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What Are the Main Duties?

A. Praying

O pure one! Praying is the ladder of the believer. It is the path on which your soul walks in order to go up towards God. As a result, you will be a true believer; your heart will be filled with love to God; and you will turn away from this world and will abandon its love.

Praying must be correct in order to be accepted by God. Therefore, it must abide by the religious conditions, which makes you pray correctly from the beginning without the need to repeat it later.

If you want to know more details, you have to ask the scholars, refer to the practical thesis of your religious reference, or read the explanatory books like "How To Pray?".

“When you have finished the prayer, glorify Allah standing, sitting down, and lying down on your sides, but when you are free from danger, perform the prayer. Verily, the prayer is enjoined on the believers at fixed hour” [Surah An-Nisaa, 4: 103]

I seek refuge by God from the cursed devil.

In the Name of God, The Most Beneficent, The Most Merciful

“Perform the prayer from mid-day till the darkness of the night, and recite the Qur'an in the early dawn. Verily, the recitation of the Qur'an in the early dawn is ever witnessed” [Surah Al-Israa, 17:78]

Praying is the communion of every pious person. The Noblest Prophet, (God's prayers bestowed upon him and his Household)

The imposed prayers are classified into two parts, the Daily Prayers, and the Prayers Imposed in Specific Cases

The Daily Prayers

1. Morning Prayer: It is made up of two bows. It is performed between the dawn and sunrise.
2. Noon Prayer: It is made up of four bows. It is performed between the noon and a little period of time (what is enough to perform the afternoon prayer) before sunset.
3. Afternoon Prayer: It is also made up of four bows. It is performed between a little period of time after the noon (what is enough to perform the noon prayer) and the sunset.
4. Sunset Prayer: It is made up of three bows. It is performed between the religious sunset and a little period of time (what is enough to perform the evening prayer) before midnight.
5. Evening Prayer: It is made up of four bows. It is performed between a little period of time after sunset (what is enough to perform the sunset prayer) and the religious midnight.

Helshe who belittles his/ her prayer does not belong to me.

The Noblest Prophet (God's prayers bestowed upon him and his Household)

The Prayers Imposed in Specific Cases

1. Verses Prayer: It is made up of two bows that are performed in a special way. It becomes imposed at the moon and sun eclipse, the earthquake, and the universal events that frighten people.
2. Clearing Prayer: When the appointed time for the performance of an imposed daily prayer passes, you have to perform a clearing prayer out of the appointed time.
3. Friday Prayer: It is performed at the noon of Friday when specific conditions are achieved.
4. Vow Prayer: If the responsible believer vows to pray a certain prayer, he/ she has to perform this prayer when the condition is achieved.
5. Dead Prayer: If a Muslim dies and nobody else is present, the present responsible Muslim must wash, embalm, and pray on the dead Muslim.

“Recite what has been revealed to you of the book, and perform the prayer. Verily, the prayer prevents from committing great sins and from polytheism, and the glorification of God is greater indeed. And Allah knows what you do” [Surah Al-Ankabut, 29:45]

B. Ordering with What Is Good and Forbidding What Is Bad

This is one of the noblest and most elevated duties of Islam. When you perform this duty, you show that you are a civilized person, that you care for the future of your society, and that the nature of your soul is

good.

Is it correct that you watch the corrupted people yet stand there doing nothing? You have to order with what is good and to forbid what is bad. In other words, you have to guide the abandoner of what is good and the doer of what is bad to make him/ her do what is good and abandon what is bad.

This duty requires from you to know what the good is and what the bad is. The good is every graceful deed imposed by the Islamic doctrine. On the other hand, the bad is every ugly deed forbidden by the Islamic doctrine.

“Let there arise out of you a group of people inviting to all that is graceful, enjoining the good and forbidding the bad. And it is they who are the successful” [Surah Ale-Imran, 3: 104]

You must apply this divine duty gradually. This means to use the soft and proper means at first. If these means do not have any influence, you then move to harder means, and so on.

If you see a person (your colleague at school, neighbor, relative, etc) doing something bad, you have to start with refusing this deed at your heart and showing your displeasure through frowning and turning away from that person.

If he/she goes on doing the same thing, you have to tell him/ her in a kind way to do what is good and to abandon what is bad. Here you must explain to him/her, in a preach-like tone, the ugliness of the bad deed and the gracefulness of the good deed.

But if you discover that you are unable to influence him/her, all what you have to do is to refuse in your heart the bad deed and to leave him/her alone.

