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## Climate Change Imprint in Uttarakhand | Uttarakhand | 05 Aug 2024

### Why in News?

According to the experts, the [heavy rainfall](#) in **Uttarakhand** was **not a cloudburst**, but shows the **impact of climate change**, highlighting the [Indian Himalayas](#)' **lack of preparedness for such intense rainfall**.

### Key Points

- The districts of Rudrapur, Dehradun, Pauri and Tehri Garhwal reported damage to life and property due to heavy rainfall.
- According to the [Indian Meteorological Department \(IMD\)](#) meteorologist, a '**cloudburst**' is **defined as more than 100 mm of rainfall in one hour**.
  - In this case, there was no cloudburst in Kedarnath, but Nainital and Dehradun recorded over 50 mm in one hour, and Sonprayag received more than 30 mm of rain in an hour.
- The **sensitive geomorphological conditions** of high mountain areas make even **less rainfall cause more damage**.
  - [Landslides](#) occur due to steep slopes, land shape, and soil nature, leading to extensive damage.
- The **geologically-young Himalayan range** is **not built for heavy rainfall**, and the **intensity of both heat and rain is increasing** in the mountains **due to climate change**.

### Landslide

- A landslide is defined as the **movement of a mass of rock, debris, or earth down a slope**.
- They are a **type of mass wasting**, which denotes any downward movement of soil and rock under the direct influence of gravity.
- The term landslide encompasses **five modes of slope movement: falls, topples, slides, spreads, and flows**.

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## UCC before Uttarakhand's Foundation Day | Uttarakhand | 05 Aug 2024

### Why in News?

Recently, the **Uttarakhand Chief Minister** declared that his state will implement the [Uniform Civil Code \(UCC\)](#) before [Foundation Day](#) (9th November 2024).

### Key Points

- The **UCC Bill** was introduced in the **state legislative assembly on 6th February 2024 and was passed on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2024** during a **special session of the Uttarakhand assembly**.
- It was proposed in India to **establish uniform rules for personal matters** such as **marriage, divorce, inheritance, and property rights applying** to all citizens equally irrespective of their **religion, gender or sexual orientation**.
- The proposed law has **392 sections divided into four parts and seven chapters** providing equal rights to women in marriage, divorce, alimony and inheritance of property, proscribes certain kinds of relationships, bans polygamy, sets the marriageable age for men and women (21 years and 18 years respectively), and makes registration of marriages mandatory.
  - The **state's Scheduled Tribe population** which comprises **2.89% of the population** are exempted from this law.

**UNIFORM CIVIL CODE**

All sections of the society irrespective of their religion shall be treated equally according to a National Civil Code - the Uniform Civil Code.

**THEY COVER AREAS LIKE**

- Marriage
- Divorce
- Maintenance
- Inheritance
- Adoption
- Succession of Property

It is based on the premise that there is necessarily no connection between religion and personal law in a civilized society.

"UCC refers to a common set of laws governing civil rights of every citizen."  
Article 44 of Directive Principles sets duty of state for implementing UCC.

**TIMELINE**

- 1954: Passage of Special Marriage Act provides permission of civil marriage above any religious personal law.
- 1956: Hindu code bill passed dividing personal laws in:
  - Common Indian Citizen.
  - Muslim Community.
- 1986: Rajiv Gandhi government's law in Shah Bano case widens the difference in civil rights.
- 2003: Then President Dr. Abdul Kalam supported UCC.
- 2015: Supreme court asserted the need of UCC.

The dialogue for UCC was started by the Law Commission in the year 2016