

THE DIVORCE ACT, 1869
—
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THE DIVORCE ACT, 1869

ACT NO. 4 OF 1869¹

[26th February, 1869.]

An Act to amend the law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes ^{2***}.

Preamble.—WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the divorce of persons professing the Christian religion, and to confer upon certain Courts jurisdiction in matters matrimonial; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY

1. Short title. Commencement of Act.—This Act may be called the ^{3***} Divorce Act, and shall come into operation on the first day of April, 1869.

2. Extent of Act.—⁴[This Act extends to ⁵[the whole of India ⁶[except the state of Jammu and Kashmir*]].]

Extent of power to grant relief generally.—⁷ [Nothing hereinafter contained shall authorise any Court to grant any relief under this Act except where the petitioner ⁸[or respondent] professes the Christian religion,

and to make decrees of dissolution.—or to make decrees of dissolution of marriage except where the parties to the marriage are domiciled in India at the time when the petition is presented,

or of nullity.—or to make decrees of nullity of marriage except where the marriage has been solemnized in India and the petitioner is resident in India at the time of presenting the petition,

or to grant any relief under this Act, other than a decree of dissolution of marriage or of nullity of marriage, except where the petitioner resides in India at the time of presenting the petition.]

3. Interpretation-clause.—In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

⁹[(1) “**High Court**”.—“High Court” means with reference to any area:—

(a) in a State, the High Court for that State;

¹⁰[(b) in Delhi, the High Court of Delhi;

(bb) in Himachal Pradesh, the High Court of Punjab and Haryana up to and inclusive of the 30th April, 1967 and the High Court of Delhi thereafter;]

(c) in Manipur and Tripura, the High Court of Assam;

(d) in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the High Court at Calcutta;

(e) in¹¹[Lakshadweep], the High Court of Kerala;

¹²[(ee) in Chandigarh, the High Court of Punjab and Haryana;]

1. For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see Calcutta Gazette, 1863, p. 173; for Report of Select Committee, see Gazette of India, 1869, p. 192; for Proceedings in Council, see Calcutta Gazette, 1862, Supplement, p. 463, *ibid.*, 1863, Supplement, p. 43, and Gazette of India, 1869, Supplement, p. 291.

2. The words “in India” omitted by Act of 1951, s. 3 and the Schedule.

3. The word “Indian” omitted by Act 51 of 2001, s. 2 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

4. Subs. by A.O. 1948, for first paragraph

5. Subs. by A.O. 1950, for certain words.

6. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and the Schedule, for “except Part B States”.

8. Subs. by Act 25 of 1926, s. 2, for paras. 2, 3 and 4.

9. Ins. by Act 30 of 1927, s. 2.

10. Subs. by Adaption of Laws (No. 2) 1956, for clause (I).

11. Subs. by the Himachal Pradesh (Adaptation of Laws on State and Concurrent Subjects) Order, 1968, for sub-clause (b) (w.e.f. 1-11-1966).

12. Subs. by the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Alteration of Name) Adaptation of Laws Order, 1974, for “the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands” (w.e.f. 1-11-1973).

13. Ins. by the Punjab Reorganisation (Chandigarh) (Adaptation of Laws on State and Concurrent Subjects) Order, 1968 (w.e.f. 1-11-1966).

* *Vide* Notification No. S.O. 3912 (E), dated 30th October, 2019, this Act is made applicable to the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the Union territory of Ladakh.

and in the case of any petition under this Act, “High Court” means the High Court for the area where the husband and wife reside or last resided together;]

¹[(2) “District Judge” means a Judge of a principal civil court of original jurisdiction however designated;]

(3) “District Court” means, in the case of any petition under this Act, the court of the District Judge within the local limits of whose ordinary jurisdiction, ²[or of whose jurisdiction under this Act the marriage was solemnized or] the husband and wife reside or last resided together;

(4) “Court” means the High Court or the District Court, as the case may be;

(5) “minor children” means, in the case of sons of Native fathers, boys, who have not completed the age of sixteen years, and, in the case of daughters of Native fathers, girls who have not completed the age of thirteen years; In other cases it means unmarried children who have not completed the age of eighteen years;

³[* * * * *]

⁴[* * * * *]

(8) “marriage with another woman” means marriage of any person, being married, to any other person, during the life of the former wife, whether the second marriage shall have taken place within ⁵[India] or elsewhere;

(9) “desertion”, implies an abandonment against the wish of the person charging it; and

(10) “property” includes in the case of a wife, any property to which she is entitled for an estate in remainder or reversion or as a trustee, executrix or administratrix; and the date of the death of the testator or intestate shall be deemed to be the time at which any such wife becomes entitled as executrix or administratrix.

