



**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA**

**MEGHALAYA MOSLEM MARRIAGES AND  
DIVORCES REGISTRATION RULES**

**FOR THE YEAR 2006**

The 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2006

**No. ERTS (R) 13/2005/168** – Whereas, the Supreme Court of India in its Order dated February 14, 2006 in Transfer Petition (C) No. 291 of 2005 has issued directions to States of the Indian Union to frame rules providing inter-alia for compulsory registration of marriages, and

Whereas, the views/comments/suggestions/objections received from the general public in response to the Draft Rules published earlier have been duly considered by the State Government, wherever appropriate.

Now, therefore, the Government of Meghalaya, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Meghalaya Moslem Marriages and Divorces Registration Act (Assam Act IX of 1935), the State / Government of Meghalaya hereby makes the following rules, namely:

1. **Short title and Commencement:-** (1) These rules may be called the Meghalaya Moslem Marriages and Divorces Registration Rules, 2006.  
  
(2) They shall come into force from the date of notification in the Official Gazette.
2. **Definitions:-** In this rules unless the context otherwise requires –
  - (a) “Act” means the Meghalaya Moslem Marriages and Divorces Registration Act (Assam Act IX of 1935, as adapted by the State of Meghalaya).
  - (b) “Permanent Committee” means the body of persons for the time being appointed by the government of Meghalaya for the transaction of such business connected with the administration of the Act as is entrusted to them in the State of Meghalaya.
3. **Registration of marriages to be compulsory:-** With the notification of these rules, all marriages solemnised under the Meghalaya Moslem Marriages and Divorces Registration Act (Assam Act IX of 1935 shall be compulsorily registered.
4. As soon as the Act comes into force in any area the District Registrar shall nominate sufficient number of persons possessing the qualifications specified in rule 5 to be licensed as Moslem Registrars under Section 6. The District Registrar shall also specify the limits within which each of the persons so nominated shall exercise the functions of Moslem Registrar.
5. The District Registrar’s nomination shall be submitted to the Inspector General of Registration to be placed before the Permanent Committee, and shall be accompanied by the original application of the candidate in the following form, together with a certificate of good moral character, and either a certificate that he has passed the Senior Madrasa final Examination or a certificate that he possesses sufficient acquaintance with the Arabic language and the Moslem law of Marriage and Divorce, signed by three Mohammadan gentlemen of respectability and position:

Application for the Moslem Registrarship under the Act IX of 1935 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Moslem Marriages and Divorces at \_\_\_\_\_  
Thana \_\_\_\_\_ District of \_\_\_\_\_

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Name and usual signature of candidate and address in full.	Age.	Profession of present employment of candidate with present salary or pension.	Father's name and profession.	Present family residence of candidate.	Distance of residence from the Moslem registry office and Sadar station.	Whether candidate has a masonry house for his office.	If previously employed under Government details of past service, if ever dismissed from any post, particulars of the fact.	Name and address of persons recommending the candidate.	Whether the candidate has acquainted with Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Bengali, Assamese or English	Whether the candidate has passed the Senior Madrasa examination and holds any Certificate from any Government or private Madrasa (stating his name).	Remark of the District Registrar.	Remarks

6. Candidate for permanent posts of Moslem Registrar will be preferred if they have passed the Senior Madrasa Final Examination; and they must be of good moral character. In the Selection of Moslem Registrar, preference shall ordinarily be given to candidates who are natives and a domiciled in Meghalaya and who reside at a convenient place within the limit of the jurisdiction proposed; but no person shall be nominated a Moslem Registrar merely by reason of some supposed hereditary right, the fact that a person is a pensioner shall not be a bar. A person whose age exceeds forty years will not be appointed a Moslem Registrar.
7. The limits within which a Moslem Registrar shall be licensed to Act shall coincide with the limits of a sub-district under the India Registration Act, or with the jurisdiction of such police station or stations or parts thereof, as the Government may, from time to time, direct. The headquarters shall be at some convenient place within those limits.
8. Should the nomination of the District Registrar be disapproved by the Permanent Committee, the District Registrar may be requested to submit a fresh nomination, or the Committee may select another candidate with the necessary qualifications for the approval of the Government.

