This book consists of innumerable such rulings which are Fard for ISLAMIC SISTERS to learn

SALAH for ISLAMIC SISTERS
Salah For Islamic Sisters


Muhammad Ilyas Attar
Qadiri Razavi

Translated into English by
Majlis-e-Tarajim (Dawat-e-Islami)
Salah for Islamic Sisters (Hanafi)
An English translation of ‘Islami Behno ki Namaz (Hanafi)’

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Du’ā for Reading the Book

Read the following Du’ā (supplication) before you study a religious book or an Islamic lesson, you will remember whatever you study, إنَّشَاءُ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ:

َلَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ عَلَيْنَا حُكْمَتَكَ وَانْشْرِ عَلَيْنَا رَحْمَتَكَ يِبَا دَا الْجِلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ

Translation

Yā Allah! Open the doors of knowledge and wisdom for us, and have mercy on us! O the One who is the most Honourable and Glorious!

(Al-Mustāţraf, vol. 1, pp. 40)

Note: Recite Șalāt-‘Alan-Nabī orderby once before and after the Du’ā.
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Translator’s Notes

Dear Islamic brothers! Dawat-e-Islami’s Majlis-e-Tarājim, a department responsible for reproducing the books and booklets of Amīr-e-Aĥl-e-Sunnat founder of Dawat-e-Islami ‘Allāmah Maulānā Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri Razavi into various languages of the world, is pleased to present the book ‘Islāmī Beĥno kī Namāz (Hanafi)’ in English under the title of ‘Salah for Islamic Sisters (Hanafi).’ Although any translation is inevitably a form of interpretation, we have tried our level best to convey the thought of the author in its true sense. To facilitate the pronunciation of Arabic letters, a transliteration chart has been added. Terms of Islamic Jurisprudence have not been translated as a caution because in most cases, an English word cannot be a full substitute for an Islamic term. However, a glossary has been given at the end of the book, elaborating Islamic terms. Further, an index and a bibliography have also been given.

This translation has been accomplished by the grace of Almighty Allah، by the favour of His Noble Prophet صل الله ﷺ علیه وآله ورسوله and the spiritual support of our great Shaykh, the founder of Dawat-e-Islami, ‘Allāmah Maulānā Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri Razavi فرداً نازكينهم العالیم. If there is any shortcoming in this work, it may be a human error on the part of the Translation Majlis, not that of the author of the original book. Therefore, if you find any mistake in it, kindly notify us of it in writing at the following postal or email address with the intention of earning reward (Šawāb).

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SIGNIFICANCE OF FARDO Knowledge

A’lā Ḥaḍrat, Imām-e-Aḥl-e-Sunnat, Maulānā Shāh Imām Aḥmad Razā Khān ʿalīyyī fī ḥimāyat al-ḥāmin has said, ‘One should acquire religious knowledge to such an extent that he is aware of the true religion as well as of the rulings of Wuḍū, Ghusl, Ṣalāḥ, fast etc. It is absolutely obligatory for everyone to be aware of the Shar’ī rulings of the matters they are currently engaged in – for example, a businessman must learn rulings about business, a farmer about farming and an employee about employment. No one should waste time in gaining knowledge of geography, history etc. unless they have gained Farḍ knowledge. The person who is busy with Nafl instead of Farḍ is severely taken to task in Ḥādiṣ, and that good deed of theirs is unacceptable. One must not waste time in useless things giving up Farḍ.’ (Fatāwā Razawīyyah referenced, vol. 23, pp. 647, 648)

Alas! Today most of us are fascinated by receiving only worldly education. If someone is fond of religious education they often remain confined to Mustaḥāb knowledge only. Alas! Muslims today pay very little attention towards Farḍ knowledge. Regretfully, a large number of even those offering Ṣalāḥ are unaware of the essential rulings of Ṣalāḥ, whereas learning these rulings is Farḍ and not knowing them is a big sin. Imām Aḥmad Razā Khān ʿalīyyī fī ḥimāyat al-ḥāmin has said, ‘Not knowing the essential rulings of Ṣalāḥ is Fisq [transgression].’ (ibid, vol. 6, pp. 523)
This book ‘Salah for Islamic Sisters (Hanafi)’ consists of innumerable such rulings which are Farḍ for Islamic sisters to learn. Hence Islamic sisters should read it many times until they have memorized the rulings contained in it. They should also read them out to other Islamic sisters with good intentions. If any Islamic sister is unable to comprehend any ruling, she should obtain its explanation from the scholars of Āḥl-us-Sunnaḥ instead of explaining it by making guesses.

Elaborating on how to do it, Ṣadr-ush-Sharī’ah, Badr-uṭ-Ṭariqah, ‘Allamah Maulānā Muftī Muhammad Amjad ‘Alī A’zamī has stated on line 12 of page 89 of the 7th volume of Bahār-e-Sharī’at (published by Maktabah Razawiyyah), ‘If a woman needs to know a Shar’ī ruling, she can ask her husband if he is a scholar. If he is not a scholar she can ask him to go to a scholar in order to ask about the ruling. She is not allowed to go to a scholar in person under these conditions. If these conditions do not exist, then she can go.’

May Allah bestow great reward upon the scholars of ‘Majlis Iftā’ and ‘Majlis Al-Madina-tul-Ilmiyyah’ of Dawat-e-Islami, for they have scrutinized this book with dedication adding some important narrations and jurisprudential clauses, thereby enhancing its significance! Without any fear of being criticized, I acknowledge that this book is the fruit of their guidance and blessings. May Allah greatly strengthen the memory of the compiler as well as the readers of this book so that they could remember the correct rulings, act accordingly and convey them to others. (This book contains useful Madani pearls not only for Islamic sisters but also for Islamic brothers). May Allah accept this little effort of Sag-e-Madīnah and bless him with the great imperishable wealth of sincerity.
Mayrā ḥar ‘amal bas Tayray wāsiṭay ḥo
Ker ikhlāṣ aysā ‘aṭā Yā Ilāḥī

May my every deed be solely for You, O Almighty
Bless me with such a treasure of sincerity

Du’ā of ‘Attar

Yā Allah! Whoever gets this book distributed on the occasion of weddings, funerals and Iǰtimā’āt besides sending it to the houses of their area for the Īšāl-e-Šawāb of relatives and with other good intentions, grant them success in the worldly life as well as in the afterlife and bless me with the same privilege for their sake!

أَمِيْتُنِ بِجَآَءِ النّيْثِيِّ الْأَمِيْتِيِّ صَلِّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآَلِهَةِ وَسَلَّمُ
صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَمِيْدِ صَلِّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ طَمَّةَدَ

Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri
27 Rajab-ul-Murajjab, 1429 AH (July 29, 2008)
16 Intentions for Reading this Book

The Prophet of Raḥmaḥ, the Intercessor of Ummaḥ, the Owner of Jannah has said: ‘The intention of a Muslim is better than his deed.’

(Al-Mu’jam-ul-Kabīr, vol. 6, pp. 185, Ḥadīš 5942)

Two Madani pearls

✧ Without a good intention, no reward is granted for a righteous deed.

✧ The more righteous intentions one makes, the greater reward he will attain.

Intentions

1. I will get deserving of Divine pleasure by sincerely learning Shar’i rulings.

2. To the best of my ability, I will try to read it whilst in the state of Wuḍū.

3. and facing the Qiblah.

4. I will acquire Farḍ knowledge by studying this book.

5. I will learn the correct method of Wuḍū, Ghusl and Ṣalāḥ.
6. If I am unable to understand any ruling, I will consult scholars for its clarification with the intention of acting upon the verse:

(Verse 43, Part 14, Sūrah An-Nahl)

7. (On my personal copy) I will underline essential and important things.

8. I will note down important points whilst studying.

9. If I find some ruling difficult to understand, I will repeatedly read it.

10. I will act upon what I learn throughout my life.

11. I will teach the Islamic sisters who don’t know.

12. I will discuss rulings with anyone of my calibre.

13. I will persuade others to read this book.

14. I will buy one or as many copies of this book as I can afford, and will gift them to others.

15. I will donate Šawâb of reading this book to the entire Ummah.

16. If I find any Shar‘ī mistake, I will inform the publisher about the mistake in writing (verbal information is usually ineffective).
Wuzu ka Tariqah

Method of Wudu
Method of Wudu

Excellence of Šalât-‘Alan-Nabi

The Beloved and Blessed Prophet has said, ‘Whoever recites Šalât hundred times upon me, Allah writes between both of his eyes that he is free from hypocrisy and Hellfire, and will keep him with the martyrs on the Day of Judgement.’ (Majma’-uz-Zawāid, vol. 10, pp. 253, Hadîš 17298)

 Forgiveness of past and future sins

Sayyidunâ Ḥumrân has stated: Sayyidunâ ‘Ušmān Ghanî once asked me to fetch water so that he could make Wuḍū and go out to offer Šalâh at a cold night. I fetched the water for him, so he washed his face and both hands. (Seeing this) I asked, ‘May Allah sustain you, it’s a very chilly night.’ He replied that he had heard the Holy Prophet saying, ‘Whoever makes perfect Wuḍū, his/her past and future sins will be forgiven.’ (Attarghib Wattarhib lil-Munzârî, vol. 1, pp. 93, Ḥadîš 11)

* Ḥanafî
**Sins fall**

The sins of the Wuḍū'-making person fall (i.e. get forgiven). Narrating a faith-refreshing parable in this regard, ‘Allāmah ‘Abdul Wahāb Sha’rānī has stated: Once Sayyidunā Imām A’żam Abū Ḣanīfah was in the Wuḍū area of the Jāmi’ Masjid in Kufa where he saw a young man making Wuḍū. Drops of used water of Wuḍū were dripping from his body. The Imām said to him, ‘Son! Repent of disobeying your parents.’ The young man instantly replied, ‘I have repented.’ Then, seeing drops of water dripping from the body of another man, the Imām said to him, ‘O brother! Repent of fornication.’ The man replied, ‘I have repented.’ Then, seeing the drops of water dripping from the body of a third person, the Imām said to him, ‘Repent of drinking, songs and music.’ He replied, ‘I have repented.’

