Language
(c) Language of the accused (d) None of the above

132. In charge section of Law against which the offence is said to has been committed

- (a) **Must be stated** (b) Needs not to be stated
(c) Be stated or not depends upon discretion of the trial court
(d) None of the above

133. Charge once framed can be altered by Court Under section upon an application

- (a) 225 (b) 226
(c) **227** (d) None of the above

134. The power of amendment of charge provided under section 227 is in nature

- (a) Statutory (b) Obligatory
(c) Discretionary (d) None of the above

135. For every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge and every such charge shall be tried separately except in the cases mentioned in

- (a) Sections 234, 235 and 239 (b) Sections, 233
(c) Section 230 (d) None of the above

136. What Section deals with persons who may be charged and tried together?

- (a) 239 (b) 240
(c) 241 (d) None of the above

137. According section 234 Three offences of same kind within months may be charged together

- (a) 5 months (b) 8 months
(c) 1 year (d) None of the above

138. Supply of statements and documents to the accused during trial before Magistrate is dealt by

- (a) Section 241 (b) Section 241-A
(c) Section 242 (d) None of the above

139. Provision of section 241-A deals with

- (a) Mandatory in nature (b) Discretionary in nature
(c) Dealt according nature of care (d) None of the above

140. Under section 241-A shall be provided statements and document

- (a) Complainant (b) Accused
(c) Magistrate (d) None of the above

141. Section to section deals with trial of cases before Magistrate

- (a) 241 to 250 (b) 241 to 250-A
(c) 241 to 253 (d) None of the above

142. Charge will be framed under section by Magistrate

- (a) 242 (b) 243
(c) 244 (d) None of the above

143. If the accused admits that he has committed the offence (with which he is charged) his admission shall be recorded as nearly as possible in the words used by him; and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted the Magistrate (may convict) him accordingly as provided in

- (a) Section 342 (b) Section 343
(c) Section 344 (d) None of the above

144. Section 245(1) deals with

- (a) Acquittal (b) Conviction
(c) Release of accused on bond (d) None of the above

145. An order of acquittal under section 245(1) is

- (a) Appealable (b) Reviewable
(c) Revision able (d) None of above

146. An order of acquittal under section 245(1) is appealable under section

- (a) 416 (b) 417
(c) 418 (d) None of above

147. Section 249-A empowers a Magistrate to accused at any stage

- (a) Connect (b) Acquit
(c) Release (d) None of the above

148. An order of acquittal under section 249-A is

- (a) Appealable (b) Reviewable
(c) Revision able (d) None of above

149. An order of acquittal under section 249-A is revision able under section

- (a) 439 (b) 439-A
(c) 561-A (d) None of the above

150. Sections to section deals with summary trial

- (a) 260 to 262 (b) 260 to 264
(c) 270 to 275 (d) None of the above

151. Section to deals with trial conducted before Court of Session and High Court

- (a) 260 to 265 (b) 265A to 265(K)
(c) 265A to 265(N) (d) None of the above

152. Order of acquittal and conviction is passed by Court of Session during trial under section

- (a) 265, K (b) 265, H
(c) 265, M (d) None of the above

153. Section 265 D deals with trial before Court of Session

- (a) Acquittal (b) Framing of charge
(c) Prosecution evidence (d) None of the above

154. Section deals with plea of accused

- (a) 265 C (b) 265 D
(c) 265 E (d) None of the above

155. Section 265-F deals with

- (a) Evidence of prosecution (b) Evidence of accused
(c) Court witnesses (d) None of the above

156. Under section Court of Session has power to acquit accused at any stage of the trial

- (a) 265 K (b) 265 L
(c) 264 M (d) None of the above

157. Section 337 deals with

- (a) An accomplice (b) A convicted person
(c) A foreigner (d) None of the above

158. "Accomplice" means

- (a) Complainant (b) Participator of an offence
(c) Stranger (d) None of the above

159. No person shall be tenders a pardon who is involved in an offence relating to hurt or qatl without permission of the

- (a) Victim (b) Heirs of the victim
(c) Both a & b (d) None of above

160. As per section 337, sub-section (1A) every Magistrate who tender, a pardon

- (a) Shall record the reason of doing so (b) Needs no reason to be recorded for doing so
(c) Will deal the further proceeding upon his mode (d) None of above

161. Evidence of accomplice is not admissible in

- (a) Criminal cases (b) Civil cases
(c) Hudood cases (d) None of the above

162. Accused has right to advance arguments

- (a) Natural (b) Statutory
(c) Constitutional (d) None of the above

163. Section 338 empowers to grant or tender pardon at any stage of the case.

- (a) High Court (b) Court of Session
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the above

164. The right given to accused under section 340 is his right

- (a) Statutory (b) Natural
(c) Constitutional (d) None of the above

165. Section 340 (2) deals with evidence of accused

- (a) On oath (b) Without oath
(c) On oath as well as without oath (d) None of the above

166. Section 342 deals with power of Court to examine the

- (a) Prosecution (b) Court
(c) Accused (d) None of the above

- 167. Under what section accused shall answer the question after completion of prosecution witnesses**
 (a) 341 (b) **342**
 (c) 342-A (d) None of the above
- 168. If accused admits that he has committed the offence, his admission shall be recorded as nearly as possible in**
 (a) **The words used by the accused** (b) Legal language
 (c) Technical manners (d) None of the above
- 169. If the accused admits that he has committed the offence his admission shall be recorded as nearly as possible in the words used by him, and, Magistrate**
 (a) **May convict him accordingly** (b) May not convict him
 (c) May release him (d) None of the above
- 170. Where accused is unable to understand proceeding the matter will be forward to**
 (a) Session Court (b) **High Court**
 (c) Supreme Court (d) None of the above
- 171. Section empowers Court with power of adjournment of proceedings**
 (a) 343 (b) **344**
 (c) 345 (d) None of the above
- 172. The list of compoundable offences is provided in section**
 (a) **345** (b) 446
 (c) 447 (d) None of the above
- 173. Under section 345 offence committed U/S 302 PPC**
 (a) **Compoundable** (b) None compoundable
 (c) Both a & b (d) None of the above
- 174. It is provided in section that no person who has been arrested by police officer shall be discharged except on his own bond or on bail or under special order of Magistrate**
 (a) 61 (b) 62
 (c) **63** (d) None of the above
- 175. What Section stress that evidence shall be taken in presence of accused or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with in the presence of his pleader**
 (a) 350 (b) **353**
 (c) 356 (d) None of the above
- 176. Instruction given in Section 353 regarding evidence must be recorded in presence of accused is in nature**
 (a) **Obligatory** (b) Discretionary
 (c) Depends upon circumstances (d) None of the above

