

The High Rank of **Women** In Islam

10-March-2022



Thought-provoking speech of weekly
sunnah-inspiring ijtima

(For Islamic Brothers)

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
أَمَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

The high rank of women in Islam

الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَعَالِي إِسْرَائِيلَ وَأَصْحَابِكَ يَا حَبِيبَ اللَّهِ
الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ وَعَالِي إِسْرَائِيلَ وَأَصْحَابِكَ يَا نَوْزَةَ اللَّهِ

نَوَيْتُ سُنَّتَ الْإِعْتِكَافِ

Translation: I have made the intention of Sunnah I'tikaf.

Whenever you enter a Masjid, upon remembering, make the intention of I'tikaf because as long as you stay in the Masjid you will keep getting the reward of I'tikaf. Remember! There is no Shar'i permission to eat and drink, sleep or do Sahari and Iftari even to drink Zamzam water and the water on which *Dam* has been made in a Masjid. However, if the intention of I'tikaf is made, all these acts will become permissible. One should not make intention to observe I'tikaf only to eat, drink or sleep, but rather he should do it for pleasing Allah Almighty.

It is stated in *Fatawa Shaami*: If someone wants to eat, drink or sleep in a Masjid, he should make intention to observe I'tikaf, do Zikr of Allah Almighty for some time, then whatever he wants he can do (i.e. now if he wants to eat, drink or sleep, he can do so.).

The Excellence of Salat upon the Prophet ﷺ

The mercy for all of creation, our beloved master, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ has stated:

مَنْ صَلَّى عَلَيَّ فِي يَوْمٍ مَرَّةً قَضَى اللَّهُ لَهُ مِائَةَ حَاجَةٍ سَعِيئَةٍ مِنْهَا الْآخِرَتِمْ وَثَلَاثِينَ مِنْهَا الدُّنْيَا

“Whosoever sends one hundred Salat upon me in a day, Allah Almighty will fulfil one hundred of his needs. From these, seventy will be of the Hereafter, and thirty of this worldly life.”¹

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Intentions of listening to Bayan

1. Lowering my eyes, I will listen to the Bayan attentively.
2. Instead of resting against a wall, etc., I will sit in the Attahiyyaat position as long as possible with the intention of showing respect for religious knowledge.
3. When I hear صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ, أَذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ, أَذْكُرُوا إِلَى اللَّهِ, etc., I will reply loudly with the intention of gaining reward and pleasing those who make Sada [call out] loudly.
4. After the Bayan, I will approach people to say Salaam, shake hands and to make individual efforts upon them.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Dear Islamic brothers! Islam is not only a set of obligations and beliefs. In reality, Islam teaches us how to live our lives in the most beautiful of ways. It takes us out of the darkness of ignorance and into the light of knowledge. In fact, there is not a single part of our lives, whether it is big or small, except that Islam guides and teaches us in regards to it.

Where Islam explained the rights that people possess and how to honour them, it also rescued women from the oppression and injustice

¹ *Kanz-ul-Ummal*, vol. 1, p. 255, Hadith 2229

they were afflicted with in the pre-Islamic era, and it was Islam that gave them their just rights and much-deserved honour in society which they had been deprived from. In essence, Islam gave women a crown of dignity, honour and respect. It gave them such a rank in society, which was inconceivable before Islam, meaning, something that nobody had even thought of during the Age of Ignorance (*Jahiliyyah*).

How Sayyiduna Umar al-Farooq رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ caused a river to begin flowing

Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, the Ameer of Ahl al-Sunnah دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَةِ mentions the following account in his booklet, ‘Miraculous Wonders of Farooq Al-A’zam رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ’:

After Egypt was conquered, the people of Egypt once said to Sayyiduna ‘Amr bin ‘Aas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: “O Leader! We have a tradition in relation to the River Nile, and until we do not fulfil that tradition, the river does not flow.” He asked: “What is it?” They said: “We take a virgin girl from her parents, adorn her with fine clothing and jewellery, and then throw her into the Nile.” Sayyiduna ‘Amr bin ‘Aas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said: “This can never be in Islam; Islam abolishes such evil customs.” Thus, that tradition was abandoned and the river water began to decrease, to such an extent that the people had intended to leave that place.

After seeing this, Sayyiduna ‘Amr bin ‘Aas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ wrote down the whole situation and sent it to the second caliph, Ameer-ul-Mu’mineen, Sayyiduna Umar bin Khattab رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. In response to this letter, Sayyiduna Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ wrote: “You did the correct thing. Indeed, Islam does away with such customs. There is a piece of paper in this letter, place it into the River Nile.”

When Sayyiduna ‘Amr bin ‘Aas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ received the letter of Ameer-ul-Mu’mineen رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and took out that piece of paper from the letter, on

it was written: “O River Nile! If you flow of your own accord, then do not flow, but if Allah Almighty has caused you to flow, then I supplicate to Allah Almighty that He makes you flow.” Sayyiduna ‘Amr bin ‘Aas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ placed this piece of paper into the river, and its water level rose by 16 yards overnight. In this manner, this tradition was completely eradicated in Egypt.¹

Dear Islamic brothers! It becomes clear from the aforementioned account that even the River Nile was under the leadership of Ameer-ul-Mu’mineen, Sayyiduna Umar Farooq Al-A’zam رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, as this river did not disobey Sayyiduna Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

Sadly, we also come to know that there were many un-Islamic and strange traditions that were commonplace before the arrival of Islamic teachings. For example, whenever the River Nile began to dry, the people of Egypt resorted to an unfounded, heart-wrenching solution. Taking an innocent young girl, they would adorn her with jewellery and throw her into the river. They mistakenly began thinking, that the river would not flow if they stopped this tradition and would eventually become dry.