Sayyidunā Imām Abū Ḣanīfah was blessed with the power of Kashf (spiritual insight) and was able to see the faults of people. He made Du’ā to Allah to take back the power of Kashf from him. Allah accepted his Du’ā and henceforth he was no longer able to see the sins of people being washed away during Wuḍū. *(Al-Mīzān-ul-Kubrā, vol. 1, pp. 130)*

**Fire blazed up in the grave**

Sayyidunā ‘Amr Bin Shurahbīl has stated: Once a person who was considered very pious passed away. After his burial, the angels said to him, ‘As torment from Allah, we will hit you 100 whips.’ He asked, ‘Why will you hit me, I was a righteous person?’ They replied, ‘So, we will hit you 50 whips’, but that person continued to argue with them. Finally they decided to hit him one whip. When
they hit him one whip of divine torment, the entire grave was filled with blazes of fire. He asked, ‘Why did you hit me?’ The angels replied, ‘Once you knowingly offered Ṣalāḥ without  Ṭumāni, and once an oppressed man came to you for help but you did not help him.’

(Sharḥ-uṣ-Ṣudūr, pp. 165; Ḥilya-tul-Awliyā, vol. 4, pp. 157, Raqm 5101)

O Islamic sisters! Offering Ṣalāḥ without  Ṭumāni is a very severe matter. The Islamic scholars  have even declared, ‘To offer Ṣalāḥ without  Ṭumāni deliberately without a valid exemption considering it permissible or mocking it (Ṣalāḥ) is Kufr (unbelief).’

(Minḥ-ur-Rauḍ, lil-Qārī, pp. 468)

Fiṣṭ fifteen Madanī pearls of staying in state of  Ṭumāni

It is Farḍ to perform  Ṭumāni for

1. Ṣalāḥ
2. Sajdaḥ for the recitation of the Holy Quran
3. touching the Holy Quran. (Nūr-ul-Īdāh, pp. 18)
4. It is Wājib to perform  Ṭumāni for Ťawâf of the Holy Ka’bah. (ibid)

It is Sunnah to perform  Ṭumāni

5. before Ghusl-e-Janâbat
6. for eating, drinking and sleeping when one is impure because of sexual intercourse
7. for beholding the blessed mausoleum of the Beloved and Blessed Prophet  صلى الله عليه وسلم
8. for ritual stay in ‘Arafāh
9. for performing Sa’ī between Ṣafā and Marwāh

(Bahār-e-Sharī'at, part 2, pp. 24)

It is Mustaḥab to perform Wuḍū'

10. before going to bed
11. after waking up from sleep
12. before having intercourse with the spouse
13. when in the state of anger
14. for reciting the Holy Quran orally
15. for touching religious books (ibid, Nūr-ul-Īhām, pp. 19)

Method of Wuḍū’ for Islamic sisters (Ḥanafī)

It is Mustaḥab to sit on an elevated place facing the Qiblāh. Making intention for Wuḍū’ is a Sunnah. The willingness of the heart is actually an intention. To make a verbal intention is preferable provided the intention in the heart is present. Make the verbal intention in these words: I am going to make Wuḍū’ in order to fulfil the commandment of Allah and to attain purity.

Recite as it is a Sunnah. Recite also. By its blessings, angels will continue to write virtues as long as one is in the state of Wuḍū’. (Majma’-uz-Zawāid, vol. 1, pp. 513, Hādiš 1112) Now wash both hands up to the wrists three times (with the tap turned off), and do Khilāl [i.e. pass the fingers of one hand through the gaps of the fingers of the other rubbing them together]. Use Miswāk at least three times in the right, left, upper and lower teeth. Rinse the Miswāk each time.
Hujjat-ul-Islam Sayyidunā Imām Muhammad Bin Muhammad Ghazālī has stated, ‘Whilst using a Miswāk, make the intention of cleaning the mouth for reciting the Holy Quran and making the Žikr of Allah (Ihyā-ul-Ulūm, vol. 1, pp. 182)

Now rinse your mouth three times with handfuls of water using the right hand (with the tap turned off each time), ensuring that the water reach all parts of the mouth each time. Gargle as well, if you are not fasting. Then sniff water three times with (half a handful of) water with the right hand up to the soft part of the nose (with the tap turned off each time). If you are not fasting, sniff water up to the top part of the inner soft bone of the nose. Now wipe the inside of the nose inserting the little finger of the left hand into the nostrils (with the tap turned off). Now wash the whole face three times in such a way that water must flow on every part of it from the top of the forehead (the point where the hair naturally begins to grow) to the bottom of the chin and from one earlobe to the other.

Now first wash the right arm from the tips of the fingers up to and including the elbow three times and then wash the left arm in the same manner. It is Mustaḥab to wash up to the half of the upper part of the arm. If you are wearing bangles, bracelets or other jewellery, move them so that water may flow over the skin beneath them. If water flows beneath them even without moving them, there is no need to move them. If water does not reach there without moving or removing them, then moving them in the first case and removing them in the second is necessary.

Most Islamic sisters take a small amount of water in their hand and pour it over their arms towards the elbow three times. This involves the risk of water not flowing over the sides of the wrist and the arm. Therefore, wash arms as mentioned above. Now there is no need to
pour a handful of water over the arms. In fact, doing this (without a valid Shar‘i justification) is a waste of water. Now wipe the head (with the tap turned off). Leaving the index fingers and thumbs, join the tips of the three fingers of both hands and place them on the skin or hair of the forehead. Take these fingers (pressing them gently) from the forehead all the way to the back of the neck without touching palms to the head in the way that no part of the fingers remains separate from the hair. Pass wet palms over the only hair which is on the head. Then bring back the palms from the back of the neck to the forehead. During this, the index fingers and thumbs should not touch the head at all. Now pass the index fingers over the inside surface of the ears. Then pass the thumbs over the outer surface of the back of the ears, and insert the little fingers into the openings of the ears. Then wipe the back of the neck with the back of fingers of both hands. Some Islamic sisters wipe the throat [i.e. the front of the neck], the forearms and wrists; this is not Sunnah. Make a habit of turning the tap off properly before wiping the head. To wipe the head with the tap turned on or turned improperly off resulting in water dribbling and going to waste is Isra‘f. Now wash both feet three times, first the right and then the left, beginning from the toes up to the top of the ankles.

It is Mustahhab to wash feet up to the half shank three times. It is Sunnah to do Khilâl of the toes of both feet. (The tap should be kept turned off during Khilâl.) Its Mustahhab method is to begin Khilâl from the little toe of the right foot to its big toe using the little finger of the left hand, and then, doing Khilâl from the big toe of the left foot to its little toe using the same little finger of the left hand.

(Common books)
_method_of_wudu_7

Hujjat-ul-Islam Sayyiduna Imâm Muhammad Bin Muhammad Ghazâlî has said, ‘Whilst washing each body part during Wuḍû, one should hope that the sins of that body part are being washed away.’ (Ihyâ-ul-'Ulûm, vol. 1, pp. 183) Recite this Du‘â after Wuḍû (with Ṣalât-‘Alan-Nabî once before and after it).

Translation: O Allah (!) Make me amongst those who repent abundantly and make me amongst those who remain pure.

(Jâmi’ Tirmižî, vol. 1, pp. 121, Ḥadîsh 55)

All eight doors of Heaven open
Recite also Kalimah Shahâdah:

It is stated in a Ḥadîsh, ‘Whoever makes Wuḍû properly and recites Kalimah Shahâdah, all 8 doors of Heaven are opened for him so that he may enter through any of the doors he likes.’

(Sunan Dârimî, vol. 1, pp. 196, Ḥadîsh 716)

If a person recites the following Kalimât after he has made Wuḍû, these Kalimât will be sealed and kept below the ‘Arsh and be given to the reciter on the Day of Judgement.
Translation: O Allah (عَزَّوُجَلَّ)! You are Pure and all praises are for You. I testify that there is none worthy of worship except You. I seek forgiveness from You and I turn to You for repentance.

(Shu‘ab-ul-Īmān, vol. 3, pp. 21, Raqm 2754)

Excellence of reciting Sūrah Al-Qadr after Wuquūḍ

It is stated in a Ḥadīth, ‘If a person recites Sūrah Al-Qadr once after Wuquūḍ, he will be amongst the Ṣiddīqīn. If he recites it twice he will be amongst the Shuhūdā (i.e. martyrs), and if he recites it thrice, Allah عَزَّوُجَلَّ will keep him with His Prophets عَلَيْهِمْ السَّلَامُ on the Day of Judgement.’ (Kanz-ul-‘Ummāl, vol. 9, pp. 132, Raqm 26085; Al-Ḥawī lil-Fatāwā lis-Suyūṭī, vol. 1, pp. 402, 403)

Eyesight never gets weak

If a person looks at the sky after making Wuquūḍ and recites Sūrah Al-Qadr, his eyesight will never become weak, إنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّهُ لَيَتَابِعُنَا.

(Masā’il-ul-Quran, pp. 291)

A great Madanī point of Taṣawwuf (Sufism)

Ḥujjat-ul-Islam Sayyidunā Imām Muhammad Bin Muhammad Ghazālī عَلَيْهِمْ السَّلَامُ has said, ‘When you are going to start Salah after you have made Wuquūḍ, then ponder over the fact that you have apparently purified the external parts of your body which people see but it is improper for you to pray in the blessed court of Allah عَزَّوُجَلَّ without purifying your heart because Allah عَزَّوُجَلَّ sees hearts as well.’
He has further said, ‘After a person has made Wudu she should remember that the sanctity of the heart lies in repentance, giving up sins and adopting good manners. The person who does not purify her heart from the filth of sins and only pays attention to external purity and beauty is like the one who invites the king to her house. She cleans and paints the outside of the house to please the king but pays no attention to the interior. Will the king be pleased or displeased when he enters the house and sees it in a complete mess? Every wise person can understand how the king would react.’

(*Iḥyā-ul-Ulūm, vol. 1, pp. 185*)

Four Farāq of Wuḍū

1. To wash the face
To wash the face once in length from the part of the forehead where hair naturally begins to grow to beneath the chin and from one ear lobe to the other in width.

2. To wash both arms including the elbows
To wash both arms including elbows ensuring that no hair from fingernails to the elbows is dry.

3. To pass wet hand over a quarter of head
To wet the hands and pass them over a quarter part of the head

4. To wash both feet including the ankles
To wash both feet including the ankles ensuring that no part of feet remains dry. (*Fatāwā ʿĀlamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 3, 4, 5; Bahār-e-Sharīʿat, vol. 2, pp. 10*)
Madani pearl: Wuḍū will not be valid if any of the four Farāḥāt is missed. Obviously, if Wuḍū is not valid the Ṣalāh will not also be valid.

