



Mains Marathon
Compilation

19th to 24th June, 2023

Mains Marathon Compilation for the Month of June, (Third Week) 2023

- 1. Evaluate the potential benefits and challenges of the Direct Seeding of Rice (DSR) method in the context of water consumption and climate change.**
- 2. Analyze the role of the India Meteorological Department (IMD) in mitigating the impact of cyclonic storm Biparjoy. How did early warnings contribute to disaster management?**
- 3. Critically analyze the role of the Master Plan of Delhi (MPD) in addressing the complex urbanization challenges faced by the city. Also, suggest possible solutions for a more inclusive and sustainable urban development strategy.**
- 4. Analyze the impact of the current appointment process and the reliance on the Academic Performance Index (API) in some higher educational institutions.**
- 5. Analyze the role of yoga in the healthcare systems of various countries. How global impact of the International Day of Yoga (IDY) has contributed to the understanding and practice of yoga worldwide?**
- 6. Discuss the impact of heat waves on human health. What measures can be taken to prevent heat-related deaths?**
- 7. Discuss the implications of the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) on developing countries like India. How does it affect India's stand on climate justice?**
- 8. Discuss the role of public libraries in promoting literacy and fostering a reading culture in India. Evaluate the need for a national library policy in India.**
- 9. Discuss the potential implications of introducing a three-year diploma course for medical practitioners to serve in primary health centres (PHCs). Analyze both the potential benefits and drawbacks of such a proposal.**
- 10. In light of present conditions, critically analyze the recommendations of the 21st Law Commission on the Uniform Civil Code (UCC).**

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1. Evaluate the potential benefits and challenges of the Direct Seeding of Rice (DSR) method in the context of water consumption and climate change.

Introduction: Explain the DSR method.

Body: What are its benefits and challenges?

Conclusion: Way forward.

Direct Seeding of Rice (DSR) is an alternate method of rice cultivation technique which is different from the conventional method of transplanting paddy. In DSR paddy is grown directly in the field without any nursery preparation, puddling or flooding. The main difference between the two is in the conventional method water acts as a natural herbicide in denying oxygen to the weed seeds in the soil, thus preventing their germination. On the other hand in DSR, chemical herbicides replace water.

What are the benefits of DSR?

- **Water:** DSR techniques save water as compared to the transplanting method. Experts say that around 15% to 20% of groundwater can be saved by adopting DSR.
- **Labour:** DSR technique has reduced the cost of labour as it takes 4-5 labourers to transplant an acre of paddy, for which they charge Rs 4,000. A DSR machine on the other hand can cover the same area in 1.25-1.5 hours, burning up to 3 litres of diesel at Rs 90/litre. It has considerably reduced the cost of cultivation.
- **Other benefits:** DSR method saves less power in comparison to the traditional method. Reduced weed problems and reduced incidence of nutrient deficiency especially iron, owing to lesser leaching of nutrients and deeper root development, have made the DSR method more popular among the farmers of Haryana and Punjab.
- **Climate:** It has been analysed from various experiments from the field that DSR is a feasible alternative to mitigate methane emission in comparison to the conventional method of planting paddy which is a major source of methane, a major greenhouse gas.

What are the challenges associated with DSR?

- **Subsidized electricity:** A key reason for farmers of Punjab not adopting DSR is subsidized or free electricity in the state which offers little incentive for them to adopt DSR or less water technique.
- **Weed:** In the conventional method sapling is taller than the weed from the start of the process while in DSR both plants and weeds grow simultaneously which causes major problems during harvest.
- **Lack of awareness:** There is a lack of awareness and guidance highlighting the importance of DSR. Farmers are confused about the yield using the DSR method. There is also evidence that good result using the DSR method is based on soil types and are different for every farmer.
- **Cost:** The biggest disadvantage is in terms of the rising cost of DSR machines which is beyond the reach of small and marginal farmers. DSR technique would also harm the migrant population from Eastern UP, Bihar who act as skilled migrant labourers for transplanting paddy.

Conclusion:

Union Government should support the efforts of state governments in making efforts to popularize this method using training sessions and awareness. State Governments is providing subsidy on DSR Seeder machines and financial incentives per acreage cultivated through the DSR method. Finally, the main push for DSR will come from Government policy on water, power and labour.

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2. Analyze the role of the India Meteorological Department (IMD) in mitigating the impact of cyclonic storm Biparjoy. How did early warnings contribute to disaster management?

