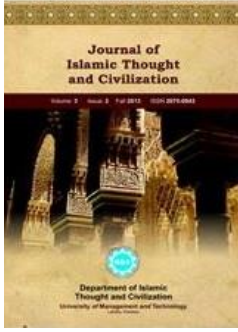


Volume 3, Issue 2



# Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization (JITC)

Volume 3, Issue 2, Fall 2013

ISSN: 2075-0943, eISSN: 2520-0313

Journal DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32350/jitc>

Issue DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32350/jitc.32>

Homepage: <https://www.umat.edu.pk/jitc/home.aspx>

Journal QR Code:



**Article:** **A Statistical Analysis for Increasing Reward with Increasing Size of Jam'at**

**Author(s):** **Ahmed F. Siddiqi**

**Online Published:** Fall 2013

**Article DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.32350/jitc.32.05>

**Article QR Code:**



Ahmed F. Siddiqi

**To cite this article:** Siddiqi, Ahmed F. "A statistical analysis for increasing reward with increasing size of Jam'at". *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 3, no. 2 (2013): 39–43.

[Crossref](#)

**Copyright Information**

This article is open access and is distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution – Share Alike 4.0 International License



A publication of the  
Department of Islamic Thought and Civilization  
School of Social Science and Humanities  
University of Management and Technology  
Lahore

## Indexing Partners



## A Statistical Analysis for Increasing Reward with Increasing Size of Jam'at

Ahmed F. Siddiqi

### Abstract

*The concept of jam'at is one of the most intrinsic concepts of the social edifice of Islam. The reward of a salaah, as enunciated by Holy Prophet (SAW) is multiplied by saying it in jama'at. There are sayings of the Holy Prophet (SAW) which can be made to show that the reward of a jama'at is a mathematical function of that of a salaah said individually. This paper is an attempt to find that function. It is being established here that this function is parabolic, with a very sharp slope in nature, and may be deduced to extrapolate the divine reward one may have by saying a salaah in jama'at, at one hand, and to appraise the increase in reward with the size of the jama'at. The same function also connects different, apparently conflicting sayings of the Holy Prophet (SAW) regarding the comparisons in this reward.*

**Keywords:** Least Square, Reward for Salaah

### 1. Introduction

The concept of *jam'at*, congregation, is one of the basic and the most cited concepts in Islam. The Holy Quran ordains "...bow down your heads with those who bow down..."<sup>1</sup>. The essential part of every obligatory prayer, *salaah*, called *fardh*, are said in *jama'at*. The whole Muslim body that can assemble in one place, both men and women, must gather at the appointed time, praise and glorify God, and address their petitions to Him as a single body. All people stand shoulder to shoulder in a row, or in several rows, as the case may be, their feet being in one line, and one person, chosen from among them, and called *Imam*, leads the *salaah*, and stands in front of all. Such a formation develops a unique social cohesiveness among the members of this formation. And perhaps, this social cohesiveness is the most important earthly reward of this *jam'at* which promotes connectedness in the community.

The *salaah* is one of the most important duties of a Muslim, after one has reached faith in one God and in Prophet Mohammad (SAW). It is the most special act of divine worship, which a Muslim is called upon to practice five times a day. There are numerous verses of the Holy Quran and the Traditions of the Prophet (SAW) enjoining the *salaah* on us. It has been described as the pillar and the foundation of the faith. *Salaah*, if offered with a sincere heart, proper devotion and mental concentration, is particularly vested with the property of cleansing the heart, reforming one's life and ridding it of sins and impurities. It generates love for piety and truth and promotes fear of God in man. It is further ordained that the bounties of *salaah* are multiplied when said in *jama'at*. The Holy Quran has clear verdict on the *jama'at*. The Prophet (SAW) was very particular about it; once while condemning the conduct of Muslims those who

avoided coming to the mosque to say their prayers in *jama'at* due to laziness or indifference, he observed with anger that he felt like burning down their homes.

