

ISLAMIC JURISPRUDENCE (MCQ's)

1. The four schools of thought were founded during the reign of:
 - A. Abbasids
 - B. Mughals
 - C. Fatimids
 - D. None of these
2. Book by Imam Bukhari contains about _____ authentic traditions:
 - A. 7000
 - B. 9700
 - C. 12500
 - D. None of these
3. Status of a Mufti used to be that of a:
 - A. Draftsman
 - B. Legislator
 - C. Law Officer
 - D. None of these
4. Analogy is rule of _____.
 - A. Deduction
 - B. Interpretation
 - C. Translation
 - D. None of these
5. Atonement for the non-discharge of an obligation is _____.
 - A. Khiraj
 - B. Kafarat
 - C. Ta'azir
 - D. None of these
6. Revelation is the _____ source of Islamic law:
 - A. Only
 - B. Secondary
 - C. Primary
 - D. None of these
7. There are _____ Sunni Schools of law:
 - A. 3
 - B. 5
 - C. 7
 - D. None of these
8. The application of Muhammadan Law to non-muslims is entirely _____.
 - A. Personal
 - B. Customary
 - C. Arbitrary
 - D. None of these
9. Which of these properties is not heritable:
 - A. Movable
 - B. Ancestral
 - C. Self acquired
 - D. None of these
10. A minor of sound mind is capable of disposing of his property by will to the extent of:
 - A. 1/3
 - B. Full
 - C. 1/4
 - D. None of these
11. A gift of unborn person is _____.
 - A. Valid
 - B. Void
 - C. Voidable
 - D. None of these
12. A marriage with a woman before completion of her Iddat is _____.
 - A. Irregular
 - B. Void
 - C. Voidable
 - D. None of these
13. 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
14. 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
15. A woman may be a Qadi according to:
 - A. Maliki
 - B. Hanafis
 - C. Hanbali
 - D. None of these
16. Plurality of wives is called:
 - A. Bigamy
 - B. Polygamy
 - C. Polyandry
 - D. None of these
17. 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
18. Who is the author of 'Taudih':
 - A. Taftazani
 - B. Sadru Shariat
 - C. Ahmed Ibne-Qasim
 - D. None of these
19. 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
20. Maa' si' at deals with:
 - A. Torts
 - B. Crime
 - C. Sale
 - D. None of these
21. The limit of testamentary power by Muslim is:
 - A. 1/8
 - B. 1/3
 - C. 1/5
 - D. None of these

