

UNIFORM CIVIL CODE IN INDIA: A PATH TO LEGAL UNIFORMITY OR A CHALLENGE TO DIVERSITY?

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ABSTRACT

India's Uniform Civil Code (UCC), which stands at the intersection of legal uniformity and cultural variety, has long been a topic of legal, social, and political discussion. The UCC, as envisioned in Article 44 of the Directive Principles of State Policy, seeks to establish a common set of civil laws pertaining to marriage, divorce, inheritance, and adoption in order to replace religiously based personal laws. Opponents worry that the UCC may jeopardize religious liberties and upend India's pluralistic character, while supporters contend that it would advance gender justice, equality, and national unity. This essay looks at the UCC's development over time, significant court rulings, and conflicting viewpoints about its application.

It assesses whether a unified legal system is feasible in a nation with a wide range of personal laws and long-standing religious customs. In order to determine whether the UCC is a practical answer for legal consistency or a threat to India's multicultural fabric, the article also examines recent developments, such as government efforts and legal commissions. Lastly, it looks at possible reform avenues that strike a compromise between diversity appreciation and legal coherence.

Introduction

The Uniform Civil Code (UCC), which aims to provide a single set of civil rules covering marriage, divorce, inheritance, and adoption regardless of religion, has generated a lot of discussion in India. The UCC, which is enshrined in Article 44 of the Directive Principles of State Policy, seeks to further equality and national integration by substituting a standard legal framework for personal laws based on religion. However, because it requires striking a balance between the right to religious freedom and the constitutional ideals of equality and secularism, its implementation is still debatable. Some see it as an infringement on India's rich cultural and religious diversity, while others see it as a positive step toward legal modernity.

The UCC debate's historical origins may be found in colonial India, where British authorities often avoided meddling with private laws in order to preserve social peace. Due to cultural

concerns, the Indian Constitution's founders intended for a UCC to be implemented gradually after independence but decided against designating it a basic right. Important court rulings over the years, such as the Shah Bano case (1985) and the Sarla Mudgal case (1995), have rekindled debates about the need for a unified legal system to guarantee gender justice and equal legal rights. Political, theological, and societal factors make the UCC an unsolved problem despite sporadic talks.

This essay investigates whether the UCC challenges India's heterogeneous identity or represents a move toward legal uniformity. By examining constitutional clauses, court rulings, and sociopolitical viewpoints, it investigates the arguments for and against its application. It also evaluates current judicial decisions and government programs that try to standardize civil laws. In the end, the study aims to ascertain if a UCC poses a harm to India's heterogeneous

culture or is a realistic requirement for legal modernization.

Arguments in Favor of the Uniform Civil Code (UCC)

1. Women's Rights and Gender Equality

The Uniform Civil Code's ability to advance gender justice is among its most compelling justifications. Indian personal laws have long discriminated against women, especially when it comes to marriage, divorce, and inheritance. For example, Hindu inheritance rules have traditionally favored male heirs, yet traditional Islamic law allows a Muslim man to divorce his wife through triple talaq. By guaranteeing women's equality in all communities, the UCC aims to end these discriminatory behaviors. In order to empower women socially and economically, it seeks to provide a legal framework that grants them equal access to property rights, maintenance, and equitable divorce laws, regardless of their religious beliefs.

2. The simplification and uniformity of laws

At the moment, India has a pluralistic legal system in which various religious groups follow diverse personal laws. As a result, the legal system becomes convoluted, confusing, and contradictory. The UCC's adoption would simplify and expedite legal procedures by replacing the disjointed system with a unified set of laws that apply to all citizens. Given that many disagreements result from competing personal laws, it would also lessen the load on the courts. Regardless of their religious origin, all individuals would be subject to the same legal requirements under a single civil code, which would promote uniformity, predictability, and openness in court decisions.

3. Secularism and National Integration

Because it upholds the principle that all individuals, regardless of their religious beliefs, are equal before the law, the UCC is sometimes seen as an important step toward national unity. Since India is a secular nation, the government shouldn't impose laws based on religion. This idea is contradicted by the

presence of several personal laws, which permit religious customs to govern civil concerns. By guaranteeing that the state respects equal civil rights for every person, as opposed to giving preference to particular religious standards, a UCC would reinforce secularism. By encouraging unity, minimizing religious differences, and prohibiting discrimination in the workplace on the basis of faith, it would also strengthen social cohesion.

