Marriage and Divorce according to Goa Civil Code

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To read FAQ on Marriage and Divorce according to Goa Civil Code https://www.esamskriti.com/e/National-Affairs/Ideas-ad-Policy/Marriage-and-Divorce-Law-in-Goa-Civil-Code---1.aspx

Comparative Differences in Divorce Laws (Source Marriage & Divorce Laws – Universal Lexis Nexis

Laws – Universal Lexis Nexis						
Goan Civil Code	Hindu Law	Christian Law	Muslim Law	Special Marriage		
				Law		
Marriage can be	Divorce can be	Marriage can be	A woman is entitled to	The marriage on the		
dissolved on the	obtained on the	dissolved on following	dissolve the marriage on	following grounds:		
following grounds:	following grounds by	grounds by either of	the following grounds:	a) when the		
a) Either of the	either of the spouse	the spouse:	a) the whereabouts of	other spouse		
spouse has	when:	a) has	a husband are not	has refused		
committed	a) After	committed	known for a period	to		
Adultery	solemnization	adultery	of 4 years	consummate		
b) Either of the	one of the	b) has been	b) the husband has	the marriage		
spouse has	spouse has	suffering	neglected or has	wilfully		
been	had sexual	from STD for	failed to provide	b) on the day of		
convicted	intercourse	not less than	for her	the marriage		
c) ill treatment	with another	2 years prior	maintenance for a	the other		
or serious	person other	to the	period of 2 years	spouse was		
injuries	than his/her	presentation	c) the husband has	pregnant		
d) abandoning	spouse	of this	been sentenced to	with		
the conjugal	b) Has been	petition	imprisonment for	somebody		
home for 3	treated	c) Has not been	a period of 7 years	else's child		
years or	cruelly	heard of	or more	c) consent of		
more	c) Has been	being alive	d) the husband has	either of the		
e) nothing has	deserted for	for a period	failed to perform	party was		
been heard	not less than 2	of 7 years or	marital obligations	obtained by		
of the	years before	more	for 3 years	coercion or		
spouse for	filing of	d) Has wilfully	e) the husband was	fraud		
atleast 4	divorce	refused to	impotent at the			
years	d) Has ceased to	consummate	time of the			
f) either is	be a Hindu	the marriage	marriage and			
suffering	after	e) Has failed to	continues to be			
from	conversion	comply with	f) the husband has			
incurable	e) Has been of	a decree of	been insane for a			
	unsound	restitution of	period of 2 years			
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unsoundness	mind which is	conjugal	or is suffering	
of mind	not curable	rights for a	from sexually	
g) both have	f) Has been	period of 2	transmitted	
agreed to	suffering	years or more	disease which is	
live	from sexually	f) Has deserted	highly contagious	
separately	transmitted	the petitioner	or is suffering	
for 10 years	diseased	for at least 2	from leprosy	
h) The spouse	which is	years prior to	g) if the wife was	
is a chronic	contagious	the petition	married off at the	
gambler	g) Has	g) has treated	age of 15 years and	
i) The spouse	renounced the	the petitioner	refused to accept	
is infected	world	cruelly	the marriage on	
with a	h) Has not been	A wife may also	attaining majority,	
sexually	heard for 7	present a petition for	provided the	
transmitted	years or more	dissolution of her	marriage has not	
contagious		marriage on the	been	
disease		ground that the	consummated	
which is not		husband has, since the	h) husband treats her	
curable.		day of marriage been	cruelly by	
		guilty of rape, sodomy	assaulting her,	
		or bestiality.	associates himself	
			with other women,	
			forces her to lead	
			an immoral life,	
			disposes her	
			property, obstructs	
			her to observe her	
			religious practice	
			or does not treat	
			her equally in par	
			with his other	
			wives.	
			A husband can dissolve	
			marriage either by way	
			of 'Talaaq', 'Ila', 'Zihar'	
			or mutual consent.	

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