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Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

[25 of 1955, dt. 18-5-1955]

An Act to amend and codify the law relating to marriage among Hindu

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

Chapter 1 [\[Top\]](#)

Preliminary

1. Short title and extent

(1) This Act may be called the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and applies also to Hindus domiciled in the territories to which this Act extends who are outside the said territories.

2. Application of act

1) This act applies

(a) to any person who is a Hindu by religion in any of its forms or developments, including a Virashaiva a Lingayat or a follower of the Brahmo, Prathana or Arya Samaj,

(b) to any person who is a Buddhist, Jaina or Sikh by religion, and

(c) to any other person domiciled in the territories to which this Act extends who is not a Muslim, Christian, Parsi or Jew by religion, unless it is proved that any such person would not have been governed by the Hindu law or by any custom or usage as part of that law in respect of any of the matters dealt with herein if this Act had not been passed.

Explanation: The following persons are Hindus, Buddhist, Jainas or Sikhs by religion, as the case may be:-

(a) any child, legitimate or illegitimate, both of whose parents are Hindus, Buddhists, Jainas or Sikhs by religion.

(b) any child legitimate or illegitimate, one of whose parents is a Hindu, Buddhist, Jaina or Sikh by religion and who is brought up as a member of the tribe, community, group or family to which such parent belongs; and

(c) any person who is a convert or re-convert to the Hindu, Buddhist, Jaina or Sikh religion.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub section (1), nothing contained in this Act shall apply to the members of any Scheduled Tribe within the meaning of clause (25) of article 366 of the Constitution unless Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, otherwise directs.

(3) The expression "Hindu" in any portion of this Act shall be construed as if it included a person who, though not a Hindu by religion, is nevertheless, a person to whom this Act applies by virtue of the provisions contained in this section.

COMMENT

Where one was initially a Hindu upon conversion to Islam, files a suit claiming dissolution of marriage on the ground of his ceasing to be a Hindu, it was held that the suit could not be maintained.-Zulfiquer Ali v. Anuradha 1985 (2) An. LT 86.

3 Definitions

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,

(a) the expressions "custom" and "usage" signify any rule which, having been continuously and uniformly observed for a long time, has obtained the force of law among Hindus in any local area, tribe, community, group or family;

PROVIDED that the rule is certain and not unreasonable or opposed to public policy;

PROVIDED FURTHER that in the case of rule applicable only to a family it has not been discontinued by the family;

(b) "district court" means, in any area 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.

(c) "full blood" and "half blood"- two persons are said to be related to each other by full blood when they were 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 ;

(d) "uterine blood" - two persons are said to be related to each other by uterine blood when they are descended from a common ancestor but by different husbands.

Explanation: In clauses (c) and (d) "ancestor" includes the father and "ancestress" the mother ;

(e) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(f)

(i) "sapinda relationship" with reference to any person extends as far as the third generation (inclusive) in the line of ascent through the mother, and the fifth (inclusive) in the line of ascent through the father, the line being traced upwards in each case from the person concerned, who is to be counted as the first generation.

(ii) two persons are said to be “sapindas” of each other if one is a lineal ascendant of the other within the limits of sapinda relationship, or if they have a common lineal ascendant who is within the limits of sapinda relationship with reference to each of them;

(g) “degrees of prohibited relationship” - two persons are said to be within the “degrees of prohibited relationship” -

(i) if one is lineal ascendant of the other; or

(ii) if one was the wife or husband of a lineal ascendant or descendant of the other; or

(iii) if one was the wife of the brother or of the father's or mother's brother or of the grandfather's or grandmother's brother of the other; or

(iv) if the two are brother and sister, uncle and niece, aunt and nephew or children of brother and sister or of two brother or of two sister;

Explanation- For the purposes of clauses (f) and (g), relationship includes:-

(i) relationship by half or uterine blood as well as by full blood;

(ii) illegitimate blood relationship as well as legitimate ;

(iii) relationship by adoption as well as by blood ;

and all terms of relationship in those clauses shall be constructed accordingly

COMMENTS

Section 3(b): It is within the power of State Government to issue notification and designate any other civil court having jurisdiction in respect of the matters dealt with in this Act. In the case of transferring the proceedings by the District Judge to the court of extra Assistant Judge, appeal would lie to the District Court and not to the High Court -Bhaskar Padma v. Meera Bai 1983 HLR 584.

