



INTERNATIONAL LAW
JOURNAL

**WHITE BLACK
LEGAL LAW
JOURNAL
ISSN: 2581-
8503**

Peer - Reviewed & Refereed Journal

The Law Journal strives to provide a platform for discussion of International as well as National Developments in the Field of Law.

WWW.WHITEBLACKLEGAL.CO.IN

DISCLAIMER

No part of this publication may be reproduced or copied in any form by any means without prior written permission of Editor-in-chief of White Black Legal – The Law Journal. The Editorial Team of White Black Legal holds the copyright to all articles contributed to this publication. The views expressed in this publication are purely personal opinions of the authors and do not reflect the views of the Editorial Team of White Black Legal. Though all efforts are made to ensure the accuracy and correctness of the information published, White Black Legal shall not be responsible for any errors caused due to oversight or otherwise.

WHITE BLACK
LEGAL

EDITORIAL **TEAM**

Raju Narayana Swamy (IAS) Indian Administrative Service **officer**



Dr. Raju Narayana Swamy popularly known as Kerala's Anti Corruption Crusader is the All India Topper of the 1991 batch of the IAS and is currently posted as Principal Secretary to the Government of Kerala . He has earned many accolades as he hit against the political-bureaucrat corruption nexus in India. Dr Swamy holds a B.Tech in Computer Science and Engineering from the IIT Madras and a Ph. D. in Cyber Law from Gujarat National Law University . He also has an LLM (Pro) (with specialization in IPR) as well as three PG Diplomas from the National Law University, Delhi- one in Urban Environmental Management and Law, another in Environmental Law and Policy and a third one in Tourism and Environmental Law. He also holds a post-graduate diploma in IPR from the National Law School, Bengaluru

and a professional diploma in Public Procurement from the World Bank.

diploma in Public

Dr. R. K. Upadhyay

Dr. R. K. Upadhyay is Registrar, University of Kota (Raj.), Dr Upadhyay obtained LLB , LLM degrees from Banaras Hindu University & Phd from university of Kota.He has succesfully completed UGC sponsored M.R.P for the work in the ares of the various prisoners reforms in the state of the Rajasthan.



Senior Editor

Dr. Neha Mishra



Dr. Neha Mishra is Associate Professor & Associate Dean (Scholarships) in Jindal Global Law School, OP Jindal Global University. She was awarded both her PhD degree and Associate Professor & Associate Dean M.A.; LL.B. (University of Delhi); LL.M.; Ph.D. (NLSIU, Bangalore) LLM from National Law School of India University, Bengaluru; she did her LL.B. from Faculty of Law, Delhi University as well as M.A. and B.A. from Hindu College and DCAC from DU respectively. Neha has been a Visiting Fellow, School of Social Work, Michigan State University, 2016 and invited speaker Panelist at Global Conference, Whitney R. Harris World Law Institute, Washington University in St.Louis, 2015.

Ms. Sumiti Ahuja

Ms. Sumiti Ahuja, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi,

Ms. Sumiti Ahuja completed her LL.M. from the Indian Law Institute with specialization in Criminal Law and Corporate Law, and has over nine years of teaching experience. She has done her LL.B. from the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. She is currently pursuing Ph.D. in the area of Forensics and Law. Prior to joining the teaching profession, she has worked as Research Assistant for projects funded by different agencies of Govt. of India. She has developed various audio-video teaching modules under UGC e-PG Pathshala programme in the area of Criminology, under the aegis of an MHRD Project. Her areas of interest are Criminal Law, Law of Evidence, Interpretation of Statutes, and Clinical Legal Education.



Dr. Navtika Singh Nautiyal

Dr. Navtika Singh Nautiyal presently working as an Assistant Professor in School of law, Forensic Justice and Policy studies at National Forensic Sciences University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat. She has 9 years of Teaching and Research Experience. She has completed her Philosophy of Doctorate in 'Intercountry adoption laws from Uttranchal University, Dehradun' and LLM from Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.



