



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2026 FOR RECRUITMENT
TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

LAW

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

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.

- Under the PPC, an act done without causing death but done with the intention of causing death amounts to:
(A) Culpable homicide only (B) Murder only (C) Causing hurt (D) Attempt to commit murder
- Which of the following does NOT constitute “abetment” under Section 107 PPC?
(A) Instigation (B) Conspiracy (C) Intentional aid (D) Mere silence without legal duty
- In order to constitute criminal conspiracy, the agreement must be:
(A) To commit any lawful act (B) To commit an offence or illegal act
(C) Reduced into writing (D) Approved by court
- The real purpose of an FIR is to:
(A) Prove the prosecution case (B) Record evidence on oath
(C) Set criminal law in motion (D) Identify the accused conclusively
- A police statement is excluded as substantive evidence mainly to:
(A) Prevent coercion and abuse (B) Avoid delay in trial
(C) Protect police authority (D) Reduce court workload
- Cognizance by a Magistrate legally means:
(A) Issuing summons (B) Taking notice of offence (C) Ordering investigation (D) Recording evidence
- A fact is said to be “proved” under the QSO when the court:
(A) Considers it possible (B) Considers it necessary (C) Believes it to exist (D) Suspects it to exist
- Evidence which is directly perceived by a witness through his senses may be produced as:
(A) Circumstantial evidence (B) Documentary evidence (C) Primary evidence (D) Oral evidence
- Hearsay evidence is generally excluded because it:
(A) Is inadmissible (B) Lacks cross-examination reliability
(C) Is secondary evidence (D) Is documentary in nature
- The burden of proof lies on the person who:
(A) Files the FIR (B) Denies the allegation
(C) Would fail if no evidence is produced (D) Is accused of offence
- The primary purpose of the Code of Civil Procedure is to:
(A) Create substantive civil rights (B) Regulate criminal trials
(C) Provide mechanism for the enforcement of civil rights (D) Define constitutional remedies
- A “decree” under the CPC must:
(A) Always be preliminary (B) Determine rights conclusively
(C) Be passed only by High Court (D) Contain reasons only
- Res judicata is based on the principle that:
(A) A matter once finally decided should not be reopened (B) Litigation should be endless
(C) Courts must rehear matters (D) Only criminal cases attain finality
- The doctrine of res sub judice aims to:
(A) Bar appeal (B) Avoid conflicting decisions (C) Speed up execution (D) Prevent limitation
- Arbitration is fundamentally based on:
(A) Statutory compulsion (B) Judicial discretion (C) Consent of parties (D) Intervention of court
- The essential distinction between arbitration and a civil suit is that arbitration:
(A) Applies criminal law (B) Is adjudication by a private forum
(C) Requires no evidence (D) Excludes legal rights
- Arbitration “without intervention of court” primarily means:
(A) Proceedings start without court reference (B) Court appoints arbitrator
(C) Court has no role at any stage (D) Award is unenforceable
- Original civil jurisdiction at the lowest tier is primarily exercised by:
(A) District Judge (B) Additional District Judge (C) High Court (D) Civil Judge

LAW (2026)

19. **Appellate jurisdiction over decrees passed by a Civil Judge ordinarily lies with the:**
(A) District Judge (B) Supreme Court (C) High Court (D) Arbitration Tribunal
20. **The Law has classified the civil courts into three classes according to its**
(A) Territorial Jurisdiction (B) Personal Jurisdiction
(C) Subject matter Jurisdiction (D) Pecuniary Jurisdiction

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. 2.** Critically evaluate to what extent the right of private defence is available under Pakistan Penal Code, 1860? **(20)**
- Q. 3.** Critically examine the concepts of investigation, inquiry, and trial under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898. Highlight their distinct purposes, stages, and legal consequences, and explain how each operates within the criminal justice process? **(20)**
- Q. 4.** Discuss the competency of women as witness in criminal trial under the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984. **(20)**
- Q. 5.** Critically analyze the law relating to confessions under the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984. Under what circumstances, when one’s confession be considered admissible? **(20)**
- Q. 6.** Examine the statutory role of the District Judge under the Civil Courts Ordinance, 1962. Assess how the powers relating to administrative control, allocation of cases, and appellate jurisdiction enable the District Judge to function as the head of the judiciary at the district level. **(20)**
- Q. 7.** Examine the role of civil courts in arbitration proceedings under Pakistani law. To what extent can courts intervene in arbitration before the commencement of proceedings, during arbitration, and after the award? **(20)**
- Q. 8.** Define arbitration and discuss its essential characteristics under the arbitration Act, 1940. Critically analyse how the concept of party autonomy distinguishes arbitration from adjudication through ordinary civil courts in Pakistan? **(20)**
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