There are several traditions in which the Prophet of Islam, Mohammad (SAW), dilated upon the value and rewards of *salaah*, especially *salaah* said in *jama'at* from different dimensions. Followings are a few of these holy sayings of the Prophet (SAW) comparing the reward of a *salaah* said individually and in *jam'at*;

1. Saying *salaah* in *jam'at* is better than saying individually. *Jam'at* of three is better than that of two and the liking of Allah increases with the size of *jam'at*.<sup>2</sup>
2. Two persons performing *salaah* together, with one as *imaam*, are liked by Allah more than four persons saying *salaah* individually; similarly, four persons performing *salaah* with *jama'at* (congregation) are liked by Allah more than eight persons saying it individually and (again) eight persons performing *salaah* with *jama'at* are liked by Allah more than one hundred persons saying it individually.<sup>3</sup>
3. Saying *salaah* in *jam'at* is 25 times more reward giving as compared to a *salaah* said individually in home and/or market place.<sup>4</sup>
4. *Salaah* in *jam'at* is 27 times more reward giving as compared to that in individual.<sup>5</sup>

All these holy sayings, bullet 1 to 4, show numerical comparisons between the *salaahs* said individually and in *jama'at*. The holy saying in bullet 1 show the liking of Allah for a *jama'at* as increased by increasing the size of *jama'at* from two persons to three. But it does not quantify the increase in this liking. The saying in bullet 2 discusses the value of reward, as a proxy of Allah's liking. It does quantify and show the details of the

arithmetic for the value of reward as increased with the size of the *jama'at*. The sayings in bullet 3 and 4 are again a comparison of the reward but without the details and seem to be in conflict with what is being said in bullet 2 and even in bullet 1. The conflict as it appears, or the difference in the numerals is quite perplexing, especially for staunch believers who cannot even think of any difference in the holy sayings. The religious literature of Muslim is silent in this regard. No academic research is available either. Qurashi<sup>6</sup> opines however, that it is related, or specific, to higher sizes of the *jama'at* while discussing these sayings in the study of motivation.

Let's explore the arithmetic given in holy saying in bullet 2. In tabular form, the arithmetic is given in Table 1.

Persons in Jam'at	1	2	4	8
Total	1	more than	more than	more than
Reward		4	8	100
Reward for Each Individual	1	more than 4/2=2	more than 8/4=2	more than 100/8=12.5

The ratios in the last rows are not part of the holy saying and are deduced by dividing the total rewards by the number of participants of the *jama'at*. A graphical depiction of these statistics is given in Figure 1; where 1(a) in left panel shows the dynamics of the total reward of the *salaat* as the number of participants grow, while 1(b) gives the dynamics of the reward for each participant of the *salaat*. The value of the reward, in both cases, increases very sharply as the size of the *jama'at* grows. One may be curious to find the value of reward for other numbers of participants. The current article is an attempt in the same direction. It should be noted here that the attempt is mere by a mathematical deduction of the holy saying and not in any way an inductive interpretation. It is simply an effort to extrapolate the value and amount of reward for other higher sizes of the *jama'at*.

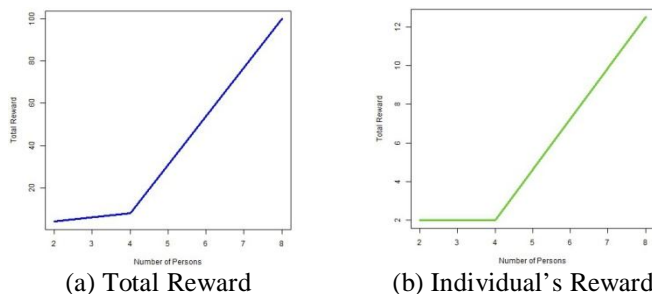


Figure 1: Graphical Depiction of the Hadith

So, the reward of the *salaat* in *jama'at* (congregation) is proportional to the reward of the *salaat* said individually. Mathematically, this proportionality may be written in the form of a function;

