

The Special Marriage Act, 1954, Under Section 13

Salient features of the Act

- The age of Groom should be 21 years and above and Bride should be 18 years and above.
- None of the parties should have any spouse living.
- Both the parties are required to submit proof of age and address.
- Both the parties to the intended marriage should sign and submit three copies of notices (Under Section 5) along with their passport size photograph, age proof and address proof to the Marriage Officer along with required fees.
- The Marriage Officer would accept the notice and issue a money receipt to the party.
- Objection period is of 30 days and Solemnization should be done within 3 calendar months from the date of submission of notice.
- If no objection is received by the Marriage Officer within objection period, then on the date of solemnisation both the parties are required to be present in front of Marriage Officer and fill up and submit the Declaration form (Form No. 11).
- The Marriage Officer is required to take oath from both the parties to the Marriage (Under Section 12).
- Fees for Solemnization of the Marriage is to be deposited with the Marriage Officer against proper receipt.
- After the oath is completed the Marriage Officer makes entries in the Certificate Book Under Section 13 of the Special Marriage Act, 1954 and required to paste the photograph of the parties in the Certificate Book.
- Now the Marriage Officer takes Signature of the parties to the Marriage along with all the three witnesses along with their thumb impressions on the Certificate Book. Then the Marriage Officer puts his own signature on the Certificate Book to complete Solemnization of the Marriage.
- After the Solemnization of the Marriage is completed the Marriage Officer issues 1 copy of Marriage Certificate to both the parties to the Marriage immediately.