May we be sacrificed upon Sayyiduna Umar bin Khattab رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, who was taught directly by the Messenger of Allah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ! Observe the wisdom in his actions, as when news of this ignorant tradition reached him, he instantly thought of the rights of women being infringed and rose to protect them. Utilising his authority, he put a firm end to this practice of the people of Egypt. By doing so, he showed the high rank that women possess in Islam, as he ensured their due rights are delivered to them in the best of manners.

Also remember, this event took place after Islam had arrived. If we were to look at the status of women before the advent of Islam, i.e. during the Age of Ignorance, then it would become apparent to us that

¹ *Tareekh al-Khulafa` p. 100, summarized*

the oppression that they were subjected to had reached its limit. Before Islam, women were forced to face a number of heart-wrenching hardships. Let us hear more about this.

Women in pre-Islamic times

Women were not given their just rights before Islam. The world did not give them their due honour and importance. Men merely viewed women as an 'object' to satisfy their carnal desires. Women were forced to serve men to such an extent that if a woman was to carry out any labour and hard work, she would still have to give her earnings to men. But the oppressive men of the time still did not give any importance to women. In fact, they would beat them like animals, and even cut off their ears, noses and other limbs over the smallest of issues, and in some cases, they were even killed.

After the death of the father, just as his belongings and land were passed down to the sons, they would also become the owners of the deceased father's wives, forcefully making them into slaves.

Women would receive no share at all in the inheritance of their mother, father, brother, sister or husband, and neither did they have ownership over anything. It was the tradition of some oppressive Arab tribes to take widowed women and lock them in dark, small huts for up to a year. The woman could not leave the hut, nor bathe herself; she was not even allowed to change her clothing. She would have to eat, drink and tend to all of her needs whilst staying inside a tiny hut.

Many women died in this way due to grief upon their torturous situation. The ones who somehow survived this ordeal, however, were not allowed to simply walk free. After staying inside a tiny, dark hut for an entire year, camel dung was placed into their lap and they were forced to rub their bodies against animals. In these dirty clothes, they were forcefully lead around the city and made to walk while throwing

camel dung here and there. This was an announcement that a woman's waiting period after her husband's death had passed.

In the same way, there were countless other cruel traditions and customs women were subjected to, particularly poor women. Whilst completely alienated from the rest of society, these women were forced to live the rest of their lives in complete repression and mental anguish. For many years, these poor women cried over their predicament, but there was nobody to help treat their wounds nor wipe their tears, there was not a single person to hear their pleas nor did any of them have any mercy and compassion towards these women.

Women after Islam

Dear Islamic brothers! Allah Almighty gifted our beloved master, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ with rulings and laws which brought an end to the injustice and oppression that women were subjected to. With the arrival of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ, a unique revolution took place in the world, and the hardships and difficulties that helpless women were subjected to came to an end.

When the Messenger of Allah ﷺ arrived with the religion of Islam from Allah Almighty, women across the world were no longer going to be treated in the same evil fashion. With the advent of Islam, the women who were subjected to oppression and torment by men were instead granted a very high rank. Such that, in regards to acts of worship, daily affairs, even life and death itself; in every single stage of life, women were granted a position of honour.

Just like men, women were also given rights, and Allah Almighty revealed rulings to preserve these rights. Women were given rights of personal ownership, and they were made exclusive owners of their wedding dowries, their business income and their personal assets.

They were also made heirs to the inheritance of their fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, children and husbands.

In essence, the same helpless and desperate women who were once looked down upon and discriminated against, they became a source of peace for the hearts of men and the leaders of their homes. Hence, Allah Almighty clearly states:

خَلَقَ لَكُمْ مِنْ أَنْفُسِكُمْ أَزْوَاجًا لِتَسْكُنُوا إِلَيْهَا وَجَعَلَ بَيْنَكُمْ مَوَدَّةً وَرَحْمَةً^ط

He created spouses for you from yourselves for you to gain comfort in them and placed love and mercy between yourselves¹

Now, a man can neither hit a woman nor can he expel them from the home, and neither can anybody seize their property or belongings. In fact, it is necessary upon men, in terms of the religion, to fulfil the rights of women.²

Dear Islamic brothers! You have heard how beautiful the religion of Islam is. It does not even tolerate a woman having to shed tears out of sadness or any problems she may encounter. Islam does not leave women to suffer from emotional or physical harm, but rather, it took them away from discrimination and hatred, and made them honourable and respected members of society.

Islam permanently closed the door of oppression for women and gave them the honourable rights they were deserving of. No doubt, this is that tremendous favour of Islam upon women, which even humanity will be proud of till the Day of Judgement.

Remember! Women go through different phases and stages in their lives, for example, sometimes as daughters, sometimes as sisters, sometimes as wives and sometimes as mothers. Whatever role she

¹ Al-Quran, 21;21

² Jannati Zaywar, pp. 39-42, summarized

adopts, Islam does not let an atoms worth of injustice reach her, rather it saved them from the storm of oppression and coercion and granted them a new lease of life.

