

National Officers Academy

Final Mock for Special CSS & Mock-6 for CSS-2024 September 2023

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

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

NOTE:

- 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.
- Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.
- 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.

PART-II

- Q.2- How Grand National Assembly of Turkey is elected? Discuss its powers and functions.
- Q.3- The Constitution of USSR 1936 is characterized by democratic centralism. Critically analyze the relevant provisions of the Constitution paving the way to the said assumption.
- Q.4- Fundamental Rights in the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan are the most important rights granted to the citizens of Pakistan. However, these can be suspended during the proclamation of an emergency. Explain the significance of fundamental rights in the 1973 Constitution.
- Q.5- Do you think "the check and balance system is basically the milestone towards the destination of separation of Powers in the U.S constitution, making it more comprehensive constitution of the World"? Discuss.
- Q.6- Explain the basic human rights incorporated in the German Constitution.
- **Q.7-**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.
- Q.8- Whether the proclamation of emergency declared by the executive in India is subject to Judicial Review. If yes, on what grounds?

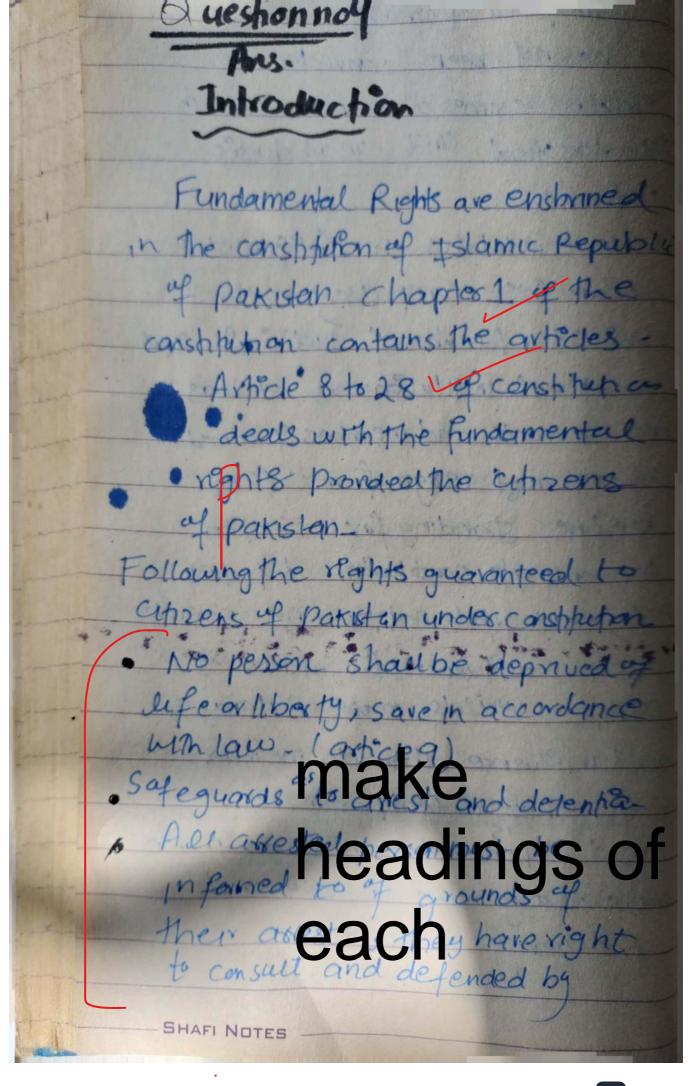
Best of Luck for Special CSS & CSS-2024

Question no Tuskish political system luskish Grand national Assembly. Legislative powers is vested in the unicamesal Crand National Assembly, consisting of 550 deputes elected every 5 years. Under the 1961 constitution, the Grand National Assembly was becomeral parliment with over 600 members. The 1982-system repsents an effort to avoid the imbalances and challenges to leadership that occurred under the larger two house legislature. and number of deputies were dropped to 450 which later in 1988 became 550.

functions of Grand National Assembly: GNA is to convene on the first day of september and may not recess for move than three months a year Dunning an adjournment, the president may symman The assembly for an extraodinary 1) Legislative functions assembly has power to enact, amend andreweal laws-and Can pass legislation over the veto af president 2) Supervision of Council of ministers: It also supervises the council of ministess and authorizes it to isue governmental de crees. 3)- Approval of budget: depates and approves budget and makes decisions regarding The printing of currency.

