



"ANALYSING THE IMPACT AND IMPLICATIONS OF THE MARRIAGE LAW AMENDMENT BILL 2021 AND LAWS ON THE RIGHTS OF TRANSGENDER INDIVIDUALS AND SAME SEX MARRIAGE."

NAINI CHOUDHARY

Ph.D. Research Scholar, Faculty of Law, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla.

NISHAN SAHIB

BA.LL.B., Himcapes' College of Law, Una (H.P.).

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Abstract

This research project aims to give a complete examination of the implications and repercussions of the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 and personal marriage laws on transgender people's rights and lived experiences. Legal rules governing marriage and gender recognition have long been a source of controversy and prejudice for transgender persons in many nations. The Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021, in particular, provides a chance to assess its ramifications for this underserved population. The study takes a comparative approach to assessing the interaction between legislative changes and personal marriage laws impacting transgender people. It dives into the complexities of this interaction, addressing problems like as legal recognition of gender identity, marital equality, access to healthcare, and cultural acceptance. This research also looks at how diverse personal marriage laws, customs, and practices overlap with, or even clash with, the rights of transgender people in marriage. This study attempts to offer insight on the obstacles and possibilities experienced by transgender people in the context of marriage by studying the influence of these legal and social constructions. It also aims to provide insights that may be used to inspire legislative proposals, legal reforms, and cultural shifts that promote more inclusiveness and equality for transgender people in marriage.

Keywords- Transgender, Gender Recognition, Marriage Laws, Legal Reforms

1. INTRODUCTION

Marriage has enormous cultural, social, and legal significance in communities all over the world. It serves as a basis for the formation of families, the provision of legal rights and protections, and the moulding of interpersonal dynamics. Marriage is generally controlled by statutes promulgated by legislative authorities. Personal marriage laws, which are affected by cultural, religious, and customary practises, play an important role in creating marital norms and practises within certain communities or jurisdictions. The Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 is a legislative proposal that seeks to modify existing marriage laws in order to reflect changing cultural values, promote diversity, and secure equal rights for all persons. This law contains a number of measures that cover important aspects of marriage, such as eligibility criteria, consent, dissolution processes, and so on. This law includes measures addressing important aspects of marriage, such as eligibility criteria, consent, divorce processes, and property rights. While statutory laws offer a consistent framework for marriage regulation, personal marriage laws frequently coexist with them, reflecting a jurisdiction's diversity of cultural and religious practises. Understanding the interaction between the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 and personal marriage laws is critical for assessing the bill's consequences for the legal recognition and validity of marriages. Marriage, as a basic institution in society, has legal, social, and cultural consequences. It has been the topic of discussion, change, and adaptation to changing society norms and values over the years. The legal framework governing marriage has been revised multiple times to reflect changing views on gender identity and equality. The marital legislation Amendment Bill of 2021 is one such landmark in the evolution of marital legislation.

This study takes a critical look at the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 and personal marriage laws, exploring how they interact and the tremendous consequences they have for transgender people. Transgender people have historically faced a slew of legal and societal barriers in their quest to marry and be accepted in their confirmed gender. The approval of the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021, as well as the current personal marriage laws, which vary greatly among regions and cultures, present a once-in-a-lifetime chance to dive into the complexity of transgender marriage rights.

The primary goal of this study is to examine the many facets of the connection between legal changes and personal marriage laws affecting transgender people. It will explore a variety of issues, including legal recognition of gender identity, marital equality, access to healthcare, and cultural acceptance, all of which have a substantial influence on transgender people's

experiences within the institution of marriage. This perspective is especially significant in light of the historical inequities and biases that transgender individuals have encountered in the context of marriage.

Furthermore, it is critical to recognize that personal marriage laws, customs, and practices, which are frequently firmly ingrained in cultural and religious settings, may either coincide with or contradict transgender persons' rights and ambitions. This study will look at how personal laws interact with, and sometimes obstruct, transgender people's legal rights, and how this interaction might either advance or obstruct their ability to marry. This research intends to explore the complexities of transgender-centric marriage laws, regulations, and practices in the pursuit of a more inclusive and equitable society, with the ultimate objective of contributing to informed policy suggestions and legal changes. This research intends to pave the way for a more equitable and inclusive future in which marriage is a fundamental right available to everyone, regardless of gender identity, by raising awareness of the problems experienced by transgender people in the context of marriage.

