CHAPTER V

Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion

Findings:

Upon data analysis it was found that

1. Indians still do not accept inter-caste marriage readily and would prefer marriage within their caste
2. There is not much awareness of the incentive of provided by the Central and State government for the couples marrying and registering under the Special Marriage Act
3. The incentive by the appropriate government should be increased.
4. It is also found that, the society has a negative attitude for the couples marrying under this act and still are very religiously attached to marriage
5. It is observed that, there is a sense of dissatisfaction in the minds of the couples and feel the need of protection from this act.
6. It is observed that, the situation of the couples marrying under the Special Marriage Act is better in the urban areas than in rural areas.
7. However, it is observed that there is no discrimination made with the children born out of the wedlock of such marriages
8. The succession of the intercaste marriages couples is still a difficult issue which would need strong initiatives for law amendment.
9. Even though untouchability is abolished, secularism is being promoted yet catesism is still prevalent in India, if not physically, still in the minds of the people to quite some extent.
10. There is a positive inference that intercaste marriages can actually eradicate the caste barriers in India
11. The participants in the research work have expressed that the procedure under the special marriage act is cumbersome and need simplification.
Suggestions:

Intercaste marriages are the only means of completely eradicating the caste barriers in India, whether urban or rural. The initiative should begin from the urban areas proceeding towards the rural areas as the urban areas have cosmopolitan educated and well aware population making it easier to promote the intercaste marriages. The Government should improve the structure of the incentives granted to the couples registering under this act and availing the incentive. The legislature should make an amendment in this act for the protection of the couples marrying under the special marriage act, to protect them religious believers who think they have committed a sin by marrying intercaste. The procedure and registrars made under this act should also be simplified and can be given adequate appreciation / incentives to promote the intercaste marriages as well help the couples coming to the registrars office for the marriage under this act. When the marriage is inter communal for example hindu marrying a muslim, hindu marry a parsi, or Christian or any other combination, the maternal and the paternal succession have complications and they should be resolved. Any other important aspect which should be positively looked into is the caste of the children born out of such wedlocks, there is no direct provision to determine the caste of the children born out of the special marriages.

As today in the current scenario we see that the girl:boy ratio is diminishing every day despite all the measures taken by the government to combat this issue. The question today arises that when there will be no women or hardly any women to marry will our caste barriers remain? Wont people then marry women from other caste, what will happen to all the religious beliefs then, will the couples then commit a sin. The answers to all these questions are a big No. in the given set of circumstances if it was not a sin then, then so it shall not be now as well. The Constitution of India gives us the fundamental rights of Right to Equality, Right of Freedom & Personal Liberty, Right to Life, and all these are also conferred to the couples marrying under the Special Marriage Act as well. So the government, NGOs, teams of Lawyers, young students should take up initiatives to promote the intercaste marriages even at the rural areas at the grass root panchayat levels.
Conclusion:

Upon the data analysis, review of the secondary literature and the views of the participants and the current social and political scenario it is well arrived that the H_a. i.e. the alternative hypothesis is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected, showing the urgent need for the amendment of the Special Marriage Act, 1954 to make it a better and a stringent protective law for all the couples marrying & registering under this act.

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