

Nikah Nama Guide

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How To Use This Guide

This guide was created by SKB Law to explain and translate the clauses used most often in a Nikah Nama in the UK and Pakistan. Depending on where you live, your Nikah Nama may contain different clauses. We hope you find it useful when planning your nikah.

For information purposes only. It should not be considered as a replacement for legal advice or specialist Islamic guidance.



Download and discuss the clauses



Use your completed guide to plan your nikah



Remember to register your nikah

What is a Nikah Nama?

An Islamic marriage ceremony is known as a Nikah. During the ceremony, the couple sign a Nikah Nama, the Islamic marriage contract. In England and Wales, you need to register your nikah to make sure it is legally valid.

In many ways, the Nikah Nama is like a prenuptial agreement. It contains a series of clauses which apply on marriage, death or divorce.

Your Nikah Nama is a personalised way of setting out the issues that matter to you. For example, your mahr, maintenance or right to divorce.

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My Nikah Nama

Clauses 1-6...The Bride & Groom

Enter the name, address and date of birth of the couple.

Clauses 7-12...The Witnesses

Enter the name and address of your witnesses. Note: you will need a minimum of two witnesses at your Nikah.

Clauses 13-16...Mahr

Mahr is a wedding gift from the groom to the bride. It is considered a symbol of the husband's responsibility to his wife and intended to support her financially in certain situations e.g husband's death or divorce.

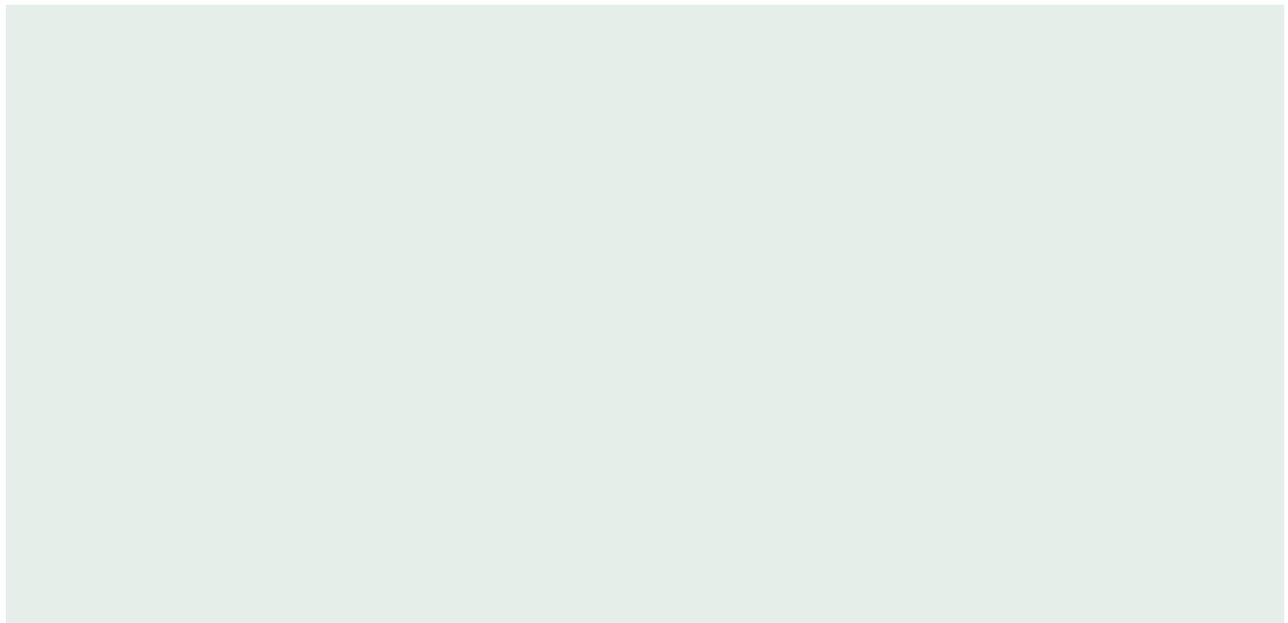
The gift is obligatory and the amount is not specified. There is a type of Mahr which is given on marriage (prompt) and another part which is deferred.

Enter the amount / value of the Mahr and how it will be given e.g. money, gold or property and when it will be provided.

Clauses 17...Marriage Terms

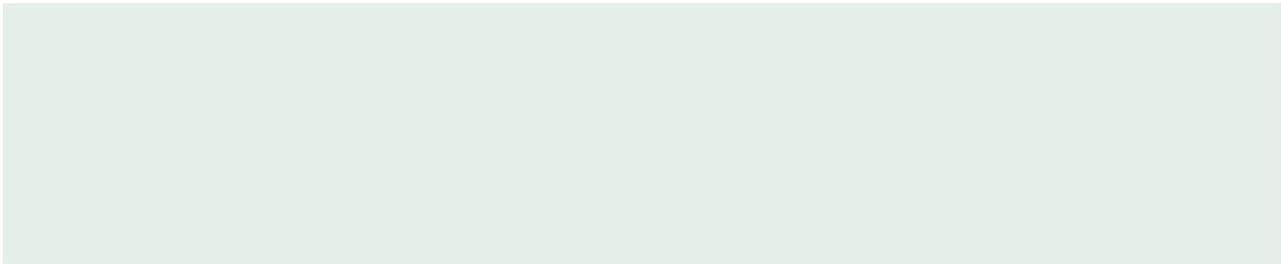
Enter the terms and conditions that you consider important to make your marriage work. Because the Nikah Nama is a marriage contract, any reasonable condition can be added as long as it doesn't contradict sharia law.