177. The Judgment needs to be delivered in

- (a) **Open Court** (b) Closed Court
(c) Depends upon circumstances (d) None of the above

178. The procedure for recording evidence before court is given in section

- (a) 363 (b) **364**
(c) 365 (d) None of the above

179. Section deals with mode of delivering judgment

- (a) 364 (b) 365
(c) **366** (d) None of the above

180. Section 365 deals with recording of evidence in

- (a) Magistrates Court (b) Session Court
(c) **High Court** (d) None of the above

181. When a sentence of death is passed by a Court of Session it shall be submitted to for confirmation

- (a) **High Court** (b) Federal Shari at Court
(c) Supreme Court (d) None of the above

182. If a women sentenced to death is found to be pregnant the High Court shall order the execution of sentence to be postponed and may if thinks fit commute the sentence to

- (a) Acquittal (b) Release
(c) **Imprisonment for life** (d) None of the above

183. Where a Court decides to pass a sentence of imprisonment on an accused for an offence it (shall) take into consideration the period if any during which the accused was in custody for such offence as provided in

- (a) Section 381 (b) Section 382
(c) **Section 382-B** (d) None of the above

184. Section 391 deals with execution of

- (a) Sentence of fine (b) **Sentence of whipping**
(c) Sentence of death (d) None of the above

185. What Section empowers Provincial Government with power of suspension or remission of sentence?

- (a) 400 (b) **401**
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the above

186. Which sentence from the following cannot be suspended or remitted by Provincial Government?

- (a) Sentence of death (b) Sentence of high treason
(c) **Sentence of Karo Kari** (d) None of the above

187. Which provision from the following deals with double Jeopardy?

- (a) 402 (b) **403**
 (c) 404 (d) None of the above

188. No appeal shall lie from any judgment or order of criminal Court except as provided by

- (a) Criminal Procedure Code (b) Any other law
 (c) **Both a & b** (d) None of above

189. What Section deals with appeal from order rejecting application for restoration of attached property?

- (a) 406 (b) **405**
 (c) 404 (d) None of the above

190. A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with and convicted by him of robbing D, A, B and C may afterwards be charged with and tried for what same facts

- (a) Theft (b) **Dacoity**
 (c) Robbery (d) None of the above

191. Any person who has been ordered by a Magistrate under section 118, to give security for keeping peace or for good behavior may appeal against such order to

- (a) 1st class Magistrate (b) Special Judge
 (c) **Session Judge** (d) None of the above

192. Appeal against the order of Additional Session judge shall lie to

- (a) Court of Session Judge (b) **High Court**
 (c) Supreme Court Of Pakistan (d) None of the above

193. Appeal from sentence of High Court shall lie to

- (a) High Court (b) Supreme Court
 (c) **Both a & b** (d) None of the above

194. What Section deals with appeal from sentence of Court of Session?

- (a) **410** (b) 411
 (c) 420 (d) None of the above

195. There is no appeal in cases

- (a) Death cases (b) Sedition cases
 (c) **Summary trial** (d) None of the above

196. A person aggrieved by the order of acquittal passed by any court, other than a High Court, may, within days, file an appeal to the High Court

- (a) 15 days (b) **30 days**
 (c) 35 days (d) None of the above

197. Appeal in case of acquittal can be made under section

- (a) 407 (b) 417
(c) 427 (d) None of the above

198. Appeal is admissible on matter of

- (a) Fact (b) Law
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the above

199. A person in jail can make his appeal, petition through

- (a) Attorney (b) Inspector General of Police
(c) Officer in-charge of the jail (d) None of the above

201. Appellate Court can take further evidence as provided in section

- (a) 428 (b) 430
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the above

202. Such Section empowers Session Court and High Court to call record of inferior Court

- (a) 430 (b) 435
(c) 440 (d) None of the above

203. Revision can be made to under section 439

- (a) Court of Session (b) High Court
(c) Supreme Court (d) None of the above

204. The power enjoyed by Court in revision is in nature

- (a) Obligatory Power of the Court (b) Mandatory Power of the Court
(c) Discretionary power of the Court (d) None of the above

205. Section 439-A deals with revision power of

- (a) Session Court (b) High Court
(c) Family Court (d) None of the above

206. No party has any right to be heard personally or be pleader before any Court when exercising its power of

- (a) Appeal (b) Revision
(c) Review (d) None of the above

207. In case of trial or inquiry Magistrate got opinion that accused is of unsound mind incapable of his defense he will be the further proceeding

- (a) Continue (b) Fast
(c) Postpone (d) None of the above

208. Section 491 deals with

- (a) Habeas Corpus (b) Legal detention by police
(c) Writ of Certiorari (d) None of the above

209. Petition of habeas corpus can be made before

- (a) Court of Session
 (b) High Court
 (c) **Both a & b**
 (d) None of the above

210. The officer appointed by Provincial Government under section 492 is called

- (a) Law Officer
 (b) **Public Prosecutor**
 (c) AC
 (d) None of the above

211. The officer appointed under section 492 may appear and plead with

- (a) **Out obtaining any authority**
 (b) Written permission from any authority
 (c) With the authority of investigation
 (d) None of the above

212. Any Public Prosecutor when with the consent of Court withdraw from prosecution of any person in such condition if charge not framed the accused will be

- (a) **Discharged**
 (b) Convict
 (c) Released on bail
 (d) None of the above

213. Bail has kinds

- (a) 2
 (b) 3
 (c) 4
 (d) None of the above

214. Section deals with bail in bailable cases

- (a) 496
 (b) 497
 (c) 499
 (d) None of the above

215. Bail is transfer of custody of a person from police to

- (a) **Private persons**
 (b) Court
 (c) Any other agency
 (d) None of the above

216. Section 497 deals with bail in cases of

- (a) Bailable offence
 (b) **Non bailable offence**
 (c) Both a & b
 (d) None of the above

217. Section 497 is applicable to the cases in which accused is

- (a) **Arrested**
 (b) Not arrested
 (c) Search Warrant
 (d) None of the above

218. Basic ingredient of Section 497(2) to release accused on bail is

- (a) Innocence of accused
 (b) **Case of further inquiry**
 (c) Both a & b
 (d) None of the above

219. In non-bailable cases release of accused on bail depends upon discretion of

- (a) **Court**
 (b) Accused
 (c) Complainant
 (d) None of the Above

220. Bail is a right of accused in what cases and grace in what cases

- (a) **Bailable & non-bailable** (b) Non-Bailable & Arrest Warrant
 (c) Search Warrant & Arrest warrant (d) None of the Above

