

BLOGS

# Multiple Choice Questions on Muslim Law- PART I

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## 1. Under Muslim law in India, the primary source of law is:

- a) Customs and usages
- b) Quran and Hadith
- c) Judicial precedents
- d) Equity and good conscience

**Answer:** b) Quran and Hadith

**Explanation:** The Quran and Hadith (traditions of Prophet Muhammad) form the basic foundation of Muslim personal law, while other sources are supplementary.

## 2. Who among the following can pronounce a Talaq-e-Biddat (Triple Talaq) under traditional Hanafi law?

- a) Only the wife
- b) Husband alone
- c) Qazi with court approval
- d) Both spouses jointly

**Answer:** b) Husband alone

**Explanation:** Triple talaq was historically a unilateral right of the husband under Hanafi law, but it has been declared void by the Supreme Court of India in *Shayara Bano v. Union of India* (2017).

## 3. Which legislation makes instant triple talaq a punishable offence in India?

- a) Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986
- b) Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939
- c) Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019
- d) Shariat Application Act, 1937

**Answer:** c) Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019

**Explanation:** The 2019 Act criminalised instant triple talaq and provided safeguards for Muslim women.

**4. In Muslim law, Mehr (Dower) is:**

- a) A gift given by bride's father
- b) Voluntary charity to the poor
- c) A sum the husband is obligated to pay the wife
- d) Maintenance after divorce

**Answer:** c) A sum the husband is obligated to pay the wife

**Explanation:** Mehr is a mandatory consideration given by the husband to the wife as a mark of respect and security in marriage.

**5. Which type of divorce can a Muslim wife obtain without court intervention by returning her Mehr?**

- a) Talaq-e-Ahsan
- b) Khula
- c) Mubarat
- d) Ila

**Answer:** b) Khula

**Explanation:** Khula is a form of divorce initiated by the wife with the husband's consent, usually by returning the dower.

**6. Under Muslim inheritance law, a son's share is generally:**

- a) Equal to that of a daughter
- b) Double the share of a daughter
- c) Half the share of a daughter
- d) Determined by custom only

**Answer:** b) Double the share of a daughter

**Explanation:** The Quranic rule provides that a son inherits twice as much as a daughter.

**7. Who among the following is NOT a sharer under Sunni law of inheritance?**

- a) Mother
- b) Father
- c) Paternal grandfather
- d) Sister's son

**Answer:** d) Sister's son

**Explanation:** A sister's son is a residuary (agnatic heir), not a sharer, in Sunni inheritance law.

**8. Under Muslim law, Iddat is the period:**

- a) Between betrothal and marriage
- b) For observing mourning after husband's death or divorce
- c) For fixing Mehr
- d) When marriage is consummated

**Answer:** b) For observing mourning after husband's death or divorce

**Explanation:** Iddat is a waiting period a woman must observe after divorce or widowhood before she can remarry.

**9. A valid Muslim marriage (Nikah) requires:**

- a) Proposal and acceptance in presence of witnesses
- b) Registration with municipal authority
- c) Consent of village Panchayat
- d) Payment of dower at the time of proposal

**Answer:** a) Proposal and acceptance in presence of witnesses

**Explanation:** Offer (Ijab) and acceptance (Qubul) before competent witnesses constitute a valid Nikah.

**10. The Shariat Application Act, 1937 was enacted to:**

- a) Abolish polygamy
- b) Apply Muslim personal law to Muslims in certain matters
- c) Reform inheritance rights of Hindus
- d) Establish Muslim courts

**Answer:** b) Apply Muslim personal law to Muslims in certain matters

**Explanation:** The Act made Shariat applicable to Muslims in areas like marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc., superseding custom.