

Central Government Act

THE DIVORCE ACT, 1869

THE DIVORCE ACT, 1869¹

1 Short title, commencement of Act. — This Act may be called the [***] Divorce Act, and shall come into operation on the first day of April, 1869.

2 Extent of Act. -¹ [This Act extends to ² [the whole of India ³ [except the State of Jammu and Kashmir]]]. Extent of power to grant relief generally, -⁴ [Nothing hereinafter contained shall authorise any Court to grant any relief under this Act except where the petitioner ⁵ [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,—

⁶ [(1) “ High Court” means with reference to any area—

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

⁷ [(b) in Delhi, the High Court of Delhi; ⁸ [***]]

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

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

(e) in ⁹ [Lakshadweep], the High Court of Kerala;

¹⁰ [(ee) in Chandigarh, the High Court of Punjab and Haryana,] 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:]

¹¹ [(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, ¹² [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: ¹³ [***]

(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 ¹⁴ [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.

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 Court 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. — [Rep. by the Indian Divorce (Amendment) Act, 2001 (51 of 2001), sec. 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. 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.

¹⁵ [10 Grounds for dissolution of marriage. —

¹⁷ [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:—

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. ¹⁸ [***]

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, the Court shall pronounce a decree declaring such marriage to be dissolved ¹⁹ [***]: 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.

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 ²⁰ [***] or, in case of such a suit instituted by a wife, on the ground of ²¹ [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 ²² [such adultery, cruelty] or desertion.

16 Decrees for dissolution to be nisi. — Every decree for dissolution of marriage made by a High Court ²³ [***] 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.

²⁴ [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.]

²⁵ [17A Appointment of officer to exercise duties of kings proctor. — [Rep. by the Indian Divorce (Amendment) Act, 2001 (51 of 2001), sec. 13 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).]]

18 Petition for decree of nullity. — Any husband or wife may present a petition to the District Court ²⁶ [***] 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 the ²⁷ [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. — [Rep. by the Indian Divorce (Amendment) Act, 2001 (51 of 2001), sec. 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.

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 desertion²⁸ [***] 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 hereinafter 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 Court²⁹ [***] 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.

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.

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.

27 Deserted wife may apply to Court for protection. — Any wife to whom section 4 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865 (10 of 1865)³⁰ does not apply, may, when deserted by her husband, present a petition to the District Court³¹ [***], 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 like position in all respects, with regard to property and contracts and suing and being sued, as she would be under this Act if she obtained a decree of judicial separation.

32 Petition for restitution of conjugal rights. — When either the husband or the wife has, without reasonable excuse, withdrawn from the society of the other, either wife, or husband may apply, by petition to the District Court³² [***] for restitution of conjugal rights, and the Court, on being satisfied of the truth of the statements made in such petition, and that there is no legal ground why the application should not be granted, may decree restitution of conjugal rights accordingly.

33 Answer to petition. — Nothing shall be pleaded in answer to a petition for restitution of conjugal rights, which would not be ground for a suit for judicial separation or for a decree of nullity of marriage.

34 Husband may claim damages from adulterer. — [Rep. by the Indian Divorce (Amendment) Act, 2001 (51 of 2001), sec. 19 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).]

35 Power to order adulterer to pay cost. — [Rep. by the Indian Divorce (Amendment) Act, 2001 (51 of 2001), sec. 20 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001)].

36 Alimony pendente lite. — In any suit under this Act, whether it be instituted by a husband or a wife, and whether or not she has obtained an order of protection³³ [the wife may present a petition for expenses of the proceedings and alimony pending the suit]. Such petition shall

be served on the husband; and the Court, on being satisfied of the truth of the statements therein contained, may make such order on the husband³⁴ [for payment to the wife of the expenses of the proceedings and alimony pending the suit] as it may deem just:³⁵ [***]³⁶ [Provided further that the petition for the expenses of the proceedings and alimony pending the suit, shall, as far as possible, be disposed of within sixty days of service of such petition on the husband.]

