

FORM E  
(See rule 7)  
REGISTER OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENT OF  
FAMILY COURT AT [ ]

No.	Name and address of the party to whom the receipt is issued.	Amount or value of the property received.	Date of receipt.	No. of receipt.	Signature of the party to whom the receipt is issued.	Date of disbursement.	Name and address of the party to whom the disbursement is made.	Amount or value of the property disbursed.	Signature of the party to whom the disbursement is made.



**Appendix-V**  
**The Foreign Marriage Act, 1903**  
**(Act No. XIV of 1903)**

An Act to give effect to the Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1903.

WHEREAS it expedient to give effect to the Foreign Marriages order in Council, 1903. It is hereby enacted as follows;-

**1. Short title, extent and application.-**

- (1) This Act may be called the Foreign Marriage Act, 1903.
- (2) It extends to the whole of Bangladesh.

(3) It applies also to all citizens of Bangladesh and to all persons in the service of Government, whether citizens of (Bangladesh) or not.

(I) Bituce ub writing of marriage which it intended to soleminize under the Foreign Marriage Act., 1892, may be given by one of the parties intending such marriage, to-

- (a) a marriage Registrar appointed under the Christian Marriage Act, 1872, where either of such Parties is a person professing the Christian parties is a person professing the Christian religion:
- (b) a District magistrate, where neither of such parties is a person professing the Christian religion:

Provided that the party giving such notice as aforesaid shall have had his usual place of abode for aforesiad shall have had his usual place of abode for not less than three consecutive weeks immediately preceding the giving of notice within the local limits of the area for which Marriage Registrar, Magistrate to whom the notice is given, is appointed.

(2) Every notice given under this section shall state (a) the name surname, age and profession or condition of each of the parties intending marriage: (b) the residence of each of them; (c) the time during which each of them has dwelt there; and (d) the place in which the intended marriage is to be solemnized;

and it shall contain a declaration by the party giving the notice to the effect that he believes that there is no impediment of kindred or affinity or other lawful is no impediment of kindred or affinity or other lawful hindrance to the solemnization of the said intended marriage.

(3) A copy of every notice given under this section shall be published by being affixed in some conspicuous place in the office of the officer to whom the notice is given.

(4) On the expiration of four clear days after such notice as aforesaid has been published in the manner prescribed by sub-section 93) the officer to whom the notice is given, unless he is aware of any impediment of kindred or affinity or other lawful hindrance to the solemnization of the said intended marriage, shall, on payment of such fee (if any) as the Government may fix in this behalf, furnish the party by whom the notice was given with a certificate, under his hand and seal, to the effect that the notice has been so given and published.

## Appendix-VI

### THE SPECIAL MARRIAGE ACT. 1872

Act No. III of 1872

(22nd March, 1872)

An Act to provide a form of Marriage in certain cases.

**Preamble:** WHEREAS it is expedient to provide a form of marriage for person who do not profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindu, (Muslim), Parsi, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion, (and for persons who profess the Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion) and to legalize certain marriages the validity of which is doubtful; It is hereby enacted as follows:

**1. Local extent:** [This Act extends to the whole of Bangladesh.]

**2. Upon which marriages under Act may celebrated:** Marriages may be celebrated under this Act between persons neither of whom professes the Christian or the Jewish or the Hindu or the [Muslim] or the Parsi or the Buddhist or the Sikh or the Jaina religion. [or between persons each or whom professes one or other of the following religions, that is to say, the Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion] upon the following conditions:

(1) neither party must, at the time of the marriage have a husband or wife living:

(2) the man must have completed his age of eighteen years, and the woman her age of fourteen years, according to the Gregorian calendar:

(3) each party must, if he or she has not completed the age of twenty-one years, have obtained the consent of his or her father or guardian to the marriage:

(4) the parties must not be related to each other in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to any law to which either of them is subject, render a marriage between them illegal.