

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-53185

Date: 09-08-2025

Title: MINORITY RIGHTS, UNIFORM CIVIL CODE

Recommendation:

Accept as it isYES.....

Accept after minor revision.....

Accept after major revision

Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality			✓	
Techn. Quality			✓	
Clarity		✓		
Significance		✓		

Reviewer Name: Dr Abdul Hameed Shah

Reviewer's Comment for Publication.

Abstract Evaluation:

The abstract succinctly frames the intersection of minority rights and the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) within the Indian constitutional framework. It highlights constitutional guarantees of equality, non-discrimination, and religious freedom while connecting them to debates on equality, secularism, and cultural diversity. The emphasis on gender justice and legal parity aligns with contemporary legal discourse. The reference to landmark Supreme Court cases—*Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India* (1995) and *Mohd. Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum* (1985)—provides judicial grounding to the discussion, underlining the legal impetus for a UCC in addressing exploitation and contradictions in personal laws. The abstract maintains clarity and focus while setting a clear thematic direction for the paper.

Introduction Evaluation:

The introduction begins with a conceptual overview of ethnic groups, their cultural attributes, and historical processes that shape their identity and political status. It effectively situates minority rights within the broader context of cultural diversity and identity preservation. The description of India's vast cultural and linguistic variety—ranging from multiple religious traditions to linguistic diversity—reinforces the pluralistic backdrop against which minority rights are discussed. The etymological explanation of the term “minority” and the reference to the UN's definition provide both linguistic and international perspectives. The clarification that the Indian Constitution does not define “minority” sets an important legal context for the ensuing discourse. The section combines sociocultural and legal framing, establishing a foundation for discussing the UCC's implications for minority communities.

Overall Assessment:

The manuscript presents a balanced opening, connecting constitutional principles, legal precedents, and sociocultural realities. The integration of jurisprudence, definitions, and cultural diversity within the abstract and introduction offers a comprehensive starting point for an in-depth examination of the

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relationship between minority rights and the UCC in India. The narrative maintains coherence and relevance, creating a strong platform for further legal and policy analysis.