

**NEED FOR UNIFORM CIVIL CODE & PROBLEMS IN
IMPLEMENTING IT**

- Yatharth Chugh¹

NEED FOR UNIFORM CIVIL CODE

India needs a uniform civil code for two principal reasons.

First, a secular republic needs a common law for all citizens rather than differentiated rules based on religious practices. This was a key issue debated during the writing of the Constitution, with passionate arguments on both sides. The Indian Constitution was eventually stuck with a compromise solution, a directive principle that says: “The state shall endeavor to secure for citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India.”ⁱ

Certain people in the Constituent Assembly have huge differences in pay. Three of them are MinooMasani, Hansa Mehta and RajkumariAmrit Kaur. As Kaur pointed out: “One of the factors hindering India’s move towards nationality is the existence of individual laws that depend on religion. These laws keep many parts of India’s life in watertight compartments.”

Then, after freedom The Hindu traditionalists’ resistance to the Hindu law bill finally survived in the main ten years. As for Muslim protectionists, there is no comparable attempt. The political authority at the time erroneously chose not to explain this part of the moderate assessment of Muslims shortly after the injury.

There is a second motivation for the need for a unified civil code: equality of sexual orientation. Women’s privileges are usually restricted by strict laws such as India or Muslims. The triple talaq behavior is an exemplary model. It must be noted that Ambedkar actively strives for the Hindu provisions of the bill, believing that this is an opportunity for

¹ Student at Amity Law School, Noida

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women to participate. The unparalleled Muslim social reformer Hamid Dalwai has made women's privileges at the core of his mission to unify the civil code.

Sadly, concerns about a unified civil law have been outlined for common government issues. Too many benevolent people see it as the majority under the guise of social change. They must understand why even the courts often say in their judgments that public institutions must move towards a unified civil code. The decision in the Shah Bano case was excellent, but the court also made similar points in other important judgments.

Cannot rush towards a typical civil code. There is undeniable political evidence that can alleviate the concerns of the Muslim community. Public authorities should strive to build trust, albeit stricter, as the government used to do in the past, as opposed to strict traditionalists, and normal reasoning with social reformers. The basic rule should be that established laws will abolish strict laws in a dominant republic. Many practices of strict custom management are at risk, and the Indian Constitution guarantees its key rights. In fact, even individuals who oppose the formulation of various civil codes by the Constituent Assembly do not oppose the issue of norms but oppose political practicability. They are confident that India will be transformed into a typical civil code within 10 years or somewhere nearby.

Even before India's autonomy, supporters of the unified civil law had been lobbying for it. India has always been in a position of multiple tones and tastes, and it is difficult to tell what constitutes India until it achieves autonomy in 1947.

The struggle against British principles and the conquest of our autonomy also helped to make this country we call India a reality. Even then, as everyone knows, to further join India and make it a true mainstream country, we need a unified civil code. However, even after 66 years of autonomy, we have no right to choose to do so. The purpose why this has not been done is confusing, a separate issue, but it all comes down to political will. Legislators have always believed that it is beneficial to participate in the government affairs of the polling station and try to reconcile various castes and assemblies, rather than trying to coordinate our country. Instead of treating it negatively, we should treat it positively and discuss the reasons why we need to unify Civil Code.ⁱⁱ

1. Promote True Secularism.

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What we currently have in India is a specific secularism, which means that in some areas we are the mainstream, and in other areas we are not. A unified civil code means that all residents of India must abide by similar laws, whether they are Hindus, Muslims, Christians or Sikhs. This is reasonable and common.

2. All Indians should be treated equally.

Currently, we have individual laws that depend on specific religions, which means that although Muslims can marry multiple times in India, Hindus or Christians will also be prosecuted for doing so. This seems unfair. Every law related to marriage, inheritance, family, land, etc. must be equivalent to all Indians.

3. A Unified Civil Code that will give women more rights will also help improve the status of women in India.

Our public is very male-centered and hates human beings. By allowing the old strict rules to continue to govern daily life, we condemn all Indian women for enslavement and abuse. A unified civil law will help to change these deep-rooted customs, which have nothing to do with today's society. In our society, we understand that women must be treated with dignity and equal rights.

4. Every modern/developed country has it.

A unified civil code is the hallmark of the current reformist country. This shows that the country has got rid of the caste system and strict legislative issues. Although our financial development is the most remarkable in the world, our social development has no imagination. A unified civil code will help the general public to move forward and move India towards the goal of becoming a founding country.

5. Personal law is a loophole.

Different personal laws are essentially escape clauses that will be abused by powerful individuals and will never change over time. By granting individual laws, we have established another practical legal framework. A unified civil law will change this.

