

The Special Marriage Act, 1954

UNION OF INDIA

India

The Special Marriage Act, 1954

Act 43 of 1954

- Published in Gazette 43 on 9 October 1954
 - Assented to on 9 October 1954
 - Commenced on 9 October 1954
 - [This is the version of this document from 21 February 2019.]
 - [Note: The original publication document is not available and this content could not be verified.]
1. [Amended by The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 2001 (Act 49 of 2001) on 1 January 2001]
 2. [Amended by THE PERSONAL LAWS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2019 (Act 6 of 2019) on 21 February 2019]

The Special Marriage Act, 1954(43 of 1954)Last Updated 30th December, 2019Statement of Objects and Reasons-This Bill revises and seeks to replace the Special Marriage Act of 1872 so as to provide a special form of marriage which can be taken advantage of by any person in India and all Indian nationals in foreign countries irrespective of the faith which either party to the marriage may profess. The parties may observe any ceremonies for the solemnization of their marriage, but certain formalities are prescribed before the marriage can be registered by the Marriage Officers. For the benefit of Indian citizens abroad, the Bill provides for the appointment of Diplomatic and Consular Officers as Marriage Officers for solemnizing and registering marriages between citizens of India in a foreign country.2. Provision is also sought to be made for permitting persons who are already married under other forms of marriage to register their marriages under this Act and thereby avail themselves of these provisions.3. The bill is drafted generally on-the lines of the existing Special Marriage Act of 1872 and the notes on clauses attached thereto explain some of the changes made in the Bill in greater detail.Amendment Act 32 of 1963-Statement of Objects and Reasons.-Under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 marriage can take place between two persons who are not within the degrees of prohibited relationship. Ordinarily, such marriage takes place between persons professing different faiths or belonging to different communities or groups and the question of prohibited degrees between the parties does not normally arise. There may, however, be some cases where marriage is solemnized under the Special Marriage Act between persons professing same faith and belonging to the same group or family. In such a case, marriage, cannot take place between the parties who are within the degrees of prohibited relationship.2. Under the Hindu Law also, marriage is normally prohibited between persons who are within the degrees of prohibited relationship or who are sapindas of each other. But in some parts of India and in some tribes and communities, there is a well-recognised custom which permits marriage between persons within the

degree of prohibited relationship. In the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, a specific provision was, therefore, inserted to save such custom. In the Special Marriage Act, however, marriage between persons within the degrees of prohibited relationship is totally prohibited and no exception has been made on grounds of custom or usage as in the Hindu Marriage Act. It is, therefore, considered necessary that a specific provision should be inserted in the Special Marriage Act to permit marriage between persons within the degrees of prohibited relationship, if there is a well-recognised custom applicable to one of the parties under which such marriage is permissible, hence, the Bill.

Amendment Act 68 of 1976-Statement of Objects and Reasons.-The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (25 of 1955), became law on the 18th May, 1955. It applies to all Hindus, Buddhists, Jains or Sikhs. It applies also, to all other persons who are not Muslims, Christians, Parsis or Jews unless they establish that they were not governed by Hindu Law, custom or usage prior to the Act. Since the passing of the Hindu Marriage Act, various suggestions for amending the same as well as the Special Marriage Act, 1954, were received from some Members of Parliament and the general public. The Special Marriage Act, 1954, being a civil law applicable to all, has necessarily to keep pace with any reform of matrimonial laws. The Law Commission was requested to examine the matter and they have presented the Fifth-ninth Report which contains their recommendations. The Bill seeks to amend both the Acts aforesaid so as to implement, with necessary modifications, the recommendations contained in that Report. The Committee on Status of Women in India have generally supported the amendments proposed by the Law Commission and suggested, inter alia, the incorporation of a suitable provision for mutual consent in the Hindu Marriage Act more or less on the lines of a provision in that behalf in section 28 of the Special Marriage Act. It is, however, felt that when once the parties have chosen to move the Court for divorce by mutual consent, it is not necessary to make them wait for a further period of one year to obtain relief. This period of waiting is, therefore, proposed to be reduced from one year to six months. The committee has further suggested that having regard to the frequent violations of the provisions of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, it is necessary to provide in the Hindu Marriage Act a suitable provision conferring the right of repudiation of girls who are subject to such marriages, whether the marriage was consummated or not. The right of repudiation is proposed to be conferred on such girls subject to their exercising the same before attaining the age of 18 years. To avoid multiplicity of litigation and consequent delay, it is also proposed to apply the amended law in relation to all pending proceedings under the relevant Acts. Notes on clauses appended to the Bill indicate the changes proposed to the statutes. The objects of the legislation are mainly, (1) to liberalise the provision relating to divorce; (2) to enable expeditious disposal of proceedings under the Act; and (3) to remove certain anomalies and handicaps that have come to light after the passing of the Acts.

Amendment Act of 50 of 2003-Statement of Objects and Reasons.-The Special Marriage Act, 1954 and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provide that a petition for relief under the provisions of these Acts shall be presented to the District Court within the limits of whose original civil jurisdiction the marriage was solemnized or he respondent, at the time of the presentation of the petition, resided or the parties to the marriage last resided together or the petitioner was residing at the time of the presentation of the petition, in a case where the respondent was at the time residing outside the territories to which these Acts extended or had not been heard of as being alive for a period of seven years by those who would naturally have heard of him if he were alive. However, these provisions are not considered adequate or fair as far the women are concerned. Under the existing provisions, a petition cannot be filed by the aggrieved wife to the

District Court within the local limits of whose ordinary jurisdiction she may be residing. In view thereof, the Government has decided to amend the provisions of these jurisdiction she may be residing. In view thereof, the Government has decided to amend the provisions of these Acts so that the wife can also file petition in the District Court within local limits of whose jurisdiction she may be residing. The proposed amendments to sections 31 and 19 of the Special Marriage Act, 1954 and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 respectively are based on the recommendations of the Laws Commission of Indian the National Commission for Women.² The Government has also decided to amend section 39 of the Special Marriage Act, 1954 and section 28 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 to provide respectively that the parties to a matrimonial suit could prefer appeal within a period of ninety days instead of thirty days. This amendment is based on the observations made by the Supreme Court in a judgment delivered recently. The amendment to these provisions is proposed so that unscrupulous litigant spouses are not facilitated to frustrate the marriages, taking advantage of the inadequate period provided in law.[9th October, 1954]...An Act to provide a special form of marriage in certain cases, for the registration of such and certain other marriages and for divorce. Be it enacted by Parliament in the Fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:{|-|Enforced with effect from 1st January, 1955. |}