Section 3(f): The question whether the two are sapindas of each other is to be decided on the basis of the definition as laid down under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Text would be of no help in this regard. Sudarsan Narkar v. Amina Mandal 1982 HLR 277.

4 Overriding effect of Act

Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act :-

(a) any text, rule or interpretation of Hindu law or any custom or usage as part of that law in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall cease to have effect with respect to any matter for which provision is made in this Act ;

(b) any other law in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall cease to have effect insofar as it is inconsistent with any of the provisions contained in this Act.

Chapter II [\[Top\]](#)

Hindu Marriages

5. Conditions for a Hindu marriage

A marriage may be solemnized between any two Hindus, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:-

(i) neither party has a spouse living at the time of the marriage

1[(ii) at the time of marriage, neither party-

(a) is incapable of giving a valid consent to it in consequence of unsoundness of mind;
or

(b) 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 procreation of children; or

(c) has been subject to recurrent attacks of insanity² [***]

(iii) the bridegroom has completed the age of 3[twenty one years] and the bride, the age of 4 [eighteen years] at the time of marriage

(iv) the parties are not within the degrees of prohibited relationship, unless the custom or usage governing each of them permits of a marriage between the two;

(v) the parties are not sapindas of each other, unless the custom or usage governing each of them permits of a marriage between the two; [***].

COMMENTS

Hindu Marriage Act not only makes bigamous marriage void but also punishable under s.17 read with sections 494 and 495 of Indian Penal Code. What is to be established is that the second marriage is valid but for this provision and the spouse to the first marriage is the legally wedded spouse and that marriage is having its existence on the date second marriage is solemnized- Gopal Lal v. State of Maharashtra AIR 1979 SC 713

In order to render second marriage invalid, it is necessary to establish first marriage as valid. Where an application to claim maintenance is moved by second wife, onus is upon the husband establishing the second marriage in contravention of the provisions of cl.(1) of s.5 -Mohan Ram v. Badamo Devi 1974 cr. LJ 227

Suffering from schizophrenia as a sound ground for a decree of nullity. Whether the disease is curable or not does not make any difference. Where in due course the disease is cured, it would not affect the question of validity of marriage.-Tulsi Bai v. Manoharan 1990 (1)HLR 318

It is not the requirements that a person should be insane or suffering from epilepsy at the time of marriage. It is sufficient if he or she had been subject to recurrent attacks of insanity or epilepsy-Bala Krishna v. Lalitha 1984 (1) APLJ 32

In the case of a bigamous marriage, it is necessary to establish the performance of essential ceremonies which constitute a valid marriage and thereafter leading some evidence in support thereof. -Ashok Kumar v. Krishna Kumari 1993(1) HLR 114

The expression "connivance" suggests some aiding or abetting which is active or some conduct sufficient to infer such aiding or abetting within the term "connivance" is included such conduct which would amount to passive acceptance of the lapse of the wife and the other men concerned-Krushan Chandra Patra v. Tanu Patra 1993 (1) HLR 116

The expression "procreate" having a very wide meaning, indicating capacity of spouse to give birth as also to rear up the children.-Alka Sharma v.A.C.Sharma AIR 1991 MP 205.

Where the marriage is solemnized, disregarding the provision of Child Marriage Restraint Act, the petition of the

wife claiming restitution of conjugal rights is liable to be dismissed.-Dinesh v.Rekha 1986 (1)HLR 265

6 Guardianship in marriage

[Repealed by the Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment), Act., 1978, w.e.f. 1-10-1978]

7.Ceremonies for a Hindu marriage

(1) A Hindu marriage may be solemnized in accordance with the customary rites and ceremonies of either party thereto.

(2) Where such rites and ceremonies includes the saptapadi (that is, the taking of seven steps by the bridegroom and the bride jointly before the sacred fire), the marriage becomes complete and binding when the seventh step is taken.

