



Perceptions Of Indian Citizens Of Different Religions On Uniform Civil Code

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ABSTRACT:

This study concentrates on examining the perception of Indian citizens of different religions on uniform civil code between the age group of 20 to 60 from the sociological perspective. On the basis of the idea of a single nation, citizens are required to abide by uniform laws. There is no tribal government in India. All Indians are guaranteed equal rights under our constitution, which fosters national cohesion and health. India's multireligious populace has a wide range of customs and beliefs around adoption, inheritance, divorce, and marriage. The goal of the proposed Uniform Civil Code (UCC) is to give everyone, regardless of religion, access to a worldwide legal framework. It seeks to substitute generally applicable laws for the current personal laws. The Idea of a unified civil code has long been discussed and disputed in India. It is imperative to acknowledge that many viewpoints exist within every religious community, and there are outliers. Disparities in social status, level of education, and urban/rural location can all affect how people view the UCC. Different religious communities' perceptions of the Uniform Civil Code are influenced by political narratives, public debate, and media portrayals. The intense intellectual discourse in these talks highlights the problem's continued complexity within the multireligious setting of India.

Introduction:

India is a country that embraces diversity, fusing different dialects, geographical areas, and religious beliefs. After 78 years of freedom, the nation's diversity is still disconnected. There is a lack of emotional and social coherence somewhere in people's feelings and in the way the government operates. The goal of the Indian Uniform Civil Code is to replace local laws governing individuals with a uniform body of laws governing the nation's residents. Article 44 of the Constitution requires states to safeguard this code. With the Shah Bano case in 1985, this has become a divisive topic.

The British government realized throughout the colonial era that uniform rules were necessary in India. In 1834, they formed the first law commission, whose duties included drafting laws governing the rights of non-Hindus and non-Muslims, as well as regulations pertaining to civil and criminal procedural law. Nevertheless, the commission's failure to codify Hindu and Muslim personal laws resulted in demonstrations and resentment against the British. Since the Muslim community lacked progressive leaders, the British primarily brought about changes for the Hindu community. In the latter years of their reign, the British began the process of drafting a single code of personal law for all Hindus, with a committee drafting one in 1941 and finishing it in 1946. In 1948, the Constituent Assembly formed a new committee under the direction of B.R. Ambedkar to revise the "Hindu Code Bill," a draft of a new Hindu code. But religious fanatics thwarted their efforts, and the Constituent Assembly debated and agitated the matter. Ambedkar admitted that there were not enough progressive Muslim leaders in response to the recent horrors of the partition, which had left the Muslim community apprehensive.

Uniform Civil Code and Historical Cases:

In the 19th century, Indian founders emphasized uniformity in law codification for crimes, evidence, and contracts but cautioned against the personal laws of Hindus and Muslims. The UCC was established, but Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru disagreed. Check out the UCC instances listed below:

The Shah Bano case, initiated in 1985, involved Shah Bano suing her husband for maintenance after undergoing triple Talaq. The Indian Supreme Court ordered a uniform civil code, but the government overturned the verdict due to the Muslim Women (Right to Protection on Divorce) Act of 1986, which ruled triple Talaq unconstitutional and unlawful by 2017.

The Sarla Mudgal Case highlighted bigamy and disagreements over marriage-related matters under personal laws. The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 allows only one grounds for annulment, while Section 494 of the IPC prohibits second marriages after conversion to Islam.

Shabnam Hashmi v. Union of India challenged the Supreme Court's decision to establish an impartial adoption procedure, affirming the JJ Law and recognizing the fundamental right to adoption in the Indian Constitution.

Shayara Bano vs. Union of India contested the legality of the triple Talaq divorce practice in Muslim personal law, deemed discriminatory and unconstitutional by five Supreme Court justices, raising the issue of civil rights integration.

Uniform Civil Code in India:

The Indian Constitution provides equal treatment under a national civil code encompassing marriage, divorce, child support, inheritance, adoption, and property succession for all socioeconomic strata, irrespective of their religious affiliation. Although the creation of a universal civil code (UCC) is still a contentious political matter, the government must guarantee access to a consistent civil law.