Examples of what people include in this section: where you will live after marriage, the right to work, financial support, the husband's right to enter into a second marriage.



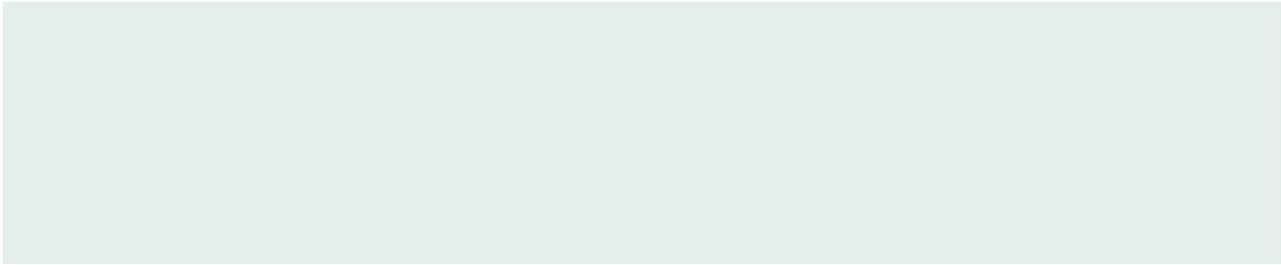
Clauses 18-19...Right to Divorce

This clause ensures the wife's right to keep part of her Mahr on divorce. If this clause is removed from the Nikah Nama, a wife can still divorce through a type of process known as Khula, however she may have to return her Mahr.



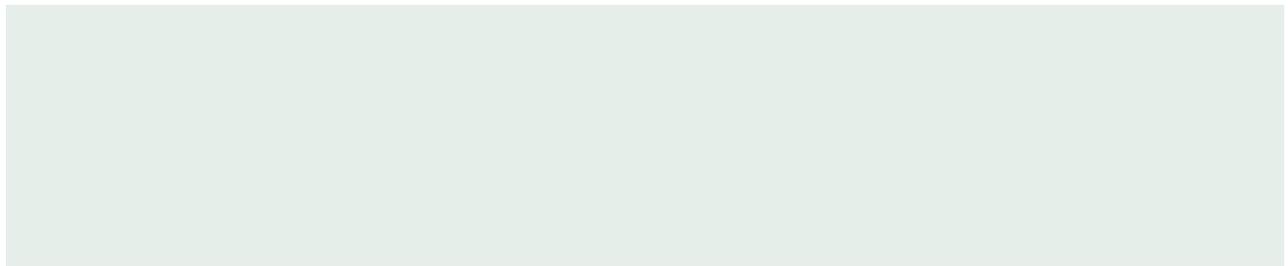
Clauses 20...Finances

This section outlines the groom's financial standing and any agreement about what will happen if the marriage ends. Similar to a prenuptial, you may wish to include information about financial settlements on divorce eg. a monthly allowance.



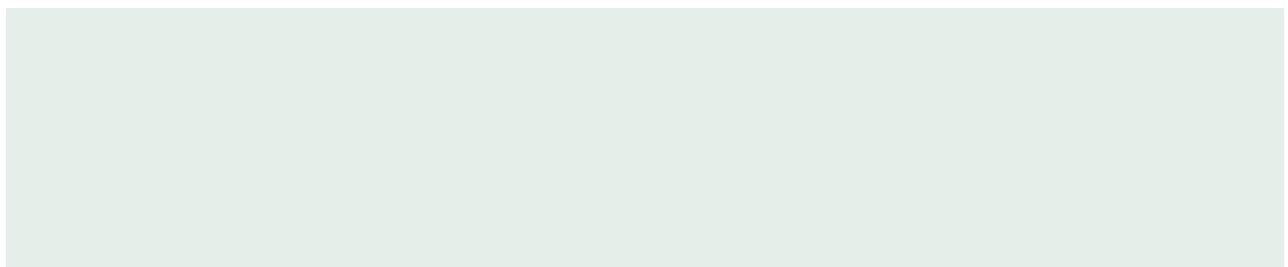
Clauses 21...Groom's Marital Status

In this clause, the groom confirms his marital status (single / married) and if applicable, his permission to enter into a second marriage. Note, if his first marriage contract states he does not have permission to enter into a second marriage (see clause 17), then he cannot enter into a second Nikah marriage.



Clauses 22-25...Signatures

The couple and their witnesses sign the Nikah Nama.



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family law,
done differently.

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