6. This will help reduce the political affairs of voting banks.

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The unified civil code will also help reduce the legislative issues of voting banks that most ideological groups like in every political career. In the unlikely event that all religions will be governed by similar laws, legislators will rarely have specific minorities attending meetings in exchange for their voting rights. The absence of a unified civil law violates the true majority government, and this must be changed.

7. Integrating India's Unified Civil Law will help harmonize India.

It will harmonize India more than at any time since freedom. Most of the hatred is due to the special treatment of certain strict Internet laws, and this kind of hatred can be avoided through a unified civil code.

NiranjaniRoshan Rao went to the Mumbai High Court to find Roshan Pinto who was a better partner than her stranger. The court rejected his appeal as a Christian at the time of marriage and asserted a religion similar to today.

Polygamy refers to the act of having multiple spouses, which is another difficult problem to be looked into by the Uniform Civil Code. As indicated by the Temporary Polygamy Agreement, Muslim men are allowed to have more than one spouse.

In Mizoram, a strict Christian division called "Pu Chana Paw" or "Chana" for short, polygamy was rehearsed. The author Ziona is a 66-year-old woman with 39 spouses, 94 children and 33 grandchildren, all living under one roof.

In 2014, the 'Bharatiya Muslim MahilaAndolan' drafted a law aimed at prohibiting polygamy and proposed a new attempt. Focusing on the systematization of further Islamized marriage legal agreements, which will make all polygamous relationships illegal. BMMA's benefactor ZakiaSoman (ZakiaSoman) asked it to allow those who fight for sexual equality to obtain legal help.

If the Common Civil Code is passed and enforced, the code will assist the world and accelerate the pace of public participation; overlapping legal arrangements can be avoided; lawsuits filed for reduction in the field of personal law; Solidarity and Conscience will become active, this country will rise up with new power and capabilities to face all opportunities and finally destroy the common and transfer power. Given the sense of unity between Israel, Japan, France and Russia, it seems that today we cannot establish and

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generate this sense of unity. India has set the ideals of the larger society in front of itself. In this context, the completion of a unified civil code has become more attractive. Such regulations will eliminate the diversity of marriage laws, work on the formulation of general Indian laws, and unify Indian culture. It will decouple the law from religion, which is a truly tempting goal to be achieved in a social example of communism. It will be public and will help to contain the tendency towards the breakdown of the country. A unified civil code will contain unified arrangements related to everyone and depends on the balance of equality and sexual orientation in family matters. According to the Indian Commission on the Status of Women: "The duration of the different laws recognizing apartheid among the people ignores the main rights, but the preamble of the Constitution promised to achieve a balance of status for all residents and violated the Commission's recommendation by agreeing to unification. The civil code of the People's Republic of China quickly implemented the holy order in Article 44.

Four examples from Shah Bano Begum, Mary Roy, the national anthem, and Sarla Mudgal reveal that dominion of religion in communities such as Muslims, Syrian Christians or Yehovits is an oppression of ethnic minorities if religion is allowed to control it in Indian culture, the unity of India is a problem. We used to be a sovereign secular socialist democratic republic, and the country had no religious beliefs; he did not support anyone, nor was he an opponent of anyone. People-oriented is our belief, and the common right of all Indians is our ideal. We accept and accept law and order, and this is just a common civil code that helps establish law and order. This is a panacea for all our diseases.

PROBLEMS IN IMPLEMENTING UNIFORM CIVIL CODE

India is the world's largest majority ruling government and the second most densely populated country. It has become a major force with a powerful military force. It has significant social impact and an incredible, rapidly developing economy. India's bureaucratic political framework stipulates that power is distributed between the central government and the state governments.

India has many dialects, societies and religions. It is completely different from India. As mentioned in the introduction to its constitution, India is an ordinary country. The religion

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not only established itself as the foundation of the Indian way of life, but also had a huge impact on Indian society and government affairs.

In India, religion is a way of life. This is an essential part of all Indian customs. The main part of the Indians is related to religion. In addition to the main religions kept in India also has some minor ancestral customs.

In view of the political and social issues mentioned above, it is complicated to pass a unified civil code in India.

A standard India needs a unified civil code, so it can be said that the three simple words and this country will fall into fierce festivals. This unified civil law has strict social, political and meanings. The Uniform Civil Code will reduce the amicable relationship between basic rights insurance and the strict philosophy of the people. A unified civil code can basically achieve a higher level of capacity, stay focused on various issues driven by social policies, and be successfully introduced after inspiring the power of discourse and expanding social portability. The ultimate goal of improving such unified standards should be to ensure the courage, perseverance and trustworthiness of the country, and to respect two people.

ⁱ Article 44 of the Indian Constitution

ⁱⁱ Paras Diwan, Law of Marriage and Divorce: A Comprehensive treatise on Matrimonial Laws of all the Indian communities including Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis and Jews, 7th Edn., 2016.