COMMENTS

Solemnization of marriage through the performance of Karewa ceremony amounts to a valid marriage as per the customary rites prevailing in Punjab but where the husband and the lady is alive on the date the marriage is solemnized, marriage would be treated as void.-Veena Rani v.Jagdish Mitter 1990(1)HLR113

8. Registration of Hindu marriages

(1) For the purpose of facilitating the proof of Hindu marriages, the State Government may make rules providing that the parties to any such marriage, may have the particulars relating to their marriage entered in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in a Hindu Marriage Register kept for the purpose.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub section(1), the State Government may, if it is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do, provide that the entering of the particulars referred to in sub-section (1)shall be compulsory in the State or in any part thereof, whether in all cases or in such cases as may be specified, and where any such direction has been issued, any person contravening any rule made in this behalf shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty five rupees.

(3) All rules made under this section shall be laid before the State Legislature, as soon as may be, after they are made.

(4) The Hindu Marriage Register shall at all reasonable times be open for inspection, and shall be admissible as evidence of the statements therein contained and certified extracts therefrom shall, on application, be given by the Registrar on payment to him of the prescribed fee.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the validity of any Hindu marriage shall in no way be affected by the omission to make the entry.

COMMENTS

The mere fact that marriage has been registered would not convert an invalid marriage into valid one. In the case of an invalid marriage which has been registered a suit for declaration of marriage as invalid is maintainable.- Krishan Paul v.Ashok Kumar Paul 1982 HLR478

Chapter III [[Top](#)]

Restitution of conjugal rights and judicial separation.

9. Restitution of conjugal rights

1[***] 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.

2[Explanation: 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.]

3[***]

COMMENTS

As during the lifetime of first spouse living, the second marriage is void, the man marrying when his first wife is living cannot claim restitution as against the second wife. *Asha Kumari v. Satish Kumar* 1990(1)HLR7

In case there is continuous demand of dowry on the part of husband, this would amount to giving reasonable cause to the wife to withdraw herself from the society of the husband.-*Narinder Kumar v. Chander Prabha* 1990(1) HLR518

Where a suspicious husband writing letters to the wife raising baseless allegations and unwilling to regret in spite of the fact that wife is not willing to reconcile, it is not only the husband who is at fault in case the wife denies him his conjugal rights.-*A.B. Bakre v. B.S. Bakre* AIR 1991 Bom 165

Leaving home by the husband intending thereby terminating cohabitation permanently that conduct would amount to desertion on the part of husband. But, where the husband claims restitution of conjugal rights after a big gap of seven years, there is justification when the wife does not accompany her.-*G. Ramakrishna Pillai v. J. Vijaya Kumari Amma* AIR 1990 Ker 55.

Where the husband makes the allegation of unchastity so that she is returned to her matrimonial home, and the allegation is not found to be baseless, it was held that this has to be considered along with the persistent refusal of the wife to stay with the husband. In the instant case, the petition moved by the wife for restitution of conjugal rights was not granted.-*Ammini. V Kuttappan* 1990(1) HLR 454

In case there is no proper explanation as regards delay in filling the petition of restitution of conjugal rights, application should be regarded as unnecessary and improper- *G. Ramakrishna Pillai v. J. Vijaya Kumari Amma* AIR 1990 Ker 55.

10. Judicial separation [\[up\]](#)

1[(1) Either party to a marriage, whether solemnized before or after the commencement of this Act, may present a petition praying for a decree for judicial separation on any of grounds specified in sub-section (1) of section 13, and in the case of a wife also on any of the grounds specified in sub-section (2) thereof, as grounds on which a petition for divorce might have been presented.]

(2)Where a decree for judicial separation has been passed, it shall no longer be 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 statements made in such petition, rescind the decree if it considers it just and reasonable to do so.

COMMENTS

Where the wife deprived her company for two and a half years and for this there was no fault on the part of husband it was held that it indicated the disruption of marriage and it would be ridiculous to allow marriage to survive.- *Ratneshwar Misra v. Prem lata Devi* 1987 (1) HLR 255.

Petty domestic quarrels, cause being the presence of mother in law in the family, cannot be treated as mental cruelty. -Yashoda Dai.v.K.B.Kalavkar AIR1992 Kar 368.

In spite of the fact that both the husband and wife are living under the same roof, there may be a case of desertion when there is positive evidence exhibiting neglect, indifference or overt acts of estrangement on the part of one. -T.k. Chatterjee v.Kamala Chatterjee AIR1989 Cal. 74.