II.—JURISDICTION

4. Matrimonial jurisdiction of High Courts to be exercised subject to Act. Exception.—The jurisdiction now exercised by the High Courts in respect of divorce *a mensa et toro*, and in all other causes, suits and matters matrimonial, shall be exercised by such courts and by the District Courts subject to the provisions in this Act contained, and not otherwise; except so far as relates to the granting of marriage-licenses, which may be granted as if this Act had not been passed.

5. Enforcement of decrees or orders made heretofore by Supreme or High Court.—Any decree or order of the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay sitting on the ecclesiastical side, or of any of the said High Courts sitting in the exercise of their matrimonial jurisdiction, respectively, in any cause or matter matrimonial, may be enforced and dealt with by the said High Courts, respectively, as hereinafter mentioned, in like manner as if such decree or order had been originally made under this Act by the Court so enforcing or dealing with the same.

6. Pending suits.—All suits and proceedings in causes and matters matrimonial, which when this Act comes into operation are pending in any High 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.

7. [Court to act on principles of English Divorce Court].—[Omitted by the Indian Divorce (Amendment) Act, 2001 (51 of 2001), s. 4 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).]

8. Extraordinary jurisdiction of High Court.—The High Court may, whenever it thinks fit, remove and try and determine as a Court of original jurisdiction any suit or proceeding instituted under this Act in the Court of any District Judge within the limits of its jurisdiction under this Act.

1. Subs. by A.O. 1950, for clause (2).

2. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, s. 3, for “or of whose jurisdiction under this Act” (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

3. Clause (6) omitted by Act 51 of 2001, s. 3 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

4. Clause (7) omitted by s. 3 *ibid.* (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

5. Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for “the dominions of Her Majesty”.

Power to transfer suits.—The High Court may also withdraw any such suit or proceeding, and transfer it for trial or disposal to the Court of any other such District Judge.

9. Reference to High Court.—When any question of law or usage having the force of law arises at any point in the proceedings previous to the hearing of any suit under this Act by a District Court or at any subsequent stage of such suit, or in the execution of the decree therein or order thereon,

the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, draw up a statement of the case and refer it, with the Court’s own opinion thereon, to the decision of the High Court.

If the question has arisen previous to or in the hearing, the District Court may either stay such proceedings, or proceed in the case pending such reference, and pass a decree contingent upon the opinion of the High Court upon it.

If a decree or order has been made, its execution shall be stayed until the receipt of the order of the High Court upon such reference.

III.—DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE

¹[**10. Grounds for dissolution of marriage.**—(1) Any marriage solemnized, whether before or after the commencement of the Indian Divorce (Amendment) Act, 2001 (51 of 2001), may, on a petition presented to the District Court either by the husband or the wife, be dissolved on the ground that since the solemnization of the marriage, the respondent—

(i) has committed adultery; or

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

(iii) has been incurably of unsound mind for a continuous period of not less than two years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition; or

²* * * * *

(v) has, for a period of not less than two years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition, been suffering from venereal disease in a communicable form; or

(vi) 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; or

(vii) has wilfully refused to consummate the marriage and the marriage has not therefore been consummated; or

(viii) has failed to comply with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights for a period of two years or upwards after the passing of the decree against the respondent; or

(ix) has deserted the petitioner for at least two years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition; or

(x) has treated the petitioner with such cruelty as to cause a reasonable apprehension in the mind of the petitioner that it would be harmful or injurious for the petitioner to live with the respondent.

1. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, s. 5, for section 10 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

2. Clause (iv) omitted by Act 6 of 2019, s. 2 (w.e.f. 1-3-2019).

(2) A wife may also present a petition for the dissolution of her marriage on the ground that the husband has, since the solemnization of the marriage, been guilty of rape, sodomy or bestiality.]

¹[**10A .Dissolution of marriage by mutual consent.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, a petition for dissolution of marriage 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 the Indian Divorce (Amendment) Act, 2001 (51 of 2001), on the ground that they have been living separately for a period of two years or more, that they have not been able to live together and 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 by both the parties in the mean time, the Court shall, on being satisfied, after hearing the parties and 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 declaring the marriage to be dissolved with effect from the date of decree.]

²[**11. Adulterer or adulteress to be co-respondent.**—On a petition for dissolution of marriage presented by a husband or wife on the ground of adultery, the petitioner shall make the alleged adulterer or adulteress a co-respondent, unless the petitioner is excused by the Court from so doing on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(a) that the wife, being the respondent is leading the life of a prostitute or the husband, being respondent is leading an immoral life and that the petitioner knows of no person with whom the adultery has been committed;

(b) that the name of the alleged adulterer or adulteress is unknown to the petitioner although the petitioner has made due efforts to discover it;

(c) that the alleged adulterer or adulteress is dead.].

