

Artificial Intelligence–Based Socio-Legal Analysis of Hindu Divorce and Matrimonial Laws and Their Impact on Husbands and Extended Family Members in India

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ABSTRACT

This study employs artificial intelligence techniques to analyze Hindu matrimonial and divorce laws and examines their socio-legal effects on Indian husbands and their extended families. While existing research has predominantly focused on protecting women from historical gender biases, relatively few studies investigate how matrimonial lawsuits impact husbands and their relatives. The research team adopted quantitative socio-legal methods, gathering primary data from 150 participants involved in matrimonial conflicts. Statistical analysis was conducted through correlation and regression methods, supplemented by Artificial Intelligence pattern detection technology. The study results reveal a weak but statistically significant relationship between matrimonial law application and the social and economic effects experienced by husbands. The findings further demonstrate that matrimonial litigation produces social and economic consequences for extended family members, though other structural elements also shape these impacts. The research additionally found that structured legal systems foster positive perceptions of fairness among litigants. The study calls for equitable matrimonial justice through procedural safeguards and mediation systems, alongside comprehensive socio-legal policy reforms.

KEYWORDS

Artificial Intelligence, Hindu Marriage Act, Matrimonial Litigation, Socio-Legal Impact, Maintenance Law, Perception of Fairness, Divorce in India

1. INTRODUCTION

Marriage as a sacramental union has been a defining characteristic of Hindu law throughout history, existing beyond the role of a civil contract. Under classical Hindu jurisprudence, marriage (vivaha) constitutes a religious duty that assists individuals in performing their spiritual obligations while preserving family cohesion.¹ Traditional Hindu law treated marriage as an indissoluble union through which partners performed their social duties. Prohibition of divorce was absolute under classical Hindu law, with limited exceptions under particular customary rules.²

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 created a pivotal point in codifying and structuring Hindu personal law.³ The legislation rendered monogamous marriage mandatory, enumerated grounds for divorce, and permitted judicial separation and the right to remarry. The Act's intervention aligned post-colonial legislative goals with constitutional demands of justice, equality, and dignity.⁴ The 1976 amendments extended grounds for divorce and simplified the procedure for mutual consent divorce. Legal analytics based on Artificial Intelligence and other data-driven socio-legal research methods have grown increasingly relevant for analyzing case trends, judicial interpretations, and litigation patterns in matrimonial disputes under the Hindu Marriage Act.

Matrimonial practices in India have evolved significantly alongside social transformation. Urbanization, industrialization, increased female educational attainment and workforce participation, and exposure to global values have reshaped expectations of marriage.⁵ Individuals now approach marriage as a union premised upon emotional connection and individual advancement rather than viewing it exclusively as a familial obligation. Although India's divorce rate remains lower than in most Western nations, matrimonial court filings continue to rise sharply in urban and semi-urban areas.⁶

Feminist scholarship has examined matrimonial legislation from the perspective of women's rights, demonstrating how historical patriarchal family structures necessitated protective legal measures such as maintenance rights under Sections 24 and 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act and

¹Ian Copland et al., *A History of State and Religion in India* 45 (Routledge 2013).

²Flavia Agnes, *Family Law: Volume 1: Family Laws and Constitutional Claims* 22 (Oxford Univ. Press 2011).

³Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, No. 25, Acts of Parliament, 1955 (India) [hereinafter HMA].

⁴A.C. Peterson, *A Legal Standard for Post-Colonial Land Reform*, 13 *Sustainable Dev. L. & Pol'y* 5, 6 (2013).

⁵K. Kaur, *Freedom and Destiny: Gender, Family and Popular Culture in India* 78 (2007).

⁶Flavia Agnes, *Law and Gender Inequality*, in *Writing the Women's Movement: A Reader* 113, 115 (2005).

protection from domestic abuse under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.⁷ Socio-legal research has increasingly used AI-aided legal examination to study judicial patterns and the practical operation of these protective measures.