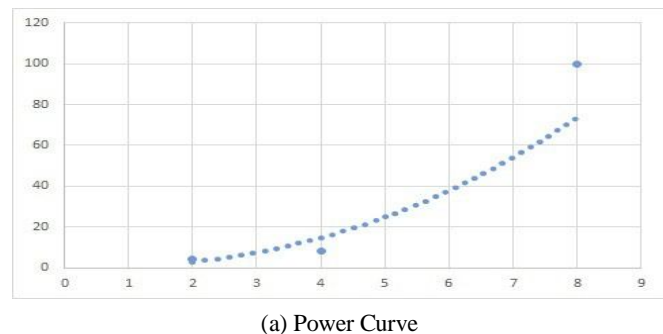
$$\text{Reward of } jam'at = f(\text{Reward of Individual } salaat) \quad (1)$$

The form and the shape of this function  $f$  is interesting enough to forecast the value of reward for the whole *jama'at* and for the individual. The following sections suggests different approaches to mimic, in the first hand, the curve in the form of a mathematical function which may further be used to extrapolate, or forecast, the value of reward for any number of participants of the *jam'at*.

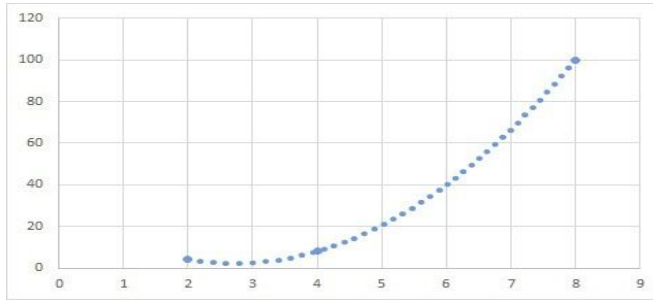
## 2. Exploring the Mathematical Function

The saying of Holy Prophet (SAW) may be deduced into a value of total reward for the *jama'at* when the size of the *jama'at* increases continuously. Similarly, the value of the reward for each individual person in the *jama'at* may also be deduced.

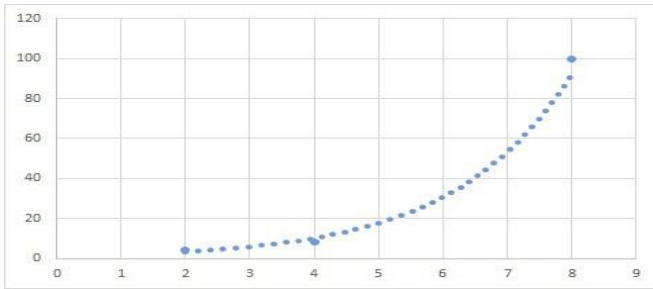
Let's use the principle of least squares<sup>7</sup> to fit an appropriate curve to the data which may be used to extrapolate or forecast the value of reward for any number of persons. Figure 1(a) suggests it either to be a parabolic, power or an exponential curve (and absolutely not linear) which may well represent the data. Figure 2 gives few choices for the possible curves for the data including power, parabolic and exponential curve. Figure 2 (a) is a power curve for the data in the *Hadith*. It appears to miss two data points which obliterate its representativeness. Figure 2(b) is a parabola and uses all the data points. The right most panel, Figure 2(c), shows an exponential curve which is also missing the last data point and which results in its lesser representativeness. Qurashi (1983) uses a power curve to derive formula for motivation, cooperation and achievement of a team. The parabolic curve, Fig. 2(b) seems to be more representative for the data.



(a) Power Curve



(b) Parabolic Curve



(c) Exponential

Figure 2: Possible Curve Choices for the Data

Symbolizing the individualistic reward of each persons by  $p$  (with  $p > 0$ ) and the value of reward (in terms of this individualistic reward) by  $r$ , the data can be composed into Table 2 for the application of the principle of least squares; The first two columns are simply a re-written form of the saying as columns in Table 1 while the rest of the columns are different products of these columns, as per the principles, to be used for the composition of normal equations.

