Chapter – IX

SUMMARY
CONCLUSIONS
AND
SUGGESTIONS
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Divorce is related to marriage and family which are by far the most important and vital institutions of human society. Divorce is a decree of dissolution of marriage granted by the judicial court. Divorce is not simply the end of marriage but it means a lot more than that. It represents the end of the hopes that two people had for each other; it is the certificate that their relationship failed. Divorce is a social invention. While divorce is one of the forms of marital dissolution, there are other forms like death and separation.

The present study makes an attempt to understand socio-economic background of divorced spouses among Hindu Marriages, in Anantapur district, Andhra Pradesh. The study also explains and examines the reasons leading to divorce and consequences of divorce and the work is being presented in nine chapters.

Chapter I explains the evolution of divorce through the ages in India, the review of earlier studies on divorce, need of the present study and theoretical explanation of marriage, family disorganisation and initiative for divorce. Earlier, marriage was considered a religious sacrament and was indissoluble by human action. Later on, divorce was made available on limited grounds like that of impotency or desertion. In the pre and post Independence periods drastic changes took place in the Indian social life. Abolition of Sati and child marriage, spread of English and female education, enforcement of monogamy etc., were some such changes.
Statement of the Problem

Divorce is the final and legal termination of marriage. It is seen as a mechanism for dealing with the pressures and problems caused by marriage. Divorce is often resorted to when it is found that continuing an unhappy and unsatisfactory marriage is imposing heavy costs not only upon the embattled spouses but also on their children, if any. Moreover, in divorce both the spouses are violating the only significant principle that both should remain together in amity to create a home in which the children can grow to adulthood. Studies relating to marital disruptions like divorce, separation and desertion are indeed rare in India.

Need for the Present Study

As the studies on divorce in Hindu marriage are meagre, the present study is an attempt to explore a relatively untouched area of study. The present study is concerned with both exploratory as well as analytical goals. It is chiefly concerned with investigating causes and consequences of divorce. The socio-economic factors, the rural-urban background, the environmental factors, personality factors and the legal factors have a bearing on divorce. Besides that, personal problems, family problems, employment, custody of children, alimony, remarriage and sentiments of family members play a vital role on divorce. The present study makes an attempt to explain how the above factors influence divorce.

Methodology

The present study aims at understanding socio economic and legal background of the divorce and comprehending the reasons leading to divorce and consequences of divorce. To make the present study scientific, un-biased and logical the following methodology was adopted. The methodology explains:
Objectives of the Study

The present study is concerned with both exploratory as well as analytical goals. It is chiefly concerned with investigating different dimensions of divorce. The main objectives of the present study are following:

1. to study about the legend of Hindu Marriage system and historical perspective of divorce.
2. to find out socio-economic background of divorced spouses.
3. to understand reasons leading to divorce.
4. to assess legal basis of divorce, alimony and custody of children.
5. to study about jurisdiction, process and legal proceedings of divorce and lastly,
6. to analyse the consequences of divorce.

Universe and sample

The present study was carried out taking the cases in the Anantapur Principle Senior Civil Judge Court Jurisdiction. This appellate jurisdiction consists of Anantapur, Uravakonda, Kalyandurgam, Rayadurgam courts of Junior Civil Judge. The divorce petition which come from these entire lower court jurisdiction to the appellate court of Principle Senior Civil Judge Court, Anantapur. The Anantapur Principle Senior Civil Judge Court registers the cases of divorce, conjugal rights and judicial separation petitions. But in the distribution of cases the divorce petitions are allotted to Additional Senior Civil Judge Court of Anantapur.
For the present study the researcher obtained list of the 480 finally disposed cases of divorce petitions by Additional Senior Civil Judge Court and District Legal Services Authority between the years 2001 – 2003. Of these cases 144 cases in the year 2001, 156 cases in the year 2002 and 180 cases in the year 2003 were disposed. Out of these 480 disposed divorce petitions, 275 petition were set-exparte decree, 24 petitions were dismissed, and 31 petitions were decreed through mutual consent from district legal services authority. The remaining 150 cases were disposed through legal grounds. These 150 divorce cases were analysed for the present study. In all of these 150 cases couples (150 Males & 150 Females) were studied for the present study.

