



# Uttarakhand UCC

## Why in News?

The Uttarakhand [High Court](#) observed that [live-in relationships](#) were increasing and that the [Uniform Civil Code \(UCC\)](#) aimed to **accommodate the rights of women and children born from such relationships.**

## Key Points

### ▪ Court's Observations:

- The High Court made the observations while hearing petitions challenging provisions of the UCC.
- The **State implemented the UCC on 26 January 2025**, and mandated registration for live-in relationships.
- The court stated that **live-in relationships were increasing and that the law aimed to protect the rights of women and children born from such relationships.**

### ▪ Privacy Concerns Raised in Court:

- It was argued that the UCC allowed **excessive state surveillance and restricted individual choices protected** under [the right to privacy](#).
- The law was establishing a "[draconian statutory regime](#)" that authorizes inquiries, approvals, and penalties over personal relationships.
- It was stated that while society might not fully accept live-in relationships, the law aimed to adapt to changing times.

### ▪ Potential for Harassment and Vigilantism:

- Social activists contended that a critical reading of the UCC suggested **it could increase harassment and violence against couples who defy majoritarian views.**
- It is warned that the law **might encourage vigilantism by groups opposing** live-in relationships.
- Concerns were also raised that the law permitted any person to file a complaint questioning the validity of a live-in relationship.
- The mandatory submission of confidential documents, such as Aadhaar, during the registration process was also objected to.

### ▪ State Government's Defense:

- The court questioned [the Solicitor General](#) on whether the Uttarakhand government had sought public suggestions before implementing the UCC and whether those suggestions were incorporated.
- It was argued that the **UCC did not violate privacy rights and served only as a regulatory mechanism** to protect women from injustice. The law resulted from extensive consultations with all stakeholders.



# 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

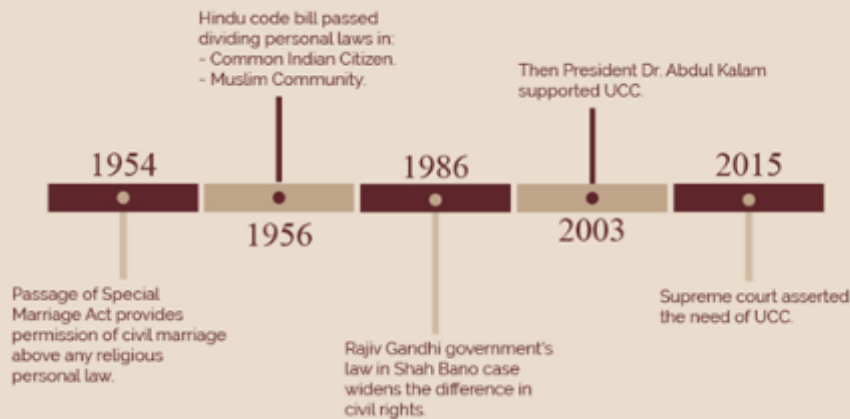


Succession of Property

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



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

