BLOGS

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.