12. Court to be satisfied of absence of collusion.—Upon any such petition for the dissolution of a marriage, the Court shall satisfy itself, so far as it reasonably can, not only as to the facts alleged, but also whether or not the petitioner has been in any manner accessory to, or conniving at, the going through of the said form of marriage, or the adultery, or has condoned the same, and shall also enquire into any countercharge which may be made against the petitioner.

13. Dismissal of petition.—In case the Court, on the evidence in relation to any such petition, is satisfied that the petitioner's case has not been proved, or is not satisfied that the alleged adultery has been committed,

or finds that the petitioner has, during the marriage, been accessory to, or conniving at, the going through of the said form of marriage, or the adultery of the other party to the marriage, or has condoned the adultery complained of,

or that the petition is presented or prosecuted in collusion with either of the respondents,

then and in any of the said cases the Court shall dismiss the petition.

3 * * * * *

14. Power to court to pronounce decree for dissolving marriage.—In case the Court is satisfied on the evidence that the case of the petitioner has been proved,

and does not find that the petitioner has been in any manner accessory to, or conniving at, the going through of the said form of marriage, or the adultery of the other party to the marriage, or has condoned the adultery complained of,

or that the petition is presented or prosecuted in collusion with either of the respondents,

1. Ins. by Act 51 of 2001, s. 6. (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

2. Subs. by s. 7, *ibid.*, for section 11 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

3. Last paragraph of section 13 omitted by s. 8, *ibid.* (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

the Court shall pronounce a decree declaring such marriage to be dissolved ^{1***}:

Provided that the Court shall not be bound to pronounce such decree if it finds that the petitioner has, during the marriage, been guilty of adultery,

or if the petitioner has, in the opinion of the Court, been guilty of unreasonable delay in presenting or prosecuting such petition,

or of cruelty towards the other party to the marriage,

or of having deserted or wilfully separated himself or herself from the other party before the adultery complained of, and without reasonable excuse,

or of such wilful neglect or misconduct of or towards the other party as has conduced to the adultery.

Condonation. No adultery shall be deemed to have been condoned within the meaning of this Act unless where conjugal cohabitation has been resumed or continued.

15. Relief in case of opposition on certain grounds.—In any suit instituted for dissolution of marriage, if the respondent opposes the relief sought on the ground, in case of such a suit instituted by a husband, of his adultery, cruelty, or desertion ^{2***} or, in case of such a suit instituted by a wife, on the ground of ³ [her adultery or cruelty or desertion], the Court may in such suit give to the respondent, on his or her application, the same relief to which he or she would have been entitled in case he or she had presented a petition seeking such relief, and the respondent shall be competent to give evidence of or relating to ⁴ [such adultery, cruelty] or desertion.

16. Decrees for dissolution to be nisi.—Every decree for dissolution of marriage made by a High Court ^{5***} shall in the first instance, be a decree *nisi*, not to be made absolute till after the expiration of such time, not less than six months from the pronouncing thereof, as the High Court, by general or special order from time to time, directs.

Collusion. During that period any person shall be at liberty, in such manner as the High Court by general or special order from time to time directs, to show cause why the said decree should not be made absolute by reason of the same having been obtained by collusion or by reason of material facts not being brought before the Court.

On cause being so shown, the Court shall deal with the case by making the decree absolute, or by reversing the decree *nisi*, or by requiring further inquiry, or otherwise as justice may demand.

The High Court may order the cost of Counsel and witnesses and otherwise arising from such cause being shown, to be paid by the parties or such one or more of them as it thinks fit, including a wife if she have separate property.

Whenever a decree *nisi* has been made, and the petitioner fails, within a reasonable time, to move to have such decree made absolute, the High Court may dismiss the suit.

[17. Power of High Court to remove certain suits.—During the progress of the suit in the Court of the District Judge, any person suspecting that any parties to the suit are or have been acting in collusion for the purpose of obtaining a divorce, shall be at liberty, in such manner as the High Court by general or special order from time to time directs, to apply to the High Court to remove the suit under section 8, and the Court shall thereupon, if it thinks fit, remove such suit and try and determine the same as a Court of original jurisdiction, and the provisions contained in section 16 shall apply to every suit so removed; or it may direct the District Judge to take such steps in respect of the alleged collusion as may be necessary, to enable him to make a decree in accordance with the justice of the case.]