The three normal equations are thus given by:

Table 2: Fitting a Parabola by Using Principle of Least Squares

P	R	PR	P <sup>2</sup>	P <sup>2</sup> R	P <sup>3</sup>	P <sup>4</sup>
2	4	8	14	16	8	16
4	8	32	16	128	64	256
8	100	800	64	6400	512	4096
Sum	14	112	84	6544	584	4368

$$112 = 3a + 14b + 54c$$

$$840 = 14a + 84b + 584c$$

$$6544 = 84a + 584b + 4368c$$

Solving these equations for the unknowns  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$ , using the method of matrices,

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 14 & 84 \\ 14 & 84 & 584 \\ 84 & 584 & 4368 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 112 \\ 840 \\ 6544 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 28 \\ -19 \\ 3.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

So the parabolic equation, or the functional form of Eq. 1, turns out to be

$$r_t = 3.5p^2 - 19p + 28 \quad (2)$$

which shows that the reward of a *salaat* said in *jama'at* is exalted by a function, as defined in the right hand side of the Eq. 2. The same equation may also be used for extrapolation and forecasting. Table 3 shows the extrapolated values and how the size of the *jama'at* increases the value of the reward of the whole *salaat*. The first column of the table shows the size of the *jama'at* in terms of number of its participants while the second column shows the value of the reward in terms of individuals saying their *salaat* individually. For example, the reward of a *jama'at* said by 10 persons is more than  $3.5 \times 10^2 - 19 \times 10 + 28 = 188$  times that of a *salaat* said by a single person. Similarly, the reward of the *jama'at* said by 100 persons is increased by 33,128 times than that said by a single person. The reward goes up exponentially.

Table 3: Extrapolated Values of the Reward

Size of Jam'at	Total Reward	Individual's Reward
5	20.5	3.3
10	188	23
15	530.5	64.6
20	1048	128
25	1740.5	213.3
30	2608	320.5
40	4868	600.5
50	7828	968
100	33128	4118

A similar analysis for the reward per person can also be deduced from the Holy saying. Figure 1(b) suggests again a parabolic curve for the data being the most representative curve mimicking the data in the holy saying. The method of least squares gives an equation for the value of reward per person.

The forecasting equation turns out to be

$$r_i = 0.4375p^2 - 2.625p + 5.5 \quad (3)$$

which shows that the value of the reward per person is given by a function on the right hand side of the Eq. 3. The same equation may also be used for forecasting.

The last column of the Table 3 shows how this equation may be used for different sizes of the *jama'at*. For example, the individual reward of each person in a *jama'at* of 15 persons is more than  $0.4375 \times 15^2 - 2.625 \times 15 + 5.5 \approx 65$  times than that of a *salaat* said singularly.

The same table seems to be solving the confusion which arouses while reading holy sayings, in bullets 1 through 4, one after the other. The saying in bullet 2 goes up to 8 persons while the value of individual reward of each person in a *jama'at* of 10 persons is deduced to be more than 23 times that of a *salat* said singularly, as per column 2 of Table 3. And this is very near to what is being said in the sayings at bullet 3 and 4. So, there is no confusion in these sayings as bullet 2 talks in terms of total reward of the *jama'at* while the later two sayings talk in terms of individual's reward. In other words, the sayings at bullet 3 or 4 is/are a continuation of the saying in bullet 2.

A general view of these equations is shown in Figure 3, which is a graphical presentation of these two equations, Eq. 2 and 3, and shows how the holy saying in bullet 2 can be deduced to extrapolate the value of reward for different sizes of the *jama'at*. The left panel, 3(a), shows the extrapolation of the total reward with the size of *jama'at* while the right panel, 3(b), shows this extrapolation for the value of reward for each individual participant of the *jama'at*. An exponential curve with a very sharp slope is the characteristic feature of both of these figures which shows how rapidly the reward of a *jama'at* increases with the size of this *jama'at*.

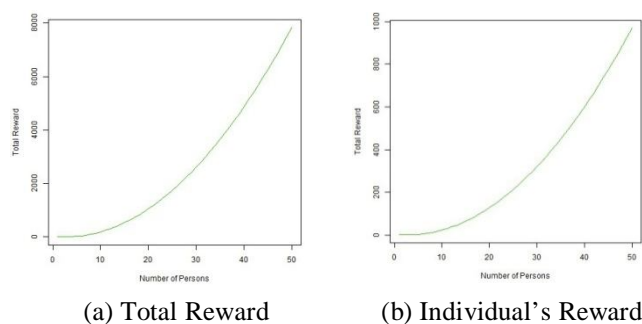


Figure 3: Forecasted Reward for Jam'at

### 3. Conclusion

The concept of *jama'at* is among the most important concepts in Islam. It has been ordained, in the Holy Quran, to “bow down heads (for *salaat*) with those who bow down.” There have been many traditions and sayings of Holy Prophet (SAW) exalting the status of the *salaat* said in *jama'at*, in terms of its divine reward. Further, it has been told (by Holy Prophet (SAW)) that

