

Q. Any two ground for divorce under Parsi marriage & Divorce Act?

Ans. Under the Parsi law divorce Act any married person may sue for divorce on any one or more of the following ground.

i) the suit has been filed within 2 years of the date of marriage.

ii) marital intercourse has not taken place after the plaintiff came to know of the fact.

Q. Age:- As per the Parsi marriage & Divorce Act of 1936, a man's age had to be 21 yr & a women had to complete 18 yr.

Q. Name the ground of nullity of marriage in a suit under Parsi marriage & Divorce Act.

A. A marriage can be declared null or void by either party if the consummation is impossible because of natural causes -

ii) The marriage has not been consummated within 1yr after its solemnization because of the wilful refusal of the defendant to consummate it.

Q. Who are penalized if Parsi marriage is not registered?

Ans - Penalty for failing to register certificate.

under Sec-6 shall be punished with simple imprisonment may be extend to one yr or fine one thousand rupees or both.

Q. Can marriage be solemnized outside Agyan under Parsi marriage & Divorce Act?

Ans

Q. Who is a widow under Parsi Laws?

Ans

a. What is Ashirwad under Parsi Laws?

Ans

- actual meaning of Ashirwad is blessing

- In Parsi there is equal treatment for both the genders. The rights as well as remedies are prescribed equally for both the Husband & the wife under their Parsi laws.

Q. What is necessary ceremony for solemnizing of marriage under Parsi or Divorce Act?

Ans

- marriage ceremony

- binding

Q. What is the legal status of the child born to a Parsi couple when marriage is void?

Ans Under Sec 16 of the Parsi marriage & divorce Act 1936, the status of legal status of the child is deemed to be the legitimate child of the parties when marriage is void.

Q. Can non-Christian married to Christian seek divorce under the Divorce Act.

Ans i) By sec. X(A) (A) amend in 2001 both parties can file for a divorce by mutual consent.

ii) Acc to sec. X(I) either Party can file for divorce on the grounds that the other party is of an un sound mind.

Q. Enumerate any two grounds of divorce under Divorce Act

Ans following grounds such as desertion, adultery, cruelty, venereal disease, leprosy, insanity & conversion under sub-cause (2) of sec. 13 of the Act.

Q State four grounds on which Christian woman can seek divorce?

- Ans
- i) adultery
  - ii) desertion for a period of two years without reasonable excuse
  - iii) cruelty
  - iv) irretrievable breakdown of marriage
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Q. When (Cer) Christian woman claim Alimony

Ans After divorce either of the spouse has the right to claim Alimony. But if granted by the court depending upon the circumstances & financial condition of the both the spouses.

Q Who is minister of church under the Indian Christian Marriage Act?

Ans An Ordained minister of any church in India.

<1> A clergyman of the church of Scotland.

<2> A marriage registrar or a special license may get an aspiring couple married under the act.

Q. What is place & time for solemnization of a Christian marriage?

Ans. "Act shall be solemnised between the hours of six in the morning & seven in the evening & the place of marriage is a church."

Q. Can marriage be solemnized outside church under Indian Christian marriage Act 9. when?

Ans. Yes, marriage be solemnized in the presence of at least two witnesses besides the minister.

=> After the issue of the certificate by the minister.

Q. Who solemnizes a Christian marriage?

- Ans.
- i) By any minister of Religion licensed under this Act.
  - ii) By or in the presence of marriage registrar.
  - iii) By any person licensed under this Act to grant certificates of marriage between 4 Indian Christians.