1. The words “in the manner and subject to all the provisions and limitation in section 16 and 17 made declared” in paragraph 4 of section 14 omitted by Act 51 of 2001, s. 9 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

2. The words “without reasonable excuse,” omitted by s. 10, *ibid.*, (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

3. Subs. by s. 10, *ibid.*, for “her adultery and cruelty” (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

4. Subs. by s. 10, *ibid.*, for “such cruelty” (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

5. The words “not being a confirmation of a decree of a District Court” omitted by s. 11, *ibid.*, (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

6. Subs. by s. 12, *ibid.*, for section 17 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

17A. [Appointment of officer to exercise duties of King's Proctor].—[Omitted by the Indian Divorce (Amendment) Act, 2001 (51 of 2001), s. 13 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).]

IV.—NULLITY OF MARRIAGE

18. **Petition for decree of nullity.**—Any husband or wife may present a petition to the District Court^{1***}, praying that his or her marriage may be declared null and void.

19. **Grounds of decree.**—Such decree may be made on any of the following grounds: —

(1) that the respondent was impotent at the time of the marriage and at the time of the institution of the suit;

(2) that the parties are within the prohibited degree of consanguinity (whether natural or legal) or affinity;

(3) that either party was a lunatic or idiot at the time of the marriage;

(4) that the former husband or wife of either party was living at the time of the marriage, and the marriage with such former husband or wife was then in force.

Nothing in this section shall affect the² [jurisdiction of the District Court] to make decrees of nullity of marriage on the ground that the consent of either party was obtained by force or fraud.

20. [Confirmation of District Judge's decree].—[Omitted by the Indian Divorce (Amendment) Act, 2001 (51 of 2001), s. 16 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).]

21. **Children of annulled marriage.**—Where a marriage is annulled on the ground that a former husband or wife was living, and it is adjudged that the subsequent marriage was contracted in good faith and with the full belief of the parties that the former husband or wife was dead, or when a marriage is annulled on the ground of insanity, children begotten before the decree is made shall be specified in the decree, and shall be entitled to succeed, in the same manner as legitimate children, to the estate of the parent who at the time of the marriage was competent to contract.

V.—JUDICIAL SEPARATION

22. **Bar to decree for divorce a mensa et toro; but judicial separation obtainable by husband or wife.**—No decree shall hereafter be made for a divorce a mensa et toro, but the husband or wife may obtain a decree of judicial separation, on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or desertion^{3***} for two years or upwards, and such decree shall have the effect of a divorce a mensa et toro under the existing law, and such other legal effect as here in after mentioned.

23. **Application for separation made by petition.**—Application for judicial separation on any one of the grounds aforesaid, may be made by either husband or wife by petition to the District Court^{4***}, 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.

24. **Separated wife deemed spinster with respect to after-acquired property.**—In every case of a judicial separation under this Act, the wife shall from the date of the sentence, and whilst the separation continues, be considered as unmarried with respect to property of every description which she may acquire, or which may come to or devolve upon her.

Such property may be disposed of by her in all respects as an unmarried woman, and on her decease the same shall, in case she dies intestate, go as the same would have gone if her husband had been then dead:

Provided that, if any such wife again cohabits with her husband, all such property as she may be entitled to when such cohabitation takes place shall be held to her separate use, subject, however, to any agreement in writing made between herself and her husband whilst separate.

1. The words "or to the High Court" omitted by Act 51 of 2001, s. 14 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

2. Subs. by s. 15, *ibid.*, for "jurisdiction of the High Court" (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

3. The words "without reasonable excuse" omitted by s. 17, *ibid.* (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

4. The words "or to the High Court" omitted by Act 51 of 2001, s. 18 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

25. Separated wife deemed spinster for purposes of contract and suing.—In every case of a judicial separation under this Act, the wife shall, whilst so separated, be considered as an unmarried woman for the purposes of contract, and wrongs and injuries, and suing and being sued in any civil proceedings; and her husband shall not be liable in respect of any contract, act or costs entered into, done, omitted or incurred by her during the separation:

Provided that where, upon any such judicial separation, alimony has been decreed or ordered to be paid to the wife, and the same is not duly paid by the husband, he shall be liable for necessaries supplied for her use:

Provided also that nothing shall prevent the wife from joining, at any time during such separation, in the exercise of any joint power given to herself and her husband.

Reversal of Decree of Separation

26. Decree of Separation obtained during absence of husband or wife may be reversed.—Any husband or wife, upon the application of whose wife or husband, as the case may be, a decree of judicial separation has been pronounced, may, at any time thereafter, present a petition to the Court by which the decree was pronounced, praying for a reversal of such decree, on the ground that it was obtained in his or her absence, and that there was reasonable excuse for the alleged desertion, where desertion was the ground of such decree.