Definition of ‘washing’
Washing a part of the body means flowing at least two drops of water on each part of that body part. If you have wet a body part by rubbing a wet hand over it or have flowed only one drop of water over it, it will not be considered to have been washed; nor will Wuḍū or Ghusl be valid in this case. (*Fatāwā Razawiyyāḥ, vol. 1, pp. 218; Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 2, pp. 10*)

Thirteen Sunan of Wuḍū
Some Sunan and Mustaḥab acts have already been mentioned under the heading ‘Method of Wuḍū (Ḥanafī).’ Further details are as under:

1. Making the intention

2. Reciting بِسْمِ الله وَحَمْدُ لَهُ. If someone recites بِسْمِ الله وَحَمْدُ لَهُ before making Wuḍū, angels will write virtues for her for as long as she is in the state of Wuḍū. (*Majma‘-uz-Zawāid, vol. 1, pp. 513, Ḥadīš 1112*)

3. Washing both hands up to the wrists three times

4. Using Miswāk three times

5. Rinsing the mouth three times with three handfuls of water

6. Gargling, if you are not fasting
Method of Wudu

7. Sniffing water three times with half a handful of water each time
8. Doing Khilāl of fingers [i.e. passing the fingers of one hand through the gaps of the fingers of the other rubbing them together]
9. Doing Khilāl of toes [i.e. passing the little finger of the left hand through the gaps of toes rubbing against them]
10. Wiping the entire head once only
11. Wiping the ears
12. Maintaining the order of the Farāiḍ (i.e. washing the face first then the arms then wiping the head and then washing the feet)
13. Washing the next body part before the previously washed one dries. (*Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 2, pp. 14-18*)

صَلِّوا عَلَى الْحَجِّيْبِ صَلِّي اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْ نَحْمَدَ

Twenty nine Mustaḥabbāt of Wuḍū

1. Facing the Qiblaḥ
2. Making Wuḍū at an elevated place
3. Making Wuḍū while you are sitting
4. Stroking the body parts while washing them
5. Making Wuḍū calmly
6. Moistening the body parts of Wuḍū prior to washing, especially in winter
7. Avoiding taking assistance in making Wuḍū from anyone without any need
8. Rinsing the mouth with the right hand

9. Sniffing water with the right hand

10. Using the left hand to clean the nose

11. Inserting the small finger of the left hand into the nostrils

12. Wiping the back of the neck with the back of the fingers

13. Inserting the wet little finger of each hand into the openings of the ears whilst wiping the ears

14. Moving the finger ring if it is loosely fit ensuring that water flows over the skin under it. If the ring fits tightly, it is mandatory to move it so that water can flow under it.

15. Making Wuḍū before the time of Ṣalāh begins provided one is not a Shar’ī Ma’żūr [detailed rulings regarding Ma’ţūr-e-Shar’ī are given on page 30].

16. Taking special care when washing elbows, soles, heels, ankles, the part of feet between heels and ankles, the corners of the eyes near the nose and the gaps between fingers. To do so is Mustaḥāb only for the careful Islamic sisters, i.e. those whose no part washed in Wuḍū remains unwashed. For the careless sisters, it is Farḍ to take special care of these parts as these parts often remain dry due to carelessness. Such carelessness is Ḥarām and it is Farḍ to take care.

17. Keeping the ewer at the left side; in case of using a tub or dish for Wuḍū, keep it at the right side.

18. Spreading water over the forehead, while washing the face, in such a way that a little hair-containing part is washed

19. Enhancing the brilliance of the face,
20. The arms and the feet. This means flowing water over a bit more area than the one which is Farḍ to be washed e.g. washing the arms up to the half of the upper parts of the arms above the elbow and washing the feet above the ankles up to the half of the shank

21. Using both hands for washing the face

22. Starting washing with the fingers and the toes when washing the hands and the feet respectively

23. Wiping droplets from each part with hands after washing, so that drops of water may not fall upon the body or clothes

24. Presence of the intention of Wuḍū in the heart at the time of washing or wiping body parts

25. Reciting Ṣalāt-‘Alan-Nabī and Kalimaḥ Shaḥādaḥ besides ّسلیم اللّه at the beginning

26. Do not unnecessarily mop the washed body parts. If mopping is necessary, avoid drying them completely i.e. leave some wetness because it will be placed on to the pan of righteous deeds on the Day of Judgement.

27. Do not jerk hands after Wuḍū to remove droplets of water, as it is satan’s fan.

28. Sprinkling water on the crotch [i.e. the part of trousers which is closer to the urinary organ]. It is better to keep the front part of the trousers hidden under the Kurtā when sprinkling water onto it. In fact, keeping this part concealed during the whole Wuḍū and at all other times with Kurtā or a shawl is closer to modesty.
29. Offering two Rak’āt Nafl Ṣalāḥ after Wuḍū if it is not a Makrūḥ time. These Nawāfil are called Taḥiyya-tul-Wuḍū.

(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 2, pp. 18-22)

Fifteen Makrūḥāt of Wuḍū

1. Sitting at an impure place for Wuḍū
2. Draining the water used in Wuḍū into an impure place
3. Dripping water into ewer etc. from the wet parts of the body washed in Wuḍū. (While washing the face, drops of water usually fall into the water taken in the cupped hands. This should be avoided.)
4. Spitting saliva or phlegm; or rinsing the mouth in the direction of Qiblah
6. Using so less amount of water that Sunnah cannot be fulfilled (neither turn the tap on so much that water goes to waste nor so less that one faces difficulty in fulfilling Sunnah. Instead it should be moderate.
7. Splashing water on the face
8. Blowing onto water while pouring it over the face
9. Washing the face with only one hand as this is a practice of Rawāfiḍ and Hindus
10. Wiping the throat [the front part of the neck]

11. Rinsing the mouth or sniffing water with the left hand

12. Cleaning the nose with the right hand

13. Wiping the head three times with unused water each time.

14. Using hot water heated by the sun

15. Closing the eyes or lips tightly. If these parts remain unwashed (due to be kept tightly closed), the Wuḍū will not be valid. To give up any Sunnah of Wuḍū is Makrūḥ and to give up any Makrūḥ is Sunnah.

*(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 2, pp. 22-23)*

**Explanation of hot water from sun beam**

Ṣadr-ush-Shari‘ah, Badr-ut-Ṭarīqah, ‘Allamāh Maulānā Muftī Muhammad Amjad ‘Alī A’zamī has stated in a footnote given on page 23 of part 2 of Bahār-e-Sharī‘at published by Maktabatul-Madīna: Making Wuḍū is not always Makrūḥ with sun-heated water but there are some certain conditions which will be discussed in the chapter of Water. To make Wuḍū with such water is Makrūḥ Tanzīḥī, not Taḥrīmī.

He has stated on page 56 of the chapter ‘Water’: If the water is heated by the sun in a hot country in hot weather in a pot made of any metal other than gold or silver, Wuḍū and Ghusl should not be made with it if it is still hot. One should not also drink it. In fact, it should not come into contact with any part of the body in any way. If one’s clothes get wet with such water, one should not even wear them unless they have dried because there is a risk of leprosy in case of using such water. However, if made with this water, Wuḍū or Ghusl will still be valid. *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 2, pp. 23-56)*
Twenty seven Madanī pearls of Musta’mal (used) water

1. The water which drips down from the body during Wuḍū or Ghusl is pure but Wuḍū and Ghusl are not permissible with it because it has been used once.

2. If you do not have Wuḍū and your hand, fingertip, fingernail, toenail or any other part of the body that must be washed during Wuḍū comes into contact with the water covering the area of less than 225 square feet, that water will become used, and can no longer be used for Wuḍū and Ghusl.

3. Similarly, if Ghusl is Farḍ and any unwashed part of the body comes into contact with the water covering the area of less than 225 square feet, this water can no longer also be used for Wuḍū and Ghusl.

4. However, it does not matter if a washed hand or a washed part of the body comes into contact with the water.

5. If the menses or post-natal bleeding of a woman has ended but she has not yet performed Ghusl, and any part of her body before being washed comes into contact with the water covering the area of less than 225 square feet, that water will become used water.

6. The water which covers the area of at least 225 square feet will be considered flowing water and the water which covers the area of less than 225 square feet will be considered still water.

7. Usually the household items such as mugs, buckets, pots, ewer etc. and the bathtub covers the area of less than 225 square feet and the water in them is considered still water.

8. If any part of the body which must be washed during Wuḍū has been washed and has come into contact with still water, the water
Method of Wudu

will not be considered used provided no Wuḍū-invalidating act has taken place.

9. If a person for whom Ghusl is not Farḍ has washed her arm including the elbow and has put her whole arm including the area above the elbow into still water, the water will not become used.

10. If a person who has Wuḍū or has washed hands puts her hand into still water with the intention of washing it and this washing is an act of reward (e.g. washing with the intention of eating food or making Wuḍū) the still water will become used.

11. If an unwashed hand or any other body part of a woman experiencing menses or post-natal bleeding comes into contact with the still water, the water will not become used. However, if she puts her hand into the water with the intention of gaining reward, the water will become used. For example, it is Mustaḥab for the Islamic sister who offers Şalāḥ and is habitual of offering Ishrāq, Chāsht and Taḥajjud to make Żikr and recite Şalāt-‘Alan-Nabī for a little while in the state of Wuḍū during those timings so that she can maintain the habit of worship. Therefore, if she puts her unwashed hand into the still water with the intention of making Wuḍū, the water will become used.

12. Be careful when picking up a can or ewer of water so that unwashed fingers may not come into contact with the water.

13. If a Wuḍū-invalidating act takes place during Wuḍū, the washed parts will get unwashed. If there is water in the cupped hands at the time of Wuḍū being invalidated, even that water will become used.

14. If a Wuḍū-invalidating act takes place during Ghusl, only the parts of the body which are washed in Wuḍū will get unwashed.
The washed parts which are washed in Ghusl will not get unwashed due to the invalidation of Wuḍū.

15. If the pure body of a minor boy or girl is completely under still water (like the water in a bucket or a tub) the water will not become used.

16. If a matured boy or girl puts his/her finger or even a fingernail with the intention of gaining reward (such as for making Wuḍū), the water will become used.

17. The water used in the Ghusl of a deceased is Musta’mal (used) provided it has no impurity.

18. If a hand is put in the still water necessarily, the water will not become used. For instance, if a cauldron or a big pitcher or a drum contains water which cannot be taken out even by bending the pot down; nor is there any small ewer to take out the water, one can put as much part of her unwashed hand as necessary into the water to take it out in such a case of compulsion.

19. If used water is mixed with unused water and the unused water is more than the used water in quantity, the whole water will be considered unused. For instance, if water drips down into a pitcher or ewer during Wuḍū or Ghusl and the unused water is more than the used water, the whole water will be useful for Wuḍū and Ghusl. Otherwise, the whole water will be useless.

