



Quiz

Religious dress in Court Proceedings

1. Upon which of the following grounds did the judge decide the case of *The Queen v Chaarani (Ruling 1)* [2018] VSC 387?
 - a. There is nothing disrespectful, offensive or threatening about wearing a niqab in court;
 - b. Australia is a multicultural society and religious dress should always be accommodated;
 - c. The Victorian Charter of Human Rights inherently protects the right to wear a niqab;
 - d. The wearing of a niqab is an impediment to the deterrence and punishment of misbehaviour by spectators.
2. How did the judge find *The Queen v Chaarani (Ruling 1)* [2018] VSC 387 differed from the case law?
 - a. The *Chararani* case necessitated a judgement in regard to spectators in the public gallery;
 - b. The *Chararani* case involved a criminal trial with charges of a severe nature;
 - c. There was a real and significant security threat in the *Chararani* case;
 - d. There was a real and significant risk of jury discharge in the *Chararani* case.

3. What does the Australian National Imams Council Explanatory note on the Judicial Process and the Participation of Muslims say in regard to religious dress in the courtroom?
 - a. That no Muslim woman should be required to remove any item of religious clothing to participate in the courtroom process;
 - b. That it is not contrary to Sharia law for a woman to uncover her face when sitting in the public gallery of a courtroom;
 - c. That it is not contrary to Sharia law for a woman to uncover her face when she is giving evidence in court;
 - d. Both B and C
4. What did the judge decide was the appropriate approach to the question of a supporter wearing a full face covering in court?
 - a. An anticipatory approach;
 - b. A reactive approach;
 - c. An all or nothing approach;
 - d. None of the above.
5. What does the decision in *Chaarani* mean for the future of Australian Court decisions in relation to religious dress in court proceedings?
 - a. That a supporter wearing a niqab in court will be prohibited in all future Supreme Court cases;
 - b. That no person wearing a niqab will be permitted in the Supreme Court;
 - c. That whether or not religious dress in Court will be permitted will be dependent on the particular facts of a case;
 - d. None of the above.

Answers:

1. d 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. c