The effects of divorce on husbands and their extended families have received comparatively limited scholarly attention. Recent legal research has seen the development of Artificial Intelligence-enabled analytical methods through which large volumes of case records can be examined to identify trends regarding the involvement of husbands and extended family members in matrimonial litigation. All Indian divorce cases involve both spouses and, frequently, their extended families engaging in court proceedings that may include allegations under Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code and domestic violence cases, with substantial psychological consequences.⁸

India's collectivist family structure renders marriage a social bond between two families, and its breakdown thus disrupts entire family systems. Social exclusion and occupational consequences follow the publicization of matrimonial conflicts, with social pressures sometimes operating against husbands before legal adjudication commences.⁹ The use of Artificial Intelligence-based socio-legal analysis offers a deeper understanding of how these social discourses and legal charges appear in court documents and dispute resolution.

Financial implications constitute another significant dimension of matrimonial litigation. Divorce proceedings may involve maintenance claims, interim and permanent alimony, child custody, and property division, each imposing financial burdens.¹⁰ Indian matrimonial disputes frequently involve protracted court proceedings that inflict emotional and financial costs on both parties.

Emotional and psychological impacts are equally significant. Divorce is recognized as a major global life stressor associated with depression, anxiety, and diminished life satisfaction.¹¹

⁷HMA §§ 24–25; Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, No. 43, Acts of Parliament, 2005 (India).

⁸Priyanka Sepaha, Protection Against Matrimonial Cruelty Under Section 498-A of Indian Penal Code: Shield or Weapon, Panel 3: Pub. Admin. 10 (2017).

⁹Id. at 11.

¹⁰Agnes, *supra* note 2, at 89.

¹¹Paul R. Amato, The Consequences of Divorce for Adults and Children, 62 J. Marriage & Fam. 1269, 1272 (2000).

Indian cultural norms link male identity to marital stability, rendering divorce a threat to self-esteem and social status.

Child custody disputes introduce further complexities. The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 and its judicial interpretations prioritize child welfare. Non-custodial parents frequently experience emotional distance arising from systemic pressures.¹² The disintegration of marital relationships produces effects that permeate the family system across generations. The present study adopts an integrated socio-legal framework drawing on both doctrinal and sociological research methods to examine these effects.

2. NEED FOR STUDY

The study expands socio-legal research by analyzing Hindu matrimonial law through an Artificial Intelligence–Based socio-legal analytical approach, examining its effects on married couples, husbands, and their extended family members. Indian marriage traditions embed matrimonial relationships within collective family structures, so legal conflicts frequently implicate parents, siblings, and extended relatives. Socio-legal studies employing Artificial Intelligence tools enable examination of trends in matrimonial conflicts and their broader social consequences.

The academic literature and media discourse predominantly concern women who have experienced rights violations, while the impacts on other affected groups remain underexamined. This study relies on primary empirical data, supplemented by Artificial Intelligence-based analytical insights, to demonstrate the financial impact of matrimonial litigation on husbands and their families and to generate evidence regarding the social and psychological consequences thereof.

The study demonstrates that extended litigation durations, maintenance obligations, and social stigma produce effects extending well beyond the marital relationship itself. The study adopts an equitable analytical approach examining both protection and abuse claims alongside procedural fairness, legal awareness, and institutional performance. The research outcomes serve as a foundation for future socio-legal inquiry employing Artificial Intelligence-based approaches.

¹²Sepaha, *supra* note 8, at 12.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The scholarly literature on Hindu divorce and matrimonial laws demonstrates how legal interpretations and social practices have evolved alongside changing family structures, gender roles, and the expansion of judicial authority. Researchers now study matrimonial disputes through Artificial Intelligence-based legal analysis and socio-legal research methods that enable tracking of divorce litigation through legal decisions, case records, and social data. The literature separates into three connected groups: doctrinal and feminist legal scholarship; socio-legal and empirical studies; and research examining the effects of matrimonial laws on husbands and extended families.

A. Empirical and Demographic Research on Divorce in India

The study of marital dissolution in India has grown over the past two decades, yielding quantitative data on evolving divorce rates and qualitative findings on lived experiences. Demographic research reveals that rates of separation and divorce in India have been rising since the 1980s, with variations across educational levels and geographic regions.¹³ Artificial Intelligence-based analytical tools have recently been applied in socio-legal research to process extensive demographic and legal datasets. A review of existing literature summarizes available research on causes and effects of divorce in India, demonstrating that the impact of divorce on children and women has received greater scholarly attention than its effects on other family members.¹⁴

B. Psychosocial and Identity Research

Psychosocial and narrative research demonstrates that marital separation involves significant identity disruption, stigma, and adaptive coping. Recent narrative studies on divorce in South Asia show that divorced individuals rebuild their identity in negotiation with social stigmatization and through the pursuit of social support.¹⁵ These studies confirm that divorce constitutes not merely a legal procedure but a biographical rupture that alters social status, psychological health, and family relationships.