Introduction: Explain the origin of IMD and its role.

Body: What role does it play in mitigating the impact of a cyclone?

Conclusion: Conclude with the way forward.

India Meteorological Department was established in 1875. It is an agency of the **Ministry of Earth Sciences** & is responsible for meteorological observations, weather forecasting and seismology. Its headquarters is located in New Delhi. IMD is also one of the **six Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres** of the World Meteorological Organization.

What role does IMD play in mitigating the impact of cyclones?

- **Advanced warnings:** Early prediction of cyclones helped authorities to evacuate people from coastal areas. Railways and fishermen also received prior alerts of the cyclones which helped the authorities to mitigate the impact of the cyclone.
- **Colour-based alerts and their definition:** IMD categorises cyclones as severe, very severe, and extremely severe and colour alerts based on orange, red etc which help authorities like NDRF, SDRF, and medical teams to make preparations for evacuation efforts and provide relief to people.
- **Fewer casualties:** Early warning and proactive efforts are the main reason for very few human casualties from the impact of Biparjoy. State administration was proactive and received cooperation from Union Government to mitigate the impact of the cyclone.
- **Cyclone warning system:** IMD has launched impact- based cyclone warning system which aims to minimise infrastructure losses like property damage.
- **Role of Centre:** Union Government has also been proactive with efforts like modernising fire services across the coastal states, efforts to reduce the risk of urban flooding in metro cities & giving more allocation to projects like National Landslide Risk Mitigation Project for Landslide Mitigation, National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project.

How did early warnings contribute to disaster management?

- **Less human tragedy:** Early warnings gave ample time for NDRF, and SDRF to complete the evacuation process and minimise the loss of human life.
- **Active citizen participation:** Early warning signs led to cooperation between citizens and administration which can be seen in steps like fishermen not going towards seas, following the guidelines of government diligently and the active role played by media in not spreading fears of any kind but rather helping in spreading of awareness on measures to minimise loss of life and damage to property.
- **Boost to scientific research:** Early and correct predictions lead to a big morale boost for the scientific community which helps in developing futuristic models and following the “zero casualty approach”. It also helps to learn new insights about climate change.

Conclusion:

The early warning system of IMD will be of help in future because of more tropical cyclones occurring in the Arabian Sea due to global warming. The focus of government should be to ensure that coastal regulations norms are used in developing infrastructure and minimising loss of human life. The housing of rural and coastal areas must be strengthened. The role of mangroves which act as natural barriers to storm surges should be highlighted to increase their conservation.

3. Critically analyze the role of the Master Plan of Delhi (MPD) in addressing the complex urbanization challenges faced by the city. Also, suggest possible solutions for a more inclusive and sustainable urban development strategy.

Introduction: Describe what is Master Plan of Delhi

Body: What are the challenges faced and what are the solutions for inclusive urban development?

Conclusion: Conclude with a positive statement.

The Master Plan of Delhi prepared by the Delhi Development Authority is a visionary document giving the direction of future urban development of national capital. It is based on factors like population, economy, housing, transportation, community facilities, and land use. The focus of MPD-2041 is inclusive development, environmental sustainability, green economy, and infrastructure development.

What Role does MPD play in addressing the complex urbanization challenges faced by the city?

- **Illegal Construction:** The recent demolition drive near Tughlaqabad Fort shows that illegal construction and encroachment are still portrayed as law and order issues rather than the failure of urban planning.
- **Urban planning:** Urban planning in India is still formulated using strategies developed in post-war Europe and the US completely under different circumstances and completely neglecting India's own complex socio-economic and cultural problems.
- **Governance:** The recent example of Delhi shows that instead of relying on the expertise of urban planners or technocrats the onus is put on courts and police to resolve the issues which highlights a lack of creativity to resolve the management of the city.
- **Environment:** With almost 20% of its land area under green cover Delhi is among the greenest cities in the country but the distribution of greenery across the city is uneven and hence inequitable. MPD has to take into account pollution challenges across its borders from UP, Haryana from vehicular pollution and stubble burning.
- **Water:** Delhi being a water scare city faces challenges of encroachment, pollution, and natural drying up of water bodies affecting Delhi's water resources. MPD ensures that no untreated wastewater and industrial effluents are discharged into water bodies. The plan includes timely monitoring of drains by the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC).
- **Institutional challenges:** MPD faces challenges from political wings, lack of resources and funds, corruption in different departments, lack of political and bureaucratic will, and multiplicity of agencies.