37 Power to order permanent alimony. — ³⁷ [Where a decree of dissolution of the marriage or a decree of judicial separation is obtained by the wife, the District Court may order that the husband shall], to the satisfaction of the Court, secure to the wife such gross sum of money, or such annual sum of money for any term not exceeding her own life, as, having regard to her fortune (if any), to the ability of the husband, and to the conduct of the parties, it thinks reasonable; and for that purpose may cause a proper instrument to be executed by all necessary parties. Power to order monthly or weekly payments. — In every such case the Court may make an order on the husband for payment to the wife of such monthly or weekly sums for her maintenance and support as the Court may think reasonable: Provided that if the husband afterwards from any cause becomes unable to make such payments, it shall be lawful for the Court to discharge or modify the order, or temporarily to suspend the same as to the whole or any part of the money so ordered to be paid, and again to revive the same order wholly or in part, as to the Court seems fit.

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.

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

40 Inquiry into existence of ante-nuptial or post-nuptial settlements. — ³⁸ [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.

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: ³⁹ [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. — ⁴⁰ [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. — ⁴¹ [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 provision, 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 been made by such decree absolute or decree (as the case may be), or by such interim orders as aforesaid.

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 the ⁴² [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 ⁴³ [***] shall ⁴⁴ [***] 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 ⁴⁵ [***] 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 without ⁴⁶ [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. state amendment Uttar Pradesh.—For the words "High Court by general or special order from time to time directs", the words "Court may direct" shall be substituted. [Vide U.P. Act XXX of 1957, sec. 2 and sch. (w.e.f. 21-10-1957).]

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 ⁴⁷ [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.

53 Power to close doors. — The whole or any part of any proceeding under this Act may be heard, if the Court thinks fit, with closed doors.

54 Power to adjourn. — The Court may, from time to time, adjourn the hearing of any petition under this Act, and may require further evidence thereon if it sees fit so to do.

55 Enforcement of, and appeal from, orders and decrees. — All decrees and orders made by the Court in any suit or proceeding under this Act shall be enforced and may be appealed from, in the like manner as the decrees and orders of the Court made in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction are enforced and may be appealed from, under the laws, rules and orders for the time being in force: ⁴⁸ [***] No appeal as to costs. — ⁴⁹ [Provided] that there shall be no appeal on the subject of costs only.

56 Appeal to the Supreme Court. — Any person may appeal to ⁵⁰ [the Supreme Court] from any decree (other than a decree nisi) or order under this Act of a High Court made on appeal or otherwise, and from any decree (other than a decree nisi) or order made in the exercise of original jurisdiction by Judges of a High Court or of any Division Court from which an appeal shall not lie to the High Court, when the High Court declares that the case is a fit one for appeal to ⁵¹ [the Supreme Court].

⁵² [57 Liberty to parties to marry again. — Where a decree for dissolution or nullity of marriage has been passed and either the time for appeal has expired without an appeal having been presented to any court including the Supreme Court or an appeal has been presented but has been dismissed and the decree or dismissal has become final, it shall be lawful for either party to the marriage to marry again.] state amendment Uttar Pradesh. — For the existing section, the following section shall be substituted: “ 57. Liberties to parties to marry again.— When six months after the date of any decree absolute dissolving a marriage have expired, and no appeal has been presented against such decree, or when any such appeal has been dismissed, or when in the result of any such appeal any marriage is declared to be dissolved, but not sooner, it shall be lawful for the respective parties to the marriage to marry again, as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death.” [Vide U.P. Act XXX of 1957, sec. 2 and sch. (w.e.f. 21-10-1959).]

58 English clergyman not compelled to solemnize marriages of persons divorced for adultery. — No clergyman in Holy Orders of the ⁵³ [***] Church of England ⁵⁴ [***] shall be compelled to solemnize the marriage of any person whose former marriage has been dissolved on the ground of his or her adultery, or shall be liable to any suit, penalty or censure for solemnizing or refusing to solemnize the marriage of any such person.

