



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2014
MUSLIM LAW & JURISPRUDENCE

Roll Number

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
THREE HOURS	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

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) Candidate must write **Q. No.** in the **Answer Book** in accordance with **Q. No.** in the **Q. Paper**.
(iv) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
(v) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Define the doctrine of “ Istishab” (The presumption of Continuity). Whether it can be considered as a source of Islamic Law? Discuss. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** Define “IDDAH” (The waiting period) and its kinds. Is “ IDDAH” compulsory in all kinds of separation? **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** According to the views of Islamic scholars, the Constitution of 1973 is in line with Islamic Teachings. Discuss. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** It is said that IMAM SHAFI’I strongly opposed the Istehsan (Juristic preference) as a source of Islamic Law. Discuss. How Istehsan can be used in this age? Explain. **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** What is the difference between IJMA (Consensus) and IJTIHAD (Independent Judgement)? How they can be used to solve new problems which are not covered by the Qur’an and Sunnah. **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** Define different kinds of “ Al-Ahliyyah”. Discuss the legal capacity of foolish persons. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Write short NOTES of the following: **(5 each) (20)**
- (a)** Three important kinds of Mujtahid
 - (b)** Customs as a source of Islamic Law
 - (c)** Maintenance of wife
 - (d)** Judicial separation



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
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UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2015

Roll Number

MUSLIM LAW & JURISPRUDENCE

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-I (MCQS) PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
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) Candidate must 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 attempted question will not be considered.		

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** It was during the reign of Abbasides that four Sunni Schools of Law were founded. Discuss how codification of laws was carried out by Abu Hanifa and his disciples. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** ‘Recent changes in the law of succession All point in the same direction and have been inspired by the same social purpose – namely, the strengthening of the rights of succession of those relatives who form the nucleus as opposed to the tribal family’. Discuss the statement with reference to the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1961. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** Discuss the different principles which govern the question whether a child still unborn when a praepositus or testator dies, is entitled to succeed or to take a bequest. Explain how, and in what precise circumstances, these various principles are respectively applied. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** In what circumstances, according to the different schools of traditional Shari’a Law, does homicide constitute an impediment to inheritance? Explain in detail. **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** “Under Islamic Law the punishments of *Hadd, Ta’zir and Qisas* are linked to the rights of God and rights of men respectively”. Explain the legal consequences emanating from these rights. **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** Consider the purpose, the significance of the effect, according to the various schools of traditional Islamic Jurisprudence, of the maxim: ‘No bequest in favour of a legal heir’. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Write notes on the following: **(5 each) (20)**
- (A) Musha
(B) Areat
(C) Sadqah
(D) Estoppel



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION - 2016
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MUSLIM LAW & JURISPRUDENCE

Roll Number

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-I (MCQS) PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
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) Candidate must 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 attempted question will not be considered.		

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Is the Qur'an a code of Islamic law? Discuss. (20)
- Q. No. 3.** What are conditions for exercising universal *ijtihad*? Discuss the role of *ijtihad* today. (20)
- Q. No. 4.** Discuss the natural causes of defective legal capacity in Islamic law. (20)
- Q. No. 5.** 'Islamic criminal law appears to be harsh, but a closer look reveals that in practice the most severe punishments are hardly ever applied.' Discuss. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** Explain and critically evaluate the main restrictions imposed in Islamic law on the freedom of contract. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Discuss the extent to which a normal marriage contract can be varied to benefit women under Islamic law. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** Write short notes on the following: (5 each) (20)
- (a) Triple *talaq* in one sitting
(b) Remedies available to a Muslim women under the DMMA 1939
(c) Dower
(d) Share of the grandchild under the MFLO 1961



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION - 2017
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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) 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) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.		
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(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.		

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Give your peer analysis about the approaches of Al-Ghazālī and Al-Shātibī on the doctrine of maqāsid al-Sharī‘ah. Explore the primary and secondary purposes of this doctrine and discuss whether maqāsid al-Sharī‘ah are definite in number as determined by the earlier jurists or they may be increased. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** Muslim jurists classified offences on the basis of right. Why was there need of this classification? What important consequences flow from it and what will be the result if this classification is changed? **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** Define ‘Aqd’ according to Muslim jurists. Which are the circumstances that affect the legal capacity of the parties to execute a contract under Islamic Sharī‘ah? **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** Discuss critically the admissibility of inserting stipulations in a marriage contract by the parties. Your answer should be based on the debates of classical Muslim jurists and modern scholars. Your own opinion is also required. **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** Imām Shāfi‘ī studied deeply the principles of Ḥanafī school of law. He disagreed with some views of Ḥanafī jurists and established his own independent school. What were his differences with Ḥanafīs and what did he contribute in modification of Islamic law and jurisprudence? **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** The four Sunni canonical schools hold Ijmā‘ to be a valid source of law. But it is said that “there is no workable machinery for the selection of qualified jurists to take part in Ijmā‘ and for establishing their deliberations in an authoritative form”. Discuss and give arguments for and against this opinion. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Write notes on the following topics: **(5 marks each) (20)**
- (A) Analysis of the terminology Uṣūl al-fiqh
(B) Status of mutawatir tradition
(C) Ṭalāq raj‘ī and its rules
(D) Section 4 of Muslim Family Law Ordinance 1961



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION- 2019
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MUSLIM LAW & JURISPRUDENCE

Roll Number

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-I (MCQS) PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
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.		

PART – II

- Q. No. 2.** Does Islam allow privatization of law? Discuss in the light of Blasphemy laws of Pakistan. (20)
- Q. No. 3.** (a) What are the rational sources of Islamic law? (7)
(b) What are the elements of Qiyas? (7)
(c) Explain Qiyas with the help of an example. (6) (20)
- Q. No. 4.** Explain the procedure of Talaq-e-Ahsan and Talaq-e-Hassan. (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Discuss origin and development of Islamic law of International relations? (20)
- Q. No. 6.** Differentiate between following terms/concepts: (5 each) (20)
(a) Fiqh and Shariah
(b) Ijtihad and Taqleed
(c) Wajib and Fard
(d) Hukm-e-taklifi and Hukum-e-wadi
- Q. No. 7.** Discuss the relationship between Maqasid-e-Shariah and Human Rights. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** Discuss any two of the following transactions: (10 each) (20)
(a) Mudarba
(b) Murabaha
(c) Ijarah



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MUSLIM LAW & JURISPRUDENCE

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
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.		

PART – II

- Q. No. 2.** Explain naskh (abrogation) in the light of the definitions of classic Muslim jurists. Also describe its role in the texts of Islamic Shari'ah. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** What is the Hanafi-Shafi' controversy over the doctrine of Istihsān (juristic preference)? Discuss its main points. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** What is meant by "missing person" in the law of inheritance? What would be the effect on the distribution of estate of a praepositus when one or more of his heirs are missing person? **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** Define gharar. It is said that insurance is a modern contract of gharar and is incompatible with the injunctions of Islamic law. Argue. **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** A group of modern scholars asserts that Islamic law imposes on divorcing husband to pay maintenance to the divorced wife for the rest of her life or until she marries someone else. What is your opinion with sound arguments? **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** Discuss the Islamic view on imprisonment as a form of punishment. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Write notes on any **TWO** of the following topics: **(20)**
- (a)** Nushūz
 - (b)** Mahr al-Mith'l (Proper dower)
 - (c)** Iqtirār (necessity) in Islamic law
