

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS · CLASS 01

Hindu Marriage – Validity, Ceremonies & Nullity

Marking +1 / -0.25. Each line gives the correct option and the governing provision or case.

CORRECT OPTIONS & ONE-LINE REASONS

- Q1. (B) s.2 — the Act governs Hindus, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs; not Muslims, Christians, Parsis or Jews.
- Q2. (A) s.11 voids a marriage only for breach of s.5(i) monogamy, (iv) prohibited degrees, (v) sapinda.
- Q3. (C) Age breach (s.5(iii)) is punishable under s.18 but is neither void (s.11) nor voidable (s.12).
- Q4. (B) s.7 — where saptapadi is part of the rites, the marriage is complete on the seventh step.
- Q5. (B) s.16 — children of void and voidable marriages are legitimate, despite the marriage failing.
- Q6. (B) s.5(i) read with s.11 — a second marriage during a subsisting one is void from the start.
- Q7. (B) Lily Thomas v. Union of India (2000) / Sarla Mudgal (1995) — conversion does not dissolve the first marriage; the second is void and bigamy attaches.
- Q8. (B) s.12(1)(a) — non-consummation due to impotence makes a marriage voidable, annulable by decree.
- Q9. (B) s.12(1)(c) — consent obtained by force or fraud as to a material fact makes the marriage voidable.
- Q10. (B) s.12 — a voidable marriage is valid and binding until a decree of nullity is passed.
- Q11. (B) s.8 is directory — non-registration does not invalidate a properly solemnised marriage.
- Q12. (B) Age breach = punishable only; marriage within prohibited degrees (s.5(iv)) = void under s.11.
- Q13. (B) s.16 protects children of BOTH void and voidable marriages — they are legitimate.
- Q14. (B) s.5(v) + s.11 — a sapinda marriage with no permitting custom is void.