

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POSTS OF
DEPUTY PROSECUTOR GENERAL (BS-18)
IN THE PUBLIC PROSECUTION DEPARTMENT
(CASE NO. 9H2021)

CRIMINAL LAW-I: PROCEDURE

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

NOTE: Attempt Any Five Questions From Part-B, whereas Part-A is Compulsory.

PART-A

Q. No. 1. Choose the correct answer:

(25 Marks)

- i) Section 52 Cr. P. C. deals with mode of search of a _____.
(a). Woman (b). Minor (c). Government servant (d). None of these
- ii) Under which section of Cr. P. C. police officer may arrest a person without warrant if concerned person is involved in a cognizable offense?
(a). 54 (b). 55 (c). 56 (d). None of these
- iii) Section _____ Cr. P. C. empowers a private person to arrest an offender.
(a). 59 (b). 62 (c). 71 (d). None of these
- iv) A magistrate of the third class can pass order for imprisonment for a term not exceeding _____.
(a). One month (b). Six months
(c). One year (d). None of these
- v) A magistrate empowered under section 30 Cr. P. C. may award punishment of imprisonment for:
(a). Life (b). 10 years (c). 14 years (d). None of these
- vi) Magistrate may dispense with attendance of accused under section _____.
(a). 204 Cr. P. C. (b). 221 Cr. P. C.
(c). 241 Cr. P. C. (d). None of these
- vii) Under what section of Cr. P. C. the magistrate supplies copies of statements and documents to the accused not less than seven days before commencement of trial?
(a). 161 (b). 241-A (c). 265-C (d). None of these
- viii) Sessions Court frames the formal charge against the accused under section _____ Cr. P. C.
(a). 233 (b). 265-D (c). 265-K (d). None of these

- ix) The completion report, in every investigation, should be forwarded through _____.
 (a) SHO (b) Prosecutor (c) Circle Officer (d) None of these
- x) The powers conferred by section 401 and 402 Cr. P. C, upon the Provincial Government may in the case of sentence of death, also be exercised by _____.
 (a) Chief Justice (b) President
 (c) Chairman Senate (d) None of these
- xi) Every person accepting a tender of pardon, in the subsequent trial shall _____.
 (a) not be examined as a witness (b) be examined as a witness
 (c) be given up (d) None of these
- xii) Effect of withdrawal from prosecution before framing of charges is _____.
 (a) Acquittal (b) Discharge (c) Cancellation of case (d) None of these
- xiii) When the accused is forwarded for trial, final report is called _____.
 (a) Completion report (b) Challan
 (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
- xiv) Who can file an appeal against an order of acquittal?
 (a) Prosecutor (b) Aggrieved
 (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
- xv) Under section 426 Cr. P. C, _____ of a convicted person may be suspended.
 (a) Conviction (b) Probation (c) Sentence (d) None of these
- xvi) Power of revision lies with _____.
 (a) High Court (b) Sessions Court
 (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
- xvii) A juvenile convicted on a trial by a juvenile court may prefer an appeal within _____.
 (a) 7 days (b) 15 days (c) 30 days (d) None of these
- xviii) The court shall not pass probation order in respect of a female if she is convicted of an offence punishable with _____.
 (a) Life imprisonment (b) 10 years R. I.
 (c) Death (d) None of these
- xix) Punishment for reporting the identity of a person under the age of 16 years and involved in sexual offence in electronic or print media is _____.
 (a) Up to 7 years (b) Not less than 3 years
 (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
- xx) If unsoundness of mind of accused is established, the magistrate should _____.
 (a) continue the proceedings (b) acquit the accused
 (c) discharge the accused (d) None of these

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435A, 435

3 Q.No. 6

11.00

Discuss the scope of appeal and revision in criminal cases. *Guideline +* (15 Marks) *PPSA. Direction, Advising*

2 Q. No. 7

10.30

Supervisor, P.S.

*9(5)
9(7)*

Appeal & Rev.