Tools and Methods of Data Collection

In the present study both primary and secondary sources of data were used. In particular the following tools and methods were used:

(i) Judicial Court Records
(ii) Schedule
(iii) Case Study
(iv) Observation
(v) Interviews with lawyers dealing with Divorce Cases
(vi) Judicial Court Attendance

The standardised schedule prepared for the study contained the questions pertaining to different aspects, viz. socio-economic background of divorcees, causes of divorce, adjustment problems after divorce, adjustment of children, and re-marriage. Besides using techniques and methods of data collection, the facts were further checked and verified from the individual files available in the Session Court. Some of the leading advocates, who happened to be legal advisors of respondents, were also contacted.
Data Analysis

The collected data pertaining to objectives envisaged earlier were classified and tabulated for the purpose of analysis. Suitable statistical and non-statistical methods of data analysis were used to draw meaningful inferences and to arrive at generalizations.

Scheme of Presentation

The Study is presented in Nine Chapters

Chapter-I: Introduction
Chapter-II: Setting
Chapter-III: Hindu Marriage System and Historical Perceptive of Divorce
Chapter-IV: The Divorcees – Socio Economic Background
Chapter-V: Causes of Divorce
Chapter-VI: Legal Basis of Divorce
Chapter-VII: Jurisdiction, Process and Procedure of Divorce
Chapter-VIII: Consequences of Divorce
Chapter-IX: Summary, Conclusions and Suggestions.

Chapter II deals with the setting in the present study is about “Divorce in Hindu Marriage” (“A Socio-economic and legal study in Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh”). The present study was carried out taking the cases in the Anantapur Principle Senior Civil Judge Court Jurisdiction. This appellate jurisdiction consists of Anantapur, Uravakonda, Kalyandurgam, Rayadurgam courts of Junior Civil Judge. The divorce petition which come from these entire lower court jurisdiction to the appellate court of Principle Senior Civil Judge Court, Anantapur. The Anantapur Principle Senior Civil Judge Court registers the cases of divorce, conjugal rights and judicial separation petitions. But in the distribution of cases the divorce petitions are allotted to Additional Senior Civil Judge Court of Anantapur. An attempt is made to examine the socio-economic and background of the divorcees.
Some of the important conclusions arrived in the chapter are following

- In terms of age it is found 63(42%) cases divorcees were between 25 – 30 years age, 51(34%) cases of divorcees were below 25 years of age and in remaining cases the respondents were in age group of 30 – 40 years and above.

- Majority of divorced cases were initiated by husbands 79(52.7%). In 57(38%) cases wives have were initiated for divorce and in 14(9.3%) cases both husband and wives have initiated for divorce.

- In terms of rural and urban background it is found that in 78(52%) cases respondents were from rural background and remaining 72(48%) of cases respondents were from urban background.

- In terms of caste, it is found that 84(56%) of cases respondents belong to Upper Caste and remaining 66(44%) of cases respondents belong to Backward caste, Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe.

- In terms of family structure it is found that 86(57.3%) of cases respondents were in joint family and 64(42%) of cases respondents were in nuclear family. Divorce were more in case of joint family than in nuclear family.

- Education is most significant factor for divorce and it is found that 102(68%) of cases, graduates and above have initiated divorce.

- The divorced spouses belong to various occupations and it is found that 36(24%) of cases respondents were Government servants, 30(20%) of cases respondents were house-wives / un-employees and remaining cases respondents were in other occupations like private service, professionals, business, self-employment, agriculture and daily wage earner.

- On the basis of economic background, it is found that 37(24.7%) of cases respondents had monthly income of 3000 – 6000 rupees and 35(23.3%) of cases respondents have monthly income of more than...
9000 rupees. The divorcees were more in middle income groups than in lower and higher income groups.

- In case of age of marriage of respondents, it is found that in 65% of cases, respondents were married below 25 years of age and in 35% of cases respondents were married in 25 – 30 years of age and above.

- In case of marital span it is found that 54(36%) of cases respondents marital span was between 1 – 3 years, 36(24%) of cases it was less than 1 year and in remaining 60(40%) of cases respondents marital span was more than three years and above.

- Age difference is significant factor leading to divorce. It is found that nearly 74(49.3%) of cases, respondents had an age difference of 1 – 3 years and in remaining cases respondents had an age difference of 3 – 7 years and above. Less age difference between the spouses are causing more divorcees.

- In terms of children, it is found that in 105(70%) of cases respondents were childless, 45(30%) of cases respondents were with one child or more children. Childlessness is also a leading factor for divorce.

