

Al Hidayah Centre

Marriage Presentation for Schools 1

Disclaimer: This is a basic course intended to be used as a guide only. For further details contact your local Aalim

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Audio Visual Course

These notes are supplementary to the audio visual presentation which can be found here:

<http://alhidayah.co.za/marriage-presentation-1/>

Proposal

- A. If a boy intends marriage, and has decided to propose to a particular girl, then:
 - 1. he may go to her guardian on his own,
 - 2. or with one of his relatives together with hers (guardian), such as his father, grandfather or brother, etc.,
 - 3. or he may delegate someone else to propose marriage on his behalf.
 - 4. The girl's family may also initiate the proposal.
- B. *The matter is broad in scope, and prevalent customs should be followed. In some countries it is regarded as improper for the suitor to go on his own, so attention should be paid to that.***
- C. Mugheerah ibn Shubah radhiallahu anhu proposed to a woman and the Prophet sallallahu alaihi wa sallam said:

“Go and look at her, for that is more likely to create love between you,” i.e. more likely to establish lasting love between you. (Al-Tirmidhi 1087)
- D. The boy will either confirm the proposal at this point or ask for time to make *istikhaarah* (Salaah for guidance) if he was in doubt.

E. If the proposal was confirmed from the boy's party, the girl can then respond by:

1. If she is happy and has no doubt - after checking out all references of the boy - with the boy, then her wakeel (guardian) can formerly reply to her suitor with a positive answer, after which, the preparation for the marriage can now begin.
2. If the girl is unsure, and has any sort of doubt, then the best is to consult her wakeel to find out more information about the boy, as well as to make *isitikhaarah*.
3. If the girl has no inclination, then she should not be forced by her guardian into accepting the proposal, as this is un-Islamic.
 - 3.1 In points 1 and 2 of the above – when the girl has granted her approval – then discussions between both parties will resume, wherein a mahr (dowry) has to be agreed upon, and the wedding expenses and the wedding date, and so on.
 - 3.2 **This also varies according to local customs, what the man can afford and what preparations he has made for getting married.**
 - 3.3 In some communities, they do the proposal and the marriage contract in one sitting, and some delay the marriage contract after the engagement, and some delay the consummation after the marriage contract. All of that is permissible. **The best is to make the nikah as soon as possible, once the proposal is positive from both parties.**

Mahr (Dowry)

1. Mahr is the amount of money to be paid by the groom to the bride, at the time of marriage.
2. In Islam the mahr (dowry) is one of the rights of the wife, which is hers to take in total and is lawful for her, in contrast to the widespread practice in some countries, where the wife is given no dowry. Evidence that the wife must be given her dowry is found in many places, for example in the Noble Quran (interpretation of the meaning):

“And give to the women (whom you marry) their mahr (obligatory bridal money given by the husband to his wife at the time of marriage) with a good heart...” [al-Nisaa 4:4]
3. **There are different types of Dowry that can be considered. However, the best is to determine this by the URF (community-based acceptance).**
 - 3.1 No minimum amount in Shafi Mathab.
 - 3.2 The minimum amount in the Hanafi Mathab is 10 Dirhams. *Equates to roughly R300 at 30 June 2020.*
4. Hazrath Khadijah radhiallahu anha's dowry was a herd of twenty young female camels.
5. **Mahr ul-Fatimi** is the **mahr** (dowry) Sayyidina Ali radhiallahu anhu gave to Hazrat Fatima radhiallahu anha. The amount is 500 Dirhams. (*Fatawaa Mahmoodiya*) One Dirham equals to approximately 3.06 grams of silver. *Equates to roughly R15,000 at 30 June 2020.*

Procedure of Nikah

1. Permission will be taken from the bride for her Nikah to be performed. This is generally done by her wakeel (representative). There should be two witnesses to verify that she had given permission.
2. The permission of the Wali (guardian) is necessary in the Shafi Mathab.
3. In the Hanafi Mathab, an adult girl has an independent right to get married according to her wish. However, from a moral perspective, she should consult her father and be represented by him.
4. The date will be set with the Imam at a Masjid.
5. The details of bride, groom, representative, and witnesses, including their names and ID numbers, will be given for entry into the Nikah register.
6. The Imam, groom, girl's representative and the two witnesses who were present when she gave permission, will be at the Masjid.
7. The Imam will generally give some advices.
8. The Imam will deliver the Khutba.
9. He will then present the proposal to the groom who will respond with the acceptance. This acceptance has to be witnessed by at least two male witnesses (or one male and two female witnesses in the Hanafi Mathab). The marriage is now official.
10. The Nikah register will be signed by all parties. If the girl is not present, it will be taken to her for signing.
11. The Imam will make a Dua.
12. The people will offer congratulations to the groom and girl's family.
13. Some sweets, dates or chocolates will be given to the attendees.
14. If the couple wish to have the marriage officially recognized in South Africa, they will need to consult with a registered marriage officer, or make an appointment at the Home Affairs.

Waleema

1. Waleema is the post Nikah eating (banquet).
2. The Waleema is an act of Sunnah after the consummation of the Nikah.
3. **Who to invite?**
 - a. *"The worst of food is that food served at a Waleema in which the wealthy are invited and the poor are left out."* (Muslim)
 - b. First and foremost, preference should be given to family, then close friends and neighbours whether poor or rich.
4. **Keeping it Halaal and simple**
 - a. Ensure that it does not violate rules of Islam regarding music, mixed gatherings, etc.

5. When is it served?

- a. The majority of the scholars are of the opinion that Waleema is a meal that is prepared after the marriage has been consummated.
- b. The blessed wedding of Hazrat Fatima and Sayyidina Ali radhiallahu anhuma can be used as a perfect example.

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