221. The word bail is derived from old word Bailier

- (a) Latin (b) Greek
 (c) **French** (d) None of the Above

222. Section 497(i) deals with cases falling within what class

- (a) **Prohibitory class** (b) Non prohibitory class
 (c) Both a & b (d) None of the above

223. The term "abscond" means

- (a) **To hide from criminal proceedings** (b) To hide from friends
 (c) To hide from family (d) None of the above

224. Section 497(2) deals with cases of

- (a) **Further inquiry** (b) Heinous offence
 (c) Confession (d) None of the Above

225. Section 497(3) deals with

- (a) **Court's reason recording of releasing a person on bail** (b) Dismissal of bail
 (c) Cancellation of bail (d) None of the Above

226. Section 497(5) deals with

- (a) **Cancellation of bail** (b) Surety bonds
 (c) Bonds of minors (d) None of the Above

227. Which bail petition needs an affidavit?

- (a) Bail after arrest (b) **Bail before arrest**
 (c) Both a & b (d) None of the Above

228. Bail before arrest can be moved before

- (a) **Before Court of Session Judge** (b) Before High Court
 (c) Both a & b (d) None of the Above

229. Section 499 deals with

- (a) **Bonds of accused and sureties** (b) Bonds and sureties of complainant
 (c) Both a & b (d) None of the above

230. When any accused person fulfill the requirement of section 499 he will be

- (a) Re-arrested (b) Acquitted
 (c) **Released** (d) None of the Above

Law of Evidence (20%)

Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order, 1984

1. Qanoon-e-Shahadat, 1984 was made by the President on

- (a) 24th October, 1984
 (b) 25th October, 1984
 (c) **28th October, 1984**
 (d) None of the Above

2. Qanoon-e-Shahadat 1984, repealed

- (a) Evidence Act, 1978
 (b) Evidence Act, 1908
 (c) **Evidence Act, 1872**
 (d) None of the Above

3. Qanoon-e-Shahadat 1984, replaced

- (a) **Law of Evidence 1872**
 (b) Law of Evidence 1972
 (c) Law of Evidence 1973
 (d) None of the Above

4. Law of Evidence was amended and replaced with Qanoon-e-Shahadat in order to bring it with

- (a) Requirement of time
 (b) **Conformity with the injunction of Quran & Sunnah**
 (c) Advance change
 (d) None of the Above

5. Qanoon-e-Shahadat 1984, contains

- (a) **166 Articles**
 (b) 176 Articles
 (c) 164 Articles
 (d) None of the Above

6. Qanoon-e-Shahadat 1984, does not apply to

- (a) Proceedings before Tribunals
 (b) Proceedings before special Courts
 (c) **Proceedings before an Arbitrator**
 (d) None of the Above

7. Under Qanoon-e-Shahadat who is bound to determine competency of witness?

- (a) Prosecution or plaintiff
 (b) **Court**
 (c) Accused or defendant
 (d) None of the Above

8. Article 2, of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat deals with

- (a) Exceptions
 (b) **Definitions**
 (c) Kinds of evidence
 (d) None of the Above

9. All statements which the Court permits or requires to be made before it by witnesses in relation to matters of fact under inquiry, such statements are called

- (a) **Oral Evidence**
 (b) Documentary Evidence
 (c) None of above
 (d) None of the Above

10. Article of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat defines "Evidence"

- (a) 2(a)
 (b) 2(b)
 (c) **2(c)**
 (d) None of the Above

11. The term "fact" is defined Article of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat

- (a) 2(a) (b) 2(c)
(c) 2(d) (d) None of the Above

12. Anything, state of things, or relation of things capable of being perceived by the senses is

- (a) Feeling (b) **Fact**
(c) Act (d) None of the Above

13. One fact is said to another when the one is connected with the other in any of the ways referred to in the provisions of Qanoon-e-Shahadat to the relevancy of fact

- (a) **Relevant** (b) Irrelevant
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the Above

14. Article 3 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat describe qualification of

- (a) **Witness** (b) Judge
(c) Prosecutor (d) None of the Above

15. A person who has been convicted by a Court for perjury or giving false evidence is not a competent witness unless

- (a) **He mended his ways** (b) Get a certificate from a Court to testify
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the Above

16. A witness giving evidence in Hudood cases should be

- (a) Prudent Young (b) **Male**
(c) Female (d) None of the Above

17. An offence of zina-bil-jabr requires either a guilty person or evidence by how many adults Muslim males of integrity.

- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) None of the Above

18. Principle of Tazkiya-tal-Suhood is applicable to

- (a) Civil cases (b) Cases of high treason
(c) **Hudood and Qisas cases** (d) None of the Above

19. A child is a competent witness to testify if he is able

- (a) **To understand and give rational answer** (b) He is of ten years of age
(c) He is physically fit and healthy (d) None of the Above

20. No public officer shall be compelled to disclose communication made to him in official confidence when he considers that public interest would suffer by the disclosure.

- (a) Article 6 (b) **Article 7**
(c) Article 8 (d) None of the Above

- 21. A on his trial before the Court of Session says that a deposition was improperly taken by B the Magistrate B cannot be compelled to answer the question as to this except upon**
- (a) Special Order of Superior Court (b) His own wish
(c) Order of Advocate General (d) None of the Above
- 22. An advocate cannot be bound to disclose any thing which has been done between him and his client except.**
- (a) With permission of Court (b) With permission of appointing authority
(c) With permission of his client (d) None of the Above
- 23. Any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figure or marks is called**
- (a) Document (b) Paper
(c) Draft (d) None of the Above
- 24. An accomplice shall be competent as witness against an accused except in cases of**
- (a) Tazir (b) Qisas and Hadd
(c) Felony (d) None of the Above
- 25. The term "Accomplice" means**
- (a) A person who is guilty associate in crime (b) An outsider or stranger
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the Above
- 26. Article 16 of The Qanoon-e-Shahadat deals with**
- (a) Production of title deed of witness (b) Credibility of a witness
(c) Accomplice (d) None of the Above
- 27. Article 17, of Qanoon-e-Shahadat deals with**
- (a) Quality of evidence (b) Competence and numbers of witnesses
(c) Quality of witnesses (d) None of the Above
- 28. In financial cases when there is one male witness then the requirement of law can be fulfilled by**
- (a) 2 women witnesses with 1 male witness (b) 3 female witnesses with 1 male witness
(c) 8 female witness with 4 male witness (d) None of the Above
- 29. Article 18 provided that evidence may be given on facts in issue and**
- (a) Law (b) Relevant facts
(c) Inquiry (d) None of above
- 30. A is accused of the murder of B by beating him, whatever was said or done by A or B or the by standers at the beating, or so, shortly before after or it as to form part of the transaction is**
- (a) Relevant fact (b) Irrelevant fact
(c) Question of Fact & Law (d) None of above

