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LAHORE HIGH COURT, LAHORE
Competitive Examination for the Post of Civil Judges-cum-Magistrates – Spring 2026

PAPER-I
CIVIL LAW (I)
[Subjective-Questions]

جناح جوڈیشل اکیڈمی
برائے: ADA, ADPP, ADSJ امتحانات
0300-0047057
بانی: ملک ظفر خلیل
302 - صادق سنٹر، 35 لٹن روڈ، لاہور

TIME ALLOWED: 02 hours 30 minutes

MARKS:75

Instructions:

- Subjective question paper comprises of Part-II & Part-III.
- Part-II contains six questions and only three must be attempted – each question has 20 marks.
- Part-III contains two questions and only one must be attempted – each question has 15 marks.

Part-II

1. A makes an advertisement in newspaper 'the DAWN' offering that he will pay Rs.5,000/- to anyone who returns his lost passport. C finds the passport and returns it to A, but he was unaware of the advertisement at that point in time. C later discovers about advertisement and claims reward.

Discuss and cite relevant provisions of Contract Act to support answers, where required:

- a) Whether a valid and enforceable contract exists between A and C?
- b) Can C successfully claim the reward?
- c) What if C had read the advertisement but returned the passport without intending to accept the offer?

2. A promises to pay his old employee, B, a monthly pension after employee's retirement, in recognition of B's 30 years of service. After paying pension for two months, A's legal heirs refuse further payment after A's death, arguing that there was no valid consideration for the promise, i.e., payment of monthly pension.

Discuss and cite case law to substantiate answers:

- a) Is there a valid and enforceable contract that obligates the heirs of A?
- b) Does past service constitutes a valid consideration under the Contract Act?
- c) Examine any applicable exceptions under section 25 of the Contract Act.

3. In January 2025, A, the builder, contracts to construct a commercial building, complete in all respects, for a client, by December 2025. In July 2025, the builder clearly communicates that he will not be able to complete the construction work. The Client immediately sues for damages in August 2025, even though the deadline has not yet passed.

Answer following question(s) in the context of aforesaid scenario;

- a) Can the client rescind the contract immediately;
- b) Is the suit premature in the context of accrual of cause of action;
- c) What are the rights of the promisee in case of anticipatory breach;
- d) What should be the terminus a qua for the purposes of determining damages; Is it July, when breach was communicated or December when performance was due?

4. A classical musician contracts to perform at a private concert hall on a specific date for a fee of Rs.500,000. Two weeks before the event, the concert hall is destroyed as a consequence of an accidental fire. The hall owner, who had sold tickets for the event, demands compensation for the loss of the event, while musician claims automatic discharge from the contract.

- a) Discuss doctrine of supervening impossibility under section 56 of the Contract Act,
- b) Is the contract void or merely suspended?
- c) Whether ticket purchasers are entitled to reimbursement and if so, who, of the two, bears liability for the loss?
- d) How do courts distinguish between absolute and practical impossibility.

جناح جوڈیشل اکیڈمی

جناح جوڈیشل اکیڈمی ADA, ADPP, ADSJ
0300-0047057
302- صادق سنٹر، 35 طر، روڈ، لاہور

5. A suit for recovery of Rs.20,000,000/-, based on written agreement was filed on 15th March 2024. Agreement was executed on 10th January 2020, and payment was due on 10th July 2020. The defendant contends that suit is barred by limitation. The Plaintiff however argued that; (a) the defendant made partial payment on 1st June 2022, duly acknowledged in writing; and (b) the courts remained closed due to unforeseen circumstances from 5th July 2023 to 20th July 2023.

- Determine starting point of limitation and cite relevant articles of the Limitation Act.
- Examine whether suit is within limitation, giving detailed reasons.
- Discuss the legal effect of
 - Acknowledgment / part payment under the Limitation act.
 - Closure of courts on the computation of limitation
- Would your findings change if the acknowledgment was oral instead of written? Give reasons with reference to the provisions of law.

6. "Limitation Act 1908 is not an instrument of discretion but a discipline of finality – and that the highest judicial virtue in applying it is not compassion, but fidelity to the law"

Analyse aforesaid statement with scenario-based illustrations and cite case laws.

