

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

Salient features of the Act

- This act is applicable to Hindus, Virshaiba, Lingayat, Buddhist, Jain, Sikh, followers of Brahma Samaj, Prarthana Samaj and Arya Samaj, etc. Scheduled Tribes are excluded.
- It is a post-marriage registration.
- The age of Husband should be 21 years and above and age of wife should be 18years and above.
- Application in Schedule-A Form to be submitted in triplicate along with 7 copy of joint passport size photographs and age proof & address proof of both the parties to the marriage along with the required fees for the application to the Hindu Marriage Registrar.
- Objection period is of 7 days.
- If no objection is received, within 7 days, the Hindu Marriage Registrar can register the marriage.
- After expiry of the objection period the Husband, Wife along with three credible witnesses approach the Hindu Marriage Registrar for Registration of the Marriage.
- The Hindu Marriage Registrar, after receiving the prescribed fee, registers the marriage by making entries in the Schedule – C Register (Hindu Marriage Register) affixing photograph of the parties on it, taking Signature of both the parties to the marriage and three credible witnesses along with their thumb impressions.
- After making such entries the Hindu Marriage Registrar signs the Schedule-C Register and the process of Hindu Marriage Registration is completed.
- The Hindu Marriage Registrar now issues Marriage Certificates to both the parties to the marriage.
- Anybody can have a copy of the Marriage Certificate on payment of prescribed fees.