

THE KARNATAKA MARRIAGES (REGISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1976.

Arrangement of Sections

Statement of Objects and Reasons:

Sections:

CHAPTER-I

PRELIMINARY

1. [Short title, extent and commencement](#)
2. [Definitions](#)

CHAPTER-II

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

3. [Every marriage to be registered](#)
4. [Appointment of Registrar of Marriages, etc](#)
5. [Memorandum of Marriages](#)
6. [Memorandum of marriage submitted after thirty days, etc.](#)
7. [Register to be open for public inspection](#)
8. [Non-registration not to invalidate the marriage.](#)

CHAPTER-III

DOWRY

9. [Giving or taking of dowry prohibited](#)
10. [Agreement for giving or taking dowry to be void.](#)
11. [Dowry to be for the benefit of the wife or her heirs](#)

CHAPTER-IV

LUXURY MARRIAGE TAX

12. [Levy of luxury marriage tax](#)
13. [Levy and collection of marriage tax](#)

CHAPTER-V

INTER -CASTE MARRIAGES

14. [Inter-Caste marriage](#)

CHAPTER-VI

CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS

15. [Restriction on preparation and consumption of food-stuffs in connection with marriages](#)
16. [Presents Prohibited](#)

CHAPTER – VII OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

17. [Penalty for omission to deliver or send memorandum under section 5 or for making false statement in memorandum](#)
18. [Penalty for failure to file a memorandum](#)
19. [Penalty for secreting, destroying or altering register](#)
20. [Penalty for giving, taking or demanding dowry](#)
21. [Penalty for contravening provisions of Section 11](#)
22. [Penalty for depriving any party to a marriage of the rights and privileges of the marriage](#)
23. [Penalty for omission to furnish return under sub-section \(2\) of section 13](#)
24. [Penalty for contravening provisions of section 15](#)
25. [Penalty for contravening provisions of section 16](#)
26. [Offences to be cognizable and non-bailable](#)
27. [Burden of proof.](#)

CHAPTER-VIII MISCELLANEOUS

28. [Protection of persons acting under this Act](#)
29. [The Registrar to be a public servant](#)
30. [Power to make rules](#)
31. [Act to override other laws](#)
32. [Amendment of Mysore Act 69 of 1949](#)
33. [Amendment of Karnataka Act 10 of 1959](#)
34. [Amendment of Karnataka Act 22 of 1964](#)
35. [Amendment of Karnataka Act 27 of 1966](#)
36. [Repeal and savings](#)
[Schedules](#)
[NOTIFICATION](#)

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

At Present all marriage need not be registered. Registration will provide proof of marriage and consequently will limit the scope for avoidable litigation. It is therefore proposed to provide for compulsory registration of all marriages.

Dowry and wasteful pageantry have become pernicious incidents of marriages. In spite of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (Central Legislation), dowry is still playing havoc. Similarly the pomp and pageantry, involving as they do lavish expenditure. It is necessary to provide for stringent measures to eliminate the said evils. Therefore, it is proposed to make dowry prohibition more rigorous and to tax marriage involving lavish expenditure.

In order to achieve the aforesaid provisions are made in the Bill for—

(1) compulsory registration of all marriages by a simple procedure of applying for registration by post;

(2) expand the scope of the expression dowry to include various forms of seeking it and penalising the demand and taking of dowry;

(3) making contravention of dowry prohibition a cognizable offence;

(4) placing in prosecutions for contravention the burden of proof on the accused;

(5) imposing disability to hold certain public offices on the culprit; and

(6) levying a luxury tax on a slab basis where the expenses of any marriage exceeds Rs. 5,000.

The Bill incidentally makes provisions to encourage inter-caste marriages and restricts the serving of food in connection with a marriage.

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KARNATAKA ACT NO. 2 OF 1984

(First published in the Karnataka Gazette Extraordinary on the Twenty fifth day of February, 1984)

THE KARNATAKA MARRIAGES (REGISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1976

(Received the assent of the President on the Fifteenth day of July, 1983)

An Act to provide for uniform law for registration of marriages and certain other matters in the State of Karnataka.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for compulsory registration of marriages, to prohibit giving or taking of dowry, to provide for the levy of luxury tax on certain marriages and for certain other matters connected therewith;

Be it enacted by the Karnataka State Legislature in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent and commencement.- (1) This Act may be called the Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Karnataka.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of the Act.

