



# “Uniform Civil Code: Its Need, Challenges And Impact”

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## **Abstract:**

Today is the very important topic on the debate of the implementation of a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in India which has been a very awaiting and controversial question, which reflects diverse perspectives, interests, and concerns. In this research paper we are highlighting about an in-depth analysis of the challenges, prospects, and stakeholder perspectives related to the Uniform Civil Code in India. This paper starts with an overview of the concept of what is Uniform Civil Code? And its intention in promoting gender equality, secularism, and social justice. In this context of the UCC in India, many debates arise during framing this in Indian Constitution and the successive legislative and judicial efforts towards its implementation. Referring on a review of academic literature, research studies, government reports, legal documents, and media sources, the paper pioneers the potential benefits and disadvantages of implementing a Uniform Civil Code. It examines the legal, political, social, and cultural challenges involved in enforcing legal reforms in a diverse and naturalistic society like India. This paper discusses strategies for concurrences building and stakeholder involvement, stressing the importance of inclusive dialogue, education, advisory processes, and political leadership in gaining the cause of legal reform. It interrogates the role of the judiciary, civil society organizations and political actors in shaping the exchange and lobbying public opinion on the UCC. It discusses the current condition, on-going initiatives, latest developments, and future outlooks for advancing the UCC agenda in India.

**Key Words:** Uniform Civil Code, Implementation, Challenges, Perspectives and India

## **INTRODUCTION:**

In the diverse and multicultural society of India, the concept of a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) has been a subject of extensive debate and deliberation since the country gained independence in 1947. The idea of a UCC, enshrined in Article 44 of the Indian Constitution as a Directive Principle of State Policy, aims to create a common set of laws governing personal matters such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, and adoption for all citizens irrespective of their religion or community.<sup>1</sup> The significance of the UCC lies in its potential to promote equality, justice, and social cohesion by replacing the existing system of personal laws, which are based on religious customs and traditions, with a unified legal framework. Proponents argue that a UCC would eliminate discrimination, empower women, and strengthen national integration by fostering a sense of common citizenship and shared identity. However, opponents raise concerns about religious freedom, cultural autonomy, and the potential marginalization of minority communities. Against this backdrop, this research paper seeks to explore the complexities and challenges surrounding the implementation of a UCC in India. It will examine the historical context of the UCC debate, analyze the legal and constitutional framework, delve into the diverse perspectives and controversies surrounding the issue, and assess the prospects and implications of adopting a UCC in the Indian context.<sup>3</sup> By critically examining the various dimensions of the UCC debate, this research paper aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of one of the most significant and contentious legal and social issues facing contemporary India. In doing so, it seeks to shed light on the complexities of balancing competing interests and values in a pluralistic democracy and to provide insights into the path forward for realizing the ideals of equality, justice, and social harmony envisioned by the framers of the Indian Constitution.

Uniform Civil Code means the plan of having only one set of personal laws common for all people regardless of the religion, caste, or sex of the individuals. The subject UPSC has been included under the syllabus of Indian Polity and Governance, so students should be able to understand all constitutional, social, and legal dimensions of Uniform Civil Code.

The UCC aims to replace personal laws, which vary by religion, with a uniform set of laws governing marriage, divorce, inheritance, and adoption. Currently, Hindus, Muslims, Christians, and other communities follow different personal laws based on religious scriptures and customs. The concept of UCC is enshrined in Uniform Civil Code Article 44 of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), which guides the state toward securing uniform laws for all citizens. However, it remains a contentious issue due to religious sensibilities and constitutional challenges.

This article explores what is Uniform Civil Code is, its constitutional basis, historical background, benefits, challenges, the role of the Law Commission of India Uniform Civil Code, and the status of the Uniform Civil Code Bill in India.

## Uniform Civil Code

The Uniform Civil Code in India is the proposed law that aims to replace personal laws based on religion with a common set of laws for all citizens of the India. Currently, India is following different personal laws for different religious communities. For example:

- Hindus (including Sikhs, Jains, and Buddhists) follow the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, and the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
- Muslims follow Islamic laws based on the Sharia, governed by the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937.
- Christians follow the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, and the Christian Divorce Act, 1869.
- Parsis follow the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936.

The presence of multiple personal laws often leads to discrimination, injustice, personalise, unfair particularly against women. The Uniform Civil Code in India is an attempt to bring consistency in laws related to marriage, divorce, heritance, maintenance, adoption, and inheritance. This Uniform Civil Code ensures that all citizens are treated equally under the same civil law.

### Historical Background of Uniform Civil Code

The Uniform Civil Code has a long back history in India. It was being discussed during British rule and after independence also many political thinkers/leaders try to implement this law. But still, the Uniform Civil Code Article 44 in the Constitution promotes legal coordination, but implementation remains still challenging today.

