



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2025 FOR RECRUITMENT**  
**TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

Roll Number

**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

<b>TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS</b>	<b>(PART-I MCQs) MAXIMUM MARKS: 20</b>
<b>PART-I (MCQs) : MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES</b>	<b>(PART-II) MAXIMUM MARKS: 80</b>
<b>NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) on separate OMR Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.</b>	
<b>(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.</b>	
<b>(iii) There is no negative marking. All MCQs must be attempted.</b>	

**PART-I (MCQs)(COMPULSORY)**

**Q.1. (i) Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate Box  on the OMR Answer Sheet.(20x1=20)**  
**(ii) Answers given anywhere else, other than OMR Answer Sheet, will not be considered.**

1. **The Objective Resolution,1949 was made the substantive part of the Constitution, 1973 through \_\_\_\_\_ amendment.** (A) 8<sup>th</sup> (B) 9<sup>th</sup> (C) 18<sup>th</sup> (D) None of these
2. **“No person shall be compelled to do that which the law does not require him to do” is proclaimed in the Constitution, 1973, under article:**  
 (A) 5 (B) 4 (C) 199 (D) None of these
3. **According to the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973, “Loyalty to the state of Pakistan is the basic duty of every \_\_\_\_\_”:**  
 (A) Person (B) Foreigner (C) Citizen (D) None of these
4. **Article 9-A was inserted in the Constitution, 1973 for the protection of a healthy environment through \_\_\_\_\_ amendment.**  
 (A) 8<sup>th</sup> (B) 9<sup>th</sup> (C) 18<sup>th</sup> (D) None of these
5. **The double jeopardy has been prohibited in the Constitution, 1973, under**  
 (A) Article 12 (B) Article 13 (C) Article 10 (D) None of these
6. **Under Article 19-A of the Constitution, 1973, every citizen shall have access to information in:**  
 (A) All matters (B) Matters of Public Importance (C) Private Matters (D) None of these
7. **The member of the National Assembly elected as Prime Minister must be Muslim, is required under Constitution, 1973, through:**  
 (A) Article 90 (B) Article 91 (C) Article 92 (D) None of these
8. **The Chairman of the Senate shall act as President if the office of the President becomes vacant by reason of:** (A) Resignation (B) Expiry of the term of President  
 (C) Non-entrance of successor in Office (D) None of these
9. **The person presiding over the National Assembly at the time of the voting, will not cast his vote except in case of:**  
 (A) Absence of 2/3 majority of vote casted (B) Equality of Votes Casted  
 (C) Less than 1/4 Casted (D) None of these
10. **Mr. A was elected as Senator but resigned from this office just after 5 months of his election. Mr. B contested the election against such a vacant seat, and became the Senator who will remain in office for the next period of:** (A) 2 years (B) 6 years (C) Unexpired term of such vacancy (D) None of these
11. **A Money Bill regarding the federal government, shall only be originated in:**  
 (A) National Assembly (B) Senate (C) Finance Committee (D) None of these
12. **The mechanism of determining the executive authority of the Provincial Government under the federal system of Pakistan, has been provided in the Constitution, 1973 under**  
 (A) Article 137 (B) Article 129 (C) Article 90 (D) None of these
13. **Collective Responsibility is one of the major principles for successfully working the Parliamentary system. At the provincial level, this doctrine has been provided in the Constituion1973 under:**  
 (A) Article 91 (B) Article 130 (C) Article 90 (D) None of these
14. **Full faith and credit shall be given to public acts and records, and judicial proceedings of every province throughout:** (A) Pakistan (B) Province Concerned only (C) Federal Capital Territory (D) None of these
15. **The Ordinance promulgated by the Governor of a province stands repealed at the expiration of 90 days. However, the Provincial Assembly may by resolution extend this period for the next 90 days but only for**  
 (A) Once (B) Twice (C) Thrice (D) None of these
16. **According to the Article 175 of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 there shall be a High Court:**  
 (A) In each Province (B) Of each Province (C) For each Province (D) None of these
17. **According to Article 199 of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973, the requirement of Locus Standi is relaxed for passing an order in terms of:**  
 (A) Writ of Quo Warranto (B) Writ of Prohibition (C) Writ of Mandamus (D) None of these

**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

18. Besides the express legislative powers specifically designated to the Congress, it also exercises certain powers which are called the implied legislative powers, and these powers are construed from the Constitution of USA, 1789, under:  
 (A) Article 1 Section 8(18) (B) Article 1 Section 9 (5) (C) Article 1 Section 10 (D) None of these
19. The writ jurisdiction of the High Court in the Constitution 1962 was provided under \_\_\_\_\_ article.  
 (A) 98 (B) 22 (C) 170 (D) None of these
20. According to Article 2 of the prevailing Constitution of the People's Republic of China, all power in the People's Republic of China belongs to:  
 (A) National People's Congress (B) The Local People's Congress  
 (C) The People (D) None of these

**PART-II**

- NOTE:** (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.  
 (ii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks.  
 (iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.  
 (iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.  
 (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.  
 (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

- Q. No. 2.** The constitutional scheme of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 reflects that there is a Parliamentary system of government. For successful working of this type of government, a sound working relationship is required between the President and the Federal Cabinet at the federal level. In this context, what sort of constitutional mechanism has been provided in the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973? Explain your answer with arguments based on the relevant constitutional provisions. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** The Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 speaks about the administrative relationship between the Federation and Provinces. This relationship strengthens the federal system in terms of cooperative federalism. How? Explain your viewpoint critically. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** "If power is not to be abused, then it is necessary in the nature of things, that power be made a check to power". How for this viewpoint influenced the framing of the constitution of USA, 1789? **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** Pakistan is a federal republic, and as per requirement of federalism, the state's powers, namely, legislative, executive and judicial must be distributed between two tiers of government. Have these powers been distributed properly under the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973? If so, how? If not, what more is required? **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** The Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 asserts for upholding the independence of the judiciary. To maintain such independence, the procedure of appointment is of great concern. In this context, critically analyze, the constitutional mechanism as provided under Article 175-A for the appointment of judges of Supreme Court including Chief Justice of Pakistan. **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** The Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 provides fundamental rights comprehensively. Does the Constitution provide any constitutional mechanism for the enforcement of these rights through judicial review jurisdiction? Explain your viewpoint with reference to the relevant constitutional provisions. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Write short notes on any two of the following: **(10 each) (20)**  
 (a) Nature of Democracy under the prevailing Constitution of the People's Republic of China.  
 (b) Vote of No Confidence against the Prime Minister under the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973.  
 (c) Supreme Judicial Council in the context of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973.