2. Definitions.- In this Act unless the context otherwise requires,-

- (a) "appointed day" means the date notified under sub-section (3) of section 1;
- (b) "to contract a marriage" means to solemnize or enter into a marriage in any form or manner;
- (c) 'dowry' means any property (including cash) or valuable security given or agreed to be given either directly,-
 - (i) by one party to a marriage to the other party to the marriage; or

- (ii) by the parents of either party to marriage or by any other person, to either party to the marriage or to any other person.

at or before or after the marriage as consideration for the marriage of the said parties, but does not include dower or mahr in the case of persons to whom the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) applies.

Explanation.- (1) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that,-

- (i) any presents made at, before or after a marriage in the form of cash, ornaments, clothes or other articles, the total value of which does not exceed five hundred rupees shall not be deemed to be dowry within the meaning of this section unless they are made as consideration for the marriage of the said parties;
- (ii) any person financially assisting a boy, whether related to him or not, either in his education, business or otherwise with the intention of giving his daughter or any other relation in marriage to such boy shall be deemed to give and the boy so receiving such assistance shall be deemed to receive, dowry;

(2) The expression "valuable security" has the same meaning as in section 30 of Indian Penal Code;

- (d) "expenses of marriage" in relation to a marriage means all expenses incurred in connection therewith by the parties to the marriage and the person celebrating it;
- (e) "marriage" includes remarriage;
- (f) "marriage tax" means the luxury marriage tax payable under section 12;
- (g) "marriage tax officer" means the Luxury Marriage Tax Officer appointed under section 13;
- (h) "memorandum" means a memorandum of marriage mentioned in section 5 and 6;

- (i) "register" means a register of marriages maintained under this Act;
- (j) "registrar" means a Registrar of Marriages appointed under section 4;
- (k) "Registrar General" means the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appointed under any law for the time being in force relating to the registration of births, deaths and marriages.

CHAPTER II

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGE

3. Every marriage to be registered.- Every marriage contracted in the State on or after the appointed day shall be registered in the manner provided in this Act.

4. Appointment of Registrar of Marriages, etc.- (1) For the purpose of this Act, the State government may, by notification, appoint, as may Registrars of Marriages as it thinks necessary for such area or areas as may be specified in the notification.

(2) The Registrar shall maintain in the prescribed manner a register of marriage and such other registers as may be prescribed.

5. Memorandum of marriages.- (1) The parties to a marriage shall, prepare and sign a memorandum in the form specified in Schedule A and deliver or send by registered post the said memorandum in duplicate to the Registrar or the area in which the marriage was contracted, within a period of thirty days from the date of marriage.

(2) The memorandum shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee in the form of court fee stamps and shall be attested by a prescribed person.

(3) On receipt of the memorandum, the Registrar shall file the same, enter the particulars thereof in the register, send the duplicate copy thereof to the Registrar General and issue a marriage certificate in such form and manner as may be prescribed.

6. Memorandum of marriage submitted after thirty days, etc.- (1) The Registrar may suo-motu or otherwise issue notice to the parties to a

marriage which has not been registered under this Act, to appear before him and get the memorandum of marriage signed and delivered with the prescribed fee in such manner and within such time as may be specified in the notice.

(2) On receipt of a memorandum under sub-section (1) the Registrar shall file the same, enter the particulars thereof in the register, send the duplicate copy thereof to the Registrar General and issue the marriage certificate as provided in section 5.

(3) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall affect the liability of any person under the provisions of section 17.

7. Register to be open for public inspection.- The register maintained under this Act shall, at all reasonable times, be open to inspection and certified extracts therefrom shall, on application, be given by the Registrar on payment of the prescribed fee. The entries in the memorandum or the register or the certified extract thereof or the marriage certificate issued under section 5 or section 6 shall be admissible in evidence and be proof of the statement contained therein.

8. Non-registration not to invalidate the marriage.- No marriage contracted in the State shall be deemed to be invalid solely by reason of the fact that it was not registered under this Act or that the memorandum was not delivered or sent to the Registrar or that such memorandum was defective, irregular or incorrect.

CHAPTER III DOWRY

9. Giving or taking of dowry prohibited.- No person shall, after the appointed day, demand, give or take or abet the demanding, giving or taking of dowry.

10. Agreement for giving or taking to be void.- Any agreement whether written or otherwise for giving or taking of dowry shall be void.

11. Dowry to be for the benefit of the wife or her heirs.- (1) Where any dowry is received by any person other than the woman in connection with whose marriage it is given, that person shall transfer it to the woman,-

- (a) if the dowry was received before marriage, within one year after the date of the marriage; or
- (b) if the dowry was received at the time or after the marriage, within one year after the date of its receipt; or
- (c) if the dowry was received when the woman was a minor, within one year after she has attained the age of eighteen years and pending such transfer shall hold it in trust for the benefit of the woman.

