



# Muslim Board to Challenge SC Ruling

## Why in News?

Recently, the [All India Muslim Personal Law Board](#) announced its plan to challenge the [Supreme Court's](#) recent ruling that permits **divorced Muslim women to claim maintenance after the 'Iddat' period**.

- The board also intends to challenge the newly enacted [Uniform Civil Code \(UCC\)](#) law in Uttarakhand.

## Key Points

- These decisions were made during a working committee meeting, under which eight resolutions were approved.
- One of the resolutions concerns the Supreme Court's judgment, which contradicts **Sharia law**.
- Recently, the Supreme Court unequivocally ruled that [Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure \(CrPC\)](#) **applies to all married women, including Muslims**.
  - The court emphasized that **Indian men must unequivocally recognize the significance of homemakers** by providing unwavering **financial support**, such as **joint accounts and unfettered access to ATMs**.
- The board highlights that diversity is our country's identity, protected by **the Constitution**. The UCC aims to erase this diversity, challenging both constitutional and religious freedoms.
- The legal committee is **preparing to challenge the UCC law enacted in Uttarakhand**.

## Section 125 of the CrPC

- Section 125 of the CrPC mandates that a **Magistrate of the first class** may order a **person with sufficient means to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance** of:
  - His wife, if she is unable to maintain herself.
  - His legitimate or illegitimate minor child, whether married or not, unable to maintain itself.
  - His legitimate or illegitimate adult child with physical or mental abnormalities or injuries that render them unable to maintain themselves.
  - His father or mother, unable to maintain themselves.

## Iddat Period

- A divorced Muslim woman is **entitled to a reasonable and fair provision and maintenance** from her former husband, to be paid within the **iddat period**.
- **Iddat is a period, usually of three months**, which a woman must observe after the death of her husband or a divorce before she can remarry.