Chapter I Preliminary

1. Short title, extent and commencement

(1)This Act may be called The [Special Marriage Act , 1954] [The applicability of the Act has been extended to Dadra and Nagar Haveli by Regn. 6 of 1963, Section 2 and Sch.I and to Pondicherry by Regn.7 of 1963, Section 3 and Sch.I.].(2)It extends to the whole of India [***] [The words 'except the State of Jammu and Kashmir' omitted by Act 34 of 2019, s. 95 and the Fifth Schedule (w.e.f. 31-10-2019)], and applies also to citizens of India domiciled in the territories to which this Act extends who are [in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.] [Substituted by Act 33 of 1969, Section 29, for " outside the said territories" (w.e.f. 31.8.1969).](3)It shall come into force on such date , as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. Definitions

.In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,[* * *] [Clause (a) omitted by Act 33 of 1969, Section 29 (w.e.f. 31.8.1969).](b)degrees of prohibited relationshipa man and any of the persons mentioned in Part I of the First Schedule and a woman and any of the persons mentioned in Part II of the said Schedule are within the degrees of prohibited relationship;Explanation I. Relationship includes,(a)relationship by half or uterine blood as well as by full blood;(b)illegitimate blood relationship as well as legitimate;(c)relationship by adoption as well as by blood;and all terms of relationship in this Act shall be construed accordingly.Explanation II. Full blood and half bloodtwo persons are said to be related to each other by full blood when they are descended from a common ancestor by the same wife and by half blood when they are descended from a common ancestor but by different wives.Explanation III.Uterine bloodtwo persons are said to be related to each other by

uterine blood when they are descended from a common ancestress but by different husbands. Explanation IV In Explanations II and III, ancestor includes the father and ancestress the mother. [* * *] [Clause (c) omitted by Act 33 of 1969, Section 29 (w.e.f. 31.8.1969).] (d) district, in relation to a Marriage Officer, means the area for which he is appointed as such under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 3; (e) [district Court means, in any area for which there is a City Civil Court, that Court, and in any other area, the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction and includes any other Civil Court which may be specified by the State Government by notification in the Official Gazette as having jurisdiction in respect of the matters dealt with in this Act.] [Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 20 (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).] (f) prescribed means prescribed by rules made under this Act; (g) [State Government, in relation to a Union territory, means the administrator thereof.] [Substituted by the Adaptation of Laws (No.3) Order, 1956.]

3. Marriage Officers

(1) For the purposes of this Act, the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint one or more Marriage Officers for the whole or any part of the State. (2) [For the purposes of this Act, in its application to citizens of India domiciled in the territories to which this Act extends, who are in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify such officers of the Central Government as it may think fit to be the Marriage Officers of the State or any part thereof.] [Substituted by Act 33 of 1969, Section 29 (w.e.f. 31.8.1969).]

Chapter II

Solemnization Of Special Marriages

4. Conditions relating to solemnization of special marriages

.Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force relating to the solemnization of marriages, a marriage between any two persons may be solemnized under this Act, if at the time of the marriage the following conditions are fulfilled, namely: (a) neither party has a spouse living; (b) [neither party [Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 21 (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).] (i) is incapable of giving a valid consent to it in consequence of unsoundness of mind; or (ii) though capable of giving a valid consent, has been suffering from mental disorder of such a kind or to such an extent as to be unfit for marriage and the protection of children; or (iii) has been subject to recurrent attacks of insanity [* * *];] (c) the male has completed the age of twenty-one years and the female the age of eighteen years; (d) [the parties are not within the degrees of prohibited relationship: [Substituted by Act 32 of 1963, Section 2 (w.e.f. 22.9.1963).] Provided that where a custom governing at least one of the parties permits of a marriage between them, such marriage may be solemnized, notwithstanding that they are within the degrees of prohibited relationship; and (e) [where the marriage is solemnized in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, both parties are citizens of India domiciled in the territories to which this Act extends.] [Explanation. In this section, custom, in relation to a person belonging to any tribe, community, group or family, means any rule which the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf as applicable to

members of that tribe, community, group or family: Provided that no such notification shall be issued in relation to the members of any tribe, community, group or family, unless the State Government is satisfied (i) that such rule has been continuously and uniformly observed for a long time among those members; (ii) that such rule is certain and not unreasonable or opposed to public policy; and (iii) that such rule, if applicable only to a family, has not been discontinued by the family.]

5. Notice of intended marriage

.When a marriage is intended to be solemnized under this Act, the parties to the marriage shall give notice thereof in writing in the Form specified in the Second Schedule to the Marriage Officer of the district in which at least one of the parties to the marriage has resided for a period of not less than thirty days immediately preceding the date on which such notice is given.

6. Marriage Notice Book and publication

(1) The Marriage Officer shall keep all notices given under section 5 with the records of his office and shall also forthwith enter a true copy of every such notice in a book prescribed for that purpose, to be called the Marriage Notice Book, and such book shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times, without fee, by any person desirous of inspecting the same. (2) The Marriage Officer shall cause every such notice to be published by affixing a copy thereof to some conspicuous place in his office. (3) Where either of the parties to an intended marriage is not permanently residing within the local limits of the district of the Marriage Officer to whom the notice has been given under section 5, the Marriage Officer shall also cause a copy of such notice to be transmitted to the Marriage Officer of the district within whose limits such party is permanently residing, and that Marriage Officer shall thereupon cause a copy thereof to be affixed to some conspicuous place in his office.

7. Objection to marriage

(1) Any person may, before the expiration of thirty days from the date on which any such notice has been published under sub-section (2) of section 6, object to the marriage on the ground that it would contravene one or more of the conditions specified in section 4. (2) After the expiration of thirty days from the date on which notice of an intended marriage has been published under sub-section (2) of section 6, the marriage may be solemnized, unless it has been previously objected to under sub-section (1). (3) The nature of the objection shall be recorded in writing by the Marriage Officer in the Marriage Notice Book, be read over and explained, if necessary, to the person making the objection and shall be signed by him or on his behalf.

8. Procedure on receipt of objection

(1) If an objection is made under section 7 to an intended marriage, the Marriage Officer shall not solemnize the marriage until he has inquired into the matter of the objection and is satisfied that it ought not to prevent the solemnization of the marriage or the objection is withdrawn by the person making it; but the Marriage Officer shall not take more than thirty days from the date of the

objection for the purpose of inquiring into the matter of the objection and arriving at a decision.(2)If the Marriage Officer upholds the objection and refuses to solemnize the marriage, either party to the intended marriage may, within a period of thirty days from the date of such refusal, prefer an appeal to the district Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Marriage Officer has his office, and the decision of the district Court on such appeal shall be final, and the Marriage Officer shall act in conformity with the decision of the Court.