4) Approval of treaties. It approves the satisfication of international treaties and has 5) bedaration of war: It has power to declare of was 6) checks on council of ministers. Although constitution provides The for legislative controls over the excutive in form of written ruestions, investigations, and interpellations, whereby council of ministers can be voted out of affice, these also procedures under which Parlimentin may delo its lawmaking powers to the council of ministers. Elections of Grand Nat Assembly Every Turkish chizen over the age of twenty five o digible to be a deputy provided that she

THUR FRI SAT SUN has completed primary education and has not been convicted of Serious come or been involved in "Cideologolical and anarchistic activities Male coundidates are sequired to perform the compulsory miltary services. Menbess of Judicial and educational institutions as well as Civil servants and members & armed ferces must reagn from office before standing for election According to constitution, deputies represent whole nation, not merely Their constituencies of member of GNA weilds mose Patronage and influence than do members of other western parliments. and expected to intervene in the bureacracy more actively and ans is too short must give detail in 8 pages presentation is very poor and and is not coherent 6/20



ate: THUR FRI SAT SUN	
Janyers of Their choice	
Right of fair and under while 10A.	
Slavery, forced labour is probibited	
and no child under cage of 14	
years be employed in factory and	
mines -	
. There shoul be projection against	
dauble punishment	
· Frædom of movement, assembly	
Hade shusiness, and speech frall	
the gitizens-QU	
under Alberto 19A aut aftizens has	
nght to have access to Infamation	
in all matters of public importance.	
Significance	
The state of the s	
1) Right to information	
constitution quarcuntees right	
to access to information in all	
matters of public importance under	
article 19A imposed by law.	

2) Freedom to profess religio Constitution guadanteed right to profess ter religion without any discrimination and to manage The religious institutions mipose by lew under asticle 20 3) Freedom of speech: Every afren have right under phole 19 of feedom of speech movement assembly a subject to any reasonable restriction imposed by law in the invest of glory of Blam or integrity Se carify of pakisten, or any past Thereof freiendly relations with foreign states & Public order decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court. 4) Right to Sife un des asticles, no person

pate: THUR FRI SAT SUN
Shall be deprived of sife or liberty
Save in accordance with law-
5) Right to fair trail:
Anticle of por The determination of his
avel sights and oblique of 200 any
Criminal charge against him
a person shau be entight Mar
free trail and due process ISSUES
ISSUES
auestion no5
Ans . I was the same and the sa
principle of sepration of powers
The principle of "sepration of powers"
is one of most impostant feature of
the american consplusion. The
Constitution clearly states all jegislatives
excutive and judicial Pavass are
vested in congress, the present
and the supreme court respectively.

There is no other constitution in which The demarcation three wings of administration is so elect For example, in india, all excurve powers of union is vestes in president, but the parliment consist of president and a house This shows that executive has been associated with Degislature in very active manner. However in US, each of The wing is separate and district. without being dependent or the this said that faithers of Constitutions were impressed by Theory of "seprention of powers" as propounded by Montesquies. Checks and Balances: To weaken the authority of givening , farness of constitution introduced

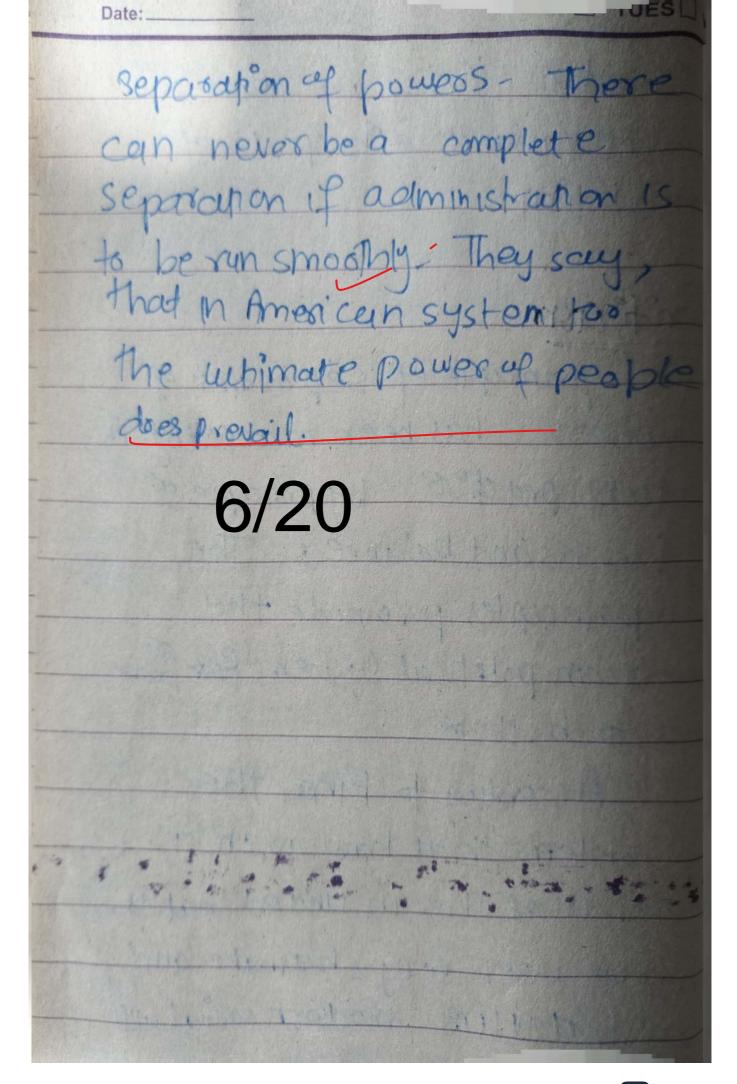


THUR FRI SAT SUN checks and balances. They possibly apprehended that organ of goit sleft it to completely, might degenerate 2 misuse its powers-thus becoming tyrannical and oppressive. the system a constitution has Therefore mtroduced checks and balances. Powers of senate: the senate in mater of making a prointments to high effice, controls the excupive Senate may ratify all high appointments made by president This power was effectively used In 1919 when senate refused to read waitify the Treaty of Versallies , which had been accepted by president. The senate is count of impeachment against president and thes high Control of president over senate