LAW GAT NOTES

- 22. Ijtihad means:
 - A. Consensus of opinion
 - B. A gathering of Mujtahids
 - C. Law-making
 - D. None of these
- 23. Abu Yusuf, Muhammad and Zufar were the pupils of:
 - A. Imam Abu Hanifa
 - B. Imam Shafi'i
 - C. Imam Malik
 - D. None of these
- 24. A collection of traditions known as 'Musnadu'l Imam Hambal consists of traditions:
 - A. 30,000
 - B. 40,000
 - C. 50,000
 - D. None of these
- 25. Al-Risalah is name of the book authored by
 - A. Imam Malik
 - B. Imam Ahmad
 - C. Imam Bukhari
 - D. None of these
- 26. Easements are known in Islamic law as
 - A. Huquq al-Irtifaq
 - B. Huquq al-Ardiyyah
 - C. Huquq al-Hayatiyyah
 - D. None of these
- 27. Zahir al-Riwayah are six books authored by
 - A. Imam Shafi'i
 - B. Imam Malik
 - C. Imam Shaybani
 - D. None of these
- 28. Legal capacity (ahliyya) in Islamic law is divided into
 - A. Ahliyya al-ada and ahliyya al-wafa
 - B. Ahliyya al-wujoob and ahliyya al-haqq
 - C. Ahliyya al-wujoob and ahliyya al-ada
 - D. None of these
- 29. Istishab denotes
 - A. The presumption of non-existence
 - B. The presumption of validity
 - C. The presumption of continuity
 - D. None of these
- 30. Imam Malik bin Anas belongs to
 - A. Ahl al-Hadith
 - B. Ahl al-Ra'i
 - C. Ahl al-Zahir
 - D. None of these
- 31. Maslaha Mursala refers to
 - A. A Maslaha which is neither recognized nor rejected by Shariah
 - B. A Maslaha which is not recognized by Shariah but which must be adopted for its utility for Muslims
 - C. A Maslaha which is proved by a Hadith i Mursal
 - D. None of these
- 32. Imam Abu Hanifah was student of
 - A. Abdullah Ibn Mas'ud
 - B. Imam Hammad
 - C. Imam Hasan Basri
 - D. None of these
- 33. Al-tarikhul-Kabir was written by:
 - A. Imam Bukhari
 - B. Imam Muslim
 - C. Imam Malik
- 34. Who was known as Dar-ul-Hijra:
 - A. Imam Ahmad Bin Hanbal
 - B. Imam Yousaf
 - C. Imam Malik
- 35. Al-Ghazali belonged to:
 - A. Hanbali school of law
 - B. Shafi school of law
 - C. Hanfi school of law
- 36. The term Fiqa used in the literal sense means:
 - A. Law
 - B. Understanding
 - C. People's opinion
- 37. Istihsan means:
 - A. Preference of stronger evidence over analogy
 - B. Preference over Ijtihad.
 - C. Preference over Qiyas.
- 38. Mubah means:
 - A. Permissible
 - B. Abominable
 - C. Recommended
- 39. Al-Hedayah was written by:
 - A. Imam Malik
 - B. Abu Hanifa
 - C. Ibn Rushd
 - D. Ibn Tufail
 - E. None of these
- 40. Imam Sarakhsi was the author of:
 - A. Al-Hawi
 - B. Al-Mabsut
 - C. Al-Muhit
 - D. Al-Kafi
 - E. None of these
- 41. Isolated traditions is called:
 - A. Ahlaf
 - B. Alal
 - C. Aqar
 - D. Ahad
 - E. None of these
- 42. Tahkim means:
 - A. Administration
 - B. Arbitration
 - C. Adjunction
 - D. Medical Profession
 - E. None of these
- 43. Imam Muhammad and Imam Abu Yusuf were the disciples of:
 - A. Imam Malik
 - B. Imam Abu hanifa
 - C. Imam Ahmad Ibn Hanbal
 - D. Imam Shafi
 - E. None of these
- 44. Sale of money for money is called:
 - A. Bai
 - B. Wadi
 - C. Urban
 - D. Sarf
 - E. None of these

45. Al-qama and Aswad were the pupils of:
 A. Ibn Abbas B. Ibn Umar
 C. Ibn Masud D. Zaid
46. Abu Hanifa was born in the year:
 A. AH 80 B. AH 100 C. AH 125
 D. AH 132 E. None of these
47. Imam Muhammad and Imam Abu Yusuf were the disciples of:
 A. Imam Ahmad Ibn Hambal B. Imam Shafi C. Imam Abu Hanifa
 D. Hammad E. None of these
48. According to Imam Abu Hanifa a Qadi should not be allowed to hold office for more than:
 A. Three years B. Two years C. One year
 D. Five years E. None of these
49. "Tafsir-i-Ahmadi" was written by:
 A. Fakhrud-din-Razi B. Mulla Ji'wan C. Baidawi
 D. Ghazzali E. None of these
50. 'Fatawa Alamgiri' was compiled in the:
 A. Tenth century of the Hijra B. Fifteenth century of the Hijra
 C. Eleventh century of the Hijra D. None of these
51. Aqd means:
 A. Consideration B. Satisfaction
 C. Contract D. None of these
52. Jabr means:
 A. Friendship B. Guardianship of marriage
 C. Relative D. None of these
53. Obligatory means:
 A. Permissible B. Recommended
 C. Abominable D. None of these
54. The equivalent of Law in Islamic Legal system:
 A. Ijtilhad B. Hukm-e-Shari
 C. Obligation D. None of these
55. Istihsan means:
 A. Preference of stronger evidence over analogy
 B. Preference over Ijtihad
 C. Preference over poor evidence D. None of these
56. Kitab-al-Kharaj is written by:
 A. Abu Ibrahim B. Abu Zaid
 C. Abu Yousaf D. None of these
57. Taqlid means:
 A. To pursue B. To agreed
 C. To follow a school of law D. None of these
58. Ibadat is:
 A. Attornments B. Acts of devotion pure and simple
59. Ghasib (Usurper)
 A. Who takes or keeps the thing without permission of the owner
 B. Who holds the goods on behalf of others?
 C. Who takes the property on lease?
60. Treaty is _____:
 A. An agreement concluded between a Modarba Company and its shareholders
 B. An agreement concluded by a Muslim Head of State with non-Muslim or other Sovereign states
 C. An agreement between the partners of a firm
61. Qazi means:
 A. An Imam Masjid B. A teacher of Islamic Fiqh
 C. Judge appointed by the State to perform judicial duties
62. Who is the author of 'Ahya-yl-Aloom':
 A. Maulana Shibili B. Jamal-ud-Din Afghani
 C. Amam Ghazali D. None of these
63. Hirzanat means:
 A. Control B. Protection
 C. Guardianship of person of minor D. None of these
64. The _____ Property of a Muslim is heritable:
 A Ancestral B. Self Acquired
 C Both A and B D None of These
65. Different schools of Islamic Law denote:
 A. Sects B. Sub-sects
 C. Systems of Interpretation D. None of these