Part-III

1. The Guardian & Wards Act 1890 (Act) declares the welfare of the minor to be the paramount consideration in custody proceedings. Yet the Act provides no definition of welfare, no structured framework for its assessment, and no institutional mechanism – such as child welfare officer or guardian ad-litem – for independent representations of the child's interests.

Critically examine this structural gap and its consequences for custody adjudication in Pakistan and explain that how judicial pronouncements have abridged this gap over the years. Cite case laws to substantiate your view-point.

2. The Family Courts Act 1964 was enacted to provide an informal, speedy and conciliatory mechanism. Identify, specific provisions of the Act that were designed to serve this purpose and examine, with reasons, why these provisions have failed in practice. Your answer must address the mandatory conciliation mechanism, the role of the Judges as conciliator, and the structural impediments to genuine reconciliation within the adversarial model.

جناح جوڈیشل اکیڈمی
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LAHORE HIGH COURT, LAHORE
Competitive Examination for the Post of Civil Judges-cum-Magistrates – Spring 2026

PAPER-II
CIVIL LAW (II)
[Subjective-Questions]

جناح جوڈیشل اکیڈمی
سرچ ADA, ADPP, ADSJ
0300-0047057
302- صادق سنہریہ 35 قسمن روڈ، لاہور

MARKS:75

TIME ALLOWED: 02 hours 30 minutes

Instructions:

- Subjective question paper comprises of Part-II & Part-III.
- Part-II contains six questions and only three must be attempted – each question has 20 marks.
- Part-III contains two questions and only one must be attempted – each question has 15 marks.

Part-II

1. A owned agricultural land in District Kasur. In 2020, A filed suit against his neighbour, B, for permanent injunction against interference / encroachment. Suit was dismissed in ~~2023~~²⁰²² in exercise of jurisdiction under Order XVII Rule (3) of CPC. No appeal was filed. In 2025, A files a fresh suit in same court for seeking declaration of title, permanent injunction and mesne profits. B objects suit on the ground of res judicata. Trial court decides preliminary objection and dismisses the suit. A prefers appeal and there following issues arise. *Discuss:*

- a) Examine essential conditions for application of res judicata and determine whether dismissal for want of prosecution meets those conditions.
- b) Distinguish between res judicata and constructive res judicata. Could any of these doctrine(s) bar second suit on given facts.
- c) Is trial court's order legal or illegal. You, being the presiding officer of the Appellate court, write an operative order of approximately 100 -120- words, with reasons.

2. ABC Enterprises, a construction company, enters into a contract with a Local Authority (Authority) for construction of a commercial plaza on the land vested in the Authority. In the course of construction interim payment of Rs.10.00 million was demanded by ABC but not released by the Authority. ABC files suit for recovery of amount and ask for injunction under Order XXXIX Rule 1 & 2 of CPC to restrain the Authority from awarding construction works to any other contractor till the decision of the suit. The Authority opposes injunction on the ground that requisite ingredients for grant of injunction are missing. Court still grants injunction. The Authority prefers appeal.

Analyse and elucidate following issues. Answers shall be supported by case laws.

- a) What are requisite conditions for grant of temporary injunction(s).
- b) Critically examine principle of adequacy of damages in the context of grant of temporary injunctions and comment on its application to aforesaid facts.
- c) How should a court balance a private interest when considering if to grant injunction affecting public body engaged in public projects. Is public interest a relevant consideration under Order XXXIX CPC
- d) Explain interplay of equitable doctrine of clean hands and statutory framework of Order XXXIX CPC

3. An arbitral award concerning title and possession of immovable property is filed before Civil court under the Arbitration Act 1940 (the 'Act'). One party files objection alleging misconduct of the arbitrator and invalidity of the award. During pendency of the objections, a third person purchases the disputed property from award-debtor claiming to be a bona fide purchaser without notice, who seeks Impleadment and contends that the award cannot affect his independent rights.

Decide the controversy by addressing following questions, with reasons;

- a) Whether validity of the Award can only be challenged through proceedings contemplated under sections 30, 32 and 33 of the Act;

- b) Nature and extent of court's supervisory jurisdiction over arbitral awards;
- c) Applicability of doctrine of lis pendens to transfers made during arbitral or post-award proceedings;
- d) Rights, if any, of a bona fide purchaser pendente lite proceedings; and
- e) Whether purchaser may independently challenge the award or remains bound by the result against the vendor – [Award-debtor].