9. (1) Every candidate selected for appointment as a Moslem Registrar shall at first be appointed on probation and shall not be confirmed until he has passed the prescribed examination.
- (2) The said examination shall be held annually in each division in June at a convenient centre under the Superintendence of a District Registrar or a Gazetted Officer of Government to be nominated by District Registrar.
- (3) The centre shall be selected by the Inspector General of Registration in consultation with the District Registrars.
- (4) The examination will consist of two papers, one in Mohammadan law especially the law of Marriage and Divorce, the other comprising question on the Act and the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), and rules framed thereunder.
- (5) Probationers being passed students of the Arabic Department will be required to present themselves for examination only in the second of those papers.
- (6) The papers will be set by one of the members of the Permanent Committee or by a person appointed by the Permanent Committee, who shall also examine the papers and mark them and submit the results to the Permanent Committee for approval. The Committee will decide which of the candidates shall be considered to have passed.
- (7) Every probationer will be allowed to appear twice, provided that no probationer will be compelled to appear within less than six months from the date of his appointment. Any candidate who fails to pass within three years from the date of his appointment shall be removed from his office.
10. The Inspector General of Registration may censure, suspend, and may make transfers and posting of, Moslem Registrars. When possible he will consult the Permanent Committee.
11. Licenses to qualified persons who have been approved as Moslem Registrars will be granted in the following form.

To

\_\_\_\_\_ of  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Shillong, the  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

- (1) By virtue of the authority conferred upon the Government of Meghalaya, by Section 3 of the Assam Moslem Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1935 as adapted by Meghalaya, you are hereby authorised to register, in the manner prescribed by the above Act, all Moslem Marriages and Divorces which shall be effected within \_\_\_\_\_ in the District of \_\_\_\_\_ on application being made to you for such Registration.
- (2) It will be your duty carefully to observe the provisions of the above mentioned Act, and such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Provincial Government, in pursuance of the power conferred upon them, by the above Act.
- (3) This license shall continue to be in force until it is revoked or suspended by the said Government of Meghalaya.

12. When a Moslem Registrar desires to give up his license or is about to leave the place of the district in which he has exercised the functions of Moslem Registrar, he shall report the circumstances through the District Registrar to the Inspector General of Registration for orders.
13. **Compulsory retirement** – The date of compulsory of a Muslim Marriages Registrar is the date on which he attains the age of 60 years or completes 30 years service whichever happens earlier. He may be retained in service beyond the date of compulsory retirement only where and so long as suitable local candidates are not available.
14. When a Moslem Registrar makes over change of his office to a successor, a certificate shall be jointly given of the date on which the office is made over and of the safety and correctness of the records; and the certificate shall be forwarded by the District Registrar to the Inspector General of Registration.
15. (1) Moslem Registrar shall not be entitled to leave as of right under the rules in force for Government servants. The Inspector General may however, grant leave in cases of urgency and propose to Government a substitute.
- (2) Moslem Registrar are required to submit their applications for leave to the District Registrars six weeks before the date on which they intend to avail themselves of it.
- (3) The District Registrar may however grant leave not exceeding 10 days in cases of urgency without the previous sanction of the Inspector General of Registration, Meghalaya, without a substitute.
- (4) No Moslem Registrar shall be absent from his jurisdiction without permission.
16. (1) When forwarding the application of a Moslem Registrar for leave or when reporting the absence of Moslem Registrar from duty, a District Registrar should nominate a suitable person to act as substitute from the list of candidates which will be maintained in his office for the purpose. (This list will not restricted to candidates who hold the Final Madrasa Certificate).
- (2) The District Registrar's nomination shall be considered by the Inspector General of Registration. A temporary licence will then be issued by Government on his recommendation to the selected candidate. A Moslem Registrar shall not be placed in charge of the office of another Moslem Registrar unless he has been licensed to hold charge of the latter office.
17. (1) Neither entry of name in the list mentioned in Rule 15 nor temporary appointment to the office of a Moslem Registrar will be held to establish a claim to permanent appointment.
- (2) When a permanent vacancy occurs, the Inspector General will first consider whether the vacancy may with advantage be filled by transfer of a local candidate who has been serving faithfully and well away from his home Muslim Registry. When the Inspector General of Registration decides that the vacancy be filled otherwise than by transfer, a notice calling for applications to be filled within one month, shall be posted at the District and Sub-divisional Sub-Registry Offices. The District Registrar will make his nomination from the applications filed and the nomination will be scrutinized by the Permanent Committee under Rule 3.
18. Service as a Moslem Registrar shall not count as Government service, so as to give rise to any claim for pension of gratuity or to leave or allowances of any kind.