66. Tafweez is a kind of
 A. Gift
 B. Will
 C. Wakf
 D. None of these
67. A gift may be revoked:
 A. Before delivery of possession
 B. By heirs of donor
 C. When the donee is dead
 D. None of these
68. Law of Pre-emption concerns exclusively with:
 A. Muamelat
 B. Ibadat
 C. Tableegh-e-Rasalat
 D. None of these
69. Who founded the 'Kufa School'?
 A. Imam Abu Hanifa
 B. Imam Malik
 C. Imam Jafar-as-Sadik
 D. None of these
70. The primary sources of Islamic Law are:
 A. Two
 B. Three
 C. Four
 D. None of these
71. Amongst the first four Caliphs, whose period of Caliphate was the longest:
 A. Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A)
 B. Hazrat Osman (R.A)
 C. Hazrat Ali (R.A)
 D. None of these
72. The famous Jurist Al-qama was the pupil of:
 A. Imam Abu Hanifa
 B. Ibn Abbas
 C. Ibn Mas'ud
 D. None of these
73. Ijma means:
 A. A gathering of Mujtahids
 B. Consensus of opinion
 C. Law-making
 D. None of these
74. Imam Ash-Shafi was the pupil of:
 A. Imam Abu Hanifa
 B. Abu Yusuf
 C. Imam Malik
 D. None of these
75. The Quran is a _____ Source of the Islamic law:
 A. Primary
 B. Secondary
 C. Subsidiary
 D. Any other
76. Word Holy Quran is derived from Arabic word _____:
 A. Sunnah
 B. Quran
 C. Recitation
 D. Not above of them
77. Sunnah is the _____ primary Source of the Islamic law
 Islamic state:
 A. First
 B. Second
 C. Third
 D. Secondary
78. Customs of _____ which were not questioned in the example of the Tacit Sunnah:
 A. Madina
 B. Makkah
 C. Saudi-Arab
 D. None of these
79. Sunnah has the _____ Kinds:
 A. Five
 B. Seven
 C. Three
 D. Two
80. There are _____ books, which are agreed by four Schools of thoughts:
 A. Five
 B. Two
 C. Six
 D. Three
81. When a woman is divorced then she should restrain herself in house for _____ days:
 A. 30
 B. 120
 C. 90
 D. 60
82. Marriage is the _____ of the man and woman for Continuation of the generation:
 A. Union
 B. Both
 C. Purpose
 D. None of these
83. The male should have the _____ portion of two females:
 A. Divide
 B. Major
 C. Unequal
 D. Equal
84. The basic object of the Sunnah is only to _____ principles of the Holy Quran:
 A. Interpret
 B. Interpretation
 C. Implementation
 D. Anyone of these
85. The word ownership derived from the Arabic word _____:
 A. Owner
 B. Control
 C. Milk
 D. Milkyah

