

--Question Starting--

1. Which of the following are distinctive provisions of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act?

- I. Consent decree for divorce
- II. Community-based jury system
- III. Mandatory registration of marriage
- IV. Divorce by mutual consent

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) I, II, and III only
- (2) II and III only
- (3) I, III, and IV only
- (4) All of the above

Answer Key: 2

Solution:

Statement I (Incorrect): Consent decree for divorce is not a distinctive provision specific to the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act.

Statement II (Correct): The Act incorporates a community-based jury system in the divorce proceedings.

Statement III (Correct): Mandatory registration of marriage is a specific requirement under the act.

Statement IV (Incorrect): Divorce by mutual consent is not unique to this act and is present in other personal law systems too.

Hence, the correct answer is Option (2).

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2. Which of the following statements accurately reflect forms of Muslim divorce?

- I. Talaq-e-ahsan requires a single pronouncement of divorce and a period of iddah.
- II. Talaq-e-biddat allows for immediate and irreversible divorce.
- III. Talaq-e-hasan requires three pronouncements in three tuhrs.
- IV. Shayara Bano case abolished all forms of talaq.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) I, II, and III only
- (2) II and III only
- (3) I, III, and IV only
- (4) All of the above

Answer Key: 1

Solution:

Statement I (Correct): Talaq-e-ahsan is characterized by a single pronouncement followed by a waiting period, which is the iddah.

Statement II (Correct): Talaq-e-biddat allows a husband to divorce his wife instantaneously and irrevocably.

Statement III (Correct): Talaq-e-hasan involves three pronouncements of "talaq" during successive tuhrs (periods between menstruations).

Statement IV (Incorrect): The Shayara Bano case specifically abolished the practice of talaq-e-biddat, not all forms of talaq.

Hence, the correct answer is Option (1).

--Question Starting--

3. Identify the grounds for divorce according to the amended Indian Divorce Act (Christian), 1869.

- I. Adultery
- II. Conversion to another religion
- III. Desertion for two years
- IV. Cruelty

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) I, II, and III only
- (2) I and IV only
- (3) I, III, and IV only

(4) All of the above

Answer Key: 3

Solution:

Statement I (Correct): Adultery remains a ground for divorce under the amended act.

Statement II (Incorrect): Conversion to another religion by itself is not a ground for divorce under this act.

Statement III (Correct): Desertion for two years is recognized as a ground for divorce.

Statement IV (Correct): Cruelty is also considered a valid ground for divorce under the act.

Hence, the correct answer is Option (3).