4. A construction contract between two companies contains an arbitration clause requiring disputes to first undergo mediation mechanism before the arbitration may commence [30 days was reserved for mediation]. One party, directly, file application under section 20 of the Arbitration Act on the ground that opposite party failed to facilitate mediation. Respondent objects on the promise that arbitration proceedings could not legally commence without exhaustion of the agreed pre-arbitral mechanism.

Frame reasoned opinion on the following;

- a) Whether such pre-arbitral stipulations are mandatory or directory in law;
- b) Whether failure of mediation renders arbitration clause inoperative or merely postpones the invocation of arbitration;
- c) You, as a presiding officer, has to decide section 20 application. Would you allow the application, dismiss it or directs enforcement of mediation. Write an operative order of approximately 100-120 words and give reasons.

5. Parties negotiate sale of commercial property, measuring 15 Kanals. Due to drafting error, registered instrument mentioned 10 Kanals only. One party seeks rectification; whereas other alleges that the written document embodies a negotiated and conclusive bargain.

Discuss the following;

- a) Conditions for rectification of instruments;
- b) Requirements of mutual mistake or fraud;
- c) Evidentiary threshold of altering written instruments
- d) Whether rectification can prejudice third parties, if so, its effect(s) and consequences for them.

6. A enters into a contract to sell immovable property to B. However, before the execution of a sale deed, A transfers the property to C, who claims payment of consideration and lack of notice of the earlier agreement. B sues for specific performance against both A and C

Discuss the following;

- a) Whether specific performance may be enforced against subsequent transferees;
- b) What are the parameters for proving factum and extent of due diligence by bona fide purchaser;
- c) How to distinguish between an actual and constructive notice;
- d) Evidentiary effect of possession of proposed vendee – [first purchaser]

Part-III

1. Examine the principles governing amendment of pleadings under Order VI Rule 17 CPC. What is the dominant purpose of allowing amendments and what restrictions apply, particularly at an advanced stage of trial? Explain with illustrations and cite case laws to substantiate.
2. Although chapter II of the Arbitration Act contemplates arbitration as a mechanism operating with minimal judicial intervention; can it truly be stated that court involvement is entirely excluded, or does the legal framework recognise certain exceptions warranting judicial interference. Indicate and discuss provisions of the Act that envisages judicial interference and cite illustrations, while explaining each of such provision.

**Written Competitive Examination For the post of
Civil Judge-cum-Magistrate, May-2026**

Paper-III: Criminal Law

Section II: Subjective questions

Total marks: 75

Time allowed: 02 hours 30 minutes

Instructions:

- (1) Question No.1 is compulsory. It carries 15 marks.
- (2) Attempt any three questions from Question Nos. 2 to 7. Each question carries 20 marks.

1. ✓ A complainant alleges that accused "A", acting as a property dealer, induced him to pay Rs. 2,000,000/- for the purchase of a plot. A written agreement was executed between the parties. The complainant states that "A" assured him that the plot was available for sale and that possession would be delivered within one month. Later, the complainant discovered that the plot was not in the name of "A" and that no transfer could be effected. "A" also failed to return the amount.

The complainant lodged an FIR alleging that "A" had dishonestly obtained the money from the very beginning. "A" contends that the matter arises out of a sale agreement, is purely civil in nature, and that no criminal offence is made out.

Task:

Discuss whether, on these facts, offences under sections 406 and 420 PPC are attracted. In your answer, distinguish between breach of contract, cheating, and criminal breach of trust, and explain whether the availability of a civil remedy bars criminal proceedings.

2. ✓ What is the object of the Juvenile Justice System Act, 2018? What special provisions does the Act make for the grant of bail to juveniles? Support your answer with relevant case-law. 6
3. ✓ What procedure does Chapter XXXIV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, prescribe for dealing with an accused who appears to be of unsound mind during investigation or trial and is consequently incapable of making his defence?
4. ✓ Explain the essential ingredients of an unlawful assembly. When does a person become a member of an unlawful assembly? At what point does an unlawful assembly, or any member thereof, attract the offence of rioting? Support your answer with illustrations. 146

