* [ကျွန်တော် နှင့် ကျွန်မ တို့၏၊ ယခုထိမ်းမြားမှု
ကို၊ အောက်ပါ သက်သေများရှေ့တွင် ပြုလုပ်ပါသည်။

လင်၏လက်မှတ်။

မယား၏လက်မှတ်။

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ရှေ့တွင် ပြုလုပ်ပါသည်။

မောင်
မ အမည်.....။
အလုပ် အကိုင်.....။
နေ ရပ်.....။

မောင်
မ အမည်.....။
အလုပ် အကိုင်.....။
နေ ရပ်.....။

ထိမ်းမြားရန်သဘောတူချက်ပေးသူ၏လက်မှတ်။

အထက်တွင်အမည်ဖေါ်ပြပါရှိသူတို့၏ ထိမ်းမြားမှုကို ၁၉ ခုနှစ်၊
လ ရက်နေ့တွင် ကျွန်ုပ်ရှေ့၌ပြုလုပ်သည်။]

ထိမ်းမြားမှုမှတ်ပုံတင်အရာရှိ။

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* မှတ်ချက်။ ။အက်ဥပဒေပုဒ်မ ၂၁၊ ပုဒ်မခွဲ(၂)အရ၊ ထိမ်းမြားခြင်းကို မှတ်ပုံတင်ရန် ငြင်းဆိုသူများ ဖြစ်လျှင် ဤအပိုဒ်ကိုပယ်ဖျက်ရမည်။

B.—HINDU.

ခ။ ။ဟိန္ဒူဘာသာဝင်များဆိုင်ရာ။

THE HINDU WIDOWS' RE-MARRIAGE ACT.

[INDIA ACT XV, 1856.] (25th July, 1856.)

Preamble. Whereas it is known that, by the law as administered in the civil Courts, Hindu widows with certain exceptions are held to be, by reason of their having been once married, incapable of contracting a second valid marriage, and the offspring of such widows by any second marriage are held to be illegitimate and incapable of inheriting property ;

and whereas many Hindus believe that this imputed legal incapacity, although it is in accordance with established custom, is not in accordance with a true interpretation of the precepts of their religion, and desire that the civil law administered by the Courts of Justice shall no longer prevent those Hindus who may be so minded from adopting a different custom, in accordance with the dictates of their own conscience ;

and whereas it is just to relieve all such Hindus from this legal incapacity of which they complain, and the removal of all legal obstacles to the marriage

of Hindu widows will tend to the promotion of good morals and to the public welfare ; It is enacted as follows :--

Marriage of Hindu widows legalized.

1. No marriage contracted between Hindus shall be invalid, and the issue of no such marriage shall be illegitimate, by reason of the woman having been previously married or betrothed to another person who was dead at the time of such marriage, any custom and any interpretation of Hindu law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Rights of widow in deceased husband's property to cease on her re-marriage.

2. All rights and interests which any widow may have in her deceased husband's property by way of maintenance, or by inheritance to her husband or to his lineal successors, or by virtue of any will or testamentary disposition conferring upon her, without express permission to re-marry, only a limited interest in such property, with no power of alienating the same, shall upon her re-marriage cease and determine as if she had then died ; and the next heirs of her deceased husband, or other persons entitled to the property on her death, shall thereupon succeed to the same.

Guardianship of children of deceased husband on the re-marriage of his widow.

3. On the re-marriage of a Hindu widow, if neither the widow nor any other person has been expressly constituted by the will or testamentary disposition of the deceased husband the guardian of his children, the father or paternal grandfather, or the mother or paternal grandmother, of the deceased husband, or any male relative of the deceased husband, may petition the highest Court having original jurisdiction in civil cases in the place where the deceased husband was domiciled at the time of his death for the appointment of some proper person to be guardian of the said children, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the said Court, if it shall think fit, to appoint such guardian, who when appointed shall be entitled to have the care and custody of the said children, or of any of them, during their minority in the place of their mother ; and in making such appointment the Court shall be guided, so far as may be, by the laws and rules in force touching the guardianship of children who have neither father nor mother :

Provided that, when the said children have not property of their own sufficient for their support and proper education whilst minors, no such appointment shall be made otherwise than with the consent of the mother unless the proposed guardian shall have given security for the support and proper education of the children whilst minors.

Nothing in this Act to render any childless widow capable of inheriting.

4. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to render any widow who, at the time of the death of any person leaving any property, is a childless widow, capable of inheriting the whole or any share of such property, if before the passing of this Act she would have been incapable of inheriting the same by reason of her being a childless widow.

Saving of rights of widow

5. Except as in the three preceding sections is provided, a widow shall not, by reason of her re-marriage, forfeit any property or any right to which she

marrying, except as provided in sections 2 to 4.

would otherwise be entitled ; and every widow who has re-married shall have the same rights of inheritance as she would have had, had such marriage been her first marriage.

Ceremonies constituting valid marriage to have same effect on widow's marriage.

6. Whatever words spoken, ceremonies performed or engagements made on the marriage of a Hindu female who has not been previously married are sufficient to constitute a valid marriage shall have the same effect if spoken, performed or made on the marriage of a Hindu widow ; and no marriage shall be declared invalid on the ground that such words, ceremonies or engagements are inapplicable to the case of a widow.

Consent to re-marriage of minor widow.

7. If the widow re-marrying is a minor whose marriage has not been consummated, she shall not re-marry without the consent of her father, or if she has no father, of her paternal grandfather, or if she has no such grandfather, of her mother, or, failing all these, of her elder brother , or failing also brothers, of her next male relative.

Punishment for abetting marriage made contrary to this section.

All persons knowingly abetting a marriage made contrary to the provisions of this section shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year, or to fine, or to both.

Effect of such marriage.

And all marriages made contrary to the provisions of this section may be declared void by a Court of law : Provided that, in any question regarding the validity of a marriage made contrary to the provisions of this section, such consent as is aforesaid shall be presumed until the contrary is proved, and that no such marriage shall be declared void after it has been consummated.

Consent to re-marriage of major widow.

In the case of a widow who is of full age, or whose marriage has been consummated, her own consent shall be sufficient consent to constitute her re-marriage lawful and valid.

THE ANAND MARRIAGE ACT.

[INDIA ACT VII, 1909.] (22nd October, 1909.)

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to remove any doubts as to the validity of the marriage ceremony common among the Sikhs called Anand ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. * * * *

Validity of Anand marriages.

2. All marriages which may be or may have been duly solemnized according to the Sikh marriage ceremony called Anand shall be, and shall be deemed to have been with effect from the date of the solemnization of each respectively, good and valid in law.