Dr. Rinu Saraswat

Associate Professor at School of Law, Apex University, Jaipur, M.A, LL.M, Ph.D,

Dr. Rinu have 5 yrs of teaching experience in renowned institutions like Jagannath University and Apex University. Participated in more than 20 national and international seminars and conferences and 5 workshops and training programmes.

Dr. Nitesh Saraswat

E.MBA, LL.M, Ph.D, PGDSAPM

Currently working as Assistant Professor at Law Centre II, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. Dr. Nitesh have 14 years of Teaching, Administrative and research experience in Renowned Institutions like Amity University, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Jai Narain Vyas University Jodhpur, Jagannath University and Nirma University.

More than 25 Publications in renowned National and International Journals and has authored a Text book on Cr.P.C and Juvenile Delinquency law.

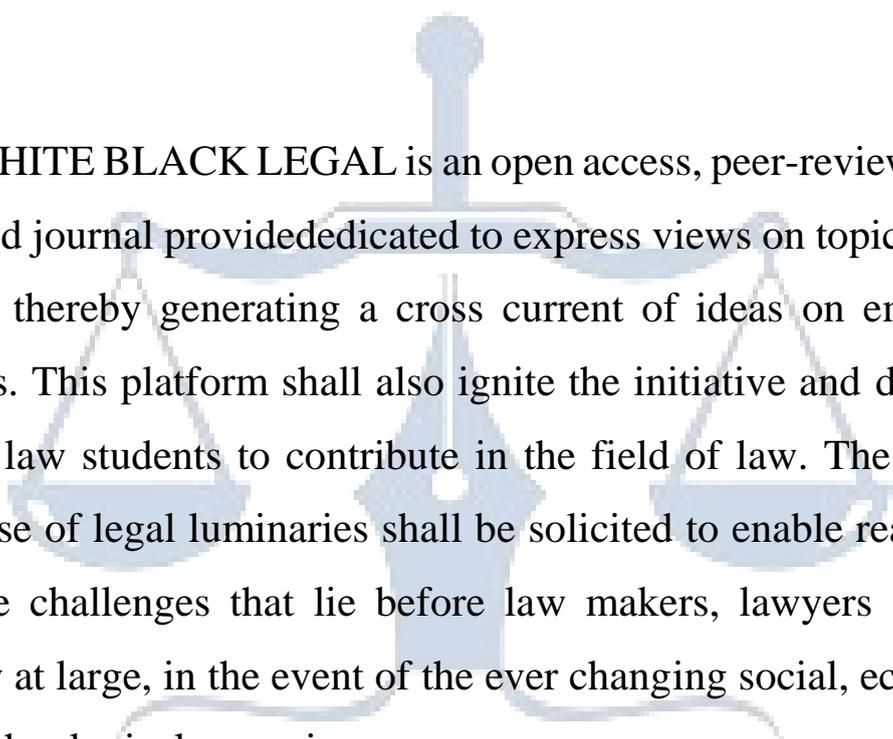


Subhrajit Chanda

BBA. LL.B. (Hons.) (Amity University, Rajasthan); LL. M. (UPES, Dehradun) (Nottingham Trent University, UK); Ph.D. Candidate (G.D. Goenka University)

Subhrajit did his LL.M. in Sports Law, from Nottingham Trent University of United Kingdoms, with international scholarship provided by university; he has also completed another LL.M. in Energy Law from University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, India. He did his B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) focussing on International Trade Law.

ABOUT US



WHITE BLACK LEGAL is an open access, peer-reviewed and refereed journal providededicated to express views on topical legal issues, thereby generating a cross current of ideas on emerging matters. This platform shall also ignite the initiative and desire of young law students to contribute in the field of law. The erudite response of legal luminaries shall be solicited to enable readers to explore challenges that lie before law makers, lawyers and the society at large, in the event of the ever changing social, economic and technological scenario.