5. Explain the mode of delivering judgment in a criminal case. What is a judgment in the alternative? What is the effect of a judgment announced but not written? Is it lawful for a judge to write a judgment from memory when part of the record is not available?
6. Joinder of charges or consolidation of offences is legally permissible in certain circumstances. Explain the circumstances in which two or more offences may be tried together. What principles and procedures should the court follow to ensure that no prejudice is caused to the accused by such joinder? Support your answer with illustrations.
7. What are the grounds on which an FIR may be cancelled? Explain the complete procedure for cancellation of an FIR with reference to the relevant legal provisions.
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جناب جوڈیشل اکیڈمی

سول جج لکچر ADA, ADPP, ADS اور دیگر مباحث

پانی پتہ: 0300-0047057

302- صادق سنٹر، 35 گلبرگ روڈ، لاہور

LAHORE HIGH COURT, LAHORE

Competitive Examination, 2026
For the post of Civil Judge-cum-Magistrate

Paper-IV: General Law

Section II: Subjective questions

Total marks: 75

Time allowed: 02 hours 30 minutes

Instructions:

Attempt one question from Part I & II and two questions from Part III (Total four questions)

Part-I: Constitution of Pakistan 1973 (Each question carries 25 marks)

1. Article 19 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 guarantees freedom of speech. Is that right an absolute right, (if not, what limitations are imposed on the exercise of such right?)
2. Discuss in detail the jurisdiction of the Federal Constitutional Court of Pakistan and the Supreme Court.
3. What is the composition of the Council of Common Interests under the Constitution of Pakistan? Discuss its constitutional functions and its role in resolving matters of common interest between the Federation and the Provinces.

Part-II: Punjab Civil Courts Ordinance 1962
(Each question carries 20 marks)

4. What is the effect of a decree passed by a Civil Judge who lacks pecuniary jurisdiction? Is such a defect curable under the law?
5. Discuss the hierarchy of civil courts established under the Punjab Civil Courts Ordinance, 1962, at the original and appellate levels. Also explain the jurisdiction and powers conferred upon the District Judge, Additional District Judge, and Civil Judges under the Ordinance.

Part-III: Qanpun-e-Shahadat 1984 (Each question carries 15 marks)

6. What is the difference between primary and secondary evidence? What conditions must be met before producing secondary evidence?

7. Explain the difference between relevancy and admissibility of evidence.
8. Courts may take judicial notice of certain facts. List those facts and explain the requirements that must be satisfied before a person may call upon the court to take judicial notice of a fact.
9. What is a dying declaration under the Qanun-e-Shahadat, 1984? Discuss its admissibility, evidentiary value, and the conditions under which it may be relied upon for conviction.



COMPETITIVE WRITTEN EXAMINATION
FOR THE POST OF CIVIL JUDGE-CUM-MAGISTRATE (BS-17)

جناح جوڈیشل اکیڈمی
سول جج ADA, ADPP, ADS
ہائی کورٹ، لاہور
0300-0047057
302-سادق شہر، لاہور

PAPER-V: ENGLISH
PART-II (SUBJECTIVE TYPE)

1690429

Time Allowed: 2 Hours and 30 Minutes

Marks: 75

INSTRUCTIONS

Candidates are required to attempt all questions. 2. Marks allocated to each question are indicated against it. 3. Extra attempt of any question, or any part of a question, shall not be considered. 4. Where a question is divided into parts, all parts are to be attempted unless otherwise specifically stated. 5. Answers to Q.1, Q.2 and Q.3 must be written in English. Q.4 must be translated into Urdu. 6. Candidates are advised to observe relevance, coherence, grammatical accuracy, clarity of expression and proper organisation of ideas.

Q.1 ESSAY WRITING

Marks: 25

Write an essay on any ONE of the following topics in 800–1000 words:

- Access to Justice Is Meaningless without Public Trust in Institutions
- Education and Citizenship: Can Institutions Cultivate Public Reason without Suppressing Individual Freedom?
- Artificial Intelligence: Opportunity, Risk, and Regulation
- Environmental Degradation and the Future of Developing Countries
- Freedom of Expression and Social Responsibility in a Democratic Society

Q.2 COMPREHENSION

Marks: 20

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below:

Modern societies often speak of justice as if it were a settled institutional achievement: a matter of courts, statutes, procedures and professional expertise. Yet justice is never secured by institutional form alone. The existence of a court does not guarantee that the weak can approach it; the presence of a law does not ensure that it will be applied without discrimination; and the language of rights may become little more than public decoration if citizens lack the means, confidence or literacy required to invoke those rights. The most difficult question for any legal order, therefore, is not whether it possesses the outward machinery of justice, but whether that machinery is capable of resisting the pressures of power, wealth, prejudice and administrative convenience.