Islam was also instrumental in removing cruel and unjust age-old traditions which particularly discriminated against daughters, and it granted them a distinctive status in society. In regards to this, let us now hear of the heart-wrenching ordeal that young girls faced before Islam came.

The status of a daughter before Islam

Dear Islamic brothers! Before Islam, young girls were treated worse than animals. Sometimes, they were buried alive straight after birth, as this unjust society would consider the birth of a girl to be a means of shame. If a person found out he was now the father of a girl, he would not come before the people for many days, and think to himself: Do I spend my life raising this girl whilst being subjected to disgrace, or do I bury her alive and save myself from embarrassment?

Allah Almighty says in the 14th Juz of the Holy Quran, in verses 58 and 59 of سُورَةُ النَّعْلِ:

وَإِذَا بُشِّرَ أَحَدُهُم بِالْأُنثَىٰ ظَلَّ وَجْهُهُ مُسْوَدًّا وَهُوَ كَظِيمٌ ﴿٥٨﴾ يَتَوَارَىٰ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ مِنْ سُوءِ مَا بُشِّرَبِهِ أَيَسْئَلُهُ عَلَىٰ هُونٍ أَمْ يَدُسُّهُ فِي التُّرَابِ أَلَا سَاءَ مَا يَحْكُمُونَ ﴿٥٩﴾

And when one amongst them is given the glad tidings of a daughter, his face therefore remains darkened for the whole day, and he is full of anger. (He is) hiding from the people because of the shame of this news; will he keep her with disgrace, or bury her alive in the sand? Behold! Very evil is the judgement they apply.¹

However, even during this age of cold-heartedness, there were some

¹ Al-Quran, 14:58-59

merciful individuals who expressed great sadness over this tradition, and wherever possible, they would save girls from being buried alive. For example, when Zayd bin Amr bin Nufayl, the paternal cousin of Sayyiduna Umar Farooq al-A'zam رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and the father of Sayyiduna Sa'eed bin Zayd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, would find out that somebody had a daughter and was intending to bury her, he would rush to them and take on the responsibility for the expenses of their upbringing, marriage, etc. In this way, he would save them from having their lives cut short.

This was also the practice of Sayyiduna Sa'sa'ah bin Naajiyah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, who once said in the court of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ: "O Messenger of Allah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ! During the age of ignorance, I saved 360 girls from being buried alive, and in place of this, I gave their fathers two pregnant ten-month-old she-camels, and another camel as a form of Fidyah. Will I receive any reward for this act?" The Messenger of Allah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: "You have already received reward for that action. Allah Almighty has granted you the ability to accept Islam, and blessed you with faith."¹

Dear Islamic brothers! You have heard about how these poor girls were oppressed before Islam. They were kept restricted to one place, their right to live was snatched from them, and their cold-hearted fathers did not show any reluctance in burying them alive with their own hands in order to preserve their own status in society. In times of ignorance, rather than being considered the honour of one's family, girls were considered signs of misfortune.

Unfortunately, even in today's day and age of 'advancement', we still find some traits from the age of ignorance among people. There are even some foolish Muslims today who, instead of showing love and compassion to their daughters, despise their very existence. If they do not abort the poor child in the womb of their mother, then at times,

¹ *Mu'jam Kabeer, vol. 8, p. 77, Hadith 7412*

the lives of these newly born girls as well as their mothers are ended via homicide, or they are thrown away at rubbish dumps, where these poor souls then become food for dogs, cats and birds. Sometimes, daughters are given away to welfare or social institutions, as their parents do not want to look after them.

Undoubtedly, all of this takes place due to a lack of Islamic knowledge. If we were to observe true Islamic teachings, we would see that Islam has completely forbidden bad conduct with daughters, as well as any form of oppression upon them. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ has even given good news of being granted entry into Paradise for the one who raises daughters well and treats them in a kind manner. Let us hear four sayings of the Beloved Prophet ﷺ in this regard:

The status of daughters in Islam

1. “Whosoever has a daughter, and does not bury her alive nor consider her lowly, and does not give preference to his son over her, Allah Almighty will grant him entry into Paradise.”¹
2. “Do not speak ill of daughters, as I am also one who has daughters. Without doubt, daughters are very loving, sympathetic and extremely compassionate.”²
3. “The one who raises three daughters or sisters in such a way that he teaches them etiquettes and treats them kindly, until Allah Almighty makes them independent (for example, the daughters or sisters become married), Allah Almighty will make Paradise necessary for him.” Hearing this Prophetic statement, one companion رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ asked: “O Messenger of Allah ﷺ! What if somebody raises two girls?” To which, the Beloved Prophet ﷺ said: “There is the same reward and virtue for him.” The narrator of this blessed

¹ Abu Dawood, vol. 4, p. 435, Hadith 5146

² Firdaus Al-Akhbar, vol. 2, p. 415, Hadith 7556

Hadith goes on to say that if someone had asked about raising one daughter, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ would state the same about that too.¹

4. “Whenever somebody has a daughter, Allah Almighty sends angels to his home, who come and say: ‘O people of the house! May peace be upon you.’ The angels then take that child under the shade of their wings, and whilst stroking the head of the child, they say: ‘This is a fragile soul, born from a fragile soul. Whosoever takes responsibility of raising this fragile soul, Allah Almighty will aid them until the Day of Judgement.’”²

Dear Islamic brothers! Not only did the Messenger of Allah ﷺ show the true rank of daughters through his words, but also practically showed us an unmatched example of how a wise father is to treat his daughters.