What are possible solutions for inclusive and sustainable urban development strategy?

- **Energy resources:** The need is to prepare a Renewable Energy Plan to identify potential renewable energy generation areas within Delhi. MPD also focuses on the mandatory use of star-rated electrical appliances and electrical fixtures in buildings for higher energy efficiency.
- **Mobility:** MPD ensures last-mile connectivity and infrastructure for walking and cycling in the city. The need is to develop an electric fleet of buses and vehicles to combat pollution.
- **Housing:** To address the housing needs of citizens MPD provides for new housing inventory and improvement of old housing. The focus is on making housing affordable, safe and enhances the quality of life.
- **Disaster Management:** MPD plans to reduce damage from disasters by dedicated structural audits, and mandatory clearances from the fire departments.

Conclusion:

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There is a need to redefine the concept of urbanization and strengthen civic bodies and make people's participation in urban governance a necessary condition to make our cities "world-class" cities.

4. Analyze the impact of the current appointment process and the reliance on the Academic Performance Index (API) in some higher educational institutions.

Introduction: What are Academic Performance Indicators (API)?

Body: What is the impact of API on the appointment process? What can be the way forward?

Conclusion: Conclude with steps that UGC can take.

UGC has made Academic Performance Indicators (API) mandatory for the promotion and appointment of professors and lecturers. This was introduced by the UGC in 2010. API score is calculated using metrics such as years of teaching experience, books she/he has published, no publications the faculty have, how many conferences has the faculty attended, etc.

What is the impact of API on the appointment process?

- **Slow appointments:** Appointments based on API score rely on a single metric which can't fully capture the total capability of a faculty leading to delays in appointments.
- **Burdensome procedure:** Since many candidates are having low API scores, colleges are interviewing thousands of candidates for recruitment with limited time for interaction between the board and candidates.
- **Ad hoc teachers:** Ad-hocism still is on the rise as temporary teachers who are teaching for quite a long time are still not able to clear the metrics required by API. This affects their mental health and sometimes leads to tragic loss of life.
- **Outside influence:** Evidence suggests that despite being a merit-driven process there are reports of candidates being appointed based on recommendations by various social and cultural organizations.

Way Forward:

- **Common Portal:** UGC has launched the 'CU-Chayan' portal to streamline the recruitment process and all future recruitments will be through the new portal.
- **Transparency:** New portal will lead to transparency in the recruitment process by offering a completely online system from application to screening.
- **Digital features:** System alerts would be sent to the candidate ensuring they are informed of vacancies released. Another important feature is a single login attempt to be applicable to apply for more than one college and the new dashboard offers real-time tracking of applications.

Conclusion:

The focus of UGC should be to fill vacancies in central universities at the earliest and make possible efforts to make ad hoc teachers permanent based on their merit and qualifications. Finally, UGC should devise norms regarding providing mental support to faculty who are troubled and need counseling. Teacher Unions should focus on performance appraisal based on qualitative analysis and those who are recruited on an ad hoc basis should be considered based on their work experience.

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5. Analyze the role of yoga in the healthcare systems of various countries. How global impact of the International Day of Yoga (IDY) has contributed to the understanding and practice of yoga worldwide?

Introduction: Give a brief introduction about IDY.

Body: What has been the role of yoga in healthcare and what has been its global impact?

Conclusion: Conclude with the role of India regarding yoga.

UN proclaimed June 21 as International Day of Yoga by passing a resolution on December 11, 2014, during the 69th session of the General Assembly. According to the UN website, “Yoga is an ancient physical, mental and spiritual practice that originated in India. The word ‘yoga’ derives from Sanskrit and means to join or to unite, symbolizing the union of body and consciousness.” As part of this year’s International Yoga Day 2023, the theme is “Yoga for Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam,” which beautifully articulates our shared goal of “One Earth, One Family, One Future.”

What has been the role of yoga in the healthcare system of other nations?

- **Alternate Medicine:** Evidence from the UK, and USA suggests that the inclusion of yoga in the healthcare system in these countries has helped citizens deal with stress and sickness. Absenteeism due to intense work pressure and mental health & sickness contributed heavily to the annual cost of healthcare in the UK.
- **Research and Innovation:** In 2014, the Department of AYUSH was transformed into a full-fledged Ministry of AYUSH with a focus on improving educational standards and developing quality research in the Traditional medicine system of India.
- **Health Insurance:** Countries like Australia and USA have established norms and procedures to allow private insurance companies to cover yoga and other alternative medicine systems. Yoga discounts are being offered to attract more and more youth to practice yoga to attain a happy and healthy lifestyle.
- **Education:** The popularity of yoga can be analyzed from the fact that Vivekananda Yoga University, California — started a master’s program in 2019. Yunnan Minzu University, Kunming (China), SOAS, University of London, and International College of Queensland (Australia) have also started such academic initiatives.

