

## Law Commission on Uniform Civil Code

### Why in news?

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The Law Commission of India has said that a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) is “neither necessary nor desirable at this stage.”

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### What are the observations made?

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- **Uniformity** - Difference does not always imply discrimination in a robust democracy.

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- So a unified nation does not necessarily need to have “uniformity.”

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- Cultural diversity cannot be compromised to the extent of preserving uniformity.

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- As, uniformity itself cannot become a threat to the territorial integrity of the nation.

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- **Secularism** - Secularism could not contradict the plurality prevalent in the country.

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- The term ‘secularism’ has meaning only if it assures the expression of any form of difference.

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- This diversity, both religious and regional, should not get subsumed under the louder voice of the majority.

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- However, discriminatory practices within a religion should not hide behind that faith to gain legitimacy.

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### What does the commission call for?

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- The commission stresses on efforts to reconcile the country's diversity with universal arguments on human rights.

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- **Codification** - The commission has called for the codification of all personal laws.

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- This would help in bringing to light the prejudices and stereotypes in all religion.

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- They can eventually be tested on the anvil of fundamental rights of the Constitution.

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- **Universal principles** - Codification of different personal laws could help arrive at certain universal principles.

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- These may facilitate prioritising equity rather than imposition of a Uniform Code.

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- A uniform code would only discourage many from using the law altogether.

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- This is especially given the fact that matters of marriage and divorce can be settled extra-judicially as well.

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- **Amendments** - The commission thus suggested certain measures in marriage and divorce.

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- These should be uniformly accepted in the personal laws of all religions.

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- These amendments in personal laws include

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- i. fixing the marriageable age for boys and girls at 18 years so that they marry as equals

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- ii. making adultery a ground for divorce for men and women

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- iii. simplifying divorce procedure

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- **Polygamy** - It suggested making polygamy a criminal offence and applying it to all communities.  
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- This is not recommended owing to merely a moral position on bigamy, or to glorify monogamy.  
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- It rather emanates from the fact that only a man is permitted multiple wives, which is unfair.  
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**Source: The Hindu**

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