For some encouragement, let us hear just one faith-refreshing example regarding the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and the compassion and kindness he would show towards Sayyidah Fatima-tuz-Zahra رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا; it will definitely revive your *Imaan*.

When Sayyidatuna Fatimah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا would come into the presence of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ, he would stand up, hold her hand, kiss it and sit her in the very same place he was sitting. In the same way, Sayyidatuna Fatimah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا would stand up whenever the Messenger of Allah ﷺ visited her. She would take his blessed hand into hers, kiss it and seat him in the place she was previously sitting.³

صَلُّوا عَلَيَّ الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ

¹ Sharh Al Sunnah, Kitab Al Birri Wal Silah, vol. 6, p. 452, Hadith 3351

² Mu 'jam Al Zawaid, Kitab Al Barri Wal Silah, vol. 8, p. 285, Hadith 13484

³ Abu Dawood, vol. 4, p. 454, Hadith 5217

Dear Islamic brothers! We have just learnt from these blessed Hadith that being kind and gracious to daughters, and making them happy, is a beautiful Sunnah of the Messenger of Allah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Keeping this in mind, parents should not be sad when girls are born, nor consider them a means of shame. They should ignore any taunts from family members, and show utmost love and kindness to their daughters. Also, they should respect the permissible wishes of their daughters, and keep them happy as much as possible. Make a sincere effort to ensure their education and upbringing is carried out in the best way possible, and keep in mind the great reward reserved in the Hereafter if you do so.

Encouragement for Pious Deed number 17

بِإِلَهِهِ، Dawat-e-Islami is continuing its efforts to highlight the significance of daughters and the importance of fulfilling their rights. You should also affiliate yourself with this religious environment, and wholeheartedly take part in the 12 religious works.

From these 12 religious works, there is one religious work which is to fill in the 'Pious Deeds' booklet. From among the Pious Deeds prescribed by Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, the Ameer of Ahl al-Sunnah وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ، one is Pious Deed number 17, which says: "Today, did you speak politely at home and outside with every young and elderly person?"

If you wish to become punctual in performing good deeds, and want to get rid of sinful habits, start filling in the Pious Deeds booklet. Gradually, you will find yourself performing many good deeds.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

A mother's rank in Islam

Dear Islamic brothers! When a woman becomes a mother, her very

presence becomes a means of blessings. She becomes the adornment and beauty of her household, and the peace found within a home is brought about by her smile and kindness. If her children were to look at her with love, they are granted the reward of an accepted Hajj. Her children attain the pleasure of Allah Almighty through serving her. Without mothers, our homes seem abandoned and empty, and her favours and love have no end. It is her lap that the Noble Prophets **رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ** and Pious Predecessors **رَحِمَهُمُ اللهُ** were born in.

What words of praise can we offer to truly match their rank? Whenever she faces a difficulty, she remains patient. She sacrifices her own wishes to ensure the wishes of her children are fulfilled. She undertakes the difficulty of giving birth to, raising, feeding, and teaching her children. She stays awake all night for them. She sleeps hungry herself, but would never let her children sleep on an empty stomach.

Mothers will endure everything to make sure their children are at ease, but sadly, she only receives pain and difficulty in return. The rights of mothers are infringed so commonly, and in every era she was made a target of insult. In old age especially, simply thinking about what mothers are subjected to can make a person shiver.

Islam was the first to raise its voice in support of the mother in order to save them from difficulty and heartache. Islam told the world that mothers are such esteemed and highly ranked personalities that there is no success without fulfilling their rights. The pleasure of Allah Almighty is hidden within the pleasure of the mother. No matter what position or status a person might reach in life, he will never be free from the responsibility of obeying and serving his mother. For some motivation, let us listen to a blessed Hadith regarding the grand status of a mother:

Who is most rightful of good conduct?

A person once asked: “O Messenger of Allah ﷺ! Who is most rightful of my good conduct?” He صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: “Your mother.” Again, the person asked: “Who after this?” For a second time, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: “Your mother.” The person asked again: “Who after this?” For a third time, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: “Your mother.” The person asked yet again: “Who after this?” Then the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: “Your father.”¹

A wounded finger

Sayyiduna Bayazeed Bistami رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ states: “During a bitterly cold winter night, my mother once asked me for water. I filled a glass with water and brought it to her, but she had fallen asleep. I did not consider it right to wake her, so I stood and waited for her to wake up. A long time passed, and some water which had spilt out of the glass had come onto my finger and frozen to ice, freezing it against the glass.

When my mother woke up, I presented the glass of water to her. As I gave the glass to her, the ice frozen on my finger caused my skin to tear as the glass left my hand, and it began to bleed. My mother saw this and asked about what had happened. I then explained the entire situation. My mother then raised her hands and made Du’a by saying: ‘O Allah Almighty! I am pleased with him, so You also remain pleased with him.’²

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Introduction to the booklet “Oceanic Dome”

Dear Islamic brothers! Islam has honoured mothers with such an

¹ Bukhari, Kitab al-Adab, vol. 4, p. 93, Hadith 5971

² Samundari Gumbad, p. 4

exceedingly high rank that no matter how hard somebody tries, they will never truly fulfil the rights of their mother. Indeed, this is one of the great favours of Islam and a means of pride for a mother.

