

Anti Terrorism Act 1997

Q: Scheduled offences are provided in _____ Schedule of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997?

- a) First
- b) Second
- c) Third
- d) All of above

Answer: a) First

Q: First Schedule of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with _____ ?

- a) List of bailable offences
- b) List of non-bailable offences
- c) List of specified organization
- d) List of proscribed organizations

Answer: b) List of non-bailable offences

Q: Section _____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with contempt of Court?

- a) 35
- b) 36
- c) 37
- d) N

Answer: d) N

Q: Section 34 of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 empowers _____ to amend the Schedule?

- a) Anti-Terrorism Court
- b) High Court
- c) Supreme Court
- d) Government

Answer: d) Government

Q: As per section 31 of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 a judgment or order passed, or sentence awarded by an Anti-Terrorism Court, subject to the result of an appeal under this Act shall be _____?

- a) Final
- b) Preliminary
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of above

Answer: a) Final

Q: Section _____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with presumption of proof against accused?

- a) 27
- b) 27-A
- c) 28
- d) None of above

Answer: b) 27-A

Q: _____ Can granting punishment for defective investigation?

- a) Anti-Terrorism Court
- b) High Court
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: a) Anti-Terrorism Court

Q: As per section 25(10) while hearing an appeal, the Bench shall not grant more than _____ consecutive adjournments?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

Answer: b) Three

Q: Under section 25(3) time limitation for preferring appeal by person sentenced by Anti-Terrorism Court to High Court is_____?

- a) Seven days
- b) Fourteen days
- c) Twenty days
- d) Thirty days

Answer: b) Fourteen days

Q: As per section 25 of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 an appeal against the final judgment of Anti-Terrorism Court lie to_____?

- a) High Court
- b) Federal Shariat Court
- c) Supreme Court
- d) None of above

Answer: a) High Court

Q: Section 23 of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with transfer of cases by_____?

- a) High Court
- b) Anti-Terrorism Court
- c) Government
- d) Advocate General

Answer: a) High Court

Q: The section of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 which deals with Joint trial is_____?

- a) 21-L
- b) 21-M
- c) 21-N
- d) None of above

Answer: a) 21-L

Q: Section 21-L of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with punishment of_____?

- a) Abettor
- b) Associate
- c) Harbourn
- d) Absconder

Answer: d) Absconder

Q: Section 21-K of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with_____?

- a) Offences triable by way of summary procedure
- b) Offences triable by special procedure
- c) Offences triable by two Judges
- d) None of above

Answer: a) Offences triable by way of summary procedure

Q: A person commits offence under section_____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 if he harbours any person?

- a) 21-II
- b) 21-III
- c) 21-J
- d) None of above

Answer: d) None of above

Q: A confession made before the District Superintendent of Police needs memorandum at foot from_____?

- a) Magistrate
- b) District Superintendent of Police who recorded the confession
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: b) District Superintendent of Police who recorded the confession

Q: As per section 21-H, any confession made by the accused during investigation without being compelled, before a police officer not below the rank of _____ is admissible in evidence against him if the Court so deems fit?

- a) Inspector
- b) Deputy Superintendent of Police
- c) District Superintendent of Police
- d) All of above

Answer: d) All of above

Q: All offences under the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 shall be tried by the _____?

- a) Special Court
- b) Anti-Terrorism Court
- c) High Court
- d) Supreme Court

Answer: b) Anti-Terrorism Court

Q: Section 21-F of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with _____?

- a) Additional evidence
- b) Further inquiry
- c) Remission
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Further inquiry

Q: Section 21-EE of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 empowers _____ to call any person for information during investigation?

- a) Trial Court
- b) Public Prosecutor
- c) The Superintendent of Police
- d) None of above

Answer: c) The Superintendent of Police

Q: Where an accused cannot within twenty-four hours be produced before the Court, a temporary order for police not exceeding twenty-four hours may be obtained from the _____?

- a) Superintendent of Police
- b) Nearest Magistrate
- c) Nearest Session Court
- d) All of above

Answer: b) Nearest Magistrate

Q: Section _____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with remand?

- a) 21-D
- b) 21-DD
- c) 21-E
- d) 21-EE

Answer: a) 21-D

Q: The time for completion of joint investigation as provided in section 19(i), of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 is _____ days?