9. Powers of Marriage Officers in respect of inquiries

(1)For the purpose of any inquiry under section 8, the Marriage Officer shall have all the powers vested in Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), when trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely:(a)summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath;(b)discovery and inspection;(c)compelling the production of documents;(d)reception of evidence on affidavits; and(e)issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses;and any proceeding before the Marriage Officer shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of section 193 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of

1860.

).Explanation. For the purpose of enforcing the attendance of any person to give evidence, the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Marriage Officer shall be the local limits of his district.(2)If it appears to the Marriage Officer that the objection made to an intended marriage is not reasonable and has not been made in good faith he may impose on the person objecting costs by way of compensation not exceeding one thousand rupees and award the whole or any part thereof to the parties to the intended marriage, and any order for costs so made may be executed in the same manner as a decree passed by the district Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Marriage Officer has his office.

10. Procedure on receipt of objection by Marriage Officer abroad

.Where an objection is made under section 7 to a Marriage Officer [in the State of Jammu and Kashmir in respect of an intended marriage in the State] [Substituted by Act 33 of 1969, Section 29, for "outside the territories to which this Act extends in respect of an intended marriage outside the said territories" (w.e.f. 31.8.1969).] and the Marriage Officer, after making such inquiry into the matter as he thinks fit, entertains a doubt in respect thereof, he shall not solemnize the marriage but shall transmit the record with such statement respecting the matter as he thinks fit to the Central Government, and the Central Government, after making such inquiry into the matter and after obtaining such advice as it thinks fit, shall give its decision thereon in writing to the Marriage Officer who shall act in conformity with the decision of the Central Government.

11. Declaration by parties and witnesses

.Before the marriage is solemnized the parties and three witnesses shall, in the presence of the

Marriage Officer, sign a declaration in the Form specified in the Third Schedule to this Act, and the declaration shall be countersigned by the Marriage Officer.

12. Place and form of solemnization

(1)The marriage may be solemnized at the office of the Marriage Officer, or at such other place within a reasonable distance therefrom as the parties may desire, and upon such conditions and the payment of such additional fees as may be prescribed.(2)The marriage may be solemnized in any form which the parties may choose to adopt:Provided that it shall not be complete and binding on the parties, unless each party says to the other in the presence of the Marriage Officer and the three witnesses and in any language understood by the parties,I. (A), take thee (B), to be my lawful wife (or husband).

13. Certificate of marriage

(1)When the marriage has been solemnized, the Marriage Officer shall enter a certificate thereof in the Form specified in the Fourth Schedule in a book to be kept by him for that purpose and to be called the Marriage Certificate Book and such certificate shall be signed by the parties to the marriage and the three witnesses.(2)On a certificate being entered in the Marriage Certificate Book by the Marriage Officer, the Certificate shall be deemed to be conclusive evidence of the fact that a marriage under this Act has been solemnized and that all formalities respecting the signatures of witnesses have been complied with.

14. New notice when marriage not solemnized within three months

.Whenever a marriage is not solemnized within three calendar months from the date on which notice thereof has been given to the Marriage Officer as required by section 5, or where an appeal has been filed under sub-section (2) of section 8, within three months from the date of the decision of the district Court on such appeal or, where the record of a case has been transmitted to the Central Government under section 10, within three months from the date of decision of the Central Government, the notice and all other proceedings arising therefrom shall be deemed to have lapsed, and no Marriage Officer shall solemnize the marriage until a new notice has been given in the manner laid down in this Act.

Chapter III

Registration Of Marriages Celebrated In Other Forms

15. Registration of marriages celebrated in other forms

.Any marriage celebrated, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, other than a marriage solemnized under the [Special Marriage Act, 1872 (3 of 1872)] [Repealed by Act 54 of 1954, Section 51.], or under this Act, may be registered under this Chapter by a Marriage Officer in the

territories to which this Act extends if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:(a)a ceremony of marriage has been performed between the parties and they have been living together as husband and wife ever since;(b)neither party has at the time of registration more than one spouse living;(c)neither party is an idiot or a lunatic at the time of registration;(d)the parties have completed the age of twenty-one years at the time of registration;(e)the parties are not within the degrees of prohibited relationship:Provided that in the case of a marriage celebrated before the commencement of this Act,this condition shall be subject to any law, custom or usage having the force of law governing each of them which permits of a marriage between the two; and(f)the parties have been residing within the district of the Marriage Officer for a period of not less than thirty days immediately preceding the date on which the application is made to him for registration of the marriage.

16. Procedure for registration

.Upon receipt of an application signed by both the parties to the marriage for the registration of their marriage under this Chapter, the Marriage Officer shall give public notice thereof in such manner as may be prescribed and after allowing a period of thirty days for objections and after hearing any objection received within the period, shall, if satisfied that all the conditions mentioned in section 15 are fulfilled, enter a certificate of the marriage in the Marriage Certificate Book in the Form specified in the Fifth Schedule, and such certificate shall be signed by the parties to the marriage and by three witnesses.

17. Appeals from orders under section 16

.Any person aggrieved by any order of a Marriage Officer refusing to register a marriage under this Chapter may, within thirty days from the date of the order, appeal against that order to the district Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Marriage Officer has his office, and the decision of the district Court, on such appeal, shall be final, and the Marriage Officer to whom the application was made shall act in conformity with such decision.

18. Effect of registration of marriage under this Chapter

.Subject to the provisions contained in sub-section (2) of section 24, where a certificate of marriage has been finally entered in the Marriage Certificate Book under this Chapter, the marriage shall, as from the date of such entry, be deemed to be a marriage solemnized under this Act, and all children born after the date of the ceremony of marriage (whose names shall also be entered in the Marriage Certificate Book) shall in all respects be deemed to be and always to have been the legitimate children of their parents:Provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed as conferring upon any such children any rights in or to the property of any person other than their parents in any case where, but for the passing of this Act, such children would have been incapable of possessing or acquiring any such rights by reason of their not being the legitimate children of their parents.

Chapter IV

Consequences Of Marriage Under This Act

19. Effect of marriage on member of undivided family

.The marriage solemnized under this Act of any member of an undivided family who professes the Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion shall be deemed to effect his severance from such family.

20. Rights and disabilities not affected by Act

.Subject to the provisions of section 19, any person whose marriage is solemnized under this Act, shall have the same rights and shall be subject to the same disabilities in regard to the right of succession to any property as a person to whom the Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850, applies.