20. If an unwashed hand has come into contact with water or water has been used in some other way, the used water can be made usable again by mixing the greater quantity of unused water with used water, i.e. the quantity of the unused water mixed must be more than that of used water. That way, the whole water will be usable.
21. Likewise, there is another way to make the used water usable again. Pour water from one side and let it flow out from the other. The whole water will be usable.

22. Used water is pure. If washed with this water, impure body or clothes will get pure.

23. Used water is pure but drinking or using it for kneading dough to cook and eat bread is Makrūḥ Tanziḥī.

24. The part of lips which is normally visible when the mouth is closed is Farḍ to be washed during Wuḍū. Therefore, take special care while drinking water from a glass or a bowl. If this part of lips comes into contact with water even a bit, the water will get used.

25. If someone is in the state of Wuḍū or has rinsed her mouth or washed that part of the lips and no Wuḍū-invalidating act has taken place either, the water will not get used even if that part of lips comes into contact with water.

26. If an unwashed hand etc. comes into contact with beverages like milk, coffee, tea, fruit juice etc. these beverages will not get used. Moreover, Wuḍū or Ghusl cannot be made with these beverages.

27. If unwashed hair of a person’s moustache comes into contact with the water of the glass when drinking it, the water will get used. To drink such water is Makrūḥ. However, if he drinks water in the state of Wuḍū or with his moustache washed, there is no harm in it by Sharī’ah.

For detailed information about used water, study from page 37 to 248 of the 2nd volume of Fatāwā Razawīyyah, page 55 and 56 of the 2nd volume of Bahār-e-Sharī’at and page 14 and 15 of the 1st volume of Fatāwā Amjadiyyah.
Five rulings regarding bleeding from wound etc.

1. If blood, pus or yellowish fluid comes out, flows and can reach the part of the body that is Farḍ to be washed in Wuḍū or Ghusl, Wuḍū will become invalid. *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 2, pp. 26)*

2. If blood has only appeared on the surface and has not flowed - for example, if the skin is slightly cut with the point of a sewing pin or knife or if blood appears when one is picking her teeth or using a Miswāk or rubbing her teeth with a finger to clean them or if there is an impression of blood on the apple after she has taken a bite of it or if traces of blood are seen on the finger after it was inserted into the nose and taken out - Wuḍū will not be invalid in these cases provided the blood cannot flow. *(ibid)*

3. If blood flows but not onto the surface of the skin that must be washed in Wuḍū or Ghusl (e.g. if there is a spot in the eye and has burst with its fluid still under the eyelids or if the ear of a person bleeds from the inside and blood has not come out of the opening of the ear), Wuḍū will not be invalid in these cases. *(ibid, pp. 27)*

4. Even if the wound is large and the fluid is visible, Wuḍū will not be invalid unless the fluid (pus/blood) flows from the wound. *(ibid)*

5. If one repeatedly cleaned the blood from the wound and it did not ooze out as a result, then one should ponder whether the quantity of the blood cleaned is so much or not that the blood would have oozed out if it had not been cleaned. If she finds out that the blood would have oozed out, then Wuḍū is invalid, otherwise not. *(ibid)*
When does blood in saliva invalidate Wuḍū?

If there is bleeding in the mouth and the blood dominates the saliva, it will invalidate the Wuḍū; otherwise not. The blood will be considered dominant if the saliva is reddish and this saliva is impure. If the saliva is yellowish in colour, saliva will be considered dominant over the blood and therefore the Wuḍū will not become invalid and this saliva will not be considered impure. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 2, pp. 27)*

Caution of rinsing bleeding mouth

If mouth-bleeding has reddened the saliva of a person and she takes water into her mouth by touching her lips to a ewer or glass to rinse her mouth, so the ewer or the glass and the whole water will become impure. In such a case, she should take water in her cupped hands and then rinse the mouth taking care that splashes should not fall on her clothes etc.

Do injections invalidate Wuḍū or not?

1. In case of having an intramuscular injection, Wuḍū will become invalid provided blood oozes out in the quantity that can flow.

2. In case of an intravenous (IV) injection, blood is first drawn out into the syringe in the quantity that can flow, therefore Wuḍū will become invalid.

3. Similarly, when liquid glucose is injected into veins by a drip, Wuḍū becomes invalid because blood rises into the tube in the quantity that could flow. If, however, blood does not enter the tube, Wuḍū will not be affected.
Tears of an ailing eye

1. Tears that flow out due to an infection or illness of the eyes are impure and would invalidate Wuḍū. (Bahār-e-Shari’at, part 2, pp. 32) Regretfully, many Islamic sisters are unaware of this ruling and consider the tears flowing out of their ailing eyes due to some disease as ordinary ones and mop them with their sleeves or clothes, making their clothes impure.

2. The fluid discharged from the eye of a visually impaired person due to some disease is impure and invalidates Wuḍū. Remember if tears flow out due to the fear of Allah or love of the Beloved Mustafa or without any reason, Wuḍū will not be invalid.

Pure and impure fluid

Any fluid that is discharged from the human body and does not invalidate Wuḍū is not impure. For example, the blood or pus that has not flowed out or the vomit that is less than a mouthful is pure. (Bahār-e-Shari’at, part 2, pp. 31)

Blisters and pimples

1. If a blister bursts because of being rubbed and its fluid flows, Wuḍū will become invalid; otherwise not. (Ibid, pp. 27)

2. If the pimple has completely healed; only its dead skin has remained with an opening on the top and space inside, and water has filled inside the skin that is pressed to take the water out; Wuḍū will not become invalid in this case nor will that water
be impure. However, if some wetness of blood etc. is present inside it, Wuḍū will become invalid and that ejected water will also be impure. (*Fatāwā Razawiyyah referenced, vol. 1, pp. 355-356*)

3. If there is no flowing fluid in the pimple but there is only stickiness, no matter how many times clothes touch it, they will remain pure. (*Bahār-e-Sharī'at, part 2, pp. 32*)

4. Whilst cleaning the nose from the inside, if dried blood comes out, it will not affect Wuḍū. However, repeating Wuḍū is preferable. (*Fatāwā Razawiyyah referenced, vol. 1, pp. 281*)

When does vomiting invalidate Wuḍū?

Vomiting food or water that is mouthful invalidates Wuḍū. The vomit which cannot be prevented without bother is a mouthful vomit and is as impure as urine. Therefore, it is vital to protect the clothes and the body from its splashes. (*Bahār-e-Sharī'at, part 2, pp. 28, 112 etc.*)

Urine and vomit of an infant

1. The urine of even a 1-day old infant is as impure as anybody else’s. (*ibid, pp. 112*)

2. If an infant vomits a mouthful of milk, it is as impure as urine. But if the milk has not reached the stomach and has returned from the chest, it is pure. (*ibid, pp. 32*)
Five rulings about uncertainty in Wuḍū

1. If you have doubt for the first time in your life as to whether or not you have washed a particular body part in Wuḍū, so wash that part. If you often have the same doubt, ignore it. Similarly, if you have a similar doubt after Wuḍū, ignore it. (*Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 2, pp. 32*)

2. If you have Wuḍū but you are doubtful whether or not it has become invalid, you are in the state of Wuḍū, because doubt does not affect Wuḍū. (*ibid, pp. 33*)

3. Repeating Wuḍū in case of Waswasah (satanic whisperings) is not a caution; instead it is obedience to satan. (*ibid*)

4. Wuḍū will remain valid unless you are so sure that you can swear that your Wuḍū has become invalid.

5. If you know that a body part is left unwashed (during Wuḍū), but you have forgot which one is that, wash your left foot. (*Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 1, pp. 310*)

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Pān-eating people should pay heed

A’lā Ḥaḍrat, Imām-e-Aḥl-e-Sunnat, reviver of Sunnah, eradicator of Bid’ah, scholar of Sharī‘ah, guide of Ṭariqah, ‘Allāmah Maulānā Al-Ḥāj Al-Ḥāfīẓ Al-Qārī Ash-Shāh Imām Aḥmad Razā Khān has stated, ‘Those who are addicted to Pān know from experience that small particles of betel nuts and betel (i.e. Pān) get stuck in all parts of the mouth (especially when there are gaps between teeth) and rinsing the mouth three times or even ten times does not help in cleaning it properly. In fact, even using a toothpick
or Miswāk does not suffice. These particles of betel and betel nut can only be removed by rinsing the mouth thoroughly with water multiple times and moving the water around each time. Rinsing the mouth in this way cannot be limited to a fixed number.

Cleaning the mouth properly has been stressed greatly. It is mentioned in numerous Aḥādīḥ that when a person stands to offer Ṣalāḥ, an angel places his mouth on the mouth of the Ṣalāḥ-offering person and anything the person recites comes out of his mouth and enters the mouth of the angel. If, at that time, there are bits of food stuck between his teeth, the angels feel so much distress by it that nothing else causes so much distress to them.

The Beloved and Blessed Rasūl has stated, ‘When any of you stand at night to offer Ṣalāḥ, you should clean your teeth with a Miswāk because when you recite the Quran, an angel places his mouth on yours and anything coming out of your mouth enters the mouth of that angel.’ (Shu‘ab-ul-Īmān, vol. 2, pp. 381, Raqm 2117)

There is a report narrated by Sayyidunā Abū Ayyūb Anṣārī in the book Kabīr written by Imām Ṭabarānī that there is nothing more troublesome for both angels than to see their companion offer Ṣalāḥ with bits of food stuck between his teeth. (Al-Mu‘jam-ul-Kabīr, vol. 4, pp. 177, Ḥadīth 4061; Fatāwā Razawiyyah referenced, vol. 1, pp. 624-625)

**Does sleep invalidate Wuḍū or not?**

There are two conditions for the invalidation of Wuḍū due to sleep:

1. Both buttocks not firmly resting on the ground.
2. Sleeping in a manner that does not prevent deep sleep.

If both above conditions coexist, sleeping will invalidate the Wuḍū. But if only one of the conditions exists Wuḍū will not be invalid.
Following are ten positions of sleeping that do not affect Wuḍū:

1. Sitting with both buttocks resting on the ground and both legs stretching in one direction. (The same ruling applies in case of sitting on a chair, on a bus/train seat.)

2. Sitting with both buttocks on the ground and both shanks encircled by hands regardless of whether hands are on the ground etc. or head is rested onto the knees.

3. Sitting cross-legged whether on the floor or a bed etc.

4. Sitting with folded legs (as in Qa’dah)

5. Sitting on a saddled horse or mule

6. Sitting on the bare back of the animal provided that it is walking uphill or on a plain path.

7. Sleeping against a pillow with the buttocks firmly resting on the ground, even though she falls down if the pillow is removed.