How has IDY contributed to the understanding and practice of yoga worldwide?

- **Wide acceptance:** IDY has risen yoga to be a global phenomenon with the help of digital media especially during COVID. Yoga has transcended geographical boundaries and IDY is now celebrated in 192 countries, including 44 Islamic countries.
- **Soft power:** Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) and the Ministry of External Affairs with the support of the AYUSH ministry have been promoting yoga and aims to create a holistic understanding of yoga at the global level which could act as soft power for India. This has led to identifying other traditional medicine systems from Africa as well as South East Asia.
- **Sports:** IDY has popularised yoga as a competitive sport and asanas have been included in Khelo India and National games. National Yogasana Sports Federation and World Yogasana Federation, are going to standardize and introduce yogasana-based competitions at national and international levels.
- **International Cooperation:** WHO in collaboration with the Ministry of AYUSH and major yoga institutions, has developed a new mobile app (mYoga) to educate people about the therapeutic benefits of yoga.

Conclusion:

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IDY has created a global community of yoga practitioners who are offering solutions to new lifestyle diseases which have become the leading cause of concern. India should take the lead in maintaining the purity of yoga and making it helpful for the whole of mankind.

6. Discuss the impact of heat waves on human health. What measures can be taken to prevent heat-related deaths?

Introduction: Define heat wave.

Body: What is its impact on human health? What measures can be taken to prevent such deaths?

Conclusion: Conclude with what should be the way forward.

According to the health ministry, a heatwave condition involves a maximum temperature of at least 40°C or more for plains, 37°C or more for coastal stations, and at least 30°C or more for hilly regions.

What is the impact of heat waves on human health?

- **Heat Stress and Thermoregulation:** Prolonged exposure to heat causes heat stress and disallows excess heat to dissipate due to less sweating causing the skin to dry up and affecting our organs.
- **Electrolyte imbalance:** Dehydration can disturb the balance of electrolytes such as sodium, potassium, and magnesium, which are necessary for the proper functioning of muscles, neurons, and internal systems.
- **Heat Stroke:** When the body's core temperature reaches 40 degrees Celsius as a result of prolonged exposure to excessive heat, a heat stroke occurs. The brain, heart, liver, and kidneys can all be damaged or destroyed by heatstroke.
- **Heat Exhaustion:** Heat exhaustion may result from the body's inability to regulate its temperature in the face of extreme heat. Excessive perspiration, exhaustion, nausea, headaches, dizziness, and a rapid heartbeat are some of the symptoms that heat exhaustion.

What measures can be taken to prevent heat-related deaths?

- **Avoid going out at noon:** One should avoid going out in direct sunlight between 12 noon and 3 pm.
- **Keep yourself Hydrated:** Drink plenty of fluids like ORS, water, juice, lassi, lemon water, & buttermilk. One should avoid alcohol, tea, coffee, and carbonated soft drinks as they can cause further dehydration.
- **Take Government advisory seriously:** Advisories of IMD, NDMA, and Health Ministry of keeping homes cool by using shades, taking cold baths, and using a damp cloth to keep body temperature low should be taken seriously.
- **Heat action plans:** There should be an implementation of heat action plans across all three tiers of governance with special attention to panchayats and municipalities in spreading awareness regarding the effects of heat waves. Evidence from Ahmedabad shows that such cooperation results in a 30% to 40% reduction in mortality in the city.

Conclusion:

Special focus should be given to old age, children, and persons with co-morbidities conditions to prevent heat stroke-related deaths. Indian Council of Medical Research can help to develop

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short-term and long-term plans in coordination with other agencies to prevent such deaths.

7. Discuss the implications of the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) on developing countries like India. How does it affect India's stand on climate justice?

Introduction: Describe the CBAM program of the EU.

Body: What are its implications on India and how does it affect India's climate policy?

Conclusion: Conclude with a positive statement.