With this thought, we hereby present to you

W H I T E B L A C K
L E G A L

THE LEGALITY OF PERMANENT ALIMONY IN VOID MARRIAGES: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

AUTHORED BY – MR. B. JAMES JAYA RAJ

Abstract:

This paper critically analyzes the legality of permanent alimony in void marriages, examining the legal basis and justification for such awards in the context of matrimonial law principles. It begins by defining void marriages, distinguishing them from voidable marriages, and outlining the concept and purpose of alimony. The paper then delves into the Indian legal framework governing marriage and alimony, focusing on the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, particularly Section 25, which deals with permanent alimony and maintenance. Relevant case law, including interpretations of Section 25, is analyzed, exploring judicial reasoning on alimony in void and voidable marriages.

The core of the analysis presents arguments for and against granting permanent alimony in void marriages. Arguments in favor emphasize protecting vulnerable parties unaware of the marriage's invalidity, promoting equitable considerations, and recognizing financial and emotional investments made during the void marriage. Conversely, arguments against highlight the contradiction of awarding alimony in legally non-existent marriages, the potential for misuse, and inconsistencies with fault-based divorce principles. A comparative analysis with other jurisdictions examines different legal provisions and judicial approaches, identifying similarities and differences with the Indian framework. The paper concludes by evaluating the current legal position in India, recommending potential reforms, and suggesting alternative remedies, ultimately advocating for a balanced approach that respects both parties' interests while upholding legal principles.

Keywords: Void Marriage, Voidable Marriage, Alimony, Permanent Maintenance, Hindu Marriage Act 1955

Introduction

Marriage, a concept arguably more complex than quantum physics, comes with a smorgasbord of legal implications. It's not just about shared Netflix accounts and the occasional sock-related disagreement, but about intertwined finances, joint tax returns (shudder), and the potential for epic legal battles should things go south. But what happens when the marriage itself is about as legally sound as a chocolate teapot? Enter the fascinating realm of void marriages.

A void marriage, unlike its slightly more legitimate cousin, the *voidable* marriage¹, isn't just shaky; it's non-existent from the get-go. It's like trying to build a house on a foundation of quicksand – legally speaking, there's nothing there. A voidable marriage, on the other hand, at least starts with a semblance of solidity, even if it's destined to crumble eventually². Think of a Hollywood marriage that lasts about as long as it takes to write a catchy tabloid headline.

Now, toss alimony into this legal stew. Alimony, the post-breakup financial support system designed to prevent one party from ending up eating ramen noodles for the rest of their days, is usually associated with valid marriages³. But awarding alimony in a *void* marriage? That's like compensating someone for emotional distress caused by a ghost – it raises some seriously spooky legal questions.

Our central research question, the crux of this legal conundrum, is this: What's the legal basis, if any, for awarding permanent alimony in void marriages, and does this practice align with the fundamental principles of matrimonial law⁵? Is it a justifiable legal remedy, or are we venturing into the Twilight Zone of legal logic? To unravel this mystery, we'll explore legal texts, analyze case studies (because everyone loves a good legal drama), and perhaps even consult with a few seasoned divorce lawyers to get their expert opinions. Fasten your legal seatbelts, folks; it's going to be a bumpy ride.

¹ [baban, Void and Voidable Marriage under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, and Divorce, SSRN Electronic Journal \(2013\), https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2238537 \(last visited Feb 2025\).](https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2238537)

² [Contributors to Wikimedia projects, Voidable Marriage, \(2022\), https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voidable_marriage \(last visited Mar 9, 2025\).](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voidable_marriage)

³ Abdurasul Bakhodirovich Munojiddinov, The Concept, Content, Specifics Of Alimony And Some Issues Of Liability For Non-Performance Of Alimony Obligations, 3 The American Journal of Political Science Law and Criminology 35 (2021), [https://doi.org/10.37547/tajpslc/volume03issue03-06 \(last visited Feb 2025\)](https://doi.org/10.37547/tajpslc/volume03issue03-06)