21. Succession to property of parties married under Act

.Notwith-standing any restrictions contained in the Indian Succession Act, 1925 (39 of 1925), with respect to its application to members of certain communities, succession to the property of any person whose marriage is solemnized under this Act and to the property of the issue of such marriage shall be regulated by the provisions of the said Act and for the purposes of this section that Act shall have effect as if Chapter III of Part V (Special Rules for Parsi Intestates) had been omitted therefrom.[21-A. Special provision in certain cases [Inserted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 22 (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).].Where the marriage is solemnized under this Act of any person who professes the Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion with a person who professes the Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion, section 19and section 21 shall not apply and so much of section 20 as creates a disability shall also not apply.] [Inserted by Act 32 of 1963, Section 2 (w.e.f. 22.9.1963).]

Chapter V

Restitution Of Conjugal Rights And Judicial Separation

22. Restitution of conjugal rights

.When either the husband or the wife has, without reasonable excuse, withdrawn from the society of the other, the aggrieved party may apply by petition to the district Court for restitution of conjugal rights, and the Court, on being satisfied of the truth of the statements made in such petition, and that there is no legal ground why the application should not be granted, may decree restitution of conjugal rights accordingly.[Explanation [Added by Act 68 of 1976, Section 23 (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).].Where a question arises whether there has been reasonable excuse for withdrawal from the society, the burden of proving reasonable excuse shall be on the person who has withdrawn from the society.]

23. Judicial separation

(1)A petition for judicial separation may be presented to the district Court either by the husband or the wife,(a)on any of the grounds specified [in sub-section (1) [and sub-section (1-A)] [Substituted by Act 29 of 1970, Section 2 (w.e.f. 12.8.1970).] of section 27] on which a petition for divorce might have been presented; or(b)on the ground of failure to comply with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights;and the Court, on being satisfied of the truth of the statements made in such petition, and that there is no legal ground why the application should not be granted, may decree judicial separation accordingly.(2)Where the Court grants a decree for judicial separation, it shall be no longer obligatory for the petitioner to cohabit with the respondent, but the Court may, on the application by petition of either party and on being satisfied of the truth of the statements made in such petition, rescind the decree if it considers it just and reasonable to do so.

Chapter VI

Nullity Of Marriage And Divorce

24. Void marriages

(1)Any marriage solemnized under this Act shall be null and void [and may, on a petition presented by either party thereto against the other party, be so declared] [Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 25, for "and may be so declared" (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).] by a decree of nullity if(i)any of the conditions specified in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of section 4 has not been fulfilled; or(ii)the respondent was impotent at the time of the marriage and at the time of the institution of the suit.(2)Nothing contained in this section shall apply to any marriage deemed to be solemnized under this Act within the meaning of section 18, but the registration of any such marriage under Chapter III may be declared to be of no effect if the registration was in contravention of any of the conditions specified in clauses (a) to (e) of section 15:Provided that no such declaration shall be made in any case where an appeal has been preferred under section 17 and the decision of the District Court has become final.Modifications .In its application to marriages referred to in section 18(1) of the Foreign Marriage Act, 1969 (33 of 1969), section 24 shall be subject to the following modifications, namely:(i)the references in sub-section (1) to clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of section 4, shall be construed as references to clauses (a) to (d) of section 4 of the Foreign Marriage Act, 1969; and(ii)nothing contained in this section shall apply to any marriage(a)which is not solemnized under that Act, i.e., 33 of 1969; or(b)which is deemed to be solemnized under the said Act by reason of the provisions of section 17 of that Act:Provided that the registration of any such marriage referred to in clause (b)above may be declared to be of no effect if the registration was in contravention of sub-section (2) of section 17 of that Act, i.e., 33 of 1969See section 18(2) of the Foreign Marriage Act, 1969 (33 of 1969).

25. Voidable marriages

.Any marriage solemnized under this Act shall be voidable and may be annulled by a decree of nullity if(i)the marriage has not been consummated owing to the wilful refusal of the respondent to

consummate the marriage; or(ii)the respondent was at the time of the marriage pregnant by some person other than the petitioner; or(iii)the consent of either party in the marriage was obtained by coercion or fraud, as defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (9 of 1972):Provided that, in the case specified in clause (ii), the Court shall not grant a decree unless it is satisfied(a)that the petitioner was at the time of the marriage ignorant of the facts alleged;(b)that proceedings were instituted within a year from the date of the marriage; and(c)that marital intercourse with the consent of the petitioner has not taken place since the discovery by the petitioner of the existence of the grounds for a decree:Provided further that in the case specified in clause (iii), the Court shall not grant a decree if(a)proceedings have not been instituted within one year after the coercion had ceased or, as the case may be, the fraud had been discovered; or(b)the petitioner has with his or her free consent lived with the other party to the marriage as husband and wife after the coercion had ceased or, as the case may be, the fraud had been discovered.

26. [Legitimacy of children of void and voidable marriages [Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 26 (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).]

(1)Notwithstanding that a marriage is null and void under section 24, any child of such marriage who would have been legitimate if the marriage had been valid, shall be legitimate, whether such child is born before or after the commencement of the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976, and whether or not a decree of nullity is granted in respect of that marriage under this Act and whether or not the marriage is held to be void otherwise than on a petition under this Act.(2)Where a decree of nullity is granted in respect of a voidable marriage under section 25, any child begotten or conceived before the decree is made, who would have been the legitimate child of the parties to the marriage if at the date of the decree it has been dissolved instead of being annulled, shall be deemed to be their legitimate child notwithstanding the decree of nullity.(3)Nothing contained in sub-section (1)or sub-section (2) shall be construed as conferring upon any child of a marriage which is null and void or which is annulled by a decree of nullity under section 25, any rights in or to the property of any person, other than the parents, in any case where, but for the passing of this Act, such child would have been incapable of possessing or acquiring any such rights by reason of his not being the legitimate child of his parents.]