- a) Seven
- b) Thirty
- c) Hundred
- d) One hundred twenty

Answer: b) Thirty

Q: Section 21-D(6) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with _____?

- a) Conditional custody
- b) Protective custody
- c) Constructive custody
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Protective custody

Q: Section 21-D(4) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with_____?

- a) Conditional considerations for granting bail
- b) Discretionary considerations for granting bail
- c) Additional considerations for granting bail
- d) All of above

Answer: d) All of above

Q: As per sub-section (2) of section 21-D of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 all offences under the Act punishable with death or imprisonment not exceeding three years shall be _____?

- a) Bailable
- b) Non-bailable
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of above

Answer: a) Bailable

Q: Section _____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with bail?

- a) 21-D
- b) 21-DD
- c) 21-E
- d) 21-F

Answer: a) 21-D

Q: A person who commits offence under sub-section (3) of section 21-C shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ?

- a) Seven years
- b) Ten years
- c) Fourteen years
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Ten years

Q: A person who commits an offence under section 21-C(1) shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not less than_____?

- a) Seven years
- b) Ten years
- c) Fourteen years
- d) Imprisonment for life

Answer: a) Seven years

Q: Section_____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with terrorist investigation?

- a) 21-A
- b) 21-B
- c) 21-C
- d) 21-D

Answer: a) 21-A

Q: As per section 21-A(6) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 where a person knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that a terrorist investigation is being conducted or is proposed to be conducted, a person commits an offence if he?

- a) Discloses to another, or others, anything which is likely to prejudice an investigation.
- b) Interferes with material which is likely to be relevant to an investigation
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Both A and B

Q: As per section 21-A(5) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 an area may be designated a cordoned area for maximum period of _____ days which may be extended in writing from time to time?

- a) Seven days
- b) Fourteen
- c) Twenty-one
- d) Twenty-eight

Answer: b) Fourteen

Q: If a designation of cordon area is made orally the _____ making it shall confirm it in writing as soon as is reasonably practicable?

- a) Court
- b) Officer
- c) S.H.O.
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Officer

Q: Cordoned area means an area designated under _____ for the purpose of terrorist investigation?

- a) Code of Criminal Procedure
- b) Pakistan Penal Code
- c) Constitution
- d) Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997

Answer: d) Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997

Q: The protection of Judges, Counsels, Public Prosecutors, witnesses and persons concerned with the Court is the duty of _____?

- a) Complainant
- b) Offenders
- c) Government
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Government

Q: Section _____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with mode of making of searches and arrests?

- a) 19
- b) 19-A
- c) 19-B
- d) 19-C

Answer: b) 19-A

Q: Section 19(10) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with_____?

- a) Direct cognizance of case
- b) Transfer of case
- c) Absentia trial
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Absentia trial

Q: Section 18 of the Anti-Terrorism Act,, 1997, deals with_____?

- a) Transfer of cases
- b) Plea of sitting of Anti-Terrorism Court
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Both A and B

Q: As per section 14(2) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 the Federal Government or Provincial Government to establish a Court under this Act, shall, after consultation with_____?

- a) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- b) Chief Justice of concerned High Court
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Chief Justice of concerned High Court

Q: Section_____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with composition and appointment of presiding officers of Anti-Terrorism Court?

- a) 13-C
- b) 14
- c) 15
- d) None of above

Answer: b) 14

Q: Section-13 of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 empowers _____ with establishment of Anti-Terrorism Court?

- a) Federal Government
- b) Provincial Government
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Both (a) and (b)

Q: Jurisdiction of the Anti-Terrorism Court is dealt by section _____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997?

- a) 11-Y
- b) 12
- c) 12-A
- d) None of above

Answer: b) 12

Q: Section 11-Q of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with forfeiture of _____ property?

- a) Public
- b) Government
- c) Convict offender
- d) All of above

Answer: c) Convict offender

Q: Section 11-M of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with cooperation with _____?

- a) Government
- b) Court
- c) Police
- d) Public

Answer: c) Police

Q: Whoever commits offence under section 11-J of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 shall be punishable on conviction with imprisonment for a term not less than_____?

- a) Five years
- b) Seven years
- c) Ten years
- d) None of above

Answer: a) Five years

Q: Any person who commits offence under section 11-I shall be punishable conviction with imprisonment for a term not less than_____?