19. (1) The general control and supervision of the working of the Act shall be exercised by the Inspector General of Registration aided by the District Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

(2) District Registrars and Sub-Registrars are authorized to visit or to depute an Extra Assistant Commissioner to visit and inspect all Moslem Marriage Registry Offices within the districts, and Sub-Divisional Officers are authorized to inspect all such offices within their Sub-divisions.

(3) Sub-Registrars and Sub-divisional Officers should not themselves pass any orders on the occasion of their inspections but should report to the District Registrars for orders on any points on which the order appear to them to be necessary.

20. A Moslem Registrar will, on first appointment, be supplied with the registers, etc., mentioned below, free of charge:-

1. Register	A	(Book I)	
2. Copies of	do.		for parties.
3. Do.	do.		for the Registrar.
4. Do.	do.		for issue.
5. Register	B	(Book II)	
6. Copies of	do.		for parties
7. Do.	do.		for the Registrar
8. Do.	do.		for issue
9. Register	C	(Book III)	
10. Copies of	do.		for parties.
11. Do.	do.		for Registrar.
12. Do.	do.		for issue.
13. Book of Refusal.			
14. Book Appeals.			
15. Index Book.			
16. Ditto Sheets.			
17. Form of Applications.			
18. Catalogue.			
19. The Moslem Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1935 (as adapted by Meghalaya).			
20. Requisition for forms.			
21. Receipt Book.			

He will also be supplied with a seal and will use no ink for making entries in the registers and indexes other than that supplied from the Government stores. All books, registers, etc., which may subsequently be supplied, shall be paid, for by the Moslem Registrar at the time of supply.

When the first supply is exhausted a Moslem Registrar will obtain on a requisition by a letter from the District Registrar all standardized forms. Such requisition must be accompanied by a treasury challan (unless the Moslem Registrar is exempted from paying for forms) showing the deposit of the cost of such priced forms as have been included in his requisition. No Moslem Registrar shall make an indent for forms direct on the Local Government or on the Government Contractors. Private printing of standardized forms by the Moslem Registrars is forbidden. The District Registrar is the indenting officer for forms required by the Moslem Registrars of his district and will be responsible for maintaining an adequate stock of forms for distribution to Moslem Registrars. For this purpose the District Registrar shall maintain a Stock Book of all forms required by the Moslem Registrars and the forms which are saleable are to be clearly marked as such in the book. An issue of saleable forms or stationery, including ink, will be made on receipt of a challan showing the deposit of the value or on reference to a definite order of the District Registrar sanctioning a free issue of forms or stationery including ink, to a Moslem Registrar whose monthly income is

not more than Rs. 1000/-. Sums received by the sale of these forms or stationery are to be credited to the Head of Account as the State Government may prescribed.

21. The seal shall always remain in the personal custody of the Moslem Registrar and shall be made over with the records to the officer appointed in his place whenever a Moslem Registrar ceases, either temporarily or permanently to exercise his functions.
22. A printed table of fees in the vernacular of the district shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in every Moslem Registrar's Office.
23. The fees received by the Moslem Registrar under Sections 9 and 15 of the Act, and rule 53 may be retained by him as his lawful remuneration, provided that he duly pays for the registers and other articles supplied to him under Rule 19. All fees received by a District Registrar shall be credited to Government in the same way as fees realized under the Indian Registration Act.

A receipt shall be granted to the payee from the printed book prescribed for the purpose by the Moslem Registrar or District Registrar as the case may be, in which shall be entered in detail all sums received on account of fees and allowance. The receipt shall be sealed with the seal of the Moslem Registrar or District Registrar granting it and shall be signed and dated by that officer.