4. Illustrations of Similar Laws in Other Nations

Numerous nations have effectively enacted standardized civil laws while maintaining religious freedom. For instance:

Equal rights for all people are guaranteed by France's rigorous secular legal system, which does not base personal laws on religion. In order to promote legal consistency, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk abolished religious courts and enacted a civil code modeled after European legal systems. All citizens of the United States and Canada are subject to the same civil laws, regardless of their religious background, guaranteeing equality and prohibiting legal discrimination. Despite having a majority of Muslims, Indonesia has a single legal system that strikes a compromise between common legal ideas and Islamic teachings.

Arguments Against the Uniform Civil Code (UCC)

1. Danger to Diversity in Religion and Culture

Personal laws are firmly anchored in religious traditions and practices in India, a multireligious and multicultural nation. A UCC's implementation is frequently viewed as a danger to the nation's pluralistic fabric since it might dilute the diversity of cultural identities. Any attempt to enforce a standard code might be interpreted as an infringement on religious freedom because different groups have developed their own personal rules based on centuries-old traditions. Critics contend that enforcing a uniform civil code may disregard the distinctive traditions and practices of

different religious communities, which could spark opposition and social upheaval.

2. Minority Communities' Concerns

Minority groups sometimes perceive the UCC as an effort to diminish their religious identity, especially Muslims, Christians, and Parsis. Many worry that an unbalanced set of legal rights will result from a unified code that is influenced by the values of the majority population, which is Hindus. For instance, Christians have different rules on marriage and divorce, while Muslim personal laws permit polygamy but Hindu laws do not. The UCC's implementation without broad engagement and agreement may be interpreted as a challenge to religious minority autonomy, which would cause them to become estranged from and distrustful of the government. Rather than leading to true legal reform, previous political discussions regarding UCC have frequently raised worries about the securitization of religious rules.

3. Practical Challenges in Implementation

There are several practical challenges in implementing a UCC in a nation as varied as India. Creating a single code that satisfies all communities is a difficult and delicate process because of the enormous variations in conventions, traditions, and personal laws. It is challenging to develop a universally accepted code because of issues including whether marriage should be seen as a religious sacrament or a transaction, how inheritance rights should be drafted, and whether or not private religious rituals should be allowed under the law. A UCC would also need major changes to current legislation, close legal examination, and procedures to handle complaints from various faith communities, which would make its implementation logistically and administratively difficult.

4. Social and Political Opposition

Rather than concentrating on substantive legal change, the UCC has become a highly politicized subject, with different political parties exploiting it as an election agenda. UCC is

viewed by certain political organizations as an attempt to impede religious autonomy for political purposes, while others support it as a way to create legal uniformity. The UCC has also been criticized by academics, religious organizations, and community leaders who worry that it may erode religious authority and replace customs. Gaining widespread support for a uniform civil code is made more challenging by the disagreements between political parties and civil society organizations.

5. Recent Developments and Government Stance on UCC

1. Reports and Suggestions of the Law Commission

In assessing the viability of the Uniform Civil Code (UCC), the Law Commission of India has been crucial. The Law Commission noted in its 2018 report that while a comprehensive UCC would not be required or desirable at that time, it did suggest incremental changes to personal laws to guarantee equality and gender equity. It underlined that the government should concentrate on eliminating discriminatory practices under current personal laws rather than enforcing a unified legislation. However, the 22nd Law Commission signaled continued attempts to adopt the UCC in 2023 by seeking further expert consultations and public perspectives. It is anticipated that the commission's findings would offer a legislative reform path.

2. Supreme Court Observations and Political Discussions

Political parties have expressed differing opinions on the UCC, making it a divisive topic. Citing national cohesion and gender equality, the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has continuously backed the UCC's implementation. However, certain regional political organizations and opposition parties contend that the UCC should not be put into effect without the approval of all faith communities.