#### British Era

During the British rule, personal laws were left unharmed as they were considered very important and essential to religious identity. However, some of the reforms were made or introduced, such as:

- Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act (1856)
- Special Marriage Act (1872) (allowing civil marriages irrespective of religion)
- Shariat Act (1937) (enforcing Islamic personal law for Muslims)

#### Post-Independence Debates

After India got its independence in the year 1947, the idea of UCC was strongly debated in the Constituent Assembly. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar supported for a uniform civil code but faced many challenges and opposition from religious groups. This agreement resulted in Uniform Civil Code adding in Article 44 of Uniform Civil Code among the Directive Principles, which classified it as directive and not under the compulsory article.

## Judicial Support for UCC

Throughout the years, the Supreme Court has stressed the importance of UCC time and again. Some examples include:

- **Shah Bano Case (1985):** In Shah Bano case, Supreme Court ruled for providing maintenance under Section 125 Criminal Procedure Code for a divorced Muslim woman that calls for the necessity of UCC.
- **Sarla Mudgal Case (1995):** The Court criticized the practice of religious conversions for marriage and called for UCC to prevent misuse of personal laws.

## Need for Uniform Civil Code in India

The need for a uniform civil code in India is very important to have equality and justice among all. It brings differences if personal laws differ from one to other on the bases of religion. A common law will provide equal justice to one and all. It will be the sign of unity and also simplify legal procedures with more easy way.

### ❖ Ensures Gender Equality

Especially Women face discrimination in marriage, divorce, and inheritance due to religious personal laws. The Uniform Civil Code in India will give men and women both the equal rights. It will remove unfair practices which we seen now a days. It will make sure women get the same legal protection as men in personal matters as equal to men.

### ❖ Promotes National Unity

Different personal laws create divisions among citizens of the nation on the bases of religious communities. A Uniform Civil Code will treat all citizens equal. It will bring people together under one legal law. It will lessen conflicts caused by different laws and promote a sense of unity across India.

### ❖ Strengthening Secularism

As we know that, India is a secular state. Religion and law should be separated. However, the different religious personal laws work against this principle. A Uniform Civil Code will ensure that all citizens follow the same law, not rising on religion. This will make India actually secular state and treat everyone equal in practice.

## **Excludes Unfair Practices**

Some religious personal laws give permission to practices such as triple talaq and polygamy, which are grossly illegal to women. The need for Uniform Civil Code in India is incumbent to remove such outdated, old customs. A single law for all will protect the rights of individuals and ensure justice each one who is citizen of the state.

## **Brings Legal Clarity**

Personal laws come into conflict, disturbances with each other. Courts get jumbled in such cases. A uniform civil code will bring clear picture to their judgments. One law will ensure that judgments are on the bases of fair and consistent. It will reduce irrelevant disputes related to the legal profession. The people will get adequate services from courts.

## **Protecting Fundamental Rights**

The Indian Constitution provides equality to all citizens under one law. However, personal laws sometimes violate these rights. The Uniform Civil Code Article 44 supports the idea of common laws for all. UCC will protect fundamental rights by ensuring that no one faces any kind of discrimination due to religious customs.

## **Encourages Modernization**

Society will change over time, and laws must change too. The Law Commission of India Uniform Civil Code has suggested redeploys in personal laws. In this way India will take step in reaching Modernization.

## **Eliminate Religious Conflicts**

Religious laws sometimes lead to problems, disputes between two communities. The Uniform Civil Code in which state concept applies to Goa, where a uniform civil code already has been exists. A national UCC will prevent religious conflicts by ensuring that all citizens follow the same civil laws, reducing disagreements based on personal laws.

## **Challenges in Implementing Uniform Civil Code**

It is hard to implement the Uniform Civil Code in India due to religious opposition, political sensitivity, and legal problems. Each community has its traditions that make it challenging to provide a single law for all communities. Some of the issues for the Uniform Civil Code in India include:

## Religious Opposition

Many religious groups resist the Uniform Civil Code (UCC). They believe personal laws are more part of their faith. Changing these laws may bring pain to their traditions and sometimes injustice may happen. Some thought that they will fear losing religious freedom. They argue that UCC messes with their customs. This makes it difficult to implement a uniform law for all.

## Political Sensitivity

UCC is a highly acute sensitive topic in politics. Many leaders avoid debating it. They fear loose from religious communities. Government's shows pause to take strong steps. Any decision on UCC can affect upcoming elections. It affects their political career. Political parties worry about losing their vote bank. This makes the process of passing UCC very delay.