India's Uniform Civil Code (UCC) is a contentious issue. The debate over the UCC is intricate and usually polarizing. The following are some of the main arguments made by supporters and detractors of a UCC:

- **Religious and Cultural Diversity:** India's diverse religious and cultural practices are threatened by the UCC, which aims to replace specific religious laws with general rules, threatening the nation's cultural foundation and limiting religious freedom.
- **Protection of Minority Rights:** UCC opponents argue that enforcing a single civil code could weaken minority rights and threaten cultural autonomy, particularly in diversified countries like India, where maintaining distinctive practices is essential.
- **Political Considerations:** Politicians often use the UCC as a political tool, focusing on its benefits and drawbacks, especially in light of religious identity and its potential impact on minority communities.
- **Gender Equality and Women's Rights:** The UCC aims to promote gender equality and women's rights by eliminating discriminatory practices in religious personal laws, but some argue it may violate women's rights and can be achieved within existing personal laws.
- **National Integration:** A unified civil code in India could promote national integration by promoting harmony among religious communities, but its complexity due to India's diverse religious beliefs.

Need of Uniform Civil Code:

In order to foster equality, unify a varied nation, and provide a transparent judicial system, a unified civil code is needed. It would bring together Indians of all genders, sexual orientations, and religious backgrounds from disparate castes, beliefs, and tribes. This would increase humanity's strength and greatness while also strengthening the nation. Religiously inspired personal laws have the potential to splinter society and force everyone to adhere to one common rule.

Advantages of UCC Implementation –

- **Equality and Social Justice:** Establishing a Universal Civil Code (UCC) would ensure equality and social justice by providing a standard legal framework for all citizens and addressing discriminatory practices like triple Talaq and uneven inheritance rights.
- **Secularism and National Integration:** The Indian Constitution's secularism could be further promoted by implementing the Universal Declaration of Civilizations (UCC), which promotes equal treatment for all citizens regardless of religious beliefs.
- **Legal Certainty and Simplification:** Implementing a Universal Civil Code (UCC) would provide legal certainty, streamline the judicial process, and improve access to justice, particularly for disadvantaged groups struggling to understand the system's intricacies.
- **Women's Empowerment:** India's personal laws, particularly those concerning marriage, divorce, and inheritance, are often criticized for their gender bias. A Universal Convention on Civilizations could potentially promote gender equality.
- **Modernization and Reform of Outdated and Regressive Practices:** The UCC plans to modernize outdated personal laws, prohibiting human rights violations like triple Talaq and polygamy, while considering changing social realities and desires.

Disadvantages of UCC Implementation –

- **Threat to Minority Rights:** Critics argue UCC may violate religious minorities' rights by imposing common laws on faith communities, undermining India's cultural and religious diversity, a crucial aspect of India's identity.
- **Cultural Sensitivity and Identity:** Implementing a UCC in India could restrict cultural expression and self-expression due to a uniform legal system that may not align with diverse religious practices and traditions.
- **Implementation Challenges:** Implementing a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in a large and diverse nation would be challenging due to opposition, disagreements, and logistical obstacles.
- **Potential for Social Unrest:** India's religious and cultural sensitivities may lead to social turmoil and conflicts due to the potential for a UCC to restrict religious practice, fueling polarization and tensions.

The execution of the uniform civil code is complicated and involves social, political, and religious factors. Achieving a balance among individual rights, cultural diversity, and equality necessitates deliberate consensus-building among varied viewpoints.

Methodology

1.Objectives

The objectives of this study are as follows:

- ❖ To understand the concept of Uniform Civil Code.
- ❖ To study the perceptions of Indian citizens of different religions on uniform civil code.

2.Sampling:

Researcher has adopted Non-Probability Convincing Sampling for the study. In this study the sample was collected from the five religion Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Jain's from this religion five-five sample was collected from Palghar district.

3. Data collection and analysis –

Data collection:

Data collection is the process of gathering, measuring, and analyzing precise information for study, varying across different research disciplines. The goal is to ensure accurate and truthful data for analysis and decision-making, regardless of the discipline.