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) is an initiative of the EU that involves imposing tariffs on imports from countries that are seen to be using carbon-intensive methods of production. The tariff imposed on the import of goods by the EU will lead to competitive parity with the domestically manufactured goods in the EU which are subjected to high prices because of carbon emission. The CBAM is expected to achieve three objectives. First, to reduce EU emissions; second, for the EU not to lose competitiveness in carbon-intensive goods; and third, to make the targeted countries reduce the carbon intensity of their exports.

What is its implication for countries like India?

- **Exports:** India's exports of cement, iron and steel, energy, fertilizers, aluminium, and hydrogen to the EU will suffer. Even while these exports only account for 1.8% of all exports to the EU, they still cast doubt on the free trade tenet.
- **Incompatible with WTO:** The CBAM policy transgresses WTO non-discrimination standards. It goes against fundamental tenets of fairness to regard domestically produced commodities equally with goods imported from other nations.
- **The increased price of goods:** The carbon tax on iron, steel, and aluminium will cause prices for Indian commodities to rise, which will reduce demand for these products in the EU and limit India's ability to export.

How does it affect India's stand on climate justice?

- **Climate Finance:** CBAM will affect the financial transfer from developed countries to developing nations to reduce carbon emissions and mitigate climate change.
- **Relaxed Carbon Laws:** In a move to meet the demands of developed nations, there will be more relaxation or bypassing of carbon regulations in India which itself will adversely affect climate change.
- **Push to Renewables:** CBAM will push developing nations to move towards renewable energy. Increased pressure to reduce emissions will drive India to foster research and innovation in clean energy technologies.
- **Carbon price market mechanism:** India needs to have a carbon pricing market mechanism to maintain competitiveness in the global world related to price volatility, while at the same time reducing the effects of CBAM.

Conclusion:

CBAM raises issues regarding linkages between trade and the environment which require international cooperation, and negotiations within the framework of WTO to prevent principles of free trade slip into trade protectionism.

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8. Discuss the role of public libraries in promoting literacy and fostering a reading culture in India. Evaluate the need for a national library policy in India.

Introduction: What is a public library?

Body: Describe their role in promoting literacy and reading culture. Why do we need a national policy for libraries?

Conclusion: Conclude as to why the public library is important.

A public library is a library that is accessible to the general public irrespective of any differences and is usually funded by public sources like taxes or contributions from the community.

Role of public libraries in promoting literacy and fostering a reading culture in India

- **Access to books:** Public libraries provide free access to a wide range of books, journals, and research papers to individuals belonging to different educational backgrounds, and age groups.
- **Collaboration with institutions:** Public libraries cooperate with schools, and universities to organize debates, storytelling competitions, and educational activities for youth, children, and adults.
- **E-Books:** During COVID, public libraries supported their members by offering E-books to access online information. This has helped books reach remote places and fostered a reading culture in small towns.
- **Community Outreach:** Public libraries are places that bring communities together and organize events related to educational programs. Such community outreach programs are helpful for people from marginalized communities in inculcating values of reading and promoting literacy.
- **Leisure activity:** Public libraries have played a crucial role in developing reading as a leisure activity. Books in multiple languages have led to new readerships in libraries who like to read books in native languages with varied socio-political dimensions.

Need for national library policy in India

- **3A's-** National library policy will ensure the availability, accessibility, and affordability of books across India.
- **Modernization:** Since libraries are a state subject, the need of the hour is to focus on modernizing public libraries of the state. State libraries suffer from a lack of financial funds, and the non-availability of books in English and other native languages.
- **Inaccurate data:** There is ambiguity regarding the number of functional libraries operational at the state and national levels. By national library policy, there will be accurate data regarding operational and non-functional libraries in the public domain.
- **Support to NGOs:** National Library policy will help strengthen the efforts of NGOs that are functioning in remote regions of the country.

Conclusion:

The need of the hour to frame national library policy is necessary to adopt new and modern practices from the best libraries across the world and frame standardized practices on preserving this cultural heritage of India.

9. Discuss the potential implications of introducing a three-year diploma course for medical practitioners to serve in primary health centres (PHCs). Analyze both the potential benefits and drawbacks of such a proposal.

Introduction: What is the proposal for a 3-year diploma course?

Body: What are its benefits and drawbacks?

Conclusion: What should be the way forward?

Recently, West Bengal Government proposed to start a 3-month diploma course for medical practitioners who would then serve in PHC. The main reason given for such an initiative is to address the shortage issue of medical professionals in rural areas.

What are the benefits of this proposal?