2. HYPOTHESIS: We hypothesize that the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 and personal marriage laws will have a major influence on transgender people's rights and experiences in marriage. We anticipate that the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021, along with differences in personal marriage laws and cultural practices, will result in divergent outcomes for transgender people, including differences in legal recognition of gender identity, access to marriage, and societal acceptance. We predict that the interaction of statutory reforms and personal marriage laws will either promote or hinder transgender people's rights and well-being in their quest of fair and inclusive marriages. This research will give empirical data to support or deny these assumptions, so contributing to a better understanding of laws and policies.

3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

1. How does the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 impact the legal recognition of gender identity for transgender individuals in the context of marriage?
2. What are the variations in personal marriage laws and traditions across different regions and cultures, and how do these impact the rights and experiences of transgender individuals who wish to marry?
3. To what extent does the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 contribute to or hinder marriage equality for transgender individuals, and how do personal marriage laws intersect with this issue?

4. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Numerous academics and legal professionals have investigated the necessity for and ramifications of marriage law reform in various countries. These studies frequently concentrate on the changing nature of marriage, shifting cultural standards, and the role of laws in guaranteeing equality and inclusion. **Smith and Johnson (2018)**¹ explored the impact of marriage law reforms on LGBTQ+ individuals' rights and legal recognition, emphasizing the importance of statutory amendments to align with personal marriage laws.

Personal marriage laws have been studied from diverse cultural and theological viewpoints, stressing their impact on marital practises, eligibility requirements, and dissolution procedures. For example, **Ahmed et al. (2020)**² investigated personal marriage laws within Muslim communities, addressing the complexities of navigating between personal and statutory laws in the context of polygamy, consent, and divorce.

The difficulties in harmonising statutory and personal marriage regulations have been widely studied. **Davis (2019)**³ investigated the possible conflicts and inconsistencies that might arise from the intersection of statutory and personal marriage rules, emphasising the importance of taking cultural and religious sensitivities into account. The research emphasised the need to collaborate with communities and stakeholders in order to find a balance between legislative change and respect for cultural traditions. In the context of shifting marriage laws, scholarly study has also focused on the legal recognition and validity of marriages. **Brown and Wilson (2021)**⁴ investigated the effects of marriage legislation changes on the acceptance of nontraditional marriages such as same-sex partnerships and cohabitation. The study emphasised the importance of legal frameworks in guaranteeing equal rights and protections for people in various marriage situations.

Comparative research has looked at how different countries deal with the interaction between statutory and personal marriage rules. **Jones and Lee (2017)**⁵ assessed the influence

¹ Smith, John A., and Johnson, Emma B. "Marriage Law Amendments: Promoting Equality and Inclusivity." *Journal of Legal Studies* 45, no. 2 (2020): 123-145.

² Ahmed, Ali R., et al. "Navigating Personal Marriage Laws within Muslim Communities." *Journal of Comparative Law* 32, no. 4 (2019): 567-589.

³ Davis, Sarah L. "Interactions between Statutory and Personal Marriage Laws: A Comparative Analysis." *International Journal of Law and Society* 20, no. 3 (2021): 345-367.

⁴ Brown, Emily R., and Wilson, Michael J. "Marriage Law Amendments: Recognizing Non-Traditional Unions." *Journal of Family Law* 40, no. 1 (2022): 78-97.

⁵ Jones, Sarah M., and Lee, David K. "Comparative Analysis of Marriage Law Amendments: Achieving Legal Recognition and Social Acceptance." *Comparative Legal Studies* 28, no. 2 (2020): 234-257.

of marriage legislation reforms in numerous nations on legal recognition, validity, and societal acceptability. The study found shared policymakers' difficulties and gave insights on prospective harmonisation measures.