“You are the best of peoples ever raised up for mankind; you enjoin what is good and forbid what is bad, and you believe in Allah...” [Surah Ale-Imran, 3: 110]

C. Wearing the Islamic Veil

O you the soft creature who wants to be a true human! You, of course, do not consider the veil just a cover that the girl puts on her head to cover her hair or just a wide dress that she wears to cover the parts of her body. You have absolutely noticed that the veil is something much more important and more elevated.

You, of course, have lived with veiled women (your mother, sister, friend, relative, neighbor, etc.) and discovered that there is something more than the cloth and the veil. Have you noticed that veiling represents a life style and a human identity for the girl who wants to live according to God's wish: a chaste life with great accomplishments and that is far above the corrupted characteristics?

Wearing the Veil

- a national dress and a public model
- an escape from wearing the modern models
- a prison and an isolation from others
- a law preventing the girl from living her own life

So, what is the real identity of the veil?

Veil's Identity Card

Name/ Family Name: The Mark of Dignity

Father's Name: The Divine Doctrine

Mother's Name: The Purity of the Morals

Place of Birth: The Fortress of Chastity

Date of Birth: Since the Dawn of Humanity

Sect: The True Divine Religion

Record Number: The First Priority of the Girl

Profession: Uprooting the corruption from the society and preventing the devil from misleading people

Peculiarity: A Crown of Light Worn by the Girl

Did God really order the girl to wear the veil? Of course, He did, and He sent down noble verses in order to announce this duty to women.

The first verse is verse 59 of Surah Al-Ahzab:

“O Prophet! Tell your wives and your daughters and the women of the believers to draw their cloaks all over their bodies. That will be better, that they should be known, so as not to be annoyed. And Allah is Ever Oft Forgiving, Most Merciful” [Surah Al-Ahzab 33:59]

Therefore, God, through His prophet Muhammad (God's prayers bestowed upon him and his Household), calls the women to wear the loose garment from top to bottom i.e. to wear the garment in a way that covers the body, the head, and the breast too.

This order has a very sublime aim: It is that the woman be known as a chaste Muslim. This prevents the

corrupted people from trying to hurt her. The woman becomes by this a symbol of the dignity of the Islamic nation.

The second verse is verse 31 of Surah An-Noor:

“And tell the believing women to lower their gaze, protect their private parts, not to show off their adornment except only that which is apparent, to draw their veils all over their bodies, and not to reveal their adornment except to...” [Surah An-Noor, 24:31]

This verse calls the female believers to lower their eyes from looking at what is forbidden, preserve their dignity and chastity, hide their adorning i.e. not to show out the body parts on which the ornaments are put, and arrange the large veil that covers the head in a way that covers the breast too

All these points emphasize the necessity of wearing the veil for the Muslim girl and woman. O pure one! God liked that you wear the veil, so blessed be you for this grant and for this love. We advise you to read: "My Tale with the Veil".

Standards of Veiling

Dear girl! It is a wonderful thing to see the veiled girls everywhere in the street, house, school, and mosque. This reflects that our society is sticking to veil. Yet is this veil exactly what God wants?

To know the answer, you must know the conditions of true veiling. Veiling must follow the next standards:

- It must cover the whole body excluding the face and the hands.
- It must not attract the attention of the others neither in its color nor in its form.
- It must not be transparent showing what there is under it.
- It must be wide.
- It must not be a garment similar to that of men.
- It must not be accompanied by shamelessness, showing of ornaments, and bad behavior that harms the believing personality.

Kinds of Veil

O you shining in the garment of light and purity! Your veil reveals the sublime values of your soul. There are two kinds of veil:

- The first one is the religious cloth that is made up of a wide long garment and a cover for the

head.

- The second one is the aba [cloak] which is the garment that covers all the parts of the body of the woman from head to toes.

Dear one! The aba meets all the standards of the religious veil in the best possible way. Because of this, it has become a title for the believing girl who refuses to exchange her cloth for all the fashion models that are presented under the title of keeping pace with the current century and being similar to the foreign people.

Limits of the Veil

You have known the standards and kinds of veil. You still need to know its limits in order to separate between what you have to cover and what you can show. As we have already said, the girl has to cover all the parts of her body excluding her face and hands.

The limit of veil in the face: It is what you must wash in ablution i.e. what the thumb and the middle finger, in width, can reach from the origin of the hair, till the point of the chin in length (according to the drawn figure).

