



# A STATISTICAL STUDY OF THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN UNIFORM CIVIL CODE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS PROGRESS

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## ABSTRACT:

Throughout the world, people want the same things: access to clean air and water; economic opportunities; a safe and healthy place to raise their kids; shelter; lifelong learning; a sense of community; and the ability to have a say in the decisions that affect their lives. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to transform our world. They are a call to action to end poverty and inequality, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy health, justice, and prosperity.

The expression of Uniform Civil Code is a combination of three words: Uniform, Civil, and Code. The word Uniform is a similar law for all, and resemblance is based on factors like equality and gender justice. The term civil code covers the entire body of laws governing rights personal matters like marriage, divorce, maintenance, adoption, and inheritance. Indeed, in legal areas in India the UCC is confined to having a Uniform Civil Code for every religious community. Thus, Uniform Civil Code is confined to having a uniform family law in all communities so that it could secure social justice to weaker section in different communities which is uniform in nature. In this project we collect the primary data through questionnaires from various areas in Kolhapur city. Analysis is done by using some statistical tools and techniques and find the overall conclusion.

Keywords: Global, Justice, Constitution, Diversity, Progression

## INTRODUCTION

Throughout the world, people want the same things: access to clean air and water; economic opportunities; a safe and healthy place to raise their kids; shelter; lifelong learning; a sense of community; and the ability to have a say in the decisions that affect their lives. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to transform our world. They are a call to action to end poverty and inequality, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy health, justice, and prosperity. The SDGs or Global Goals are a collection of seventeen interlinked objectives designed to serve as a "shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future". Our study considers only three SDGs are: Reduced inequality, Quality education, Gender equality;

### *Reduced Inequality:*

By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

The target of this goal is

- Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies, and action in this regard
- Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
- Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

### *Quality education:*

Education liberates the intellect, unlocks the imagination and is fundamental for self-respect. It is the key to prosperity and opens a world of opportunities, making it possible for each of us to contribute to a progressive, healthy society. Learning benefits every human being and should be available to all.

***The target of this goal is***

- Everyone can help to make sure that we meet the Global Goals. Use these ten targets to create action to ensure quality education.
- Free primary and secondary education: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
- Equal access to quality pre-primary education: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.
- Equal access to affordable technical, vocational and higher education: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.
- Universal literacy and numeracy: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

***Gender inequality:***

Progress on gender inequality has come a long way, especially in the last few decades.

In the last 20 years, international agreements at the United Nations incorporating gender equality have proven to be powerful tools in promoting gender equality and ending gender discrimination. More than 95 percent of international agreements since 1995 have included aspects of gender equality.

In Turkey a constitutional provision passed in 2001 that made the age of marriage equal for boys and girls.

Women's life expectancy rose from 69 years old to 73 years old and maternal mortality rates decreased by 40 percent in over 70 countries in the last decade.

Laws are changing. It's going to be Global Goal 5's mission to enforce these laws and find ways to end child marriage, and cultural practices that discriminate against girls and women at a deeper social level. But gender equality will be accomplished because there's so much to lose otherwise.

***Uniform Civil Code:***

One proposed solution to address gender inequality in India is the implementation of a Uniform Civil Code (UCC). UCC is a set of laws that would replace the personal laws of different religious communities in India with a common set of laws governing marriage, divorce, inheritance, and other personal matters. One of the significant benefits of implementing UCC is the promotion of gender equality, as it would ensure equal rights and opportunities to all citizens, irrespective of their gender or religion. UCC would eliminate the discriminatory practices against women prevalent in the personal laws of different religions and promote gender justice, which is essential for achieving SDG.

Historical background-the 1859 Code | Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 | Law Commission of India Reports | Law Library | AdvocateKhoj. Historical background-the 1859 Code. -The history of civil procedure in this country really begins with the year 1859, when the first uniform Code of Civil Procedure was enacted. The Uniform Civil Code is a common civil code or common law for every citizen in India, irrespective of religion and caste. The code is mentioned under Article 44 of the Constitution as a Directive Principle of State Policy. It aims to address the issues of discrimination against vulnerable groups and gender biases.

