

Constitutional Morality and Personal Relation

This editorial is based on <u>An unacceptable verdict in the constitutional sense</u> which was published in The Indian Express on 14/07/2023. It talks about flaws in Allahabad high court judgment on inter-faith live-in relationship.

For Prelims: Rights of LGBTQ+, Naz Foundation vs Government of NCT of Delhi (2009), Fundamental Rights.

For Mains: Concept and Significance of Constitutional Morality

<u>Constitutional morality</u> is a concept that refers to the adherence to the core principles of constitutional democracy, such as individual autonomy, liberty, equality, dignity, privacy, and non-discrimination, in matters of personal choices and relations.

The Allahabad High Court judgment in **Kiran Rawat vs State of UP** is being seen as violating constitutional morality regarding denial of the protection to an inter-faith couple in a live-in relationship from police harassment, and by implying that their relationship was immoral, illegal, and against personal laws.

Constitutional morality plays a vital role in shaping the functioning of a democratic society governed by the principles of the constitution. While it is subject to interpretation and has its challenges, it serves as a guiding framework for upholding <u>fundamental rights</u>, ensuring justice, and maintaining a balance of power.

What is the Significance of Constitutional Morality?

- Protection of Individual Autonomy and Personal Liberty:
 - Recognizes intimate choices and relations as inherent and inalienable aspects of human personality.
 - Limits the state's power to regulate or punish based on public or social morality.
- Respect for Constitutional Values:
 - Upholds secularism, pluralism, and diversity.
 - Prevents imposition of religious or cultural norms on individuals who do not voluntarily accept them.
- Promotion of Pluralism and Diversity:
 - Fosters a culture of tolerance, respect, and dialogue among different groups and communities.
 - Enables individuals to freely express their identities and preferences without fear or coercion.

What are the Landmark Judgments Upholding Constitutional Morality?

■ Lata Singh vs State of UP (2006):

• Directed protection for inter-caste and inter-religious couples from harassment and violence.

■ S. Khushboo vs Kanniammal & Anr. (2010):

• Declared sexual relations between **consenting adults outside marriage** as legal and within the right to privacy.

Naz Foundation vs Government of NCT of Delhi (2009):

 Decriminalized consensual homosexual acts between adults, declaring <u>Section 377</u> of the Indian Penal Code as a violation of rights.

• Joseph Shine vs Union of India (2018):

 Decriminalized adultery and declared it a violation of the rights to equality, dignity, privacy, and autonomy.

Navtej Singh Johar vs Union of India (2018):

 Affirmed the <u>rights of LGBTQ+</u> individuals to express their sexual orientation and identity with dignity.

Shafin Jahan vs Asokan K.M. (2018):

• Upheld the right to marry a person of one's choice regardless of religion or caste, nullifying the annulment of a Hindu-Muslim marriage.

Shakti Vahini vs Union of India (2018):

 Condemned honour killings and violence against inter-caste and inter-religious couples, issuing guidelines for prevention and protection.

What are the Challenges of Constitutional Morality?

Lack of Clear Definition:

 Constitutional morality lacks a clear definition, leading to varied interpretations based on individual perceptions.

Promotion of Judicial Supremacy:

- Constitutional morality promotes judicial supremacy, which can result in the Judiciary intervening in the functioning of the legislature.
- This intervention violates the principle of the separation of powers.

Conflicts with Popular Morality and Religious Beliefs:

- Constitutional morality may sometimes conflict with popular morality or religious beliefs.
- Conflicts of this nature can lead to social unrest and resistance
 - Examples of such conflicts include the Supreme Court's verdicts on decriminalizing homosexuality and allowing women's entry into the **Sabarimala temple**, which were met with protests by certain sections of society.

Influence of Political Considerations and Personal Biases:

- Constitutional morality may be influenced by political considerations or personal hisses
- These influences can undermine the objectivity and legitimacy of constitutional morality.

What Should be the Way Forward for Constitutional Morality?

Clear Definition and Understanding:

 Efforts should be made to establish a clear and comprehensive definition of constitutional morality, providing a solid foundation for interpretation and application.

Public Awareness and Education:

- Promoting **public awareness and education** about constitutional morality is crucial.
- This includes **enhancing civic education**, **conducting public discussions**, **and engaging with various stakeholders** to foster a deeper understanding of its principles.

Judicial Restraint and Respect for Separation of Powers:

- To address concerns about judicial supremacy, there should be a focus on judicial restraint and a respect for the separation of powers.
- The judiciary should exercise caution in intervening in legislative matters and maintain a balance between upholding constitutional values and respecting the roles of other branches of government.

Evolving and Adaptive Approach:

- Constitutional morality should be **flexible and adaptive to evolving societal norms**, values, and challenges.
- Courts and institutions responsible for interpreting the constitution should embrace a dynamic approach that considers contemporary issues and developments.

Drishti Mains Question:

What are the key challenges surrounding the concept of constitutional morality, and how can they be addressed to ensure its effective implementation in a democratic society?

UPSC Civil Services Examination Previous Year's Question (PYQs)

Mains:

Q: What is meant by the term 'constitutional morality'? How does one uphold constitutional morality? **(2019)**

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