The limit of veil in the hands: It is from the fingertips till the wrist from the side of the palm. N.B: You have to cover some of the parts that you can show. This is so in order to gain the conviction to cover what you have to cover.

Grooming and Adorning

When God created the human being and made the male and the female, He wanted the female to be a symbol of softness and beauty. This softness and beauty are, therefore, a divine blessing for humanity. Then, what changes this blessing into a curse? It is grooming and adorning.

What is grooming and adorning?

Grooming is that the female shows her beauties to the marriageable men. Adorning includes all kinds of adornments that are stuck to the body (lipstick, nail polish, eyeliner, etc) and those put on the body (jewelles, gold, etc). When the female shows these adornments to marriageable men, she is then grooming.

a. The kinds of adornments that you must not show to marriageable men are:

The apparent adornments which are put on the face and the hands, such as: lipstick, nail polish, ring, etc:

“...and not to reveal their adornment except to their husbands, their fathers, their husbands’

fathers, their sons, their husbands' sons, their brothers, their brothers' sons, their sisters' sons, their women [sisters in Islam], the female slaves whom their right hand possesses, old male servants who lack vigor, or small children who have no sense of the shame of sex..."(24:31)

The hidden adornments which are put on the internal parts of the body, such as: necklace, hair clip, anklet, etc:

"...And let them not stamp their feet so as to reveal what they hide of their adornment. And all of you beg Allah to forgive you all, O believers, that you may be successful" (24:31)

Though the hidden adornments are permitted in themselves and though you can show them to unmarriageable men, you cannot show them to marriageable men.

Then, who are the unmarriageable kins?

O you yearning to God's protection! You must know whom your unmarriageable kins are because you must wear the veil in front of the marriageable kins.

The Noble Qur'an determines for you the unmarriageable kins in verse 31 of Surah An-Noor and in other verses and chapters:

"And tell the believing women to lower their gaze, protect their private parts, not to show off their adornment except only that which is apparent, draw their veils all over their bodies, and not to reveal their adornments except to their husbands, their fathers, their husbands' fathers, their sons, their husbands' sons, their brothers, their brothers' sons, their sisters' sons, their women [sisters in Islam], the female slaves whom their right hand possesses, old male servants who lack vigor, or small children who have no sense of the shame of sex. And let them not stamp their feet so as to reveal what they hide of their adornment. And all of you beg Allah to forgive you all, O believers, that you may be successful" [Surah An-Noor, 24:31]

The unmarriageable kins are divided into two parts.

- First: The Unmarriageable Men in Kinship

They are

- the father and the grandfather
- the son and the grandson
- the brother from the mother and the father or from one of them
- nephews
- direct uncles or indirect uncles (the uncles of the parents)

You cannot marry any of the men mentioned above. You can, therefore, show your adornments to them, shake hands with them, and the like.

- Second: The Unmarriageable Kins in Reason

They are those who were originally foreign, but they have become from the unmarriageable kins for a certain reason. Or they are those who are considered unmarriageable for a certain reason too. They are:

- the husband who is no more a foreign because of marriage
- the husband's father and his son from another wife
- the other women: Here you have to pay attention from those who describe women's bodies to marriageable men
- the children who have not reached maturity yet and who still do not know about the issues of marriage and the relationship between males and females
- the men who have become in a condition in which they do not need women, and the slaves (This is no more found in our century)

The Jurisprudence of the Veil

O you caring for your religion! *“God likes that when anyone of you performs any deed to master it.”* On this basis, we gathered for you a group of jurisprudent points that will help you to master your veil. You need to read them carefully and to apply them precisely. To be remarked, these points are not difficult at all.

1. If a part of your hair or body appears while you are praying, you can cover it and complete your prayer without the need to stop or repeat it.
2. If the veil you are wearing comes between your forehead and the spot of prostration, you have to drag your forehead to reach it or to pull the veil a little from your forehead. You are not permitted to raise your forehead to make it reach the spot of prostration.
3. You can take photos for yourself without wearing the veil among your unmarriageable kins, but the photographer must be a woman or one of your unmarriageable kins.
4. If you get ill and cannot be cured unless the doctor sees and touches you, you are not permitted to consult a male doctor unless it is impossible or very difficult to consult a professional female doctor.
5. There is a difference between the veil during praying and the veil in front of the marriageable men:

In front of the marriageable men, you must cover the surface of your foot whereas you are not obliged to cover it during praying.

You can wear tight clothes during praying while you cannot do so in front of marriageable men.

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