MUSLIM LAW & JURISPRUDENCE

PART – I (MCQ)

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

(i) Sale of goods for goods is:
(a) Murabha (b) Muqayada (c) Musawama (d) None of these

(ii) The four schools of thought were founded during the reign of:
(a) Abbasids (b) Mughals (c) Umayyads (d) None of these

(iii) Book by Imam Bukhari contains about _______ authentic traditions.
(a) 7000 (b) 9700 (c) 12500 (d) None of these

(iv) Status of a mufti used to be that of a ________.
(a) Draftsman (b) Legislator (c) Law Officer (d) None of these

(v) Analogy is rule of _______.
(a) Deduction (b) Interpretation (c) Translation (d) None of these

(vi) Atonement for the non-discharge of an obligation is _______.
(a) Khiraj (b) Kafarat (c) Ta’azir (d) None of these

(vii) Revelation is the _______ source of Islamic Law.
(a) Only (b) Secondary (c) Primary (d) None of these

(viii) There are _______ Sunni schools of law.
(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) None of these

(ix) A woman is disqualified for the office of Qadi according to _______.
(a) Shafi’s (b) Hanafis (c) Malikis (d) None of these

(x) The application of Mohammadan Law to non-muslims is entirely _______.
(a) Personal (b) Customary (c) Arbitrary (d) None of these

(xi) Shariat Application Act, 1962 deals with _______.
(a) Customary Law (b) Legislative Law (c) Personal Law (d) None of these

(xii) Each heir is liable to the debts of deceased _______.
(a) Exclusively (b) Severally (c) Not beyond 1/3rd (d) None of these

(xiii) Which of these properties is not heritable:
(a) Movable (b) Ancestral (c) Self acquired (d) None of these
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(xiv) Deceased survived by son’s son and a daughter. Daughter will get ________.
(a) 1/2  (b) 1/3  (c) 1/4  (d) None of these

(xv) A minor of sound mind is capable of disposing of his property by will to the extent of:
(a) 1/3rd  (b) full  (c) 3/4th  (d) None of these

(xvi) A gift of unborn person is ________.
(a) Valid  (b) Void  (c) Voidable  (d) None of these

(xvii) Talab-e-Mowasibat is made ________.
(a) Before sale  (b) Before a court  (c) Before decree  (d) None of these

(xviii) A marriage with a woman before completion of her iddat is ________.
(a) Irregular  (b) Void  (c) Voidable  (d) None of these

(xix) Legitimacy may be presumed from ________.
(a) Presumptive marriage  (b) Custom  (c) School certificate  (d) None of these

(xx) Failing the mother, the custody of a boy under the age of seven years belongs to:
(a) Father  (b) Paternal uncle  (c) Brothers wife  (d) None of these

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) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

Q.2. Can a modern legislature be used for consensus of opinion? Elaborate your answer with reasons. (20)

Q.3. What is the meaning of Islamic Jurisprudence? Compare its meaning with that of Western or Secular Jurisprudence. (20)

Q.4. Discuss “Shura and Sovereignty” under Islamic Constitution. (20)

Q.5. What are distinguishing features of gift from will? (20)

Q.6. Who has got the prior right of custody of a minor in case of dispute between father and mother? (20)

Q.7. In certain questions the rule of decision shall be the Muslim personal law (Shariat) in cases where the parties are Muslims. Discuss with reference to relevant law. (20)

Q.8. Write short notes on:
(a) Istihsan  (b) Analogy
(c) Lian  (d) Escheat

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