- ❖ Primary data – Researcher has collected primary data through the Interview scheduled. In this interview scheduled there was total 20 respondents from the 4 different Religions (Christian, Muslim, Hindu, Jainism).
- ❖ In secondary data- researcher have collected the data through the different ways so the study is based on the relevant material collection through books cases, enactments and through various websites and PDFs available on the internet. Also, from the reading materials including relevant case status, report, Article, from various journals etc.

Data analysis:

In this study, the researcher has manually analyzed the data collected through interview schedules. Also, to analyze the data, the researcher has used online platforms like Google Sheets to formulate diagrams, graphs, and tables.

Content and Discussion:

While conducting this investigation, the researcher came across theories from several sociological domains like the Theory of Secularism is widely understood to be the practice of separating religion from public life and the state. India is a multireligious nation, and the prosperity of such a community depends on the fair and impartial treatment of each and every religion. The word “secular” was not included in our constitution when it was first written. Later, it was included in the Constitution’s Preamble by the 42nd Amendment Acts of 1976. Secularism and the common civil code are significant in terms of law and government. By keeping religion and state apart, laws and policies are protected from the influence of any one faith. Secularism comprises of this. A uniform civil code is a set of regulations governing private matters like marriage, divorce, inheritance, and property that are applicable to all citizens, irrespective of their religious views. According to the ideology that upholds equality and secularism, the basis of the annexation is a single civil code that handles all citizens equally before the law, regardless of their religious heritage. Although opponents sometimes raise issues about the Uniform Civil Code’s respect for cultural and religious diversity, proponents argue that the code adheres to secular principles by not giving any preference based on religious rules. When talking about the introduction of a single civil code, people frequently address the issue of striking a balance between these ideals in diverse nations.

The sociological theory of law is the sociological approach to studying law is interested in how society and law interact. It investigates the relationship between social growth and legal institutions, law as a tool of social control, trade between legal societies, and the role of law in promoting social change. Law serves as a weapon in society since it aids in preserving social order and advancing social justice. The way the law operates in society and as a social institution provides a platform for outcomes. A set of generalizations and ideas that seek to describe the nature, intent, and operation of legal systems are referred to as the proposition of law. It includes a variety of interesting viewpoints and methodologies, including positivism, legal literalism, natural law, and critical legal studies. These claims investigate the origin of legal power, the connection between morality and the law, and the role of judges and legal institutions in the interpretation and application of the law. Each argument presents a different framework for comprehending how laws are made, carried out, and interpreted in a society. The sociological study looks at how social circumstances affect how laws are made and upheld. This claim can shed insight on how social morality, values, and artistic diversity affect the formulation and enforcement of a single set of civil rules that would broadly apply to all individuals, regardless of their religious or artistic backgrounds. The discussion over the unchangeable civil law typically centers on striking a balance between the preservation of artistic and religious individuality and the requirement for a uniform legal framework. Sociological insight can shed light on how a law like this might affect various communities and the larger social fabric.

A theoretical approach to sociology called ethnomethodology is predicated on the idea that upsetting a society’s established social order will reveal its typical social structure. The subject of how people explain their behavior is investigated by ethno methodologists. They might purposefully upset social norms to study how people react