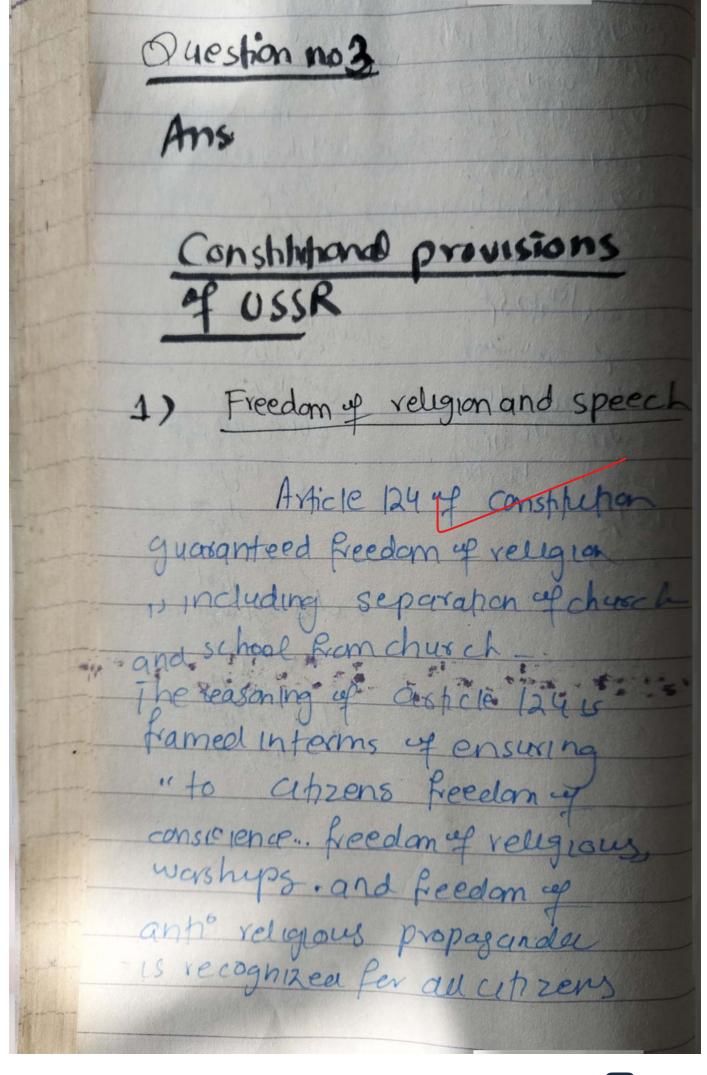
Dresident, in Fuen, controls the

Congress in sense that all Bills passed by congress must be submitted to him of for his signature. He may veto BILL with passe um 2-3rd mayorty. He can exercise his pocket veto duringlas ten days of session of congress Checks of president and senate over Judia 150th president and congress house Checks on judiciary -The president appoint The judge of supreme court un consultation Judiciary control over excupue and Judiciary in turn exercise controloves excutive and legislature through the paces of judicial veta It can veto the laws passed by engress and orders issued

excurve if they are found to be at variance with spirit of constitution. THE STREET STREET, STR Crifi asm principle of separation of powers has been marked by in actual practoce by principle of checks and balance s- The two principles prevede the American polatical system for from top to bottem. According to Fines the problems that have arisen as result of this in United States have been very sobstitute and Prustrated the modern social will-But there are ofner who regard this system of checks and balances as necessary corollary to the principle of







THUR FRI SAT SUN 2) Right to personal ownership. Ash cle is guarantees the consens their incomes from work and Savings, of their dewalling houses and subsidiary household economy as well as right of inherstence of personal property, is profeted by law. Legislative powers exercised by Soviet Ht The legislative power is Excessized by the Supreme Soviet of USSR exclusively under ashde 32. and under Athde 29 the the supreme soviet consisted of two chamber: the soviet of union and soveit of narmaleties-The soviet of union is elected by chrens of USSR acoording to the electoral areas

one deputy for every on basis 4 360,000 of population. 4) Judiciary Under aspecte 102, the justice Ps adminstrated by supreme court of USSR., The Territorial and Regional courts, The courts of automonous Republics and cutonomous regions, The Area courts the special courts of USSR established by decision of Supreme soviet of USSR and people's coust. incompelete answer 4/20