- Strained relations between the spouses cause divorces and it is found that in 75(50%) of cases respondents had strained relations due to social causes and the remaining cases respondents had strained relations that caused divorce due to biological, economical and psychological factors. Social factors were more responsible than other factors for divorce.

- All the divorce comes in the study were granted on the basis of legal grounds and it is found that 63(42%) cases, the majority of respondents were granted divorce on the legal ground of cruelty. In the remaining cases the legal ground was various other reasons like desertion, impotency / bareness, bigamy, adultery / illicit relations, ill-
health / chronic disease, un-sound mind / mental dis-order and mutual consent.

- In case of divorced wives after separation with husband, it is found that 93(62%) of cases wives have lived with her parents and remaining 57(38%) of cases wives lived in other places, separately and alone, in institutions, with relatives and friends.

- The duration of living separately by divorced wives after separated from husband before filing divorce petition to final decree, it is found that in 72(48%) of cases wives lived separately between 1–3 years and in 50(34%) cases wives lived separately for less than one year and the remaining cases wives lived separately for 3–5 years.

- In terms of the time elapsed from filing divorce petition to final decree, it is found that in 60(40%) of cases respondents were granted divorce between 12–18 months, in 52(34.7%) of cases respondents were granted divorce between 6–12 months and in remaining cases 18–24 months above.

Chapter III deals with evolution of institution of marriage, functions of marriage, type of marriage, forms of marriage, Hindu Marriage as a sacrament and ceremonies of Hindu Marriages. It also deals historical perspective of divorce since Vedic period, Buddhist Period, Medieval Period, and Pre and Post Independent periods. The salient features of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and its amendments were also explained. This chapter is narrative in nature and is based on the theory of Hindu marriage Act., 1955.

Chapter IV deals with the social and economic background of the divorced spouses vis-a-vis on rural-urban background, family pattern, caste, education, occupation, income, age, marital span, and number of children. Some of the important conclusions arrived in the chapter are the following:
In Family Structure Majority of 86(57.3%) of cases divorced spouses lived in joint families while about 64(42.7%) of cases divorced spouses lived in nuclear family.

On the basis of urban rural background it is found that 47(31.3%) of cases divorced spouses were from rural background while about 41(27.3%) of cases divorced spouses were from urban background. Similarly 37(24.7%) of cases divorced spouses, among them husbands were from urban and wives from rural background, while about 25(16.7%) of cases divorced spouses, among them husbands were from rural and wives from urban background. This evidence does not support the belief the popular opinion that divorce is most prevalent in urban areas.

In case of caste, it is found that 84(56%) of cases respondents were upper caste, 41(27.3%) of cases respondents were from backward caste, 16(10.7%) of cases respondents were from schedule caste and 9(6%) of cases respondents were from schedule tribes. This figures shows that divorce is prevalent in all castes but divorce is more in upper caste than other castes.

Education is most significant factor of marital duration and it is found that 86(57.3%) of divorced wives and 48(32%) of divorced husbands were with Intermediate and less than that education while about 99(66%) of divorced husbands and 55(36.7%) of divorced wives were with Degree and above education.

Husbands are more educated than wives and marriage disruption appeared more among couples who had greater difference in their level of education.

The spouses in divorce belongs to various occupations and it is found that 39(26%) of husbands were un-employed before marriage and it was reduced to 9(6%) at the time of divorce. In case of divorced wives 112(74.7%) of wives were un-employed before marriage and it was reduced to 72(48%) at the time of divorce.
On the basis of economic background it is found that 37(24.7%) of cases respondents had monthly income of Rs. 3000–6000. While about 35(23.3%) of cases respondents had monthly income of more than Rs. 9000. The data reveals that with increase in income, divorce rate decreases. It is also found that low income is also one of the factors for divorce.

Majority of female the respondents were married between 18-21 years. It is found that marital duration is more the spouses who had married at higher age compared to the spouses who had marrying at lower age.

Age difference between spouses is also plays a major role for marriage adjustment. If the age difference between the spouses increases marriage disruption also decrease. It is also found that nearly half of the cases couples had age difference between 1 – 3 years, 36(24%) of cases spouses had age different between 3 – 5 years, 24(16%) of cases couples had age difference between 5 – 7 years and 16(10.7%) of cases spouses had the age difference more than 7 years.

