



Thesis:

A comparative study of divorce in absentia from a foreign husband in Iranian and British law

Although the concept of divorce in Iranian and British law is relatively similar, but its nature is also completely different. In special and exceptional cases mentioned by law (Additional Note to Article 1133 BC) can file for divorce. But in English law, without distinction between any spouse, either man or woman can apply for divorce from the relevant court.

. In Iranian law, divorce is an agreement ruled by a man. But in English law, divorce is a court order that a man and a woman receive equally. In Iranian law, a woman has the right to file for divorce only in the cases mentioned in the law, but a man has the right to do so without any criteria. But in English law, either a man or a woman must file a divorce petition, citing the law, and invoke a divorce petition.

In Iranian law, when a divorce is filed by a man, the court intervenes, and when it is filed by a woman, it is a judgment. So that in proving the legal reasons, the woman can force the man through the court to use her powers. But in English law, men and women alike must prove the grounds for divorce in order for a divorce to be granted. The causes of divorce in Iranian and British law are very similar in content, so that unconventional behavior as one of the ways to prove failure in life is very similar to the concept of hardship in Iranian law.

In Iranian law, the marriage of an Iranian woman to a foreign man, according to Article 987 BC and according to the law of the husband, creates three situations. Either the woman retains her Iranian citizenship, or her husband's citizenship is imposed on her, or the woman voluntarily chooses her husband's citizenship (with the consent of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). But the marriage of a British woman to a foreign man does not change the equation and the woman remains a British citizen.