

WritingLaw.com

Dear Reader,

The PDF you are about to read is created by me by care but still I am a single human managing this website. There may be some error or mistypes. I am sorry for it. You are advised to check the contents from other sources too.

Also, any mistake or mistypes or amendments or errors are updated as soon as I can on the website, but doing so in the PDF you have already downloaded is not possible.

For more updated and systematic Bare Acts, Law Notes, PDFs, Articles, Q&A, Free MCQ Test etc please visit the website. Also reading Bare Acts on the website is better.

WritingLaw.com

All blue coloured texts in this PDF are links and open in your device's browser.

This PDF is only for basic educational purposes and not for using it in court or arguing a case based on this PDF.

I am just a law student making these PDFs and publishing them on my website to help fellow law students.
I STRONGLY TELL YOU TO MATCH THE CONTENTS OF THIS PDF WITH GOVT WEBSITES, BOOKS ETC.

INDIAN MAJORITY ACT, 1875

An Act to amend the law respecting the age of majority.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, in the case of persons domiciled in India it is expedient to specify the age of Majority;
It is hereby enacted as follows-

1. Short title.

This Act may be called the Indian Majority Act, 1875.

Local extent, commencement and operation- It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir; and it shall come into force and have effect only on the expiration of three months from the passing thereof.

2. Savings.

Nothing herein contained shall affect-

(a) the capacity of any person to act in the following matters (namely)-

marriage, dower, divorce and adoption;

(b) the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of citizens of India; or

(c) the capacity of any person who before this Act comes into force has attained majority under the law applicable to him.

3. Age of majority of persons domiciled in India.

(1) Every person domiciled in India shall attain the age of majority on his completing the age of eighteen years and not before.

(2) In computing the age of any person, the day on which he was born is to be included as a whole day and he shall be deemed to have attained majority at the beginning of the eighteenth anniversary of that day.

4. Age of majority how computed.

In computing the age of any person, the day on which he was born is to be included as a whole day, and he shall be deemed to have attained majority, if he falls within the first paragraph of section 3, at the beginning of the twenty-first anniversary of that day, and if he falls within the second paragraph of Section 3, at the beginning of the eighteenth anniversary of that day.

Illustrations-

(a) Z is born in India on the first day of January 1850, and has an Indian domicile. A guardian of his person is appointed by a Court of Justice. Z attains majority at the first moment of the first day of January 1871.

(b) Z is born in India on the twenty-ninth day of February 1852, and has an Indian domicile. A guardian of his

property is appointed by a Court of Justice. Z attains majority at the first moment of the twenty-eighth day of February 1873.

(c) Z is born on the first day of January 1850. He acquires a domicile in India. No guardian is appointed of his person or property by any Court of Justice, nor is he under the jurisdiction of any Court of Wards. Z attains majority at the first moment of the first day of January 1868.

*This is it. Indian Majority Act is a tiny act. You can understand almost everything that the act says by one line-
"The Majority Act of 1875 states that every person domiciled in India shall attain the age of majority on completion of 18 years and not before."*

WritingLaw.com

VISIT FOR MORE

Bare Acts have 'SECTION BOX' on top. Using this you can instantly go to a particular section. This will not load the page or take any time.

Bare acts on WritingLaw are colourful, updated and systematic.

Different colours have been used for Explanations, Exceptions, Case Names, Illustrations etc.

Lengthy bare acts like IPC, CPC, CrPC etc are divided chapter or part wise to help you read them properly.

But most importantly, bare acts have **internal links** to save your time.

For Example-

[Section 174A of IPC](#), has a mention of Section 82 of CrPC. Now many students while reading this section will not know what Section 82 of CrPC is. It will take time to find that section in a different bare act.

I have given links for these sections right there. Clicking on it will instantly take you to that section in a new browser tab.

PDFs here are colourful and have section links to save your time. All PDFs also have relevant internal links so that you can save your time and read a related section or bare act quickly.

Law Notes here are short, precise and in easy to understand language. These notes only have so much content that is necessary for exams. These Law Notes will help you prepare for your college exams as well as competitive exams.

Online MCQ Tests are free. You do not even have to fill your name, email, phone or any detail to take part in them.

Articles on this website are also short and related to important happenings. You are welcome to write your own article or law note and get it published on this website.

Question and Answer are useful for competitive exams. Q&A also have related links to help you read the related content with just one click.

Have a good, healthy time. All the best for you exams and your life.