31. Relevancy of fact forming part of

- (a) Same transaction
(c) Joint Transaction

- (b) Separate transaction
(d) None of the Above

32. The rule of Res-gestae is provided in Article

- (a) Article 18
(c) Article 20

- (b) Article 19**
(d) None of the Above

33. The rule of plea of alibi is given in Article

- (a) 24
(c) 28

- (b) 26
(d) None of the Above

34. Rule of plea of alibi is applicable in

- (a) Civil cases
(c) Family cases

- (b) Criminal cases**
(d) None of the Above

35. The term "Res gestae" means

- (a) Closely connected
(c) Participator

- (b) No relation
(d) None of the Above

36. Article of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat deals with identification Parade

- (a) 18
(c) 22

- (b) 20
(d) None of the Above

37. Identification Parade is rule of

- (a) Law
(c) Fact

- (b) Prudence**
(d) None of the Above

38. The term "identification" means

- (a) Proof of relation
(c) Proof of identity

- (b) Proof of corroboration
(d) None of the Above

39. The term "Parade" means

- (a) Procedure of conducting identification parade
(c) Parade on any department

- (b) Parade of any armed department
(d) None of the Above

40. Identification parade is a kind of

- (a) Circumstantial evidence
(c) Fundamental evidence

- (b) Corroborative evidence**
(d) None of the Above

41. Identification Parade needs to be conducted before

- (a) Magistrate having jurisdiction
(c) Public at large

- (b) Station House Officer
(d) None of the Above

42. Character of person is relevant in

- (a) Civil cases
(c) Family cases

- (b) Criminal cases**
(d) None of the Above

43. in criminal cases past character of a person is

- (a) Countable**
(c) Unlimited

- (b) Uncountable
(d) None of the Above

44. Article 24 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat deals with

- (a) Relevant Facts
(c) Both a & b

- (b) Facts not otherwise relevant become relevant**
(d) None of the Above

45. Principle of plea of alibi is provided by Article

- (a) 22
(c) 26

- (b) 24**
(d) None of the Above

46. The Term "alibi" means

- (a) Plea of presence at place of offence occurrence
(b) Plea of absence from place of offence occurrence

- (c) Both a & b
(d) None of the Above

47. In suits for damages facts tender to enable court to determine amount are

- (a) Relevant**
(c) Related to Pleint

- (b) Irrelevant
(d) None of the Above

48. A statement oral or documentary which suggest any inference as to any fact in issue of relevant fact and which is made by any person is called

- (a) Admission**
(c) Investigation

- (b) Confession
(d) None of the Above

49. Admission is defined in Article

- (a) 29
(c) 31

- (b) 30**
(d) None of the Above

50. Admission has kinds

- (a) 2 kinds
(c) 4 kinds

- (b) 3 kinds**
(d) None of the Above

51. Article 31 lays down classes of persons who can make admissions

- (a) 3
(c) 5

- (b) 4
(d) None of the Above

52. Statement made by persons to whom a party to the suit has expressly referred for information in reference to matter in dispute are admissions in the light of

- (a) Article 31
(c) Article 33

- (b) Article 32
(d) None of the Above

- 53. The question is whether horse sold by A to B is sound A says to B "Go and ask C. C knows all about it" C's statement is**
- (a) An admission (b) Is not an admission
(c) An evidence (d) None of the Above
- 54. Confession has main kinds**
- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) None of the Above
- 55. Admission is used in kind of cases**
- (a) Civil (b) Family and civil
(c) Criminal cases (d) None of the Above
- 56. Confession is applicable in cases**
- (a) Civil cases (b) Family cases
(c) Criminal cases (d) None of the Above
- 57. Article deals with confession.**
- (a) 37 to 43 (b) 35 to 43
(c) 36 to 43 (d) None of the Above
- 58. Confession on oath have in law**
- (a) Great importance in law (b) No sanctity in law
(c) Depends upon circumstances (d) None of the Above
- 59. All confession are, but all, are not admissions**
- (a) Admissions, confessions (b) Confessions, Admissions
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the Above
- 60. Confession before police in absence of Magistrate is**
- (a) Admissible in law (b) Not admissible in law
(c) Depends upon circumstances (d) None of the Above
- 61. Extra judicial confession**
- (a) Needs to be proved by strong corroborative evidence
(b) Does not needs to be proved by strong corroborative evidence
(c) Depends upon Oral evidence (d) None of the Above
- 62. When accused person record his statement he will be usually**
- (a) Acquitted by the Court (b) Cross examined by the prosecution
(c) Cross examined by his own council (d) None of the Above
- 63. Under Article 44 accused persons including an accomplice shall be liable to**
- (a) Cross examination (b) Re-examination
(c) Examination in Chief (d) None of the Above

- 64. Article 45 admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted but they may operate as**
- (a) Jeopardy
(b) Estoppel
(c) Suo Moto
(d) None of the Above
- 65. Article deals with dying declaration.**
- (a) 46
(b) 46(1)
(c) 46(11)
(d) None of the Above
- 66. Dying declaration is type of evidence**
- (a) Weak
(b) Strong
(c) Conclusive
(d) None of the Above
- 67. A dying declaration is piece of evidence**
- (a) Conclusive piece of
(b) Substantive piece of
(c) Corroborative
(d) None of the Above
- 68. A dying declaration cannot form the sole basis of conviction unless**
- (a) Corroborated
(b) Cross-examined
(c) Contradicted
(d) None of the Above
- 69. Entries in book of account as provided by Article 48 are**
- (a) Relevant but needs to be proved by other evidence
(c) Irrelevant and inadmissible
(b) Nor relevant neither needs any sport of other evidence
(d) None of the Above
- 70. Opinion of expert upon any point of law or fact is**
- (a) Relevant
(b) Irrelevant
(c) Related to Confession
(d) None of the Above
- 71. A previous conviction of a person is relevant in what cases to show bad character of that person.**
- (a) Civil cases
(b) Criminal cases
(c) Family cases
(d) None of the Above
- 72. Article 64 deals with**
- (a) Opinion on relationship when relevant
(b) Opinion on relationship when not relevant
(c) Opinion on relationship when there is controversy
(d) None of the Above
- 73. Whenever the opinion of any living person is relevant the grounds upon which such opinion is based are also**
- (a) Relevant
(b) Irrelevant
(c) Depends upon past character
(d) None of the Above
- 74. A plaintiff of a suit needs to prove his case through**
- (a) Primary evidence
(b) Secondary evidence
(c) Oral, Primary or Secondary evidence
(d) None of the Above