The code comes under Article 44 of the Constitution, which lays down that the state shall endeavour to secure a Uniform Civil Code for the citizens throughout the territory of India. The first Prime Minister of the Indian republic, Jawaharlal Nehru, his supporters and women members wanted a uniform civil code to be implemented. As Law Minister, B. R. Ambedkar was in charge of presenting the details of this bill. The Supreme Court for the first time directed the Parliament to frame a UCC in the year 1985 in the case of Mohammad Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum, popularly known as the Shah Bano case. On 21 March 1804, the Council consolidated all the laws into a single body of law called the Code Civil des Francais or the Civil Code of 1804. In Napoleon's honour, the Civil Code's name was changed to the Napoleonic Code in 1807.

Article 25 states Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice, and propagation of religion. So, the UCC cannot be forcefully imposed on the people as then it will be clearly a violation of Article 25 of the Indian Constitution.

UCC is a proposed legal framework that seeks to replace personal laws based on religion with a common set of laws for all citizens of India, regardless of their religion. The UCC aims to provide a comprehensive and uniform system of laws governing various aspects of life, including marriage, divorce, inheritance, and adoption.

The combination of gender inequality and the absence of a Uniform Civil Code is a significant challenge faced by many societies, including India. Women from different religious communities face discrimination and inequality when it comes to issues such as marriage, divorce, and inheritance. A Uniform Civil Code can provide a common legal framework that promotes gender equality and eliminates discriminatory practices that are currently prevalent in personal laws based on religion.

The aim of this statistical project is to explore the opinions and attitudes citizens of Kolhapur towards the implementation of a uniform civil code. The project will collect data from 220 individual's opinion through questionnaire and analyse the support or opposition to the implementation of a uniform civil code among different demographic groups, such as age, gender, religion, and region. The project will also examine the factors that influence support or opposition to a uniform civil code.

The thinking behind this project is the ongoing debate around the implementation of a uniform civil code in India. While the government has expressed its intention to implement a uniform civil code. Therefore, this project aims to explore the benefits of implementing a UCC on gender inequality and its impact on achieving SDG 5 in India. The project would provide insights into the current status of gender inequality in India, the need for a Uniform Civil Code, and the benefits of its implementation. It would also analyse the potential obstacles to implementing UCC and suggest possible strategies to overcome them. Ultimately, this project would contribute to the ongoing discourse on gender inequality and UCC in India and offer recommendations for policymakers and other stakeholders to promote gender justice and achieve SDG 5.

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**OBJECTIVES:**

- To investigate the level of awareness about Uniform Civil Code among the general population.
- To analyse the impact of Uniform Civil Code on gender equality in various aspects such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, and property rights.
- To examine the factors that may hinder the implementation of Uniform Civil Code, such as cultural diversity, biasness, and government interference.
- To assess the level of support for Uniform Civil Code among different religious groups and gender.
- To determine the effect of compulsory registration of marriage on women's rights and gender equality.
- To investigate the impact of Uniform Civil Code on women's job opportunities and equal participation in the workforce.
- To identify any potential violation of an individual's right to freedom of religion due to the implementation of Uniform Civil Code.
- To evaluate the potential benefits of introducing Uniform Civil Code for the modernization and inclusive growth of the country

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**METHODOLOGY:**

The study implies a mixed-method approach, including both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis methods. The primary data collection method used was a survey questionnaire, which was distributed to a sample of the Indian population. The survey questionnaire consisted of questions focusing on the participants' understanding of the UCC, their opinions on its implementation, and their perceptions of its potential impact on Indian society.

**PRIMARY DATA COLLECTED FROM FOLLOWING GROUPS:**

- UG students
- PG students
- Teachers

**STATISTICAL TOOLS:**

- Graphical representation.
- Testing of hypothesis
- One way ANOVA.

**SOFTWARE USED:**

- MS-Word
- MS-Excel
- R-Software

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**METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION:**

For this study, we have collected primary data from 220 respondent from Kolhapur district.