the reward increases with the size of *jama'at*. However, these sayings portray apparently only a fragmented figure, especially when one wants to read them for the relationship between the value of reward and the size of the *jam'at*. Further, different sayings seem to be at odds with each other. It has been attempted in this paper to make deductions and extrapolate the value of this divine reward and connect these, seemingly different and conflicting, sayings to complete the picture.

It has been derived here that the relationship between the reward of a *salaat* said in *jama'at* and the size of the *jama'at* is parabolic, as narrated by the Holy Prophet (SAW), in nature. This parabolic function can thus be used to deduce and extrapolate the value of reward for different sizes of the *jama'at*. The same parabolic function connects different apparently conflicting sayings of the Holy Prophet (SAW)

It should be kept here in the mind that the analysis presented here is simply a deduction of the saying of the Holy Prophet (SAW) and the actual reward of the *salaat*, either said singularly or in congregation, is known only to Allah, (SWT), who may exalt the reward many times higher than the figures deduced here.

### References and End Notes

- <sup>1</sup> Quran, 02:243; And be steadfast in prayer; Practise regular charity; and bow down your heads with those who bow down (in worship).
- <sup>2</sup> Imam Abu Dawood Sulaiman b Ash'ath, *Sunan Abi Dawood*, chapter 02, “Prayer” Hadith numb, 2554.
- <sup>3</sup> Ahmad bin 'Amr al Bazzar and Sulaiman b Ahmad al Tabrani, *Musnad of Imam Bazzar and Tabarani*, 1352; Ali ibn Abu Bakr al-Haythami, *Majma al-Zawa'id*, Mu'assasah al-Ma'arif, Beirut
- <sup>4</sup> Muhammad bin Ismail al Bukhari, *Sahih Bukhari*, 8466.
- <sup>5</sup> Muslim ibn-e-Hajjaj, *Sahih Muslim*, 1477.
- <sup>6</sup> M. *Qurashi*, “A Statistical Analysis of Motivation, Cooperation & achievement- part iv Formula for increase of value/reward with increasing size of *jama'at*/congregation, vis-a-vis mutual interaction”. *Science & Technology in the Islamic World*, vol 1, no. 4 (1983):227-235.
- <sup>7</sup> Plackett, R. L. “Studies in the History of Probability and Statistics. Xxix: The Discovery of the Method of Least Squares. *Biometrika*, vol.59, no.02 (1972): 239-251.

---

**Selected Bibliography**

- al-Bazzar and Tabarani, *Musnad of Abu Bakr al-Bazzar and Al-Tabarani*. 1352 AH.
- al Haythmi, Ali ibn Abu Bakr. *Majma al-Zawa'id*. Mu'assash al-Ma'arif, Beirut.
- Bukhari, M. *Sahih al-Bukhari*. Dar al-Fikr. 466A.H.
- Abu Dawud, Sulaiman b Ash'ath. *Sunun Abu Dawud*, Dar al-Fikr.
- Muslim, Ibn-e-Hajjaj. *Sahih al-Muslim*,. Dar al-Fikr.
- Plackett, R. L. "Studies in the History of Probability and Statistics. Xxix: The Discovery of the Method of Least Squares. *Biometrika*, vol.59, no,02 (1972): 239-251.
- The Meaning of The Holy Quran* by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. Amana Corporation, Maryland, USA.
- Qurashi, M. "A statistical analysis of motivation, cooperation & achievement- part iv formula for increase of value/reward with increasing size of jama'at/congregation, vis-a-vis mutual interaction". *Science & Technology in the Islamic World*, vol 1, no. 4 (1983):227-235.