POLITY & CONSTITUTION 16 October 2026

Supreme Court seeks Centre's response on petition challenging Talaq-e-Hasan

The Supreme Court sought responses from the Centre and other authorities on a petition seeking uniform procedural safeguards and guidelines for all forms of 'talaq' under Muslim personal law.

It is a judicial proceeding examining the constitutional validity of unilateral extra-judicial divorce practices like 'Talaq-e-Hasan' under Muslim personal law.

KEY EXAM POINTS

- The **Supreme Court** sought responses from the Union government and other authorities on **16 October 2026**.
- A bench comprising Chief Justice of India **Surya Kant** and Justice **Joymalya Bagchi** heard the petition.
- The petition challenges the validity of '**Talaq-e-Hasan**' and seeks uniform guidelines for all forms of divorce.
- **Talaq-e-Hasan** is a form of divorce where a Muslim man pronounces 'talaq' once a month over three months.
- The bench tagged the fresh petition with a separate pending plea filed by a Muslim woman against Talaq-e-Hasan.

DID YOU KNOW..!?

Article 142 of the Constitution provides the Supreme Court with inherent powers to pass decree or order for doing complete justice in any pending case.

The historic **Shayara Bano v. Union of India** (**2017**) judgment declared instant triple talaq (Talaq-e-Biddat) unconstitutional by a 3:2 majority.

The **Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act** was enacted by Parliament in **2019** to criminalize instant triple talaq.

Article 25 of the Constitution guarantees freedom of conscience and free profession, practice, and propagation of religion, subject to public order, morality, and health.

Article 44 of the Constitution under Directive Principles of State Policy directs the State to secure for citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India.

The Supreme Court of India was established under **Article 124** of the Constitution and inaugurated on **26 January 1950**.

REVISION FLASHCARD

Supreme Court seeks Centre's response on a petition challenging the validity of 'Talaq-e-Hasan'.

Syllabus Relevance: Important for understanding landmark Supreme Court rulings, fundamental rights, and personal law reforms under Indian Polity.

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