(2) Where the woman entitled to any property under sub-section (1) dies before receiving it, the heirs of the woman shall be entitled to claim it from the person holding it for the time being.

(3) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the liability of any person holding it for the time being.

CHAPTER IV LUXURY MARRIAGE TAX

12. Levy of luxury marriage tax.- (1) Every marriage including any function connected therewith celebrated after the appointed day, the expenses of which exceed five thousand rupees, shall be considered to be a luxury marriage and there shall be levied and collected by the State Government from the parties to such marriage and the persons celebrating such marriage a tax called luxury marriage tax at the rate specified in Schedule B.

(2) For the purpose of this section and clause (d) of section 2, the parents or the guardians of the parties to the marriage shall, unless it is proved otherwise, be deemed to be persons who celebrated the marriage.

13. Levy and collection of marriage tax.- (1) The State Government may by notification appoint, for the purposes of levying and collecting the marriage tax payable under section 12, as many Luxury Marriage Tax Officers as it may think necessary and the officers so appointed shall have jurisdiction within such area or areas as may be specified in the notification.

(2) Every person liable to pay marriage tax in respect of a marriage shall within a period of seven days from the date of such marriage furnish

to the Marriage Tax Officer having jurisdiction a return indicating the expenses of the marriage in the prescribed form.

(3) (a) If the Marriage Tax Officer is satisfied that the return submitted under sub-section (2) is correct he shall determine the amount of marriage tax payable on the basis thereof.

(b) If any person liable to furnish a return under sub-section (2) either fails to furnish a return or furnishes a return which, in the opinion of Marriage Tax Officer, is incorrect or incomplete, such officer may, in such manner as may be prescribed, require any person to furnish such information and particulars, as he may deem necessary to determine the expenses of the marriage, and after giving the person or persons concerned a reasonable opportunity of being heard determine the expenses of the marriage and the amount of marriage tax payable by such person or persons.

(4) A copy of the order made under sub-section (3) determining the amount of marriage tax payable shall be served on the person or persons liable to pay it and any person aggrieved thereby may, within thirty days from the date of such service, appeal to the prescribed authority who shall after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard pass such orders as it thinks fit.

(5) The person or persons liable to pay the marriage tax determined under sub-section (3) as modified in appeal, if any, under sub-section (4) shall be jointly and severally liable to the payment thereof and the same shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

CHAPTER V

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE

14. Inter-caste marriage.- Each party to an inter-caste marriage shall, subject to such rules as may be prescribed, be eligible for grant of one thousand rupees and for such other facilities as may be prescribed.

Explanation.- 'Inter-caste marriage' means a marriage between two persons belonging to different religions or different castes of Hindus.

CHAPTER VI CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS

15. Restriction on preparation and consumption of foodstuffs in connection with marriages.- No person shall, in connection with a marriage, on any one day, prepare, or serve, distribute or provide for consumption, or cause to be prepared or served, distributed or provided for consumption, any foodstuffs prepared from or containing cereals or pulses or sweet for more than five hundred persons including the members of the family of such person.

16. Presents prohibited.- (1) No person other than a party or parents of a party to a marriage shall give any present to a party or to the parents of a party to a marriage or to the person celebrating the marriage at the time of marriage or any other function or ceremony connected with the marriage of such party.

(2) No party to a marriage or the parents of a party to a marriage or a person celebrating a marriage shall accept any presents prohibited by sub-section (1).

CHAPTER VII OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

17. Penalty for omission to deliver or send memorandum under section 5 or for making false statement in memorandum.- (1) Any person who,-

- (a) after the appointed day, wilfully omits or neglects to deliver or send the memorandum as required by section 5;
- (b) makes any statement in a memorandum delivered or sent to the Registrar under section 5 or under section 6 is false in any material particular and which he knows or has reason to believe to be false,

shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

(2) The Registrar or any officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf may prosecute any person for an offence punishable under sub-section (1).

18. Penalty for failure to file a memorandum.- Any Registrar who wilfully fails to file a memorandum delivered or sent to him or to make entries in the register as required by section 5 or section 6 shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

19. Penalty for secreting, destroying or altering register.- Any person secreting, destroying or dishonestly or fraudulently altering the memorandum or the register or any part thereof shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees.

20. Penalty for giving, taking or demanding dowry.- Any person, who, after the appointed day,-

(a) gives or takes or abets the giving or taking of dowry;

(b) demands, directly or indirectly, from the parents or guardians of a bride or bride-groom or any other person any dowry,

shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment which shall not be less than three months but may extend to one year and with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees but may extend to five thousand rupees.