It is also found that 45(30%) of males and 74(49.3%) of females were divorced below 25 years age. 80 per cent of spouses were childless and the divorce rate decreases with increase of spouses age.

The marriage disruption occurred more during the early years of marriage. In 105 (75%) of cases spouses were childless, 27(18%) of cases spouses had one child and in 18(12%) of cases spouses had two or more children. In the spouses who had children marital duration is high, compared to childless couples.

The chapter V deals causes of strained relations between the spouses for marital disruption. These factors are classified into social, biological, economic and psychological factors. These factors are
Marriage dissolution and divorce were caused by different factors. 75(50%) of divorce cases spouses has strained relations with social factors and remaining 36(24%), 28(18.7%) and 11(7.3%) of cases spouses had stained relations with biological, economic and psychological factors respectively. From these four factors the important real causes for strained relations in 36(24%), 21(14%) and 18(12%) of cases with doemstic disharmony, illicit relations and dowry harassment respectively, and the remaining cases the spouses had strained relations with other causes.

Social and biological factors are causing more marital disruptions than economical and psychological factors.

It is found that 52% of cases husbands had strained relations and they are from urban background, and 56% of cases wives had strained relations they are from rural background. This shows there is not much variation whether they belong to rural or urban background.

It is found that 56% of cases spouses had strained relations and they are from upper caste and the remaining cases spouses are from backward castes, schedule castes and schedule tribes.

It is found that 50% of cases wives were staying out from her husband because of domestic disharmony, illicit relations and dowry harassment. In the remaining cases she is staying out because of other causes.
Chapter VI deals with the **various legal reasons** leading to divorce and it is found that the actual causes of divorce often differed from the legal basis on which divorce were granted.

- Of the various reasons analysed leading to divorce it was found that the actual causes of divorce often differed from the legal basis on which divorce granted. In the present study it is found that, the spouses have obtained divorce on the ground of desertion – 31(20.7%), cruelty – 63(42%), impotency/ bareness (frigidity) – 11(7.3%), bigamy – 3(2%), adultery / illicit relations – 21(14%), chronic disease/ill health – 3(2%), unsound mind/mental disorder – 4(2.7%), mutual consent -14(9.3%) are legal grounds of divorce. The data also reveals that more than 75 per cent of cases the spouses were granted divorce on the grounds of cruelty, desertion and adultery.

- The relation between legal ground of divorce and age difference shows that 110(73.3%) of cases couples had age difference of 1 – 5 years, the remaining 40(26.7%) of cases couples had age difference of 5 years and above respectively and in all of these cases husbands are older than wives. It is also found that while divorce was granted on the various legal grounds and among them desertion – 80%, cruelty – 77.8%, impotency – 82%, adultery – 52.3%, the age difference between spouses less than 5 years.

- The relation between legal ground of divorce and level of income shows that the divorce granted on legal grounds of cruelty, desertion and adultery were more in lower & middle income groups than higher income groups. There is no chronic disease in higher income groups.

- Education is significant factor for divorce and in the present study it is found that more than half of the cases husbands have initiated for divorce, while about 38 per cent of cases wives and 9.3 per cent of cases both husband and wife initiated divorce. The data also reveals that husbands have taken more initiative for divorce than wives in all levels of education.
The compromise on divorce matters between the spouses like alimony, division of property, custody of children, ornaments given to wives, dowry given parents of wives were discussed before final decree of divorce. In the present study we found that in 80 per cent of cases alimony was given to wife. The other divorce related matters children lived with wife – 26%, husband agreed for division of property – 6%, ornaments returned to their wives – 76.7% and finally dowry returned to the parents of wife – 64% were also settled.

In 80% of the case alimony was granted. Among that 64 per cent of cases alimony was settled out side court, while in 16 per cent of cases alimony was settled in the court and in the remaining cases no alimony was granted, due to financial conditions of husband.

The alimony was granted to 80 per cent of the total cases and among them 32.5 per cent of cases spouses were from rural background, 30 per cent of cases spouses were from urban background, 22.5 per cent of cases husbands were from urban and wives were from rural background and 15 per cent of cases wives were from urban and husbands were from rural background respectively. The alimony was settled through one time settlement, in such cases husbands also returned dowry, ornaments to their wives.

The relation between custody of children and divorced spouses shows that 86.7 per cent of cases children were in the custody of wives and in remaining 13.3 per cent of cases children were in the custody of husbands. The custody of children depends on interest of spouses and some times on the interest of children.

