

**LAW, PAPER-II**

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

**Roll Number**

**LAW, PAPER-II**

<b>TIME ALLOWED:</b>	<b>(PART-I) 30 MINUTES</b>	<b>MAXIMUM MARKS:20</b>
	<b>(PART-II) 2 HOURS &amp; 30 MINUTES</b>	<b>MAXIMUM MARKS:80</b>

**NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQ) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.**  
**(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.**

**PART – I (MCQ)**  
**(COMPULSORY)**

- Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)**
- (i) A police officer may arrest a person without warrant if the offence is:  
(a) cognizable (b) non-cognizable (c) bailable (d) None of these
- (ii) Any offence defined under the Pakistan Penal Code may be tried by:  
(a) The High Court (b) The Court of session  
(c) Magistrate of 1<sup>st</sup> Class (d) Any of these
- (iii) An order u/s 144 of Criminal Procedure Code to prevent nuisance or apprehended danger in urgent cases may be made by:  
(a) the High Court (b) Court of session (c) District Magistrate (d) None of these
- (iv) A statement by a witness to a police officer u/s 161 of the Criminal Procedure Code shall be made:  
(a) On Oath (b) Without Oath (c) as directed by the police officer (d) None of these
- (v) Where a magistrate of the second or third class is of the opinion that the accused deserves more severe punishment than he is empowered to inflict, he may forward the accused to:  
(a) the court of session (b) district magistrate (c) magistrate of 1<sup>st</sup> class (d) may try himself
- (vi) An appeal against the conviction passed by a magistrate of the second or third class may be made to the:  
(a) magistrate of the 1<sup>st</sup> class (b) district magistrate (c) court of session (d) high court
- (vii) The right of private defence of property extends to death in cases of:  
(a) robbery (b) house breaking by night  
(c) mischief by fire committed on human dwelling place (d) Any of these
- (viii) A child is not criminally liable if he is:  
(a) under 18 years of age  
(b) under 7 years of age  
(c) above 7 and under 12 years of age but has attained sufficient maturity  
(d) None of these
- (ix) An abettor is a person who:  
(a) actively participates in the commission of an offence  
(b) does not have any relation with the commission of the offence  
(c) instigates another person to commit an offence  
(d) None of these
- (x) Diyat can be awarded in case of:  
(a) Qatl Shibh (b) Qatl Khata (c) Qatl bis Sabah (d) Any of these
- (xi) The act of obstructing another person so as to prevent him from moving lawfully in a direction is said to be:  
(a) wrongful detention (b) wrongful confinement (c) wrongful restraint (d) None of these
- (xii) Theft becomes robbery if during the commission of the offence the offender causes or attempts to cause:  
(a) death or fear of instant death (b) hurt or fear of instant hurt  
(c) wrongful restraint or fear of wrongful restraint (d) Any of these
- (xiii) The Qanun-e-Shahadat Order 1984 does not apply to proceedings before:  
(a) a court martial (b) a tribunal (c) an arbitrator (d) None of these
- (xiv) Privileged communication means that the witness may be:  
(a) compelled to give answers (b) excused from giving answers  
(c) exempted from attending the court (d) None of these

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- (xv) An accomplice is:  
(a) an incompetent witness (b) a competent witness  
(c) a competent witness of permitted by the court of law (d) None of these
- (xvi) A fact in issue is a fact:  
(a) asserted by one and denied by the other party (b) relevant to the proceedings  
(c) necessary to explain or introduce a relevant fact (d) None of these
- (xvii) Hearsay evidence is:  
(a) no evidence (b) inadmissible  
(c) admissible where provided by law (d) None of these
- (xviii) The contents of a document may be proved by:  
(a) oral evidence (b) secondary evidence (c) primary evidence (d) None of these
- (xix) A fact to which a judicial notice has been taken by the court:  
(a) must be proved by evidence (b) need not be proved  
(c) may be proved with the permission of the court (d) None of these
- (xx) A leading question may be asked in:  
(a) examination in chief (b) cross-examination (c) re-examination (d) None of these

**PART – II**

<b>NOTE:</b>	<p>(i) <b>PART-II</b> is to be attempted on the separate <b>Answer Book</b>.</p> <p>(ii) Attempt <b>ONLY FIVE</b> questions from <b>PART-II</b> selecting at least <b>ONE</b> question from <b>EACH SECTION</b>. All questions carry <b>EQUAL</b> marks.</p> <p>(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</p>
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**SECTION – I (Qanun-e-Shahadat Order)**

- Q.2.** Who is a competent witness? State the number of witness in a case fixed under the order if any. **(16)**
- Q.3.** Define a confession stating its kinds. What are the conditions subject to which a confession may be admissible or inadmissible? **(16)**
- Q.4.** Explain the doctrine of Estoppel: what are its various kinds? Discuss. **(16)**

**SECTION – II (Criminal Procedure Code)**

- Q.5.** Examine the powers vested in a magistrate or a police officer under Criminal Procedure Code for the dispersion of Unlawful Assemblies in order to maintain public peace and security. **(16)**
- Q.6.** Define a Charge. What particulars it must contain? Discuss fully. **(16)**
- Q.7.** Explain the term Bail. When bail may be taken in case of un-bailable offences? **(16)**

**SECTION – III (Pakistan Penal Code)**

- Q.8.** What elements are necessary to constitute criminal liability? State some of the leading exceptions from criminal liability provided under Pakistan Penal Code. **(16)**
- Q.9.** Define criminal conspiracy. State the punishment provided for it Under Pakistan Penal Code. **(16)**
- Q.10.** Write notes on the following. **(16)**
- (a) Qatl-i-amd  
(b) Extortion  
(c) Criminal Breach of Trust

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