21. Penalty for contravening provisions of section 11.- Any person who fails to transfer any property as required by sub-section (1) of section 11 within the time specified therein, shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment which shall not be less than three months but may extend to one year and with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees but may extend to five thousand rupees. Any such punishment shall not absolve the person from his obligation to transfer the property as required by sub-section (1) of section 11.

22. Penalty for depriving any party to a marriage of the rights and privileges of the marriage.- If, after the marriage, for non-payment of dowry, any party to the marriage with or without the assistance of his parents or guardian or any other person, deprives the other party of the rights and privileges of marriage, or tortures or refuses to maintain the

other party, he shall, on conviction be punishable with imprisonment which shall not be less than six months but may extend to one year or with fine which shall not be less than two thousand rupees but may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.

23. Penalty for omission to furnish return under sub-section (2) of section 13.- Any person who being liable to furnish a return under sub-section (2) of section 13, wilfully omits or neglects to furnish a return as required by the said sub-section shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

24. Penalty for contravening provisions of section 15.- Any person who prepares, serves, distributes or provides for consumption or causes to be prepared, served, distributed or provided for consumption any sweet or foodstuff in contravention of section 15, shall on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

25. Penalty for contravening provisions of section 16.- Any person contravening the provisions of section 16 shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

26. Offences to be cognizable and non-bailable.- (1) Every offence punishable under this Act, except those punishable under section 17, 22 and 23 shall be cognizable.

(2) Every offence punishable under section 20 shall be non-bailable and non-compoundable.

27. Burden of proof.- Notwithstanding anything in any other law, in a prosecution for an offence punishable under section 20 the burden of proving that he has not abetted given, taken or demanded dowry or that he has not the giving, taking or demanding dowry shall lie on the accused.

CHAPTER VIII MISCELLANEOUS

28. Protection of persons acting under this Act.- No suit or prosecution or other legal proceedings shall be instituted against any

person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

29. The Registrar to be a public servant.- Every Registrar acting in pursuance of the provisions of this Act or rules or orders made thereunder shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

30. Power to make rules.- (1) The State Government, may, by notification and after previous publication, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers such rules may provide for all or any of following matters, namely:-

- (a) the duties and the powers of the Registrar;
- (b) the manner in which the memorandum shall be filed;
- (c) the registers or records required to be kept under this Act;
- (d) the custody in which the registers and records are to be kept and the preservation of such records;

- (e) powers and duties of the Marriage Tax Officers;
- (f) manner and procedure for the levy and collection of marriage tax;
- (g) manner of determining the expenses of a marriage;
- (h) rules subject to which grants may be made under section 14;
- (i) facilities that may be granted under section 14;
- (j) such other matter as is required to be prescribed under this Act;
- (k) any other matter for which there is no provision or no sufficient provision in this Act and for which provision is, in the opinion of the State Government, necessary for giving effect to the purposes of the Act.

(3) Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be, after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature, while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions and if, before the expiry of

the session in which it is so laid or the sessions immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modifications in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under such rule.

31. Act to override other laws.- The provisions of this Act and the Rules made thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or any custom usage, contract or decree or order of the Court or other authority.

32. Amendment of Mysore Act 69 of 1949.- In the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (Mysore Act 69 of 1949)-

(1) for sub-section (1) of section 56, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:-

"(1) A person who has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to,-

- (i) imprisonment for life or to imprisonment for a period of more than six months for any offence other than an offence of a political character or an offence not involving moral turpitude; or
- (ii) imprisonment of an offence punishable under section 20, 21 or 22 of the Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976

such sentence not having been reversed or the offence pardoned, shall be disqualified for election or appointment as a councillor while undergoing the sentence and for five years from the date of expiration of the sentence";

(2) in sub-section (1) of section 69-X, after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(c) offence punishable under section 20, 21 or 22 of the Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976."

33. Amendment of Karnataka Act 10 of 1959.- In the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959--

(1) in sub-section (1) of section 11, for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(c) if he has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment—

- (i) for an offence which involves moral turpitude and which is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months; or
- (ii) for an offence punishable under section 20, 21 or 22 of the Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976,

such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or remitted".

(2) in sub-section (1) of section 103, for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(a) if he has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment,-

- (i) for an offence which involves moral turpitude and which is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months; or
- (ii) for an offence punishable under sections 20, 21 or 22 of the Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976,

such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or remitted; or".