In terms of the relation between the presence of children and frequency of meeting of the spouses during the separation, it is found that 45(30%) of cases the divorced spouses had children and 105(70%) of cases the divorced spouses were childless. Among these cases 140(93.3%) divorced spouses have never met each other after separation.
It is found that, in 70 per cent of cases spouses were childless, while about 30 per cent of cases spouses had one or more children at the time of divorce.

The chapter VII deals with Jurisdiction, Process and Procedures for obtaining divorce by the spouses, the spouse who initiated for divorce, time taken from actual filing of suit to final decree and duration of living separately by wife before filing the petition to filing decree and the like issues. Some of the important conclusions are as below:

- The Jurisdiction, Process and Procedures of divorce are laid down under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 amended in the years 1976, 1981 and 2001. This law gives the details such as filing petition for divorce, making efforts for reconciliation, attending the court, presenting arguments and producing witness, waiting for final decree and the custody of children to be followed by the court.

- In terms of initiative for divorce vis-à-vis rural and urban backgrounds of the spouses it is found that in 41(27.3%) cases spouses were from urban background, 47(31.3%) cases spouses were from rural background, 37(24.7%) of cases husband were from urban and wife from rural background and 25(16.7%) of cases husband from rural and wife from urban background. It is also found that husbands took more initiative for divorce than wives, in both rural and urban backgrounds. But only in case of husbands from rural and wives from urban background wives took initiative for divorce.

- In 52.7 per cent of cases husbands took initiative for divorce and in about 38 per cent of cases wives took initiative for divorce in 9.3 per cent of cases both husband and wife mutually agreed for divorce. In half of the cases spouses were from rural background, which indicates that divorcees are not an urban phenomenon.

- In majority of the divorced cases the spouses have lived separately before filing divorce petition to final decree. One-third of wives have
lived separately for less than one year while about nearly half of the wives have lived separately between 1 – 3 years. The remaining wives have lived separately between 3 – 5 years. It is also found that, separated from husband more than 60 per cent of wives lived in their parental home and remaining with separately and alone, institutions, relatives and friends respectively.

- In more than 75 per cent of cases the time taken from filing divorce petition to final decree was between 6 – 18 months.

The chapter VIII deals with problems of divorcees after divorce like accommodation, employment, health, children upbringing, social insecurity, financial problems, family disorganization, re-marriage, becoming victim of gossip and attitude of family members towards divorcees and the like issues.

The analysis of the above leads to the conclusions mentioned below:

- The immediate problems of divorcees after divorce in both male and female spouses was found to be like up bringing of children, victim of gossip, social insecurity, health and remarriage. The problems were more acute for females.

- The employment rate in case of husbands and wives went up from 74 per cent during the marriage to 96 per cent after divorce. But in case of wives the employment rate increased from 25 per cent during the marriage to 52 per cent after divorce.

- When the matrimonial ties are broken between husband and wife, the women need somewhere to go and woman divorcees had to face more problems than man for accommodation. It is found that 94(62.7%) of cases divorced husbands and 70(46.7%) of cases divorced wives have lived with parents after divorce. And the remaining were lived with relatives, separately and alone and with new spouses. Among all of these more than 70 per cent of the
divorced husbands and wives who had lived with their parents and others after divorce were aged below 30 years.

In terms of relationship between age at divorce and custody of children it was found that in 39(86.7%) of cases children were in the custody of mother among them 32(82%) of cases children were in the custody of mother who had divorced age group of below 30 years. The custody of children in the case of female respondents were more than male respondents. The divorced husbands who are below 30 years age did not like the custody of the children. The divorced husbands aged between 30 – 40 years age and above, only have taken custody of children.

In terms of the relationship between income of the divorcees and custody of children it was found that 39(86.7%) of cases children were in the custody of divorced wives, among them 3(7.7%) of cases divorced wives had no income and they were dependents on their parents, 24(62.6%) of cases divorced wives monthly income was below Rs. 1500 and 1500 to 6000 and 12(30.7%) of cases divorced wives monthly income Rs.6000 – 9000 and above. Further it was found that 6(13.3%) of cases children were in the custody of divorced husband. The custody of children in case of wife was high in lower and middle than in higher income groups but in case of husband having custody of children were in middle and higher income groups.

In terms of bringing up their children, in 33 (73.4%) of cases respondents were confident that they could bring up their child and 12 (26.6%) of cases believed that it is impossible for them to bring up their children alone.