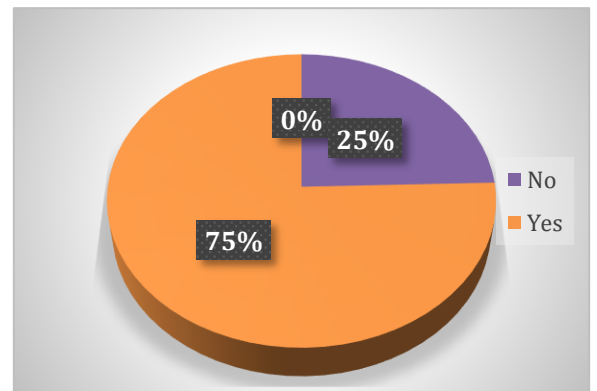




**Graphical Representation:**

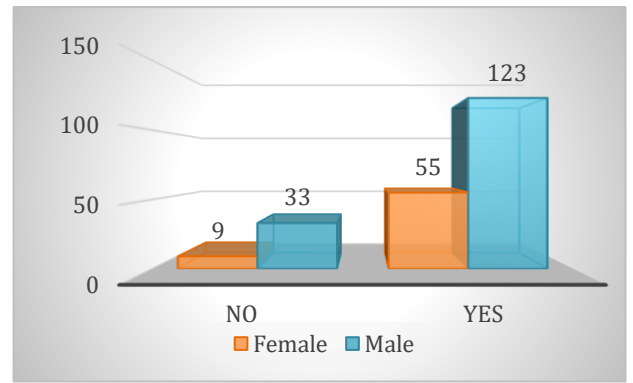
**Awareness about Uniform Civil Code**

Know about UCC	
No	54
Yes	166
Grand Total	220



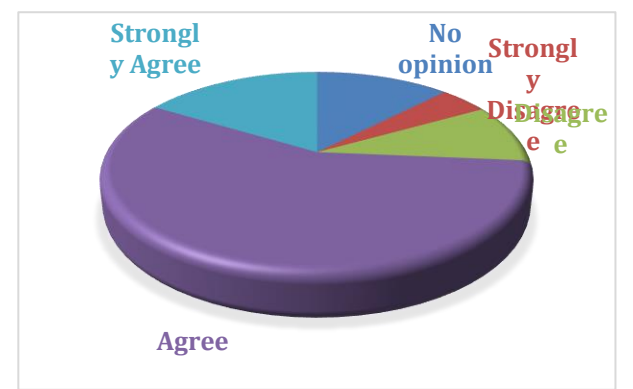
**Personal laws should be replaced by Uniform Civil Code**