27. Divorce

.[(1)] [Section 27 renumbered as sub-Section (1) thereof by Act 29 of 1970, Section 3 (w.e.f. 12.8.1970).] Subject to the provisions of this Act and to the rules made thereunder, a petition for divorce may be presented to the district Court either by the husband or the wife on the ground that the respondent(a)[has, after the solemnization of marriage, had voluntary sexual intercourse with any person other than his or her spouse; or [Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 27, for Cls. (a) and (b) (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).](b)has deserted the petitioner for a continuous period of not less than two years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition; or](c)is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for seven years or more for an offence as defined in the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).[* * *] [Proviso to Clause (c) omitted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 27 (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).](d)has since the solemnization of the marriage treated the petitioner with cruelty; or(e)[has been incurably of unsound mind, or has been suffering continuously or intermittently from mental disorder of such

a kind and to such an extent that the petitioner cannot reasonably be expected to live with the respondent. [Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 27, for Cls.(e) and (f) (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).]Explanation. In this clause,(a)the expression mental disorder means mental illness, arrested or incomplete development of mind, psychopathic disorder or any other disorder or disability of mind and includes schizophrenia;(b)the expression psychopathic disorder means a persistent disorder or disability of mind (whether or not including sub-normality of intelligence) which results in abnormally aggressive or seriously irresponsible conduct on the part of the respondent, and whether or not it requires or is susceptible to medical treatment; or(f)has been suffering from venereal disease in a communicable form, or;[***] [Omitted 'Clause (g)' by Personal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019 (Act No. 6 of 2019), dated 21.2.2019.](h)has not been heard of as being alive for a period of seven years or more by those persons who would naturally have heard of the respondent if the respondent had been alive; [*] [The word "or" omitted by Act 29 of 1970, Section 3.][Explanation. In this sub-section, the expression desertion means desertion of the petitioner by the other party to the marriage without reasonable cause and without the consent or against the wish of such party, and includes the wilful neglect of the petitioner by the other party to the marriage, and its grammatical variations and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly;] [Inserted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 27 (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).][* * *] [Cls. (i) and (j) omitted by Act 29 of 1970, Section 3 (w.e.f. 12.8.1970).][* * *] [The words "and by the wife on the ground that the husband has, since the solemnization of the marriage, been guilty of rape" omitted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 27 (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).][(1-A) A wife may also present a petition for divorce to the district Court on the ground,(i)that her husband has,since the solemnization of the marriage, been guilty of rape, sodomy or bestiality,(ii)that in a suit under section 18 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 (78 of 1956), or in a proceeding under section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), (or under the corresponding section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (5 of 1898), a decree or order, as the case may be, has been passed against the husband awarding maintenance to the wife notwithstanding that she was living apart and that since the passing of such decree or order, cohabitation between the parties has not been resumed for one year or upwards.](2)[Subject to the provisions of this Act and to the rules made thereunder, either party to a marriage, whether solemnized before or after the commencement of the Special Marriage (Amendment)Act, 1970, may present a petition for divorce to the district Court on the ground(i)that there has been no resumption or cohabitation as between the parties to the marriage for a period of one year or upwards after passing of a decree for judicial separation in a proceeding to which they were parties; or(ii)that there has been no restitution of conjugal rights as between the parties to the marriage for a period of one year or upwards after the passing of a decree for restitution of conjugal rights in a proceeding to which they were parties.][27-A. Alternate relief in divorce proceedings [Inserted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 28 (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).].In any proceeding under this Act, or a petition for dissolution of marriage by decree of divorce, except in so far as the petition is founded on the ground mentioned in clause (h)of sub-section (1) of section 27, the Court may, if it considers it just so to do having regard to the circumstances of the case, pass instead a decree for judicial separation.] [Inserted by Act 29 of 1970, Section 3 (w.e.f. 12.8.1970).]

28. Divorce by mutual consent

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and to the rules made thereunder, a petition for divorce may be presented to the district Court by both the parties together on the ground that they have been living separately for a period of one year or more, that they have not been able to live together and that they have mutually agreed that the marriage should be dissolved. (2) [On the motion of both the parties made not earlier than six months after the date of the presentation of the petition referred to in sub-section (1) and not later than eighteen months] [Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 29, for " On the motion of both the parties made not earlier than one year after the date of the presentation of the petition referred to in sub-Section (1) and not later than two years" (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).] after the said date, if the petition is not withdrawn in the meantime, the district Court shall, on being satisfied, after hearing the parties and after making such inquiry as it thinks fit, that a marriage has been solemnized under this Act and that the averments in the petition are true, pass a decree declaring the marriage to be dissolved with effect from the date of the decree.

29. Restriction on petitions for divorce during first one year after marriage

(1) No petition for divorce shall be presented to the district Court [unless at the date of the presentation of the petition one year has passed] [Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 30, for "unless at the date of presentation of the petition three years have passed" (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).] since the date of entering the certificate of marriage in the Marriage Certificate Book: Provided that the district Court may, upon application being made to it, allow a petition to be presented [before one year has passed] [Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 30, for "three years have passed" (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).] on the ground that the case is one of exceptional hardship suffered by the petitioner or of exceptional depravity on the part of the respondent, but if it appears to the district Court at the hearing of the petition that the petitioner obtained leave to present the petition by any misrepresentation or concealment of the nature of the case, the district Court may, if it pronounces a decree, do so subject to the condition that the decree shall not have until after the [expiry of one year] [Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 30, for "expiry of three years" (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).] from the date of the marriage or may dismiss the petition, without prejudice to any petition, which may be brought after the [expiration of the said one year] [Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 30, for "expiration of the said three years" (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).] upon the same, or substantially the same facts as those proved in support of the petition so dismissed. (2) In disposing of any application under this section for leave to present a petition for divorce before the [expiration of one year] [Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 30, for "expiration of the three years" (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).] from the date of the marriage, the district Court shall have regard to the interests of any children of the marriage, and to the question whether there is a reasonable probability of a reconciliation between the parties before the expiration of [said one year] [Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 30, for "said three years" (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).].

30. Remarriage of divorced persons

.Where a marriage has been dissolved by a decree of divorce, and either there is no right of appeal against the decree or if there is such a right of appeal, the time for appealing has expired without an

appeal having been presented or an appeal has been presented but has been dismissed, [* * *] [The words "and one year has elapsed thereafter but not sooner," omitted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 31 (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).] either party to the marriage may marry again.

Chapter VII

Jurisdiction And Procedure

31. Court to which petition should be made

[(1) Every petition under Chapter V or Chapter VI shall be presented to the district Court within the local limits of whose original civil jurisdiction (i) the marriage was solemnized; or (ii) the respondent, at the time of the presentation of the petition, resides; or (iii) the parties to the marriage last resided together; or [(iii-a) in case the wife is the petitioner, where she is residing on the date of presentation of the petition; or] (iv) the petitioner is residing at the time of the presentation of the petition, in a case where the respondent is, at that time, residing outside the territories to which this Act extends, or has not been heard of as being alive for a period of seven years by those who would naturally have heard of him if he were alive.] (2) Without prejudice to any jurisdiction exercisable by the Court under sub-section (1), the district Court may, by virtue of this sub-section, entertain a petition by a wife domiciled in the territories to which this Act extends for nullity of marriage or for divorce if she is resident in the said territories and has been ordinarily resident therein for a period of three years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition and the husband is not resident in the said territories.

32. Contents and verification of petitions

(1) Every petition under Chapter V or Chapter VI shall state, as distinctly as the nature of the case permits, the facts on which the claim to relief is founded, and shall also state that there is no collusion between the petitioner and the other party to the marriage. (2) The statements contained in every such petition shall be verified by the petitioner or some other competent person in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and may, at the hearing be referred to as evidence.