⁴ [Judith G. McMullen, Alimony: What Social Science and Popular Culture Tell Us About Women, Guilt, and Spousal Support After Divorce, 19 Duke journal of gender law & policy 41 \(2011\), https://scholarship.law.duke.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1194&context=djglp \(last visited Feb 2025\).](https://scholarship.law.duke.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1194&context=djglp)

⁵ F. J. Sheed, Nullity of Marriage (2015), [https://ci.nii.ac.jp/ncid/BA71174209 \(last visited Feb 2025\).](https://ci.nii.ac.jp/ncid/BA71174209)

II. Legal Framework of Marriage and Alimony in India

Navigating the labyrinthine legal framework of marriage and alimony in India requires a sturdy compass and a healthy dose of patience. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, serves as the principal legislation governing Hindu marriages, alongside other relevant laws. It sets forth not only the definition of marriage (a legally recognized union, not merely a shared Netflix subscription) but also the grounds for void and voidable marriages¹. Think of it as a legal recipe – if you don't follow the ingredients precisely (like, say, not already being married to someone else), the cake (marriage) doesn't exist.

Void marriages, as discussed previously, are fundamentally flawed from the outset, like a house built on a foundation of jelly. Voidable marriages, on the other hand, start with a semblance of legitimacy but can be annulled due to certain grounds, such as impotence or fraud. This distinction is crucial when it comes to the question of alimony.

Section 25 of the HMA is the holy grail (or perhaps the Pandora's Box) of alimony provisions. It grants courts the power to award both permanent alimony and maintenance. Interpreting this section has been a source of much legal head-scratching, particularly in the context of void marriages. The high court's view, as expressed in several cases⁶⁷, provides some much-needed clarity.

Case law on alimony in void and voidable marriages presents a fascinating tapestry of legal arguments and judicial reasoning. One notable case⁷, highlighted in the previous discussion, underscores the complexity of these issues. Here, the Punjab and Haryana High Court asserted that a woman is entitled to permanent alimony even if her marriage is declared void, emphasizing the need to protect vulnerable parties. This decision opens a can of legal worms (or perhaps a box of chocolates – you never know what you're going to get), raising questions about the very nature of alimony and its purpose. Is it a form of compensation for the "marriage" that never existed, or is it a safety net for those who entered into the union in good faith?

Other cases offer different perspectives. For instance, a ruling mentioned earlier emphasizes

⁶ Shonee Kapoor, No Permanent Alimony If Divorce Case Is Dismissed, (2023), <https://www.shoneekapoor.com/no-divorce-no-permanent-maintenance/> (last visited Mar 9, 2025)

⁷ [Ajay Sura, Woman Entitled to Alimony Even If Marriage Void: Court, \(2019\), https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/woman-entitled-to-alimony-even-if-marriage-void-court/articleshow/69501746.cms](https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/woman-entitled-to-alimony-even-if-marriage-void-court/articleshow/69501746.cms) (last visited Mar 9, 2025).

that permanent alimony is contingent upon the *granting* of a divorce⁶, not its dismissal. This adds another layer of complexity, highlighting the legal gymnastics involved in disentangling the financial aspects of a relationship that was, for all legal intents and purposes, a phantom.

The legal landscape surrounding alimony in void marriages continues to evolve, with ongoing debates about the balance between protecting vulnerable parties and upholding the fundamental principles of matrimonial law. It's a legal tightrope walk, requiring courts to navigate the treacherous terrain between competing interests and conflicting interpretations.

III. Arguments For and Against Permanent Alimony in Void Marriages

The concept of awarding permanent alimony in void marriages presents a Gordian knot of legal and ethical considerations. It's a collision of two seemingly incompatible concepts: providing financial support in a relationship that legally never existed. This section untangles the arguments on both sides of this contentious issue.

