(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
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.

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.


Q.5. “No bequest in favour of a legal heir.” Discuss this statement according to the various schools of Islamic Jurisprudence.

Q.6. When and in what circumstances can a woman seek dissolution of her marriage? Discuss under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939.

Q.7. The parliament in Pakistan can not be used for consensus of opinion. Do you agree? If not then give reasons.

Q.8. Write note on each of the following: (5 x 4 = 20)
   (i) Iddat  (ii) Death illness  (iii) Khula  (iv) Option of puberty

***********