



UNIVERSITI KUALA LUMPUR
UNIKL BUSINESS SCHOOL

FINAL EXAMINATION
JULY 2025 SEMESTER

COURSE CODE : EBB20203
COURSE NAME : USUL FIQH & QAWAID FIQHIYYAH
PROGRAMME NAME : BACHELOR IN ISLAMIC FINANCE (HONS)
DATE : 19 SEPTEMBER 2025
TIME : 9.00 AM- 12.00PM
DURATION : 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Please **CAREFULLY** read the instructions given in the question paper.
2. This question paper has information printed on both sides of the paper.
3. This question paper consists of **FIVE (5)** questions; answer only **FOUR (4)** questions.
4. Please write your answers on the answer booklet provided.
5. All questions must be answered in **English** (any other language is not allowed).
6. This question paper must not be removed from the examination hall.

THERE ARE FOUR (4) PAGES OF QUESTIONS, INCLUDING THIS PAGE.

SECTION A: (Total: 100 marks).**INSTRUCTION: Answer only FOUR (4) questions.****Question 1**

The *Hukm Shar'i* (the legal ruling) is a communication from the Lawgiver (Allah) concerning the conduct of the *mukallaf*, which consists of a demand, an option or a declaration. This broad classification leads to *Hukm Taklifi* and *Hukm Wad'i*.

- a) Define *Hukm Taklifi* and *Hukm Wad'i*. (5 Marks)
- b) List 5 components of *Hukm Taklifi* and *Hukum Wad'i*. (10 Marks)
- c) Based on your answer in (b) choose any **TWO (2)** components for *Hukm Taklifi* and explain each with example. (5 marks)
- d) Based on your answer in (b) choose any **TWO (2)** components for *Hukm Wad'i* and explain each with example. (5 marks)

(Total: 25 marks)**Question 2**

The Quran, as the primary source of Islamic law, is divided into *Makki* and *Madani* revelations, each with distinct contexts, themes, and objectives. *Makki* verses focus on faith and moral foundations, while *Madani* verses address legal and societal matters. For jurists, recognizing this distinction is essential for accurate interpretation and derivation of rulings.

- a) Define *Makki* and *Madani* revelations. (4 marks)
- b) Differentiate **TWO (3)** criteria of *Makki* and *Madani* revelations. (6 marks)
- c) Differentiate **TWO (3)** objectives of *Makki* and *Madani* revelations. (6 marks)
- d) Explain the importance for jurists in distinguishing between *Makki* and *Madani* revelations when interpreting and deriving rulings. (9 marks)

(Total: 25 marks)

Question 3

Ijma', or scholarly consensus, stands as one of the principal sources of Islamic law after the Quran and Sunnah, serving as a collective endorsement of a legal ruling. However, its binding nature is not uniform and often depends on the type of consensus reached.

- a) Define *Ijma'*. (3 marks)
- b) Explain the difference between explicit *Ijma'* (*Ijma' Qawli*) and silent *Ijma'* (*Ijma' Sukuti*) (6 marks)
- c) Discuss the views of scholars regarding the binding authority of explicit *Ijma'* (*Ijma' Qawli*). (8 marks)
- d) State **FOUR (4)** conditions for the validity of silent *Ijma'* (*Ijma' Sukuti*). (8 marks)

(Total: 25 marks)

Question 4

Istihsan manifests in various forms, offering practical solutions in diverse legal contexts by departing from strict analogy.

- a) Define *Istihsan* literally and technically. (5 marks)
- b) Identify **FOUR (4)** types of *Istihsan*. Briefly explain and provide one relevant example of each type. (20 marks)

(Total: 25 marks)

Question 5

Islamic legal maxims (*Qawa'id Fiqhiyyah*) provide fundamental principles for understanding Islamic law and deriving rulings.

- a) Briefly explain the meaning of Islamic legal maxims (*Qawa'id Fiqhiyyah*).

(5 marks)

- b) Explain in detail these two selected maxims:

- i. "Acts are judged by intentions" (*Al-umur bi maqasidiha*)

(4 marks)

- ii. "Certainty is not overruled by doubt" (*Al-yaqin la yuzal bi al-shak*).

(4marks)

- c) Based on two selected maxims in (b), provide **THREE (3)** examples in various scenarios such as civil, financial, and 'ibadah (worship) matters.

(12 marks)

(Total: 25 marks)

END OF EXAMINATION PAPER