## Constitutional Conflict

The Indian Constitution guarantees religious freedom. Article 25 allows people to follow their religion. Uniform Civil Code Article 44 promotes a common law. Some believe UCC may violate religious rights. Courts must balance personal freedom with national unity. This legal conflict makes it hard to enforce UCC.

## Lack of Consensus

As we know India is the versatile country and traditions differ from one community to another. Some support UCC, while others resist it strongly. No law can please everyone. Religious leaders cannot agree on what should be included. Lawmakers struggle to make a balanced UCC. Without the agreement of all groups, it is hard to implement UCC.

## Implementation Issues

Even if UCC is passed, enforcing it will be tough or hurdle. People may deny following new laws. Courts will face challenges in handling such cases after implementation. Some states may show delay adopting UCC. Training legal officers and judges will take time. Proper planning is needed to apply UCC across the country.

## Lack of Awareness

Many people still do not understand UCC. They fear it will harm their traditions and beliefs. Misstatement spreads through social media and news. Some believe UCC targets only specific religions like minorities. Educating people about UCC is very necessary and it's the need of the hour. Without correct awareness, acceptance of UCC will remain low. People will hesitate to accept the UCC.

## **Impact of Uniform Civil Code on Society**

It will impact societies in great extent. It will make each person equal. It will remove discrimination. UCC will enhance national integration. It will lessen the laws' complexities and lower legal disputes. If the UCC becomes a true law of the people, the next changes that will happen are:

### **Equality for All**

The Uniform Civil Code will treat all citizens equally rather than on the bases of religion. No one will be provided special treatment based on religion. Laws will be the same for each and every one. This will remove discrimination. It will ensure justice for men and women in personal matters.

### **Simplified Legal System**

UCC will substitute multiple personal laws by single law. A single law will make legal processes easy. Courts will no longer have to handle different kind's rules for different religions. People will understand their rights better less than one law. Legal conflicts will reduce, making the justice system faster.

### **Gender Justice and Women's Rights**

In India, many personal laws are in favour of men. Women face discrimination and separation in marriage, divorce, and inheritance. UCC will give all women equal rights. It will ensure justice for all. Women will have more control over their lives and financial security.

### **National Unity and Integration**

A Uniform common law will promote national unity. People from different kinds of religions have to follow the same civil rules. This will reduce problems and conflicts. It will also strengthen the idea of one nation. UCC will help India grow as a united and strong country.

### **Strengthening Secularism**

As we all know that, India is a secular country. The government should not give privilege to any religion. UCC will ensure that laws are based on only justice, not on religion bases. It will make sure that the legal system treats all citizens the same way.

### **Reducing Religious Conflicts**

Different personal laws always create misunderstandings and problems. UCC will remove these differences and problems. It will ensure that no community will feels that they are left out. A uniform law will help people trust the legal system. This will bring peace and symmetry among all citizens.

## Better Protection for Children

UCC will ensure fair laws for children in adoption and guardianship. All children will consider in the same rights. No religious rule will stop them from getting justice. It wills guarantee that every child gets the good care and security they deserve.

## Faster and Fair Legal Decisions

Now a day, courts take a long time to settle personal law cases. UCC will make decisions faster. Judges will not have to deal with different aspects of religious rules. This will make the legal system more efficient, ease and fair for everyone.

## Conclusion

The Uniform Civil Code in India is a crucial reform for legal equality and national integration. While challenges exist, UCC remains a constitutional goal. The Uniform Civil Code Article 44 highlights its importance. The Law Commission of India Uniform Civil Code has played a key role in its discussions. As India moves forward, UCC will continue to be a significant issue shaping the country's legal and social framework. The Uniform Civil Code (UCC) is a topic of major importance in India's socio-political landscape. This article has dug into the complexities of the UCC, researching its historical background, implications, disputes, disagreements and potential future. The UCC, with its promise of a common set of laws governing all citizens, holds the potential to promote gender justice and national unity. However, it also raises concerns about religious freedom, cultural diversity, and the rights of minority communities.

The debate surrounding the UCC is multifaceted, involving political, religious, and cultural dimensions. The implementation of a UCC in India is fraught with legal and constitutional challenges and requires a careful balancing act between promoting equality and respecting religious freedom. The role of the judiciary, while significant, is limited by the constitutional framework, making the implementation of a UCC primarily a task for the legislature.

As we look towards the future, the successful implementation of the UCC will require not just political will and legal reforms, but also a broader societal change that embraces the principles of equality and justice while respecting the rich diversity of India's cultural and religious landscape.

In conclusion, the UCC is not just a legal issue, but a reflection of the larger socio-cultural dynamics of Indian society. It calls for further research and dialogue, involving a wide range of stakeholders, to ensure that any move towards a UCC is inclusive, equitable, and respectful of India's diverse cultural and religious fabric.

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