34. Amendment of Karnataka Act 22 of 1964.- In the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964, for clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 16, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(a) if he has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment,-

- (i) for an offence which involves moral turpitude and which is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months; or
- (ii) for an offence punishable under sections 20, 21 or 22 of the Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976,

such sentence not having been reversed or quashed or the offence pardoned, or".

35. Amendment of Karnataka Act 27 of 1966.- In the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966 for clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 16, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

- (b) if he has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment,-
 - (i) for an offence which involves moral turpitude and which is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months;
 - (ii) for an offence punishable under sections 20, 21 or 22 of the Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976,

such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or remitted; or".

36. Repeal and savings.- The Bombay Registration of Marriage Act, 1953 (Bombay Act 5 of 1954) as in force in the Belgaum Area is hereby repealed:

Provided that the provisions of section 6 of the Karnataka General Clauses Act, 1899 (Karnataka Act 3 of 1899) shall be applicable in respect of such repeal and sections 8 and 24 of the said Act shall be applicable as if the said enactment had been repealed and re-enacted by this Act.

SCHEDULE A

(See section 5)

Memberandum of Marriage

1. Date of marriage

2. Place of marriage (with sufficient Particulars to locate the place)

3. (a) Name of the bridegroom

(b) His age

(c) Residential address

(d) Status of the bridegroom at the time of marriage whether unmarried widower/divorced

(e) Signature of the bridegroom with date.

4. (a) Name of the bride

(b) Her age

(c) Residential address

(d) Status of the bride at the time of marriage whether unmarried / widow / divorced

(e) Signature of the bride with date.

5. (a) Full name of the father or guardian of the bridegroom.

(b) His age

(c) Residential address

(d) Signature of the father or guardian of the bride-groom, with date if he is a consenting party.

6. (a) Full name of the father or guardian of the bride.

(b) His age

(c) Residential address

(d) Signature of the father or guardian of the bride, with date if he is a consenting party

7. (a) Name of the witnesses (1) (2)

(b) Addresses of the witnesses (1) (2)
with the name of the father

(c) Signature of the witnesses (1) (2)
with date.

Date	Attested	Signature	name
Place	(Prescribed Person)	Designation	Address

Received by Post / in person on
Date Seal Registrar

SCHEDULE B

(See Section 12)

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Where the expenses of marriage exceed Rs. 5,000.00 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000.00. | 10 percent of the amount by which the expenses exceed Rs. 5,000.00 |
| (2) Where the expenses of marriage exceed Rs. 10,000.00 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000.00. | Rs. 500.00 plus 25 percent of the amount by which the expenses exceed Rs. 10,000.00 |
| (3) Where the expenses of marriage exceed Rs. 20,000.00 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000.00. | Rs. 3,000.00 plus 40 percent of the amount by which the expenses exceed Rs. 20,000.00 |
| (4) Where the expenses of marriage exceed Rs. 50,000.00. | Rs. 15,000.00 plus 60 percent of the amount by which the expenses exceed Rs. 50,000.00 |

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

WCD.278.SWW.2001

17.12.2003

NOTIFICATION

Department of Women & Child Development hereby notifies that, section 3,4,5,6,7,8 of chapter II, section 17,18,19 of chapter VII, and section 29,30 & 31 of chapter VIII of Karnataka Marriage (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions)Act, 1976 will come into force with effect from 1.1.2004.

By Order and in the name of
Governor of Karnataka

(P.D.SIDDHANTI)
Under Secretary to Government
Department of Women & Child Development

To,

The complier, Karnataka Gazette
with request to publish in next Gazette and supply of 200 copies.

1. The Accountant General, Karnataka, Bangalore,
2. The R.G. of Stamps & Registration, Bangalore,
3. The Director, Women & Child Development Department,
4. All Deputy Commissioners,
5. All Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Panchayat,
6. All Assistant Directors/Deputy Directors of WCD,
7. Spare Copies,
8. Sections Guard file.



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು
ವಿಶೇಷ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ - IVA	ಇತಿಗಾಂಧಿಪಾ, ಮಿಂಧಾಂಪಾ, ಆಂ 5, 2006 (ಆಂಠುಂ 15, ಮಿಂಧಾ ಆಂ 1928)	ನಂ.491
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ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : ಮಮಇ.278.ಮಮಅ.2001, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ:18-04-2006