In order to revive the importance of mothers in the hearts of Muslims, Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, the Ameer of Ahl al-Sunnah, Maulana Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمْ الْعَالِيَةِ has written a beautiful booklet known as "Oceanic Dome". In this work, he has gathered the rights of mothers, their importance, accounts related to obeying and disobeying them, as well as verses of the Holy Quran and blessed Hadith which discuss this subject. You can buy this booklet today from the Maktabatul-Madina stall; read it yourself and distribute it as much as you can. It can also be read, downloaded or printed from the website of Dawat-e-Islami: www.dawateislami.net.

The rank of a sister in Islam

Dear Islamic brothers! Just as Islam has specified the rights of mothers, it has also done the same concerning the rights of blood sisters, teaching its followers to treat their blood and foster sisters in a good manner. Sisters usually have to put up with the stubbornness of their brothers, or spend much time doing as they ask. Whenever their brothers are in pain or facing a problem, sisters come to their aid and support them. If their mother passes away, the sisters rise up and take responsibility, filling the void of their mother's absence in a beautiful way.

Before Islam, sisters were also treated in a debauched and evil way. In the times of ignorance, it was common for brothers to marry their sisters. Allah Almighty declared this to be eternally Haram in the following way:¹ It is clear for the world to know that the biggest upholder and champion of women's rights is none other than the

¹ *Al-Quran, 4:23*

Messenger of Allah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ himself, and he appointed brothers to be the preservers of their sisters' honour and dignity. In regards to this, he stated: "Whosoever has three daughters, or three sisters, or two daughters, or two sisters, and he displays good conduct towards them, and he fears Allah Almighty in regards to them, he will be granted Paradise."¹

In fact, in another place, he صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ joined four of his blessed fingers together and gave the following glad tidings: "Such a person will be in Paradise with me like this."²

The Messenger of Allah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ exhibited the best of character and conduct with his foster sister (sister through nursing), Sayyidatuna Shayma رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا. In fact, he would even stand for her.³

On one occasion, he spread his blessed shawl across the ground and said: "Ask! You will be given. Intercede! Your intercession will be accepted."⁴

Whilst displaying his utmost generosity in this time, the eyes of the Messenger of Allah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ were filled with tears, and he also stated: "With honour and esteem, you may remain with us if you wish."

When Sayyidatuna Shaymaa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا set out to return, the Messenger of Allah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ also gave her three male servants, one female servant, and one or two camels. When meeting her again in the area of Ji'irranah, the Messenger of Allah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ also gifted her some livestock.⁵

The Merciful Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ once said to one of his blessed wives,

¹ Tirmizi, vol. 3, p. 367, Hadith 1923

² Musnad Ahmad, vo. 4, p. 313, Hadith 12594

³ Subul al-Huda wal-Rashad, vol. 5, 333

⁴ Dalail al-Nubuwwah, vol. 5, p. 200

⁵ Subul al-Huda wal-Rashad, vol. 5, p. 333

Sayyidah Maymunah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: “Maintain ties of kinship by giving your female servant to your sister. There is goodness for you in this.”¹

Sayyiduna Jabir bin Abdullah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا had 7 or 9 sisters. In order to ensure they were looked after and raised properly, he married a widowed lady.²

Dear Islamic brothers! Look at how kind and compassionate the Messenger of Allah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was towards his foster sister, and just as he would bring happiness to the hearts of his blessed wives, female companions and servants with his unmatched conduct and beautiful character, he would also honour his foster sister in the same way. Whenever Sayyidatuna Shayma رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا would enter the court of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, he would stand for her out of happiness, bring happiness to her heart and grant her many gifts.

In this beautiful conduct of the Messenger of Allah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, there are many great lessons for us to learn. Many Islamic brothers have sisters, but do they show love and good manners to them? Are our sisters happy with us or not? Have we kept them deprived from the inheritance they are entitled to? Do we verbally or physically harm our sisters? Have we tried to keep them happy in life? Do we call them to functions and gatherings, or do we exclude them completely? Do we violate their rights on a daily basis?

In light of Islamic teachings, we should strive to be the best brothers possible for our sisters, and keep ourselves close to an environment in which these teachings are considered important and acted upon.

New Muslim Course Department

In order to help preserve our *Iman*, spread Islamic knowledge far and

¹ *Muwatta Imam Malik, vol. 2, p. 449, Hadith 1855*

² *Muslim, pp. 593, 594, Hadith 3638, 3641*

wide, gain steadfastness upon our faith, and gain the company of pious people, we should attach ourselves to the religious environment of Dawat-e-Islami.

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ, Dawat-e-Islami operates in over 80 different departments, and all of them are busy in serving Islam and spreading its message across the world. One of these departments is known as 'New Muslim Course Department'. اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ, by the efforts of this department, the message of Islam has reached various countries of the world; many people have become Muslims. Alongside Islamic knowledge, under the supervision of this department, new Muslims are also taught about *fard* knowledge.

