FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2016
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	**PART-I (MCQS) MAXIMUM MARKS = 20**
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	**PART-II MAXIMUM MARKS = 80**

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) Candidate must 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 attempted question will not be considered.

PART-II

Q. No. 2. The Concept of "Rule of Law" is an integral part of the British constitution. Explain this in the light of Dicey's Exposition on the rule of law. Also elaborate its present day modern concept in a state. **(20)**

Q. No. 3. Discuss the Supremacy of British Parliament with the help of historical examples. Do you think that the British Parliament is absolute in nature with respect to legislative enactments? Support your answer with cogent arguments. **(20)**

Q. No. 4. According to American Constitution (Article 1, Section 8), the American Congress has the power to make laws on certain subjects. Enumerate these subjects in the light of said provisions. Also elaborate the restrictions on the exercise of powers of congress. **(20)**

Q. No. 5. Explain the Significance of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973. Also Describe the Situations where the Constitution itself provides for Suspension of certain fundamental rights. **(20)**

Q. No. 6. The Government of India Act, 1935 has a significant role in the Constitutional History of Pakistan. Explain the salient features of this Act. Also highlight the shortcomings of this Act. **(20)**

Q. No. 7. "Basic structure theory of the Constitution" was derived and originated in India by the Indian Supreme Court. Explain this theory in the light of case law developments in India. Do you agree that this theory is applicable in Pakistan? Discuss. **(20)**

Q. No. 8. Write short notes any TWO of the following: **(10 each)** **(20)**

(a) Election procedure of president under the Constitution of France
(b) Enforcement of Human Rights in the Russian Constitution
(c) Theory of Separation of Powers

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