75. Primary evidence is more effective than what evidence

- (a) Secondary (b) Confession
(c) Oral than documentary (d) None of the Above

76. Article deals with production of primary evidence

- (a) 72 (b) 74
(c) 76 (d) None of the Above

77. Copies of document made by mechanical process which themselves insure the accuracy of the copy and copies compared with such copies are

- (a) Primary type of evidence (b) Secondary type of evidence
(c) Special evidence (d) None of the Above

78. Article 76 deals with cases where evidence may be given

- (a) Primary evidence (b) Secondary evidence
(c) Oral evidence (d) None of the Above

79. The facts and issues raised in pleading needs to be proved by

- (a) Oral evidence (b) Oral and secondary evidence
(c) Oral, Primary or Secondary evidence (d) None of the Above

80. INCUMBIT PROBATIO QUADICT NON QUI IS RELATED Maxim is

- (a) Estoppel (b) Burden of proof
(c) Rule of consistency (d) None of the Above

81. Article deals with Estoppel

- (a) 113 to 115 (b) 114 to 116
(c) 117 to 120 (d) None of the Above

82. Estoppel has kinds

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) None of the Above

83. Rule of Estoppel deals with

- (a) Prudence (b) Evidence
(c) Criminology (d) None of the Above

84. Article 114 deals with Estoppel of

- (a) Dead (b) Bail
(c) Conduct and representation (d) None of the Above

85. There is no applicability of estoppel where deed is obtained by

- (a) Force (b) Fraud
(c) Illegality (d) None of the Above

86. Birth of a child during marriage is conclusive proof of

- (a) Legitimacy (b) Illegitimacy
(c) Zina (d) None of the Above

87. Article deals with legitimacy of child

- (a) 128 (b) 129
(c) 130 (d) None of the Above

88. Article 132 deals with

- (a) Examination of chief (b) Cross examination
(c) Leading question (d) None of the Above

89. Any question suggesting the answer which the person putting it wishes or expects to receive is called a question

- (a) Informative (b) Competitive
(c) Leading (d) None of the Above

90. Article deals with leading questions

- (a) 133 to 138 (b) 136 to 138
(c) 138 to 140 (d) None of the Above

91. Leading question may be asked

- (a) At any stage of evidence (b) During examination in chief
(c) After examination in chief and during cross examination (d) None of the Above

92. Article 142 deals with

- (a) Compulsion of a witness to answer any question (b) Protection of a witness
(c) Discretion of a witness to answer (d) None of the Above

93. Article provided that question not to be asked without reasonable ground

- (a) 140 (b) 141
(c) 144 (d) None of the Above

94. Indecent and scandalous questions during cross examinations are barred by Article

- (a) 146 (b) 147
(c) 150 (d) None of the Above

95. When in cross-examination of a witness new things and facts appear than the party who produce the witness can give application to that Court for.

- (a) Re-examination of such witness (b) Cross examine the witness
(c) Review the order (d) None of the Above

96. The process of evidence conducted by the adverse party is called

- (a) Cross examination (b) Re-examination
(c) Medical test (d) None of the Above

97. A person summoned to produce a document does not become a witness by the mere fact that he produces it cannot be cross-examined unless and until he is called as

- (a) Party (b) Expert
(c) Witness (d) None of the Above

98. When any witness turndown and record his evidence against the interest of the party who produce it the party can make an application to the Court for declaring such person (witness) as

- (a) Lier witness (b) Hostile witness
(c) Witness not related to the case (d) None of the Above

99. The power given to Court under Article 150 is the power of the Court to declare any witness hostile

- (a) Statutory power (b) Discretionary
(c) Prohibitory (d) None of the Above

100. Which Article from the following deals with impeachment of a witness?

- (a) Article 141 (b) Article 151
(c) Article 163 (d) None of the Above

101. An investigating officer can refresh his memory from his diary as provided in

- (a) Article 155 (b) Article 156
(c) Article 157 (d) None of the Above

102. Article 163 deals with

- (a) Special oath (b) General oath
(c) Refreshment of memory (d) None of the Above

103. A Nikah form is a

- (a) Public document (b) Private document
(c) Local document (d) None of the Above

104. Register of birth maintained by Municipality is

- (a) Public document (b) Private document
(c) Special document (d) None of the Above

105. Evidence recorded without oath is in Judicial Proceedings.

- (a) Admissible (b) Not admissible
(c) Depends upon circumstances (d) None of the Above

106. Oath upon which evidence needs to be recorded in judicial proceedings is

- (a) General oath (b) Special oath
(c) Both a & b (d) None of the Above

107. Evidence produced through audio cassette is

- (a) Not admissible in law (b) Admissible in law
(c) Depends upon nature of the case (d) None of the Above

108. Press clipping of Newspaper are in law case

- (a) Admissible (b) Non-admissible
(c) Depends upon nature of the case (d) None of the Above

109. A video film is admissible piece of evidence under Article

- (a) 163 (b) 164
(c) 165 (d) None of the Above

110. Article 164 deals with production of evidence that become available due to

- (a) Formal documents (b) Public documents
(c) Modern devices (d) None of the Above

Note:- For better understanding & good score consult the Bare Acts.

FAKHER E WAQALAT ASSOCIATES

International Law (10%)

Public (International Law by Martin Dixon)

Multiple Choice Questions:-

1. The term of judges of International Court of Justice is

- (a) 4 years
(b) 6 years
(c) **9 years**
(d) None of the Above

2. The Charter of Human Rights adopted

- (a) 1945
(b) **1948**
(c) 1951
(d) None of these

3. Tobar Doctrine is related to

- (a) The recognition of a state
(b) **The recognition of a government**
(c) The recognition of insurgents
(d) None of the Above

4. Conference of Bogota was held in

- (a) 1920
(b) 1936
(c) **1948**
(d) None of the Above

5. Vienna Conference of 1961 is related to

- (a) Diplomatic inter course and immunities
(b) Prisoners-of-war
(c) **Recognition of states**
(d) None of the Above

6. Who is called 'the father of International Law?'

- (a) **Hago Grotius**
(b) Oppenheim
(c) Salmond
(d) None of the Above

7. Foreign warships have

- (a) The right of free passage in the waters
(b) The right of passage to air
(c) To stay in the territorial waters
(d) **None of the Above**

8. A landlocked state is

- (a) Surrounded by water from all sides
(b) Surrounded by Armed forces
(c) **Surrounded by land from all sides**
(d) None of the Above