Arguments for:

- **Protecting the Vulnerable Party:** Often, one party (frequently the woman) enters a void marriage completely unaware of its invalidity. They may have invested years, emotions, and financial resources into the relationship, only to discover that it's built on a foundation of legal quicksand. Awarding alimony can serve as a crucial safety net, preventing destitution and protecting the vulnerable party from the devastating financial consequences of a legal technicality⁷. It recognizes that good faith and genuine belief in the validity of the marriage deserve some form of legal protection. This is particularly important in societies where women may have limited financial independence and rely heavily on their husbands for support. Denying alimony in such cases would be akin to punishing the victim for a crime they didn't commit.
- **Equitable Considerations and Preventing Unjust Enrichment:** Even in a void marriage, one party may have benefited financially during the relationship. This could involve the pooling of resources, contributions to household expenses, or even direct financial support from one spouse to the other. Awarding alimony can address these imbalances and prevent unjust enrichment. It ensures that one party doesn't walk away with a windfall while the other is left financially stranded, regardless of the legal status of the marriage. This aligns with the broader principles of equity and fairness that underpin many legal systems.

- **Recognition of Emotional and Financial Investment:** A void marriage, while legally non-existent, often involves significant emotional and financial investment. Years of shared life, joint decisions, and intertwined finances can create a web of interdependence that doesn't simply vanish with a legal declaration of nullity. Awarding alimony acknowledges this reality and provides a measure of compensation for the lost opportunities, sacrifices, and investments made during the relationship. It recognizes that the emotional and financial fallout of a void marriage can be just as devastating as that of a valid marriage, and that legal remedies should reflect this reality.

Arguments against:

- **The Inherent Contradiction:** Critics argue that awarding alimony in a void marriage is inherently contradictory. How can a court order financial support in a relationship that, legally speaking, never existed? It's akin to ordering a refund for a product you never actually purchased – the logical foundation is shaky at best. This argument emphasizes the importance of legal consistency and adherence to fundamental principles of contract law. If a marriage is declared void, it's as if it never happened, and therefore, the legal basis for alimony disappears⁶. While this argument is logically sound, it often fails to account for the human element and the potential for real-world consequences.
- **Potential for Misuse and Exploitation:** The possibility of misuse and exploitation is a significant concern. Some argue that awarding alimony in void marriages could incentivize fraudulent claims and create a loophole for individuals seeking financial gain. This argument highlights the importance of stringent safeguards and careful judicial scrutiny to prevent the legal system from being manipulated for personal gain. However, the potential for misuse shouldn't negate the legitimate need for protection in genuine cases of vulnerability.
- **Inconsistency with Fault-Based Divorce:** In jurisdictions where divorce is fault-based, awarding alimony in a void marriage can appear inconsistent. If a marriage is void due to pre-existing conditions or fraud, it suggests a lack of culpability on the part of either spouse. Why, then, should one party be financially responsible for the other? This argument raises questions about the interplay between fault, responsibility, and financial support in the context of marital dissolution. However, it's important to remember that the purpose of alimony in void marriages isn't to punish one party but to protect the vulnerable party from undue hardship.

The debate surrounding permanent alimony in void marriages is complex and multifaceted. It requires a careful balancing of competing interests and principles: protecting the vulnerable versus upholding legal consistency, addressing equitable concerns versus preventing misuse. Finding a solution that respects both the letter of the law and the realities of human relationships remains a significant challenge for legal systems around the world.