Chapter IV [\[Top\]](#)

Nullity of marriage and divorce

11. Void marriage

Any marriage solemnized after the commencement of this Act shall be null and void and may, on a petition presented by either party thereto 5[against the other party], be so declared by a decree of nullity if it contravenes any one of the conditions specified in clauses(i), (iv)and (v)of section 5.

COMMENTS

The expression "either party thereto" as used section 11 means only the actual parties, to the marriage. The expression does not include any third party. -Suresh Kumar v. Smt Asha Rani 1993 (1) HLR21 .Where the decree of nullity has been granted by the High Court, question does not arise of the marriage being again declared a nullity by confirming the decree passed by the District Judge. -Thomas Cherian v.Nisha Thomas AIR1993 Ker 19

12. Void able marriages [up]

(1) Any marriage solemnized, whether before of after the commencement of this Act, shall be voidable and maybe annulled by a decree of nullity on any of the following grounds, namely.-

1[(a)that the marriage has not been consummated owing to the impotence of the respondent ; or]

(b) that the marriage is in contravention of the condition specified in clause (ii) of section 5;or

(c) that the consent of the petitioner, or where the consent of he guardian in marriage of the petitioner 2[was required under section 5 it stood immediately before the commencement of the Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1978(2 of 1978)], the consent of such guardian was obtained by force 3[or by fraud as to the nature of the ceremony or as to any material fact or circumstance concerning the respondent] ;or

(d)that the respondent was at the time of the marriage pregnant by some person other than the petitioner.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub section(1), no petition annulling a marriage-

(a) on the ground specified in clause (c) of sub section(1), shall be entertained if -

(i)the petition is presented more than one year after the force had ceased to operate or, as the case may be, the fraud had been discovered ;or

(ii) the petitioner has, with his or her full consent, lived with the other party to the marriage as husband or wife after the force had ceased to operate or, as the case may be the fraud had been discovered.

(b) on the ground special in clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall be entertained unless the court is satisfied-

(i) that the petitioner was at the time of marriage ignorant of the facts alleged.;

(ii) that proceedings have been instituted in the case of a marriage solemnized before the commencement of this Act within one year of such commencement and in the case of marriage solemnized after such commencement within one year from the date of the marriage; and

(iii) that marital intercourse with the consent of the petitioner has not taken place since the discovery by the petitioner of the existence of 4[the said ground]

COMMENTS

Where the petition for annulment of marriage is filed after 8 years of marriage, such a petition would be barred by time-Sarlabai V.Komal Singh AIR 1991 MP 358. Selectin of bride with total knowledge as regards her defects would serve as estoppel from arguing that marriage was tainted with fraud.- Ruby Roy v. Sudarsan Roy 1988 Cal.210.

Where mental disorder of the wife was the ground for obtaining divorce, there cannot be a challenge to the grant of alimony on the ground that mental disorder was in existence prior to the marriage and therefore the marriage was voidable under s. 12(1)(b) -Mukesh Mathur V.Veena Mathur AIR 1989 Raj 97.

Where the annulment is sought on the ground of fraud, details which the professional match makers supply bear no relevancy as the parties are at liberty to verify the facts.-Deepayan Chatterjee V.Papiya Chatterjee 1990 (1)HLR 113

13. Divorce [\[up\]](#)

(1) Any marriage solemnized, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, may, on a petition presented by either the husband or the wife, be dissolved by decree of divorce on the ground that the other party-

(i) 1[has after the solemnized of the marriage, had voluntary sexual inter course with any person other than his or her spouse; or

(ia) has, after the solemnization of the marriage, treated the petitioner with cruelty ;or

(ib)has deserted the petitioner for a continuous period of not less than two years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition; or,]

(ii) has ceased to be a Hindu by conversion to another religion; or

1[(iii)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.

Explanation: in this clause-

(a) the expression “mental disorder” means mental illness, arrested or incomplete development of mind, psychopathic disorder of any other disorder or disability of mind and includes schizophrenia.

(b) the expression "psychopathic disorder" means a persistent disorder of 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 other party, and whether or not it requires or is susceptible to medical treatment or;

(iv) has 2[***] been suffering from a virulent and incurable form of leprosy.