- a) Two years and not exceeding ten years
- b) Three years and not exceeding ten years
- c) Four years and not exceeding ten years
- d) Five years and not exceeding ten years

Answer: b) Three years and not exceeding ten years

Q: Section 11-H of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with_____?

- a) Seizure of property
- b) Fund raising
- c) Prohibition on disposal of property
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Prohibition on disposal of property

Q: Section 11-G prohibits wearing_____?

- a) Uniform of armed forces
- b) Uniform of proscribed organization
- c) Uniform of religious ceremonies
- d) All of above

Answer: b) Uniform of proscribed organization

Q: As per section 11-EE(4) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 any person who violates any direction or order of the Federal or Provincial Government or any term of bond referred to in sub-section (2) shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to_____?

- a) Two years
- b) Three years or with fine
- c) Five years
- d) Seven years

Answer: b) Three years or with fine

Q: Any person whose name is notified in the list entered in the Fourth Schedule under sub-section 1(I) of section 11-EE by any direction or order of the Federal or Provincial Government made under sub-section (2) of section 11-EE may file an appeal to_____?

- a) High Court
- b) Federal or Provincial Government
- c) Federal Shariat Court
- d) All of above

Answer: a) High Court

Q: Section _____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with prohibition on disposal of case property?

- a) 11-EEE
- b) 11-EEEE
- c) 11-EEEEEE
- d) 11-EEEEEE

Answer: a) 11-EEE

Q: Section 11-EEEE of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 empowers _____ to pass orders of arrest?

- a) The trial Court
- b) The Government
- c) The Public Prosecutor
- d) The Investigation Agency

Answer: a) The trial Court

Q: Measures to be taken against proscribed organization are dealt by section _____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997?

- a) 11-D
- b) 11-E
- c) 11-K
- d) None of above

Answer: b) 11-E

Q: Time limitation for filing an appeal before High Court under section 11-C(2) is _____?

- a) Ten days
- b) Fourteen days
- c) Twenty days
- d) Thirty days

Answer: b) Fourteen days

Q: Where any proscribed organization is aggrieved by the order of the Federal Government made under section 11-B, it may, with _____ days of such order file a review application before the Federal Government?

- a) Twenty
- b) Thirty
- c) Forty
- d) Sixty

Answer: b) Thirty

Q: Section 11-B of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with _____?

- a) Conviction of organization concerned in terrorism
- b) Proscription of organization concerned in terrorism
- c) Certification of organization concerned in terrorism
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Proscription of organization concerned in terrorism

Q: Section 11, of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 empowers _____ to make order for forfeiture?

- a) Police under the Code
- b) Trial Court
- c) Public Prosecutor
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Trial Court

Q: Section 11, of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with order of _____ ?

- a) Acquittal
- b) Conviction
- c) Release
- d) Forfeiture

Answer: d) Forfeiture

Q: Power to enter and search is dealt by section _____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997?

- a) 10
- b) 10-A
- c) 11
- d) None of above

Answer: b) 10-A

Q: Whoever distributes or shows or plays a recording of visual images or sounds which are threatening, abusive or insulting with a view to their being displayed or published by himself or another for the purpose thereby to stir up sectarian hatred he committed offence under section 8(d) shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to _____?

- a) Two years
- b) Five years

- c) Seven years
- d) Ten years

Answer: b) Five years

Q: Section 7 _____ deals with offences for which punishment is not provided in section 7(a) to (h) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997?

- a) (hh)
- b) (i)
- c) (j)
- d) (k)

Answer: b) (i)

Q: Whoever commits offence under section 6(2)(f) and (g) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 shall be punishable on conviction with imprisonment of not less than ?

- a) Two years and not more than five years
- b) Three years and not more than five years
- c) Five years and more than ten years
- d) None of above

Answer: a) Two years and not more than five years

Q: Whoever commits an act of terrorism which falls under section 6(2)(ee) shall be punishable with imprisonment which shall not be less than fourteen years but may extend to imprisonment for life as provided by section _____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997?

- a) 7(f)
- b) 7(ff)
- c) 7(g)
- d) 7(gg)

Answer: b) 7(ff)

Q: As per section 7(d) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 whoever commits an act of terrorism and caused grievous damage to property shall be punishable on conviction with imprisonment for a term not less than _____ years?