Gender	No	Yes	Grand Total
Female	9	55	64
Male	33	123	156
Grand Total	42	177	220

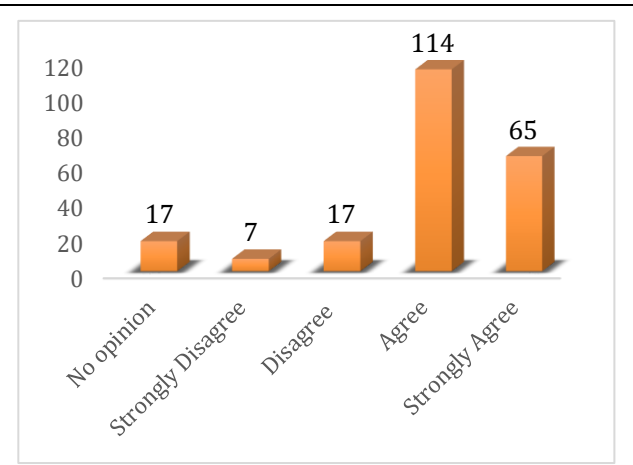


**Cultural diversity and implementation of Uniform Civil Code**

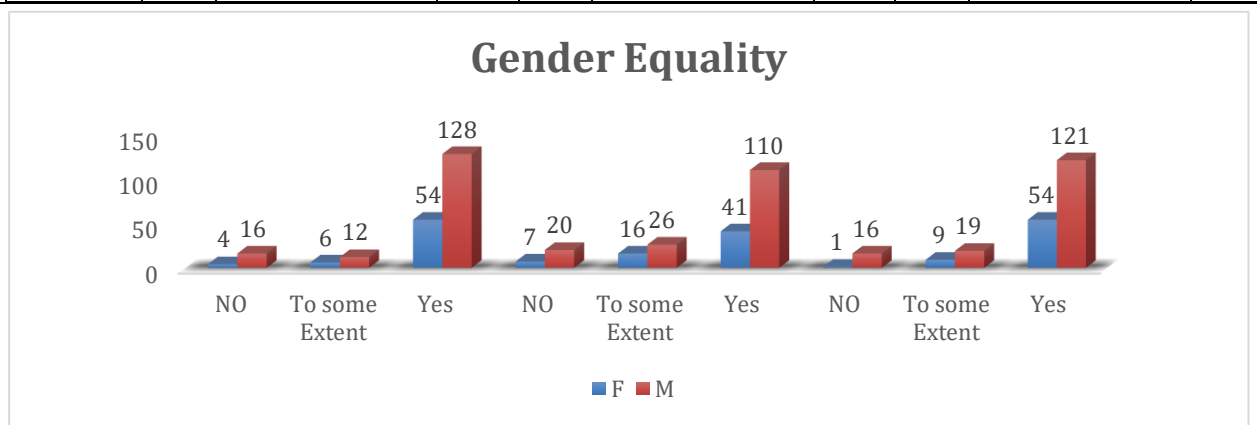
No opinion	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
27	10	21	126	36



No opinion	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
19	11	54	91	45



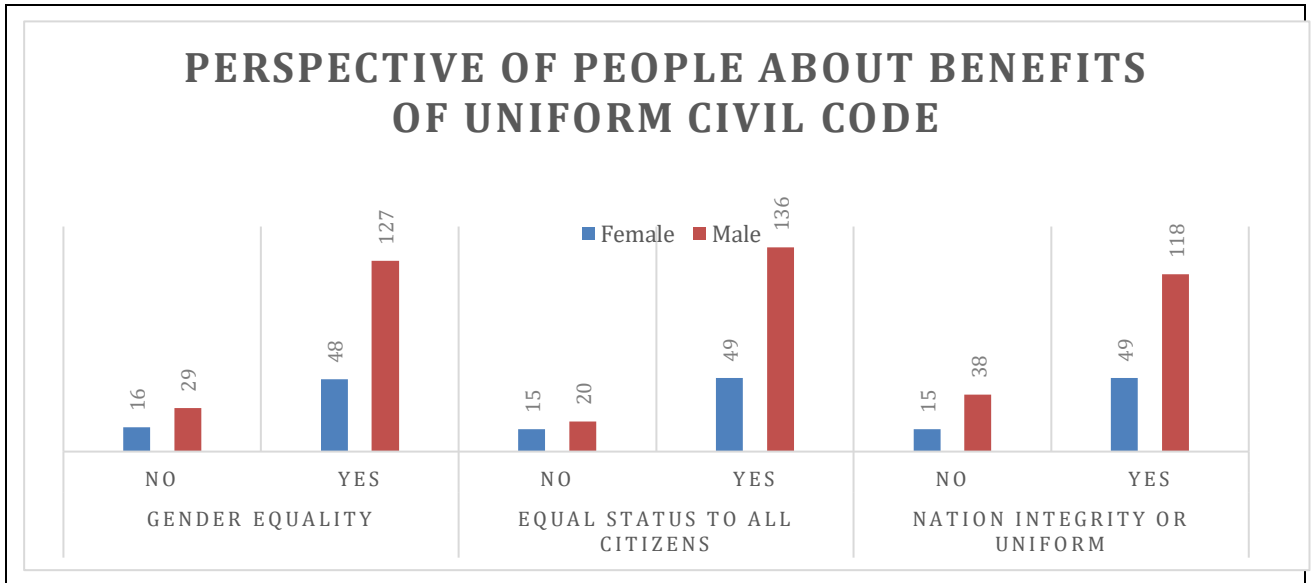
Opinion of people about women`s rights in our society									
	Equal Education			Equal Freedom			Equal Job opportunity		
Gender	NO	To some Extent	Yes	NO	To some Extent	Yes	NO	To some Extent	Yes
Female	4	6	54	7	16	41	1	9	54
Male	16	12	128	20	26	110	16	19	121



