

Advantages and disadvantages of Article 21 of the new family protection law (temporary marriage)

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Abstract

The family, as the most important and most identifiable social institution, has a high status, followed by a significant role in the destiny of individuals and society. In Islam, however, it is based on permanent marriage, but in some cases it also accepts a temporary marriage on grounds of necessity. But temporary marriage has undergone some pessimistic and negative attitudes and has not been universally accepted and is therefore one of the controversial issues. The new Family Sponsorship Act of 1391, which is in line with article 10 of the Constitution, and the creation of laws for the provision of family benefits, has referred to temporary marriage in Article 21, and in some cases it has not only been approved, but also required. The findings show that this article has critics who find that the disadvantages of creating compassion and harassment for couples, the spread of laziness and the unwillingness to permanent marriage are considered by the material. The study shows that these criticisms are not forthcoming and even benefits such as protecting the rights of the child, regulating this kind of marriage, protecting the community and preventing some differences.

Key word:

Temporary marriage, marriage registration, family protection, Article 21, Shiite jurisprudence, child protection.