and how they attempt to restore order in order to get the answer to this issue. The first ethnomethodology was created in the 1960s by a sociologist by the name of Harold Garfinkel. Although it is not a very well-liked technique, it is now a recognized one. An approach to thinking about ethnomethodology is based on the idea that human contact occurs within a consensus and is impossible without it. The rules of behavior that people take with them make up the consensus, which helps keep society as a whole together. Assuming that everyone in a community adheres to the same standards and expectations for behavior, breaching these standards allows us to learn more about that culture and how its members respond to abnormal social behavior. Because most people are unable to express or characterize their norms, ethnomethodologists contend that you cannot simply ask someone what norms they adhere to. Since most people are not fully aware of the standards they adhere to, ethnomethodology is used to identify these norms and behaviors. The study of how people and groups within a multicultural society negotiate and interpret the idea of a common civil code may bring up the connection between ethnomethodology and the Uniform Civil Code. A uniform civil code may be implemented, and ethnomethodological research may look at how individuals from different cultural and religious background's view and react to it, as well as how they adapt to or reject it in light of local norms and practices. A sociological viewpoint known as the structural-functional approach views society as a complex system whose components interact to foster cooperation and stability. It claims that social structures, which are generally dependable norms of social behavior, direct our lives. Our lives are shaped by social structures, such as those found in families, communities, and religious institutions. And certain customs, like a handshake or elaborate religious rites, offer our daily life shape. Every social structure has social functions or effects on how society as a whole function. English philosopher Herbert Spencer, who lived from 1820 to 1903, was born in England. Spencer equated society to the body of a person. Every aspect of society functions harmoniously with every other aspect, just as every component of the body does so. We must comprehend how the heart interacts with other body parts if we are to comprehend the significance of the heart in maintaining healthy bodily function. Similar to this, by studying how a certain area of society like education performs, we can discover how it affects the other elements of the system. Functionalists highlight that order and balance are society's natural states, and that if one aspect of the system is disrupted, the others will undoubtedly follow. American sociologist Robert King Merton was born in 1910 and passed away in 2003. Merton made a distinction between hidden and apparent functions. The results that a social activity is meant to have been known as manifest functions. The results of a social engagement that are unanticipated are known as latent functions. This theory, which builds on the functionalist viewpoint, highlights how various institutions in society cooperate to sustain stability. In the case of a UCC, supporters may contend that having a common legal framework will simplify legal procedures and foster a more peaceful society. However, detractors would point out that various religious communities' function as social support networks and that a UCC might sever those relationships.

Symbolic interactionism is a sociological theory and point of view based on minute observations. It was developed by George Herbert Mead and Charles Horton Cooley and focuses on how people interact throughout society. The symbolic interaction theory, sometimes referred to as the symbolic interaction perspective, is a sociological theory that emphasizes the symbols that allow us to interpret our experiences and get a deeper understanding of how individuals interact with their communities. The foundation of the symbolic interactionist perspective is the notion that humans make sense of their social circumstances through communication and social interaction, or the exchange of meaning through language and symbols. Symbolic interaction theory proponents argued that the meaning we assign to the world around us is shaped by our interactions with other people, ideas, and events. Symbolic interactionists, to put it simply, believe that our society is shaped in part by the meanings we assign to social interactions and events. Symbolic interactionists might look into how communities and individuals respond to and comprehend the idea of a UCC. They may examine how the UCC is viewed by other religious groups, who may view it as a threat or an opportunity for increased tolerance. This method has improved our understanding of the UCC's communication and negotiation processes. Symbolic interactionism provides a clearer understanding of the intricate social and cultural dynamics that underlie the concept of a uniform civil code, particularly with regard to identification, interpretation, and social interaction.

Then we will look into the Cultural relativism, at its core, is a moral theory that describes what is proper in light of a person's culture. As a result, this idea aims to address distinct ethical perspectives in various cultural contexts. This idea is used by cultural relativism to argue that no culture is better than another in terms of morality or politics. According to the theory of "cultural relativism," a culture's norms and values are formed in response to a specific social situation. The term "cultural relativism" has several diverse meanings. First off, there is no universal definition of morality, and what is good and wicked depends on the context. As a result, no judgment of what is right or bad can be applied across cultural boundaries. Therefore, moral standards and values are particular to a society. There are two types of cultural relativism – Absolute cultural relativism holds that whatever practices are carried out inside a culture should not be questioned by other cultures, regardless of how strange and risky they may seem. Questions concerning cultural behaviors and their justifications are raised by critical cultural relativism. It looks for explanations for the cultural behaviors in light of who is accepting them and why. Advocates of cultural relativism might argue against a UCC, asserting that diverse religious practices should be respected and preserved. They might emphasize the importance of allowing communities to maintain their unique traditions, even in legal matters. Critics, however, could assert that certain religious practices may infringe on individual rights and gender equality.