8. Standing

9. In Rukū’ position

10. In the position in which men perform Sajdaḥ according to Sunnah i.e. abdomen separated from thighs, and arms separated from sides.

Even if the foregoing conditions exist during Ṣalāh or without Ṣalāh, Wuḍū and Ṣalāh both will not be invalid, though one goes to sleep deliberately. However, the part of Ṣalāh that is offered in sleep must be repeated. If she starts Ṣalāh when awake but then falls asleep, the part offered in wakefulness does not need to be repeated but the part offered in sleep must be repeated.
Following are the ten positions of sleeping that invalidate Wuḍū:

1. Sitting with both the soles of her feet on the ground and both knees upright.
2. Lying on her back
3. Lying on her belly
4. Lying on either the right side or the left side
5. Sleeping with one elbow raised
6. Sleeping in such a sitting posture that one side is leaning, due to which either one or both buttocks are lifted off the ground.
7. Sitting on the bare back of the animal walking downwards
8. Sleeping when sitting with legs folded, belly pressed against the thighs and both buttocks not resting on the ground.
9. Sleeping in the position of sitting with legs folded and head resting on thighs or shins.
10. Sleeping in the position of Sajdah done by females, that is, belly pressed against the thighs, arms against sides or forearms spread on the ground.

If any of the above cases exists during Šalāh or without Šalāh, Wuḍū will become invalid. However, deliberately sleeping in any of the mentioned postures will invalidate Šalāh too. If it happens unintentionally, only Wuḍū will become invalid, not Šalāh. After repeating Wuḍū, one can resume the Šalāh (under certain conditions) from where the Šalāh was discontinued because of sleeping. If she is unaware of those conditions she
should start from the beginning. *(Derived from: Fatāwā Razawiyah referenced, vol. 1, pp. 365-367)*

**Rulings about laughing**

1. If an adult offering a Șalāh containing Rukū’ and Sujūd laughed so loudly during the Șalāh that the people around her heard her laughing, her Wuḍū and Șalāh both would become invalid. If she laughed and only she heard her voice of laughing, her Șalāh would become invalid but Wuḍū would remain unaffected. Smiling will neither invalidate Wuḍū nor Șalāh. *(Marāqil Falāh ma’ Ḥāshiya-tu-Ṭahāwī, pp. 91)*

2. If an adult laughs loudly during a funeral Șalāh, his Șalāh will become invalid but Wuḍū will remain unaffected. *(ibid, pp. 92)*

3. Although laughing when not offering Șalāh does not invalidate Wuḍū, repeating Wuḍū is Mustaḥab. *(Marāqil Falāh, pp. 84)*

The Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم never laughed loudly so we should strive to revive this Sunnah and avoid laughing loudly. The Beloved Prophet صلى الله تعالى عليه وسلم has said: أَلْقِّيَّةَهُ مِنَ السَّمِيعِ وَالْقْبَسُ مِنَ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَذَّبَهُ وَسَلَّمَ Smiling is from Allah عَذَّبَهُ and laughing is from satan.

*(Al-Mu’jam-uṣ-Ṣaghīr li-Tabarānī, vol. 2, pp. 104)*

**Seven miscellaneous rulings**

1. The passing of urine, faeces, semen, worm or stone from the front or rear excretory organ of a man or woman will invalidate Wuḍū. *(Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 9)*
2. Breaking wind even slightly will invalidate Wuḍū. Release of wind from the front part of a man or woman will not invalidate Wuḍū. *(ibid; Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 2, pp. 26)*


4. Some people believe that pronouncing the word ‘pig’ invalidates Wuḍū. This is wrong.

5. If one’s Wuḍū becomes invalid due to any reason (e.g. breaking wind) whilst she is performing the Wuḍū, she has to repeat the Wuḍū; the body parts washed earlier will get unwashed. *(Derived from: Fatāwā Razawiyyah referenced, vol. 1, pp. 255)*

6. To touch the Holy Quran or any Quranic verse or its translation in any language without Wuḍū is Ḥarām. *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 2, pp. 48)*

7. One who does not have Wuḍū can recite a Quranic verse without touching it whether she recites it by heart or by seeing its script.

` صلى الله عَلَى الْحُبُّب`  

**Wuḍū made during Ghusl is sufficient**

The Wuḍū made during Ghusl (ritual bath) is sufficient and does not need to be repeated after the Ghusl even if one has made the Ghusl unclothed. If one does not make Wuḍū during Ghusl, she will still be considered to have made it because the body parts washed during Wuḍū get washed during Ghusl as well. Changing clothes or seeing one’s own Satr or anybody else’s does not affect Wuḍū.

` صلى الله عَلَى الْحُبُّب`
Nine rulings for those who cannot retain their Wuḍū

1. Wuḍū is invalidated by the discharge of a drop of urine, breaking wind, flowing of fluid from a wound, flowing of tears from an eye due to illness, flowing of water from the navel, the ear or the nipple, flowing of fluid from a boil or a cancerous wound and diarrhoea. If someone is suffering continuously from any of these ailments and is unable to offer Ṣalāḥ with Wuḍū during a complete span from beginning to ending of a Ṣalāḥ timing, she is a Shar’ī Ma’żūr (lawfully exempted). She can offer as many Ṣalāḥ as she wants with one Wuḍū during that span; her Wuḍū will not become invalid due to that ailment. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 2, pp. 107; Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muhuni1E25tār, vol. 1, pp. 553)*

Let me further simplify this ruling. Such patients can check whether they are Shar’ī Ma’żūr or not by attempting to offer at least Farḍ Rak’at of Ṣalāḥ after they have made Wuḍū any time between the stipulated time of two Farḍ Ṣalāḥ. If, despite repeated efforts, they are unable to offer Ṣalāḥ with Wuḍū during the whole time i.e. sometimes the ‘Uţr occurs during the Wuḍū and sometimes during the Ṣalāḥ, and the ending time of Ṣalāḥ has also approached [in the same condition], they are allowed in such a case to offer Ṣalāḥ after making Wuḍū. Their Ṣalāḥ will be valid. [They can continue Ṣalāḥ] even if impurity is being discharged from the body due to ailment during the Ṣalāḥ. Islamic jurists have stated that if someone has a nosebleed or liquid flows from her wound, she should wait till the ending time. If blood does not stop (but rather oozes out continuously or occasionally), she must offer Ṣalāḥ before the time ends. *(Al-Bahūr-ur-Rāïq, vol. 1, pp. 373-374)*

2. The Wuḍū of a Ma’ţūr becomes invalid as soon as the time of Farḍ Ṣalāḥ ends. For example, if someone makes Wuḍū at the
time of ‘Aṣr, her Wuḍū will become invalid after the sunset. If someone makes Wuḍū after the sunrise, her Wuḍū will remain valid unless the time of Zuḥr is over because the time of no Farḍ Ṣalāḥ has yet ended. Shar‘ī Ma‘zūr loses her Wuḍū when the time of Farḍ Ṣalāḥ ends. This ruling is applied when the cause of ‘Użr (i.e. exemption) is found during Wuḍū or after Wuḍū. If this is not so and there is no other cause invalidating Wuḍū, then Wuḍū will not become invalid even after the time of Farḍ Ṣalāḥ has elapsed. (Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 2, pp. 108; Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muhītār, vol. 1, pp. 555)

3. After the ‘Użr is confirmed, she will remain a Ma‘zūr even if the ‘Użr occurs only once during the entire period of a Ṣalāḥ. For instance, if someone’s wound continued to bleed throughout the period of a Ṣalāḥ and she could not have the chance to make Wuḍū and offer Farḍ Ṣalāḥ, she is a Ma‘zūr. Even if she gets the chance to make Wuḍū and offer Ṣalāḥ in other timings and her wound bleeds only once or twice during the entire period of a Ṣalāḥ, she is still a Ma‘zūr. However, if an entire period passes without any bleeding, she will no longer remain a Ma‘zūr. But if her previous condition recurs (i.e. she suffers from the disease again throughout the period of a Ṣalāḥ), she will become Ma‘zūr once again. (Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 2, pp. 107)

4. Although the Wuḍū of a Ma‘zūr is not invalidated by the reason which has made her Ma‘zūr, if any other Wuḍū-invalidating cause exists, Wuḍū will become invalid. For instance, if fluid flows from the wound of a person who suffers from the ‘Użr of breaking wind, her Wuḍū will become invalid. Similarly, if someone with the ‘Użr of flowing of fluid from the wound breaks wind, her Wuḍū will become invalid. (Ibid, pp. 108)
5. If a Ma’żūr makes Wuḍū after some Ḥadaš (i.e. a Wuḍū-invalidating act) and her ‘Uţr occurs, not during Wuḍū but after it, her Wuḍū will be invalid (this ruling is applied when a Ma’żūr makes Wuḍū because of any other cause, not her ‘Uţr. If she makes Wuḍū due to her ‘Uţr, the Wuḍū will not be invalid although the ‘Uţr is found after Wuḍū). For instance, if a woman suffering from the ‘Uţr of fluid oozing out of her wound makes Wuḍū due to the breaking of wind, and fluid does not flow from the wound during Wuḍū but it flows after Wuḍū, so Wuḍū will become invalid. However if the flowing of fluid continues even during Wuḍū, the Wuḍū will not be invalid. (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 2, pp. 109; Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 1, pp. 557)

6. If one nostril of a Ma’żūr was bleeding [when making Wuḍū or during it], and the other nostril also begins to bleed after Wuḍū, her Wuḍū will become invalid. Likewise, if fluid was flowing from one wound and it also starts flowing from another wound (after Wuḍū), Wuḍū will become invalid. Similarly, if fluid was flowing from one spot caused by smallpox, and it starts flowing from another spot (after Wuḍū), her Wuḍū will become invalid. (ibid, ibid, pp. 558)

7. If a Ma’żūr is suffering such an ‘Uţr that makes her clothes impure, so the impure area of clothes will be checked. If the area of clothes more than the size of a dirham is impure and she knows that she has as much time as she can purify the clothes by washing them and offer Şalāḥ in pure clothes, it is Farḍ for her to do so. And if she knows that the clothes will become impure again to the same extent during Şalāḥ, then it is not necessary to purify the clothes and she can offer Şalāḥ with the same clothes. Even if her prayer-mat becomes impure, her Şalāḥ will be valid. (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 2, pp. 109)
8. If she can stop bleeding by placing a piece of cloth etc. onto the wound or (by inserting some cotton into vagina) for as long as she could make Wuḍū and offer Farḍ Ṣalāḥ, her ‘Uẓr will not be considered to have existed. (That is, she is not Ma’zūr because she can remove this ‘Uẓr). *(ibid, pp. 107)*

9. If the ‘Uẓr can be removed or reduced by some means, it is Farḍ to use that means. For instance, if the wound etc. bleeds in case of offering Ṣalāḥ in standing position but it does not bleed because of offering Ṣalāḥ in sitting position, so it is Farḍ to offer Ṣalāḥ in sitting position. *(Baḥār-e-Sharī'at, part 2, pp. 109; Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 1, pp. 558)*

(For detailed rulings on the Wuḍū of Ma’zūr, study from page 367 to 379 of the referenced *Fatāwā Razawiyah*, volume 4).

