



National Department of Tabligh, Lajna Ima'illah Canada
Presents:

National Tabligh Workshop: Responses to Frequently Asked Questions about Islam

Welcome to our workshop where we'll address common questions about Islam through panel discussions and interactive sessions. Today we'll explore topics including women's rights, prayer practices, and family structures in Islam - providing you with knowledge and resources to engage in meaningful tabligh discussions.



Workshop Agenda: Engaging in Tabligh

To maximize our learning and discussion today, here's a brief overview of what to expect:

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1 Opening & Dua	2 Recap: Tabligh Fundamentals	3 FAQ Introduction
	Quick review of previous workshops: understanding the definition of a contact and effective engagement in interfaith discussions.	Setting the stage for today's focus on common questions about Islam.
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4 Panel Discussion & Interactive Session	5 Conclusion & Next Steps	
Insights from our panel, followed by an open forum for your questions and dialogue.	Summarizing key takeaways and outlining how to apply what we've learned.	

We encourage active participation and thoughtful engagement throughout the session.



Recap: Foundations of Tabligh

Before diving into today's FAQs, let's briefly revisit key concepts from our previous workshops:

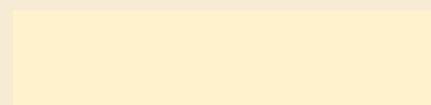
Definitions

Contact: An individual whom you are in dialogue with to teach them about Ahmadiyyat and have the intention of conducting tabligh with them.

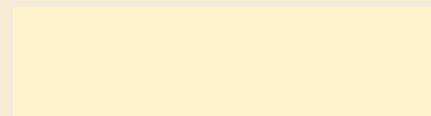
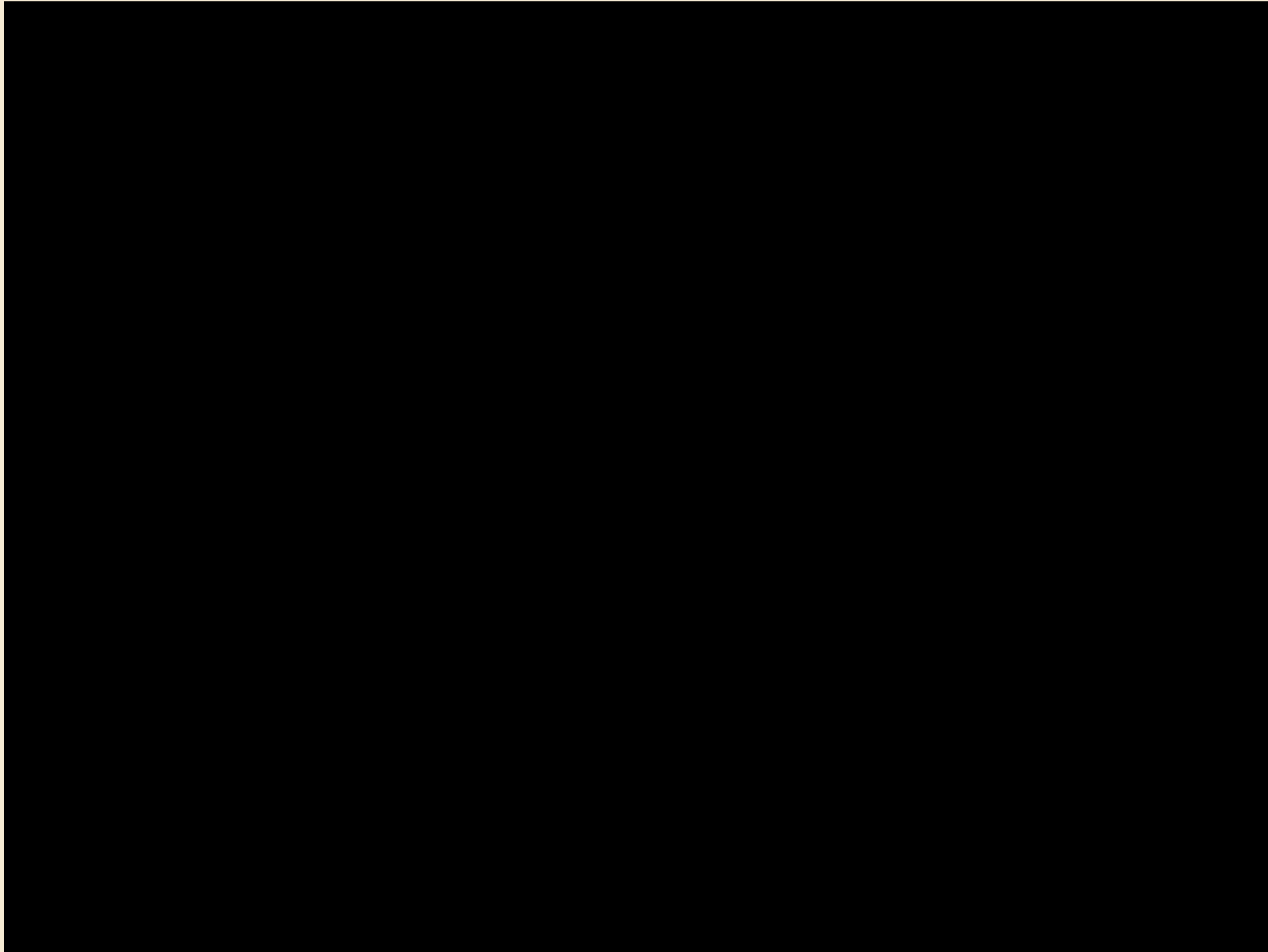
Everyday

Conversations

The second session focused on how to subtly transition daily interactions into meaningful conversations about faith. This involves active listening and identifying opportunities to share Islamic teachings authentically.