This distinction between legality and justice is crucial. Legality refers to action taken under the cover of law; justice requires that law should be intelligible, consistent, humane and answerable to reason. A government may act legally in the narrow sense and yet fail morally, if its decisions are arbitrary, opaque or indifferent to human consequences. Conversely, a society committed to the rule of law does not treat law as a weapon in the hands of authority, but as a discipline imposed upon authority itself. The test is not whether power can produce a rule, but whether the rule can restrain power. This is why due process, reasoned decisions, open hearings and the right to be heard are not technical formalities. They are safeguards against the conversion of lawful authority into administrative domination.

The matter becomes more complex in societies marked by social inequality. Formal equality before law may declare that all citizens are equal, but practical inequality may prevent many of them from acting as equals. A poor litigant who cannot afford counsel, a rural woman who cannot travel safely to a court, a labourer who cannot understand official notices, or an accused person who remains unheard because procedure has become too technical may all stand within the protection of law in theory while remaining outside it in experience. In such circumstances, the law's promise becomes credible only when institutions actively reduce the distance between rights and remedies. Accessibility, therefore, is not a charitable supplement to justice; it is part of justice itself.

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**COMPETITIVE WRITTEN EXAMINATION
FOR THE POST OF CIVIL JUDGE-CUM-MAGISTRATE (BS-17)**

At the same time, justice cannot be reduced to efficiency. Modern administrations often celebrate speed, disposal rates and numerical performance, but speed without fairness may merely accelerate error. A judgment delivered promptly but without adequate hearing, a file disposed of quickly but without reasons, or a complaint dismissed efficiently but without understanding may satisfy bureaucratic measurement while injuring the substance of justice. Institutions must certainly avoid delay, for delay itself can become a form of denial. But the cure for delay cannot be indifference. The more serious task is to combine timeliness with attention, and procedure with humanity.

A mature legal culture also requires citizens to understand that rights and responsibilities are not enemies. To claim rights while habitually evading duties is to weaken the very order from which rights derive their force. Citizens who demand justice from courts but celebrate influence in private dealings, condemn corruption in public offices but practise dishonesty in daily life, or invoke law only when it serves their immediate interest contribute to the erosion of legality. The rule of law is thus both an institutional arrangement and a civic discipline. It depends on independent courts and accountable officials, but also on habits of truthfulness, restraint, patience and respect for lawful disagreement.

The deepest strength of a legal system is measured not by the severity of its commands but by the confidence it inspires. Citizens obey the law most securely when they believe that the law belongs to them as a common framework of protection rather than descends upon them as an instrument of fear. Where such confidence exists, disputes are more likely to be resolved through lawful means; where it disappears, people search for patrons, pressure groups, private force or revenge. The final purpose of law is therefore not merely to control society, but to civilise power, protect dignity and make peaceful coexistence possible among persons who differ in wealth, belief, status and influence.

Questions

- | | |
|---|---------|
| a. Why does the passage reject the idea that justice is secured by institutional form alone? | 4 marks |
| b. Explain the difference between legality and justice as developed in the passage. | 4 marks |
| c. How does social inequality affect the practical availability of justice? | 4 marks |
| d. Why does the passage warn against confusing efficiency with justice? | 4 marks |
| e. In what sense is the rule of law both an institutional arrangement and a civic discipline? | 4 marks |

Q.3 PRÉCIS WRITING

pMarks: 15

Write a précis of the passage given in Q.2 and suggest a suitable title. The précis should be approximately one-third of the original passage.

Q.4 TRANSLATION

Marks: 15

Translate the following passage into Urdu, retaining the meaning, tone and formal style of the original:

The worth of a public institution is not established by the authority it commands, but by the fairness with which that authority is exercised. Power, when detached from restraint, easily becomes arbitrary; procedure, when separated from purpose, may become an obstacle rather than a safeguard; and law, when applied without sensitivity to human circumstances, may lose the very moral force that justifies obedience to it. For this reason, those who serve in public offices must remember that they do not merely process files, enforce rules or dispose of cases. They stand between the citizen and the state, and their conduct often determines whether the citizen experiences the state as a protector of rights or as an impersonal machinery of control.