59 English Minister refusing to perform ceremony to permit use of his Church. — When any Minister of any Church or Chapel of the said ⁵⁵ [***] Church refuses to perform such marriage-service between any persons who but for such refusal would be entitled to have the same service performed in such Church or Chapel, such Minister shall permit any other Minister in Holy Orders of the said Church, entitled to officiate within the diocese in which such Church or Chapel is situate, to perform such marriage-service in such Church or Chapel.

60 Decree for separation or protection-order valid as to persons dealing with wife before reversal. — Every decree for judicial separation or order to protect property, obtained by a wife under this Act shall, until reversed or discharged, be deemed valid, so far as necessary, for the protection of any person dealing with the wife. No reversal, discharge or variation of such decree or order shall affect any rights or remedies which any person would otherwise have had in respect of any contracts or acts of the wife entered into or done between the dates of such decree or order, and of the reversal, discharge or variation thereof. Indemnity of persons making payment to wife without notice of reversal of decree or protection order. — All persons who in reliance on any such decree or order make any payment to, or permit any transfer or act to be made or done by, the wife who has obtained the same shall, notwithstanding such decree or order may then have been reversed, discharged or varied, or the separation of the wife from her husband may have ceased, or at some time since the making of the 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 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 the⁵⁶ [Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908)]. All such rules, alteration and additions shall be published in the Official Gazette.

THE DIVORCE ACT, 1869
FORM -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 The petition of A.B. of..... Sheweth, 1. That your petitioner was on theday of was 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, children, of whom sons only survive, aged respectively and years. 3. That during the three years immediately preceding the..... day of 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. (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. 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. state

amendment Uttar Pradesh. — (1) In Form No. 1— (i) the words and the brackets ("High") and "(or To the Judge of)" and the words "To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice" shall be omitted; (ii) the words and brackets "(Hon'ble)" Wherever occurring, shall be omitted. [Vide U.P. Act XXX

of 1957, sec. 2 and Sch. (w.e.f. 21-10-1957).] ----- 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, Calcutta Gazette, 1863, Supplement, p. 43, and Gazette of India, 1869, Supplement, p. 291. *. Ed. These words have become redundant

due to amendments made by Act 51 of 2001 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001). THE DIVORCE ACT, 18691 FORM-10 Petition for reversal of decree of

separation (See section 24) In the *(High) Court of

..... *To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [or To the Judge of]. The

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

..... 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 ground 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 state amendment Uttar Pradesh. — In Form No. 10, the words and the brackets "(High)" "(or To the Judge of)" and "(Hon'ble)" and the words "To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice", shall be omitted. [Vide U.P. Act XXX of 1957, sec. 2 and Sch. (w.e.f. 21-10-1957).] ----- 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, Calcutta Gazette, 1863, Supplement, p. 43, and Gazette of India, 1869, Supplement, p. 291. * Ed. These words have become redundant due to amendments made by Act 51 of 2001 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001). THE DIVORCE ACT, 1869 FORM-11 Petition for Protection-order (See section 27) In the *(High) Court of

..... *To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [or To the Judge of]. The day of The petition of C.B ., of the wife of A.B. 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. state amendment Uttar Pradesh.