(v) has 2[***] been suffering from venereal disease in a communicable form; or.

(vi) has renounced the world by entering any religious order; or

(vii) 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 it, had that party been alive, 3[***]

1[Explanation : In this sub section, the expression "desertion" means the 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 constructed accordingly.]

2[(1A) Either party to a marriage whether solemnized before or after the commencement of this Act, may also present a petition for the dissolution of the marriage by a decree of divorce on the ground-

(i) that there has been no resumption of cohabitation as between the parties to the marriage for a period of 3[one year] or upwards after the 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 3[one year] or upwards after the passing of a decree for restitution of conjugal rights in a proceeding to which they were parties.]

(2) A wife may also present a petition for the dissolution of her marriage by a decree of divorce on the ground -

(i) in the case of any marriage solemnized before the commencement of this Act, that the husband had married again before such commencement or that any other wife of the husband married before such commencement was alive at the time of the solemnization of the marriage of the petitioner.

PROVIDED that in either case the other wife is alive at the time of the presentation of the petition ; or

(ii) that the husband has, since the solemnization of the marriage, been guilty of rape, sodomy or 4[bestiality; or].

5[(iii) that in a suit under section 18 of 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;

(iv) that her marriage (whether consummated or not) was solemnized before she attained the age of fifteen years and she has repudiated the marriage after attaining that age but before attaining the age of eighteen years.

Explanation: This clause applies whether the marriage was solemnized before or after the commencement of the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976 (68 of 1976).

COMMENTS

It is not requirements that there must be a direct proof of adultery. There would not be any justification in expecting direct evidence and where such an evidence is presented before the court, must be suspected and the evidence is apt to be disbelieved.- Sanjukta Pradhan V.Laxmi Narayan Pradhan AIR 1991 Orissa 39

Cruelty may depend upon the type of life the parties are habitual of, their economic and social conditions, cultural and human values to which they attach importance may also lead to the conclusion, whether the instance falls within the expression "cruelty".-Narayanan V. Sri Devi AIR 1990 Ker 151.

Where the wife threatens to commit suicide, it would amount to mental cruelty caused to the husband. Ranga Rao V.Vijaylaxmi 1990 (1) HLR 601.

Where the wife refuses to have sexual intercourse and there in no reason for such refusal, that would amount to cruelty subjected to husband.- Radhey Shyam v.Kusum 1990 (2) HLR 230

Petty quarrels between husband and wife cannot be so serious as amounting to cruelty and entitling husband to move for divorce.- Tapan Chakravarty v. Anjali Chakravarty AIR 1993 Cal.10

Where the husband staying with a lady not his relative and the wife for this reason unwilling to stay with the husband and willing only when the lady is ousted from the home wife will not be guilty of cruelty as given same to the husband to take divorce on the ground of desertion or cruelty.-M.M.. Manna v. hitra Manna AIR 1993 Cal 33.

Where there is an absolute denial of the obligation of marriage that would amount to desertion.- Sukumar Mukherjee V.Tripati Mukherjee AIR 1992 Pat.32

It is the petitioner who has to establish desertion for 2 years and that there was no cause for desertion. Where the conduct of the one is such as forcing other to stay away, that would not amount to desertion as a ground of divorce.-Eloskhi Chakraborty V.S.K. Chakraborty AIR 1991 Cal 176

There may be instances indicating short tempered nature and somewhat erratic behaviour, but this alleged mental disorder cannot be such a kind as making for husband living with the wife impossible.-N.M.Jagesha AIR 1991 Bom 259

13A. Alternate relief in divorce proceedings

In any proceeding under this Act, on a petition for dissolution of marriage by a decree of divorce, except insofar as the petition is founded on the grounds mentioned in clauses(ii), (vi)and(vii) of sub section (1) of section 13, the court may, if it considers it just to do having regard to the circumstances of the case, pass instead a decree for judicial separation.