33. [Proceedings to be in camera and may not be printed or published [Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 33, for Section 33 (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).]

(1) Every proceeding under this Act shall be conducted in camera and it shall not be lawful for any person to print or publish any matter in relation to any such proceeding except a judgment of the High Court or of the Supreme Court printed or published with the previous permission of the Court. (2) If any person prints or publishes any matter in contravention of the provisions contained in sub-section (1), he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.] [Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 32, for sub-Section (1) (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).]

34. Duty of Court in passing decrees

(1) In any proceeding under Chapter V or Chapter VI, whether defended or not, if the Court is satisfied that, (a) any of the grounds for granting relief exists; and (b) [where the petition is founded on the ground specified in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 27, the petitioner has not in any manner been accessory to or connived at or condoned the act of sexual intercourse referred to therein,] [Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 34, for certain words (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).] or, where the ground of the petition is cruelty, the petitioner has not in any manner condoned the cruelty; and (c) when divorce is sought on the ground of mutual consent, such consent has not been obtained by force, fraud or undue influence; and (d) the petition is not presented or prosecuted in collusion with the respondent; and (e) there has not been any unnecessary or improper delay in instituting the proceeding; and (f) there is no other legal ground why the relief should not be granted; then, and in such a case, but not otherwise, the Court shall decree such relief accordingly. (2) Before proceeding to grant any relief under this Act it shall be the duty of the Court in the first instance, in every case where it is possible so to do consistently with the nature and circumstances of the case, to make every endeavour to bring about a reconciliation between the parties: [Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to any proceeding wherein relief is sought on any of the grounds specified in clause (c), clause (e), clause (f), clause (g) and clause (h) of sub-section (1) of section 27.] [Added by Act 68 of 1976, Section 34 (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).] (3) [For the purpose of aiding the Court in bringing about such reconciliation, the Court may, if the parties so desire or if the Court thinks it just and proper so to do, adjourn the proceeding for a reasonable period not exceeding fifteen days and refer the matter to any person named by the parties in this behalf or to any person nominated by the Court if the parties fail to name any person, with directions to report to the Court as to whether reconciliation can be and has been, effected and the Court shall in disposing of the proceeding have due regard to the report.] (4) In every case where a marriage is dissolved by a decree of divorce, the Court passing the decree shall give a copy thereof free of cost to each of the parties.] [Inserted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 34 (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).]

35. [Relief for respondent in divorce and other proceedings [Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 35, for Section 35 (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).]

. In any proceeding for divorce or judicial separation or restitution of conjugal rights, the respondent may not only oppose the relief sought on the ground of petitioners adultery, cruelty or desertion, but also make a counter-claim for any relief under this Act on that ground, and if the petitioners adultery, cruelty or desertion is proved, the Court may give to the respondent any relief under this Act to which he or she would have been entitled if he or she had presented a petition seeking such relief on that ground.] [Inserted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 27 (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).]

36. Alimony pendente lite

. Where in any proceeding under Chapter V or Chapter VI it appears to the district Court that the wife has no independent income sufficient for her support and the necessary expenses of the proceeding, it may, on the application of the wife, order the husband to pay to her the expenses of

the proceeding, and weekly or monthly during the proceeding such as having regard to the husbands income, it may seem to the Court to be reasonable:[Provided that the application for the payment of the expenses of the proceeding and such weekly or monthly sum during the proceeding under Chapter V or Chapter VI, shall, as far as possible, be disposed of within sixty days from the date of service of notice on the husband.] [Inserted by Act 49 of 2001, Section 6 (w.e.f. 24.9.2001).]

37. Permanent alimony and maintenance

(1)Any Court exercising jurisdiction under Chapter V or Chapter VI may, at the time of passing any decree or at any time subsequent to the decree, or application made to it for the purpose, order that the husband shall secure to the wife for her maintenance and support, if necessary, by a charge on the husbands property, such gross sum or such monthly or periodical payment of money for a term not exceeding her life, as, having regard to her own property, if any, her husbands property and ability [the conduct of the parties and other circumstances of the case] [Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 36, for certain words (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).] it may seem to the Court to be just.(2)If the district Court is satisfied that there is a change in the circumstances of either party at any time after it has made an order under sub-section (1), it may, at the instance of either party, vary, modify or rescind any such order in such manner as it may seem to the Court to be just.(3)If the district Court is satisfied that the wife in whose favour an order has been made under this section has remarried or is not leading a chaste life, [it may, at the instance of the husband vary, modify or rescind any such order and in such manner as the Court may deem just] [Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 36, for certain words (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).].

38. Custody of children

.In any proceeding under Chapter V or Chapter VI the district Court may, from time to time, pass such interim orders and make such provisions in the decree as it may seem to it be just and proper with respect to the custody, maintenance and education of minor children, consistently with their wishes wherever possible, and may, after the decree, upon application by petition for the purpose, make, revoke, suspend or vary, from time to time, all such orders and provisions with respect to the custody, maintenance and education of such children as might have been made by such decree or interim orders in case the proceeding for obtaining such decree were still pending:[Provided that the application with respect to the maintenance and education of the minor children, during the proceeding, under Chapter V or Chapter VI, shall, as far as possible, be disposed of within sixty days from the date of service of notice on the respondent.] [Inserted by Act 49 of 2001, Section 7 (w.e.f. 24.9.2001).]

39. [Appeals from decrees and orders [Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 37, for section 39 (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).]

(1)All decrees made by the Court in any proceeding under Chapter V or Chapter VI shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), be appealable as decrees of the Court made in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction, and such appeal shall lie to the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie from

the decisions of the Court given in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction.(2)Orders made by the Court in any proceeding under this Act under section 37 or section 38 shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), be appealable if they are not interim orders, and every such appeal shall lie to the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie from the decisions of the Court given in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction.(3)There shall be no appeal under this section on the subject of costs only.(4)Every appeal under this section shall be preferred within a period of ninety days from the date of the decree or order.

39.

-A. Enforcement of decrees and orders.All decrees and orders made by the Court in any proceeding under Chapter V or Chapter VI shall be enforced in the like manner as the decrees and orders of the Court made in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction for the time being are enforced.]