24. A Moslem Registrar shall not be debarred from holding any other salaried appointment with the permission of the District Registrar, provided that it does not interfere with the proper discharge of his duties as Moslem Registrar.
25. When the attendance of a Moslem Registrar is required at the celebration of a marriage or other ceremony, the party requiring his attendance shall make an application to the Moslem Registrar, specifying the place and time of the marriage or other ceremony, where that officer may attend.
26. It shall be lawful for Moslem Registrars to travel on circuit within jurisdiction for the purpose of attending celebration of marriages or other ceremonies, a Muslim Marriage Registrar may charge the following fees for visiting a place (other than his own office) for the purpose of attending the celebration of a marriage or other ceremony:-
  - (a) An attendance fee which shall not exceed Rs. 100/-.
  - (b) A travelling allowance at a rate not exceeding Rs. 5/- per Km. for the distance actually travelled.
27. When the Moslem Registrar is present at the celebration of a marriage, he shall make an entry of the fact in the Register of Marriages (A), and a copy of such entry shall be included in the copies to be made under Sections 11, 14 and 21 of the Act.
28. If all the persons who, by Section 10 of the Act, are required to sign the entry of the marriage or divorce in the prior register, are not present, registration shall be deferred until they are all present provided that no marriage or divorce for registration of which application has been made within one month, as required by Section 9, shall be registered after the expiration of six months from the date on which the marriage or divorce was effected.
29. The Moslem Registrar shall satisfy himself whether or not a marriage was effected by the persons by whom it is represented to have been effected in the following manner:-

- (1) By examining the parties to the marriage, or, if either or both of them are minors, their lawful guardians. If the woman be a purdah-nasheen, her duly authorized Vakil shall be examined instead of the woman.
- (2) By examining the two witnesses who were present at the marriage.
30. The Moslem Registrar shall satisfy himself whether or not a divorce other than the kind known as Khula, was effected by the man by known it is represented to have been effected by examining that man; and if he be of the Shia sect, by examining also the two witnesses to the divorce.
31. The Moslem Registrar shall satisfy himself that a divorce of the kind known as Khula was effected by the persons by whom it was represented to have been effected in the following manner:-
- (1) By examining the parties to the Khula, provided that if the woman be a purdah-nasheen, her duly constituted Vakil or lawful guardians shall be examined instead of the woman.
- (2) If the man be of the Shia sect, by also examining the two witnesses to the divorce.
32. The Moslem Registrar shall satisfy himself of the identity of persons appearing before him as witnesses of marriage or divorce, unless they are otherwise personally known to him, by examining at least one witness to the identity of each person as appearing.
33. In the case of any person appearing as the representative of the man or woman (whether he appears as guardian or Vakil), the Moslem Registrar shall satisfy himself of the right of such person to appear by examining such person. If a Vakil so appear, the Moslem Registrar shall further examine witnesses to the fact of the Vakil having been duly authorized to appear.
34. When the entry of the marriage or divorce has been made in the proper registrar, it shall be read over by the Moslem Registrar to the persons who by Section 10 of the Act, are required to sign such entry. If they admit its correctness, the entry shall then be signed by them.
35. When a person who cannot write, signs his name by means of a mark his name shall be recorded at length, and the writer also shall sign his name in attestation that the mark was affixed in his presence.
36. If a Moslem Registrar discovers any error in the form or substance of any entry of a marriage or divorce made by him, he may within month from the discovery of such error, in the presence of the persons married, or, in case of their death or absence, in the presence of two other, credible witness, correct the error by entry in the margin without any alteration of the original entry, and shall sign the original entry and add thereto the date of such correction and he shall also the like marginal entry in the copies thereof. And every entry made under this section shall be attested by the witnesses in whose presence it was made.
- And, in case a copy has been already sent to the Registrar, the Moslem Registrar shall make and send another copy thereof, containing both the original erroneous entry and the marginal correction therein made.
37. No erasures shall be made with a knife in any registers, book or record, but mistakes shall be corrected when necessary, with a pen, and shall be invariably attested by the Registering Officer, Corrections are not to be obliterated or blotted out, so as illegible, but a line is to be drawn through erroneous words with the pen, so that they may remain legible.



