

HINDU MARRIAGE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Bride minimum age at the solemnisation of marriage – 18 years completed.
- Bridegroom minimum age at the solemnisation of marriage - 21 years completed.
- Form A in duplicate along with payment of prescribed fee.
- Wedding invitation card.
- A photograph of marriage ceremony capturing both wife and husband.
- Residential proof of either of the spouse.
- Copies of SSC Certificates of wife and husband or passport copies (for Date of Birth proof).
- Three witnesses to sign in the form.
- Three witnesses to sign in the register of Registrar office.

Check thrice the details filled in the Form A. Names of the bride and groom shall always be tallied with the names given in the passport/SSC and other certificates. Otherwise, at the time of issuance of visa and other certificates, you may have to face problem.

It is advisable to mention the name of the wife (bride) before and after marriage at Sl.No. 1 of the Form A. Before marriage, the surname usually belongs to father's family. And after marriage, the surname of the husband's family is adopted. So it is advisable, to mention two names as

name (before marriage), and name (after marriage).

Eg. Wife (bride) name before marriage – Akaram Kumari;
Wife (bride) name after marriage – Vennem Kumari (Vennem is the surname of husband's family).

Check the certificate issued by the Sub Registrar office and if there are any discrepancies in the names or any other details, immediately bring them to the notice of the Sub Registrar and get them rectified.

In case of any discrepancy in the details found subsequently in the marriage certificate issued by the Sub Registrar, there is a cumbersome procedure involved to get rectify such discrepancies.

The Marriage can be registered either –

- At the Sub Registrar Office where the marriage venue is situated,
or
- At the Sub Registrar Office in whose jurisdiction either wife or husband has been residing for at least six months immediately preceding the date of marriage.

Registrar may attend the marriage ceremony in person and register the same if he is requested to do so by submitting all the papers, prescribed fee in advance, if it (time) is convenient to him.

It is advised to take all the precautions and thorough check of the documents during marriage registration itself.

Rule relating to marriage registration under Hindu Marriage Act is extracted hereunder:

5. (1) An application for the registration of a Hindu Marriage, shall be in Form 'A' and shall be signed by each party to the marriage or by the guardian of such party and shall be presented in person before the Registrar in whose jurisdiction the marriage is solemnized or before the Registrar in whose jurisdiction either party to the marriage has been residing for at least six months immediately preceding the date of marriage.

For better understanding of the statutory position, the relevant portion of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is given below:

Section 5. Conditions for a Hindu marriage

- A marriage may be solemnised between any two Hindus, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely,-
- neither party has a spouse living at the time of the marriage;
- at the time of the marriage, neither party- is incapable of giving a valid consent to it in consequence of unsoundness of mind; or

- 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
- has been subject to recurrent attacks of insanity or epilepsy;
- the bridegroom has completed the age of twenty one years and the bride, the age of eighteen years at the time of the marriage;
- 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;
- the parties are not sapindas of each other, unless the custom or usage governing each of them permits of a marriage between the two.