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿವಾಹ (ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಉಪ ಬಂಧಗಳು) ನಿಯಮಗಳು 2004ರ ಕರಡು ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿವಾಹ (ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಉಪಬಂಧ ಗಳು) ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1976ರ ಪ್ರಕರಣ 30ರ ಉಪ ಪ್ರಕರಣ (1)ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಸದರಿ ಕರಡು ನಿಯಮದಿಂದ ಭಾದಿತ್ತರಾಗಲ್ಪಡುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಮಮಇ.278.ಮಮಅ.2001ನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ:1ನೇ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2004ರಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:452ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರದ ಭಾಗ-IV(ಎ) ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸದರಿ ಕರಡು ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂತಿಮ ಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಗೊಳಿಸಲಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ 30 ದಿನಗಳ ನಂತರ ಪರಿಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಪರಂತು ಸದರಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ:01-04-2004ರಂದು ಲಭ್ಯಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪರಂತು, ಕರಡು ನಿಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಅಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈಗ, ಆದುದರಿಂದ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿವಾಹ (ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಉಪ ಬಂಧಗಳು) ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1976ರ ಪ್ರಕರಣ 30ರ ಉಪ ಪ್ರಕರಣ(1) ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದತ್ತವಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಿಯಮಗಳು

1. ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ: (1) ಈ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿವಾಹ (ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಉಪ ಬಂಧಗಳು) ನಿಯಮಗಳು 2006 ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು;

(2) ಇದು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ-I

2. ಪರಿಭಾಷೆಗಳು (1) ಈ ನಿಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭವು ಅನ್ಯಥಾ ಅಗತ್ಯಪಡಿಸಿದ ಹೊರತು-

- ಅ. ``ಕಾಯ್ದೆ`` ಅಂದರೆ `ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿವಾಹ (ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳು) ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1976. (1984ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 2)`
- ಬ. ``ನಮೂನೆ`` ಎಂದರೆ ಈ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದ ನಮೂನೆ;
- ಕ. `ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಾ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ` ಎಂದರೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ನೋಂದಣಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಉಪ ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳವರ ಕಾರ್ಯವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಾ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ;
- ಡ. ಈ ನಿಯಮದಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದ ಇತರೆ ಶಬ್ದಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸದೆ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳು ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನೇ ಹೊಂದತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ-II

ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳು

3. ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು - ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯು,

- ಅ. ತನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿವಾಹಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು;
- ಆ. ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ವಿವಾಹ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಾವಕಾಶ;

- ಇ. ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಂತೆ ವಿವಾಹ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು;
- ಈ. ಈ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನಿನನ್ವಯ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು;
- ಉ. ಈ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ನೀಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು.

4. ಪಾರ್ಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ನೀಡುವುದು-ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ಪಾರ್ಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ನೋಟೀಸ್ (ಸೂಚನಾ ಪತ್ರ) ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್(6)ರ ಉಪಸೆಕ್ಷನ್(1)ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ನಮೂನೆ(1)ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

5. ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಮಂಟಪದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು: (1) ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಮಂಟಪದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕರು, ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರ್ಚಕರು ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಅಥವಾ ವಿವಾಹಗಳಂತಹ ಯಾವುದೇ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ನಮೂನೆ-2ರಂತೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ವಿವಾಹದ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಸತ್ಯವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಪಾರ್ಟಿಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿವಾಹವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಹಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(2) ಉಪ ನಿಯಮ(1)ರಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಈ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಯಾವಾಗ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೋ ಆಗ ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

6. ವಿವಾಹದ ನಿವೇದನಾ ಪತ್ರ: (1) ವಿವಾಹದ ನಿವೇದನಾ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ರೂ.10/-ರ ಶುಲ್ಕದೊಡನೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ನಿವೇದನಾ ಪತ್ರವು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

- (i) ವಧು ಮತ್ತು ವರರ ಪಾಸ್ ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಅಳತೆಯ ಫೋಟೋ, ಜನ್ಮ ದಿನಾಂಕದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ, ಅಥವಾ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ರುಜುವಾತಿಗಾಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಅಥವಾ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ.
- (ii) ವಿಳಾಸದ ರುಜುವಾತಿಗಾಗಿ ಆಹಾರ ಪಡಿತರ ಚೀಟಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಇತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು.
- (iii) ವಿವಾಹದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ರೂ.2,000/-ಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಉಡುಗೊರೆಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಫಾರಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಈ

ಉಡುಗೊರೆಗಳು ಬಟ್ಟೆ, ವಡವೆಗಳ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿರಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ವಿವಾಹದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಬಹುದಾದ ವಸ್ತುವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು.

