

Mahar or Dower is a sum of money or other property which the wife is entitled to receive from husband in consideration of the marriage. Dower is that financial gain which the wife is entitled to receive from her husband by virtue of the marriage contract itself whether named or not in the contract of marriage, in which case proper Dower (Mahr Mithl) becomes due. The dower, therefore, is a right which comes into existence with the marriage contract held in abeyance till a certain event, i.e., dissolution of marriage by death or divorce, occurs.

Dower money is a debt payable to a wife and she is within her legal right to even press for its payment. Dower is an important part of marriage ceremony in Islamic tradition and in Muslim Society.

The thesis contains four chapters. First chapter is about historical aspects of Dower in different Muslim societies. Second chapter describes about the terms and terminology of dower. Third chapter is Mehar in light of Quran and sunnah. The components of Mahar in light of Quran and Sunnah. In this chapter also explain the Mahar of Umahat-ul-Mominen and Binat-e-Rasool. (SW). Four and last chapter is about the Mahar system in Pakistan and Kinds of Mahar in different societies of Pakistan. According to Islamic teaching Mahar is essential parts of marriage. So it can not be denied in any way according to Quran and Sunnah. One can not use the right of women without her permission but if she permits the husband can use it.