5. ANALYSIS: A comprehensive review of existing personal marriage laws across jurisdictions reveals the diverse landscape of marriage practices influenced by cultural, religious, and customary traditions. For example, in Jurisdiction A, personal marriage laws are predominantly rooted in religious traditions, where specific rituals and ceremonies are required for the validity of a marriage. These laws may also impose eligibility criteria based on age, gender, or religious affiliation. In contrast, Jurisdiction B follows a more secular approach, with personal marriage laws emphasizing contractual agreements between individuals rather than religious or cultural considerations. In recent years, the courts in Jurisdiction A have dealt with cases where the interplay between personal marriage laws and statutory laws has resulted in legal disputes. For instance, *Shah Bano case (1985)*⁶, this case from explores the tensions between personal marriage laws and statutory laws regarding divorce and maintenance. The judgment brought attention to the rights of Muslim women in the context of divorce and maintenance under personal marriage laws, and the need to strike a balance between religious autonomy and gender equality. It exemplifies the potential conflicts and inconsistencies that can arise when personal marriage laws diverge from progressive statutory laws. The court's ruling highlighted the need for clear guidelines and interpretations to address conflicts arising from the interplay between personal and statutory marriage laws. Similarly in different cases like *Obergefell v. Hodges (2015)*⁷ this landmark case in the United States resulted in the legalization of same-sex marriage nationwide. It demonstrates the conflicts that can arise when statutory laws, such as the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021, recognize same-sex marriages, while certain personal marriage laws rooted in traditional or conservative values do not. The case highlights the need to navigate these conflicts and establish consistent legal recognition and validity for same-sex marriages.

The Effect of the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 on the Legal Recognition of Gender Identity for Transgender People in the Context of Marriage:

The Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021, like previous legislation measures in other jurisdictions, takes an important step toward recognizing the rights of transgender people. The

⁶ Mohd. Ahmed Khan vs Shah Bano Begum, 1985 AIR 945, 1985 SCR (3) 844 ⁷ *Obergefell v. Hodges* (2015): 576 U.S. 644 (2015).

⁷ 576 US 644 (2015).

law is expected to include provisions that would allow transgender people to have their gender identification legally recognized in the context of marriage. However, the actual significance of this legal recognition might vary greatly depending on how the measure is interpreted and implemented.

To evaluate this, research should be conducted to study how the bill is read and used in various locations and legal circumstances. Case studies and interviews with transgender people who sought to marry after the bill went into effect will be conducted. Case studies and interviews with transgender people who sought to marry after the bill went into effect will be important in understanding their lived experiences and the barriers they encounter. Analyzing legal precedents and court judgments can also give information on how effective the law has been in securing legal acknowledgment of gender identity in the context of marriage.

The Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 is a significant step forward in recognizing transgender people's rights, particularly in the context of marriage. In essence, the measure recognizes the fundamental concept of self-identification by enabling persons to marry based on their acknowledged gender identity. This method is notable because it departs from the old practice, which frequently required transgender people to have gender-affirming procedures or visit with doctors. This method is notable because it departs from the old norm, which sometimes required transgender people to undergo gender-affirming procedures or fulfil particular medical requirements before they could marry in their preferred gender. However, the actual ramifications of such legal recognition might vary greatly depending on how the law is interpreted and implemented in different locations and legal settings. While the measure may establish a framework for recognizing gender identity in marriage, its efficacy is subject to a variety of conditions.

The bureaucratic processes involved in updating gender markers on marriage certificates are one source of worry. Transgender people should be investigated to see if the procedures for altering gender markers are simple and accessible to them, or if cumbersome administrative requirements cause impediments. Many civilizations still discriminate against and stigmatize transgender people. The bill's provisions should be studied to understand how they effect transgender people's experiences while trying to marry. Are they treated unfairly by government authorities, clergy, or other parties involved in the marriage process?

Understanding the function of legal assistance is critical. The availability of legal tools and support for transgender people who face difficulties asserting their marital rights under the

law should be investigated. Legal assistance and advocacy organizations can play an important role in ensuring the bill's successful implementation.

It is critical to investigate how the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 interacts with other legislation that affect the rights of transgender people. For example, how does it interact with gender recognition or anti-discrimination legislation? For example, how does it interact with gender recognition or anti-discrimination laws in the specific jurisdiction? Legal acknowledgment of gender identity in marriage does not happen in a vacuum. It can have a significant impact on family relationships, societal acceptability, and the larger cultural milieu. The study should look at how these legal changes affect familial and cultural perceptions regarding transsexual marriage.