38. The circumstances under which registration of a marriage or divorce should be refused are as follows:-
- (1) If the marriage or divorce was not effected within the jurisdiction of the Moslem Registrar to whom application for registration is made.
  - (2) If the application is not made by the person specified in Section 8 of the Act.
  - (3) If application has been made after the expiry of one month from the date on which the marriage or divorce was effected.
  - (4) If all the persons required by Section 10 of the Act to sign the entry in the proper Register fail to appear within the time limited for such appearance fixed by the Moslem Registrar under Rule 27.
  - (5) If the Moslem Registrar fail to satisfy himself that the marriage or divorce was effected by the person or persons by whom it is represented to have been effected.
  - (6) If the Moslem Registrar fails to satisfy himself as to identify of the persons appearing before him and alleging that the marriage has been effected.
  - (7) In the case of any person appearing as the representation of the man or woman (whether he appears as guardian or as (Vakil), if the Moslem Registrar is not satisfied as to the right of such person to appear.
  - (8) If one of the parties applying for registration of marriage, or if the man applying for the divorce, appear to be of unsound mind.
39. In cases (2), (4) and (8) referred to in Rule 38, the refusal order shall ordinarily be deferred till one month has elapsed from the date on which the marriage or divorce was effected, but if the parties declare their inability to comply with the requirements of the law, or for any other reason wish that registration should at once be refused, this may be done.
40. The reasons for refusal to register to be recorded under Section 19 of the Act shall be concisely and clearly stated in each particular case. When registration is refused under clauses 5, 6 or 7 of Rule 38, the Moslem Registrar will record the grounds of his decision.
41. Fees under Section 9 of the Act shall not be refunded unless registration is refused for one of the reasons numbered (1), (2), (3) and (8) in Rule 37. Fees and travelling allowances paid for the attendance of Moslem Registrar at the celebration of marriages shall be refunded only in cases where the Moslem Registrar does not attend. Fees paid for searches in the registers and indexes or for copies of entries, shall be refunded only when the searches are not made or the copies not given.
42. The refund of fees paid to a Moslem Registrar shall be made by him at once on application and he shall take and file a receipt for the amount of such repayment from the person to whom it is made.
43. When a Register book is closed, a certificate to that effect shall be appended at the close of the written portion, and a certificate showing the number of pages written upon shall be entered on the first page.

44. The Registers and Indexes shall be kept in English, Bengali or Assamese. Copies under Sections 11, 14 and 21 of the Act should be prepared in the language in which the registers are kept.
45. The “year” referred to in Section \_ of the Act shall be a year of the Christian era, commencing on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January and ending on the 31<sup>st</sup> December.
46. The index to Marriages and Divorces shall be prepared from the Registers A, B and C, and shall contain the following particulars:-
1. Name of party.
  2. Father’s name
  3. Residence
  4. Place of Registration
  5. Date of Registration
  6. Serial number for the year
  7. Book
  8. Volume
  9. Page
47. Names shall be indexed according to their first letter and shall be arranged in order of the English or Bengali or Assamese alphabet. A mere title or designation or race shall not be taken as the index word.

Thus, Sheik Ramjan will be indexed Ramjan, Sheik; Mir Aulad Ali, Mir.

48. A catalogue in the form given below shall be kept up and permanently preserved in every Moslem Registrar’s office and on the occasion of every transfer of records, the Officer receiving charge of the records shall compare them with the Catalogue and certify therein that he has found them correct. Whenever any of the records are transferred to the district officer, the fact shall be noted in the column of remarks, together with the date of transfer:-

#### FORM OF CATALOGUE

Sl. No.	District or Sub-district to which the book relate	Year	Time of books	Volume	Number of entries in each	Number of pages written on	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

49. The following records shall be preserved in perpetuity:-

- (a) All register books A, B and C and their Indexes.
- (b) The Catalogue.
- (c) Reports of the destruction of records and lists of papers destroyed
- (d) Fee book.