The Court may, on being satisfied of the truth of the allegations of such petition reverse the decree accordingly; but such reversal shall not prejudice or affect the rights or remedies which any other person would have had, in case it had not been decreed, in respect of any debts, contracts, or acts of the wife incurred, entered into, or done between the times of the sentence of separation and of the reversal thereof.

VI.—PROTECTION-ORDERS

27. Deserted wife may apply to court for protection.—Any wife to whom section 4 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865 (10 of 1865)¹ does not apply, may, when deserted by her husband, present a petition to the District Court^{2***}, at any time after such desertion, for an order to protect any property which she may have acquired or may acquire, and any property of which she may have become possessed or may become possessed after such desertion, against her husband or his creditors, or any person claiming under him.

28. Court may grant protection-order.—The Court, if satisfied of the fact of such desertion, and that the same was without reasonable excuse, and that the wife is maintaining herself by her own industry or property, may make and give to the wife an order protecting her earnings and other property from her husband and all creditors and persons claiming under him. Every such order shall state the time at which the desertion commenced, and shall, as regards all persons dealing with the wife in reliance thereon, be conclusive as to such time.

29. Discharge or variation of orders.—The husband or any creditor of, or person claiming under him, may apply to the Court by which such order was made for the discharge or variation thereof, and the Court, if the desertion has ceased, or if for any other reason it thinks fit so to do, may discharge or vary the order accordingly.

30. Liability of husband seizing wife's property after notice of order.—If the husband, or any creditor of, or person claiming under, the husband, seizes or continues to hold any property of the wife after notice of any such order, he shall be liable, at the suit of the wife (which she is hereby empowered to bring), to return or deliver to her the specific property, and also to pay her a sum equal to double its value.

31. Wife's legal position during continuance of order.—So long as any such order of protection remains in force the wife shall be and be deemed to have been, during such desertion of her, in the

1. See now the Indian Succession Act, 1925 (39 of 1925).

2. The words "or the High Court" omitted by Act 51 of 2001, s. 18 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

38. Court may direct payment of alimony to wife or to her trustee.—In all cases in which the Court makes any decree or order for alimony, it may direct the same to be paid either to the wife herself, or to any trustee on her behalf to be approved by the court, and may impose any terms or restrictions which to the Court seem expedient, and may from time to time appoint a new trustee, if it appears to the Court expedient so to do.

X.—SETTLEMENTS

39. [*Power to order settlement of wife's property for benefit of husband and children*].—[Omitted by the *Indian Divorce (Amendment) Act, 2001 (51 of 2001)*, s. 23 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001)].

40. Inquiry into existence of ante-nuptial or post-nuptial settlements.—¹[The District Court may, before passing a decree for dissolution of the marriage or a decree of nullity of marriage, inquire into]the existence of ante-nuptial or post-nuptial settlements made on the parties whose marriage is the subject of the decree, and may make such orders, with reference to the application of the whole or a portion of the property settled, whether for the benefit of the husband or the wife, or of the children (if any) of the marriage, or of both children and parents, as to the Court seems fit:

Provided that the Court shall not make any order for the benefit of the parents or either of them at the expense of the children.

XI.—CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

41. Power to make orders as to custody of children in suit for separation.—In any suit for obtaining a judicial separation the Court may from time to time, before making its decree, make such interim orders, and may make such provision in the decree, as it deems proper with respect to the custody, maintenance and education of the minor children, the marriage of whose parents is the subject of such suit, and may, if it thinks fit, direct proceedings to be taken for placing such children under the protection of the said Court:

²[Provided that the application with respect to the maintenance and education of the minor children pending the suit, shall, as far as possible, be disposed of within sixty days from the date of service of notice on the respondent.]

42. Power to make such orders after decree.—The court, after a decree of judicial separation, may upon application (by petition) for this purpose make, from time to time, all such orders and provisions, with respect to the custody, maintenance and education of the minor children, the marriage of whose parents is the subject of the decree, or for placing such children under the protection of the said court, as might have been made by such decree or by interim orders in case the proceedings for obtaining such decree were still pending.

43. Power to make orders as to custody of children in suits for dissolution or nullity.—³[In any suit for obtaining a dissolution of marriage or a decree of nullity of marriage instituted in a District Court, the Court may from time to time before making its decree, make such interim orders as it may deem proper] with respect to the custody, maintenance and education of the minor children, the marriage of whose parents is the subject of the suit,

and may, if it thinks fit, direct proceedings to be taken for placing such children under the protection of the court.