Pearls of Wisdom





Panel Discussion





Panel Discussion: Why Do Women Wear the

Islamic Perspective

Hijab is an act of faith. The Qur'an first commands men to lower their gaze (24:31) before instructing women, making modesty a shared responsibility. In 33:60, women are asked to draw garments around themselves for dignity and identity, not hiding.

Scriptural Context

Modesty is valued across religions. The Bible (1 Corinthians 11, 1 Timothy 2:9) and Torah (Genesis 24:65) also reference women's head coverings. Across these texts, modesty, covering, and dignity are linked.

Personal Experience

Many women describe hijab as liberating, shifting focus from appearance to character and intellect. In a world of objectification, hijab represents a powerful statement of choice and identity.

Panel Discussion - Are Women in Islam

Oppressed?

Contrary to popular misconceptions, Islam teaches that women are equal to men in the sight of God. The Qur'an states: "And for women are rights over men similar to those of men over women, in kindness" (2:228). The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said: "The best among you are those who are best to their wives" (Tirmidhi), making kindness to women a measure of true faith.

What is often labeled as "oppression" usually stems from cultural practices or misinterpretations, not Islamic teachings. When separated from cultural misinterpretations, Islam is a source of empowerment and respect for women.

Rights Islam Gave Women 1400+ Years Ago:

- Right to own property and wealth independently
- Right to inherit
- Right to choose a spouse
- Right to seek divorce if treated unjustly
- Right to education: "Seeking knowledge is obligatory upon every Muslim, male and female" (Ibn Majah)

Panel Discussion: Honoring Women's Roles in Islam

As Daughters

Considered a blessing; the Prophet (PBUH) promised Paradise to one who raises daughters with love and care.

As Wives

To be treated with compassion, kindness, and respect. Marriage in Islam has sacred objectives beyond companionship.

As Mothers

Given the highest status; the Prophet (PBUH) said: "Paradise lies under the feet of mothers" (Nasa'i).

Women in Islam take on key roles as educators, responsible for the moral upbringing of children. This doesn't confine women to the home - many attain high levels of education and pursue various professional fields.



Why Do Muslims Pray Five Times a

Day? Divine Commandment & Spiritual

Journey

Muslims pray five times a day as a direct commandment from Allah, revealed in the Holy Qur'an (2:239, 17:79, 20:131). The 5 daily prayers were divinely ordained during the Holy Prophet Muhammad's (saw) Mi'raj (ascension to the heavens). On his return, the Prophet (saw) again met Moses (as), who, based on his experience with the Israelites, advised that such a large number would be too difficult for the people. Following this advice, the Prophet (saw) returned to Allah multiple times, each time receiving a reduction of ten prayers. This continued until the number was brought down to five. Moses (as) suggested seeking further reduction, but the Prophet (saw) declined out of modesty. Allah then declared that although only five prayers would be required, their reward would be equivalent to fifty, thus preserving the spiritual merit.



Beyond formal prayers, Muslims are encouraged to remember Allah frequently (Dhikr) and offer voluntary prayers, following the example of the Holy Prophet (sa).

Panel Discussion - Why is Polygamy Allowed in

Islam Important Context:

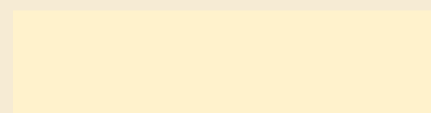
- Polygamy is a provision for special circumstances, not an order for all Muslims
- The Quran clearly states that if a man cannot do complete justice between wives, he should marry only one
- Women can stipulate in marriage contracts that their husband cannot take additional wives

Primary Purposes:

Islam proposes polygamy as a solution in times of crisis, particularly war-time situations when:

- The number of men is reduced due to casualties
- There's an increase in widows and orphans
- Society needs to protect vulnerable women and children

Marriage in Islam has four objectives: protection against physical/moral ailments, continuation of human life, companionship, and growth of love. Polygamy may be considered when these objectives aren't being fulfilled.





Interactive Session

Questions &

Answers

This is your opportunity to engage directly with our panelists. We encourage you to ask any questions you may have about the topics discussed today, or any other aspects of Islam you wish to understand better.

Key Takeaways: Understanding

Islam



Context Matters

Islamic teachings must be understood within their proper scriptural and historical context, not through cultural practices that may contradict true Islamic principles.



Balance & Equality

Islam emphasizes spiritual equality while recognizing different but complementary roles. Rights and responsibilities are balanced between genders.



Spiritual Purpose

Islamic practices from prayer to marriage are designed to foster spiritual growth and connection with God, not merely as cultural traditions.

We encourage you to continue learning through the resources we'll share after this workshop, including comprehensive answers to these questions and references where you can find more information.