Test-

Code of Con

Please discuss in detail the powers, functions and duties of the prosecutor under the Punjab Criminal Prosecution Service Act, 2006. *Withdrawal & Case Promotion* (15 Marks)

Q. No. 8

In the Criminal Justice System, the Jurisprudence of law is that an accused person is presumed to be innocent till the time he is proven guilty beyond reasonable doubt. However, gruesome nature of offence may be relevant at the stage of awarding suitable punishment after conviction; but it is totally irrelevant at the stage of appraising the evidence. Please discuss. (15 Marks)

1.11.2021

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DPG Paper II Procedural law

- ✓ I 52
- II 54
- X III 59
- IV one month
- V none of these
- X VI 205 Non - of the the
- VII 241 A
- VIII 265-D ✓
- X IX Prosecutor (Challan Report) 173
- X X 402 A by President
- XI examined as witness 337(2)
- ? XII Acquittal / Cancellation of case
- XIII Competition & Challan AB B
- XIV AB B
- XV Sentence 426 crpc.
- XVI AB B
- XVII 30 days
- XVIII death
- XIX
- XX Non- ~~continue~~ ~~proceeding~~ 4
of the

XXI: Non of these Accused.

~~XXII~~: None of these

~~XXIII~~

XXIV

XXV Under trial prisoner

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WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POSTS OF
DEPUTY PROSECUTOR GENERAL (BS-18)
IN THE PUBLIC PROSECUTION DEPARTMENT
(CASE NO. 9H2021)

CRIMINAL LAW-II: SUBSTANTIVE

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt Any Five Questions From Part-B, whereas Part-A is Compulsory.

PART-A

Q. No. 1. Choose the correct answer

(25 Marks)

- i) Access to data means _____ any data held in generated by any information system.
- (a). ability to use (b). ability to delete
(c). Both (a). & (b). (d). None of these
- ii) Punishment for unauthorized access to information system of data with dishonest intention is:
- (a) Fine up to Rs: 50000/= (b). Imprisonment up to 3 months
(c). Both (a). & (b). (d). None of these
- iii) Punishment of imprisonment for hate speech is:
- (a). up to one year (b). up to three years
(c). up to seven years (d). None of these
- iv) Proscribed person means an individual who is listed in _____ Schedule under section 11-EE Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997.
- (a). First (b). Second (c). Third (d). None of these
- v) Absconder involved in an offense under ATA, 1997 is liable to imprisonment:
- (a). up to 7 years (b). not less than 3 years
(c). not more than 10 years (d). None of these
- vi) Offense of abduction and kidnapping is included in _____ Schedule of ATA, 1997.
- (a). Second (b). Fourth (c). Fifth (d). None of these
- vii) An offence of hurt caused by corrosive substance is triable in court of _____.
- (a). Anti-Terrorism (b). Magistrate section 30
(c). Additional District Judge (d). None of these

- vii) Who amongst following is not holder of public office within meaning of National Accountability Ordinance, 1999?
- (a). Advocate General (b). Chief Minister
(c). Patwari (d). None of these
- ix) Chapter XIII P.P.C. deals with offenses relating to:
- (a). Weights and measures (b). Public records
(c). Treasury (d). None of these
- x) Section _____ P.P.C. defines public nuisance.
- (a). 265 (b). 366 (c). 268 (d). None of these
- xi) Common intention is the base of the principle of:
- (a). Constructive liability (b). Strict liability
(c). Abetment (d). None of these
- xii) Attempt to robbery is dealt under section _____ P.P.C.
- (a). 390 (b). 392
(c). 393 (d). None of these
- xiii) A trade mark is defined under section _____ P.P.C.
- (a). 476 (b). 477 (c). 478 (d). None of these
- xiv) Nothing is an offense which is done by a child _____ years of age.
- (a). Thirteen (b). Fourteen
(c). Fifteen (d). None of these
- xv) Section 53 P.P.C. provides _____ kinds of punishment.
- (a). 5 (b). 12 (c). 15 (d). None of these
- xvi) As per P.P.C. 'krah' has _____ kinds.
- (a). 2 (b). 3 (c). 4 (d). None of these
- xvii) As per section 331 P.P.C, there are _____ ways to recover diyat.
- (a). 3 (b). 4 (c). 5 (d). None of these
- xviii) *Itlaf-e-Udw* is kind of:
- (a). Jurh (b). Hurt (c). Shajja (d). None of these
- xix) Section 337-A(iv) P.P.C. deals with punishment of:
- (a). Shajja-i-hashima (b). Shajja-i-munaqila
(c). Shajja-i-ammah (d). None of these
- xx) A person who commits the offence of corruption and corrupt practices as defined in National Accountability Ordinance, 1999, shall be punishable with imprisonment of:
- (a). 7 years with fine (b). 10 years with fine
(c). up to 14 years with fine (d). None of these