9. Contiguous Zone is limited to a maximum of

- (a) **25 miles**
(b) 50 miles
(c) 12 miles
(d) None of the Above

10. The Alabama Claims Arbitration case was decided in

- (a) **1872**
(b) 1854
(c) 1890
(d) None of the Above

11. The Convention for the protection of the Ozone Layer was passed on

- (a) March 22, 1985 (b) March 23, 1986
(c) March 24, 1987 (d) None of the Above

12. Culvo Clause means

- (a) A state can intervene on behalf of its nationals (b) A state can't intervene on behalf foreigner
(c) An alien agrees not to seek an asylum (d) None of the Above

13. Diplomatic relations are established by

- (a) Mutual consent (b) A unilateral decision
(c) A decision of a united organization (d) None of the Above

14. Eruption of war terminates

- (a) All treaties (b) Contracts
(c) Only political treaties (d) None of the Above

15. Foreign ships sailing and anchoring in the coastal waters of another states are

- (a) Subject to the law of shipment (b) Subject to the law of the sea
(c) Subject to the law of both the States (d) None of the Above

16. Piracy is an offence within the jurisdiction of the

- (a) Gulf State (b) Landlocked State
(c) All the States (d) None of the Above

17. Territorial Waters are

- (a) Water treaties states (b) Waters dividing states
(c) Waters Adjacent to the contiguous Zone (d) None of the Above

18. Non-Permanent members of the Security Council are elected for a period of

- (a) 7 years (b) 3 years
(c) 2 years (d) None of the Above

19. The Montreal Convention for the safety of Civil Aviation was signed in

- (a) 1975 (b) 1974
(c) 1971 (d) None of the Above

20. Diplomatic staff enjoys complete immunity from

- (a) Civil Jurisdiction (b) Criminal Jurisdiction
(c) Both (d) None of the Above

21. Permanent Court of International Justice was established under

- (a) League of Nations (b) UNO
(c) European Union (d) None of the Above

22. Pacta Sunt Servanda means

- (a) **Treaties between states are to be respected** (b) an unwanted person
 (c) International Law must be honoured (d) None of the Above

23. Headquarters of International Court of Justice is in

- (a) **Hague** (b) Geneva
 (c) New York (d) None of the Above

24. Persona Non Grata means

- (a) Impracticable article of international law (b) A minor criminal
 (c) A person refused for asylum (d) **None of the Above**

25. Principles Jus Soli means

- (a) **Grant of nationality on the basis of place birth**
 (b) Grant of nationality on the basis of blood relationship
 (c) Grant of nationality through naturalization (d) None of the Above

26. Most of international law is derived through analogy from

- (a) Islamic law (b) Christian Law
 (c) **Roman law** (d) None of these

27. Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties was signed in

- (a) 1961 (b) 1945
 (c) 1927 (d) **None of the Above**

28. Truce mean

- (a) **A temporary arrangement between the belligerent parties for cessation of hostilities**
 (b) Any peace treaty to end a war
 (c) No War Pact (d) None of the Above

29. Declaration is a treaty between the contracting parties which

- (a) Always subject to ratification (b) **is not needed to be ratified**
 (c) May or not be subject to be ratification (d) None of the Above

30. Diplomatic Protection means a protection and security granted

- (a) To a diplomat by UNO (b) by a state to its national abroad
 (c) By a State to a person seeking asylum (d) **None of the Above**

31. Kellogg Briand Pact or Paris Peace Treaty was signed in

- (a) 1945 (b) **1928**
 (c) 1919 (d) None of the Above

32. Recognition of new States is a matter of

- (a) International law (b) Constitutional law
 (c) **Policy of the State** (d) None of the Above

33. Diplomatic envoys in the receiving state are given immunity from

- (a) Civil jurisdiction (b) Criminal jurisdiction
(c) **Both a & b** (d) None of the Above

34. Territorial sea of a State is under

- (a) **Its total control** (b) Subject to certain international obligations
(c) Its control, only for exploration of mineral resources (d) None of the Above

35. Genocide Convention was adopted by the UN General Assembly in

- (a) 1945 (b) 1950
(c) 1960 (d) **None of the Above**

36. Bynkershoek principle is related to

- (a) **Measurement of maritime belt** (b) Contiguous zone
(c) Extradition of criminals (d) None of the Above

37. Principal of "double criminality" means that

- (a) Extradited must be tried in both the states
(b) Extradited must be tried in both the states but may be punished in one
(c) **That the offence for which a person is extradited must be an offence in both the states**
(d) None of the Above

38. Principal of "specialty" means that

- (a) Special punishment by the requesting state
(b) Extradited must not be awarded special punishment
(c) **The person extradited must be punished only for the offence for which he has been extradited**
(d) None of the Above

39. Features of international law include all except which of the following

- (a) Source of international law (b) Single world court for interpreting international law
(c) World executive branch that can enforce international laws (d) **None of the Above**

40. Which of the following is not a source of international law?

- (a) Treaties and conventions (b) Custom
(c) Judicial decisions and teachings (d) **None of the Above**

41. United Nations is governed by all except which of the following?

- (a) The general assembly (b) Security Council
(c) **The secretariat** (d) None of the Above

42. The group of European countries created to promote peace, security, economic and social unity is called the

- (a) European market (b) **European Union**
(c) European coalition (d) None of the Above

43. The oldest principle of international law is the doctrine of

- (a) **Pacta sunt servanda** (b) Foreign dignitaries
(c) Religious freedom (d) none of these

44. Diplomatic envoys are absolutely immune from which of the following jurisdictions

- (a) Criminal jurisdiction (b) Civil jurisdiction
(c) **Both a & b** (d) None of the Above

45. Which of the following is not an example of Extra-Territorial Asylum

- (a) Asylum granted to high class (b) Asylum granted to landlords
(c) **Asylum granted in an embassy within the country** (d) None of the Above

46. Universal declaration of human rights was passed in

- (a) Chicago (b) London
(c) Berlin (d) **None of the Above**

47. Continental Shelf” means

- (a) Portion of land which belongs to no state
(b) Portion of land on the South Pole which can be used by any state
(c) **Submerged bed of sea contiguous to a continental land mass where the sea is shallow**
(d) None of the Above

48. Vatican City is

- (a) A province of Italy (b) **is an independent state**
(c) Is not an independent state (d) None of the Above

49. The jurisdiction of the international court of justice

- (a) Members of the General Assembly
(b) **Not binding on all the members of the UNO**
(c) Binding only upon the members of the SECURITY COUNCIL (d) None of the Above

50. Confederation means

- (a) Good diplomatic relation between some states (b) **union between some states**
(c) Relation between the provinces of a federal state (d) None of the Above

