



Uttarakhand UCC | Uttarakhand | 01 Mar 2025

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

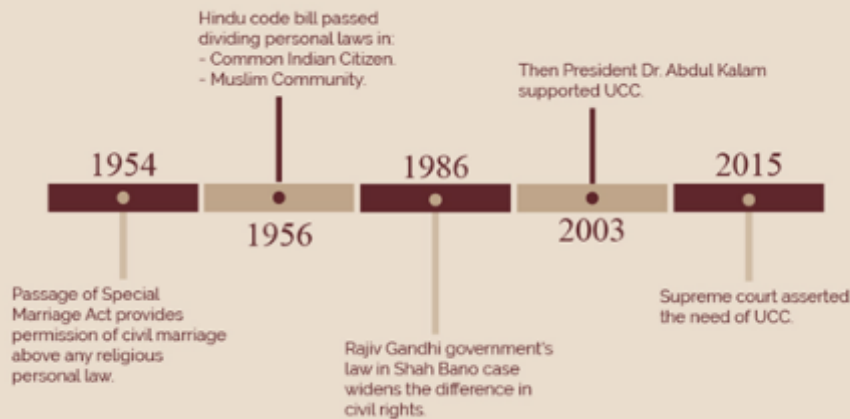


Succession of Property

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

