



FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

COURSE:

Semester

SUBJECT:

SUBJECT CODE:

NAME OF FACULTY:

Lecture-1



LECTURE 1: Sources of Muslim Law

Secondary Sources of Muslim Law in India

Apart from the primary sources we saw above, the following secondary sources also govern Muslim law to a limited extent:

1) Legislation

Although Muslim law in India is uncodified, the Parliament has made some laws to regulate some Islamic practices. For example, the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 governs marriage, succession, and inheritance. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 is another law regulating certain divorce cases amongst Muslims.

2) Judicial decisions

Courts in India have at several instances interpreted Muslim law in many cases. All these interpretations generally rely on primary sources, legislation and opinions of jurists. Courts have settled many important legal anomalies using judicial interpretations.

3) Customs

Customs are basically practices that people follow continuously for a long period of time. In fact, they follow them for so long that they obtain the status of law in some cases. Muslim law contains various customs regulating practices of people.

SELF-TEST QUESTIONS

S.NO	Question	Option (a)	Option (b)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

Answers: 1-(),2-(), 3-(),4-(),5-()