

Hijab

What is Hijab

Lit.: A veil or partition

Shariah: i) The adherence to certain standards of modest dress for women. According to Shariah it does not actually require wearing a veil, but does require covering everything except the face and hands in public.

ii) The laws pertaining to the segregation of male and female as applied to women.

Hijab

Hijab in the Qur'an – A

And tell the believing women to lower their gaze and to be mindful of their chastity, and not to display their charms (in public) beyond what may (decently) be apparent thereof; hence, let them draw their head-coverings over their bosoms.

And let them not display (more of) their charms to anybody but their husbands, or their fathers, or their husband's fathers, or their sons, or their husbands' sons, or their brothers or their brothers' sons, or their sisters' sons, or their womenfolk, or their female servants, or such male attendant as are beyond all sexual desires, or small children who have no sense of sex; and let them not swing their legs (in walking) so as to draw attention to their hidden charms.

And O believers! Turn all together in repentance towards Allah, so that you might attain to a happy state.

(Al-Qur'an, Surah Noor 24, Verse 31)

Hijab

Hijab in the Qur'an – B

O Prophet! Tell your wives and your daughters as well as all (other) believing women, that they should draw over themselves some of their outer garments (when in public), this will be more conducive to their being recognised (as decent women) and not annoyed. And Allah is indeed Much Forgiving and Most Merciful.

(Surah Al – Ahzab 33, Verse 59)

Hijab

Hijab in Hadith - A

1. Asma, daughter of Abu Bakr, came in front of the Prophet (Peace upon him) in a thin dress that showed her body. The Prophet (Peace upon him) turned his eyes away and said “O Asma! When a woman reaches puberty, it is not lawful that any part of her body be seen, except this and this, and then pointed to his face and the palms of his hands.

(Hazrat Ayesha – Abu Daud)

2. Those women who seem naked even when dressed will not enter Paradise nor will they smell its fragrance, even though its fragrance can be smelt from a very long distance.

(Hazrat Abu Hurairah – Muslim)

Note: this is part of Hadith

HIJAB

HIJAB IN HADITH - B

1. "Beware that you do not call on (non-mahram) women who are alone" said the messenger of Allah. One of the companions asked, "O messenger of Allah, what about the younger or elder brother of a husband?" The Prophet replied, "He is death."
(UQBA IBN AMIR - BUKHARI, MUSLIM)
2. Do not call on (non-mahram) women in the absence of their husbands, because SATAN might be circulating in any of you like blood.
(JABIR - TIRMIDHI)
3. The Prophet (peace be upon him) accepted the oath of allegiance from women only verbally, without taking their hands into his own hands. He never touched the hand of a woman who was not married to him.
(HAZRAT AYESHAH - BUKHARI)

Hijab

Mahram Males

Mahram: Person with whom marriage is Haram permanently.

1. Father, including maternal and paternal grandfathers
2. Husband's father
3. Sons, including grandsons from son's or daughter's side
4. Husband's son from another woman
5. Brother, real or step
6. Brother's son
7. Sister's son
8. Uncle, maternal or paternal

Hijab

Mahram Females

1. Real and step mother
2. Grandmother (from both father's and mother's side)
3. Daughter, including granddaughters
4. Step daughter
5. Real and step sister
6. Brother's daughter
7. Sister's daughter
8. Father's sister (Phoophi)
9. Mother's sister (Khala)
10. Foster mother
11. Foster mother's sister
12. Foster sister
13. Mother-in-law
14. Daughter-in-law

HIJAB

HIJAB AMONGST WOMEN

SHAHWAH or SHAHWAT: - Something that provokes sexual desire.

1. A woman can look towards another woman's body except from her belly button to knees, if it does not lead to Shahwat.

(HIDAYAH, BAHAR-E-SHARIAT)

2. A noble Muslim woman should also observe HIJAB in front of non-believing women.

(ALAMGIRI)

3. A Muslim woman should also observe HIJAB in front of women of bad character. Because such women of bad character may reveal their figures to non -mahram (strange) men.

(ALAMGIRI)

HIJAB

A - HIJAB AMONGST MAHRAM MEN AND WOMEN

If it does not lead to Shahwat, mahram men can look towards mahram women's head, ears, neck, shoulder, face, arms, wrists, shins and feet. Similarly, mahram women are also allowed to exclude these parts of their body from HIJAB in front of mahram men with the same condition.

(HIDAYA, ALAMGIRI)

B - HIJAB BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE

Husband and wife can look towards each other without any restriction. However it is advisable not to look towards each other's private parts, because it may cause loss of memory and eyesight.

(ALAMGIRI)

HIJAB

A - HIJAB AMONGST NON MAHRAM MEN AND WOMEN

1. A woman can look towards a non-mahram man except from his belly button to knees, if she is confident that it will not lead to Shahwat.
(ALAMGIRI, BAHAR-E-SHARIAT)
2. A woman, however, cannot touch any part of a non- mahram's body.
(ALAMGIRI)
3. Non-mahram men and women cannot shake hands with each other.
(HIDAYAH, BUKHARI)
4. Non mahram men and women are allowed to look towards and meet each other, if they are planning to get married.
(MUGIRAH IBN SHO'BAH - TIRMIDHI)

HIJAB

B - HIJAB AMONGST NON- MAHRAM MEN AND WOMEN

5. In emergency, for medical treatment, for other religious reasons, non-mahram men and women are allowed to look at and touch each other's body.
(ALL THE BOOKS OF FIQH)

6. A husband cannot wash or directly touch the dead body of his wife. But he is allowed to look towards her.
(BAHAR-E-SHARIAT)

7. A wife can wash, touch and see the dead body of her husband.
(ALAMGIRI)