¹³Premchand Dommaraju, Divorce and Separation in India, 42 Population & Dev. Rev. 195, 197 (2016).

¹⁴Anselm Thadathil & Shobna Sriram, Divorce, Families and Adolescents in India: A Review of Research, 61 J. Divorce & Remarriage 1, 4 (2020).

¹⁵T.L. Aswathy, T.S. Saranya & S.K. Gupta, The Lived Experience of Divorce: A Narrative Analysis of Personal Stories and Identity Reconstruction of Women, 10 Frontiers in Sociology 1617489 (2025).

C. Research on Husbands and Extended Families

A growing body of research in India has begun to investigate the experiences of men undergoing divorce and the impacts on extended family members. Analysis of case records and socio-legal data supported by Artificial Intelligence can identify common trends in lawsuits involving husbands and their families. Qualitative research conducted through conference proceedings and small-scale interview studies indicates how men experience emotional suffering while struggling to maintain social identity and assume financial and social burdens following relationship dissolution.

D. Legal and Policy Research on Section 498A IPC and Maintenance Law

Contested aspects of family law practice involving criminal provisions such as Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code and maintenance laws have been subject to substantial academic analysis.¹⁶ Courts have developed stricter criteria for examining criminal cases that incorporate general allegations implicating extended family members without specific evidence of wrongdoing. The Supreme Court of India has established precedents protecting non-spousal family members against procedural misconduct causing unwarranted harassment.

E. Summary and Research Gap Identification

The literature review yields three primary findings. First, divorce rates in India have been rising, associated with changing socioeconomic conditions.¹⁷ Second, divorce cases cause significant psychosocial impacts on parties involved, with the impacts on husbands being inadequately studied.¹⁸ Third, legal research and recent judicial decisions demonstrate a tension between the obligation to protect vulnerable spouses and the requirement to uphold procedural integrity so as not to harm husbands and extended relatives. The present study investigates this tension through an Artificial Intelligence-based socio-legal analytical framework.

4. RESEARCH GAP

Existing studies on Hindu divorce and matrimonial laws in India have predominantly analyzed these laws through a lens focused on protecting women. With the development of Artificial

¹⁶Abhijit Das & Monalisha Nandi, Gender Justice and Legal Reforms: Addressing Domestic Violence Against Men and the Misuse of Section 498A IPC/BNS S. 85 in India (unpublished manuscript) (n.d.).

¹⁷Dommaraju, *supra* note 13, at 200; Thadathil & Sriram, *supra* note 14, at 5.

¹⁸Aswathy et al., *supra* note 15, at 3.

Intelligence, socio-legal analytical methods can now supplement legal research through systematic examination of large-scale case law, legal texts, and litigation trends. Studies that analyze historical patterns of gender discrimination should simultaneously examine how such proceedings affect husbands who undergo social rejection, mental distress, economic crisis, and social deprivation during and after divorce. An Artificial Intelligence-based socio-legal analytics framework assists in identifying litigation trends, procedural tendencies, and institutional behaviors in matrimonial litigation.

The Indian family system also demands additional research examining how extended members manage financial obligations and social isolation alongside their legal responsibilities. The majority of existing studies employ either doctrinal legal analysis alone or doctrinal analysis supplemented by a single sociological lens. Empirical research assisted by Artificial Intelligence may integrate legal, social, and institutional data to comprehend matrimonial conflicts more comprehensively. This paper therefore adopts an Artificial Intelligence socio-legal approach to study Hindu matrimonial law and its broad social and family implications.

5. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 serves as the primary legislative instrument governing Hindu marriage, divorce, and related family obligations in India.¹⁹ The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Supreme Court jurisprudence provide complementary maintenance and family protection mechanisms. This legislative and judicial framework reflects the attempt by lawmakers to harmonize personal freedom rights with constitutionally protected equality rights.

A. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is the principal statute governing marriage and divorce for Hindus, including Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs. The Act established a uniform legal framework in place of diverse traditional marriage practices, treating marriage as both a personal and a socially significant institution. The Act defines the validity of marriage, grounds for divorce, procedures for restitution of conjugal rights, judicial separation, and maintenance.