— In Form No. 11, the words and the brackets "(High)" and "(or To the Judge of)" and the words "To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice", shall be omitted. [Vide U.P. Act XXX of 1957, sec. 2 and Sch. (w.e.f. 21-10-1957).] ----- 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, Calcutta Gazette, 1863, Supplement, p. 43, and Gazette of India, 1869, Supplement, p. 291. * Ed. These words have become redundant due to amendments made by Act 51 of 2001 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001). THE DIVORCE ACT, 18691 FORM-12 Petition for Alimony pending the suit (See section 36) In the *(High) Court of B. against B. *To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [or To the Judge of]. The day of, The petition of C.B ., the lawful wife of A.B. Sheweth, 1. That the said A.B. has for some years carried on the business of, at, and from such business derives the net annual income of from Rs. to Rs. 2. That the said A.B. is possessed of plate, furniture, linen and other effects at his said house, aforesaid, all of which he acquired in right of your petitioner as his wife, or purchased with money he acquired through her, of the value of Rs. 10,000. 3. That the said A.B. is entitled, under the Will of his father, subject to the life interest of his mother therein to property of the value of Rs. 5,000 or some other considerable amount (a). Your petitioner, therefore, prays that this *(Hon'ble) Court will decree such sum or sums of money by way of alimony, pending the suit, as to this *(Hon'ble) Court may seem meet. (Signed) C.B. (a) — The Petitioner should state her husband's income as accurately as possible. Form of Verification: See No. 1 state amendment Uttar Pradesh. — In Form No. 12, the words and the brackets "(High)" "(or To the Judge of)" and "(Hon'ble)" and the words "To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice", shall be omitted. [Vide U.P. Act XXX of 1957, sec. 2 and Sch. (w.e.f. 21-10-1957).] ----- 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, Calcutta

Gazette, 1863, Supplement, p. 43, and Gazette of India, 1869, Supplement, p. 291. * Ed. These words have become redundant due to amendments made by Act 51 of 2001 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001). THE DIVORCE ACT, 18691 FORM-13 Statement in answer to No. 12 In the *(High) Court of B. against B. A.B. of , the above-mentioned respondent, in answer to the petition for alimony, pending the suit, of C.B., says— 1. In answer to the first paragraph of the said petition, I say that I have for the last years carried, on the business of , at..... , and that, from such business, I have derived a net annual income of Rs. 900, but less than Rs. 1,000. 2. In answer to the second paragraph of the said petition, I say that I am possessed of plate, furniture, linen and other chattels and effects at my said house aforesaid, of the value of Rs. 7,000 but as I verily believe of no larger value. And I say that a portion of the said plate, furniture and other chattels and effects of the value of Rs. 1,500, belonged to my said wife before our marriage, but the remaining portions thereof I have since purchased with my own monies. And I say that, save as thereinbefore set forth, I am not possessed of the plate and other effects as alleged in the said paragraph in the said petition, and that I did not acquire the same as in the said petition also mentioned. 3. I admit that I am entitled under the Will of my father, subject to the life-interest of my mother therein, to property of the value of Rs. 5,000, that is to say, I shall be entitled under my said father's Will, upon the death of my mother, to a legacy of Rs. 7,000, out of which I shall, have to pay to my father's executors the sum of Rs. 2,000 the amount of a debt owing by me to his estate, and upon which debt I am now paying interest at the rate of five per cent per annum. 4. And, in further answer to the said petition, I say that I have no income whatever except that derived from my aforesaid business, that such income, since my said wife left me, which she did on the day of last, has been considerably diminished, and that such diminution is likely to continue. And I say that out of my said income, I have to pay the annual sum of Rs. 100 for such interest as aforesaid to my late father's executors, and also to support myself and my two eldest children. 5.

And, in further answer to the said petition, I say that, when my wife left, my dwelling house on the day oflast, 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. state amendment Uttar Pradesh. — In Form No. 13, the word and brackets "(High)", shall be omitted. [Vide U.P. Act XXX of 1957, sec. 2 and Sch. (w.e.f. 21-10-1957).] ----- 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, Calcutta Gazette, 1863, Supplement, p. 43, and Gazette of India, 1869, Supplement, p. 291. * Ed. These words have become redundant due to amendments made by Act 51 of 2001 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001). THE DIVORCE ACT, 1869 FORM-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 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., I will forthwith pay the same to the proper officer of this Court. Dated this day of....., (Signed) A.B. state amendment Uttar Pradesh. — In Form Nos. 13 and 14, the word and brackets "(High)", shall be omitted. [Vide U.P. Act XXX of 1957, sec. 2 and Sch. (w.e.f. 21-10-1957).] ----- 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, Calcutta Gazette, 1863, Supplement, p. 43, and Gazette of India, 1869, Supplement, p. 291. * Ed. These words have become redundant due to amendments made by Act 51 of 2001 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001). THE DIVORCE ACT, 18691 FORM - 2 Respondent's statement in answer to No. 1 In the Court of