- Public responsibility demands more than technical competence. It requires patience with the uninformed, courtesy towards the powerless, firmness against abuse, and humility in the exercise of discretion. A decision may be correct in form and yet deficient in justice if it is made without listening, without reasons, or without regard to the dignity of the person affected by it. Good administration, therefore, is not a matter of speed alone, nor is legality a substitute for fairness. The true measure of governance lies in its ability to combine order with compassion, authority with accountability, and institutional discipline with respect for the human being who appears before it.

LAHORE HIGH COURT, LAHORE
Civil Judge-Cum-Magistrate
(BS-17) and Additional District & Session Judge (BS-20)

Paper VII

JINNAH JUDICIAL

Time Allowed: 02:30 Hrs

Total Marks: 100

Part-I

URDU

(8+2=10)

سوال نمبر 1- مندرجہ ذیل اقتباس کی تلخیص کیجئے اور عنوان بھی تجویز کیجئے۔

اقتباس:

پائیدار امن کے قیام کے لیے انصاف، قانون کی بالادستی، باہمی احترام اور رواداری بنیادی حیثیت رکھتے ہیں۔ جب معاشرے میں افراد ایک دوسرے کے حقوق کا خیال رکھتے ہیں اور اختلافات کو تشدد کے بجائے مکالمے، برداشت اور انصاف و تفہیم کے ذریعے حل کرتے ہیں تو معاشرتی استحکام پیدا ہوتا ہے۔ امن کے فروغ میں اخلاقی اقدار، دیانت داری اور ذمہ داری کے احساس کا بھی اہم کردار ہوتا ہے، کیونکہ یہی اوصاف لوگوں کے درمیان اعتماد کو مضبوط بناتے ہیں۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ریاستی اداروں کی مؤثر کارکردگی، شفاف نظام انصاف اور مساوی مواقع کی فراہمی بھی ایک پر امن معاشرے کی تشکیل میں مددگار ثابت ہوتی ہے۔ جب شہری خود کو محفوظ، باوقار اور انصاف سے مستفید محسوس کرتے ہیں تو معاشرے میں ہم آہنگی، اتحاد اور خوش حالی فروغ پاتی ہے، اور یوں ایک مضبوط، متوازن اور پائیدار سماج وجود میں آتا ہے۔

(20)

سوال نمبر 2- مندرجہ ذیل عنوانات میں سے کسی ایک موضوع پر مضمون تحریر کیجئے۔



i- عالمگیریت کے فوائد و نقصانات

ii- ادب زندگی کا تقاریر ہوتا ہے

iii- سماجی انصاف ترقی کی علامت ہے۔

(10)

سوال نمبر 3- درجہ ذیل قانونی اصطلاحات میں سے پانچ کے معنی لکھیں اور اردو کے جملے میں استعمال کریں۔

JINNAH JUDICIAL

i- Litigation

ii- Voir Dire

iii- Ex gratia

iv- Certiorari

v- Subpoena

vi- Perjury

vii- A fortiori

(3+2=5)

سوال نمبر 4- مطلع اور مطلق کی تعریف کریں اور مثالوں سے واضح کیجئے۔

SUBJECTIVE PART ISLAMIAT

Answer the following question.

(30 Marks)

- Q. No. 01. Explain the concept of brotherhood in Islam, how does Islam promote unity and has harmony in society? (15)
- Q. No. 02. Critically evaluate the significance of the conquest of Mecca in Islamic history. How did this event demonstrate the Principles of mercy, tolerance, and justice, and what guidance does it provide for contemporary society? (15)



SUBJECTIVE PART ETHICS FOR NON MUSLIMS

Answer the following questions.