40. Application of Act V of 1908

.Subject to the other provisions contained in this Act, and to such rules as the High Court may make in this behalf, all proceedings under this Act shall be regulated, as far as may be, by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).[40-A. Power to transfer petitions in certain cases [Sections, 40-A, 40-B and 40-C inserted by Act 68 of 1976, Section 38 (w.e.f. 27.5.1976).](1)Where(a)a petition under this Act ohas been presented to the district Court having jurisdiction by a party to the marriage praying for a decree for judicial separation under section 23 or for a decree of divorce under section 27, and(b)another petition under this Act has been presented thereafter by the other party to the marriage praying for decree for judicial separation under section 23, or for decree of divorce under section 27 on any ground whether in the same district Court or in a different district Court, in the same State or in a different State,the petition shall be dealt with as specified in sub-section (2).(2)In a case where sub-section (1)applies,(a)if the petitions are presented to the same district Court, both the petitions shall be tried and heard together by that district Court;(b)if the petitions are presented to different district Courts, the petition presented later shall be transferred to the district Court in which the earlier petition was presented and both the petitions shall be heard and disposed of together by the district Court in which the earlier petition was presented.(3)In a case where clause (b) of sub-section (2) applies, the Court or the Government, as the case may be, competent under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), to transfer any suit or proceeding from the district Court in which the later petition has been presented to the district Court in which the earlier petition is pending, shall exercise its powers to transfer such later petition as if it has been empowered so to do under the said Code.

40.

-B. Special provision relating to trial and disposal of petitions under the Act(1)The trial of a petition under this Act shall, so far as it practicable consistently with the interests of justice in respect of the trial, be continued from day to day until its conclusion, unless the Court finds the adjournment of the trial beyond the following day to be necessary for reasons to be recorded.(2)Every petition under this Act shall be tried as expeditiously as possible, and endeavour shall be made to conclude the trial

within six months from the date of service of notice of the petition on the respondent.(3)Every appeal under this Act shall be heard as expeditiously as possible, and endeavour shall be made to conclude the hearing within three months from the date of service of notice of appeal on the respondent.

40.

-C. Documentary evidence. Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment to the contrary, no document shall be inadmissible in evidence in any proceeding at the trial of a petition under this Act on the ground that it is not duly stamped or registered.]

41. Power of High Court to make rules regulating procedure

(1)The High Court shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, make such rules consistent with the provisions contained in this Act and the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), as it may consider expedient for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of Chapters V, VI and VII.(2)In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, such rules shall provide for(a)the impleading by the petitioner of the adulterer as a co-respondent on a petition for divorce on the ground of adultery, and the circumstances in which the petitioner may be excused from doing so;(b)the awarding of damages against any such co-respondent;(c)the intervention in any proceeding under Chapter V or Chapter VI by any person not already a party thereto;(d)the form and contents of petitions for nullity of marriage or for divorce and the payment of costs incurred by parties to such petitions; and(e)any other matter for which no provision or no sufficient provision is made in this Act, and for which provision is made in the Indian Divorce Act, 1869 (4 of 1869).

Chapter VIII

Miscellaneous

42. Saving

.Nothing contained in this Act shall affect the validity of any marriage not solemnized under its provisions; nor shall this Act be deemed directly or indirectly to affect the validity of any mode of contracting marriage.

43. Penalty on married person marrying again under this Act

.Save as otherwise provided in Chapter III, every person who, being at the time married, procures a marriage of himself or herself to be solemnized under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 494 or section 495 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), as the case may be, and the marriage so solemnized shall be void.

44. Punishment of bigamy

.Every person whose marriage is solemnized under this Act and who, during the lifetime of his or her wife or husband, contracts any other marriage shall be subject to the penalties provided in section 494 and section 495 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), for the offence of marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife, and the marriage so contracted shall be void.

45. Penalty for signing false declaration or certificate

.Every person making, signing or attesting any declaration or certificate required by or under this Act containing a statement which is false and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true shall be guilty of the offence described in section 199 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

46. Penalty for wrongful action of Marriage Officer

.Any Marriage Officer knowingly and wilfully solemnized a marriage under this Act(1)without publishing a notice regarding such marriage as required by section 5; or(2)within thirty days of the publication of the notice of such marriage; or(3)in contravention of any provision contained in this Act,shall be punishable with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

47. Marriage Certificate Book to be open to inspection

(1)The Marriage Certificate Book kept under this Act shall at all reasonable times be open for inspection and shall be admissible as evidence of the statements therein contained.(2)Certified extracts from the Marriage Certificate Book shall, on application, be given by the Marriage Officer to the applicant on payment by him of the prescribed fee.

48. Transmission of copies of entries in marriage records

.Every Marriage Officer in a State shall send to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages of that State at such intervals and in such form as may be prescribed, a true copy of all entries made by him in the Marriage Certificate Book since the last of such intervals, and in the case of Marriage Officers outside the territories to which this Act extends, the true copy shall be sent to such authority as the Central Government may specify in this behalf.

49. Correction of errors

(1)Any Marriage Officer who discovers any error in the form or substance of any entry in the Marriage Certificate Book may, within one month next after the discovery of such error, in the presence of the persons married, or, in case of their death or absence, in the presence of two other credible witnesses, correct the error by entry in the margin without any alteration of the original

entry and shall sign the marginal entry and add thereto the date of such correction and the Marriage Officer shall make the like marginal entry in the certificate thereof.(2)Every correction made under this section shall be attested by the witnesses in whose presence it was made.(3)Where a copy of any entry has already been sent under section 48 to the Registrar-General or other authority, the Marriage Officer shall make and send in like manner a separate certificate of the original erroneous entry and of the marginal corrections therein made.

50. Power to make rules

(1)The Central Government, in the case of [* * *] [The words "diplomatic and consular officers and other" omitted by Act 33 of 1969, Section 29 (w.e.f. 31.8.1969).] officers of the Central Government, and the State Government, in all other cases, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.(2)In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:(a)the duties and powers of Marriage Officers and the areas in which they may exercise jurisdiction;(c)the form and manner in which any books required by or under this Act shall be maintained;(d)the fees that may be levied for the performance of any duty imposed upon a Marriage Officer under this Act;(e)the manner in which public notice shall be given under section 16;(f)the form in which, and the intervals within which, copies of entries in the Marriage Certificate Book shall be sent in pursuance of section 48;(g)any other matter which may be or requires to be prescribed.(3)[Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.(4)Every rule made by the State Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as it is made, before the State Legislature.] [Inserted by Act 20 of 1983, Section 2 and Sch. (w.e.f. 15.3.1984).]