44. Power to make such orders after decree or confirmation.—⁴[Where a decree of dissolution or nullity of marriage has been passed, the District Court may, upon application] by petition for the purpose, make from time to time all such orders and provisions, with respect to the custody, maintenance and education of the minor children, the marriage of whose parents was the subject of the decree, or for placing such children under the protection of the said court, as might have

1. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, s. 24, for certain words (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

2. Ins. by Act 49 of 2001, s. 3 (w.e.f. 24-9-2001).

3. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, s. 25, for certain words (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

4. Subs. by, s. 26, *ibid.*, for certain words (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

been made by such decree absolute or decree (as the case may be), or by such interim orders as aforesaid.

XII.—PROCEDURE

45. Code of Civil Procedure to apply.—Subject to the provisions herein contained, all proceedings under this Act between party and party shall be regulated by the¹[Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908)].

46. Forms of petitions and statements.—The forms set forth in the Schedule to this Act, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, may be used for the respective purposes mentioned in such Schedule.

47. Petition to state absence of collusion.—Every petition under this Act for a decree of dissolution of marriage, or of nullity of marriage, or of judicial separation^{2***} shall^{3***} state that there is not any collusion or connivance between the petitioner and the other party to the marriage.

Statements to be verified.—The statements contained in every petition under this Act shall be verified by the petitioner or some other competent person in manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and may at the hearing be referred to as evidence.

48. Suits on behalf of lunatics.—When the husband or wife is a lunatic or idiot, any suit under this Act (other than a suit for restitution of conjugal rights) may be brought on his or her behalf by the committee or other person entitled to his or her custody.

49. Suits by minors.—Where the petitioner is a minor, he or she shall sue by his or her next friend to be approved by the Court; and no petition presented by a minor under this Act shall be filed until the next friend has undertaken in writing to be answerable for costs.

Such undertaking^{4***} shall be filed in Court, and the next friend shall thereupon be liable in the same manner and to the same extent as if he were a plaintiff in an ordinary suit.

50. Service of petition.—Every petition under this Act shall be served on the party to be affected thereby, either within or without⁵[India], in such manner as the High Court by general or special order from time to time directs.

Provided that the court may dispense with such service altogether in case it seems necessary or expedient so to do.

51. Mode of taking evidence.—The witnesses in all proceedings before the court, where their attendance can be had, shall be examined orally, and any party may offer himself or herself as a witness, and shall be examined, and may be cross-examined and re-examined, like any other witness:

Provided that the parties shall be at liberty to verify their respective cases in whole or in part by affidavit, but so that the deponent in every such affidavit shall, on the application of the opposite party, or by direction of the Court, be subject to be cross-examined by or on behalf of the opposite party orally, and after such cross-examination may be re-examined orally as aforesaid by or on behalf of the party by whom such affidavit was filed.

52. Competence of husband and wife to give evidence as to cruelty or desertion.—On any petition presented,⁶[by a husband or a wife, praying that his or her marriage may be dissolved by reason of his wife or her husband, as the case may be, having been guilty of adultery, cruelty or desertion], the husband and wife respectively shall be competent and compellable to give evidence of or relating to such cruelty or desertion.

1. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, s. 27, for “Code of Civil Procedure” (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

2. The Words “or of reversal of judicial separation, or for restitution of conjugal rights, or for damages, shall bear a stamp of five rupees, and” rep. by Act 7 of 1870, s. 2 and the Schedule III.

3. The words “in the first, second and third cases mentioned in this section,” rep. by Act 7 of 1870, s. 2 and the Schedule III.

4. The words “shall bear a stamp of eight annas and” rep. by Act 7 of 1870, s. 2 and the Schedule III.

5. Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for the Provinces, which had been substituted by the A.O. 1948, for “British India”.

6. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, s. 28, for certain words (w.e.f 3-10-2001).

decree or order been discontinued, be protected and indemnified as if, at the time of such payment, transfer or other act, such decree or order were valid and still subsisting without variation, and the separation had not ceased or been discontinued,

unless, at the time of the payment, transfer or other act, such persons had notice of the reversal, discharge or variation of the decree or order or of the cessation or discontinuance of the separation.

61. Bar of suit for criminal conversation.— After this Act comes into operation, no person competent to present a petition under sections 2 and 10 shall maintain a suit for criminal conversation with his wife.

62. Power to make rules.— The High Court shall make such rules under this Act as it may from time to time consider expedient, and may from time to time alter and add to the same:

Provided that such rules, alterations and additions are consistent with the provisions of this Act and the¹[Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908)].

All such rules, alteration and additions shall be published in the Official Gazette.

1. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, s. 31, for “Code of Civil Procedure” (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

THE SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE OF FORMS

No. 1. —PETITION *by husband for a dissolution of marriage with damages against co-respondent, by reason of adultery.*

(See sections 10 and 34).