Social learning theory, developed by psychologist Albert Bandura, suggests that people learn from each other through observation, imitation, and modeling. It combines behaviorist and cognitive learning approaches to study socialisation and its impact on human behavior. Bandura's theory is related to behaviorist ideas like nature vs. nurture, symbolic interaction, contextual learning, reinforcement learning, and social development. The relationship between social learning theory and the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) can be understood as follows:

people learn norms and values by imitating important people, and legal behaviour is learnt through shared awareness of legal procedures and rights. Implementing a UCC could change social and cultural expectations, promote gender equality, and reduce confusion about legal rights and obligations. According to liberal philosophy, a Universal Convention on Civilization (UCC) might facilitate social learning and global development by streamlining legal rights and obligations. This is made possible by developments in technology and suitable institutional structures. Critics counter that this approach ignores the historical background of power imbalances and knowledge hierarchies, as well as the social dynamics that brought about these changes. Despite worries that a UCC may infringe upon religious freedom or cultural variety, they also emphasize the protection of individual freedoms, including the freedom of religion. UCC's commitment to liberal values varies depending on how each member of a diverse society interprets them.

Findings:

- ❖ In this research there were both the males and female's respondents who played a significant part in giving most of information.
- ❖ Most of the response which was received was from the age group of 20-30. So here we can see that the current generation is more pleasant with the idea of UCC.
- ❖ In this study the interview was taken from all civilized citizens and there were specifically four religions, Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Jain's.
- ❖ The finding says that the highest amount (50%) of citizens who has responded was from working class.
- ❖ Most of the response (60%) received was from educated and nuclear family.
- ❖ In the study table ideas of respondents on UCC it says that it is a step towards progress and justice.
- ❖ When it comes to the views of citizens on UCC, its aim is to provide a common law for vulnerable women in matters of marriage, divorce, and inheritance. Also to bring equality and secularism.
- ❖ The perspectives on secularism and equality on UCC in this UCC could promote secularism and equality by ensuring that laws are consistent across religious communities, but it may also face resistance from some groups who see it as a threat to their cultural and religious practices.
- ❖ The justification of citizens on UCC would aim to promote equal status to all citizens by ensuring that everyone is governed by the same set of civil laws, irrespective of their religion, caste or community.
- ❖ Advantages of UCC given by the respondents such as equality and social justice (25%), secularism and national integration (20%), legal certainty and simplification (30%), women's empowerment (10%), social cohesion (15%). It will help in unity and belonging to one country.
- ❖ Disadvantage of UCC addressed by citizens are erosion of cultural and religious identities (40%), practical difficulties and complexities (25%), resistance from religion and minority groups (20%), potential for social unrest (15%).

- ❖ In the study of Impacts of UCC on private rules and traditions of various religious groups, potentially leading to a clash between personal beliefs and uniform legal standards. For example: the vulnerable women from those religions that are impacted by UCC will no longer depend on their religious heads for justice but will approach the country's law courts.
- ❖ In the opinions of religions on establishing civil laws and regulating private issues here some of the findings (25%) said that religions are outdated and should therefore play no part in establishing civil laws. On the other hand (15%) arguments are it is a matter of debate and (20%) say it plays a significant role.
- ❖ Views on government approach on implementation of UCC in this study (60%) citizens said that the government should create awareness among the people about how the UCC is meant to foster equality among all citizens and get all the heads of different religions to endorse the same in order to implement it peacefully.
- ❖ Opinions and attitudes of different religions on UCC (40%) people are liberal and will accept laws that leads to secular country while (60%) people are conservative and may not accept such changes because they think that it challenges god's law passed down from centuries.
- ❖ The impact of UCC on the rights and protection of women it will impact in a positive way. Women are often marginalized in their right to inheritance. The UCC will prevent their exploitation, discrimination and treat everyone as equally.
- ❖ Preservation of cultural traditions and practices is a valid concern, and efforts should be made to strike a balance between uniformity and cultural diversity.
- ❖ Views on balancing individual rights with community in personal laws requires a delicate equilibrium, gender equality, freedom, thoughtful legislation, individual autonomy and achieving this balance will vary from one society to another. It's an ongoing process that needs to be guided by principles of justice and human rights.
- ❖ Influence of education and awareness campaigns play a crucial role in influencing people's views on the uniform civil code by informing the public about it, by promoting gender equality, cultural sensitivity and human rights perspective awareness campaigns can help people understand that it's a measure to protect individual rights and prevent discrimination.
- ❖ Opinions and worries about minority faith communities on UCC so here many of respondents said that citizens should be educated. Most importantly their religious heads should be taken in confidence and should be used as a medium to work along with the government.
- ❖ Views on historical and sociological aspects, yes people's opinions on a uniform civil code can be influenced by historical and sociological factors like historical events such as colonialism or past legal systems, social norms etc can shape people's views on UCC.
- ❖ Views of UCC on personal laws or only in particular areas here grater response says that uniform civil code should cover every aspect of personal laws.