- xxi) The Chairman NAB is empowered to tender _____
(a). Full pardon (b). Conditional pardon
(c). Both (a). & (b). (d). None of these
- xxii) The Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997 repealed _____
(a). Control of Narcotic Substances Ordinance, 1997
(b). The Opium Act, 1857
(c). Both (a). & (b).
(d). None of these
- xxiii) Addict means a person who is physically or mentally dependent on any:
(a). Narcotic drug (b). Psychotropic substance
(c). Both (a). & (b). (d). None of these
- xxiv) Punishment for commission of an offence of criminal misconduct is:
(a). Imprisonment for 3 years (b). Imprisonment for 4 years
(c). Imprisonment for 5 years with fine (d). None of these
- xxv) Which section of P.P.C. deals with implications of consent known to be given under fear or misconception?
(a). 87 (b). 88 (c). 89 (d). None of these

PART-B

- Q.No.2** Write a comprehensive note on 'Corruption and Corrupt Practices' as defined in the National Accountability Ordinance, 1999. Besides punishment what other legal implications follow the conviction under this offense?
(15 Marks)
- Q.No.3** Section 9 Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997 provides punishment for contravention of section 6, 7 and 8 of the Act. Give the detail of offences and quantum of punishment in different situations.
(15 Marks)
- Q.No.4** Discuss terrorism within the scheme of Anti-Terrorism Act 1997.
(15 Marks)
- Q.No.5** Enumerate general exceptions within the scheme of Pakistan Penal Code 1860.
(15 Marks)
- Q.No.6** Discuss the relevant provision of law where hurt shall not be liable to qisas as envisaged under section 337-M, PPC.
(15 Marks)

Q. No.7

What is Criminal Force and Assault? Please explain the difference between the two by giving examples.
(15 Marks)

Q. No.8

Define the following in detail:-

(15 Marks)

- a✓ Cyber Terrorism
- b✓ Electronic Forgery
- c✓ Unauthorized use of identity information



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**DEPUTY PROSECUTOR GENERAL (BS-18)
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CRIMINAL LAW-III: EVIDENCE

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt Any Five Questions From Part-B, whereas Part-A is Compulsory.

PART-A

Q. No. 1. Choose the correct answer (25 Marks)

- i) Investigation Officer can refresh his memory from his diary as provided under Article _____ Q.S.O. 1984.
(a). 155 (b). 156 (c). 157 (d). None of these
- ii) Power of the court to declare a witness hostile is _____.
(a). Statutory (b). Discretionary
(c). Prohibitory (d). None of these
- iii) Leading question may be asked _____.
(a). at any stage of evidence (b). during examination-in-chief
(c). during cross-examination (d). None of these
- iv) The facts and issues raised in pleadings need to be proved by:
(a). Oral evidence
(b). Oral and secondary evidence
(c). Oral, primary or secondary evidence
(d). None of these
- v) Copies of documents prepared by mechanical process are:
(a). Primary evidence (b). Secondary evidence
(c). Special evidence (d). None of these
- vi) Previous conviction of a person is relevant in _____ cases to show bad character of person.
(a). Civil (b). Criminal (c). Family (d). None of these
- vii) A dying declaration is _____ piece of evidence.
(a). Conclusive (b). Substantive (c). Corroborative (d). None of these

- viii) A statement oral or documentary which suggests any inference as to any fact in issue or relevant fact is called:
- (a). Admission (b). Confession
(c). Both (a). & (b). (d). None of these
- ix) Character of a person is relevant in:
- (a). Civil cases (b). Criminal cases
(c). Both (a). & (b). (d). None of these
- x) Identification parade is a kind of _____.
- (a). Circumstantial evidence (b). Corroborative evidence
(c). Primary evidence (d). None of these
- xi) By withdrawal of suit an admission in pleadings _____.
- (a). Stands withdrawn (b). Remains intact
(c). Becomes infructuous (d). None of these
- xii) Indecent and scandalous questions are prohibited under Article _____ Q.S.O., 1984.
- (a). 144 (b). 145 (c). 146 (d). None of these
- xiii) Article _____ Q.S.O., 1984 deals with dying declaration.
- (a). 46(1) (b). 46(3) (c). 46(7) (d). None of these
- xiv) Identification parade is rule of _____.
- (a). Law (b). Prudence
(c). Fact (d). None of these
- xv) A video film is admissible piece of evidence under Article _____ Q.S.O, 1984.
- (a). 162 (b). 163 (c). 164 (d). None of these
- xvi) Registered nikahnama is _____ document.
- (a). Public (b). Private
(c). Confidential (d). None of these
- xvii) Burden of proof in criminal cases lies on _____.
- (a). Plaintiff (b). Defendant
(c). Prosecutor (d). None of these
- xviii) When the law presumes the affirmative, the negative _____.
- (a) is disproved (b). has to be proved
(c). need not be proved (d). None of these
- xix) Terms burden of proof and onus of proof are:
- (a). Synonymous (b). Interchangeable
(c). Distinct (d). None of these