On the matter, the Indian Supreme Court has also issued a number of remarks. In decisions

such as John Vallamattom (2003) and Sarla Mudgal (1995), the court emphasized the necessity of a consistent legal framework to advance equality. The Supreme Court has lately called on the national government to make clear its position on the UCC, stressing that the Parliament, not the courts, should be in charge of making legislative decisions on the matter.

3. State-by-State Application (Using the Civil Code of Goa as an Example)

The Portuguese Civil Code of 1867, sometimes known as the Goa Civil Code, is the only uniform civil code in India. In accordance with this law:

Every marriage is regarded as a civil contract, and polygamy is forbidden. Sons and daughters are granted equal inheritance rights.

Every community has the same divorce laws.

According to some authorities, Goa's approach may be used as a template for adoption across the country. However, some contend that it is challenging to apply the same paradigm to the entire nation due to Goa's distinct historical backdrop (Portuguese colonial rule). States like Uttarakhand, meanwhile, have started talking about establishing a UCC at the state level, which has fueled national talks about its viability.

Reports and Suggestions of the Law Commission

The Law Commission of India has been actively involved in assessing whether a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) is desirable and feasible to enact.

2018 Report: The Commission came to the conclusion that, at that time, a complete UCC was not required nor desirable. Rather, it suggested specific changes to current personal laws to advance equality and gender justice.

2023 Initiative: In an indication of renewed efforts to examine the implementation of the UCC, the 22nd Law Commission requested further expert consultations and public perspectives.

Supreme Court Observations and Political Discussions

A divisive topic in Indian politics, the UCC has generated a range of viewpoints:

Political Views: Citing issues like national unity and gender equality, the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has continuously supported the UCC. On the other hand, a number of regional organizations and opposition parties voice worries that the UCC may violate cultural and religious customs, contending that its implementation should not move forward without broad community support.

Judicial Observations: In order to guarantee equality among citizens, the Supreme Court of India has emphasized the need for a unified legal system. The Court emphasized this requirement in seminal judgments such as John Vallamattom v. Union of India (2003) and Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India (1995). The Supreme Court has lately called on the national government to make clear its stance on the UCC, stressing that Parliament has the authority to enact laws.

Conclusion & Way Forward

The difficulty of striking a balance between cultural variety and legal uniformity is at the center of the discussion around India's Uniform Civil Code (UCC). Opponents worry that a UCC may compromise religious and cultural sovereignty, while supporters contend that it would advance gender justice, national integration, and legal clarity. Finding a compromise that upholds India's heterogeneous culture while guaranteeing the protection of fundamental rights, especially those of women and underprivileged groups, is crucial to settling this dispute.

Harmonizing Diversity and Uniformity

A nation as varied as India would not benefit from a strict, one-size-fits-all UCC. Rather than eradicating cultural identities, a progressive, reform-oriented approach could aid in harmonizing personal laws. India may strive for a legal system that preserves both

constitutional ideals and traditional customs by codifying common concepts like gender equality, inheritance rights, and marriage rules.

- Potential Implementation Models
The UCC may be implemented using a number of models, including:
- Gradual Reform Approach: By amending current personal laws to eliminate discriminatory sections, reforms can be implemented gradually rather than enforcing a comprehensive code
- Optional UCC Framework: To provide flexibility, citizens may be offered the option to choose between a unified civil framework or their own personal laws.
- State-wise Implementation: Before implementing a UCC model nationally, individual states might test it out, much like Goa's Civil Code did. In this regard, some states have already taken action, including Uttarakhand.

Consensus-Based Reform Is Necessary

The UCC has to be founded on extensive talks with academics, civil society organizations, legal professionals, and religious leaders in order to be effective and accepted. A consensus-driven, dialogue-driven change can aid in the creation of a fair and inclusive civil code, whereas a top-down imposition may encounter opposition. Instead of undermining cultural identities, the emphasis should be on eliminating legal disparities.

Concluding remarks

The adoption of a UCC should be viewed as a step toward a just legal system rather than as a confrontation between secularism and religion. India may advance toward a legislative framework that guarantees both equality of rights and respect for diversity by addressing the concerns of all stakeholders and taking a fair, inclusive stance.

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