

﴿يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ قُلْ لِّأَزْوَاجِكَ وَ بَنَاتِكَ وَ نِسَاءِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ يُدْنِينَ عَلَيْهِنَّ مِنْ جَلَابِئِبِهِنَّ ط ذَلِكَ أَدْنَى أَنْ يُعْرَفْنَ فَلَا يُؤْذَيْنَ ط وَكَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا رَحِيمًا ﴿٥٩﴾﴾

"O Prophet! Tell thy wives and daughters and the believing women that they should cast their outer garments over their persons (when abroad): that is most convenient that they should be known (as such) and not molested: and Allah is Oft-Forgiving Most Merciful." (Qur'an, 33: 59)

There is no such dispute over what constitutes a woman's 'aurah. It is stated that her entire body is 'aurah and must be covered, except her hands and face. Says Allah ﷻ in the Qur'an, "And to display of their adornment only that which is apparent (do not expose any adornment or beauty save the hands and face)." It has been authentically related from Ibn Abbas ؓ, Ibn 'Umar ؓ and Hazrat Ayisha ؓ that the Prophet ﷺ said, "Allah ﷻ does not accept the Prayer of an adult woman unless she is wearing a head covering (khumar, hijab)." (Nasa'i, Tirmidhi)

So actually, Islam has been preserving the correct and proper dress code, not only for ladies, but for men as well. In addition to defining the proper attire for the sexes, Islam also carefully instructs both men and women on how to behave toward each other. For instance the Qur'an tells us in Surah An-Noor in Ayah 30 and 31 exactly how to act in the presence of the opposite sex: (Tell the believing men to LOWER THEIR GAZE) And then (tell the believing women to LOWER THEIR GAZE).

So immediately, we understand that it is more than just the clothing that is desired. It is the proper respect and behavior of the two sexes toward each other at all times. Keep in mind that Islam is not just another religion. Islam (Total Surrender, Submission, Obedience, Sincerity and Peace with Allah ﷻ is for all people, in all places and in all times.

Adultery/Fornication

﴿وَلَا تَقْرَبُوا الزَّوْجَ إِذَا كَانَ فَاِحِشَةً ط وَسَاءَ سَبِيلًا ﴿٣٢﴾﴾

"You shall not commit adultery; surely it is a shameful deed and an evil way (opening the door to other evils)." (Qur'an, 17: 32)

Any sexual relations which take place with anyone apart from your wife or husband are strictly prohibited (Haram) by Allah ﷻ in the Qur'an; Allah ﷻ says that this evil will eventually lead to other evils.

The sexual urge a human being has is one of the hardest urges to control, Allah ﷻ knows this and this is one of the reasons we were given the hijab. A man should lower his gaze if he begins to have evil thoughts about the opposite sex, but nowadays men openly talk about sex, and stare at other women this is why the mind becomes corrupt, this kind of talk and behavior should be avoided by true Muslims as it can lead to marriage destroying fitnah, and is despised by Allah ﷻ.

Women should cover there entire body in front of any ghair Mahram (a person she is allowed to marry according to Shariah) apart from the face, hands and feet. The majority of women in the modern day have stopped practicing hijab and copy the dress of either the West or Indian. If women were to wear the hijab they would be treated with a lot more respect rather than be seen as sexual objects. May Allah ﷻ guide us all to the truth, Aameen

We request you to make du'a for the Ummah as much as possible as we all need guidance. We Pray Allah ﷻ increases our patience, taqwa, truthfulness and pure intentions. And we also Pray that Allah ﷻ blesses us with many opportunities to increase our knowledge in everything that is beneficial to us.

O Allah ﷻ! Guard our actions. O Allah ﷻ! Forgive us our sins against You and ease the hearts of those we have harmed so that they too will forgive us. "Aameen"

Hijab for the Muslim Men and Women

In the Holy Qur'an Allah ﷻ! orders Muslims to dress in a "modest" fashion. Following verses of Surah Noor are generally interpreted as applying to all Muslim men and women.

﴿قُلْ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَغُضُّوا مِنْ أَبْصَارِهِمْ وَ يَحْفَظُوا فُرُوجَهُمْ ط ذَلِكَ أَزْكى لَهُمْ ط إِنَّ اللَّهَ خَبِيرٌ بِمَا يَصْنَعُونَ ﴿٣٠﴾﴾

"Say to the believing men that they should lower their gaze and guard their modesty: that will make for greater purity for them: and Allah is well acquainted with all that they do." (Qur'an, 24: 30)