(30 Marks)

- Q. No. 01. Discuss how ethical values contribute to public trust in institutions? (15)
- Q. No. 02. Critically examine the relationship between law and morality. To what extent should moral considerations influence decision making within a legal frame work. (15)

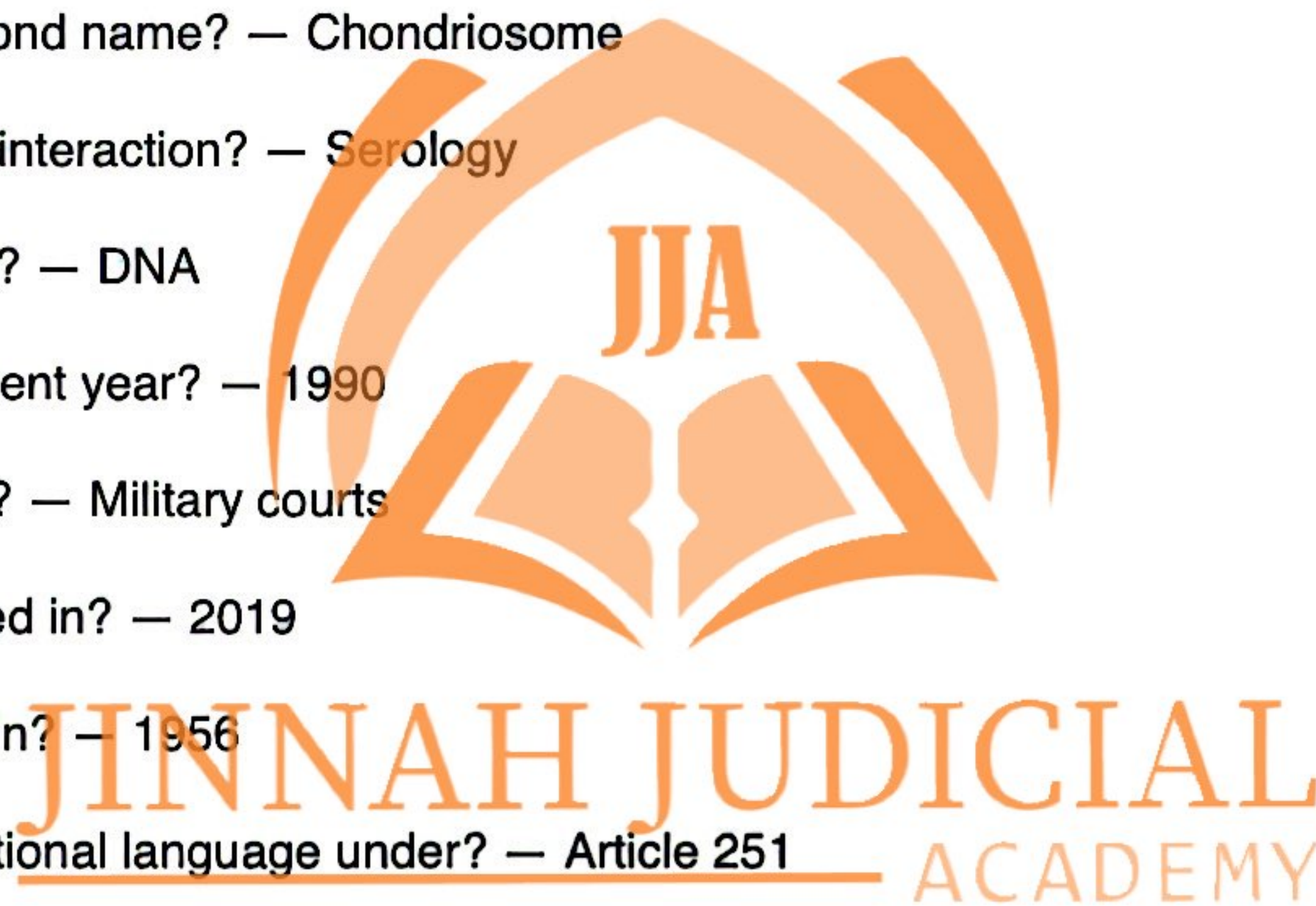
Civil Judge GK Paper 2026

Compiled by Waqas Kandwal Adv (Qualifier CJM Exam 2025)