86. The ownership attached the right of _____ of the property:
 A. Many rights
 B. Disposal
 C. Every rights
 D. None of these
87. Under the absolute ownership, the owner must have the _____ over the property in Islamic Law:
 A. Control
 B. Limited Control
 C. Exclusive Control
 D. Unlimited Control
88. When one person has the exclusive Control over the specific property is called as _____ owner:
 A. Sole
 B. Joint
 C. Several
 D. Public
89. The property that can be transferred from one place to another place is said as the _____ property:
 A. Immoveable
 B. Moveable
 C. Ownerless
 D. None of these
90. In Islamic Law, the terms _____ and mal are intimately related:
 A. Milk
 B. Ownership
 C. Possession
 D. Any other than above
91. _____ is an Arabic word which use for contract, its meant knot, tie or Conjunction:
 A. Malikha
 B. Aqd
 C. Ownership
 D. Agreement
92. Contract is the _____ and agreement of two contracting parties in respect of a particular matter:
 A. Promise
 B. Duties
 C. Obligation
 D. None of these
93. Under the Islamic law of contract, there must be at least _____ present for the valid Contract:
 A. One party
 B. Two parties
 C. Five parties
 D. Seven parties
94. Under Islamic law of contract, for the valid contract there must be present the _____ and acceptance of the parties:
 A. Offer
 B. Promise
 C. Agreement
 D. Meeting of mind
95. When a Contract is made under the Islamic law of contract:
 A. Consent
 B. Will
 C. Free consent
 D. Any other than above
96. If _____ is absent from the contract than that Contract become contract under the Islamic law:
 A. Obligation
 B. Consideration
 C. Primary duty
 D. None of these
97. Anything, which is given in the court or before Qazi with intention to _____ the existence of any fact, is called evidence:
 A. Prove
 B. Prove or disapprove
 C. Disproved
 D. Any other
98. When any person appears personally in any judicial proceedings states the facts such evidence known as the _____:
 A. Personal evidence
 B. Oral evidence
 C. Direct evidence
 D. Indirect evidence
99. Zina is the hudood offence which prescribe the special there should be four competent witnesses to be produced before Judicial authority:
 A. No proof
 B. Any stander
 C. Standard of proof
 D. Any other
100. There are _____ enumerated as hudood offence under Islamic law which the standard of proof is fixed:
 A. Seven offences
 B. Five offences
 C. Four offences
 D. Two offences
101. In civil cases, under Islamic law of evidence there is no fix no of witness as required for the proof of civil cases except the _____ where two competent witnesses must be produced :
 A. Civil matter
 B. Financial matter
 C. Criminal matter
 D. Any other matter
102. The concept of sovereignty is _____ in Islamic philosophy Authority is limitless and boundaries covering all the earths and heavens:
 A. Absolute and complete
 B. Incomplete
 C. Imperfect
 D. All of these

103. The sovereignty of Allah is _____ and will exist for ever as Allah Himself is permanent. However, everything including earth and heavens are perishable while Allah is imperishable and will continue forever. (Ya-Hayy-YaQayyum):
 A. Temporary
 B. Not fixed
 C. **Permanent**
 D. Any other
104. There is no clear specified time period fixed in the Islamic law for the office of the Qazi. But in the opinion of Imam Abu Hanifa after _____ he should leave the office of Qazi:
 A. 2 year
 B. 5 year
 C. **1 year**
 D. None of these
105. The method of revelation from behind the veil is referred as:
 A. Kashf
 B. Ruya
 C. **Both of these**
 D. None of these
106. Kashf means 'vision'. What does mean by Ruya?
 A. To visualize
 B. To inspire
 C. To Awaken
 D. **To Dream**
107. A gift without delivery is:
 A. Valid
 B. **Void**
 C. Voidable
 D. None of the above
108. According to Shia law, no right of pre-emption exists in the case of property owned by:
 A. Two co-owners
 B. Less than two co-owners
 C. **More than two co-owners**
 D. None of the above
109. Which *ayat* of Surah Al-Nisa refers to the question that "if a woman can be judge"?
 A. 58
 B. 59
 C. 60
 D. 61
110. The claim of pre-emption can be revised only by:
 A. 2 classes of person
 B. **3 classes of person**
 C. 4 classes of person
 D. 5 classes of person
111. The right of the pre-emption lost if the pre-emptor:
 A. Enters into a compromise with the buyer
 B. Acquiesces in the sale
 C. Offers the buyer to purchase at the sale-price
 D. **Both A and B**
112. According to "Hanafi Law of Inheritance" there are:
 A. 2 classes of heirs
 B. **3 classes of heirs**
 C. 4 classes of heirs
 D. 5 classes of heirs
113. A marriage may be:
 A. Valid only
 B. Irregular only
 C. Void only
 D. **All of the above**
114. A marriage contracted without witnesses is:
 A. Valid
 B. Irregular
 C. Void
 D. None of the above
115. Mushaa' is:
 A. A divided share in property either moveable or immovable
 B. **An undivided share in property either moveable or immovable**
 C. A divided share in movable property
 D. A divided share in immovable property
116. Ijma is the:
 A. 2nd source of Islam
 B. **3rd source of Islam**
 C. 4th source of Islam
 D. None of the above
117. Qiyas is:
 A. Concurrence of opinion of companions
 B. Concurrence of companions of disciples of companions
 C. **Analogical deductions**
 D. All of the above
118. A gift of property:
 A. **May include whole of the property**
 B. Shall not include more than 1/3rd of total property
 C. Shall not include more than 1/2 of total property
 D. None of these
119. Which is called that Hadis, the ravi of which is less in mem compared to Sahih Hadis?
 A. Hadis-e-Marfoo
 B. **Hadis-e-Hasan**
 C. Hadis-e-Mash-hoor
 D. Hadis-e-Mozoo
120. What is called that Hadis whose no ravi is missing from start to
 A. **Hadis-e-Muttasil**
 B. Hadis-e-Hassan
 C. Hadis-e-Matwatar
 D. None of the above