- xx) An admission is _____ evidence of the fact admitted.
 (a). Corroborative (b). Secondary
 (c). Substantive (d). None of these
- xxi) A fact cannot be admitted in evidence unless it is _____.
 (a). Relevant (b). Admissible
 (c). Both admissible and relevant (d). None of these
- xxii) The identification parade should be held _____.
 (a). At site (b). In court (c). In jail (d). None of these
- xxiii) If hearsay evidence is not opposed, it is:
 (a). Admissible (b). Inadmissible
 (c). Reliable (d). None of these
- xxiv) Carbon copy of case diary is _____.
 (a). Primary evidence (b). Secondary evidence
 (c). Unreliable (d). None of these
- xxv) Objection to the admissibility of secondary evidence:
 (a). May be raised at any time
 (b). May be raised even at appellate stage
 (c). Must be raised at the earliest
 (d). None of these

PART-B

- Q.No.2** ✓ What do you understand by judicial and extra-judicial confession? Are they admissible in evidence? If so, how? What is their evidentiary value?
(15 Marks)
- Q.No.3** ✓ All relevant facts are not admissible but admissible facts are relevant. Discuss in detail.
(15 Marks)
- Q.No.4** ✓ What is meant by primary and secondary evidence? In what circumstances and how secondary evidence is declared to be admissible?
(15 Marks)
- Q.No.5** "No confession made to a Police Officer shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence". Explain the proposition in the light of latest judicial dicta and also highlight the purposes for which a confession made to a Police Officer may be admissible.
(15 Marks)
- Q.No.6** An accomplice is unworthy of credit unless corroborated in material particulars. Discuss in detail the principles evolved for the reliability and admissibility of the evidence of an accomplice.
(15 Marks)

Q.No.7 ✓ Discuss in detail dying declaration with relevant provisions of law. **(15 Marks)**

Q.No.8 ✓ Discuss and elaborate identification parade with particular reference to number of dummies. **(15 Marks)**



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WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POSTS OF

**DEPUTY PROSECUTOR GENERAL (BS-18)
IN THE PUBLIC PROSECUTION DEPARTMENT
(CASE NO. 9H2021)**

CONSTITUTIONAL CRIMINAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt Any Five Questions From Part-B, whereas Part-A is Compulsory.

PART-A

Q. No.1 Choose the correct answer: (25 Marks)

- i) Anything said soon after the occurrence by the people gathered there is admissible as _____.
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. Res gestae | b. Events |
| c. Circumstances | d. All of these |
- ii) Rules made under statute must be _____ with the statute under which they are made.
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a. consistent | b. at variance |
| c. incompatible | d. None of these |
- iii) The right to live with human dignity is enshrined in Article _____.
- | | |
|-------|------------------|
| a. 20 | b. 21 |
| c. 22 | d. None of these |
- iv) Article _____ of the Constitution provides protection to every citizen of life and liberty as it covers all facts of human existence.
- | | |
|------|------------------|
| a. 7 | b. 8 |
| c. 9 | d. None of these |
- v) It is the duty of police and levies to provide the protection to the life and security to the citizens in urban and rural areas in terms of Article _____.
- | | |
|-------|------------------|
| a. 10 | b. 11 |
| c. 12 | d. None of these |
- vi) Right of access to justice to all is a well recognized inviolable right.
- | | |
|---|---|
| a. under Article 9 | b. under doctrine of due process of law |
| c. to be treated in accordance with law | d. all of these |

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xxiii) A contemnor can be convicted by the court and can be sentenced with imprisonment and fine to the extent provided in the said provision which is dealt with Article _____ read with section 4 of the Contempt of Court Act.