IV. Comparative Analysis with Other Jurisdictions

The legal treatment of alimony in void marriages varies significantly across jurisdictions, reflecting different cultural norms, legal traditions, and social values. Examining these diverse approaches can provide valuable insights and highlight potential best practices, offering a broader perspective on the challenges and opportunities presented by this complex issue. While Karin Sardadvar, in his writings briefly touches upon alimony in various European countries, a deeper dive into specific jurisdictions is necessary for a more nuanced comparison⁸. However, while researching other jurisdictions, one should consider the following aspects:

- **Definition of Void Marriage:** How does the legal definition of a void marriage differ across jurisdictions? Are the grounds for nullity similar or distinct? These definitions form the foundation upon which alimony provisions are built.
- **Legal Basis for Alimony in Void Marriages:** Does the law explicitly address alimony in void marriages, or is it based on judicial interpretation and case law? Is alimony considered a right, a discretionary remedy, or a form of compensation?
- **Factors Considered in Alimony Awards:** What factors do courts consider when determining alimony in void marriages? Do they focus on the length of the "marriage," the financial contributions of each party, the fault or culpability in the marriage's invalidity, or other considerations?
- **Cultural and Social Context:** How do cultural and social norms influence the legal approach to alimony in void marriages? For example, in societies where women have limited economic opportunities, the need for financial protection may be more pronounced.
- **Enforcement Mechanisms:** How are alimony orders enforced in different jurisdictions? Are there effective mechanisms for ensuring compliance, or are there challenges in collecting payments?

⁸ Karin Sardadvar, Ingrid Mairhuber & Karin Neuwirth, *Zwischen Absicherung, Abhängigkeit Und Autonomie*, 42 *Österreichische Zeitschrift für Soziologie* 301 (2017), <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11614-017-0270-x> (last visited Feb 2025).

By examining these aspects in various jurisdictions, you can develop a comprehensive understanding of the different approaches to alimony in void marriages and identify potential best practices. This research can inform the ongoing debate in India and contribute to developing a legal framework that balances the need for protecting vulnerable parties with the principles of legal consistency and fairness.

For example, you could research the laws of countries with different legal traditions such as:

- **United States:** Examine how individual states within the U.S. handle alimony in void marriages, as the laws can differ significantly.
- **United Kingdom:** Explore the UK's legal framework, considering the historical and cultural influences on its approach.
- **France:** Investigate how French law addresses financial support in the context of annulled marriages, given its civil law tradition.
- **Islamic Law Countries:** Analyze the provisions for financial support in countries where Islamic law influences family law.

By comparing these diverse jurisdictions, you can develop a rich understanding of the complexities surrounding alimony in void marriages and contribute to a more informed discussion of potential law reforms in India. This comparative analysis, though requiring extensive research, will contribute significantly to your overall argument, offering a global perspective and highlighting potential areas for improvement within the Indian legal framework.

V. Critical Analysis and Recommendations

The legal position on alimony in void marriages in India presents a complex interplay of competing interests. While the intent behind granting alimony is often noble – to protect vulnerable parties who entered into a marriage in good faith – the legal mechanics of applying it to a non-existent marriage creates a quagmire of contradictions. This calls for a critical evaluation of the current legal framework and exploration of potential reforms.

Current Legal Position and its Impact:

The prevailing practice, based on judicial interpretation rather than explicit statutory provisions, leans towards awarding alimony in void marriages, particularly to protect the financially weaker spouse. While this approach aims to mitigate potential hardship, it creates an inherent conflict with the legal principle of a void marriage being *void ab initio* – as if it

never existed. This contradiction leads to legal uncertainty and potentially inconsistent judicial outcomes. Patrick M. Coyne, in his work *'The History of Alimony in Pennsylvania: A Need for Further Change'*, discusses the need for further change in alimony law in Pennsylvania⁹, offering a parallel, albeit in a different jurisdiction, to the need for clarity and reform in the Indian context.

The impact on individuals is significant. For the spouse receiving alimony, it can provide a crucial financial lifeline, preventing destitution after the invalidation of their marriage. However, for the paying spouse, it may feel like an unjust burden, particularly if they were unaware of the grounds for nullity. Societally, the current ambiguity can perpetuate a sense of legal inconsistency and erode public trust in the efficacy of marriage laws.

