

Act is based on Muslim Civil Law according to which “ Nikah ” (marriage) is a civil contract that is mutually agreed between bride and groom.

Indian Marriage Laws - Indian Weddings

Divorce among Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs and Jains is governed by the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, Muslims by the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, Parsis by the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 and Christians by the Indian Divorce Act, 1869. All civil and inter-community marriages are governed by the Special Marriage Act, 1956.

Know Your Legal Rights - Divorce Law in India - Vakilsearch

A Hindu person by way of his Will can bequeath all his property. However, a member of an undivided family cannot bequeath his coparcenary interest in the family property. 3. Takes effect after death: The Will is enforceable only after the death of the testator.

An Overview of Wills under Hindu Law - Legal Service India

Hindu Funeral Ceremony: The Cremation. Hindu funeral rites have many variations, so keep in mind that other versions of the following ceremony are possible. If the cremation takes place in India, it is generally performed near the Ganges river.

Hindu Funeral Cremation Guide: The Ceremony, Beliefs ...

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 gives the right to dissolve the marriage if you or your spouses are facing difficulties in marriage. The entire procedure of divorce in India starts begins with the divorce petition which is filled by the parties associated with the divorce process and notice of the same is served to the other one.

Step by step procedure to file for a Mutual ... - India Today

The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and Information Technology Act, 2000 grants legal recognition to electronic records and evidence submitted in form of electronic records. According to section 2(t) of the Information Technology Act, 2000 “electronic record” means data, record or data generated, image or sound stored, received or sent in an ...

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