صَلُّوْا عَلَيَّ الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ

A wife's status in Islam

Dear Islamic brothers! Before Islam, wives were used as pledges in the same way animals and other goods were.¹

Amidst such a society, the light of Islam appeared in the form of our beloved master, the mercy for all creation, the Messenger of Allah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, and his light shone like a sun rising across the world. This light not only gave women freedom from oppression and injustice, but also established the rights of women upon men. It was Islam that declared that the relationship established between a man and a woman through marriage protects half of the Iman of a man. It was Islam that established dowries for women which must be given to them by their husbands, and if her husband was to pass away, it was Islam which gave her the right of inheriting from him.

Islam not only removed all discriminatory and unfair treatment of

¹ Derived from Bukhari, Kitab al-Rahn, vol. 2, p. 148, Raqm 2510

women, in fact, Allah Almighty even declared wives to be a means of peace and tranquillity for their husbands.¹

Allah Almighty addressed husbands in regards to their wives, and stated:

«وَعَاشِرُوهُنَّ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ»

And deal with them kindly.²

Islam openly clarified that the best of people is the one who has the best conduct towards his wife. Hence, the final Prophet of Allah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has stated: “The best of people is the one who is the best towards his family, and I am the best towards my family from you all.”³

Sayyiduna Hakeem bin Mu’awiyah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrates from his father, that a person once asked the Messenger of Allah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ: “What is the right of the wife upon the husband?” He صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ stated in reply: “When he eats, he should also feed her. When he wears clothes, he should also dress her. He should not hit her on the face nor say she is ugly, and if he has to resort to seclusion from her, then he should only do so in the home.”⁴

In the age of ignorance, husbands would demand wealth from their wives, and if the wife rejected this demand, the husbands would swear an oath to not go near them for many years. Islam brought this oppressive tradition to an end, and instead of years, specified a period of only four months.

In short, it is Islam that truly gave wives a unique position in society. It established rights for them, and taught husbands to be kind and

¹ Al-Quran, 21:21

² Al-Quran, 4:19

³ Tirmizi, vol. 5, p. 475, Hadith 3921

⁴ Ibn Majah, vol. 2, p. 409

exhibit the best of character and manners towards them. If, for example, a wife has elements of harshness in her character, speaks disrespectfully or does not cook the food properly, instead of losing his mind, swearing at her, throwing her out of the home, threatening to divorce her or doing other foolish things, he should always overlook any issues, and like a good husband, recall the favours of his wife, as this is what Islam teaches us.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Dear Islamic brothers! You have heard some examples regarding the favours of Islam upon women and the unique status it has given to them in society. Here is a summary:

- Before Islam, women were treated like animals.
- Islam closed the door of oppression upon women, and made them honourable members of society.
- Islam is the true flag-bearer of women's rights and ensures these rights are always protected.
- Before Islam, daughters were considered a sign of misfortune, and they were buried alive.
- It was Islam that stopped this injustice upon daughters and gave them their full rights to live freely.
- It was Islam that established rights for mothers, and showed the world that without fulfilling their rights, there is no hope of success.
- It was Islam that explained the rights of sisters, and taught brothers to be kind towards them.

- It was Islam that declared marriage between a man and a woman as half of the man's faith being protected.
- It was Islam that declared that the best of people are those who are best towards their wives.

صَلُّوا عَلَيَّ الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ

Earning Halal income

Dear Islamic brothers! Let us listen to some Madani pearls regarding Halal income. Firstly, let us hear two blessed Hadith of the Messenger of Allah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ regarding this topic.

1. There is Paradise for the one who earns pure sustenance.¹
2. Searching for Halal sustenance is a *fard* act, after the fulfilment of the *faraaid*.²
 - It is *fard* for both, the employer and employee, to know sufficient Islamic rulings relating to their work and situation. They will be sinful if they do not learn these necessary rulings.³
 - It is necessary to specify the duration of employment, shift hours, and salary before hiring an employee.⁴
 - The employee should note down his start and end timings correctly. If he lies, and says he has completed his work hours when he has not actually done so, he will be sinful and rightful to the punishment of Hell.⁵
 - If somebody was to forge a degree or certificate in order to

¹ *Mu'jam Al-Awsat*, vol. 5, p. 72, Hadith 4616

² *Al-Mu'jam Al-Kabeer*, vol. 10, p. 74, Hadith, 9993

³ *Halal Tariqay say Kamanay kay 50 Madani Phool*, p. 4

⁴ *Ibid*, p. 4

⁵ *Ibid*, p. 7

increase his salary or gain a promotion, this would be impermissible and a sin.¹

Announcement

The remaining Madani pearls regarding earning Halal income will be mentioned in the study circles after the Ijtima'. In order to find out more, try to take part in these study circles.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

The 6 Salat upon the Prophet and 2 Du'as that are recited in the Sunnah-inspiring weekly Ijtima' (congregation) of Dawat-e-Islami:



1. The Salat upon the Prophet for the night preceding Friday

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ وَسَلِّمْ وَبَارِكْ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ النَّبِيِّ الْأُمِّيِّ
الْحَبِيبِ الْعَالِي الْقَدْرِ الْعَظِيمِ الْجَاهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلِّمْ

The saints of Islam have quoted that whoever recites this Salat upon the holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ at least once on the night preceding Friday [the night between Thursday and Friday] on a regular basis will be blessed with the vision of the Beloved and Blessed Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ at the time of death, as well as at the time of his burial into the grave,

¹ *Ibid*, p. 8

to the extent that he will see the Noble Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ lowering him into the grave with his own merciful hands.¹

2. All sins forgiven

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا وَمَوْلَانَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