- a) Five
- b) Seven
- c) Ten
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Seven

Q: As per section 7(a) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 whoever commits an act of terrorism under section 6, caused death of any person shall be punishable ?

- a) With conviction
- b) With death
- c) With imprisonment for life and with fine
- d) All of above

Answer: d) All of above

Q: Section _____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 define terrorist?

- a) 6(4)
- b) 6(5)
- c) 6(7)
- d) 6(8)

Answer: c) 6(7)

Q: Whoever involves in dissemination, preaching ideas teaching and beliefs as per own interpretation on FM stations without explicit approval of Government or its concerned department is said to commit offence of terrorism under section _____?

- a) 6(p) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997
- b) 6(q) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997
- c) 6(r) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997
- d) None of above

Answer: a) 6(p) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997

Q: As per section 6(b) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 the use or threat is designed to coerce and intimidate or overawe the Government or Public, or a section of public or community or sect or foreign government or population or international organization create a sense of fear and insecurity in society is called_____?

- a) Heinous Offence
- b) Terrorism
- c) Sectarian offence
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Terrorism

Q: Section 5(1) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 empowers an officer of armed forces and civil armed forces with power of _____?

- a) Police under the Code
- b) Army under the Code
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Both (a) and (b)

Q: Section 5, of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with_____?

- a) Use of armed forces to prevent terrorism
- b) Use of civil armed forces to prevent terrorism
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Both A and B

Q: Any person who is a victim or legal heir of victim and is aggrieved by the order of acquittal passed by an Anti-Terrorism Court, may file an appeal before High Court within_____?

- a) Twenty
- b) Thirty
- c) Fifty
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Thirty

Q: Section 4 of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with calling of _____?

- a) Of armed forces in any area for the prevention and punishment of terrorist acts
- b) Of civil armed forces in any area for the prevention and punishment of terrorist acts
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Both A and B

Q: _____ Schedule of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with Conventions?

- a) Second
- b) Third
- c) Fourth
- d) Fifth

Answer: b) Third

Q: As per Fourth Schedule through a notification on dated _____ Al-Qaida a declared proscribed?

- a) 17.3.2000
- b) 17.3.2001
- c) 17.3.2002
- d) 17.3.2003

Answer: b) 17.3.2001

Q: List of organizations under observation is dealt by _____?

- a) First schedule
- b) Second Schedule
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Second Schedule

Q: If any person commits contempt of Anti-terrorism Court the Court has power to punish that person with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to _____?

- a) Six months
- b) Nine months
- c) One year
- d) Two years

Answer: c) One year

Q: Section _____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 empowers Federal Government or a Provincial Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purpose of this Act ?

- a) 34
- b) 35
- c) 36
- d) 36-A

Answer: b) 35

Q: As per sub-section (5) of section 21-D, the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with:

- a) Conditions for granting bail
- b) Additional measures for granting bail
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

Answer: c) Both (a) and (b)

Q: Section 21-D(3) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with:

- a) Grounds for bail
- b) Grounds for acquittal
- c) Grounds for conviction
- d) None of the above

Answer: a) Grounds for bail

Q: Section 21-D of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 empowers _____ to release an accused person on bail:

- a) Anti-Terrorism Court

- b) High Court
 - c) Supreme Court of Pakistan
 - d) All of the above
- Answer:** d) All of the above

Q: A child guilty of an offence under sub-section 4 of section 21-C of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not less than:

- a) Six months and not exceeding five years
- b) One year and not exceeding five years
- c) Two years and not exceeding five years
- d) None of the above

Answer: a) Six months and not exceeding five years

Q: As per section 21-C(3), a person commits an offence if he receives instruction or training from anyone, without valid authorization from the competent authority, to give such instruction or training or invites another, specifically or generally, to receive such unauthorized instruction or training in the making or use of:

- a) Fire-arms
- b) Explosives
- c) Chemical, biological and other weapons
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Q: A person commits an offence under section 21-C(1) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 if he provides without valid authorization from the competent authority any instruction or training in the making or use of:

- a) Fire-arms
- b) Explosives
- c) Chemical, biological and other weapons
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Q: Whoever commits an offence under section 21-A(6) shall be liable to conviction to imprisonment for a term not less than _____ months:

- a) Six
- b) Nine
- c) Ten
- d) None of the above

Answer: a) Six

Q: The maximum time period for designation of an area cordoned off is _____ days:

- a) Fourteen
- b) Twenty-eight
- c) Sixty
- d) Ninety

Answer: b) Twenty-eight

Q: A designation of cordoned area needs to be made:

- a) Orally
- b) In writing
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of the above

Answer: b) In writing

Q: As per section 21-A(2) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997, a designation of cordoned area may be made by:

- a) Deputy Superintendent of Police or member of the joint investigation team
- b) Superintendent of Police
- c) Inspector General of Police
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Q: Section _____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with cordon for terrorist investigation:

- a) 20
- b) 20-A
- c) 21
- d) 21-A

Answer: d) 21-A

Q: Protection of Judges, Counsel, Public Prosecutor, witnesses, and persons concerned with the Court is provided by section _____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act?

- a) 20
- b) 21
- c) 22
- d) None of the above

Answer: b) 21

Q: As per section 19(14) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997, a Terrorism Court has all the powers of a:

- a) Magistrate under section 30
- b) Session Court
- c) High Court
- d) All of the above

Answer: a) Magistrate under section 30

Q: Section 19 _____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 empowers the Anti-Terrorism Court to take direct cognizance of a case:

- a) A
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3

Answer: a) A

Q: As per section 19, the offences under the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 shall be investigated by a police officer not below the rank of:

- a) Sub-inspector
- b) Assistant Sub-Inspector
- c) Inspector
- d) All of the above

Answer: a) Sub-inspector

Q: Every person appointed as Public Prosecutor, Additional Public Prosecutor, or Special Public Prosecutor shall be deemed to be a Public Prosecutor within the meaning of:

- a) Section 472 Cr.P.C
- b) Section 482 Cr.P.C
- c) Section 492 Cr.P.C
- d) None of the above

Answer: a) Section 472 Cr.P.C

Q: When trying any scheduled offence, the Anti-Terrorism Court may also try the offence other than the scheduled offence with which the accused may, under the Cr.P.C, be charged:

- a) Separately
- b) At the same trial

- c) Both A and B
d) None of the above
Answer: b) At the same trial

Q: A Muslim Judge of the Anti-Terrorism Court shall take an oath:

- a) On the Constitution
b) Generally
c) On the Holy Quran
d) None of the above

Answer: c) On the Holy Quran

Q: As per section 15(2) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997, _____ may direct that for the trial of a particular case, the Court shall sit at such a place including the place of occurrence of an offence?

- a) The Concerned High Court
b) The Government
c) The Public Prosecutor
d) The Judge of the Trial Court

Answer: a) The Concerned High Court

Q: As per section 14(3) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997, a Judge of the Anti-Terrorism Court shall hold office for a period of _____ years:

- a) Two
b) Two and a half
c) Three
d) None of the above

Answer: a) Two

Q: An Anti-Terrorism Court shall consist of a Judge, who is a person who:

- a) Is a Judge of a High Court or is or has been a Session or Additional Session Judge
b) Is a Judicial Magistrate First Class vested with powers under Section 30 of Cr.P.C.
c) Has for a period of not less than ten years been an advocate of the High Court
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Q: Under Section 13(1), the power of specification of an area for the establishment of the Anti-Terrorism Court is enjoyed by:

- a) Provincial Government
 - b) Concerned High Court
 - c) Interior Ministry
 - d) All of the above
- Answer:** b) Concerned High Court

Q: Section _____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with the establishment of the Anti-Terrorism Court:

- a) 12
 - b) 13
 - c) 13-A
 - d) 13-B
- Answer:** b) 13

Q: Section 11-R of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 empowers _____ to apply to the Court for forfeiture:

- a) Public Prosecutor
 - b) Authorized Officer
 - c) Court Officer
 - d) All of the above
- Answer:** b) Authorized Officer

Q: Under section 11-P, the officer or person referred to under sub-section 1 of section 11-O may apply to a Court for an order to:

- a) Seizure of money or other property
 - b) Forfeit property
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of the above
- Answer:** c) Both (a) and (b)

Q: Section _____ binds everyone to disclose information regarding terrorism:

- a) 11-L
 - b) 11-M
 - c) 11-N
 - d) 11-O
- Answer:** d) 11-O

Q: Section _____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with funding arrangements for terrorism:

- a) 11-J
- b) 11-K
- c) 11-L
- d) None of the above

Answer: a) 11-J

Q: Whoever uses money or other property for the purpose of terrorism commits an offence under section _____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997:

- a) 11-H
- b) 11-I
- c) 11-J
- d) None of the above

Answer: b) 11-I

Q: Any person who commits an offence by using the uniform of a prohibited organization shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to:

- a) Two years
- b) Three years
- c) Five years
- d) None of the above

Answer: b) Three years

Q: A person is guilty of an offence if he belongs or professes to belong to a proscribed organization; he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to:

- a) Six months
- b) Nine months
- c) Ten months
- d) None of the above

Answer: a) Six months

Q: The time limitation for filing an appeal by a person affected by section 11-EE(1)(s) is _____ days:

- a) Twenty
- b) Thirty
- c) Forty
- d) None of the above

Answer: b) Thirty

Q: Security for good behaviour is dealt with by:

- a) Section 11-E of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997
- b) Section 11-EE of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of the above

Answer: a) Section 11-E of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997

Q: Under section 11-EEEE of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997, the Government may pass a detention order of _____ days:

- a) Ten
- b) Twenty
- c) Thirty
- d) Forty

Answer: c) Thirty

Q: Preventive detention for inquiry is dealt with by section _____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997:

- a) 11-EE
- b) 11-EEE
- c) 11-EEEE
- d) 11-EEEEEE

Answer: a) 11-EE

Q: Section _____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with observation orders:

- a) 11-C
- b) 11-D
- c) 11-K
- d) None of the above

Answer: a) 11-C

Q: As per section 11-C(2), an organization whose review application has been refused under subsection 11-C(1) may file an appeal before _____ against the order of the Federal Government:

- a) High Court
- b) The same trial court
- c) Federal Shariat Court

d) None of the above

Answer: a) High Court

Q: Section _____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with the right of review for a prescribed organization:

a) 11-B

b) 11-C

c) 11-D

d) None of the above

Answer: b) 11-C

Q: Section 11-A of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with:

a) Organizations concerned with terrorism

b) Forces concerned with terrorism

c) Communities concerned with terrorism

d) None of the above

Answer: a) Organizations concerned with terrorism

Q: Section 10 of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 empowers _____ to enter for search:

a) Police under the Code

b) Civil armed forces

c) Armed forces

d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Q: Section 9 of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 provides punishment for contravention of section _____:

a) 7-A

b) 7-B

c) 8

d) 8-A

Answer: c) 8

Q: As per section 4B, if an order of acquittal is passed by an Anti-Terrorism Court in any case instituted upon complaint, and the High Court on an application made to it by the complainant in this behalf grants special leave to appeal, from _____ days present such an appeal to the High Court?

a) Twenty

b) Thirty

- c) Fifty
- d) Sixty

Answer: a) Twenty

Q: As per section 4(2) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997, if the Provincial Government opines that the presence of armed forces or civil armed forces is necessary to prevent the commission of terrorist acts or scheduled offences in any area, it may request to _____?

- a) Federal Government for armed forces or civil armed forces
- b) Minister of law for armed forces or civil armed forces
- c) Interior Minister for armed forces or civil armed forces
- d) None of the above

Answer: a) Federal Government for armed forces or civil armed forces

Q: Section 2(z) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with the definition of _____?

- a) Terrorist acts
- b) Terrorist activities
- c) Terrorist investigation
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Q: Section 2(v) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 defines _____?

- a) Sectarian
- b) Sectarian hatred
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of the above

Answer: c) Both A and B

Q: The term “schedule” defined in the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 means the schedule of _____?

- a) Code of Criminal Procedure
- b) Pakistan Penal Code
- c) Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997
- d) None of the above

Answer: c) Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997

Q: As per section 2(o) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997, "meeting" means a meeting of two or more persons in_____?

- a) Public place
- b) Private place
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of the above

Answer: c) Both A and B

Q: The holding of a person captive with intent to kill or harm that person if demands are not met is called_____?