In the (High) Court of

To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice

[or To the Judge of _____]

The _____ day of _____ 186 _____ .

The petition of *A.B.*, of

SHEWETH,

1. That your petitioner was on the _____ day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and _____, lawfully married to *C.B.*, then *C.D.*, spinster at _____ (a)

2. That from his said married, your petitioner lived and cohabited with his said wife at _____ and at _____, in _____, and lastly at _____, in _____, and that your petitioner and his said wife have had issue of their said marriage, *five* children, of whom *two* sons only survive, aged respectively *twelve* and *fourteen* years.

3. That during the three years immediately preceding the _____ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and _____, *X.Y.* was constantly with a few exceptions, residing in the house of your petitioner at _____ aforesaid, and that on diverse occasions during the said period, the dates of which are unknown to your petitioner, the said *C.B.* in your petitioner's said house committed adultery with the said *X.Y.*

4. That no collusion or connivance exists between me and my said wife for the purpose of obtaining a dissolution of our said marriage or for any other purpose.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will decree a dissolution of the said marriage, and that the said *X.Y.* do pay the sum of rupees 5,000 as damages by reason of his having committed adultery with your petitioner's said wife, such damages to be paid to your petitioner, or otherwise paid or applied as to this (Hon'ble) Court seems fit.

(Signed) *A. B.* (a)

Form of Verification

I, *A.B.*, the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

No. 2.—*Respondent's statement in answer to No. 1*

In the court of _____

the _____

day of _____,

Between *A.B.*, petitioner,

C.B., respondent, and

X.Y., co-respondent.

C.B., the respondent, by *D.E.* her attorney (*or vakil*), in answer to the petition of *A.B.* says that she denies that she has on diverse or any occasions committed adultery with *X.Y.*, as alleged in the third paragraph of the said petition.

Wherefore the respondent prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will reject the said petition.

(Signed) *C.B.*

(a) If the marriage was solemnized out of India, the adultery must be shown to have been committed in India.

(b) The petition must be signed by the petitioner.

No. 3.—*Co-respondent's statement in answer to No. 1*

In the (High) Court of
The

day of

Between *A.B.*, petitioner,
C.B., respondent, and
X.Y., co-respondent.

X.Y., the co-respondent, in answer to the petition filed in this cause, saith that he denies that he committed adultery with the said *C.B.*, as alleged in the said petition.

Wherefore the said *X.Y.*, prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will reject the prayer of the said petitioner and order him to pay the costs of and incident to the said petition.

(Signed) *X.Y.*

No. 4.—PETITION *for Decree of Nullity of Marriage*
(See section 18)

In the (High) Court of
To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice
Judge of

[or To the

].

The day of , 186 .
The Petition of *A.B.*, falsely called *A.D.*,

SHEWETH,

1. That on the day of , one thousand eight hundred and , your petitioner, then a spinster, eighteen years of age, was married in fact, though not in law, to *C.D.*, then a bachelor of about thirty years of age, at [*some place in India*].

2. That from the said day of , one thousand eight hundred and , until the month of , your petitioner lived and cohabited with the said *C.D.*, at diverse places, and particularly at aforesaid.

3. That the said *C.D.* has never consummated the said pretended marriage by carnal copulation.

4. That at the time of the celebration of your petitioner's pretended marriage, the said *C.D.* was, by reason of the impotency or malformation, legally incompetent to enter into the contract of marriage.

5. That there is no collusion or connivance between her and the said *C.D.* with respect to the subject of this suit.

Your petitioner therefore prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will declare that the said marriage is null and void.

(Signed) *A.B.*

Form of Verification: See No. 1

No. 5.—PETITION *by wife for judicial separation on the ground of her husband's adultery*
(See section 22)

In the (High) Court of

To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice
[or

To the Judge of

].

The day of , 186.

The petition of *C.B.*, of the wife of *A.B.*

SHEWETH,

1. That on the day of , one thousand eight hundred and sixty your petitioner, then *C.D.*, was lawfully married to *A.B.*, at the Church of , in the

2. That after her said marriage, your petitioner cohabited with the said *A.B.* at _____ and that your petitioner and her said husband have issue living of their said marriage, three children, to wit, etc., etc., (*a*).

3. That on diverse occasions in or about the months of *August, September* and *October*, one thousand eight hundred and *sixty* _____ the, said *A.B.*, at aforesaid, committed adultery with *E.F.*, who was then living in the service of the said *A.B.*, and your petitioner at their said residence _____ aforesaid.

