



Uniform Civil Code

This article is based on [“All states must be brought into the mainstream of family laws”](#) which was published in The Indian Express on 29/10/2020. It talks about the implementation and issues related to Uniform Civil Code.

Article 44 of the Indian Constitution states that “the State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a [uniform civil code \(UCC\)](#) throughout the territory of India.” The desirability of a uniform civil code is consistent with human rights and the principles of equality, fairness and justice.

After the [revocation of Article 370](#), the central family law Acts were extended to Jammu and Kashmir. Although, this is another step towards implementing UCC throughout India, still a long distance is to be covered in this pursuit.

What is UCC?

- The Uniform Civil Code (UCC) calls for the formulation of one law for India, which would be applicable to all religious communities in matters such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption.
- The code comes under Article 44 of the Constitution, which lays down that the state shall endeavour to secure a Uniform Civil Code for the citizens throughout the territory of India.

Background of Uniform Civil Code

- The origin of the UCC dates back to colonial India when the British government submitted its report in 1835 stressing the need for uniformity in the codification of Indian law relating to crimes, evidence, and contracts, specifically recommending that personal laws of Hindus and Muslims be kept outside such codification.
- Increase in legislation dealing with personal issues in the far end of the British rule forced the government to form the B N Rau Committee to codify Hindu law in 1941.
- Based on these recommendations, a bill was then adopted in 1956 as the Hindu Succession Act to amend and codify the law relating to intestate or unwilled succession, among Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs.
 - However, there were separate personal laws for muslim, chirstian and Parsis.
- In order to bring uniformity, the courts have often said in their judgements that the government should move towards a uniform civil code.
 - The judgement in the Shah Bano case is well known, but the courts have made the same point in several other major judgements.
- By arguing that practices such as triple talaq and polygamy impact adversely on the right of women to a life of dignity, the Centre has raised the question whether constitutional protection given to religious practices should extend even to those that are not in compliance with fundamental rights.

UCC and Implications

- **Protection to Vulnerable Section of Society:** The UCC aims to provide protection to vulnerable

sections as envisaged by Ambedkar including women and religious minorities, while also promoting nationalistic fervour through unity.

- **Simplification of Laws:** The code will simplify the complex laws around marriage ceremonies, inheritance, succession, adoptions making them one for all. The same civil law will then be applicable to all citizens irrespective of their faith.
 - When enacted the code will work to simplify laws that are segregated at present on the basis of religious beliefs like the Hindu code bill, Sharia law, and others.
- **Adhering to Ideal of Secularism:** Secularism is the objective enshrined in the Preamble, a secular republic needs a common law for all citizens rather than differentiated rules based on religious practices.
- **Gender Justice:** India has separate sets of personal laws for each religion governing marriages, divorce, succession, adoption and maintenance.
 - However, the rights of women are usually limited under religious law, be it Hindu or Muslim. The practice of triple talaq is a classic example.
 - If a uniform civil code is enacted, all personal laws will cease to exist. It will do away with gender biases in Muslim law, Hindu law and Christian law that have been often challenged by women on the ground that they violate the right to equality.

Challenges To UCC

- **Exceptions in Central Family Laws:** The preliminary sections in all central family law Acts enacted by Parliament since Independence declare that they will apply to “the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir.”
 - A Second exception was added in 1968 in all these Acts, pronouncing that “nothing herein contained shall apply to the Renoncants in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.”
 - A third exception, none of these Acts applies in Goa, Daman and Diu.
 - A fourth exception, relating to the north-eastern states of Nagaland and Mizoram, emanates from Articles 371A and 371G of the Constitution, decreeing that no parliamentary legislation will replace the customary law and religion-based system for its administration.
- **Communal Politics:** The demand for a uniform civil code has been framed in the context of communal politics. A large section of society sees it as majoritarianism under the garb of social reform.
- **Constitutional Hurdle:** Article 25 of Indian constitution, that seeks to preserve the freedom to practise and propagate any religion gets into conflict with the concepts of equality enshrined under Article 14 of Indian Constitution.

Way Forward

- **Collaborative Approach:** The government and society will have to work hard to build trust, but more importantly, make common cause with social reformers rather than religious conservatives.
- **Brick by Brick Approach:** Rather than an omnibus approach, the government could bring separate aspects such as marriage, adoption, succession and maintenance into a uniform civil code in stages.
- **Gender-Sensitive Approach:** The government would also do well to complement the overdue move towards a uniform civil code with a comprehensive review of several other laws in the context of gender justice.
- **Pan-India Approach:** Bringing Jammu and Kashmir into the country’s mainstream of family laws is an exercise that needs to be undertaken also for Goa, Daman and Diu, Puducherry, Nagaland and Mizoram.

Conclusion

The citizens’ fundamental rights to equality before law and equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Constitution call for a similar action in respect of these territories as well. So does the provision of Article 44 enjoining the state to make endeavours to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India.

'DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES CALL FOR UCC'

- SC favours UCC throughout India as envisaged under Article 44 of the Directive Principles in the Constitution
- Cites **example of Goa**, says the **state has a UCC for all** irrespective of their religion and no provision for triple talaq
- Says Muslim men whose marriages are registered in Goa cannot practise polygamy
- Says **no attempt made to frame a UCC despite SC appeals** in Shah Bano and Sarla Mudgal cases
- Hindu laws codified in 1956

“ It is interesting to note that whereas the founders of the Constitution in Article 44 in Part IV dealing with Directive Principles of state policy had hoped and expected that the state shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territories of India, till date no action has been taken in this regard

—SUPREME COURT BENCH

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Drishti Mains Question

The desirability of a uniform civil code is consistent with human rights and the principles of equality, fairness and justice. Comment.

This editorial is based on **[“Growth constraints”](#)** which was published in The Business Standard on October 29th, 2020. Now watch this on our Youtube channel.

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