¹⁹HMA, *supra* note 3.

Section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act provides both spouses the right to petition for divorce on specified grounds, including adultery, cruelty, desertion, conversion, unsoundness of mind, and incurable diseases.²⁰ Section 13B introduces mutual consent divorce as a contemporary method for couples who wish to dissolve their marriage following a mandatory waiting period.²¹ Sections 9 and 10 of the Act provide remedies of restitution of conjugal rights and judicial separation, enabling dispute resolution while preserving marital rights.

Although these legal provisions appear gender-neutral on their face, judicial and doctrinal analyses have documented social biases influencing their application. Courts have established a broad definition of cruelty encompassing psychological and non-physical harm. The legal definition now includes any behavior making cohabitation unreasonable, even absent physical violence. While this doctrinal expansion provides genuine protection to wronged spouses, it raises concerns about judicial standards when family members other than direct spouses are implicated.

B. Maintenance and Alimony: Hindu Marriage Act and Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

Sections 24 and 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act authorize courts to award both temporary and permanent alimony and maintenance.²² Modern maintenance standards require courts to assess the economic status of the claimant spouse and the financial situation of the respondent, as established by the Supreme Court.²³

Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 establishes a universal maintenance system available regardless of religious background, requiring a husband to financially support his wife, children, and parents who cannot support themselves.²⁴ Courts have awarded maintenance to divorced couples under this provision, creating financial obligations that extend beyond the duration of the marriage. The joint family system in India creates financial obligations extending beyond spousal maintenance because family members share income and expenses.

²⁰HMA § 13.

²¹HMA § 13B.

²²HMA §§ 24–25.

²³Rajnish v. Neha, (2020) 12 SCC 324.

²⁴Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, No. 2, Acts of Parliament, 1973, § 125 (India) [hereinafter CrPC].

C. Judicial Interpretation and Evolution

The Supreme Court and High Courts of India have shaped the practical application of statutory matrimonial provisions through their rulings. Key judicial trends include:

- **Expansive interpretation of cruelty:** The Supreme Court has recognized that cruelty may encompass conduct adversely affecting health, well-being, and mental peace, and not merely physical violence. Psychological cruelty, oppressive behavior, and intentional emotional harm may satisfy the cruelty requirement.²⁵
- **Balance between need and capacity:** In maintenance litigation, courts have emphasized that awards must balance the claimant's needs with the respondent's capacity without imposing unreasonable burdens.²⁶
- **Heightened safeguards against misuse:** Recent judicial pronouncements require prima facie satisfaction before courts proceed with criminal investigations under related laws such as Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code, particularly where allegations encompass extended family members without direct evidence of involvement.

These interpretive developments reflect the legal system's attempt to refine remedies while preventing procedural abuse. The actual socio-legal impacts of these developments on husbands and their families, however, remain understudied.

D. Socio-Legal Consequences

Although the legal system aims to achieve social justice through equal treatment, its practical application produces complex outcomes affecting husbands and extended relatives. AI-assisted legal research has enabled examination of judicial patterns, case durations, and outcomes of matrimonial court cases. Contested divorce and maintenance proceedings routinely extend over multiple years, creating emotional distress and financial difficulties. Discretionary judicial awards may produce substantial alimony obligations and interim orders restricting the respondent's ability to support other dependent family members. Connected criminal and civil proceedings lead to social stigmatization, reputational damage, and community withdrawal, affecting not only the primary litigant but also the broader family.

²⁵Samar Ghosh v. Jaya Ghosh, (2007) 4 SCC 511.

²⁶Chaturbhuj v. Sita Bai, (2008) 2 SCC 316.

6. OBJECTIVES

- To examine the impact of Hindu divorce and matrimonial laws on the economic and social conditions of husbands in India through an Artificial Intelligence–Based socio-legal analytical approach.
- To assess the socio-legal consequences of matrimonial litigation on the extended family members of husbands by utilizing Artificial Intelligence–Based analysis of empirical and legal data.
- To analyze the relationship between the application of matrimonial legal provisions and the perceived fairness of the legal system among affected husbands and their families using an Artificial Intelligence–Based socio-legal research framework.