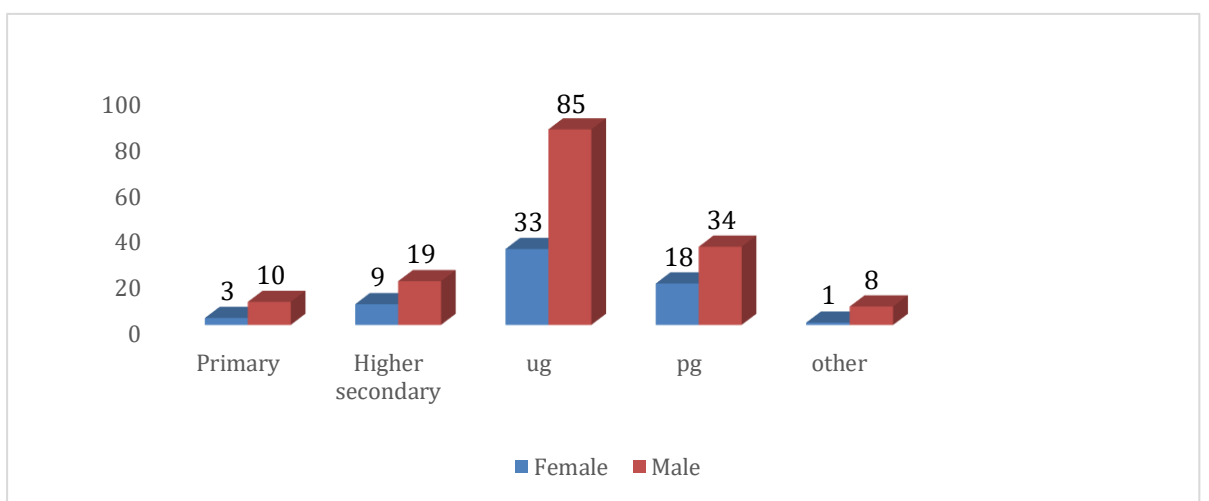
**Perspective Of people about benefits of Uniform Civil Code**

**UCC Brings**

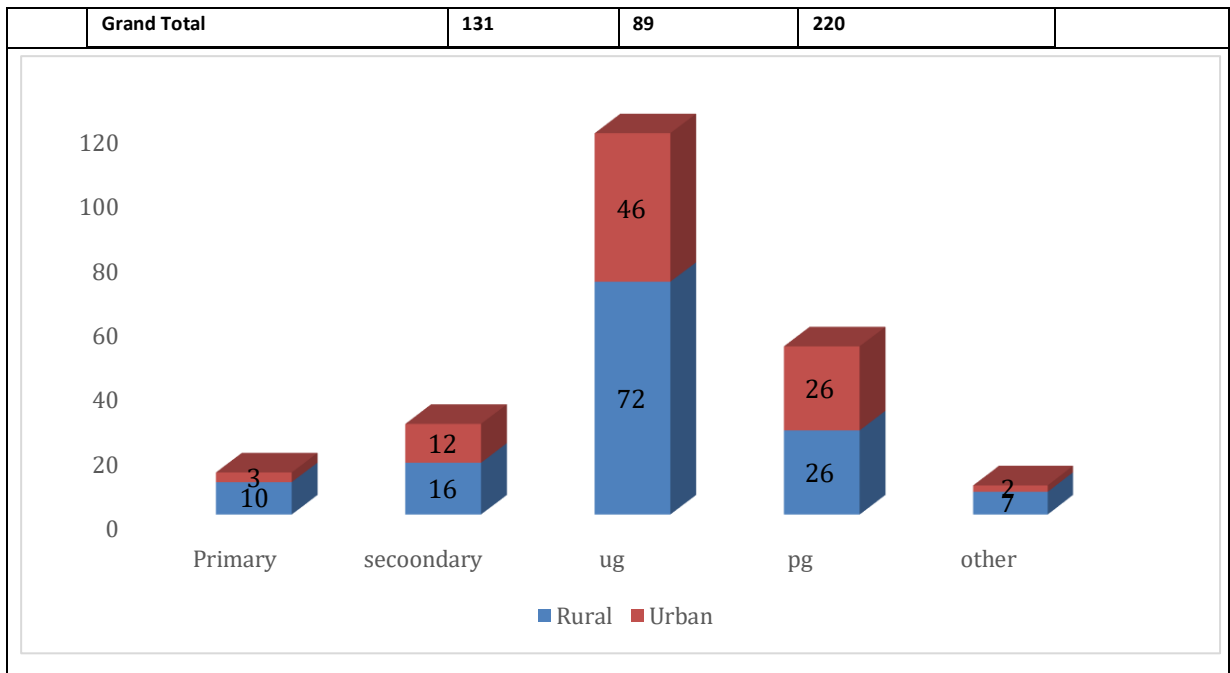
Gender	Gender equality		Equal status to all citizens		Nation integrity or uniform	
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Female	16	48	15	49	15	49
Male	29	127	20	136	38	118
Grand Total	45	175	35	185	53	167