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﴿ وَقُلْ لِلْمُؤْمِنَاتِ يَغْضُضْنَ مِنْ أَبْصَارِهِنَّ وَيَحْفَظْنَ فُرُوجَهُنَّ وَلَا يُبْدِينَ زِينَتَهُنَّ إِلَّا مَا ظَهَرَ مِنْهَا وَلَا يْبْضِرْنَ بِخُبْرِهِنَّ عَلَىٰ جُيُوبِهِنَّ وَلَا يُبْدِينَ زِينَتَهُنَّ إِلَّا لِبُعُولَتِهِنَّ أَوْ آبَائِهِنَّ أَوْ آبَاءِ بُعُولَتِهِنَّ أَوْ أَبْنَائِهِنَّ أَوْ أَبْنَاءِ بُعُولَتِهِنَّ أَوْ إِخْوَانِهِنَّ أَوْ بَنِي إِخْوَانِهِنَّ أَوْ بَنِي أَخَوَاتِهِنَّ أَوْ نِسَاءَ أَخَوَاتِهِنَّ أَوْ مَا مَلَكَتْ أَيْمَانُهُنَّ أَوِ التَّابِعِينَ غَيْرِ أُولِي الْإِرْبَةِ مِنَ الرِّجَالِ وَالْوَالِدِينَ الَّذِينَ لَمْ يَظْهَرُوا عَلَىٰ عَوْرَاتِ النِّسَاءِ ۗ وَلَا يَضْرِبْنَ بِأَرْجُلِهِنَّ لِيُعْلَمَ مَا يُخْفِينَ ۗ مِنْ زِينَتِهِنَّ ۗ وَتَوْبُوا إِلَى اللَّهِ جَمِيعًا أَيُّهُنَّ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ ﴿٣١﴾

"And say to the believing women that they should lower their gaze and guard their modesty; that they should not display their beauty and ornaments except what (must ordinarily) appear thereof; that they should draw veils over their bosoms and not display their beauty except to their husbands, their fathers, their husbands fathers, their sons, their husbands sons, their brothers or their brothers sons, or their sisters sons, or their women, or the slaves whom their right hands possess, or male servants free of physical needs, or small children who have no sense of the shame of sex; and that they should not strike their feet in order to draw attention to their hidden ornaments. And O you believers! Turn ye all together towards Allah, that you may attain Bliss." (Qur'an, 24: 31)

Hazrat Ayisha رضي الله عنها narrates the believing women covered with their veiling sheets used to attend the Fajr Prayer with Rasulullah ﷺ, and after finishing the Prayer they would return to their home and nobody could recognize them because of darkness. (Bukhari)

In some Arabic-speaking countries and Western countries, the word hijab primarily refers to women's head, face, or body covering. But in Islamic scholarship, hijab is given the wider meaning of modesty, privacy, and morality. The word used in the Qur'an for a headscarf or veil is khimar, Hijab.

According to Qur'an and Sunnah there are basically some criteria for observing hijab:

- The first criterion is the extent of the body that should be covered. This is different for men and women. The extent of covering obligatory on the male is to cover the body at least from the navel to the knees. For women, the obligatory level of covering is to cover the whole body except the face and the hands up to the wrist. If they wish to, they can cover even these parts of the body. Some scholars of Islam insist that the face and the hands are part of the obligatory extent of hijab. All the remaining five criteria are the same for men and women.
- The second criterion is that the clothes they wear should be loose and should not reveal the figure.
- The third criterion is that the clothes they wear should not be transparent such that one can see through them.
- The clothes they wear should not resemble that of the unbelievers i.e. they should not wear clothes that are specifically identities or symbols of the unbelievers religions.
- Hijab includes conduct and behaviour among other things complete hijab, besides the six criteria of clothing, also includes the moral conduct, behaviour, attitude and intention of the individual. A person only fulfilling the criteria of hijab of the clothes is observing hijab in a limited sense. Hijab of the clothes should be accompanied by hijab of the eyes, hijab of the heart, hijab of thought and hijab of intention. It also includes the way a person walks, the way a person talks, the way he behaves etc.

Following verses are taken to apply to the wives of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, though some commentators believe that all women should imitate their example.

﴿ يُنِسَاءَ النَّبِيِّ لَسْتِنَّ كَأَحَدٍ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ إِنْ اتَّقَيْتِنَّ فَلَا تَخْضَعْنَ بِالْقَوْلِ فَيَطْمَعَ الَّذِي فِي قَلْبِهِ مَرَضٌ وَقُلْنَ قَوْلًا مَعْرُوفًا ﴿٣٢﴾

"O wives of the Prophet! You are not like the other women: if you fear (Allah), then you should not be complaisant while talking to the men who are not closely related to you, lest the one in whose heart is a disease may thereby be encouraged, and speak using suitable good words." (Qur'an, 33: 32)

﴿ وَقَرْنَ فِي بُيُوتِكُنَّ وَلَا تَبَرَّجْنَ تَبَرُّجَ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ الْأُولَىٰ وَأَقِمْنَ الصَّلَاةَ وَآتِينَ الزَّكَاةَ وَأَطِعْنَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَيُطَهِّرَكُمْ تَطْهِيرًا ﴿٣٣﴾

"And stay quietly in your houses and make not a dazzling display like that of the former Times of Ignorance; and establish regular Prayer and give regular Charity; and obey Allah and His Apostle. And Allah only wishes to remove all abomination from you ye Members of the Family and to make you pure and spotless." (Qur'an, 33: 33)

In following verses, Muslim women are asked to draw their Jilbaab (Abaayah) when they go out, as a measure to distinguish themselves from others, so that they are not harassed.