

Every nation has their own religious marital and family laws, in which they give respect and importance more than their own lives, likewise in Pakistan the family laws are thoroughly based on according to the Holy Quran and Shariat Mohammadi. In Pakistani law the ways that are described to reform and optimize the family problem are according to Quran and permitted in Sharia or mentioned in Shariat. However in Pakistani family law ordinance 1961 there are some sections and articles that are against sharia, which have been studied in this thesis. Each section of Islamic family law is important for society. That is accepted by all societies. Quran and Sunnah also declared other than this aspect ethical and religious need and emphasize of its implication and declared as "Anbia ki sunnat" (Way of Prophets).

Islam motivated us to do nikkah to keep us away from the unethically evil thing and give us a chance to build a strong relation in happy marital life.

This thesis is compiled in a series of chapters by keeping the modernistic principles of report/thesis writing on the 'Effects of Un-Islamic mores on established family law on the society in the view of Islamic law. Chapter 1 describes the definition of society in the view of Islamic laws. Chapter 2 consists of importance, need and source of the Islamic family laws. Chapter 3 describes and determines the purpose of Islamic family laws also explained the importance of religious sectarianism by keeping the family laws in Sunni and Shia. Chapter 4 contains the discussion on the inclusion of un-Islamic mores and their effect on the family laws with the obviating and betterment