

Multiple Choice Questions on Muslim Law- PART II

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1. Which of the following marriages is void (batil) under Muslim law?

- a) Marriage with a woman observing iddat
- b) Marriage with a Christian woman
- c) Marriage without fixing dower
- d) Marriage without witnesses

Answer: a) Marriage with a woman observing iddat

Explanation: Marrying a woman in her iddat period is void under Muslim law.

2. A Muslim husband taking more than one wife is permissible under law if:

- a) He seeks permission of first wife
- b) He treats all wives equally
- c) He pays separate dower to each wife
- d) He obtains court permission

Answer: b) He treats all wives equally

Explanation: Polygamy is allowed up to four wives, but equality in treatment is a strict requirement.

3. Which form of talaq allows revocation during the waiting period?

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

Answer: b) Talaq-e-Ahsan

Explanation: Talaq-e-Ahsan is the most proper form where the husband can revoke the divorce during the iddat.

4. Under Muslim law, a Wakf is:

- a) Property given to heirs
- b) Endowment of property for charitable or religious purposes
- c) Dowry brought by bride
- d) Mortgage for loan

Answer: b) Endowment of property for charitable or religious purposes

Explanation: A wakf is a permanent dedication of property for pious, religious, or charitable purposes.

5. Maintenance to a divorced Muslim woman beyond iddat was upheld by the Supreme Court in which case?

- a) Danial Latifi v. Union of India
- b) Shah Bano v. Union of India
- c) Shayara Bano v. Union of India
- d) Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India

Answer: b) Shah Bano v. Union of India

Explanation: In the Shah Bano case (1985), the Court held that a divorced Muslim woman is entitled to maintenance under Section 125 CrPC.

6. The guardian for marriage (wali) of an adult Muslim woman is:

- a) Father only
- b) Brother
- c) She does not need a guardian
- d) Religious leader (Imam)

Answer: c) She does not need a guardian

Explanation: An adult Muslim woman of sound mind can contract her own marriage without a wali under Sunni law.

7. Which school of Muslim law in India gives preference to *custom* over *ijtihad* (reasoning)?

- a) Hanafi
- b) Maliki
- c) Shia

d) Hanbali

Answer: a) Hanafi

Explanation: The Hanafi school, followed by most Indian Muslims, gives wider scope to custom and juristic reasoning.

8. In Muslim law, who among the following is a residuary heir?

- a) Daughter
- b) Husband
- c) Full brother
- d) Mother

Answer: c) Full brother

Explanation: A full brother inherits as residuary after sharers' shares are distributed.

9. Who can be appointed as a mutawalli of a wakf?

- a) Only a government officer
- b) Only the founder's eldest son
- c) Any competent Muslim, including a woman
- d) Only a Qazi

Answer: c) Any competent Muslim, including a woman

Explanation: A mutawalli is the manager of wakf property and can be any competent Muslim or even a non-Muslim if permitted.

10. Under Muslim law, acknowledgment of paternity is valid when:

- a) The child is unknown and of uncertain parentage
- b) The father is unmarried
- c) The child is adult and consents
- d) The child's mother objects

Answer: a) The child is unknown and of uncertain parentage

Explanation: Acknowledgment legitimizes a child of unknown parentage if not proved illegitimate.