Theday 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. state amendment Uttar Pradesh. — In Form No. 2, the words and the brackets “ (Hon'ble)” shall be omitted. [Vide U.P. Act XXX of 1957, sec. 2 and sch. (w.e.f. 21-10-1957).] ----- 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, Calcutta Gazette, 1863, Supplement, p. 43, and Gazette of India, 1869, Supplement, p. 291. THE DIVORCE ACT, 18691 FORM -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. state amendment Uttar Pradesh. — In Form No. 3, the words and the brackets "(High)" and "(Hon'ble)" shall be omitted. [Vide U.P. Act XXX of 1957, sec.2 andSch. (w.e.f. 21-10-1957).] ----- 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, Calcutta Gazette, 1863, Supplement, p. 43, and Gazette of India, 1869, Supplement, p. 291. * Ed. These words have become redundant due to amendments made by Act 51 of 2001 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001). THE

DIVORCE ACT, 18691 FORM -4 Petition for Decree of Nullity of Marriage (See section 18) In the *(High) Court of
..... *To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [or To the Judge of]. The
..... day of, The P etition of A.B, falsely called A.D. Sheweth, 1. That on the
.....day of,....., 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
.....,, 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 said pretended marriage, the said C.D. was, by reason of his 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 state amendment Uttar Pradesh. — In Form No. 4, the words and the brackets "(High)", "(or To the Judge of)", and "(Hon'ble)" and the words "To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice", shall be omitted. [Vide U.P. Act XXX of 1957, sec. 2 and Sch. (w.e.f. 21-10-1957).] ----- 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, Calcutta Gazette, 1863, Supplement, p. 43, and Gazette of India, 1869, Supplement, p. 291. * Ed. These words have become redundant due to amendments made by Act 51 of 2001 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001). THE DIVORCE ACT, 18691 FORM -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, The

petition, C.B., of the wife of A.B. Sheweth, 1. That on the day of, 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 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 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 and 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 residenceaforesaid. 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) (a) — State the respective ages of the children. (b) — The petition must be signed by the petitioner. Form of Verification: See No. 1 state amendment Uttar Pradesh. — In Form No. 5, the words and the brackets "(High)", "(or To the Judge of)", and "(Hon'ble)" and the words "To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice", shall be omitted. [Vide U.P. Act XXX of 1957, sec. 2 and Sch. (w.e.f. 21-10-1957).] ----- 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, Calcutta Gazette, 1863, Supplement, p. 43, and Gazette of India, 1869, Supplement, p. 291. * Ed. These words have become redundant due to amendments made by Act 51 of 2001 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001). THE DIVORCE ACT, 18691 FORM-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. state amendment Uttar Pradesh.

— In Form No. 6, the words and the brackets "(High)", and "(Hon'ble)" shall be omitted. [Vide U.P. Act XXX of 1957, sec. 2 and Sch. (w.e.f. 2-10-1957).] ----- 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, Calcutta Gazette, 1863, Supplement, p. 43, and Gazette of India, 1869, Supplement, p. 291. *

Ed. These words have become redundant due to amendments made by Act 51 of 2001 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001). THE DIVORCE ACT, 18691 FORM-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. state amendment Uttar Pradesh.