It is found in the study that in 39(86.7%) of cases wives held custody of children and among them 23(59%) of cases believed that growing up with out a father would affect their children’s lives adversely. With better educational achievement and economic independence
16(41%) wives holding custody of children said they could bring up their children single handedly with no emotional problems.

- In remarriage of divorced spouses, it is found that 38(25.3%) of cases male divorcees and 34(22.7%) of cases female divorcees were remarried. Among them 28(83.6%) of cases male divorcees and 31(91%) of cases female divorcees who were remarried were in the age group of below 30 years. Further it is found that 112(74.7%) of cases the male divorcees and 116(77.3%) of women divorcees of all age groups were not remarried. Among 75 per cent of male divorcees and 70 per cent of female divorcees did not remarry were aged below 30 years and the remaining were in the age group of 30 – 40 and above did not remarry at the time of interview.

- The factors that initiated the husbands for remarriage, in 71 per cent of cases was self-desire and in remaining it was up bringing of children and parents desire. But in case of wives the factors that initiated them for remarriage in 41 per cent cases was for social insecurity, in 30 per cent self desire and in the remaining cases up bringing of children and parents desire.

- In case of 106(70.7%) males and 99(66%) females family members attitude was found to be sympathetic and in the remaining cases family members attitude was indifferent and hostile. Further It is found that in case of 70 per cent of males and 80 per cent of females divorcees were in the age group of below 30 years and the remaining were in the age group of 30 – 40 and above. After divorce the female divorcees faced more problems than the males in parents home.

Finally the researcher concludes by saying that divorce is no longer looked down in the society. Divorce is there in all the age, educational, caste and income groups with some differences and taking place in the initial years of marriage. Divorce is a result of different factors and causes but a few factors and causes play crucial role in
disruption of marriage. More often than not, the real reasons and the legal basis of divorce are different and generally the males are taking more initiative for divorce than females. During separation and at the time of divorce parents of the respondents have extended moral support to the respondents. Majority of the respondents did not remarry after divorce.

SUGGESTIONS

As a result of the present study, it is felt that in order to prevent and resolve the problem of divorce; we ought to give some useful suggestions. Our suggestions are as follows:

➢ There is great need for marital and familial counselling. There must be Marriage and Family Bureau accessible to all kinds of people. In a team of counsellors, there must be Sociologist, Psychiatrists, Social Workers, Doctors and Priests.

➢ Marriage should be entered into after sufficient thought and planning.

➢ In no case, marriage against the wishes of the spouses concerned should be entered into.

➢ The basic instruction regarding sex and marriage as well as family living should be imparted to the youth in schools, colleges and other institutions.

➢ As the success of marriage depends much on ability to make adjustments, both the spouses should make all efforts in this direction.

➢ Too high expectations in marriage are utopian or unachievable, and therefore, should not be insisted upon.

➢ Unnecessary interference by parents and in-laws should be avoided. After marriage, the couple should be allowed freedom and privacy.

➢ When a marriage is irrevocably broken, it should be ended.
Social security measures be put into operation by the Government to look after unattached women and their children, so that they do not become destitutes or orphans after divorce.

There must be social education and awakening among the all castes and communities of the society for healthy married life.

The dowry cases exploitation should be seriously dealt with.

All Hindu marriages must be registered, whether they are held at home, in temple or anywhere else.

Physically unfit people should not enter into marriage. Physical check up of the parties entering into marriage is advisable.

Provisions of the legislation for divorce should not be misused. There must be restricted use of the legislation so that the interests of the individuals, families and communities are protected in a healthy manner.

Better and greater efforts for reconciliation must be made by courts as well as other agencies.

Scientific and sociological researches be conducted about the causes, effects and trends of familial maladjustments and disruptions in India.

Legislations in other communities (e.g. Christians, Parsis, Muslims, etc.) should be revised and made up to date.

Prolonged and protracted court proceedings, delaying relief to the aggrieved spouse should be avoided. In many cases, it is found that a substantial part of the youth is depleted due to court cases. By the time the final decree is received, the spouses are already in the middle age and their energy and enthusiasm to start a new life dwindle.

Society should be made aware as to look upon divorced women as another member, without placing a stigma on them. Such an attitude would in still a great deal of confidence in divorcees.

Public opinion about divorce and remarriage, especially in the case of female spouses should undergo change.