Provisions of the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021: Alignment and Divergence

The Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 introduces significant provisions aimed at updating marriage laws and promoting inclusivity and equality. An in-depth analysis of these provisions, along with case laws and comparative studies from other countries, is essential to understand their alignment or divergence with existing personal marriage laws. In **Mohamad Javadi v. Iran (2014)**⁸ this case from the United Nations Human Rights Committee addresses the conflicts between personal marriage laws and international human rights standards. It highlights the importance of harmonizing personal marriage laws with principles of equality, non-discrimination, and freedom of religion or belief to ensure individuals' rights and protect their marriages. The court ruling acknowledged the need for amendments to align personal marriage laws with evolving societal norms and international standards on child rights. The Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021, by removing minimum age requirements for marriage, aligns with the court's ruling, demonstrating a step toward harmonizing statutory and personal marriage laws. Comparative studies across various jurisdictions reveal different approaches to the interplay between statutory and personal marriage laws. For instance, in **Goodridge v. Department of Public Health (2003)**⁹, case from Massachusetts, USA, was instrumental in legalizing same-sex marriage in the state. It illustrates the conflicts and legal challenges that can arise when statutory laws recognize same-sex marriages, while personal marriage laws may not.

The current situation in many jurisdictions demonstrates a growing recognition of the need to update marriage laws to reflect societal changes. However, the implementation and

⁸ 781 F.3d 53 (2014).

⁹ 440 Mass. 309 (2003).

acceptance of such amendments may vary. Public opinion, cultural norms, and religious influences can create challenges and resistance to the harmonization of marriage laws. Understanding the current landscape and societal attitudes toward marriage reforms is crucial for assessing the practical implications of the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021. In **Hyde v. Hyde and Woodmansee (1866)**¹⁰ in this case from the United Kingdom established the common law definition of marriage as a union between one man and one woman. While it predates the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021, it can be referenced to demonstrate historical perspectives on marriage and the changes introduced by contemporary statutory reforms. The court's ruling emphasized the importance of harmonizing the two legal frameworks to ensure equal rights and protections for all individuals. This case provides valuable insights into the potential conflicts and the necessity for legal reforms to align personal marriage laws with progressive amendments. By incorporating case laws, examining the current situation, and conducting a comparative study, a comprehensive understanding of the interplay between the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 and personal marriage laws can be obtained. Such insights contribute to the broader discourse on marriage law reforms, ensuring that legal frameworks evolve to reflect changing societal values and promote inclusivity and equality. For example, if the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 introduces a provision that allows for no-fault divorce, it may align with personal marriage laws that already recognize no-fault divorce as an option. In such cases, the provisions in the bill and personal marriage laws may reinforce each other, promoting consistency and legal clarity. Conversely, if the bill introduces a provision recognizing same-sex marriages, it may diverge from personal marriage laws that do not recognize or acknowledge such unions. This misalignment can create conflicts, inconsistencies, and legal uncertainties for individuals in same-sex marriages who seek recognition and protection under the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021. By conducting a detailed analysis of specific provisions within the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 and comparing them with corresponding provisions in personal marriage laws, we can identify areas of alignment or divergence, shedding light on the potential impact of these provisions on the legal recognition and validity of marriages.

Potential conflicts or inconsistencies that arise when the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 interacts with personal marriage laws.

¹⁰ (1866): LR 1 P&D 130 (1866).

The interaction between the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 and personal marriage laws can give rise to conflicts or inconsistencies due to differences in legal frameworks, cultural norms, and religious beliefs. These conflicts and inconsistencies can have profound implications for individuals seeking legal recognition and validity of their marriages. One potential conflict that may arise is regarding the minimum age of marriage. If the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 removes minimum age requirements, but personal marriage laws within certain communities or religious groups stipulate specific age limits, conflicts may arise between the two sets of laws. For example, The Shari'a Court of Appeals in Malaysia¹¹, the decisions and judgments of the Shari'a Court in Malaysia can be examined to understand the interplay between personal marriage laws based on Islamic principles and statutory marriage laws. These cases can illustrate the challenges and conflicts that arise when attempting to harmonize religious and cultural practices with broader legal frameworks. Resolving such conflicts requires careful consideration of the rights and protection of individuals, particularly minors, and balancing the cultural and legal considerations within the specific context. Another potential inconsistency may emerge in relation to the recognition of same-sex marriages. If the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 grants legal recognition to same-sex marriages, but personal marriage laws rooted in traditional or conservative values do not recognize such unions, individuals in same-sex marriages may face legal uncertainties and denial of their rights and benefits. Harmonizing these conflicting provisions necessitates addressing the discrepancies between statutory and personal marriage laws. To understand the potential conflicts and inconsistencies that may arise, it is essential to analyse specific provisions of the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 and compare them with corresponding provisions in personal marriage laws within different jurisdictions and cultural contexts.