It is narrated by Sayyiduna Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ that the Beloved and Blessed Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has stated, 'Whoever recites this Salat upon me whilst standing, then prior to his sitting back; and if he recites it whilst sitting, then before he stands back, his sins will be forgiven.'²

3. 70 Portals of mercy

صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Whoever recites this Salat upon the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, 70 portals of mercy are opened for him.³

صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

4. The reward of 600,000 Salat upon the Prophet

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ عَدَدَ

مَا فِي عِلْمِ اللهِ صَلَاةً ذَاتَةً بِدَوَامِ مُلْكِ اللهِ

¹ (Afdal-us-Salawat 'ala Sayyid-is-Sadat, p. 151)

² (Ibid, p. 65)

³ (Al-Qaul-ul-Badi', p. 277)

Shaykh Ahmad Saawi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ reports from some saints of Islam that the one reciting this Salat upon the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ once receives the reward of reciting Durood 600,000 times.¹

5. Nearness to the Distinguished Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا تُحِبُّ وَتَرْضَى لَهُ

One day somebody came [to the blessed court of the Beloved and Blessed Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ], and the Noble Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ made him sit in between himself and Sayyiduna Abu Bakr Siddeeq رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. The respected companions رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ were surprised as to who that honoured person was. When he had left, the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, 'When he recites Salat upon me, he does so in these words.'²

6. Salat upon the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ to attain intercession

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَنْزِلْهُ الْبَقْعَةَ الْقَرِيبَةَ عِنْدَكَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ

The Greatest Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has stated: The one who recites this Salat upon me, my intercession will become Wajib for him.³

¹ (Afdal-us-Salawat 'ala Sayyid-is-Sadat, p. 149)

² (Al-Qaul-ul-Badi', p. 125)

³ (Attargheeb Wattarheeb, vol. 2, p. 329, Hadith 31)

1. Good deeds for 1000 days

جَزَى اللَّهُ عَنَّا مُحَبَّدًا مَا هُوَ أَهْلُهُ

It is narrated by Sayyiduna Ibn-e- ‘Abbas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا that the Noble Rasool صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has stated, ‘For the reciter of above supplication, seventy angels write good deeds (in his account) for 1000 days.’¹

2. An easy way to spend every night in worship

The holy Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, ‘If anyone recites the following Du’a three times at night it is as if he has found Layla-tul-Qadr.’ Here is the Du’a:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ الْحَلِيمُ الْكَرِيمُ
سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ رَبِّ السَّمَوَاتِ السَّبْعِ وَرَبِّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيمِ

Translation: There is none worthy of worship except Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ Who is ‘حَلِيمٌ’ (Most Forbearing) and ‘كَرِيمٌ’ (Possessor of all excellences). Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ is free from every fault, Rab of the seven skies and Rab of the magnificent ‘Arsh.

Schedule for the Halqahs [learning sessions] of the weekly Ijtimā’ (overseas) [10th March 2022]

1. Sunnahs and etiquettes: **5 minutes**
2. Memorizing Du’a: **5 minutes**
3. Reflection: **5 minutes**
4. Total duration: **15 minutes**

¹ (Majma’-uz-Zawaid, p. 254, vol. 10, Hadith 17305)

Remaining Madani pearls regarding earning Halal income

- An employee should remain fresh and active during his work hours. He should avoid anything which leads to laziness or inactivity, for example, sleeping late at night.¹
- If an employee cannot work in accordance with the parameters set out by his contract, he should inform his employer immediately.²
- If a contract has specified a certain duration of employment, this cannot be nullified without the consent of both, the employer and the employee. If the employer threatens to fire the employee, or the latter threatens to leave; both things are inappropriate. However, if there is a valid *Shar'i* reason, any one of the parties may cancel the contract before its stipulated time.³
- An employee must refrain from using his work pen, paper and other items for personal usage.⁴
- For bodyguards, security, or any other role which involves staying awake to safeguard and protect; if they were to deliberately fall asleep, they will be sinful. Depending on how long they were asleep or inattentive, their salary should be cut accordingly.⁵

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Du'a for creditor upon repaying his debt

In accordance with the schedule of the weekly Ijtima of Dawat-e-Islami, we will now memorize 'The Du'a for creditor upon repaying his debt'. The Du'a is as follows:

¹ *Ibid*, p. 8

² *Ibid*, p. 11

³ *Ibid*, p. 12, summarized

⁴ *Ibid*, p. 14

⁵ *Ibid*, p. 19

أَوْفَيْتَنِي أَوْفَى اللَّهِ بِكَ

Translation: May Allah grant you a complete reward, as you have repaid my loan in full.¹

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Method of collective Fikr-e-Madinah (72 Madani In'amaat)

Saying of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ: Pondering (over the Hereafter) for a moment is better than the worship of 60 years.²

Let's make 'good intentions' before filling in the Madani In'amaat booklet:

5. To please Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ, I will carry out today's Fikr-e-Madinah (i.e. self-accountability) myself through the Madani In'amaat booklet and persuade others as well.
6. I will praise (i.e. thank) Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ for the Madani In'amaat which I acted upon.
7. I will be regretful about the Madani In'amaat which I did not act upon and try to act on them in the future.
8. Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ forbid, if I have not acted on any such Madani In'amaat which saves a person from sins, I will make a firm intention of not committing sin in the future, along with making repentance and Istighfar.
9. I will not reveal my good deeds without need (for example, I act on such and such or this many Madani In'amaat).