O Islamic sisters! Wherever possible, one should make good intentions for the sole purpose of pleasing Allah ﷺ. The more you have good intentions, the more you have reward. What a great reward of good intention is! The Prophet of Raḥmah ﷺ has stated: *(Al-Jāmi'-uhus-Suyūṭī, pp. 557, Ḥadīth 9326)*

*i.e. the virtuous intention will make the person enter Paradise.*

As per Ḥanafī doctrine, Wuḍū will be valid even if intention is not made for it but no reward will be granted. Usually, the Wuḍū-making Islamic sister has the thought in her mind that she is making Wuḍū. This intention is sufficient for Wuḍū. However one can make more intentions depending upon the situation.
20 Intentions for Wuḍū

1. I will get into the state of Wuḍū

2. One who is already in the state of Wuḍū can make the following intention when repeating the Wuḍū: *I am repeating Wuḍū in order to gain reward.*

3. I will recite بُسْمُ اللَّهِ وَحَمْدُ اللَّهِ

I will take care of

4. Farāiḍ (5) Sunan (6) and Mustaḥabbāt.

7. I will not waste water. (8) I will refrain from Makrūḥ acts.

9. I will use Miswāk.

Whilst washing every part of the body

10. I will recite Ṣalāt-‘Ala-Nabī

11. and ‘بَا قَادَرُ’ (one who recites ‘بَا قَادَرُ’ during Wuḍū whilst washing each body part, her enemy will not be able to kidnap her).

12. I will leave wetness on the body parts after Wuḍū.

13-14. After I have made Wuḍū, I will recite the following two Du’ās:

i) allahumma ajwālami min al-shawābihi wa ajwālami min al-mutāherīni

ii) sufiharka allahu wahaydik aṣhīdun anna l-a'llah annaantas astaftūra kā wa anhum bi-lailik
15. Whilst looking at the sky I will recite Kalimah Shahâdañ.

16. Then I will recite Sûrañ Al-Qadr once (17) and then thrice.

18. If it is not a Makrûh time, I will offer Şalâh of Taḥiyya-tul-Wuḍû.

19. I will remain hopeful whilst washing body parts that sins are being eradicated.

20. I will also perform Wuḍû of my inner being (i.e. as I have removed dirt from external body parts by washing them with water, I will wash away the dirt of sins with the water of repentance and will make a firm intention of refraining from sins in future).

O Allah (عَلَّمَهُ)! Enable us to make Wuḍû according to Shari’ah without wasting water and to remain in the state of Wuḍû all times.
Method of Ghusl

Ghusl ka Tariqah


**Method of Ghusl**

### Excellence of Šalat-‘Alan-Nabi

The Beloved and Blessed Prophet has said, ‘When the day of Thursday comes Allah sends the angels who have papers made of silver and pens made of gold. They write as to who recite Šalat on me in abundance on the day of Thursday and the night of Friday (i.e. the night between Thursday and Friday).’ *(Kanz-ul-‘Ummāl, vol. 1, pp. 250, Ḥadīṣ 2174)*

### Advice to take caution during Farḍ Ghusl

The Beloved and Blessed Prophet has said, ‘Whoever leaves unwashed a space equal to a hair during Ghusl-e-Janābat [ritual bath], he will be treated with fire [i.e. he will be tormented with fire].’ *(Sunan Abī Dāwūd, vol. 1, pp. 117, Ḥadīṣ 249)*

### Tomcat in grave

Sayyidunā Iblān Bin ‘Abdullāh Bajli has stated: One of our neighbours passed away so we attended his funeral. After we dug the grave, we saw a tomcat-like animal in it. We beat the animal but

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* Ḥanafi
it did not go away. We dug another grave but found the same tomcat over there! We beat it again but it did not move even a bit. Thereafter, we dug the third grave but faced the same situation. Finally, people suggested that the deceased be buried in the third grave. After the deceased was buried, a very blood-curdling scream was heard from inside the grave! We went to the house of the deceased and asked his widow about his deeds. She replied that he did not use to make Ghusl-e-Janābat. (Sharḥ-uṣ-Sūdūr ba-Sharaḥ Ḥāl-ul-Mawtā wal-Qubūr, pp. 179)  

When is delay Ḥarām in Ghusl-e-Janābat?  
O Islamic sisters! You have noticed! That unfortunate person would not make Ghusl-e-Janābat at all. Delaying in Ghusl-e-Janābat is not a sin. However, delaying it so much that the time of Salah passes is Ḥarām. It is stated in Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, ‘If a person for whom Ghusl is Wājib has already delayed Ghusl so much that the ending time of Salah has approached, it is Farḍ for her to make Ghusl instantly. If she further delays she will be a sinner.’ (Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 2, pp. 47, 48)

Rulings about sleeping in state of impurity  
Sayyidunā Abū Salamaḥ has said, ‘Sayyidatunā ‘Āishaḥ Ṣiddiqah was asked, ‘Did the Noble Prophet use to sleep in the state of Janābat?’ She replied, ‘Yes but he would make Wuḍū.’ (Ṣaḥīḥ Bukhārī, vol. 1, pp. 117, Ḥadīth 286)  

Sayyidunā ‘Abdullāh Bin ‘Umar has narrated that Sayyidunā ‘Umar Fārūq-e-A’zam asked the Blessed Prophet, ‘At times we experience Janābat at night (what should we do on such an occasion)?’ The Beloved Rasūl replied, ‘Go to sleep after you have made Wuḍū and washed the genital organ.’ (Ibid, pp. 118, Ḥadīth 290)  

1 Impurity
Commenting on the foregoing Ḥadīš, ‘Allāmāḥ Muftī Muhammad Sharīf-ul-Ḥaq Amjadi has stated, ‘If someone for whom Ghusl has been Farḍ wants to sleep, it is better for them to make Wuḍū. To make Ghusl immediately is not Wājib. But one should not delay Ghusl to such an extent that the time of Ṣalāḥ passes. This is what the foregoing Ḥadīš means. Sayyidunā ‘Alī has narrated, ‘Angels do not enter the house in which there is a picture or a dog or a person for whom Ghusl is Farḍ.’

(Sunan Abī Dāwūd, vol. 1, pp. 109, Ḥadiš 227)

The foregoing Ḥadīš implies that one should not get into the habit of staying in the state of impurity and avoid delaying Ghusl to such an extent that the time of Ṣalāḥ elapses. This is also what is meant by the saying of saints that eating or drinking in the state of impurity causes deprivation in sustenance. (Nuzhat-ul-Qārī, vol. 1, pp. 770-771)

**Method of Ghusl (Hanafi)**

Make the following intention in the heart without uttering any word: *I am going to take bath for acquiring purity.* First wash both hands up to the wrist three times. Then wash excretory organs whether or not impurity is there. Then, if there is impurity on any part of the body, remove it. Make Wuḍū as made for Ṣalāḥ but do not wash feet if water is accumulated where you are standing. In case of performing Ghusl on a stool or on the hard ground, wash feet as well.

Now moisten the body with wet hands, especially in winter season (soap may also be used). Then, pour water three times on the right shoulder, three times on the left shoulder, on the head and then three times on the whole body. Now move a little away from the place of Ghusl and wash feet if not washed during Wuḍū. It is stated on page 42 of the 2nd volume of Bahar-e-Shari’at: Do not face Qiblāh if
Satr is uncovered during Ghusl. If Taḥband\(^1\) is worn, there is no harm in it. During Ghusl, rub the whole body with hands. Make Ghusl at such a place where nobody could see you. Neither talk during Ghusl nor recite any Ważīfah. After the Ghusl, body can be wiped with a towel etc. Put on cloths immediately after the Ghusl. To offer two Rak‘āt Nafl Ṣalāḥ after Ghusl is Mustaḥab provided the time is not Makrūḥ. (*Common books of Ḥanafī jurisprudence*)

**Three Farāiḍ of Ghusl**

1. Rinsing the mouth
2. Sniffing water into the nose
3. Pouring water on the whole apparent body

(*Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 13*)

**1. Rinsing the mouth**

Taking a little water into the mouth and then spitting it out quickly is not sufficient. It is essential that water reach every part and every cavity of the mouth from lips to the end of the throat. In the same way, water must reach the cavities behind the molars [i.e. large back teeth] including the gaps and roots of the teeth, all sides of the tongue and the end of the throat. If you are not fasting, gargle as well (as it is Sunnah to do so). If bits of betel nuts or pieces of meat are stuck in between the teeth, they must be removed. If one suspects harm in case of removing them, she is exempted from removing them.

Prior to making Ghusl, if the pieces of meat etc. are stuck in between the teeth and the Ghusl-making person did not notice them and offered Ṣalāḥ having performed Ghusl without removing them but later on she realized that pieces of meat etc. were stuck in between the teeth, it is now Farḍ for her to remove them and wash that area

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\(^1\) A piece of cloth wrapped around the lower part of the body to cover it.
with water. The Ṣalāḥ offered is valid. If a loose tooth is fixed with some filling or wire and water cannot reach beneath the filling or the wire, it is exempted. (Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 2, pp. 38; Fatāwā Razawīyyah, vol. 1, pp. 439-440)

2. Sniffing water into the nose

 Quickly splashing some water onto the tip of the nose is not sufficient. It is essential to wash the inside of the nose up to the end of the soft bone i.e. up to the starting point of the hard bone. This can only be done by sniffing water upwards. Remember if even as much space as a hair-tip is left unwashed, Ghusl will not be valid. If dried mucus has accumulated inside the nose, it is Farḍ to remove it. It is Farḍ to wash the nasal hair as well. (ibid, ibid, pp. 442, 443)

3. Ablution of the whole external body

 It is obligatory to wash with water each and every part and down (i.e. soft fine hair) of the external body from the hairs of the head to the soles of the feet. There are some body parts which may remain unwashed, if special care is not taken, and Ghusl will not be valid. (Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 2, pp. 39)

Twenty three cautions for woman during Ghusl

1. If a woman’s hair is braided, it is essential to wash only the roots without unbraiding them. However, if the hair is braided so tightly that water cannot reach the roots, it is essential to undo the braids.

