

U.P.S.C.

1. Freedom of religion is protected only when interference of state becomes limited in matters of faith, marriage. Divorce.

The articles 25-30 ~~provides~~ of the Indian Constitution provides for freedom of religion, which considers all dimension of the religious freedom.

Freedom of religion or faith will have restrictions only when there is question of public order, morality and health.

Likewise, marriage is solemnized under respective personal law like Muslim Personal, Hindu Marriage Act-1955,

However, interfaith marriage is registered and solemnised under

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Special Marriage Act 1954, which is Civil in nature.

thus, given the aforementioned arguments, state do not need interfere in marriage and faith unless conditions mentioned in Article 25-30.

As Supreme Court has held that

⇒ Marriage is freedom of choice under article 21.

⇒ High court has held that.

Section 5 of Special marriage act against right to privacy guaranteed under article 21

Section 5 is against Right to

freedom of Religion guaranteed under Article 25

while, Section 5 of Gift of Freedom of Religion Act under which prior permission of district magistrate required in case of direct and induced religious conversion as direct

Violation of religious freedom and Right privacy as observed in K.S. Puttuswamy case, privacy as fundamental right

Concerns regarding Faith and Marriage

- ↳ Various states like Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh have enacted ~~Anti~~ Anti-conversion law which provide moral policing in personal matters
- ↳ Moral policing and harassment of individuals and community.
- ↳ Trust deficit between communities has led to lack of social harmony.
- ↳ Thus, unnecessary expanding jurisdiction of state in personal matter of individual could lead erosion of Right of freedom of religion and faith.