Potential Legal Reforms:

To address these issues, several legal reforms could be considered:

- 1. Clearer Guidelines:** Introducing explicit statutory guidelines for awarding alimony in void marriages would provide much-needed clarity. These guidelines should consider factors such as the length of the "marriage," financial contributions of each party, the reason for the marriage's invalidity, and the financial capacity of both spouses. This would promote consistency and predictability in judicial decisions.
- 2. Alternative Remedies:** Exploring alternative remedies beyond traditional alimony could offer a more nuanced approach. For instance, a system of equitable distribution of assets acquired during the "marriage" could address financial imbalances more fairly. Alternatively, a one-time compensatory payment could be considered in lieu of ongoing alimony.
- 3. Emphasis on Pre-Marital Due Diligence:** Encouraging pre-marital due diligence, perhaps through mandatory pre-nuptial agreements or easily accessible public records of marriages, could help prevent void marriages from occurring in the first place. This wouldn't eliminate the need for remedies altogether, but it could reduce the incidence of such cases.
- 4. Time Limits on Alimony in Void Marriages:** While permanent alimony in valid marriages is common, imposing time limits could apply to void marriages. This could

⁹ Patrick M. Coyne, *The History of Alimony in Pennsylvania: A Need for Further Change*, 28 *Duquesne Law Review* 709 (1990), <https://dsc.duq.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2730&context=dlr> (last visited Jan 2025).

be tied to the length of time the couple cohabitated or other relevant factors. It would create a balance between providing support to a vulnerable party and recognizing the absence of a valid marriage.

Socio-Economic Implications:

The socio-economic implications of different legal approaches are significant. Clear guidelines and alternative remedies could reduce litigation costs and emotional distress for both parties. Promoting pre-marital due diligence could reduce the financial burden on the state by lowering the number of void marriage cases requiring legal intervention. Ultimately, a well-defined legal framework will contribute to a more just and equitable outcome for all involved.

By carefully evaluating the current situation, considering potential reforms, and analyzing the associated socio-economic impacts, India can create a more robust and fair legal framework for alimony in void marriages. This will not only protect vulnerable individuals but also strengthen the institution of marriage by enhancing its legal clarity and consistency.

VI. Conclusion

This exploration of alimony in void marriages in India has revealed a landscape riddled with complexities. The central conundrum lies in reconciling the concept of alimony, designed to provide financial support after the dissolution of a valid marriage, with the legal fiction of a void marriage being *void ab initio* – as if it never existed. The current practice, driven by judicial interpretation rather than clear statutory provisions, leans towards awarding alimony to protect vulnerable parties, particularly women. While commendable in its intent, this approach fosters legal ambiguity and inconsistency. The lack of clear guidelines leaves judges with significant discretion, leading to unpredictable outcomes and potential injustice.

The need for a balanced and nuanced approach is paramount. While protecting the financially weaker spouse is crucial, the rights and interests of both parties must be considered. The principles of law and justice demand clarity and consistency. The current system, unfortunately, often falls short of this ideal.

Several potential reforms, including clearer statutory guidelines, exploration of alternative remedies like lump-sum payments or equitable distribution of assets, and an emphasis on pre-marital due diligence, offer promising avenues for improvement. Patrick M. Coyne's

discussion of the need for alimony reform⁹, although within a different jurisdiction, provides food for thought within the Indian context. Further research is crucial to understanding the socio-economic implications of these various approaches.

Ultimately, ongoing policy discussions and a commitment to legal reform are necessary to address the inherent contradictions in applying alimony to void marriages. A clear and consistent legal framework will not only ensure fairness and justice for all parties involved but also strengthen the institution of marriage by upholding its legal integrity. The path forward lies in finding a balance between protecting vulnerable individuals and ensuring legal clarity and consistency, a balance that respects the complexities of human relationships while upholding the principles of law.

References

baban, Void and Voidable Marriage under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, and Divorce, SSRN Electronic Journal (2013), <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2238537> (last visited Feb 2025).

Contributors to Wikimedia projects, Voidable Marriage, (2022), https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voidable_marriage (last visited Mar 9, 2025).