121. What is called that Hadis, the ravi of which are more in number?
 A. Hadis-e-Qauli
 B. Hadis-e-Fa'eli
 C. **Hadis-e-Matwatar**
 D. Hadis-e-Marfoo
122. Where Imam Abu Hanifa was born in 699 A.H?
 A. **Kufa**
 B. Basra
 C. Egypt
 D. Yemen
123. Name Abbasi caliph who offered Imam Abu Hanifa the designation of 'Qazi-Al-Qaza'
 A. **Abu-Mansoor Jaafar**
 B. Abdullah-bin-Jaafar
 C. Haroon-ur-Rashid
 D. Mamoon-ur-Rashid
124. Whose book(s) is/are called Jamay Al Sahihain?
 A. Imam Bukhari
 B. Imam Muslim
 C. **Both of them**
 D. None of the above
125. Imam Muslim's works of ahadis is considered as next to Bukhari's. Who was contemporary of Imam Muslim?
 A. Imam Ibn-e-Maja
 B. Imam Jafar Saadiq
 C. **Imam Bukhari**
 D. Imam Maalik
126. Caliph Haroon-ur-Rashid made Imam Abu Yousaf Qazi-Al-QazA. Name the book of Imam Abu Yousaf which was published during the reign of Haroon-ur-Rashid?
 A. Kitab-ul-Haq
 B. **Kitab-ul-Khiraj**
 C. Kitab-ul-Maal
 D. Kitab-ul-Mabsoot
127. Which of the following is true regarding Al-Mauta?
 A. Author of it is the founder of Maaliki school of law
 B. It was written in Madina
 C. **Both of these**
 D. None of these
128. The word Ijtehad is derived from Judh which means:
 A. Endeavour
 B. Strain exertion
 C. Trouble
 D. **All of them**
129. Who is the Imam of Maalik Fiqh?
 A. **Imam Maalik ibn Ans**
 B. Imam Maalik ibn Khuzaifah
 C. Imam Maalik ibn Asadullah
 D. Imam Maalik ibn Aof
130. When Imam Maalik was born in Madina?
 A. 92 A.H
 B. **93 A.H**
 C. 94 A.H
 D. 95 A.H
131. Imam Maalik is the author of Kitab-ul-MotA. What was Maalik's title?
 A. Dar-ul-Islam
 B. Dar-ul-Haq
 C. **Dar-ul-Hijrat**
 D. None of these
132. What is the actual name of third Imam Shafee?
 A. **Mohammad-ibn-Idrees**
 B. Mohammad-ibn-Anees
 C. Mohammad-ibn-Haq
 D. Mohammad-ibn-Aqel
133. Imam shafee was born in Egypt in 150 A.H. When he was died?
 A. 205 A.H
 B. **204 A.H**
 C. 203 A.H
 D. 202 A.H
134. Which book was written by Imam Shafee?
 A. **Kitab-e-Alam**
 B. Kitab-e-Hujrat
 C. Kitab-e-Mabsoot
 D. Kitab-e-Jamay
135. Imam Hanbal was fourth Imam. His full name was?
 A. **Ahmad-ibn-Hanbal**
 B. Arab-ibn-Hanbal
 C. Wahhab-ibn-Hanbal
 D. Yousaf-ibn-Hanbal
136. Where Imam Hanbal was born in 164 A.H?
 A. Kufa
 B. Egypt
 C. Syria
 D. **Baghdad**
137. Which of the following was/were the student(s) of Imam Hanifa?
 A. Imam Abu Yousaf
 B. Imam Mohammad ibn Ha
 C. **Both of them**
 D. None of them
138. Actions of Holy Prophet (PBUH) are called Sunnah. What literal meaning of Sunnah?
 A. A Manner of Acting
 B. A Rule of conduct
 C. A Mode of life
 D. **All of these**
139. What is called that Hadis which comprises on action or practice of Holy Prophet (PUBH), while the saying of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) only without action, is called Hadis-e-Qauli?
 A. **Fael**
 B. Amal
 C. Saying
 D. Sanad

