

International Islamic University, Islamabad.
Faculty of Shari‘ah & Law
Department of Law

Guidelines for GRE Type Admission Test to Ph.D Law (Spring 2025)

Note: The Paper will be of 100 marks and will comprise of multiple choice questions (MCQ’s). Candidates are expected to know statutory law as well as its interpretation by the Superior Courts in Pakistan. However, in Islamic law as well as International law, case law will not be focused. Following areas of law will be focused.

Sr. #	Area of Law	Marks
1.	Public Law	20
2.	Human Rights Law	20
3.	Commercial Law	20
4.	Civil Law (Substantive & Procedural)	10
5.	Criminal Law (Substantive & Procedural)	10
6.	Islamic Law	10
7.	International Law	10
Total		100

Sample Questions:

1. The Supreme Court in declared the Proclamation of Emergency of 3rd November, 2007, the Provisional Constitution Order, 2007, Provisional Constitution (Amendment) Order, 2007, the Oath of Office (Judges) Order, 2007, and the President’s Order No. 5 of 2007, to be unconstitutional, illegal and void *ab initio*, as a result whereof Article 270AAA stood deleted from the Constitution.
 - a. *Tikka Iqbal Muhammad Khan v. General Pervez Musharraf*, PLD 2008 SC 178
 - b. *Dr. Mubashir Hassan v. The Federation of Pakistan*, PLD 2010 SC 265
 - c. ***Sindh High Court Bar Association v. Federation of Pakistan*, PLD 2009 SC 879**
2. The theory that contract law protects the promisee, is the:
 - a. Will theory of contracts.
 - b. **The reliance theory of contracts.**
 - c. The fairness theory of contracts.
3. The aim of *Nulla Poena Sine Lege* (The principle of legality) is:
 - a. To prohibit *ex post facto* laws.
 - b. To exclude any penalty without written and well defined law.
 - c. **Both a & b**

4. *Mst. Kaneez Fatima v. Wali Muhammad* (PLD 1993 SC 901) overruled *Syed Ali Nawaz Gardezi v. Muhammad Yousaf* (PLD 1963 SC 51) (regarding sending of notice of *talaq* to the Chairman of the Union Council under section 7(3) of the MFLO).
 - a. False
 - b. **True**
 - c. Partially True
5. Individuals, corporations, parts of a federal state, NGOs, UN organs and self-determination groups are:
 - a. Excluded from direct participation in cases.
 - b. **Excluded from direct participation in cases, however, the Court may receive information from public international organizations.**
 - c. Not excluded from participation in cases because even individuals and corporations are subjects of international law.