4. That on diverse occasions in the months of *October, November* and *December*, one thousand eight hundred and *sixty* _____ the said *A.B.*, at _____ aforesaid, committed adultery with *G.H.*, who was then living in the service of the said *A.B.* and your petitioner at their said residence _____ aforesaid.

5. That no collusion or connivance exists between your petitioner and the said *A.B.*, with respect to the subject of the present suit.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will decree a judicial separation to your petitioner from her said husband by reason of his aforesaid adultery.

(Signed) *C.B.* (*b*)

Form of Verification : See No. 1

No. 6.—*Statement in answer to No. 5*

In the (High) Court of

B. against B.

The _____ day of

The respondent, *A.B.* by *W.Y.*, his attorney [or vakil] saith, —

1. That he denies that he committed adultery with *E.F.* as in the third paragraph of the petition alleged.

2. That the petitioner condoned the said adultery with *E.F.*, if any.

3. That he denies that he committed adultery with *G.H.*, as in the fourth paragraph of the petition alleged.

4. That the petitioner condoned the said adultery with *G.H.*, if any.

Wherefore this respondent prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will reject the prayer of the said petition.

(Signed) *A.B.*

No. 7.—*Statement in reply to No. 6*

In the (High) Court of

B. against B.

The _____ day of

The petitioner, *C.B.*, by her attorney [or vakil], says —

1. That she denies that she condoned the said adultery of the respondent with *E.F.* as in the second paragraph of the statement in answer alleged.

2. That even if she had condoned the said adultery, the same has been revived by the subsequent adultery of the respondent with *G.H.*, as set forth in the fourth paragraph of the petition.

(Signed) *C.B.*

(*a*) State the respective ages of the children.

(*b*) The petition must be signed by the petitioner.

No. 10.—PETITION *for reversal of decree of separation*
(See section 24)

In the (High) Court of
Hon'ble Mr. Justice

To the
[or To the Judge of

].

The day of
The petition of A.B., of

186

SHEWETH,

1. That your petitioner was on the day of
lawfully married to

2. That on the day of this (Hon'ble)
Court at the petition of , pronounced a decree affecting the petitioner to the
effect following, to wit,—

[*Here set out the decree*]

3. That such decree was obtained in the absence of your petitioner, who was then residing at
[*State facts tending to show that the petitioner did not know of the proceedings; and further, that had
he known he might have offered a sufficient defence.*]

or

That there was reasonable ground for your petitioner leaving his said wife, for that his said wife
[*Here state any legal grounds justifying the petitioner's separation from his wife.*]

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will reverse the said decree.

(Signed) A.B.

Form of Verifications: See No. 1.

No. 11.—PETITION *for Protection-order*
(See section 27)

In the (High) Court of
Hon'ble Mr. Justice

To the
[or To the Judge of

].

The day of
The petition of C.B., of
A.B.

186 .
the wife of

SHEWETH,

That on the day of she was lawfully married to
A.B., at

That she lived and cohabited with the said A.B. for
years at , and also at , and hath
had children, issue of her said marriage, of whom are now living
with the applicant, and wholly dependent upon her earnings.

That on or about the said A.B., without any reasonable cause,
deserted the applicant, and hath ever since remained separate and apart from her.

That since the desertion of her said husband, the applicant hath maintained herself by her own
industry [or on her own property, *as the case may be*], and hath thereby and otherwise acquired
certain property consisting of [*here state generally the nature of the property*].

Wherefore she prays an order for the protection of her earnings and property acquired since the
said, day of, from the said A.B.,
and from all creditors and persons claiming under him.

(Signed) C.B.

5. And, in further answer to the said petition, I say that, when my wife left, my dwelling-house on the _____ day of _____ last, she took with her, and has ever since withheld and still withholds from me, plate, watches and other effects in the second paragraph of this my answer mentioned, of the value of, as I verily believe, Rs. 800 at the least; and I also say “that, within five days of her departure from my house as aforesaid, my said wife received bills due to me from certain lodgers of mine, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. _____ and that she has ever since withheld and still withholds from me the same sum.

(Signed) A.B.

No. 14.—UNDERTAKING by *minor's next friend to be answerable for respondent's costs*

(See section 49)

In the (High) Court of _____ I,
the undersigned A.B., of _____ being the next friend of C.D.
who is a minor, and who is desirous of filing a petition in this Court, under the Indian Divorce Act, against D.D. of _____, hereby undertake to be responsible for the costs of the said D.D. in such suit, and that, if the said C.D. fail to pay to the said D.D. when and in such manner as the court shall order all such costs of such suit as the court shall direct him [or her] to pay to the said D.D., will forthwith pay the same to the proper officer of this court.

Dated this. _____ day of _____ 186 .

(Signed) A.B.