140. The silent approval of the action or practice by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) is called?
 A. **Hadis-e-Sakooti** B. Hadis-e-Fa'eli
 C. Hadis-e-Amali D. Hadis-e-Mustanad
141. Which Imam was the first to give prominence to the doctrine of qiyas, although as a principle of law it was in practice even before him?
 A. **Imam Abu Hanifa** B. Imam Maalik
 C. Imam Shaafi D. Imam Hanbal
142. Ijma may be constituted by decision expressed?
 A. In words of jurists B. By practice of jurists
 C. **Both A and B** D. None of these
143. The law laid down by consensus of opinion in binding:
 A. **This is legal effect of Ijma** B. This simply an opinion
 C. It is legacy of Islam D. None of the above
144. The codification of Islamic laws was done by the disciples of Imam:
 A. **Abu Hanifa** B. Maalik
 C. Shaafi D. Hanbali
145. Nikkah, in Islam, can be:
 A. Nikkah Sahee B. Nikkah Fasid
 C. Nikkah Batil D. **All of these**

True & False

1. Imam Abu Hanifa was born in Egypt. **False**
2. There are two kinds of evidence in Islamic Law. **False**
3. A Qazi can decide the case on the basis of his personal knowledge. **False**
4. According to Islamic Jurisprudence there are five kinds of murder. **False**
5. The third source of Islamic Jurisprudence is Qiyas. **False**
6. Imam Bukhari was born in 194 A.H. in Bukhara. **True**
7. A competent witness must be adult and sane person. **True**
8. Tazir means the punishment ordained in Quran. **False**
9. According to Hadith a false testimony is equal to 'Shirk' with Allah Almighty. **False**
10. A woman alone is a competent witness for murder. **False**
11. Hadd is a form of punishment. **True**
12. Imam Shafi was born in Syria. **False**
13. Imam Ahmad Ibn Hanbal was born at Baghdad in 164 A.H. **True**
14. Mandub means commendable. **True**
15. Dhimmi means a non-Muslim subject of a Muslim State. **True**
16. Hiba bil Iwad means a gift on condition of an exchange. **False**
17. Iqala means cancellation of consent. **True**
18. Fatawa Alamgiri was compiled by Emperor Aurangzeb during his reign. **True**
19. Qisas means retaliation. **True**
20. Ralaq-i-Tafweez means delegated divorce. **True**
21. The pre-Islamic Arabs used to swear by Humbul their chief. **True**
22. In the time of the Prophet (PBUH) female infanticide was not prevalent. **True**
23. Sale of dates on a tree in consideration for plucked dates was called Muhaqal. **False**
24. The legislative period of Islam commenced with the Hijrat of the Prophet (PBUH) i.e. (AD 632). **True**
25. Abu Hanifa is called the 'upholder of private judgment'. **True**
26. An heir or successor by contract is called dhauil Larham. **False**

LAW GAT NOTES

27. When certain primary public rights are violated the wrong is called uquoat. **False**
28. The office of Imam is elective and is based on Ijma. **False**
29. A gift of an undivided share is called Bai-ul-wafa. **False**
30. Do the Sunni Muslims belong principally to the Hanfi School. **True**
31. Al-Quran is the primary source of Islamic Law. **True**
32. The estate of the deceased person devolves on his heirs at the moment of his death. **True**
33. A life estate can be created by "Wakf" under the Islamic Law. **True**
34. "True Grandfather" means a male ancestor between whom and the deceased of a female intervenes. **True**
35. Hiba-bil-Ewaz is a sale in reality. **True**
36. A gift made by a Muslim during Marzul-Maut takes full effect. **True**
37. The father has a right to custody of a minor son aged five years. **False**
38. Istidlal and IJTEHAD are one and the same thing. **False**
39. Islam recognizes / maintains all the customs of the Arabs as good law. **False**
40. Injunctions (Ahkams) in Islam are divided in TWO categories. **True**
41. Marriage with 5th wife when 4 are already there is void. **False**
42. Main sources of Revenue of an Islamic state are five. **Yes**
43. The first act of the Abbasids was to remove the seat of caliphate to Damascus. **True**
44. 'Talwih' was written by Taftazani. **True**
45. A verse in the Holy Quran runs "difference of opinion among the people is the grace of god". **True**
46. The most authoritative text book of the shia Law is Taudib. **False**
47. According to Malki's a woman may be a qadi. **False**