

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.

- Qiyās is based on:**
(A) Personal opinions (B) Divine revelation (C) Analogical reasoning (D) Customary practices
- The term Istihsān means:**
(A) Consensus (B) Public welfare (C) Juridical preference (D) Agreement
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- What type of action is "Mubāh" in Islamic law?**
(A) Forbidden (B) Obligatory (C) Neutral (permissible) (D) Disliked
- Which of the following is a Hudood crime?**
(A) Theft (Sariqa) (B) Bribery (C) Manslaughter (D) Apostasy (Riddah)
- Drinking alcohol (Shurb al-Khamr) is punishable by:**
(A) 100 lashes (B) Discretionary punishment (Ta'zīr) (C) 80 lashes (D) Imprisonment only
- 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
- Which of the following is NOT a primary source of Islamic law?**
(A) Qur'ān (B) Sunnah (C) Ijmā' (D) Fatwa
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- What principle is applied when no ruling is found in the Qur'ān or Sunnah?**
(A) Istihsān (B) Naskh (C) Ijtihād (D) Fard
- 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

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

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)**
