CSS Muslim Law & Jurisprudence Past Paper 2025

Q1. Explain the primary sources of Islamic law and their significance in contemporary jurisprudence.

Q2. Discuss the principles of Islamic banking and insurance. How do they differ from conventional systems?

Q3. Explain the concept of Nikah and the essential requirements for a valid Muslim marriage.

Q4. Discuss the Islamic legal framework surrounding the protection of personal property and wealth.

Q5. What is the Islamic perspective on trade and commerce? How does Islamic law regulate business practices?

Q6. Discuss the rights and responsibilities of spouses under Islamic family law.

Q7. What is the concept of Tawbah (repentance) in Islamic law? How does it relate to the forgiveness of crimes?

ZIGOSH

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2025 FOR RECRUITMENT
TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

MUSLIM LAW & JURISPRUDENCE

Roll Number

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

NOTE: (i) First attempt **PART-I (MCQs)** on separate **OMR Answer Sheet** which shall be taken back after **30 minutes.**
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.
(iii) There is **no negative** marking. All MCQs must be attempted.

PART-I (MCQs)(COMPULSORY)

Q.1. (i) Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate Box ■ on the **OMR Answer Sheet.(20x1=20)**
(ii) Answers given anywhere else, other than OMR Answer Sheet, will not be considered.

1. ***Qiyās* is based on:**
(A) Personal opinions (B) Divine revelation (C) Analogical reasoning (D) Customary practices

2. **The term *Istiḥsān* means:**
(A) Consensus (B) Public welfare (C) Juridical preference (D) Agreement

3. **Which type of *Ijmā'* is universally accepted by all Islamic scholars?**
(A) *Ijmā' al-Ummah* (B) *Ijmā' al-Ikhtilāf* (C) *Ijmā' al-Madīnah* (D) None of these

4. **The principle of '*Urf* (custom) becomes binding in Islamic law if it:**
(A) Conflicts with the Qur'ān (B) Does not violate Shariah principles
(C) Is based on analogy (D) Is unanimously rejected

5. **The doctrine of *Sadd al-Dharāi'* refers to:**
(A) Blocking lawful means to prevent harmful outcomes
(B) Opening legal means to achieve lawful goals (C) Allowing flexibility in legal rulings
(D) Deriving rulings from the Qur'ān

6. ***Ta'zīr* punishments are defined as:**
(A) Fixed penalties outlined in the Qur'ān (B) Fines paid by the offender
(C) Retributive penalties for murder (D) Punishments left to the discretion of the judge

7. **Which of the following is one of the objectives of the *Sharī'ah* (*Maqāsid al-Sharī'ah*)?**
(A) Protection of status (B) Protection of lineage
(C) Protection of traditions (D) Protection of politics

8. **What type of action is "*Mubāh*" in Islamic law?**
(A) Forbidden (B) Obligatory (C) Neutral (permissible) (D) Disliked

9. **Which of the following is a *Hudood* crime?**
(A) Theft (*Sariqa*) (B) Bribery (C) Manslaughter (D) Apostasy (*Riddah*)

10. **Drinking alcohol *(Shurb al-Khamr)* is punishable by:**
(A) 100 lashes (B) Discretionary punishment *(Ta'zīr)* (C) 80 lashes (D) Imprisonment only

11. **Which of the following dissolves a marriage in Islamic law?**
(A) Talāq (divorce by the husband) (B) *Khula'* (divorce initiated by the wife)
(C) Faskh (judicial annulment) (D) All of these

12. **Which of the following is NOT a primary source of Islamic law?**
(A) Qur'ān (B) Sunnah (C) *Ijmā'* (D) Fatwa

13. **A valid Islamic contract must meet the following condition:**
(A) There must be mutual consent (B) Both parties must be Muslim
(C) It must involve a witness (D) It must include a guarantee

14. ***Ijārah* in Islamic law refers to:**
(A) A contract of partnership (B) A lease or hiring contract
(C) A forward sale (D) A donation contract

15. **In Islamic law, mutual consent in a contract is invalidated by:**
(A) Negotiation of terms (B) Payment of consideration
(C) Written documentation (D) Coercion or compulsion

16. **In Islamic law, the right to property is:**
(A) Protected from unlawful seizure and theft (B) Guaranteed without restriction
(C) Only applicable to the rich (D) Non-existent

17. **What principle is applied when no ruling is found in the Qur'ān or Sunnah?**
(A) Istihsān (B) Naskh (C) Ijtihād (D) Fard

18. **A Muslim woman can apply for dissolution of marriage if her husband suffers from:**
(A) Leprosy (B) Mental illness (C) Chronic illness for 2 years or more (D) All of these

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19. **In the case of divorce, the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961 mandates that a wife is entitled to:**
(A) A portion of her husband's property (B) Maintenance for the iddat period
(C) A guaranteed monthly allowance (D) A permanent financial settlement

20. **According to the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961, the period of iddat (waiting period) for a woman after divorce is:**
(A) 2 months (B) 4 months (C) 3 menstrual cycles or 3 months (D) 1 year

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PART-II

NOTE: (i) **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.
(iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
(v) 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.

Q. No. 2. Explain the primary sources of Islamic law and their significance in contemporary jurisprudence. **(20)**

Q. No. 3. Discuss the principles of Islamic banking and insurance. How do they differ from conventional systems? **(20)**

Q. No. 4. Explain the concept of 'Nikah' and the essential requirements for a valid Muslim marriage. **(20)**

Q. No. 5. Discuss the Islamic legal framework surrounding the protection of personal property and wealth. **(20)**

Q. No. 6. What is the Islamic perspective on trade and commerce? How does Islamic law regulate business practices? **(20)**

Q. No. 7. Discuss the rights and responsibilities of spouses under Islamic family law. **(20)**

Q. No. 8. What is the concept of 'Tawbah' (repentance) in Islamic law? How does it relate to the forgiveness of crimes? **(20)**

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