

Muslim Weddings

A Nikkah is a sacred religious ceremony for a Muslim couple to be legally wed under Islamic law. Channel your energies into understanding and appreciating the spiritual and emotional significance of the ceremony.

Pre- Wedding:

1. The Engagement: Ensure that both the bride and groom willingly consent to the marriage, as well as the families consent holds a vital role in Nikkah.
2. The Mehndi and/or Sangeet: A pre celebration with the bride having her professional henna application done, along with family members.

Wedding Day/ Nikkah:

1. Select a date that aligns with the convenience of both families and the couple. The Nikkah can be conducted at a mosque, home, or any suitable and respectful venue.
2. The Nikkah ceremony is where the marriage contract is signed, invite a witness and a religious official - Imam or Qazi. Marriage vows are exchanged, and the terms of the contract are agreed upon.
3. The groom traditionally presents a Mahr (Dowry) to the bride to symbolise commitment, which can be an agreed-upon gift or sum of money.
4. Reach out to an Islamic scholar, imam, or qualified individual to officiate the Nikkah, ensuring that the ceremony aligns with Islamic traditions.
5. Following the Nikkah contract, the officiant may impart a brief sermon (khutbah) highlighting the significance of marriage in Islam.

Post Wedding:

1. Walima: After the Nikkah, a modest reception where family and friends extend their congratulations. This can include a simple meal, sweets, or a casual gathering. Typically, a celebratory feast hosted by the groom's family, often held on a separate date.
2. Follow UK legal regulations, ensure that the marriage is officially registered by law in country.