1. What is HMPV? — Human Metapneumovirus
2. What is pedology? — Study of soils
3. Protein core of virus is called? — Capsid
4. Pollination through birds is called? — Ornithophily
5. Largest artery in human body is? — Aorta
6. 27th amendment passed in which year? — 2024
7. Hudood Ordinance enforced in which year? — 1979
8. 7th NFC Award given in which year? — 2010
9. Largest hot desert in world? — Sahara Desert
10. Green Revolution in Pakistan started in? — 1960s
11. Earth surface covered by deserts? — ~33%
12. George Barr was a? — Footballer
13. Somoni currency belongs to? — Tajikistan
14. Field hockey included in Olympics in? — 1908
15. Lilangeni currency belongs to? — Eswatini
16. Area of Islamabad? — 906 sq km
17. Book Ghost Wars written by? — Steve Coll
18. Bucharest is capital of? — Romania
19. 8000 peaks include how many? — 14 peaks above 8000m
20. IMO headquarters? — London
21. Lassa fever originates from? — Nigeria
22. Belt & Road Initiative 2024 country? — Egypt (MCQ context)
23. Ukraine drone attack operation? — Operation Spider Web
24. Asian Productivity Organization HQ? — Japan
25. ECOSOC Asia-Pacific group includes India and Pakistan
26. Cancer Day 2025 theme? — Close the Care Gap



27. Girl Child Day? — 11 October
28. Mental Health Day? — 10 October
29. UN Peacekeeping Day? — 29 May
30. Visible rays measured by? — Optical bench
31. Free state elements? — Noble gases
32. Rusting effect on iron? — Increases weight
33. Carbon in Earth crust? — 0.02%
34. Mitochondria second name? — Chondriosome
35. Antigen-antibody interaction? — Serology
36. Genome made of? — DNA
37. Pressler amendment year? — 1990
38. 21st Amendment? — Military courts
39. Article 370 revoked in? — 2019
40. ECP established in? — 1956
41. Urdu declared national language under? — Article 251
42. Largest shark? — Whale Shark
43. Pernicious anemia deficiency? — Vitamin B12
44. Westerlies? — Global western winds
45. Mars visible markings? — Surface features seen via telescope
46. Radio waves reflected by? — Ionosphere
47. Smallest hereditary unit? — Gene
48. Ear shape due to? — Elastic cartilage
49. Eye reflection part? — Retina
50. Antibiotic resistance? — Drug resistance
51. Jhelum river length? — 725 km
52. Bolivia currency? — Boliviano
53. Ozone depletion cause? — CFCs
54. Brexit year? — 2016/2020
55. Pakistan joined SCO? — 2017





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56. Peso currency countries include Mexico, Philippines etc
57. UNSC presidency 2025? — Rotational monthly
58. Isothermal process constant? — Temperature
59. Pearl of Africa? — Uganda
60. BRICS 2024 expansion? — Egypt, UAE, Iran, Ethiopia
61. Federalism in India act? — Government of India Act 1935
62. EU capital? — Brussels
63. Busiest canal route? — Suez Canal
64. Best conductor? — Silver
65. Resistance unit? — Ohm
66. EU type? — Supranational
67. One Unit purpose? — Merge West Pakistan
68. Line of sight waves? — Space waves
69. Cold War Pakistan policy? — Pro-Western
70. Planet with rings? — Saturn
71. UN peacekeeping hurdle? — Consent of parties
72. Caspian Sea? — Lake
73. Gwadar bought in? — 1958
74. Islamabad capital in? — 1967
75. Pakistan constitutional title issue? — 1956 constitution usage
76. Objective Resolution issue? — Divinity vs democracy conflict
77. Iran gas pipeline issue? — Sanctions
78. G7 to G20 meaning? — Inclusion of emerging economies
79. Blue economy? — Sustainable ocean use
80. Largest freshwater lake South Asia? — Manchar Lake
81. Pakistan-China relation? — Iron brother
82. Main greenhouse gas? — CO₂
83. Photosynthesis gas? — CO₂

84. Paris Agreement? — Climate change
85. Article 25A? — Right to education
86. Pakistan UN seat? — UNSC non-permanent 2025-26
87. Civil-military relations question (no answer needed)
88. Military intervention reason? — Weak institutions
89. Civil-military relations MCQ
90. Trade deficit? — More imports than exports
91. Separation of powers principle
92. Clotting vitamin? — Vitamin K
93. 1955 judiciary decision? — Judicial independence
94. One curriculum policy introduced year? — 2020
95. Cold War definition? — USA vs USSR ideological conflict