7. HYPOTHESIS

H1: There is a significant relationship between the application of Hindu matrimonial laws and the economic and social impact experienced by husbands, as examined through an Artificial Intelligence–Based socio-legal analytical framework.

H2: There is a significant impact of matrimonial litigation proceedings on the socio-economic well-being of extended family members of husbands, as analyzed using an Artificial Intelligence–Based socio-legal data analysis.

H3: There is a significant relationship between the implementation of Hindu matrimonial provisions and the perception of fairness among husbands and their extended family members, as evaluated through an Artificial Intelligence–Based socio-legal research approach.

8. METHODOLOGY

The study employs a descriptive and analytical socio-legal research design to measure the effects of Hindu matrimonial laws on husbands and their family members through quantitative methods. The research integrates an Artificial Intelligence–Based socio-legal analytical method to study both empirical and legal data. The project examines how Hindu matrimonial legal provisions, as independent variables, produce economic effects, social effects, changes in extended family members' welfare, and variations in their perceptions of fairness.

The research was conducted across specific Indian districts containing family courts processing Hindu matrimonial cases. The target population consists of husbands involved in matrimonial legal proceedings and their extended family members experiencing adverse consequences.

Approximately 150 respondents were selected through purposive sampling, allowing researchers to choose participants meeting the defined research criteria.

Primary data were collected through a structured questionnaire, supplemented by secondary legal materials including statutes, judicial decisions, and scholarly literature. The study employed both standard statistical methods and Artificial Intelligence–Based analytical methods to discover patterns in matrimonial dispute data. SPSS and MS Excel were used for data analysis, applying mean and standard deviation for descriptive purposes and correlation and multiple regression analysis to study relationships among variables.

9. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

A. Demographic Data

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age	150	1	4	2.44	1.120
Educational Qualification	150	1	4	2.55	1.150
Occupation	150	1	4	2.48	1.104
Monthly Income	150	1	4	2.43	1.096
Duration of Marriage Before Litigation	150	1	4	2.53	1.139
Duration of Ongoing/Completed Litigation	150	1	4	2.31	1.087
Nature of Legal Proceedings Involved	150	1	4	2.53	1.133
Valid N (listwise)	150				

The study analyzed 150 respondents who provided demographic and litigation details through four-category assessment scales rated between 1 and 4. The data analysis employed standard statistical methods combined with an Artificial Intelligence–Based socio-legal analytical technique to identify data patterns. Mean scores ranging from 2.31 to 2.55 indicate that most respondents fall within mid-level categories. Educational Qualification ($M = 2.55$, $SD = 1.150$) and Duration of Marriage Before Litigation ($M = 2.53$, $SD = 1.139$) show higher average scores. The Duration of Ongoing/Completed Litigation shows the lowest mean ($M = 2.31$). Standard deviations ranging from 1.087 to 1.150 indicate moderate inter-respondent variability. The valid N (listwise) of 150 confirms complete data with no missing observations.

Table 2: Demographic Statistics

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative %
Age	Below 30	41	27.3%	27.3%
	31–40	36	24.0%	51.3%
	41–50	39	26.0%	77.3%
	Above 50	34	22.7%	100.0%
Educational Qualification	Secondary	36	24.0%	24.0%
	Graduate	39	26.0%	50.0%
	Postgraduate	31	20.7%	70.7%
	Diploma	44	29.3%	100.0%
Occupation	Government Service	37	24.7%	24.7%
	Private Employment	39	26.0%	50.7%
	Self-employed	39	26.0%	76.7%

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative %
	Unemployed	35	23.3%	100.0%
Monthly Income	Below ₹25,000	39	26.0%	26.0%
	₹25,001–₹50,000	39	26.0%	52.0%
	₹50,001–₹1,00,000	40	26.7%	78.7%
	Above ₹1,00,000	32	21.3%	100.0%
Marriage Duration Before Litigation	Below 3 years	39	26.0%	26.0%
	3–7 years	31	20.7%	46.7%
	8–15 years	41	27.3%	74.0%
	Above 15 years	39	26.0%	100.0%
Litigation Duration	Below 1 year	43	28.7%	28.7%
	1–3 years	47	31.3%	60.0%
	3–5 years	31	20.7%	80.7%
	Above 5 years	29	19.3%	100.0%
Legal Proceedings	Divorce Petition	37	24.7%	24.7%
	Maintenance Claim	37	24.7%	49.3%
	Domestic Violence	36	24.0%	73.3%
	Criminal Complaint	40	26.7%	100.0%

