BLOGS

Passage Based Questions On Family Law for CLAT PG

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As is evident from narration of facts though most of the States have framed rules regarding registration of marriages, registration of marriage is not compulsory in several States. If the record of marriage is kept, to a large extent, the dispute concerning solemnization of marriages between two persons is avoided. As rightly contended by the National Commission, in most cases non registration of marriages affects the women to a great measure.

If the marriage is registered it also provides evidence of the marriage having taken place and would provide a rebuttable presumption of the marriage having taken place. Though, the registration itself cannot be a proof of valid marriage per se, and would not be the determinative factor regarding validity of a marriage, yet it has a great evidentiary value in the matters of custody of children, right of children born from the wedlock of the two persons whose marriage is registered and the age of parties to the marriage.

That being so, it would be in the interest of the society if marriages are made compulsorily registrable. The legislative intent in enacting Section 8 of the Hindu Act is apparent from the use of the expression for the purpose of facilitating the proof of Hindu Marriages."

[Judgement Excerpt from *Seema vs. Ashwani Kumar* (MANU/SC/0996/2006)]

1. Which of the following judge was among the panel of judges who gave the judgment of *Seema v. Ashwani Kumar*?

a. Justice Arijit Pasayat

b. Justice Abdul Nazeer

c. Justice Arun Mishra

d. All of the Above

2. How many judges did the panel of the Supreme Court comprised while delivering the judgement in the above mentioned case?

a. 3 judge bench

b. 2 judge bench

c. 5 judge bench

d. 7 judge bench

3. What was established in the above mentioned case?

a. Compulsory registration of Marriage

b. Abolition of Survivorship

c. Provision for Maintenance

d. None of the Above

4. Which section of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 has been discussed in the above mentioned case?

a. Section 8

b. Section 6

c. Section 7

d. Section 9

5. Which of the following judges gave a dissenting opinion in the above mentioned case?

a. Justice Arijit Pasayat

b. Justice S.H Kapadia

c. Justice Abdul Nazeer

d. There was no dissenting opinion in this case

6. Which schedule of the Constitution of India was discussed in the above mentioned case?

a. Schedule 6

b. Schedule 7

c. Schedule 8

d. Schedule 2

7. What is the legislative intent behind the compulsory registration of marriage?

a. To secure the sacred bond of Hindu Marriage

b. To facilitate the proof of Hindu Marriage

c. All of the Above

d. None of the Above

8. Which entry of the concurrent list was discussed in the above mentioned case?

a. Entry 30

b. Entry 5

c. All of the Above

d. None of the Above

9. Which International Convention deals with the compulsory registration of marriage?

a. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

b. Universal Declaration on Human Rights

c. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

d. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

10. In which case the Delhi High Court in 2012 upheld the registration of marriages is compulsory in India?

a. Reena Chadha v. Govt. of NCT of Delhi

b. Lajja Devi v. State NCT of Delhi

c. All of the Above

d. None of the Above

11. Which Law Commission report of India stated that there is a need to amend the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 in order to compulsory register marriage in India?

a. 270th Law Commission Report

b. 250th Law Commission Report

c. 260th Law Commission Report

d. 240th Law Commission Report

12. Denial of registration of marriage violates which article of the Constitution of India?

a. Article 21

b. Article 15

c. Article 14

d. Article 23

13. The denial of registration of marriage on the ground that one of the party is a foreign national violates certain fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution of India. This was decided in which case?

a. Lajja Devi v. State NCT of Delhi

b. Reena Chadha v. Govt. of NCT of Delhi

c. Ashwini Prasad and Anr v. Registrar of Hindu Marriage Anr

d. Lalan P.R and Ors v. Chief General Registrar of Marriages, Thiruvanathpuram

14. Whether registration of marriages is compulsory in all states?

a. Yes

b. No

c. Depends on the type of marriage

d. Depends on the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

15. Which state in India made it mandatory for the registration of marriages in 2022?

a. Tamil Nadu

b. Karnataka

c. Andhra Pradesh

d. Kerala

Answers

1. Option a
2. Option b
3. Option a
4. Option a
5. Option d
6. Option b
7. Option b
8. Option c
9. Option a
10. Option b
11. Option a
12. Option c
13. Option c
14. Option b

15. Option d