51. Repeals and savings

(1)The Special Marriage Act, 1872, and any law corresponding to the Special Marriage Act, 1872, in force in any Part B State immediately before the commencement of this Act are hereby repealed.(2)Notwithstanding such repeal,(a)all marriages duly solemnized under the Special Marriage Act, 1872, or any such corresponding law shall be deemed to have been solemnized under this Act;(b)all suits and proceedings in causes and matters matrimonial which, when this Act comes into operation, are pending in any Court, shall be dealt with and decided by such Court, so far as may be, as if they had been originally instituted therein under this Act.(3)The provisions of sub-section (2) shall be without prejudice to the provisions contained in section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, which shall also apply to the repeal of the corresponding law as if such corresponding law had been an enactment.THE FIRST SCHEDULE[See section 2 (b)]"Degrees of Prohibited relationship"

Part I

- 1. Mother**
- 2. Father's widow (step-mother)**
- 3. Mother's mother**
- 4. Mother's father's widow (step grand-mother)**
- 5. Mother's mother's mother**
- 6. Mother's mother's father's widow (step great grand-mother)**
- 7. Mother's father's mother**
- 8. Mother's father's father's widow (step great grand-mother)**
- 9. Father's mother**
- 10. Father's father's widow (step grand-mother)**
- 11. Father's mother's mother**
- 12. Father's mother's father's widow (step great grand-mother)**
- 13. Father's father's mother**
- 14. Father's father's father's widow (step great grand mother)**
- 15. Daughter**
- 16. Son's widow**
- 17. Daughter's daughter.**
- 18. Daughter's son's widow**

- 19. Son's daughter**
- 20. Son's son's widow**
- 21. Daughter's daughter's daughter**
- 22. Daughter's daughter's son's widow**
- 23. Daughter's son's daughter**
- 24. Daughter's son's son's widow**
- 25. Son's daughter's daughter**
- 26. Son's daughter's son's widow**
- 27. Son's son's daughter**
- 28. Son's son's son's widow**
- 29. Sister**
- 30. Sister's daughter**
- 31. Brother's daughter]**
- 32. Mother's sister**
- 33. Father's sister**
- 34. Father's brother's daughter**
- 35. Father's sister's daughter**
- 36. Mother's sister's daughter**
- 37. Mother's brother's daughter**

Explanation.-For the Purposes of this Part, the expression "widow" includes a divorced wife.

Part II

- 1. Father**
- 2. Mother's husband (step-father)**
- 3. Father's father**
- 4. Father's mother's husband (step grand-father)**
- 5. Father's father's father**
- 6. Father's father's mother's husband (step great grand-father)**
- 7. Father's mother's father**
- 8. Father's mother's mother's husband (Step great grand-father)**
- 9. Mother's father**
- 10. Mother's mother's husband (step grand-father)**
- 11. Mother's father's father**
- 12. Mother's father's mother's husband (step great grand-father)**
- 13. Mother's mother's father**
- 14. Mother's mother's mother's husband (step great grand-father)**
- 15. Son**
- 16. Daughter's husband**
- 17. Son's son**
- 18. Son's daughter's husband**

- 19. Daughter's son**
- 20. Daughter's daughter's husband**
- 21. Son's son's son**
- 22. Son's son's daughter's husband**
- 23. Son's daughter's son**
- 24. Son's daughter's daughter's husband**
- 25. Daughter's son's son**
- 26. Daughter's son's daughter's husband**
- 27. Daughter's daughter's son**
- 28. Daughter's daughter's daughter's husband**
- 29. Brother**
- 30. Brother's son**
- 31. Sister's son**
- 32. Mother's brother**
- 33. Father's brother**
- 34. Father's brother's son**
- 35. Father's sister's son.**
- 36. Mother's sister's son**
- 37. Mother's brother's son**

Explanation.-For the purpose of this Part, the expression "husband" includes a divorced husband.THE SECOND SCHEDULE(See section 5)NOTICE OF INTENDED MARRIAGEToThe

Special Marriage Act, 1954 Marriage Officer for the .District. We hereby give you notice that a marriage under Special Marriage Act, 1954, is intended to be solemnized between us within three calendar months from the date hereof.

Name	Condition	Occupation	Age	Dwelling Place	Permanent dwelling place if present dwelling place not permanent	Length of residence
------	-----------	------------	-----	----------------	--	---------------------

A.B. Unmarried
Widower
Divorcee

C.D. Unmarried
Widow
Divorcee

Witness our hands this ..day of .19.(S.d.) A.B.(S.d.) C.D.THE THIRD SCHEDULE(See section 11)DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY THE BRIDEGROOMI, A.B., hereby declare as follows:-

1. I am at the present time unmarried (or a widower or a divorcee, as the case may be).

2. I have completed years of age.

3. I am not related to C.D.(the bride) within the degrees of prohibited relationship.

4. I am aware that, if any statement in this declaration is false, and if in making such statement, I either know or believe it to be false or do not believe it to true. I am liable to imprisonment and also to fine.

(Sd.) A.B.(the Bridegroom)DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY HE BRIDEI, C.D., hereby declare as follows;-

1. I am at the present time unmarried (or a widow or a divorcee, as the case may be).

2. I have completed ..years of age.

3. I am not related to A.B.(the Bridegroom) within the degrees of prohibited relationship.

4. I am aware that, if any statement in this declaration is false, and if in making such statement I either know or believe it to be false or do not believe it to be true, I am liable to imprisonment and also to fine.

(Sd)C.D.(the Bride)Signed in our presence by the above-named A. B. and C. D. so far as we are aware there is no lawful impediment to the marriage.

(Sd) G.H. Three witness

(Sd) I.J.

(Sd) K.L.

Countersigned E.F.,

Marriage Officer.

Dated the day of 19THE FOURTH SCHEDULE(See Section 13)CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGEI, E.F. hereby certify that on the day of 19 A.B. and C.D.* appeared before me and that each of them, in my presence and in the presence of three witnesses who have signed hereunder, made the declarations of required by section 11 and that a marriage under this Act was the solemnized between them in my presence

(Sd) E.F.,

Marriage Officer for

(Sd) A.B.,

Bridegroom

(Sd) C.D.,

Bride

(Sd) G.H. Three witness

(Sd) I.J.

(Sd) K.L.

Dated the..... day of..... 20.....THE FIFTH SCHEDULE(See section 16)CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE CELEBRATED IN OTHER FORMSI, E.F., hereby certify that A.B. and C.D. [Herein give particulars of the parties.] appeared before me {*Here in give particulars of then parties} this day 19 and that each of them, in my presence have declared that a ceremony of marriage has been performed between them and that they have been living together as husband and wife wince the time of their marriage, and that in accordance with their desire to have their marriage registered under this Act the said marriage has, this Day of 19 been registered under this Act, having effect as from.....

(Sd) E.F.,

Marriage Officer for

(Sd) A.B.,

Bridegroom

(Sd) C.D.,

Bride

(Sd) G.H. Three witness

(Sd) I.J.

(Sd) K.L.

Dated the day of 20.....