51 “Littoral State” means

- (a) **Situated on the sea coast** (b) an independent state
(c) under the suzerainty of another state (d) None of the Above

52 “Contiguous Zone” means

- (a) The portion of land (b) The portion of land on the South Pole
(c) **The portion of sea which is adjacent to territorial waters** (d) none of these

53. “Maritime Belt” means

- (a) The piece of land near border (b) The piece of land in Cantonment
(c) **The portion of sea which is adjacent to the territory of a coastal state** (d) None of the Above

54. " Economic and Social Council"

- (a) An organ of the League of Nations
 (b) An organ of the WTO
(c) An organ of UNO
 (d) none of these

55. Hague convention of 1970 dealt in properly with the crimes relating to

- (a) Pirates
 (b) Unsound mind people
(c) Hijacking
 (d) None of the Above

56. A state has the right to exploit in the Continental Shelf

- (a) Living resources
 (b) non-living resources
(c) Both a & b
 (d) None of the Above

57. The principle of Rebus Sic Stantibus means

- (a) Rule of Law
 (b) Come with clean hands
(c) Fundamental change of circumstances
 (d) None of the Above

58. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in

- (a) 1920
 (b) 1945
(c) 1948
 (d) None of the Above

59. De facto recognition is

- (a) Legal recognition
 (b) recognition in world
(c) Temporary and conditional recognition
 (d) None of the Above

60. Convention on the Law of the Sea was signed at Jamaica in

- (a) 1948
 (b) 1975
(c) 1982
 (d) None of the Above

61. Which one is correct?

- (a) Only coastal states have the right to sail ships
(b) Every state has the right to sail ships under its flag on the high seas
 (c) Only five big powers have the right to sail ships
 (d) None of the Above

62. According to the "floating island" theory, a "floating island" is

- (a) An island within three nautical miles from the coast of a country
 (b) An island on the high seas, which is not the territory of any particular state
(c) A ship bearing the national flag of a state
 (d) None of the Above

63. The Security Council is

- (a) Agency of the U.N.O
(b) Principle organ of the U.N.O
 (c) Fund raising body
 (d) None of the Above

65. In procedural matters, the decisions of the Security Council are made by the affirmative votes of any

- (a) 5 members
(b) 9 members
 (c) 15 members
 (d) None of the Above

66. Extradition is normally granted

- (a) In Family cases
(c) In Civil cases only

- (b) In Criminal cases only**
(d) None of the Above

67. What is CONTRABAND?

- (a) All narcotics
(c) **Goods which may assist an enemy in the conduct of war**

- (b) articles banned by a government
(d) None of the Above

68. A diplomatic agent is immune from local jurisdiction

- (a) **In all cases**
(c) In asylum cases

- (b) in Family cases
(d) None of the Above

69. "International law is not true law but a positive international Morality "said

- (a) John Austin**
(c) Hobbes

- (b) Salmond
(d) None of the Above

70. The term International Law was first coined by

- (a) Michael Jackson
(c) Shakespeare

- (b) Jeremy Bentham**
(d) None of the Above

71. Extradition means

- (a) Handing over a diplomat to other state
(c) **Handing over a criminal to other state**

- (b) Handing over a spy to other state
(d) None of the Above

72. Persona non grata means

- (a) Ungrateful Diplomat
(c) **Unacceptable or unwelcome Diplomat**

- (b) Inefficient Diplomat
(d) None of the Above

73. Subject of International Law are

- (a) States
(c) **Both a & b**

- (b) Individuals
(d) None of the Above

74. The General Assembly is

- (a) The Principle Organ of UNO**
(c) A check on the Security Council

- (b) An ordinary Organ of UNO
(d) None of the Above

75. Judges of the ICJ are

- (a) Elected by the Security Council
(c) Appointed by the Secretary General

- (b) Elected by the General Assembly & Security Council**
(d) None of the Above

76. The International Law was earlier known as

- (a) Transactional Law
(c) **Law of Nation**

- (b) Interstate Law
(d) None of the Above

77. Which one of the following scholars consider International Law as the true law

- (a) Grotius (b) Hobbes
(c) Holland (d) None of the Above

78. The book “Jure Belli ac pace’s” written by

- (a) John Austin (b) Socrates
(c) Hugo Grotius (d) None of the Above

79. How many sources of International Law have been listed in Article 38(1) of the Statute of International Court of Justice?

- (a) 4 (b) 5
(c) 9 (d) None of the Above

80. the most important source of International Law?

- (a) Treaties (b) Judicial Review
(c) Customary Law (d) None of the Above

81. The following is not a source of International Law

- (a) Constitution of Sovereign States (b) Orders
(c) International Conventions (d) None of the Above

82. Calvo clause and Drago doctrine are the result of

- (a) The Decisions of United Nations (b) Writings of Jurists
(c) Judicial Decisions (d) None of The Above

83. International Law also develops through State Practices known as

- (a) International Conventions (b) Extradition
(c) International Customary Law (d) None of the Above

84. who said that, “Usage represents the Initial Stage of Custom as a source of International Laws and Custom begins where Usage Ends?”

- (a) Oppenheim (b) Machiavelli
(c) Starke (d) Holland

85. The Basic Elements of an International Customary Principles are

- (a) Uniformity and Consistency (b) Long Duration
(c) Generality of Practice (d) All the Above.

86. UNO Charter begins by proclaiming

- (a) We the People of United Nations (b) We the States of UN
(c) We Sovereign States (d) None of the Above.

87. International Law is not True Law, it is only Positive Morality defined by

- (a) Bentham (b) Locke
(c) Austin (d) None of the Above

88. International Law is a Weak Law was the View of

- (a) Jane (b) Oliver
(c) Keller (d) **Starke**

89. Article 38(1) (B) of the Statute of ICJ recognizes as a Source of International Law

- (a) Decisions (b) **Customs**
(c) Treaties (d) None of the Above

90. Customary Rules of International Law are developed from the following sources

- (a) Diplomatic Relation between States (b) Practice of International Organs
(c) Treaties between States (d) **All of these**

91. Since the Law of Nations is Primarily a Law between States are to that Extent the only subjects of the Law of Nations is said by

- (a) Austin (b) **Oppenheim**
(c) Salmond (d) None of the Above

92. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 honor to each

- (a) State (b) Animal
(c) **Person** (d) None of the Above

93. The doctrine of open sea was elaborated by

- (a) Blunt scholia (b) Wordsworth
(c) **Grotius** (d) None of the Above

94. Articles of UN charter are

- (a) 100 (b) **111**
(c) 312 (d) None of the Above

95. Which article of the statute of ICJ deals with the sources of international law?

- (a) 36 (b) 40
(c) **38** (d) None of the Above

96. Permanent Court of International Justice was established in

- (a) 1919 (b) **1922**
(c) 1915 (d) None of the Above

97. The Law of War and Peace was written by

- (a) Hegel (b) Keller
(c) **Grotius** (d) None of the Above

98. The right of innocent passage means

- (a) **right of a foreign merchant ship to pass un-hindered through the territorial sea of the cost**
(b) Not to publicize dangers to navigation in the sea
(c) To overlook regulations of traffic (d) None of the Above

99. The term Men of War signifies

- (a) Military personal
(c) An cargo carrier
(b) A warship
(d) None of these

100. Kulbhushan Sudhir Jadhav case falls under convention

- (a) Vienna
(c) Indus Water
(b) Hudaibiya
(d) None of the Above

Note. For better understanding & good score use recommended books by the higher authorities.

