



Essay on Uniform Civil Code

Key Points

1. Introduction

- 1) India has multiplicity of family laws. The Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jews etc have their own separate persona laws.
- 2) These laws are communal insofar as each community or religious group has its own distinct law to govern domestic relations.
- 3) With a view to achieve uniformity of law and making it equitable and non-discriminatory, the Constitution contains **Art. 44** of the Directive Principles of State Policy which states that; "***The State shall endeavor to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India***"

2. Body

- 1) In India, laws relate to marriage, divorce, inheritance etc are governed by personal laws.
- 2) Laws based on religion create discrimination at two levels: one, between people of different religions and two, between the two sexes.
- 3) For women who constitute almost half the population of India, the Uniform Civil Code provide with equality and justice.
- 4) Interference and directives of Supreme Court for UCC – **Shah Bano case, Mary Roy case, Sarla Mudgal case** etc.
- 5) The spine of controversy revolving around UCC has been secularism and the freedom of religion enumerated in the Constitution of India.
- 6) This uniform civil code has social, political, and religious aspects so all the stakeholders should understand its importance.
- 7) It is the high time that India had a uniform law dealing with marriage, divorce, succession, inheritance, and maintenance.
- 8) **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan** – "if the religious tenets of any religion is not in sync with time those tenets should be fossilized."

3. Conclusion

- 1) The continuance of various personal laws which accept discrimination between men and women **violates** the fundamental rights and the Preamble to the Constitution which promises to secure to all citizens equality of status, and is against the spirit of national integration.
- 2) A **secular** State shall not discriminate against anyone on the ground of religion.
- 3) There should not be any politics on this serious issue which promises equality to our fellow citizens.
- 4) The religious leaders should accept the progressive nature of Indian Democracy and adopt the Uniform Civil Code.

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