2. If the hole of the pierced nose or ears is not closed, it is obligatory to flow water through the holes. Flowing water through the hole of the nose is necessary in Wuḍū, and flowing water through the holes of the nose as well as both ears is necessary in Ghusl.
3. Every single hair of the eyebrows with the skin beneath them must be washed.
4. Wash all the parts of the ears including the mouth of the outer opening of the ears.
5. Wash the back of the ears by lifting the hair behind them.
6. Wash the joint between the chin and the throat by lifting the head.
7. Lift the arms properly in order to wash the armpits.
8. Wash all sides of the arms.
9. Wash every part of the entire back.
10. Lift the folds of the belly in order to wash it properly.
11. Wash the navel from the inside with water. If you are in doubt whether or not the navel has been washed properly, insert a finger inside it and wash it.
12. Wash every down (i.e. soft hair) of the body from root to tip.
13. Wash the joint between the thigh and the area beneath the navel.
14. If you are sitting when performing Ghusl, wash the joint between the thigh and the shank.
15. Wash the part where both buttocks join, especially when performing Ghusl in a standing position.
16. Flow water over all sides of the thighs.
17. Flow water over all sides of the shanks.
18. Lift up the sagging breasts and flow water beneath them.
19. Wash the line where the belly and breasts meet.
20. Wash all external parts of the vagina carefully (above and below every fold of skin).
21. It is Mustahhab, not Farḍ, to wash the vagina from the inside by inserting a finger.

22. If a woman is taking the ritual bath after her menses or post-natal bleeding has stopped, it is Mustahhab for her to clean the traces of blood from within the vagina with a piece of cloth. (*Bahār-e-Sharī’at*, part 2, pp. 39-40)

23. It is Farḍ to remove nail polish from the nails otherwise Wuḍū and Ghusl will not be valid. However, there is no harm in henna colour.

**Bandaged wound**

If a bandage is wrapped around a wound and it is harmful to undo the bandage, then mere passing a wet hand over the bandage will be sufficient in this case. Likewise, if it is injurious to wash some part of the body due to a disease or pain, passing a wet hand over it instead of washing it is sufficient. The bandage must not cover any unwounded or unaffected area of the body part; otherwise passing a wet hand over it will not be sufficient. If it is not possible to wrap the bandage on the wound without covering additional and unwounded areas of the part e.g. if the wound is on the upper part of the arm but the bandage is wrapped around the arm covering unwounded area as well, it is Farḍ to wash the unwounded part by uncovering it provided it is possible to uncover it.

But if it is impossible to uncover it or although it is possible to uncover it, she will not be able to wrap the bandage again like before, increasing the risk of further harming the wound, it is sufficient to pass a wet hand over the whole bandage in this case. The unwounded part under the bandage will also be exempted from washing.

(*Bahār-e-Sharī’at*, part 2, pp. 40)
Five causes of Ghusl being Farḍ

1. Discharge of semen from the organ after it has left its origin due to lust.

2. Nocturnal emission (ejaculation of semen during sleep).

3. Putting the head of the penis into the vagina of a woman or anus of a man regardless of whether or not in a state of lust, and whether or not ejaculation takes place. It is Farḍ for both of them to perform Ghusl provided both are adult. If one of them is adult Ghusl is Farḍ for him. Although the other one is a minor and Ghusl is not Farḍ for them, they will be asked to do Ghusl.

4. After the menses have stopped.

5. After the post-natal bleeding has stopped.

(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 2, pp. 43, 45, 46)

Ghusl does not become Farḍ in following cases

1. If semen moves from its origin without lust e.g. semen is discharged as a result of lifting weight or falling from a higher place or due to stress applied during defecation, Ghusl will not become Farḍ but Wuḍū will become invalid.

2. If semen is thin and its drops are discharged without lust when urinating or doing any work, Ghusl will not become Farḍ but Wuḍū will become invalid.

3. If someone thinks that nocturnal emission has occurred but there is no trace of it on the clothing etc, Ghusl is not Farḍ.

(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 2, pp. 43)
Method of Ghusl in flowing water

If someone makes Ghusl in flowing water such as in a river or a canal, and stays in the water for a while, the Sunan of washing the body thrice, maintaining order in washing and making Wuḍū will all get fulfilled. It is not also required to move the body parts three times in flowing water. However, in case of making Ghusl in the still water of a pool etc., one is required to move the body parts thrice to act upon the Sunnah of washing the body thrice. In case of standing in the rain (or under a tap or a shower) the rulings of flowing water will apply. When making Wuḍū with flowing water, it is sufficient to keep the body parts, washed in Wuḍū, under water for a while. Similarly, while making Wuḍū with still water, moving the body parts thrice under water is a substitute for washing them thrice. (Bahār-e-Shari‘at, part 2, pp. 42; Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muhūtār, vol. 1, pp. 320-321)

In all these cases of Wuḍū and Ghusl, one is required to rinse the mouth and sniff water into the nose. Rinsing the mouth and sniffing water into the nose are Farḍ in Ghusl, whereas Sunnat-ul-Muakkadah in Wuḍū.

Ruling of shower is same as that of flowing water

It is stated in (the unpublished version of) Fatāwā Aḥl-e-Sunnat: In case of making Ghusl under a shower (or a tap), the rulings of making Ghusl in flowing water will apply. That is, if the Ghusl-making person remains under water for as long as one can make Wuḍū and Ghusl, the Sunan of washing the body parts three times will get fulfilled.

It is stated in Durr-e-Mukhtār that if one stays in flowing water or in a large pond or in the rain for as long as one can make Ghusl and Wuḍū, she will be considered to have fulfilled Sunnah completely. (Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muhūtār, vol. 1, pp. 320)
Remember! Rinsing the mouth and sniffing water into the nose are required in Ghusl and Wuḍū.

**Cautions when using a shower**

Ensure that your face or back is not towards the Qiblah when making Ghusl unclothed under a shower. Take the same care when in the toilet. The direction of the face or the back being towards the Qiblah means the face or the back is within 45° towards the Qiblah. Therefore, it is necessary that the direction of the face or the back is out of 45° from the Qiblah.

**Five Sunnaḥ-occasions of making Ghusl**

It is Sunnaḥ to make Ghusl on (1) Friday (2) Eid-ul-Fiṭr (3) Eid-ul-Aḍḥā (4) the day of ‘Arafaḥ (9th Žul-Ḥijja-til-Ḥarām) (5) before putting on Ḥiḥrām.

*(Bahār-e-Sharī'at, part 2, pp. 46; Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 1, pp. 339-341)*

**Twenty four Mustaḥab occasions of making Ghusl**

Making Ghusl is Mustaḥab on the following occasions:

1. Holy stay in ‘Arafaḥ (2) Holy stay in Muzdalifah
2. Visit to the blessed Ḥaram
3. For presenting oneself in the court of the Beloved and Blessed Prophet حَسَّانَ اللَّهُ لَهُمَا الدَّارُ
4. For Ţawāf (6) For entering Minā
5. On the three days when stones are thrown at the Jamarāt
6. Shab-e-Barā-at (9) Shab-e-Qadr
10. The night of ‘Arafah (from the sunset of 9th Žul-Ḥijjah to the morning of 10th of Žul-Ḥijjah).

11. For a Milād gathering (12) For other blessed gatherings

13. After bathing a deceased person

14. After a mad person has recovered from madness

15. On recovering from unconsciousness

16. On recovering from the state of intoxication

17. For repentance from a sin

18. For wearing new clothes (19) On returning from a journey

20. After the vaginal bleeding due to some disease has stopped

21. For the Šalāh offered after a solar or lunar eclipse has occurred

22. For Šalāt-ul-Istisqā (the Šalāh for rainfall)

23. In times of fear, extreme darkness and severe storms

24. If there is impurity on the body but one does not know where it is, then it is also Mustaḥab to make Ghusl. *(Bahār-e-Sharī'at, part 2, pp. 46, 47; Tanvīr-ul-Abhuni1E63ār, Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 1, pp. 341-342)*

**Different intentions for one Ghusl**

If different causes of Ghusl occur simultaneously, one can make only one Ghusl with different intentions. For instance, if a person who has had a nocturnal emission on Eid that has fallen on a Friday makes Ghusl with the foregoing three intentions, she will be rewarded for all three intentions. *(Bahār-e-Sharī'at, part 2, pp. 47)*

اللهُ ﴿صَلِّي عَلَيْهِ بِحسَبٍ﴾ ﴿وصَلِّي عَلَى الْحَيْبَ﴾
If Ghusl intensifies cold, then…?

If a person suffering from cold or eye infection etc. is likely to suffer from other diseases or her disease will get severe in case of making Ghusl from the head, she is allowed to make Ghusl from the neck without washing her head, but she is required to rinse her mouth, sniff water into her nose and pass wet hands over every part of the head. Her Ghusl will be complete in this way. After she has recovered from the disease, she is required to wash only the head; complete Ghusl is not necessary. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 2, pp. 40)*

Caution while making Ghusl using bucket

While making Ghusl using a bucket, place the bucket on a stool etc. so that water droplets do not fall into the bucket. Do not also place the mug used for Ghusl on the floor.

Knot in hair

If there is a knot in hair, it is not necessary to untie and wash it during Ghusl. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 2, pp. 40)*

Touching religious books without Wuḍū

To touch the books of Fiqḥ¹, Tafsīr² and Ḥadīṣ is Makrūḥ for the person who does not have Wuḍū as well as for the one on whom Ghusl is Fard. However, there is no harm in touching them with a cloth even if one is wearing it or using it as scarf. However, touching any Quranic verse or its translation present in these books is Ḥarām.

*(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 2, pp. 49)*

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¹ Islamic Jurisprudence

² Exegesis of the Holy Quran
**Recitation of Ṣalāt-‘Alan-Nabī ﷺ in state of impurity**

There is no harm in reciting Ṣalāt-‘Alan-Nabī and Du’ās etc. when Ghusl is Farḍ. But, it is better to rinse the mouth or make Wuḍū before reciting them. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’āt, part 2, pp. 49)* It is also permissible for them to reply to Aẓān. *(Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 38)*

**If finger has coating of ink...?**

If left unwashed due to inattention, flour coating on a cook’s nails, ink coating on a writer’s nails and stains left by flies and mosquitoes (on anyone’s body) will not affect Ghusl. However, after one has noticed the coating, it is necessary to remove it, and to wash that area. The Ṣalāḥ previously offered (without removing the coating due to inattention) is valid. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’āt, part 2, pp. 41)*

**When does a female child reach puberty?**

Girls before 9 years and boys before 13 years cannot reach puberty. By Shari’ah, both boys and girls will be considered to have reached puberty at the age of 15 years (as per the Ḥijrī calendar) even if no sign of puberty has appeared. If signs appear during the described ages, i.e. if a boy or a girl experiences nocturnal emission (i.e. discharge of semen) whether in the state of wakefulness or sleep or if a girl experiences menses or if a boy gets a girl pregnant or if a girl gets pregnant (due to a sexual intercourse) they will certainly be considered to have reached puberty in each of the above cases.