— In Form No. 7, the words and the brackets "(High)", shall be omitted. [Vide U.P. Act XXX of 1957, sec. 2 and Sch. (w.e.f. 21-10-1957).] ----- 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, Calcutta Gazette, 1863, Supplement, p. 43, and Gazette of India, 1869, Supplement, p. 291. *

Ed. These words have become redundant due to amendments made by Act 51 of 2001 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001). THE DIVORCE ACT, 18691 FORM-8 Petition for a judicial separation by reason of cruelty (See section 22) In the *(High) Court of

*To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [or To the Judge of

.....]. The day of,
..... The petition of A.B. (wife of C.B.) of
..... Sheweth, 1. That on the
..... day of, your petitioner, then
A.D., spinster, was lawfully married to C.B., at
..... 2. That from her said marriage, your
petitioner lived and cohabited with her said husband atuntil
the day of, when your petitioner separated from
her said husband as hereinafter more particularly mentioned, and that
your petitioner and her said husband have had no issue of their said
marriage. 3. That from and shortly after your petitioner's said
marriage, the said C.B. habitually conducted himself towards your
petitioner with great harshness and cruelty, frequently abusing her in
the coarsest and most insulting language, and beating her with his
fists, with a cane, or with some other weapon. 4. That on an evening in
or about the month of....., the said C.B. in the highway
and opposite to the house in which your petitioner and the said C.B.
were then residing at aforesaid, endeavoured to
knock your petitioner down, and was only prevented from so doing by
the interference of F.D., your petitioner's brother. 5. That subsequently
on the same evening, the said C.B. in his said house at
aforesaid, struck your petitioner with his clenched fists a violent blow
on her face. 6. That on one Friday night in the month of
.....,..... the said C.B., in without provocation,
threw a knife at your petitioner, thereby inflicting a severe wound on
her right hand. 7. That on the afternoon of the day of
....., your petitioner, by reason of the great and
continued cruelty practised towards her by her said husband, with
assistance withdrew from the house of her said husband to the house
of her father at, that from and after the said
..... day of, your petitioner hath
lived separate and apart from her said husband, and hath never
returned to his house or to cohabitation with him. 8. That there is no
collusion or connivance between your petitioner and her said husband
with respect to the subject of the present suit. Your petitioner,
therefore, prays that this *(Hon'ble) Court will decree a judicial
separation between your petitioner and the said C.B., and also order

that the said C.B., do pay the costs of and incident to these proceedings. (Signed) A.B. Form of Verification: See No. 1 state amendment Uttar Pradesh. — In Form No. 8, the words and the brackets "(High)", (Hon'ble)" and "(or To the Judge of)" and the words "To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice", shall be omitted. [Vide U.P. Act XXX of 1957, sec. 2 and Sch. (w.e.f. 21-10-1957).] ----- 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, Calcutta Gazette, 1863, Supplement, p. 43, and Gazette of India, 1869, Supplement, p. 291. * Ed. These words have become redundant due to amendments made by Act 51 of 2001 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001). THE DIVORCE ACT, 1869 FORM-9 Statement in answer to No. 8 In the *(High) Court of The day of, Between A.B., petitioner, and C.B., respondent C.B., the respondent, in answer to the petition filed in this cause by W.J. his attorney [or vakil] saith that he denies that he has been guilty of cruelty towards the said A.B., as alleged in the said petition. (Signed) C.B. state amendment Uttar Pradesh. — In Form No. 9, the word and the brackets "(High)" shall be omitted. [Vide U.P. Act XXX of 1957, sec. 2 and Sch. (w.e.f. 21-10-1957).] ----- 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, Calcutta Gazette, 1863, Supplement, p. 43, and Gazette of India, 1869, Supplement, p. 291. * Ed. These words have become redundant due to amendments made by Act 51 of 2001 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

1. Subs. by the A.O. 1948, for the original first paragraph.
2. Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for certain words.
3. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, sec. 3 and Sch., for "except Part B States".
4. Subs. by Act 25 of 1926, sec. 2, for paragraphs 2, 3 and 4.
5. Ins. by Act 30 of 1927, sec. 2.
6. Subs. by A.O. (No. 2) 1956, for clause (1).