- **Rural area centric:** The proposal plans to address the problem of rural aversion in the medical field. The focus will be on Primary Health Centre which is a crucial infrastructure for rural areas.
- **Continuity:** The proposal ensures that continuity in healthcare is maintained as these practitioners will coordinate with ASHA workers to spread health awareness.
- **Experience from other countries:** Various short-term courses in developed and developing countries have shown that these courses can provide good care of good quality at the primary level.
- **Rural Retention:** The focus on rural retention of practitioners is a vital step to decentralizing health infrastructure which is largely concentrated in top cities and towns.

What are the drawbacks of this proposal?

- **Inadequate training:** A diploma course may prove to be inadequate as rural areas offer multiple challenges which go beyond training and require efforts to deal with critical care situations, tackling transport and infrastructure challenges that a basic diploma course may not be able to cater to.
- **Focus on physician assistants:** Need is to train them so that they can provide emergency support and later bring the patient in contact with a professional doctor.
- **Discrimination of rural areas:** By providing mid-level practitioner who is diploma holder rather than full-fledged doctor there is discrimination between rural and urban areas and these diploma holders may not be adequately qualified to deal with health situations.
- **Future of practitioners:** The major drawback of the proposal is what will be the future of these practitioners once they have completed a certain period of service. Whether they will be considered a full-fledged doctor or they have to again appear for exams is a big question mark. Also is the question of their acceptance into the medical fraternity.
- **Disincentives for doctors to practice in rural areas:** The proposal may lead to doctors neglecting the rural areas as they will feel that alternates in the form of practitioners will be available in rural areas. More and more doctors will opt for urban areas.
- **Medical colleges:** There is a need to address the disparity in the density of medical colleges in the country.

Conclusion:

This proposal should not stop the need for private investments in healthcare which is needed to address the issue of lack of medical colleges in Eastern and Northern India. There should be a focus to redistribute colleges in rural areas and hire doctors from rural areas as the only solution to retain healthcare providers in rural areas.

10. In light of present conditions, critically analyze the recommendations of the 21st Law Commission on the Uniform Civil Code (UCC).

Introduction: Describe UCC.

Body: What were the recommendations of the 21 Law Commission?

Conclusion: What is the way forward?

A uniform civil code would provide a single body of law that would apply to all religious communities nationwide in aspects of individuals' private lives, such as adoption, inheritance, and marriage. According to **Article 44** of the Indian Constitution, the government is required to work towards establishing a uniform civil code for all of its residents. The 21st Law Commission, headed by former Supreme Court judge Balbir Singh Chauhan, held that the “formulation of a Uniform Civil Code is neither necessary nor desirable at this stage”.

What were its main recommendations?

- **Diversity:** The commission recognized that the principle of difference does not imply discrimination and most nations have recognized diversity as their moving principle rather than establishing legal uniformity.
- **Reform in family laws:** The commission was vocal in suggesting that personal laws of all religions be reformed to make them gender-neutral and just. The focus should be to establish uniformity in rights guaranteed to all without any bias toward gender, group, etc
- **Economic Rights of Women:** The commission focussed on the economic rights of women rather than delving into controversial issues like triple talaq, Muslim bigamy, or the constitutional validity of adultery under Section 497 of the IPC since these issues were before either the Supreme Court or Parliament.
- **Change in the Hindu coparcenary system:** Commission suggested changes in Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) property which are being used only for tax evasion.
- **Codification of Muslim Law:** Commission suggested that Muslim Laws be codified in matters of inheritance and laws should be gender neutral in matters of inheritance. Inheritance right should even be given to Muslim women. It also suggested uniformity in these provisions between Shias and Sunnis.
- **Property rights:** The Commission noted the division of all matrimonial property acquired after marriage must be divided between the two parties after the dissolution of a marriage in case of divorce.
- **Bigamy and Conversion:** Commission had suggested that UCC be enacted to deal with these issues as there is frequent misuse of these provisions.
- **Custody and guardianship:** Commission noted that the interest of the child is paramount in matters of custody and guardianship. The report also noted views regarding the right of Parsi women and Christian women in matters of custody and guardianship.

Conclusion:

The recommendations of the 21 Law Commission are to be viewed by the newly appointed 22nd Law Commission headed by former Karnataka High Court Chief Justice Ritu Raj Awasthi. UCC should be framed by soliciting the views of the public, religious groups, and all stakeholders within the framework of the Constitution.