Abdurasul Bakhodirovich Munojiddinov, The Concept, Content, Specifics Of Alimony And Some Issues Of Liability For Non-Performance Of Alimony Obligations, 3 The American Journal of Political Science Law and Criminology 35 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.37547/tajpslc/volume03issue03-06> (last visited Feb 2025).

Judith G. McMullen, Alimony: What Social Science and Popular Culture Tell Us About Women, Guilt, and Spousal Support After Divorce, 19 Duke journal of gender law & policy 41 (2011), <https://scholarship.law.duke.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1194&context=djglp> (last visited Feb 2025).

F. J. Sheed, Nullity of Marriage (2015), <https://ci.nii.ac.jp/ncid/BA71174209> (last visited Feb 2025).

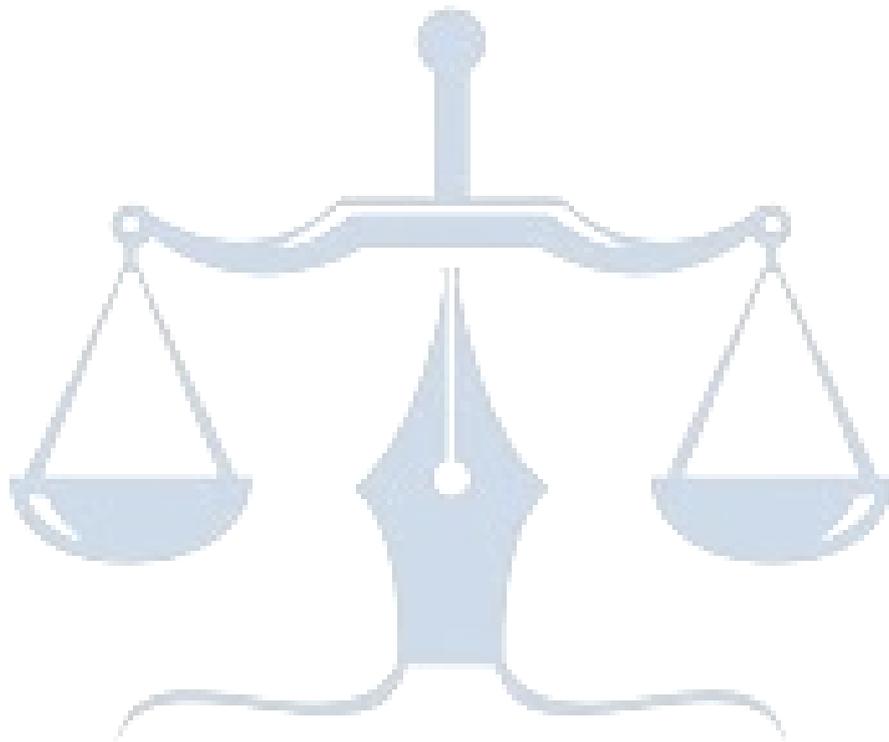
Shonee Kapoor, No Permanent Alimony If Divorce Case Is Dismissed, (2023), <https://www.shoneekapoor.com/no-divorce-no-permanent-maintenance/> (last visited Mar 9, 2025).

Ajay Sura, Woman Entitled to Alimony Even If Marriage Void: Court, (2019), <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/woman-entitled-to-alimony-even-if-marriage-void-court/articleshow/69501746.cms> (last visited Mar 9, 2025).

Karin Sardadvar, Ingrid Mairhuber & Karin Neuwirth, Zwischen Absicherung, Abhängigkeit

Und Autonomie, 42 Österreichische Zeitschrift für Soziologie 301 (2017),
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11614-017-0270-x> (last visited Feb 2025).

Patrick M. Coyne, The History of Alimony in Pennsylvania: A Need for Further Change, 28
Duquesne Law Review 709 (1990),
<https://dsc.duq.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2730&context=dlr> (last visited Jan 2025).



WHITE BLACK
LEGAL