



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2011

MUSLIM LAW & JURISPRUDENCE

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
THREE HOURS	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.		
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.		

(PART-I MCQs) (COMPULSORY)

Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the **appropriate box** on the **Answer Sheet**. **(1 x 20=20)**

- (i) Who established a prison-house for malefactors?
(a) Hazrat Umar (R.A.) (b) Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A.)
(c) Hazrat Usman (R.A.) (d) None of these
- (ii) Who wrote the first book on science of law or usul:
(a) Abu Hanifa (b) Imam Malik (c) Imam Shafi'i (d) None of these
- (iii) Sale of dates on a tree in consideration for plucked dates is:
(a) Mulamassa (b) Munabadha (c) Muzabana (d) None of these
- (iv) A woman may be a Qadi according to:
(a) Malikis (b) Hanafis (c) Hambliis (d) None of these
- (v) Plurality of wives is called:
(a) Bigamy (b) Polygamy (c) Polyandry (d) None of these
- (vi) The Muslim Family Laws Ordinance was enacted in:
(a) 1960 (b) 1959 (c) 1961 (d) None of these
- (vii) The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act was enacted in:
(a) 1949 (b) 1939 (c) 1959 (d) None of these
- (viii) Who was appointed as first Qadi by Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A.)?
(a) Hazrat Ali (R.A.) (b) Hazrat Usman (R.A.) (c) Hazrat Umar (R.A.) (d) None of these
- (ix) Who is the author of 'Taudeh':
(a) Taftazani (b) Sadru Shariat (c) Ahmed Ibn-e-Qasim (d) None of these
- (x) A void bequest is:
(a) Contingent bequest (b) Bequest made to the child in womb born within six months
(c) Alternative bequest (d) None of these
- (xi) Maa' si' at deals with:
(a) Torts (b) Crime (c) Sale (d) None of these

MUSLIM LAW & JURISPRUDENCE

- (xii) Under Islamic Law a child is legitimate if born after the dissolution of marriage and wife unmarried:
- (a) Within one year of the termination of marriage (b) Within 280 days of the termination of marriage
(c) Within six months of the termination of marriage (d) None of these
- (xiii) The limit of testamentary power by Muslim is:
- (a) $\frac{1}{8}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{1}{5}$ (d) None of these
- (xiv) A divorce by ILa means:
- (a) False accusation of adultery by husband (b) Apostasy from Islam by husband
(c) An agreement between husband and wife to dissolve marriage. (d) None of these
- (xv) At the time when Islamic Law came into force the kinds of marriages were in vogue:
- (a) 5 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) None of these
- (xvi) Sadqa once completed by delivery is:
- (a) Revocable (b) Not revocable (c) Revocable subject to condition (d) None of these
- (xvii) Ijtihad means:
- (a) Consensus of opinion (b) A gathering of Mujtahids (c) Law-making (d) None of these
- (xviii) Abu Yusuf, Muhammad and Zufar were the pupils of:
- (a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) Imam Shafi'i (c) Imam Malik (d) None of these
- (xix) A collection of traditions known as 'Musnadu'l Imam Hambal' consists of traditions:
- (a) 30,000 (b) 40,000 (c) 50,000 (d) None of these
- (xx) The provision regarding polygamy under the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance is contained in Section:
- (a) 4 (b) 7 (c) 6 (d) None of these

PART-II

NOTE:(i) **PART-II** is to be attempted on separate Answer Book.
(ii) **Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks.**
(iii) **Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.**

- Q.2.** It was during the reign of the Abbasides that the four schools of law were founded. Write a comprehensive note on the Hanafi school of thought with regard to the development of Islamic Jurisprudence. (20)
- Q.3.** A Muslim marriage is a civil contract. Both the contracting parties have equal rights in rescinding a marriage contract. Discuss this in the light of both traditional Islamic law and Pakistani Law. (20)
- Q.4.** What do you understand by bigamous marriage? Explain it under classical Islamic law vis-à-vis Pakistani Law. (20)
- Q.5.** "No bequest in favour of a legal heir." Discuss this statement according to the various schools of Islamic Jurisprudence. (20)
- Q.6.** When and in what circumstances can a woman seek dissolution of her marriage? Discuss under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939. (20)
- Q.7.** The parliament in Pakistan can not be used for consensus of opinion. Do you agree? If not then give reasons. (20)
- Q.8.** Write note on each of the following: (5 x 4 = 20)
- (i) Iddat (ii) Death illness (iii) Khula (iv) Option of puberty
