FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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

Roll Number

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) Hamblis (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 remaining 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) 1/8 (b) 1/3 (c) 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

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