- ❖ Myths and misunderstandings of UCC. In this study the main findings says that UCC is a threat to religious freedom.
- ❖ Influence of political parties on UCC is more influencing people by telling them there will be equality and secularism. So, they will show there is a need for UCC.
- ❖ Influence of religious authorities on UCC they fear that a common code will neglect their traditions and impose rules which will be mainly dictate and influenced by majority religious communities.
- ❖ Impact of UCC on interfaith marriages in this study the findings says that UCC will protect the rights of individuals, it would be able to fix the minimum legal age for marriage and abolishes bigamy and also will resolve issues around interfaith marriages.
- ❖ Cases or Examples that draws attention to UCC are heavy dowry case, gender discrimination case, polygamy marriages, child marriage etc.
- ❖ Views on UCC aid to lowering legal complications. Citizens says yes uniform civil code could aid in lowering legal complications and will make personal related legal procedures simpler because there will be only one law for each and every religion.
- ❖ Functions of the legal system on UCC. The legal system should play a very important role in ensuring the fair application of UCC. Also, the legal system should be the pillar in upholding the principles of fairness and equality in the application of a UCC, ensuring that it respects the rights and freedom of all citizens.
- ❖ Effects of UCC on the legal protections to marginalized or vulnerable population here some effects that can include are enhanced legal protection which promotes the legal rights and protections of marginalized or vulnerable individuals specifically women, it promotes gender equality, reduce divisions and also safeguard against exploitation.
- ❖ Views on challenges of UCC there are many difficulties in putting into practices such as less awareness, illiteracy, cultural and regional differences, infringe on religious freedom.
- ❖ Views on government insuring UCC respects the principles so here government should eliminate religion-based laws, there should be proper awareness and education, involves stakeholders and priority to gender equality.
- ❖ Recent developments or court decisions, the recent case Ashwani Kumar Upadhyay v Union of India. In this case the union government asks the Supreme Court to dismiss all the PILs seeking to UCC. The government argued that the legislature of courts cannot direct enact a bill.

Conclusions & Suggestions

A. Conclusions

- It is true that a unified civil code is necessary for a secular India, but it is not necessary to force a uniform civil code on a people that is not amenable to change. Most people are unwilling to give up their religious practices in favor of secular laws.
- The proper implementation of the Uniform Civil Code would only be possible with improved literacy rates, a better understanding of a wide range of socio-political issues and legitimate debates, and increased social and religious mobility. Ensuring justice for men and women, as well as equality, national integrity, and unity, should be the ultimate goals of any changes made to the Uniform Civil Code.
- The challenges faced by minority religious groups in Indian society, including complete identity loss and insecurity, must be taken into consideration when the UCC is implemented nationwide.
- At the same time, when new laws are passed, only those that deal with aggressive heads should be included in the UCC. It is highly likely that the mobilization of Parsis, Christians, Muslims, and Hindus in this direction will have a positive effect and reduce opposition from fundamentalists.
- Maintaining a balance between secular principles and cultural diversity is still a crucial factor in developing policies pertaining to a common civil code.
- However, challenges arise in implementing such a code due to the need to navigate sensitivities around religious practices and traditions.
- It will integrate India, a nation with numerous religions, cultures, and customs. India will become more integrated than it has ever been since independence with the aid of a uniform civil code. It will assist in unifying all Indians under a single national civil code of conduct, regardless of their caste, religion, or ethnicity.
- Will Aid in eliminating Vote Bank Politics: During every election, the majority of political parties engage in vote bank politics, which a UCC will assist in eliminating.
- Why Personal Laws Are a Loophole: By permitting personal laws, we have established a different legal system that is still based on principles that date back thousands of years. All-encompassing civic code would alter that.
- Indicia of a contemporary progressive country: It indicates a departure from caste and religion politics in the country. Our social progress has not kept up with the tremendous rise of our economy. A UCC will promote social progress and assist India achieve its objective of being a fully developed country.
- Why It Will Grant Women More Rights: Religious personal laws are inherently sexist, and by permitting traditional religious norms to dictate family life, we are committing all Indian women to oppression and maltreatment. The status of women in India will also be improved by a unified civil code.