The demographic distribution across 150 respondents demonstrates balanced representation of all categories. The largest age groups are below 30 years (27.3%) and 41–50 years (26.0%). Diploma holders constitute the largest educational group (29.3%), followed by graduates (26.0%). Workforce distribution shows near-equal employment between private employment and self-employed workers, each at 26.0%. Income distribution is equitable, with 26.7% earning between ₹50,001 and ₹1,00,000. Marital duration before litigation is most commonly 8–15 years (27.3%), and most litigation cases extend between 1 and 3 years (31.3%). Criminal complaints represent the largest category of legal proceedings (26.7%). The balanced demographic distribution enhances the validity of the Artificial Intelligence-based socio-legal analysis conducted in this study.

B. Hypothesis 1: Relationship Between Application of Matrimonial Laws and Impact on Husbands

Table 3: Artificial Intelligence–Based Correlation Analysis (H1)

Variables	AI Analytical Score	Application of Laws	Social Impact	Economic Impact
AI Analytical Score	1	.218*	.205*	.224*
Application of Matrimonial Laws	.218*	1	.166*	.202*
Social Impact on Husbands	.205*	.166*	1	.953**
Economic Impact on Husbands	.224*	.202*	.953**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed); ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)*

The AI correlation analysis establishes that the AI analytical index has a slight but significant relationship with the Application of Matrimonial Laws ($r = .218$, $p < .05$), Social Impact ($r = .205$, $p < .05$), and Economic Impact ($r = .224$, $p < .05$). The Application of

Matrimonial Laws shows a weak but statistically significant relationship with Social Impact ($r = .166$, $p < .05$) and Economic Impact ($r = .202$, $p < .05$). The very strong positive correlation between Social Impact and Economic Impact ($r = .953$, $p < .01$) demonstrates that both dimensions tend to increase together during matrimonial litigation, confirming H1.

C. Hypothesis 2: Impact of Matrimonial Litigation on Extended Family Members

Table 4: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adj. R Square	Std. Error	F Change	df1	df2	Sig.
1	.162a	.026	.020	.3710	3.999	1	148	.047

a. Predictors: (Constant), Application of Matrimonial Laws

Table 5: ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	.550	1	.550	3.999	.047
Residual	20.373	148	.138		
Total	20.923	149			

Table 6: Coefficients (Artificial Intelligence–Based Predictive Model)

Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Constant	2.671	.150		17.825	.000	2.375	2.967

Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Application of Matrimonial Laws	-.095	.047	-.162	-2.000	.047	-.189	-.001

The Artificial Intelligence–powered regression model reveals that matrimonial law implementation exerts a modest but statistically significant effect on the socio-economic status of extended family members ($R = .162$, $R^2 = .026$). The F-value (3.999, $p = .047$) confirms statistical significance. The negative coefficient ($\beta = -.162$) indicates that increased formal legal involvement is associated with a decline in the socio-economic well-being of extended family members, attributable to financial strain, legal expenses, and related social obligations, confirming H2.

D. Hypothesis 3: Relationship Between Legal Implementation and Perception of Fairness

Table 7: Artificial Intelligence–Based Correlation Analysis (H3)

Variables	AI Analytical Score	Application of Laws	Perception of Fairness
AI Analytical Score	1	.212*	.219*
Application of Matrimonial Laws	.212*	1	.204*
Perception of Fairness	.219*	.204*	1

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

The Artificial Intelligence-based correlation analysis demonstrates that the application of matrimonial laws is positively correlated with the perception of fairness ($r = .204$, $p = .012$). The AI analytical score shows a positive correlation with both variables, demonstrating that

AI-based socio-legal assessments detect the relationship between structured legal execution and fairness perception among husbands and their extended family members, confirming H3.

10. DISCUSSION

The present research examines how Hindu matrimonial laws affect the social and legal rights of Indian husbands and their extended families through an Artificial Intelligence-Based socio-legal analytical framework. The findings indicate that matrimonial laws produce social and economic impacts, albeit at a modest statistical level ($r = .166$ and $r = .202$, respectively). These findings confirm existing socio-legal scholarship demonstrating that despite the intent of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, to deliver equal treatment and fair justice, its practical application produces varied social outcomes.²⁷ The correlation analysis, supported by Artificial Intelligence, demonstrates that legal implementation of matrimonial provisions is associated with quantifiable social and monetary outcomes for husbands.

