



Comparing the Uttarakhand Uniform Civil Code with the Portuguese Civil Code in force in Goa



	UK Uniform Civil Code	Portuguese Civil Code
Marriage	Marriage can be solemnized/contracted between a man and a woman in line with their religious beliefs/ practices/ customs/ rites and ceremonies	Marriage is recognized as a civil contract between two persons (man and woman)
Divorce	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides for the registration of divorce decrees• Both man and woman can petition the court for a divorce on the grounds of infidelity, cruelty, desertion, conversion, no resumption of cohabitation and no restitution of conjugal rights for more than 1 year after judicial separation and unsoundness of mind• Wife also has the right to petition for divorce if the husband has been found guilty of rape/unnatural sexual offence and has more than 1 wife from marriages before the Code came into effect• Banned certain marriage practices such as <i>Iddat and Nikah Halala</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A man is entitled to divorce if his wife has an affair• A woman is entitled to divorce if the man brings his mistress into their marital residence.• She can file only for separation if the husband has an affair which has resulted in a public scandal

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Legitimacy of Children	Provides legitimacy to children born from live-in relationships, treating them similar to children born out of a marriage	Provides grounds for the husband to challenge the legitimacy of the child born during the subsistence of the marriage
Inheritance	Parents can disinherit their children from succession	Parents cannot disinherit their children entirely as at least half of their property is required to be passed on to the children
Succession	Elevated Father to Class-I heir	Father and mother have equal share when their legitimate son/ daughter dies without descendants
Polygamy	No form of polygamy is recognized regardless of personal laws.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While polygamy is prohibited, Hindu men are allowed in special circumstances (if the wife fails to deliver a child by the age of 21 or if there is no male child born by the age of 30) as provided under the Codes of Usages and Customs of Gentile Hindus of Goa. • However, the consent of the previous wife is required.
Marital Assets	After divorce, marital/ individual assets are to be divided in a way that is just and proper	Marital property is divided equally after divorce
Live-In Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizes live-in relationships and mandates registration and intimation of the termination of such relationship. • Provides for maintenance to the woman on grounds of desertion 	Not recognized
Pre-Nuptial Agreements	Not recognized	Recognized and allowed. In absence of a pre-nuptial agreement, all assets become common for both spouses