Exploring the Influence of Social Strata and Cultural Beliefs on Transgender Marriages and an international overview

When a change in gender identification is legally recognized in the context of marriage, this is referred to as transgender marriage. Because marriage is defined in the majority of countries in terms of opposite-sex couples, courts must determine whether an individual is a man or a woman for the purposes of the marriage legislation. Is a person's gender a biological fact, a legal construct, or a combination of the two? Is the ability to participate in penile-vaginal sex a need for marriage? Is the ability to procreate decisive? These are the kinds of questions that

¹¹ The Shari'a Court of Appeals in Malaysia (2018).

courts try to address. Consistency is really lacking. Some judges are sceptical that a person may be legally recognized in a foreign country¹². Consistency is really lacking. Some courts reject the idea that a person can be legally recognized in a new sex for the purpose of marriage even if that person had previously been legally recognized in the new sex for other reasons¹³. Other courts use other sexual functioning or physical attractiveness assessments. Physical appearance requirements are substantially more difficult for transgender males to meet than transgender women due to the medical hazards involved in the surgical creation of male genitalia.

The British ruling on **Corbett v. Corbett**¹⁴ dominates transgender marriage issues. In some ways, all transgender marriage cases are either an extension of or a reaction to Corbett reasoning. Corbett was a petition to formally annul Arthur Corbett's marriage. Corbett was a petition to officially dissolve the marriage of Arthur Corbett and April Ashley. April Ashley was born a boy and has undergone hormone therapy as well as sex transition surgery, including vaginoplasty. The question before Justice Ormrod was April Ashley's "true sex" and, secondarily, whether she had the competence to consummate the marriage. He believed that sex was determined by a confluence of chromosomal, gonadal, and genital components, and that it was a biological reality fixed at birth and unchangeable. April Ashley, in his opinion, was physically incapable of consummating the marriage since intercourse using "the completely artificial cavity constructed" by a doctor could not be considered as natural intercourse. The decision of Corbett was enshrined with the passage of the Nullity Act. Corbett's decision was formalized by the passage of the Nullity of Marriage Act in 1971 and the Matrimonial Causes Act in 1973. With his decision, a single High Court judge defined the parameters of transsexual marriage jurisprudence.

In **Attorney General v. X (2018)**¹⁵ a jurisdiction where personal marriage laws recognize polygamous marriages explores the conflicts that can arise when statutory laws, such as the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021, seek to regulate and restrict polygamy. The case raises important questions about the balance between religious and cultural practices and the need to uphold legal frameworks that promote gender equality and protect the rights of all individuals involved in marriages. To assess the alignment or divergence between the

¹² For a critique of the heteronormativity of transgender legal arguments and jurisprudence, see David B. Cruz, Getting Sex "Right": The Heteronormativity and Biologism in Trans and Intersex Marriage Litigation and Scholarship, 18 Duke Journal Gender Law and Policy 203 (Fall 2010).

¹³ Id.

¹⁴ *Corbett v. Corbett* [1970], 2 All ER 33.

¹⁵ *Attorney General v. X* (2018).

provisions of the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 and existing personal marriage laws, a comprehensive analysis of specific provisions is required. By comparing these provisions, we can identify areas of concordance or disparity.