FAKHER E WAQALAT ASSOCIATES

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS AND BAR COUNCILS ACT, 1973

[ACT XXXV OF 1973]

Multiple Choice Questions:-

1. Advocate means

- (a) Wears White & Black Uniform
 (b) **An advocate entered in any roll under the provisions of this Act**
 (c) A businessman
 (d) None of the Above

2. Legal practitioner means a/an

- (a) Teacher
 (b) **Advocate**
 (c) Policeman
 (d) None of the Above

3. Section 5b deals with

- (a) **Disqualifications for membership of a Provincial Bar Council 59[and Islamabad Bar Council**
 (b) Cancellation of licence
 (c) Misconduct of member
 (d) None of the Above

4. Classes of advocates describes in the section

- (a) 15
 (b) 19
 (c) **21**
 (d) None of the Above

5. The Tie color for male apprentice

- (a) Black
 (b) White
 (c) **Maroon**
 (d) None of the Above

6. The scarf, dupatta and hijab color for female apprentice

- (a) Black
 (b) White
 (c) **Maroon**
 (d) None of the Above

7. Rights of advocates to practiced are defined in the section

- (a) 15
 (b) **22**
 (c) 30
 (d) None of the Above

8. Admission and enrolment of Advocates of the High Court is defined in the section

- (a) 20
 (b) 22
 (c) **24**
 (d) None of the Above

9. Section 29 defines

- (a) Eligibility of witness
 (b) **Eligibility of women for admission**
 (c) Both a & b
 (d) None of the Above

10. Section 34 explains the

- (a) Fee of Act
 (b) Fee of Uniform
 (c) **Fee of Enrolment**
 (d) None of the Above

11. Powers of disciplinary Committee under section

- (a) 12 (b) 22
 (c) 39b (d) None of the Above

12. Punishment of advocates for misconduct

- (a) 23 (b) 35
 (c) 41 (d) None of the Above

13. Penalty for illegal practice is defined u/s

- (a) 45 (b) 58
 (c) 60 (d) None of the Above

14. Penalty for illegal practice is

- (a) Punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, (b) Both a & c
 (c) or with fine up to fifty thousand rupees, or with both (d) None of the Above

15. How many group of districts of Punjab Bar Council are defined in schedule

- (a) IX (b) XI
 (c) XX (d) None of the Above

END NOTES:-

- 1 LAW BARE ACTS.
- 2 CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN, 1973.
- 3 ACTS PUBLISHED BY GOVT. OF PAKISTAN.
- 4 PAST PAPERS OF ALL OVER THE UNIVERSITIES OF PAKISTAN.
- 5 LAW WEBSITES.
- 6 PAST PAPERS OF PPSC, FPSC, NTS, HEC, PUNJAB BAR COUNCIL AND LAT TESTS.
- 7 HEC REVISED SYLLABUS AND RECOMMENDED READINGS & BOOKS.

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WISH YOU GOOD LUCK

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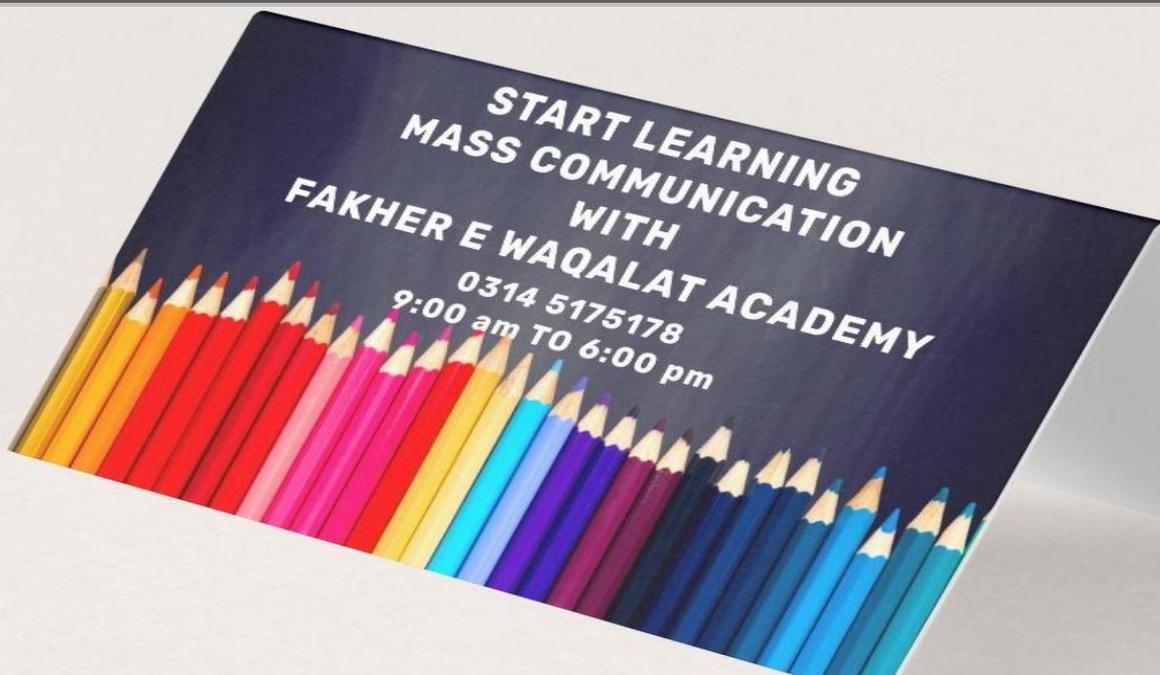
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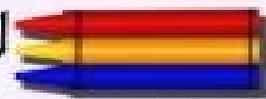
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