



Ministry of Higher Education
and Scientific Research
Algiers University 1
Law Faculty



Family Law Laboratory

In partnership with the Doctoral Formation Team: The impact of the amendment
to the Algerian Family Code on the rights of wives and children

Organizes a third international conference on:

Preparing Suitors for Marriage



Wednesday and Thursday, 26 and 27 Jumada al-Akhir 1447,
corresponding to December 17 and 18, 2025



Introduction

In a proactive effort to prevent and mitigate marital conflict, a number of Arab and Western countries have introduced structured marriage preparation programmes prior to the conclusion of the marriage contract. Although Islamic jurisprudence contains extensive guidance related to family matters, the first official introduction of premarital preparation in modern legal systems occurred in the United States in 1930, as confirmed by previous academic research. These initiatives continued to evolve until marriage preparation became a recognised scientific field of study during the 1960s and 1970s.

Subsequently, various countries adopted and developed these experiences within their national legal and social frameworks, notably Australia and several European states. A number of Islamic countries have also achieved pioneering results in this area. Malaysia, for example, has seen exemplary progress in reducing marital disputes and significantly limiting divorce rates through comprehensive rehabilitation initiatives. Saudi Arabia has similarly emerged as a leading country, particularly through its integration of charitable organisations into premarital preparation and the strong institutional support provided to ensure success. One of the key outcomes was the establishment of the dedicated “Family Platform” for marital rehabilitation.

Across these diverse international experiences, certain core themes have been widely recognised as essential components of marriage preparation programmes. These include: understanding the legal formation and consequences of the marriage contract; knowledge of personal, financial, and family responsibilities; family health, social, and economic considerations; psychological compatibility and emotional regulation; effective communication and consultation skills; and crisis management strategies.

Such programmes must be developed and delivered under the careful supervision of qualified administrative and academic authorities, ensuring that their educational aims are achieved without producing unintended or counterproductive effects.





Problem Statement

Although marriage preparation programmes have shown positive effects in reducing divorce, khul‘, and other forms of marital dissolution, they raise important legal, social, and ethical questions, including:

- The legal legitimacy of such programmes within Islamic jurisprudence and whether they can be grounded in recognised Sharī‘ah principles or justified as serving the public interest (maṣlaḥah).
- The extent to which participation should be mandatory or voluntary, and whether they may be offered free of charge or delivered on a fee-based model.
- The means to effectively promote a culture of marital education in Algerian society – a society that is still largely unfamiliar with practised premarital training, which requires sustained awareness and community engagement.
- Differentiating the level of necessity for such programmes between countries according to their cultural, social, and demographic characteristics.
- Identifying the scientific foundations, educational themes, and behavioural interventions that most effectively address marital challenges.
- Determining the responsible implementing authorities, the scope of interdisciplinary involvement—including legal, religious, social, psychological, and health expertise—and evaluating the measurable impact of these contributions.

Addressing these questions is essential to ensuring the proper design, lawful basis, and successful generalisation of these programmes.





Aims of the Conference

This international conference seeks to achieve the following overarching objectives:

1. To introduce and promote marriage preparation for prospective spouses using all available lawful mechanisms.
2. To align marriage preparation programmes with Islamic legal principles and to clarify their social, psychological, health, and economic importance.
3. To strengthen cooperation among national and international experts and benefit from pioneering global experiences through critical evaluation.
4. To identify the challenges facing marriage preparation programmes and propose solutions to avoid foreseeable difficulties.
5. To define the main scientific and practical components of marriage preparation and assess their relative importance.
6. To develop a comprehensive model programme to be published and distributed to prospective spouses, and to propose official training initiatives through relevant institutional frameworks.
7. To propose a digital platform dedicated to the development of marriage preparation initiatives in Algeria and other countries that have not yet implemented them, and to prepare a draft law regulating such programmes in Muslim countries generally, and in Algeria in particular.
8. To enhance the role of the Family Law Laboratory in offering premarital qualification both domestically and internationally through specialised committees.





Themes of the Conference

To fully examine the issues outlined above, the conference will address the following thematic areas:

1. The legal, psychological, social, cultural, and ethical legitimacy of marriage preparation and its scientific grounding.
2. Strategies for disseminating marriage preparation programmes in a manner that encourages voluntary participation motivated by awareness and genuine need.
3. Scientific structuring of programme content and identification of the competencies required for effective teaching and training.
4. Theoretical and practical mechanisms for achieving measurable and sustainable outcomes from marriage preparation programmes.
5. Evaluation of current national and international models and relevant legal regulations, identifying strengths and limitations.
6. Comparative assessment of global experiences using statistical indicators, such as changes in marital stability before and after programme implementation, while accounting for varying methodologies.

Conditions of participation

Researchers wishing to take part in the conference must adhere to the following requirements:

1. Complete the nomination form available via the link below and submit it by email to the Family Law Laboratory.
2. Papers must be written in Arabic, French, or English, using the Family Research Journal template available via the link below. All submissions must be sent exclusively via the ASJP platform.
3. Papers that lack originality or academic rigour will not be accepted.
4. All deadlines set by the organising committee must be strictly observed; late submissions will be automatically rejected.



5. Papers submitted by doctoral students must include the name of their supervisor.
6. All submissions will undergo plagiarism screening; papers with a similarity index exceeding 30% will be rejected.
7. Accepted papers will be reviewed by at least two experts. In cases of disagreement, a third reviewer will decide.
8. Acceptance and presentation of a paper in the conference constitutes a waiver of certain publishing rights to allow publication in the Family Research Journal.
9. For further inquiries, please refer to the conference Telegram channel via the link provided below.

Link to conference participation form:

<http://lien.univ-alger.dz/LDF/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/الاستمارقبااللغةالانجليزية.docx>

<http://lien.univ-alger.dz/LDF/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/الاستمارقبااللغةالانجليزية.pdf>

Magazine template:

http://lien.univ-alger.dz/LDF/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/template.ang_.docx

Magazine website link : <https://asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/769>

Telegram channel: <https://t.me/Preparingfofmarriage2015LDF>

Email of Family Law Laboratory : Droit.labofamille@univ-alger.dz

Important Dates:

Publication date : Thursday, 8 Jumada al-Awwal 1447, corresponding to October 30, 2025.

Receiving interventions: Thursday, 29 Jumada al-Awwal 1447, corresponding to November 20, 2025.

Response to accepted interventions : Sunday, 9 Jumada al-Akhir 1447, corresponding to November 30, 2025.

Date of meeting : Wednesday and Thursday, 26 and 27 Jumada al-Akhir 1447, corresponding to December 17 and 18, 2025.

Conference Platform:

Google Meet. Link: meet.google.com/bjx-xbyy-wcr

On both days of the conference, the official start will be at 12:30 and conclusion at 21:30 (Algeria time).