7. Clauses (b) and (bb) subs. for clause (b) by the Himachal Pradesh (Adaptation of Laws on State and Concurrent Subjects) Order, 1968, (w.e.f. 1-11-1966).
8. Clause (bb) omitted by Himachal Pradesh Adoption of laws (State and Concurrent Subjects) Order, 1973 (w.r.e.f. 25-1-1971).
9. Subs. by the Laccadive, Minicoy and Admindivi Islands (Alteration of Name) Adaptation of Laws Order, 1974, sec. 3 and Sch., for “ Laccadive, Minicoy and Admindivi Islands ” (w.e.f.
10. Ins. by the Punjab Reorganisation (Chandigarh) (Adaptation of Laws on State and Concurrent Subjects) Order, 1968, sec. 3 and Sch. (w.e.f. 1-11-1966).
11. Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for clause (2).
12. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 3(a), for “ or of whose jurisdiction under this Act” (w.e.f.
13. Clauses (6) and (7) omitted by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 3(b) (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
14. Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for “ the dominions of Her Majesty” .
15. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 5, for section 10 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
16. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 5, for section 10 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
17. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 7, for section 11 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
18. Last paragraph omitted by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 8 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
19. Certain words omitted by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 9 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
20. The words “ without reasonable excuse,” omitted by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 10(a) (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
21. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 10(b), for “ her adultery and cruelty” (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
22. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 10(c), for “such cruelty” (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
23. The words “not being a confirmation of a decree of a District Court,” omitted by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 11 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
24. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 12, for section 17 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
25. Section 17A was earlier inserted by Act 15 of 1927, sec. 2 and was substituted by the A.O. 1937.
26. The words “or to the High Court” omitted by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 14 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
27. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 15, for “jurisdiction of the High Court” (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
28. The words “without reasonable excuse” omitted by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 17 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

29. The words “or the High Court” omitted by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 18 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
30. See now, the Indian Succession Act, 1925 (39 of 1925).
31. The words “or the High Court” omitted by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 18 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
32. The words “or the High Court” omitted by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 18 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
33. Subs. by Act 49 of 2001, sec. 2(a), for “the wife may present a petition for alimony pending the suit” (w.e.f. 24-9-2001).
34. Subs. by Act 49 of 2001, sec. 2(b), for “for payment to the wife of alimony pending the suit”
35. The proviso omitted by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 21 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
36. Ins. by Act 49 of 2001, sec. 2(c) (w.e.f. 24-9-2001).
37. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 22, for certain words (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
38. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 24, for certain words (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
39. Ins. by Act 49 of 2001, sec. 3 (w.e.f. 24-9-2001).
40. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 25, for certain words (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
41. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 26, for certain words (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
42. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 27, for "Code of Civil Procedure" (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
43. 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, sec. 2 and Sch. III.
44. The words “in the first, second and third cases mentioned in this section,” rep. by Act 7 of 1870, sec. 2 and Sch. III.
45. The words “shall bear a stamp of eight annas and” rep. by Act 7 of 1870, sec. 2 and Sch. III.
46. Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for “the Provinces” which had been subs. by the A.O. 1948, for “British India”.
47. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 28, for certain words (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
48. The first proviso omitted by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 29(a) (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
49. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 29(b), for “ Provided also” (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
50. Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for “ Her Majesty in Council” .
51. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 29(b), for “ Provided also” (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).
52. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 30, for section 57 (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).

53. The word "United" rep. by Act 12 of 1873, sec. 1 and Sch.

54. The words "and Ireland" rep. by Act 12 of 1873, sec. 1 and Sch.

55. The word "United" rep. by Act 12 of 1873, sec. 1 and Sch.

56. Subs. by Act 51 of 2001, sec. 31, for "Code of Civil Procedure" (w.e.f. 3-10-2001).