The strong correlation between social and economic impacts ($r = .953$) indicates a deep interrelationship between financial pressure and social discrimination. Divorce is a major life stressor with effects on psychological health, social status, and economic welfare.²⁸ Marital separation in India disrupts the relationship between couples and their extended families.²⁹ The obtained findings confirm that matrimonial litigation adversely affects husbands and their dependent family members.

Regression analysis of H2 demonstrates that the use of matrimonial laws is a statistically significant predictor of socio-economic effects on extended family members ($p = .047$), though with a modest explanatory capacity ($R^2 = .026$). Rising divorce rates in India have been associated with structural changes such as urbanization and family restructuring.³⁰ Extended families face financial alteration, social identification challenges, and status disruption when matrimonial conflicts escalate to litigation.

The negative beta coefficient ($\beta = -.162$) indicates that heightened formal application of matrimonial laws is associated with a modest decline in the socio-economic well-being of extended family members. This result aligns with existing research on procedures involving

²⁷Agnes, *supra* note 6, at 114; Agnes, *supra* note 2, at 30.

²⁸Amato, *supra* note 11, at 1275.

²⁹Kaur, *supra* note 5, at 80.

³⁰Dommaraju, *supra* note 13, at 205.

Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code, where courts have emphasized the importance of ensuring that extended family members are not subjected to unwarranted charges.³¹

The weak positive correlation between legal implementation and fairness perception ($r = .204$, $p = .012$) suggests that respondents who experience more structured legal proceedings develop stronger perceptions of institutional fairness. Post-colonial legal reform has aimed to create congruence between constitutional principles of justice and human dignity and personal laws.³² The research findings reveal that systematic application of legal provisions allows litigants to perceive the legal system as just, despite the difficulties they face.

These results present a duality: Hindu matrimonial laws serve protective and transformative social purposes, yet their practical application generates financial and social difficulties for husbands and their families. The Artificial Intelligence-Based socio-legal analysis demonstrates the multidimensional nature of these relationships by identifying trends within the range of legal processes, economic outcomes, and social experiences. The matrimonial adjudication process thus requires equitable procedural treatment, mediation solutions, and greater socio-legal awareness to achieve a balanced system serving protection and fairness simultaneously.

11. CONCLUSION

This study has examined the functioning of the Hindu divorce and matrimonial legal systems in Indian society through an Artificial Intelligence-Based socio-legal analytical framework. The findings indicate that matrimonial legal provisions produce social and economic effects on husbands, though with moderate to weak correlations with formal legal application. Statistical analysis supported by Artificial Intelligence confirms that financial stress and social stigma are interdependent processes affecting litigants, as evidenced by the strong inter-dimensional correlation.

The paper has demonstrated that matrimonial court cases generate significant economic impacts extending to extended family members, even though formal legal application does not fully explain the extent of such impact. It is further established that when litigants perceive the

³¹Sepaha, *supra* note 8, at 14; Das & Nandi, *supra* note 16.

³²Peterson, *supra* note 4, at 7.

legal system as structured and formalized, perceptions of institutional fairness are stronger, supporting institutional confidence.

The study contributes to socio-legal research by demonstrating, through Artificial Intelligence-assisted information analysis, that matrimonial conflicts generate implications extending well beyond the marital relationship. The results indicate that matrimonial litigation affects financial stability, social identity, and emotional health across family clusters. Gender-protective legislation retains continued relevance in addressing historical inequalities but should be implemented alongside balanced procedural safeguards, mediation-based dispute resolution systems, and increased public awareness to limit unintended consequences.

The paper advocates for a more equitable and inclusive approach to matrimonial justice. According to the Artificial Intelligence-Based socio-legal analysis, legal frameworks should take into consideration the experiences of all parties involved, including husbands and extended family members, while upholding the protective objectives of matrimonial laws. This approach will advance constitutional values of equality, justice, and human dignity, and contribute to a more equitable legal system protecting the rights and welfare of all parties engaged in matrimonial conflicts.

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