- Evolution has been the essence of nature. It is not appropriate for a small group of people to dictate which laws are enforced. These personal laws shouldn't be ignored in a different time and place because they were developed in a particular spatiotemporal environment.
- The codification and unification of the variegated personal laws will produce a more coherent legal system. This will reduce the existing confusion and enable easier and more efficient administration of laws by the judiciary.

B. Suggestions:

- **Inclusivity:** In order to address issues and advance inclusivity, make sure that various communities, religions, and gender perspectives are actively represented and actively participate in the formulation process.
- **Gradual Implementation:** Rather than trying to implement everything at once, think about taking a phased approach that will allow for a smooth transition and address individual issues one at a time.
- **Public Awareness:** Organize broad public awareness campaigns to inform the public about the advantages and ramifications of a UCC, encouraging comprehension and cooperation.
- **Legal Clarity:** Provide a precise definition and explanation of the UCC's guiding principles, as well as legal clarity, to reduce uncertainty and prevent misunderstandings.
- **Gender Equality:** In order to contribute to a more equitable legal framework, give priority to provisions that address discriminatory practices and advance gender equality.
- **Religious Sensitivity:** Find common ground that allows for cultural diversity while maintaining an open dialogue with religious leaders and communities to show respect for religious sentiments.
- **International Comparisons:** examine and gain knowledge from the experiences of other nations that have enacted comparable laws, taking into account both the advantages and disadvantages.
- **Educational Reforms:** Integrate education about the UCC and its implications into school curricula to foster a better understanding of legal rights and responsibilities from an early age.
- **Legal Experts' Involvement:** Engage legal experts, scholars, and practitioners to provide insights into the practical implications of implementing a UCC, ensuring the code aligns with legal principles and precedents.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establish mechanisms for continuous monitoring and evaluation of the UCC's impact, both socially and legally, to make informed adjustments and improvements over time.
- **Community Sensitization Programs:** Organize community-level sensitization programs to address misconceptions and build support for the UCC, fostering a sense of ownership among diverse communities.
- **Transparency:** Maintain transparency throughout the implementation process, keeping the public informed about the decisions, revisions, and the overall progress of the UCC to build trust and understanding.

Current Status of UCC Movement:

Researcher as collected the data during the period of September, October 2023. In this study the researcher would like to furnish the current situation of uniform civil code movement by reviewing the field again.

- **Draughting Process:** A proposal for the UCC has been draughted by the Law Commission of India. It is anticipated that the draft will take into account a variety of viewpoints and speak to the concerns of various populations. Consultations have been held with a range of stakeholders, such as civil society organizations, legal experts, and religious leaders.
- **Public Discussion:** The UCC has generated a lot of public discussion. Advocates contend that it will advance gender parity because existing personal laws frequently discriminate, particularly against women. However, detractors voice worries that the UCC would violate minority communities' cultural customs and their right to practised their religion.
- **State-Level Movements:** A few states, such as Uttarakhand, have set up committees or started talks to investigate implementing the UCC on a state-by-state basis. This has fueled a national conversation over whether it is better to take a national or state-level approach.

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