- | | |
|---------|------------------|
| a. 204 | b. 203H |
| c. 203G | d. None of these |

xxiv) Bar against double membership of both Houses is provided under Article _____.

- | | |
|--------|------------------|
| a. 222 | b. 223 |
| c. 221 | d. None of these |

xxv) Article _____ deals with the appointment of judges of High Court.

- | | |
|--------|------------------|
| a. 191 | b. 190 |
| c. 192 | d. None of these |

PART-B

Q.No.2

Every citizen is guaranteed as his inalienable right to enjoy the protection of law and to be treated in accordance with law wherever he may be and in particular, no action detrimental to the life, liberty, body, reputation or property of any person can be taken except in accordance with law. Discuss with reference to Article 4 of the Constitution, 1973.

(15 Marks)

Q.No.3

Inherent jurisdiction of High Court is not an alternate or additional jurisdiction but same is to be exercised only in the interest of justice to redress the grievances for which no other procedure is available. Discuss with reference to section 561-A, Cr.PC and Article 199 of the Constitution, 1973.

(15 Marks)

Q.No.4

Discuss fundamental rights within the scheme of the Constitution.

(15 Marks)

Q.No.5

Describe briefly various kinds of writs. Also discuss in detail the parameters within which a writ may be entertained by the High Court.

(15 Marks)

Q.No.6

Critically examine, in the light of latest case law, various dimensions of the fundamental right relating to freedom of trade, business or profession.

(15 Marks)

Q.No.7

Explain the procedure of proclamation of emergency on account of war or internal disturbance.

(15 Marks)

Q.No.8

No law shall authorize the punishment of a person for an act or omission that was not punishable by law at the time of act or omission. Discuss with reference to retrospective and prospective effect of the law under Article 12 of the Constitution, 1973.

(15 Marks)

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**WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POSTS OF
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ENGLISH

TIME ALLOWED: TWO HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 50

Note: **Attempt All Questions.**

Q.No.1 **Make an outline and write an essay of about 400- 500 words on any ONE of the following topics. (20 Marks)**

1. Democracy and morality.
2. Education and training of character.
3. The idea of progress and its challenges to the modern world.
4. How to achieve world peace?
5. Justice delayed is justice denied.

Q.No.2 **Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it. (20 Marks)**

The principle of European democracy cannot be applied to India without recognising the fact of communal groups. The Muslim demand for the creation of a Muslim India within India is, therefore, perfectly justified. The resolution of the All-Parties Muslim Conference at Delhi is, to my mind, wholly inspired by this noble ideal of a harmonious whole which, instead of stifling the respective individualities of its component wholes, affords them chances of fully working out the possibilities that may be latent in them. And I have no doubt that this House will emphatically endorse the Muslim demands embodied in this resolution.

Personally, I would go farther than the demands embodied in it. I would like to see the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single State. Self-government within the British Empire, or without the British Empire, the formation of a consolidated North-West India Muslim State appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India.

Hindus should not fear that the creation of autonomous Muslim states will mean the introduction of a kind of religious rule in such states. I have already indicated to you the meaning of the word religion, as applied to Islam. The truth is that Islam is not a Church.

For India, it means security and peace resulting from an internal balance of power; for Islam, an opportunity to rid itself of the stamp that Arabian Imperialism was forced to give it, to mobilise its law, its education, its culture, and to bring them into closer contact with its own original spirit and with the spirit of modern times.

1. Why can't the concept of European democracy be applied to India?
2. What does Iqbal mean by a harmonious whole?
3. What is the final destiny of the Muslims of Indian subcontinent in Iqbal's point of view?
4. How will be the establishment of autonomous Muslim states beneficial for India?
5. What benefits Islam can reap by the creation of Muslim states in India?

Q.No.3 **Read the following passage and make a suitable precis. (10 Marks)**

Generally, European trains still stop at borders to change locomotives and staff. This is often necessary. The German and French voltage systems are incompatible. Spain though not Portugal has a broad gauge track. English bridges are lower than elsewhere, and passengers on German trains would need a ladder to reach French Platforms twice as high as their own. But those physical constraints pale in comparison to an even more formidable barrier national chauvinism. While official in Brussels strive for an integrated and efficiently run rail network the French, Germany and Italy are working feverishly to develop their expensive and mutually incompatible-speed trains. It is the need of time to meet the challenges of modern people and technology otherwise it might create problems for them to stand in the queue of developed countries of the world.