

**05-08-2022**

## **Uniform Civil Code in Goa**

### **Why in Newspapers?**

The parliamentary panel has thrown light on some outdated provisions of 'Goa's Uniform Civil Code'.

### **Quick Issue?**

- The Goa Civil Code is a set of civil laws that govern all residents of this coastal state, irrespective of their religion and ethnicity.

### **Historical Background?**

- The 'Goa Civil Code' has become a matter of attention amid the demand for implementation of 'Uniform Civil Code' (UCC) across the country.
- Goa is the only state in India to implement a 'uniform civil code'.
- In the 'Goa Civil Code', the law relating to marriage and division of property has some peculiar provisions, which are out of date and not based on the principle of equality.
- The 'Goa Civil Code' does not recognize 'big marriage' or 'polygamy' of any religion or community, including Muslims, but, with exception, in this law, if the wife of a Hindu man conceives till the age of 21 If she fails to do so, or is unable to give birth to a male child by the age of 30, that Hindu male is allowed to marry once again.
- The 'Uniform Civil Code' mainly refers to a common set of laws governing personal matters such as marriage, divorce, inheritance and succession for all citizens of the country.
- Article 44 of the Constitution – which is one of the Directive Principles of State Policy – states that the country should have a 'uniform civil code' (UCC).
- According to this article, 'The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a 'uniform civil code' throughout the territory of India.

### **Other Key Facts?**

#### **Uniform Civil Code**

- Uniform Civil Code i.e. Uniform Civil Code means to have a common law for every citizen living in India, irrespective of religion or caste. Under the Uniform Civil Code, the same law would apply to all religions in marriage, divorce and property division. Union Civil Code means a fair law, which has nothing to do with any religion.

#### **HINDU PERSONAL LAW**

- Hindu Code Bill was brought for Hindus in India. After its opposition in the country, this bill was divided into four parts. The then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru divided it into Hindu Marriage Act, Hindu Succession Act, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act and Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act. This law directly empowered women. Under these, women get rights in ancestral and husband's property. Apart from this, people of different castes have the right to marry each other but a person cannot marry another while in one marriage.



- The 'Directive Principles of Policy' are only guidelines in nature, so it is not mandatory for the states to follow them.
- Since independence, various governments have also allowed 'related religion-based civil codes' to respect India's diversity.

### Other Key Facts?

#### Muslim Personal Law Board

- There is a Muslim Personal Law Board for the Muslims of the country. Under its law, a married Muslim man can divorce his wife by saying talaq only three times. Although there are other methods of divorce given in Muslim personal law, but three times talaq has also been considered a type of talaq, which some Muslim scholars also say against the Shariat. After divorce, if both want to remarry, then the woman will have to first marry another man, have physical relations with him. This is called Halala. Only after getting divorced from him can she remarry the first husband. In this law, women have not been given any kind of alimony or right on property from the husband after divorce, but there is a rule of payment of Mehr. A Muslim man can marry immediately after getting a divorce, while a woman has to spend a certain number of days of iddat.

### Likely Question Asked In Preliminary Exam

**Que. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India is related to the Uniform Civil Code?**

- (a) Article 44
- (b) Article 46
- (c) Article 45
- (d) Article 43

**Answer- (a) Article 44**

**Que. Article 44 of the Constitution of India "uniform civil code for citizens" is related to .....**

- (a) Directed Principles of State Policy
- (b) Central Government
- (c) State Government
- (d) Fundamental Rights of Indian Citizen

**Answer- (a) Directed principles of state policy**

## **Saksham Anganwadi and Nutrition 2.0**

### **Why in Newspapers?**

Recently the Ministry of Women and Child Development has issued operational guidelines regarding the implementation of Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0.

### **Quick Issue?**

- It will also promote Aadhaar seeding of beneficiaries for eventual tracking of 'take-home' rations and migration of pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- In the financial year 2021-22, the Government of India (GoI) reorganized the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and POSHAN (Prime Minister's Samagra Poshan Yojana) campaign into Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0.
- The restructured scheme includes the following sub-schemes:
  - ICDS
  - Nutrition campaign
  - Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)
  - National Child Home Scheme

### **Other Key Facts?**

#### **Guidance**

- This scheme is open to all eligible beneficiaries; the only condition is that the beneficiary has to be registered with the nearest Anganwadi center with Aadhaar ID.
- The beneficiaries of this scheme will be adolescent girls in the age group of 14-18, who will be identified by the respective states.
- AYUSH will promote campaigns of 'Yoga at Home, Yoga with Family' and Anganwadi Centers and Families to encourage beneficiaries to practice yoga and stay healthy.
- Ministry of AYUSH will provide technical assistance for the implementation of this scheme.
  - Under this, an attempt will be made to measure the level of nutrition in children.
  - It promotes the use of jaggery, fortification with indigenous plants like moreng (drumstick) and high energy providing ingredients in small quantities of food.

### **Historical Background?**

- POSHAN 2.0 is a centrally sponsored program being implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations on the basis of cost sharing ratio between Central Government and State Government.
- It will address the challenging situation of malnutrition among children up to 6 years of age, adolescent girls (14-18 years) and pregnant and lactating women.
- It is important for the development of India because the number of women and children in India's population is more than two-thirds.
- Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals is at the forefront of the program's framework. It will contribute to SDGs especially SDG 2 on Zero Hunger and SDG 4 on Quality Education.



- The mission will focus on the importance of nutrition and early childhood care and basic education for the development of children's health and adult productivity.
- To prepare a comprehensive strategy to tackle the challenge of malnutrition through supplementary nutrition program under Anganwadi services.
- Scheme for Adolescent Girls and POSHAN Abhiyaan have been added as Integrated Nutrition Support Program under POSHAN 2.0.
- **The objectives of Nutrition 2.0 are as follows:-**
  - Contribute to the human capital development of the country.
  - Addressing the challenges of malnutrition.
  - Promote nutrition awareness and good eating habits for sustainable health and well-being.
  - Addressing nutritional deficiencies through key strategies.
  - AYUSH systems for health and nutrition will be integrated under POSHAN 2.0.
- Supplemental Nutrition Program (SNP) for children in the age group of 06 months to 6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers (PWLM) and adolescent girls in the age group of 14 to 18 years in Aspirational Districts and North Eastern Regions (NERs). through nutritional support.
  - early childhood care and education [3-6 years] and early encouragement (0-3 years);
  - Anganwadi infrastructure including modern, advanced capable Anganwadi; And
  - nutrition campaign

### Likely Question Asked In Preliminary Exam

**Que. Which of the following are the objectives of 'National Nutrition Mission'?**

1. To create awareness about malnutrition among pregnant women and lactating mothers.
2. To reduce the incidence of anemia in young children, adolescent girls and women.
3. Promotion of consumption of millets, coarse cereals and unpolished rice.
4. Promoting the consumption of poultry eggs.

**Select the correct answer using the code given below :**

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 only    | (b) 1, 2 and 3 only |
| (c) 1, 2 and 4 only | (d) 3 and 4 only    |

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**