

Live in Relationship in India A socio-legal study on Evolving norms and legal challenge's

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Abstract- This paper examine the socio-legal dimension of live in Relationship in India, including their historical development, Societal perception, Judicial interpretation, and the legal rights of partners, especially women and children. Born from such unions. It also addresses the challenges these relationship pose to traditional social norms and legal system.

I. INTRODUCTION

A live-in-Relation. Sharing home by two adult in-Relationship is being male and Female without marriage. This practice of live-in Relationship exists through world history despite the assumption that it began recently because similar form of co-habitation assisted in various Cultural societies.

During medieval + Europe there were only marriage strictly followed (church. Such is Strict marriage norms failed to stop informal pairing from because they primarily occurring affected the lower classes who lack means for Church wedding (Haijnal 1965] The protestant Reformation of the 10 century introduced Some moderate changes to these norms yet community opinions about non-marital arrangement Strongly dis-approved by them.

Live-in Relationship existed within India pre colonial India Specially tribe group who followed flexible marriage customs rather than the Brahmanical norms (Thaper 2003] after that, society fundamentally changed it's view of cohabitation in twenty century. across western nation. The feminist movement and changing. Socio economic factors and increase gender equality during the early 1960 and 1970' sexual revolution embrace enabled people to embrace alternative relationship

But India faced difficulties alternative relationships because Society maintain strong Cultural pride pre judicious against Cohabitation arrangement The breakdown of traditional beliefs started when globalization merged with urbanization and as women gained more economic freedom throughout the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. Live. in relationship received their legal

transformation primarily through Indian judicial decision. Landmark Judgements, such as Khusboo Kanniammal 2010, and Indra sarma visvoku. Sarma (2013) confirm that non-marital cohabitation is legal and should receive protection based upon specific conditions. (Bhattacharya 201g.

Indian society shows growing interest in debating the change in behaviour among unmarried pairs who share homes Living together before marriage functions normally in western countries but Indian acceptance of this practice is fresh and produces substantial opposition because extensive, Cultural principle together with religious and moral concern Support marriage associate's (Bhattacheryd (Bring valid cohabitation methodology. tacharya 2019]. Indian relationship exist legally under Supreme courts decisions and A. High courts ruling sis (Bhatia2018) not breach any Several areas involving Inheritances rights and child legitimacy from these relationships among with female protection against exploitation remain unclear (Krishnan, 2022) from the legal stand points, women in live-in relationships lack Sufficient protection because the Domestic tic violence Act 2005, fails to establish Clear destination and statutory protection that sufficiently Secure their welfare in situation such as atonement or domestic abuse (mukherjee & Das, 2021).

The legal status with limited social acceptance that live-in relationship have prevent Substantial cultural acquired in India does not and legal barriers from persisting against their recognition modern Indian Society Changing relationships. dual legal and social Silt a dual legal which guards Individual rights by addressing. Public concerns. A better quittance of choices will require legal clarification. Combine with social awareness. and progressive reform minute judgment and legal uncertainty (Sharma & Fyer 12022)

1.1 legal Ambiguities and challenges In india - The Indian Judicial framework Shows resistance to accommodate the increasing numbers of couples who share home without marriage. The Country of

India lacks a detailed ethical legal system to manage live in relationship the someway western nations. monuge them. supreme court of India established that live-in-relation-ship present no violation of law and the Indian constitution should shield this right to personal liberty.

In S. Ikhushboo that Kanniammal (2010) the Indian Supreme court stated consenting adults participating in live-in relationship enjoy legal protection through Article 21 of the Indian constitution, people in unmodified live in relationship face significant legal risks because there no specific laws to prefect rights to inheritance, their and teen and wood child recognition(2022) prevention (krishna

1.2 - To of Objective of this Research. analyze the social acceptance and legal challenges Surrounding live-in relation historical cons global trends, identifying factor that influence their perception and regulation..

1.3 - Historical perspective and Evolution in India relationship "pass Indian Live-in relation concept exists in history Since ancient time despite modern people viewing. it as a recent development According to the Mauritius treats along side other Hind scriptures the Gandharva marriage system recognize voluntary unions. Independents of ritual or community endorsement Those union who shore o similar structure to contemporary live in relationship hold recognition according Hindu marriage Status.

1.4 - Legal Recognition of Live-in Relationships in India. Indian laws create a legal uncertainty about live-in relation ship Since the government has not passed any legislation to regulate these relationship Live-in relationship in India gained judicial recognition decision instead of passing actual laws because western nation have legally established cohabiting Couples, Through interpretations. of constitutional rights and provisions that protect liberty and gender protections. protect person depot Indian Judiciary the establish re ion of live-in recognition of relationship court recognize recon legal rights such as maintained, property acquisition and domestic 'violence to people in live-in relationship but these r exist independently of fight marriage laws. The Supreme court remanded the protective capacity of the Domestic Violence Act in Indra sarma V. VIK.V. sarm by applying it to women in all forms of consistent relationship. there is also legal obstacle. in inheritance, rights, because the low provides no automatic Court property rights

acquisition between unmarried partners who shored homes.

The legal status of ... children born out of this live-in relationship was decided in Case of RevanaRe Vanasiddappa.v. malikarjun, Supreme declared the children born out of this relationship is legitimate through Article 21 of constitution that every child possess equal dignity. section 16 of the Hindu marriage Act 55 dethroning that children born in voided voidable marriage over legitimate decedents.

1.5 - Social perception and Acceptance The view in Indian society:-regarding live-in relationship in India, is negative in role, recluse society give huge importance to marriage. basically in rut areas people not accept this. la and of relationship, comparing to turban areas a highly educated in relationship. people accept live in Individual with go progressive views consider relation relationship Cohabitation, way for women to gain independence because it allows them to pick partners pressure without their own understanding live in relationship have Social Stigma, because people cultural marriage System, for preserving moral values, they look it dike immoral.

1.6 - legal challenges and current legal framework Indian live in relationship take difficulties because the Country lacks distinct laws governing these partnership which results in varying legal understanding about them.. Social abhorrence toward live-in relationship exists in traditional and rural sectors of India since these communities practice honour-based attack conduct oft their retire The evidence required for proving challenges to women they want to Cohabitation poses access main force of obtain domestic violence protection since evidence such as shared assets. And financial Statement or societal acknowledgment is often not easily obtainable Live-importers Can not automates -cally obtain-domestic rights to their of person benefit unless they submit written nomination according to

II. CONCLUSION

Indian society currently experiences substantial Changes through live-in-. because they relationship indicate broader modification in social customs together ideas about personal rights. The Indian legal system has started to recognize and address the pro relationship tuced by live in participants, but fundamental Changes need progress legal recognition together with protection of worsen right and children. welfare and

elimination of Social stigma will create better life conditions for live-in-relationship. The modernization of India makes it necessary to adapt legal Structures which support Complete equality and tourness residents beyond for all their coupling status

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