¹ Khazeena Rehmat, p. 50

² (Al-Jami'-us-Sagheer, pp. 365, Hadith 5897)

10. I will act afterwards or tomorrow on the Madani In'amaat which can be practised afterwards (for example, if one did not recite Salat upon the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ 313 times today).
11. I will try to achieve the actual aim of filling in the Madani In'amaat booklet (for example, fear of Allah, piety, correcting manners, progress in the Madani activities, etc.).
12. I will fill in the Madani In'amaat booklet (i.e. carry out Fikr-e-Madinah) tomorrow as well.
13. I will not consider it a usual formality but fill in the Madani In'amaat booklet while pondering.

Mark the boxes given below with a 'correct (i.e. inverted tick)' sign for the Madani In'amaat you have practised today and mark them with a '(0) sign' in case you have not practised them.

Attention: Carry out Fikr-e-Madinah while keeping an eye on your own Madani In'amaat booklet only.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Method of collective reflection (72 Pious Deeds)

Daily 56 pious deeds

1. Made good intentions?
2. Offered all five Salahs with congregation?
3. Invited others to Salah before every Salah?
4. Recited or listened to Surah al-Mulk at night?
5. Recited Aaya-tul-Kursi, Tasbih-e-Fatimah and Surah Al-Ikhlās after every Salah?

6. Read or listened to three verses of Kanz-ul-Iman or two pages of Siraat-ul-Jinaan with translation and commentary?
7. Recited the Wazaaif of the Shajarah?
8. Recited Salat upon the Prophet 313 times?
9. Protected eyes from sins?
10. Protected ears from sins?
11. Kept gaze lowered while saving yourself from unnecessary glances?
12. Read a reforming book of Maktaba-tul-Madina for 12 minutes?
13. Replied to Azaan and Iqamah?
14. Cured your anger?
15. Reflected upon your actions?
16. Obeyed your Nigran?
17. Conversed in a respectful manner?
18. Studied or taught in Madrassa-tul-Madina Baalighan?
19. Arrived home within two hours of Isha Jumu'ah?
20. Spent two hours on religious works?
21. Awoke others for Fajr Salah?
22. Refrained from peering into others' homes?
23. Did home Dars take place?
24. Delivered or listened to Masjid Dars?
25. Wore clothes in accordance to Sunnah?

26. Are you complying with the Sunnah of keeping tresses?
27. Do you have a fist-length beard?
28. Immediately repented upon committing a sin?
29. Ate according to Sunnah?
30. Gave Salam to Muslims?
31. Acted upon some Sunnahs?
32. Offered the preceding Sunnahs of Zuhr Salah before the Faraaid?
33. Offered Tahajjud or Salah-tul-Layl?
34. Offered Awwabeen or Ishraq and Chasht?
35. Offered the preceding Sunnahs of 'Asr or 'Isha?
36. Gave encouragement for one religious work from the 12 religious works?
37. Refrained from asking others for things and using them?
38. Saved yourself from lying, backbiting and tale-telling?
39. Watched Madani Channel for at least some time?
40. Refrained from forming personal friendships?
41. Paid back debt on time?
42. Refrained from speaking such words of humility that were not in conformity with your heart?
43. Maintained cleanliness and decorum?
44. Concealed the faults of Muslims?

45. Delivered or attended the circle of Quranic commentary after Fajr Salah?
46. Recited 'بِسْمِ اللَّهِ' before some permissible works?
47. Delivered or listened to Chowk Dars?
48. Conveyed reward to your parents and spiritual guide?
49. Avoided Israaf (wastage)?
50. Abided by the laws of traffic?
51. Resolved issues in accordance to the organisational procedure?
52. Saved yourself from the sins of tongue?
53. Refrained from unnecessary speech?
54. Avoided joking, mocking, taunting, hurting others' feelings and laughing out loud?
55. Wore 'Imamah?
56. Respected your parents?

Record of Qufl-e-Madinah

- Communicating through writing - 12 times
- Communicating through gestures - 12 times
- Conversing without staring - 12 times

Weekly 10 Pious Deeds

57. Sent at least one Islamic sister from your home to the Weekly Ijtima of Islamic sisters?
58. Watched or listened to the Weekly Madani Muzakarah?

59. Attended the Weekly Ijtima from beginning till end?
60. Conducted the holiday I'tikaf?
61. Inquired after an ill person or sympathised with a grieved person, and offered condolences on someone's death?
62. Fasted on any day of the week?
63. Read or listened to the weekly booklet?
64. Performed area visit?
65. Persuaded an Islamic brother, who would once attend but no longer attends, to join the religious environment?
66. Took part in the weekly Madani Halqah?

Monthly 3 Pious Deeds

67. Submitted last month's booklet of Pious Deeds to your Nigran?
68. Travelled in at least a 3-day Madani Qafilah this month?
69. Rendered financial help to a Sunni scholar this month?

Yearly 1 Pious Deed

70. Travelled in a 1-month Qafilah this year according to the schedule?

Lifelong 2 Pious Deeds

71. Read the lifelong syllabus?
72. Travelled for 12 months (together) and completed different courses (12 religious works course, 7-day Islah-e-A'maal [i.e. reformation of deeds] course, 7-day Faizan-e-Namaz course)

صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