Qualification level of Male`s & Female`s in our society			
Qualification	Female	Male	Grand Total
Primary	3	10	13
Higher secondary	9	19	28
UG	33	85	118
PG	18	34	52
other	1	8	9
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>220</b>



Qualification level of people`s in Rural & Urban area			
Qualifications	Rural	Urban	Grand Total
Primary	10	3	13
Secondary	16	12	28
UG	72	46	118
PG	26	26	52
Other	7	2	9



## TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

### 1) Chi- square test for association between category and implementation of Uniform Civil Code.

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant association between category and implementation of UCC.

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is significant association between category and implementation of UCC.

**Level of significance:** α=5%

**Observation table: -**

Category	No	Yes	Grand Total
Open	24	104	128
OBC	6	34	40
SC	10	12	22
ST	1	7	8
NT	1	20	21
Other	0	1	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>220</b>

**Calculation:**  $\chi^2_{cal} = 16.62$        $\chi^2_{tab} = (r-1)*(c-1) = (6-1)*(2-1) = 5$        $\chi^2_{tab} = 11.070$        $\chi^2_{cal} > \chi^2_{tab}$

### 2) Chi square test for association between gender and the impact of Uniform Civil Code on gender inequality.

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant association between gender and the impact uniform civil code on gender inequality.

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is significant association between gender and the impact uniform civil code on gender inequality.

**Level of significance:** α = 5%

**Observation Table: - Will Uniform Civil Code ensure Gender Equality.**



Gender	Yes	No	Grand Total
Female	48	16	64
Male	127	29	156
Grand Total	175	45	220

$$\chi_{cal}^2 = 1.1461 \quad \chi_{tab}^2 = (r-1)*(c-1) = (2-1)*(2-1) = 1 \quad \chi_{tab}^2 = 3.841 \quad \chi_{cal}^2 < \chi_{tab}^2$$

### 3) Chi square test dependency between age group and Support for compulsory registration of marriage.

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no dependency between age group and Support for compulsory registration of marriage.

H<sub>1</sub>: There is a dependency between age group and Support for compulsory registration of marriage.

Level of significance:  $\alpha = 5\%$

Observation Table: Compulsory registration of marriage:

Age group	Yes	No	Grand total
20-30	141	19	160
30-40	25	5	30
40-50	18	3	21
50-60	5	0	5
60&above	4	0	4
Grand total	193	27	220

$$\chi_{cal}^2 = 57.022 \text{ and } \chi_{tab}^2 = 9.488 \quad \chi_{cal}^2 > \chi_{tab}^2$$

### Kruskal-wallis test (H test) for different reasons are equally responsible for obstacle to implementation of UCC.

H<sub>0</sub>: All the factors are responsible for obstacle to implementation of Uniform civil code.

H<sub>1</sub>: All the factors are not responsible for obstacle to implementation of Uniform civil code.

Level of significance:  $\alpha = 5\%$

Observation Table:

Obstacle to implement UCC			
Gender	No	Yes	Grand Total
Female	19	45	64
Male	46	110	156
Grand Total	65	155	220

$$H_{cal} = 11.37611 \quad \chi_{tab}^2 = 12.592 \quad \chi_{cal}^2 < \chi_{tab}^2$$

### 6) Chi square test for association between the categories of individuals and their experience on violation of their individual right to freedom of religion.

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant association between the categories of individuals and their experience of violation of their individual right to freedom of religion.

H<sub>1</sub>: There is significant association between the categories of individuals and their experience of violation of their individual right to freedom of religion.

Level of significance:  $\alpha = 5\%$

Observation table:

Caste	No	Yes	Grand Total
Open	70	58	128
OBC	20	20	40
SC	8	14	22

ST	3	5	8
NT	9	12	21
Other	0	1	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>220</b>

$$\chi_{cal}^2 = 1.64 \quad \chi_{tab}^2 = (r-1)*(c-1) = (6-1)*(2-1) = 11.070 \quad \chi_{cal}^2 < \chi_{tab}^2$$

#### 7) One way ANOVA test:-

H<sub>0</sub>: The average number of parents prefers Government school and private school for their children are not same.