(2) ಉಪ ನಿಯಮ (1) ರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಾಹದ ನಿವೇದನಾ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ವಧು ಮತ್ತು ವರನ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಫೋಟೋದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅನಂತರ ಅವರು ನಮೂನೆ-3ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಿತರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ನಕಲು ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಾವಹಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಟಿಸಬೇಕು.

(3) ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ನೀಡುವ ವಿವಾಹ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವು ನಿಯಮ 6ರ ಉಪ ನಿಯಮ (1) ಕಲಂ(iii)ರಡಿ ನೀಡುವ ಉಡುಗೊರೆಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

7. ವಿವಾಹ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ:

(1) ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಹಿ ಒಂದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಹಾಗೂ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಾಹ ನಿವೇದನಾ ಪತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಾಹ ನಕಲು ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಒಂದರ ಕೆಳಗೊಂದರಂತೆ ಅಂಟಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(2) ವಿವಾಹ ನಿವೇದನಾ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ವಿವಾಹ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ವಿವಾಹ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವು ಸಹ ಕೌಂಟರ್ ಫೈಲ್ (ರಶೀದಿ) ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(3) ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ವಿವಾಹ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ತ್ರಿಪ್ರತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಿಮಾಡಿ ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರಿಗೆ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಎರಡನೇ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಿವಹಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಟಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೂ ಮೂರನೇ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಾಗಿ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ವಿವಾಹ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬೇರೆಯವರು ಬೇಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂ.50/-ರ ಶುಲ್ಕದೊಂದಿಗೆ ನೀಡಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

	<p>ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆಜ್ಞಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ</p> <p>ಆರ್.ಎಂ.ಚಂದ್ರಮ್ಮ</p> <p>ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ.</p>
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ನಮೂನೆ-1

(ನಿಯಮ-4)

ಈ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ನೀಡುವುದು.

ಗೆ,

ಶ್ರೀ/ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ

ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಮಂಟಪದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕರು/ಮದುವೆ ಸಭಾಂಗಣದ/ದೇವರನ್ನು ಪೂಜಿಸುವ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾಸಿಕ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ನಡುವೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: ... ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ವಿವಾಹದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಕಾರಣ, ಈ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ತಲುಪಿದ 15 ದಿನದೊಳಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿವಾಹ (ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳು) ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1976ರ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 5 ಶೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್-ಎ ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿ ಪಡಿಸಿದ ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಾಹದ ನಿವೇದನಾ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ವಿವಾಹವನ್ನು ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಎದುರಿಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಲು ಕೋರಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು.

ನಮೂನೆ-2

(ನಿಯಮ 5)

ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ನಮೂನೆ

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ದಿನಾಂಕ	ಒಟ್ಟು ನಡೆದ ವಿವಾಹ ಗಳು	ವಧು/ ಪರರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು	ಜಾತಿ/ ಧರ್ಮ	ವಯಸ್ಸು	ವಧು/ ಪರರ ವಿಳಾಸ	ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾದವರ ಹೆಸರು	ವಧು/ಪರರು ವಿವಾಹ ವಿಚ್ಛೇದಿತರೇ/ ಅವಿವಾಹಿತರೇ/ ವಿಧವೆ/ ವಿಧುರರೆ	ಇತರೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

ನಮೂನೆ-3
(ನಿಯಮ 6(2)ರಡಿ)
ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿವಾಹ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1976ರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಿಸುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ:

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ _____

ತಂದೆ _____

ಮತ್ತು _____ ಶ್ರೀ _____

ತಂದೆ _____

ಇವರುಗಳು ವಿವಾಹ ನಿವೇದನಾ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯಂತೆ ಇವರುಗಳ ವಿವಾಹವು
ದಿನಾಂಕ: _____ ರಂದು ನೆರವೇರಿದ್ದು _____ ದಿನಾಂಕದಂದು ನೋಂದಣಿ
ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸ್ಥಳ:

ದಿನಾಂಕ:

ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮೊಹರಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ.

Women and Child Development Secretariat

Notification

No. WCD.278.SWW.2001,

Bangalore, Dated 18th April, 2006

Whereas, the draft of the Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Rules, 2004 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act 2 of 1984) in notification No.WCD.278.SWW.2001, dated:1st April 2004 in part IV(A) of the Karnataka Gazette extra-ordinary No.452 dated 1st April 2004, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby within thirty days from the date of its publication in the official Gazette;

And whereas, the said Gazette was made available to the public on 1st April 2004.

And whereas, the objections and Suggestions received in respect of the said draft rules have been considered by the State Government.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Karnataka Marriages (Registration & Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, (Karnataka Act 2 of 1984) the Government of Karnataka hereby makes the following rules, namely.