50. The following records shall be preserved for the period noted against each, after which they will be destroyed:-
- |   |   |          |
|---|---|----------|
| (a) Register of refusals  | - | 12 years |
| (b) Register of appeals   | - | Ditto    |
| (c) Inspection Reports  | - | Ditto    |
| (d) Annual Reports  | - | Ditto    |
| (e) Counterfoils of receipt granted under Rule 19   | - | Ditto    |
| (f) Applications for registration or for attendance at the Celebration of marriages under Rule 21   | - | 3 years  |
| (g) Applications for search of copies of extracts   | - | 3 years  |
| (h) All correspondence, whether in the vernacular or in English, which is of an ordinary routine character and which the District Registrar considers may be destroyed. | - | 3 years  |
| (i) Requisition for forms and stationery  | - | 3 years  |
| (j) Applications for the post of Marriage Registrar   | - | 3 years  |
| (k) All other records not specified in the above Rules.   | - | 3 years  |
51. Monthly returns submitted to the Registrar of the district under Section 21 of the Act which are copies of entries in the registers, and Index books may be destroyed as soon as the completed volume of Register or Index to which such returns relate is received in the Sadar Office.
52. (a) No records or papers whatever shall be destroyed without the previous sanction of the Inspector General of Registration.
- (b) Subject to such sanction the records in the offices of Registrars and Moslem Registrars may be destroyed after the expiration of the period of their retention as specified in Rule 49, the said period being computed from the 1<sup>st</sup> January next following the date of record.
53. Application for search in the records or for copies of extracts therefrom shall be made in writing; no stamps are required on such applications. Applications made to the District Registrar shall be entered in the register kept by him for that purpose. Applications made to the Moslem Registrar shall be filed by him, the date of application and the date on which a search was made, or a copy delivered, being noted on the back of the application. If the register from which an extract is required has been transferred to the District Registrar or other person under Section 22 of the Act, the application together with the prescribed fee, shall be forwarded by the Moslem Registrar to such District Registrar or other person at the expense of the applicant.
54. A call for information from any court, shall, if it necessitates search in the registers, be accompanied by the necessary fee for search. Officers of Government shall be permitted to inspect the registers without fee; but if the production of a register in any Court is required, it shall be produced by the Moslem Registrar or other officer whom the District Registrar may depute for the purpose, who will be entitled to claim payment of his expenses like any other witness.
55. Besides the fees leviable under Section 15 of the Act a fee of Rs. 5/- may be charged for extracts and copies of orders and records not otherwise provided for in the law.
56. The Inspector General of Registration should send an Annual Report on the working of the Act to the Government by the 15<sup>th</sup> July of each year. The body of the report should contain a table in the following form showing the principal features of the working of Act IX of 1935 during the preceding two years:-

Year	No. of districts in which Act IX of 1935 was in force	No. of offices open at the close of the year	No. of marriages registered	Number of Talak divorces registered	Number of Khola divorces registered	Total No. of ceremonies registered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The text should go on to indicate the total number of offices opened and closed during the year under review, the total number of ceremonies registered, the average number of registrations in each office and the total and average income of Moslem Registrars. Attention should be directed to any notable fluctuations and a brief indication should be given in a few general remarks of the estimation in which the provisions of the Acts are held in different divisions of the province by which they are in force. The report should not exceed 1 page.

A table should be appended showing district-wise operations under Act IX of 1935 during the year under review.

The form which this should take is shown below:-

Name of district	No. of offices on 31 <sup>st</sup> March	Number. of marriages registered	Number of Talak divorces registered	Number of Khola divorces registered	Total No. of ceremonies registered	Total receipt on account of fees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Total</b>						

The District Registrar should send in the materials for the compilation of the report by the 15<sup>th</sup> May of each year, to the office of the Inspector General of Registration and the Moslem Registrars should submit their returns to the District Registrar not later than 15<sup>th</sup> April of each year.

57. For the supervision of Moslem Marriage Registrars and Kazis there will be a permanent committee, consisting of 6 (six) members of which the Inspector General of Registration shall be the *ex-officio* President.

The following rules are prescribed for the guidance of the committee:-

- (1) The Committee shall consist of six members. The Inspector General of Registration for the time being shall be President, and Persian and Arabic Professor of a Government College shall be a member. The remaining members shall be appointed by the Local Administration by Notification in the official gazette. They shall hold office for a term of three years, and shall be eligible for reappointment on the expiry of the term. Members shall be liable to removal for habitual failure to attend the meetings of the committee.

- (2) The jurisdiction of the Committee shall extend to all districts of the State in which the Act IX of 1935 or Act XII of 1880 is, or may hereinafter be, in force.
- (3) The Committee shall meet as often as may be found necessary for transaction of business at such place as may, on each occasion, be convenient. The President shall ordinarily fix the time and place of such meetings and shall be bound to call a meeting within one month on the requisition of any three members. Three members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.
- (4) The Committee shall deal with the following matters:-
- (a) The consideration of all nominations to the post of Moslem Registrar or Kazi.
  - (b) Recommendations for the dismissal and removal of Moslem Registrar and Kazis.
  - (c) The examination of Moslem Registrar and Kazis.
  - (d) The inspection of the offices of Moslem Registrars.

**58. Effect of non-registration of marriage** – Registration of a marriage under these Rules shall be the only proof of such marriage.

J. LYNGDOH,  
Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,  
Excise, Registration, Taxation & Stamps Departments.