H<sub>1</sub>: The average number of parents prefers Government school and private school for their children are same.

#### Observation table:

Government	Private
11	17
14	21
4	16
22	26

#### ANOVA table:

Source of variation	Sum of square	Degree's freedom	Mean sum of square	F	P-value	F <sub>crit</sub>
Between groups	522.6667	2	261.3333	6.72	0.016387	4.256495
Within groups	350	9	38.88889			
Total	872.6667	11				

#### Calculation:

$$F = 6.72 \quad P\text{-value} = 0.016387$$

#### 8) Chi-Square test for dependency between Family income and school type:-

H<sub>0</sub>: The preference of school type (Government /Private) is dependent on monthly income of families.

H<sub>1</sub>: The preference of school type (Government / Private) is not dependent on monthly income of families.

Level of significance:  $\alpha = 5\%$

#### Observation Table:

Family Income	Both	Government	Private
below 10,000	2	11	17
10,000-20,000	3	14	21
20,001-30,000	5	4	16
above 30,000	6	22	26

Calculation:

$$\chi_{cal}^2 = 14.15 \quad \chi_{tab}^2 = (r-1)*(c-1) = (4-1)*(2-1) = 7.815 \quad \text{Here, } \chi_{cal}^2 > \chi_{tab}^2$$

### 12) Test for independency between Family income and school type.

H<sub>0</sub>: There is significant association between age group and agreement with statement "21 years should be minimum age for marriage".

H<sub>1</sub>: There is no significant association between age group and agreement with statement "21 years should be minimum age for marriage".

Level of significance:  $\alpha = 5\%$

Observation Table:

21 years should be minimum age for marriage		
Age group	No	Yes
20-30	58	102
30-40	21	9
40-50	7	14
50-60	3	2
60&abov	2	2

$$\chi_{cal}^2 = 32.56 \quad \text{and} \quad \chi_{tab}^2 = (r-1)*(c-1) = (5-1)*(2-1) = 11.070 \quad \text{Here, } \chi_{cal}^2 > \chi_{tab}^2$$

### 13)Kruskal-wallis test (H test) for significance difference in the distribution of the groups.

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significance difference in the distribution of educational level of males and females.

H<sub>1</sub>:There is significance difference inthe distribution educational level of males and females.

Level of significance:  $\alpha = 5\%$

Observation Table:

Gender	Primary	Higher secondary	UG	PG	Other	Grand Total
Female	3	9	33	18	1	64
Male	10	19	85	34	8	156
Grand Total	13	28	118	52	9	220

$$H_{cal} = 0.1 \quad \chi_{tab}^2 = (k-1)*(2-1) = 3 \quad \chi_{cal}^2 < \chi_{tab}^2$$

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**Conclusion:**

- The majority of respondents demonstrate a solid understanding of the Uniform Civil Code.
- A significant proportion of respondents support the replacement of personal laws with the Uniform Civil Code.
- A majority of respondents believe in the importance of equal education, freedom, and employment opportunities for women in our society.
- The majority of respondents believe that the implementation of the Uniform Civil Code would promote gender equality, equal status for all citizens, and national integrity.
- The degree of support for compulsory marriage registration varies significantly across different age groups of respondents.
- Respondents identify factors such as cultural diversity, bias, and government interference as significant obstacles to implementing the Uniform Civil Code.
- There is no significant correlation between the caste categories of individuals and their experiences of violations of freedom of religion.
- There is no difference in opinion regarding the potential of the Uniform Civil Code to promote greater justice and equality between people living in rural and urban areas.
- The preference of parents for school type (government/private) does not appear to be influenced by their income.
- A significant number of respondents view the differences in personal laws as discriminatory and as a potential threat to democracy.
- Respondents recognize the negative impact of personal laws based on religion on human rights.
- There is a significant association between age group and agreement with the statement that the minimum age for marriage should be 21 years.
- Individuals living in rural and urban areas have an equal probability of acquiring educational qualifications and competencies.

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