RULES

1. Title and commencement:- (1) These rules may be called the Karnataka Marriage (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Rules, 2006.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official Gazette.

CHAPTER-I.

2. Definitions:- (1) In these rules unless the context otherwise requires:-

- (a) "Act" means, "The Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act 2 of 1984);"
- (b) "Form" means, a form appended to these rules;
- (c) "Marriage Registration Authority" means Sub-registrars of Stamps and Registration Department under the Revenue Department;

- (d) Other words and expressions used in these Rules but not defined shall have the same meanings as assigned to them in the Act.

CHAPTER – II

POWERS OF THE REGISTRAR

3. Duties and Powers of the Registrar:- The Registrar shall,

- (a) Collect necessary information as regards the marriages taking place within his jurisdiction;
- (b) have access to the place of marriage for the purpose of collection of information;
- (c) issue Marriage Certificates as provided under the Act;
- (d) take action as per law the contravention of provisions of the Act and these rules;
- (e) give wide publicity to the provisions of the Act and take such steps as may be necessary for the implementation of the same.

4. Notice to the Parties:- The notice by the Registrar to the parties to a marriage as required under sub-section(1) of section 6 shall be in Form. I.

5. Duties of Manager of Choultry :- (1) The Manager of a Choultry, Chief Priest of a temple or a person in charge of any place of worship or prayer or marriage shall maintain a register in form II entering full and correct information regarding marriages performed there and shall obtain signature of the parties to the marriage and the person performing marriage.

(2) the person referred to in sub-rule(1) shall send such statement or information to the Registrar as and when so required by the Registrar.

6. Memorandum of Marriage:- (1) Memorandum of Marriages shall be submitted to the concerned Registrar along with a fee of rupees ten. The Memorandum shall also be accompanied by,

- (i) passport size photograph of bride and bridegroom, date of birth certificate or school leaving certificate or medical certificate in proof of age;
- (ii) ration card or any other document in proof of residences;

(iii) the list of gifts/presents received should be furnished in digital form and these presents may be in the form of clothes, ornaments etc., which are customary at marriages provided the value thereof exceeds Rs.2000/-.

(2) On receipt of the Memorandum of marriages under sub-rule (1) the Registrar shall examine the proof of age and residence and identify the bride and the bridegroom with their photographs. He shall then sign and issue the marriage certificate in form III and paste the duplicate in the Register.

(3) The Marriage Certificate issued by the Registrar will have a copy of the gifts/presents submitted as per clause (iii) of sub rule (1) of rule 6.

7. Marriage Certificate:- (1) The Registrar shall maintain a Register of marriages consisting of memorandum of marriages and duplicate of certificate of marriage pasted one below the other.

(2) The marriage certificate shall be issued immediately after filing of memorandum of marriage. This marriage certificate shall be in the form of counterfoil.

(3) The Marriage Certificate shall be signed in triplicate by the Registrar, the original copy shall be given to the applicant, the duplicate be pasted in the register and the third copy of the certificate shall be sent to Taluk office and the office of the Executive officer of the Taluk Panchayat for record. This marriage certificate may be issued to other on request and subject to payment of a fee of rupees fifty.

	<p>By Order & in the name of the Governor of Karnataka</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R.M.CHANDRAMMA Under Secretary to Government, Department of Women & Child Development.</p>
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FORM -1

(See Rule-4)

Notice to the parties to a marriage for registration under the Act.

To,.

Smt./Shri. _____

The Manager of the chowltly /marriage hall/priest or head of the place of worship in the periodic returns has informed that marriage has been solemnized between you on _____

You are hereby asked to appear before the Registrar to register your marriage by submitting a memorandum of marriage in form specified in schedule A as per section 5 of Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 within 15 days of the receipt of this notice.

Registrar.

FORM -II

(See rule 5)

Periodical information required to be sent to the Registrar.

SI No	Date	Total No. of Marriage take place	Name of the Bride/ Bride groom	Caste/ Religion	Age	Address Of the Bride/ Bridegroom	Name of the witness of marriage	Whether the bride/ bridegroom is a divorce/ widow/un married	Any other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

FORM -III

(See Rule 6(2))

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGE

(Under the Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions)
Act, 1976)

This is to certify that Smt. _____
D/o _____ and Shri _____
S/o. _____ have furnished the particulars in
memorandum declaring that their marriage has been solemnized on
_____ and that the same has been registered this day _____ of
_____ 200

Station _____ Date _____	Registrar of Marriage Seal
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