- a) Abduction
- b) Kidnapping
- c) Hostage-taking
- d) None of the above

Answer: c) Hostage-taking

Q: As per section 2(k) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997, "High Court" means_____?

- a) Any High Court
- b) Islamabad High Court
- c) High Court having territorial jurisdiction in respect of the area for which an Anti-Terrorism Court has been established
- d) All of the above

Answer: c) High Court having territorial jurisdiction in respect of the area for which an Anti-Terrorism Court has been established

Q: Section 2(i) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 defines_____?

- a) Federal Government
- b) Provincial Government
- c) Both A and B
- d) All of the above

Answer: c) Both A and B

Q: The term "Fire-arms" is defined in_____?

- a) Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997
- b) Arms Ordinance, 1965
- c) Pakistan Penal Code, 1860
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Q: As per section 2(e) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, Anti-Terrorism Court means the Court established under section _____?

- a) 11 of the Anti-Terrorism Act
- b) 12 of the Anti-Terrorism Act
- c) 13 of the Anti-Terrorism Act
- d) None of the above

Answer: c) 13 of the Anti-Terrorism Act

Q: As per section 2(c) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997, "Code" means _____?

- a) Pakistan Penal Code, 1860
- b) Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
- c) Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898
- d) None of the above

Answer: c) Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

Q: Under section 2(a) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997, "Armed Forces" means _____?

- a) Army
- b) Air Force
- c) Naval and Reserves Forces
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Q: The Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 extends to _____?

- a) Specific areas of Pakistan
- b) Whole of Pakistan
- c) Whole of Pakistan except Northern Areas
- d) None of the above

Answer: b) Whole of Pakistan

Q: The Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 consists of _____ sections?

- a) 38
- b) 39
- c) 40
- d) 41

Answer: b) 39

Q: Any or all types and gauges of handguns, rifles, and shotguns, whether automatic, semi-automatic or bolt action are called_____?

- a) Fire arms
- b) Explosive substances
- c) Incriminating
- d) All of the above

Answer: a) Fire arms

Q: Section 2(y) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 defines_____?

- a) Terrorism
- b) Terrorist
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

Answer: c) Both (a) and (b)

Q: “Sectarian” means pertaining to, devoted to, peculiar to, or one which promotes the interest of a religious sect, or sects, in a bigoted or prejudicial manner, as defined in_____?

- a) Section 2(u)
 - b) Section 2(v)
 - c) Section 2(w)
 - d) None of the above
- Answer:** b) Section 2(v)

Q: As per section 2(r) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997, public servants shall have the same meaning as in section 2 of the_____?

- a) Pakistan Penal Code
- b) Code of Criminal Procedure
- c) Qanun-e-Shahadat
- d) None of the above

Answer: b) Code of Criminal Procedure

Q: Section 2(n) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 defines_____?

- a) Kidnapping
- b) Kidnapping for ransom
- c) Meeting

d) None of the above

Answer: b) Kidnapping for ransom

Q: Section 2(m) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 defines_____?

- a) Hostage-taking
- b) Hijacking
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

Answer: c) Both (a) and (b)

Q: Any emasculation, severe mutilation, incapacitation, disfigurement or severe harm or hurt, in relation to property, means severe loss, damage or destruction is called_____?

- a) Grievous hurt or injury
 - b) Minor hurt or injury
 - c) Slightest harm
 - d) All of the above
- Answer:** a) Grievous hurt or injury

Q: As per section 2(h), a pecuniary amount determined by the Court having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case is called_____?

- a) Debt
- b) Fine
- c) Loan
- d) All of the above

Answer: b) Fine

Q: As per section 2(d) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997, “Child” means a person who at the time of commission of the offence has not attained the age of_____?

- a) Fifteen years
- b) Seventeen years
- c) Eighteen years
- d) None of the above

Answer: c) Eighteen years

Q: As per section 2(b) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997, “civil armed forces” means ?

- a) Frontier Constabulary, Frontier Corps

- b) Pakistan Coast Guard, Pakistan Rangers
c) Both A and B
d) None of the above

Answer: c) Both A and B

Q: Section _____ of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 deals with definitions?

- a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4

Answer: b) 2

Q: The Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 was assented to by the President on _____?

- a) 16th August, 1997
b) 16th September, 1997
c) 16th October, 1997
d) None of the above

Answer: a) 16th August, 1997