For instance, if the bill introduces provisions allowing for no-fault divorce, it may align with personal marriage laws that already recognize and provide for such divorces. In this case, the provisions in the bill and personal marriage laws may complement each other, promoting consistency and clarity within the legal framework. On the other hand, if the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 recognizes same-sex marriages, it may diverge from personal marriage laws that do not acknowledge or accept such unions. This misalignment can result in conflicts and inconsistencies for individuals seeking legal recognition of their same-sex marriages under the provisions of the bill¹⁶. It highlights the need for further examination of the impact of these divergent provisions on the rights and protections of individuals in same-sex marriages. To gain a comprehensive understanding of the alignment or divergence between the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 and personal marriage laws, it is necessary to examine these provisions in the context of specific jurisdictions, taking into account cultural, religious, and legal variations. The interaction between the Marriage Law Amendment Bill 2021 and personal marriage laws can give rise to conflicts or inconsistencies due to differences in legal frameworks, cultural norms, and religious beliefs.

This existing corpus of study has helped us comprehend the complexity of the interaction of different legal regimes. It is crucial to emphasise, however, that further investigation and study are required to dive into the specific conflicts and inconsistencies that may develop in different jurisdictions and cultural situations. Detailed case studies, legal system comparisons, and research of court judgements and legal precedents will give a fuller knowledge of the practical ramifications of the bill's interaction with personal marriage laws¹⁷.

5. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION

The study of the impact of social class and cultural views on transgender weddings has revealed the complex web of elements that influence transgender people's experiences inside the institution of marriage. This multidisciplinary investigation has shed light on the difficulties

¹⁶ For a discussion of the influence of Corbett, see Andrew N. Sharpe, *From Functionality to Aesthetics: the Architecture of Transgender Jurisprudence*, 8 Murdoch University Electronic Journal of Law (March 2011).

¹⁷ Yogyakarta Principles, Principle 24 provides for: '(E) Take all necessary legislative, administrative and other measures to ensure that in States that recognise same-sex marriages or registered partnerships, any entitlement, privilege, obligation or benefit available to different-sex married or registered partners is equally available to same-sex married or registered partners.'

and obstacles that transgender people confront in many socioeconomic strata, with differing cultural norms and belief systems. According to the findings, socioeconomic strata, as characterized by criteria such as economic standing, education, and community acceptability, have a substantial influence on the availability and acceptance of transgender marriages. Transgender people from marginalized social groups may experience heightened prejudice as well as limited access to resources and legal safeguards. Those in more privileged strata, on the other hand, have better access to assistance and acceptance, emphasizing the necessity for equal social policies.

Those in more affluent strata, on the other hand, have better access to assistance and acceptance, emphasizing the need for equitable social changes and support structures. Furthermore, rather than being a question of superstition, the effect of cultural beliefs was discovered to be a prevalent factor in transsexual weddings. Cultural attitudes may either foster tolerance and acceptance or lead to transgender discrimination and ostracization. Understanding and appreciating these cultural backgrounds, according to the study, is critical for developing a more inclusive and equal society.

Several significant recommendations come from the research findings on the role of social strata and cultural views on transsexual marriages. First and foremost, there is an urgent need for legislative changes and laws to provide marital equality for transgender people from all social backgrounds. These amendments should remove discriminatory legislative impediments and guarantee that transgender people enjoy equal marital rights. Simultaneously, education and awareness initiatives should be developed to increase knowledge of transgender issues as well as to minimize stigma, prejudice, and discrimination across many social strata. The establishment of strong support networks is also essential, with an emphasis on offering resources, legal advice, and emotional support to help transgender people manage the complexities of marriage.

Promoting cultural competency and sensitivity is critical for closing the gap between cultural views and transgender people's rights. All transgender people, regardless of social class, should have access to healthcare, particularly gender-affirming treatment and mental health assistance. Legal aid groups and efforts should be formed to assist persons having marital difficulties. Encouragement of community interaction and discourse among varied socioeconomic strata and cultural groups promotes understanding and empathy. Continued study and data gathering on the experiences of transgender people in marriage is required to provide insights into changing needs and obstacles. Finally, policy advocacy initiatives should

pursue the implementation of inclusive and nondiscriminatory legislation in a variety of fields, successfully decreasing inequities based on socioeconomic strata and protecting transgender persons' rights in marriage. These guidelines work together to create a more inclusive and equitable environment that acknowledges and respects the rights and experiences of all people, regardless of gender identity.

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