13B. Divorce by mutual consent [\[Top\]](#)

(1) Subject to the provision of this Act a petition for dissolution of marriage by a decree of divorce may be presented to the district court by both the parties to a marriage together, whether such marriage was solemnized before or after the commencement of Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976 (68 of 1976), 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 presentation of the petition referred to in sub section (1) and not later than eighteen months after the said date, if the petition is not withdrawn in the meantime, the court shall, on being satisfied, after hearing the parties and after making such inquiry as it thinks fit, that a marriage has been solemnized and that the averments in the petition are true, pass a decree of divorce declaring the marriage to be dissolved with effect from the date of the decree]

COMMENTS

Where a petition for divorce is moved under s. 13 the same can be converted into a petition under s. 13B provided it is duly signed by both the parties and thereby giving issue to a divorce on the ground of mutual consent.-Kuljit Kaur v. Harjit Singh 1989(2)HLR 72.

Where one of the parties has withdrawn the consent then the petition moved and section 13B has to be dismissed.-Gautam Basu v. Nina Basu 1990(2)HLR 496

14 No petition for divorce to be presented within one year of marriage

(1)Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, it shall not be competent for any court to entertain any petition for dissolution of a marriage by a decree of divorce, 1 [unless at the date of the presentation of the petition one year has elapsed] since the date of the marriage:

PROVIDED that the court may, upon application made to it in accordance with such rules as may be made by the High Court in that behalf, allow a petition to be presented 1[before one year has elapsed] since the date of marriage on the ground that the case is one of exceptional hardship to the petitioner or of exceptional depravity on the part of respondent, but if it appears to the court at the hearing of the petition that the petition obtained leave to present the petition by any misrepresentation or concealment of the nature of the case, the court may, if it pronounces a decree, do so subject to the condition that the decree shall not have effect until after the 1[expiry of one year] from the date of the marriage or may dismiss the petition without prejudice to any petition which may be brought after 1[expiration of the said one year] upon the same or substantially the same facts as those alleged 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 1[expiration of one year] from the date of the marriage, the 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 the 1[said one year].

COMMENTS

In case there is the leave granted to institute divorce proceedings within one year of marriage, and there was no raising of objection by either of the parties and the trial continued the parties are not at liberty to raise objection, stating as granting of leave improper.-Deepayan Chatterjee V. Papiya Chatterjee 1990(1)HLR 413

15. Divorced persons when may marry again [up]

When 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, it shall be lawful for either party to the marriage to marry again.

1[***]

1 Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, w.e.f. 27-5-1976

2 Words "or epilepsy" omitted by Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 1999, w.e.f. 29-12-1999

3 Substituted by Act 2 of 1978 for "eighteen years" w.e.f. 1-10-1978

4 Substituted by Act 2 of 1978 "fifteen years" w.e.f. 1-10-1978.

5 Clause (vi) omitted by Act 2 of 1978, w.e.f. 1-10-1978

1 The brackets & figure "(1)" omitted by Act 68 of 1976

2 Inserted by Act 68 of 1976, w.e.f. 27-5-1976

3 Sub-s.(2) omitted by Act 68 of 1976, w.e.f. 27-5-1976.

1 Substituted by Act 1976 w.e.f. 27-5-1976.

5 Inserted by Act 68 of 1976 w.e.f. 27.5.1976

1 Substituted by Act 68 of 1976 w.e.f. 27-5-1976.

2 Substituted by Act 2 of the 1978 for word "is required under section 5 " w.e.f. 1-10-1978.

3 Substituted by Act 68 of 1976 for words "or fraud", w.e.f. 27-5-1976.

4 Substituted by Act 68 of 1976 for words "the grounds for a decree"

1 Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, for the former clause

1 Substituted by Act 68 of 1976 for the former clause.

2 Certain words omitted by Act 68 of 1976.

2 Certain words omitted by Act 68 of 1976

3 Word "or" at the end of clause (vii) and clauses(viii) & (ix) omitted by Act 44 of 1964.

1 Inserted by Act 68 of 1976, w.e.f. 27-5-1976.

2 Inserted by Act 44 of 1964

3 Substituted by Act 68 of 1976, for words " two years", w.e.f. 27-5-1976

4 Substituted by Act 68 of 1976 for word " bestiality", w.e.f. 27-5-1976

5 Inserted by Act 68 of 1976, w.e.f. 27-5-1976.

1 Inserted by Act 68 of 1976, w.e.f. 27-5-1976

1 Inserted by Act 68 of 1976, w.e.f. 27-5-1976