If no sign has appeared but they declare themselves to have reached puberty, and their apparent condition also does not deny what they have declared, they will be considered to have reached puberty. They will now be required to follow all the rulings of puberty. Growth of a beard or a moustache in boys or that of breasts in girls are not the determining factors. *(Fatāwā Razawiyya, vol. 19, pp. 630)*


**Cause of satanic whispers**

Satanic whispers (Wasāwis) are caused by urinating in the bathroom. Sayyidunā ‘Abdullāḥ Bin Mughaffal has narrated that the Holy Prophet ﷺ has said, ‘No one should urinate in the bathroom where he will be making Ghusl and Wuḍū, because it usually causes satanic whispers.’

*(Sunan Abū Dāwūd, vol. 1, pp. 44, Ḥadīṣ 27)*

If the slop of the bathroom is a bit steep, and it is likely that the floor will get pure when flushed after urination, then there is no harm. But it is still better not to urinate there. *(Mirāt-ul-Manājīh, vol. 1, pp. 266)*

**Acting upon Sunnah brought news of forgiveness**

Making Ghusl naked is not Sunnah. Here is a faith-refreshing parable in this context. Sayyidunā Imām Aḥmad Bin Ḥanbal has stated: Some of my companions once went to make Ghusl having removed their clothes. Meanwhile, the following Ḥadīṣ of the Beloved and Blessed Prophet ﷺ, ‘Whoever believes in Allah and His Prophet ﷺ should not enter the Ḥammām naked but wear Taḥband’ occurred to me. So I acted upon the Ḥadīṣ. After I went to sleep at night, I dreamt and heard a voice from Ghayb: ‘O Aḥmad! For you is good news that Allah (_allocated_\text{المثل}\text{الطراج}) has forgiven you and has made you the Imām and the religious leader of people by the blessing of acting upon the Sunnah of the Noble Prophet ﷺ.

Sayyidunā Imām Aḥmad Bin Ḥanbal further said that he asked, ‘Who are you?’ The voice came: ‘I am Jibrāl (النبأ_السلامح).’

*(Ash-Shifā, vol. 2, pp. 16)*

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1 A large bathroom where many people used to take bath together in past.
May Allah have mercy on him and forgive us without accountability for his sake!

أُميِّنُ يَجَاهُ النَّّبِيَّ الآمِنِينَ صَلِّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلَهِ وَسَلَّمُ

Cautions when making Ghusl wearing Tah֊band

‘Allāmah Muftī Sharīf-ul-Ḥaq Amjadi has stated that although it is permissible to make Ghusl naked when alone, it is still preferable not to make Ghusl naked. When making Ghusl wearing Tahband (or pyjamas or trousers) one should take special care of two things. First, the Tahband (or the pyjamas etc.) one is wearing during the Ghusl should be pure. Secondly, if there is any impurity on the thigh or any other body part, it should be washed away first. Otherwise, though the Farq Ghusl will be valid, the impurity on the body part or Tahband will not be removed but rather will spread to other body parts. Even many those considered ‘VIPs’ are unaware of this ruling, let alone ordinary people. (Nuzḥat-ul-Qārī, vol. 1, pp. 761)

However, if so much water is used during the Ghusl that the impurity which had initially spread has now been properly washed away, meeting the Sharī‘i criteria of purity, the Tahband will also be pure.

Yā Allah! Enable us to read, understand and explain to others the rulings of Ghusl repeatedly and to make Ghusl according to Sunnah.

أُميِّنُ يَجَاهُ النَّبِيَّ الآمِنِينَ صَلِّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلَهِ وَسَلَّمُ

صلُوًا عَلَى النَّبِيِّ صَلِّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَمَعْلَمَ
Method of Tayammum

Tayammum ka Tariqah
METHOD OF TAYAMMUM*

Excellence of Ṣalāt-‘Alan-Nabī ﷺ

The Beloved Rasūl ﷺ has said, ‘Jibrāīl (عليه السلام) told me that Allah ﷺ has said, ‘O Muhammad (عليه وسلم)! Are you not pleased that anyone from your Ummah send Ṣalāt upon you one time, and I would send ten mercies upon him, and anyone from your Ummah send one Salām, I would send ten Salām upon him.’

(Mishkāt-ul-Mašābīḥ, vol. 1, pp. 189, Ḥadīth 928)

Farāiḍ of Tayammum

There are three Farāiḍ in Tayammum:

1. Intention
2. Passing hands over the entire face
3. Wiping the arms including the elbows

(Baḥār-e-Sharī‘at, part 2, pp. 75-77)

Ten Sunan of Tayammum

1. Reciting ﷺ
2. Hitting the hands over the ground

* Ḥanafī
3. Moving the hands back and forth when placed over the ground
4. Keeping gaps between the fingers
5. Jerking the hands by hitting the base of one thumb against the other taking care not to make a clapping sound
6. Wiping the face first and then the hands
7. Wiping them one after the other without delay
8. Wiping the right arm first and then the left one
9. Making Khilāl [i.e. passing fingers through] the beard
10. Making Khilāl of fingers [i.e. passing fingers of one hand through the gaps of the fingers of the other hand rubbing them together]. This is considered Sunnah when dust has reached around fingers. If dust has not reached, e.g. if hands are hit (for Tayammum) on a thing etc. that has no dust on it, Khilāl of fingers will be Fard. There is no need to hit the hands on the ground again for Khilāl. (Bahār-e-Sharī'at, part 2, pp. 78)

Method of Tayammum (Hanafi)

Make intention to perform Tayammum. (Remember that intention is the willingness of the heart. To make a verbal intention is preferable. For example, make intention in these words: I am making Tayammum to gain purity from the state of non-Wuḍū or non-Ghusl or from both, and to make it permissible for me to offer Ṣalāh.) Recite ﷽ and, with fingers spread wide open, hit hands on some pure object that is earthen-natured (e.g. stones, limestone, bricks, walls, earth etc.) and move the hands back and forth on that object. If hands become excessively dusty, reduce the excessive dust by jerking hands. Wipe the entire face with hands ensuring that no part of the face is left without wiping.
Note that Tayammum will not be valid if even as much space as a hair is left without wiping. Again hit hands on that object like before and wipe both the arms from the fingertips to a bit above the elbows. If you are wearing bracelets, bangles or any other hand jewellery, either move or remove them so that no part of the arm is left without wiping. Tayammum will not be valid if even as much space as a tiny particle is left without wiping. Here is a convenient method of wiping arms during Tayammum. First place the four fingers of the left hand over the back of the right hand, leaving the left thumb, and take the fingers of the left hand from the tips of the fingers of the right hand to the end of the right elbow. Then, bring the palm of the left hand from the other side of the right elbow to the wrist of the right hand. Then, wipe the back of the right thumb with the thumb of the left hand.

In the like manner, wipe the left arm with the right hand. If wiping is made with the palm and the fingers jointly, Tayammum will still be valid whether you pass the palm and fingers jointly from fingers towards elbow or vice versa. But this is contrary to Sunnah. Wiping the head and the feet is not required for Tayammum.

*(Bahār-e-Shari‘at, part 2, pp. 76-78)*

**Twenty six Madani pearls of Tayammum**

1. The thing that does not turn to ash and neither melts nor softens when burnt is earthen-natured and can be used for Tayammum. Tayammum can be made with sand, limestone, kohl, sulphur, stone, emerald, and other gems, regardless of whether or not dust is present on them. *(Bahār-e-Shari‘at, vol. 2, pp. 79; Bahur-ur-Rāiq, vol. 1, pp. 257)*

2. Tayammum can be made with baked bricks and pots made of porcelain or clay. However, Tayammum is not allowed if these
things are coated with some non-earthen material e.g. glass.  
\textit{(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 2, pp. 80)}

3. The dust, stone etc. that is used for Tayammum must be pure i.e. there should be no traces of impurity on it. Even if the traces of impurity have disappeared due to evaporation, it is not permissible to make Tayammum with it. \textit{(ibid, pp. 79)} If a piece of land, a wall or mud on the ground is impure but has dried, causing the traces of impurity to vanish because of wind or sunshine, they are pure for Ṣalāḥ, but cannot be used for Tayammum.

4. Mere suspicion that it may have been impure is useless and will cause no effect. \textit{(ibid, pp. 79)}

5. A piece of wood, cloth, carpet etc. can be used for Tayammum if it is covered in so much dust that the impressions of fingers forms on it when hit with hands.

6. Tayammum is permissible from a Maṣjid or home wall made of lime, mud or brick provided it is not coated with oil paint, plastic paint, matte finish, wall paper or something non-earthen. If marble is fitted on the wall, it can be used for Tayammum.

7. If someone is without Wuḍū; or Ghusl is Fāṣ for them and water is not in reach, they are to perform Tayammum in place of Wuḍū and Ghusl. \textit{(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, pp. 68, vol. 2)}

8. If it is rightly feared that one’s illness would intensify or prolong as a result of making Wuḍū or Ghusl, or one has personally experienced that whenever they make Wuḍū or Ghusl, illness intensifies or if a good and qualified Muslim physician who is not Fāṣiq advises that water will cause harm, then Tayammum can be made in these cases. \textit{(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 2, pp. 68; Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 1, pp. 441, 442)}
9. If water causes harm on bathing from the head, take bath from the neck and wipe the complete head. *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, pp. 69, vol. 2)*

10. Tayammum is permissible if availability of water is not known within a radius of one mile. *(ibid)*

11. If Zam Zam water is available in the quantity that one can make Wuḍū with it, then Tayammum is not permissible. *(ibid)*

12. If the weather is bitterly cold and it is strongly feared that bathing would result in death or illness; and there is also no means of protection against cold after taking bath, Tayammum is permissible. *(ibid, pp. 70)*

13. If a prisoner is not allowed to perform Wuḍū, she should perform Tayammum and offer her Ṣalāḥ but repeat this Ṣalāḥ later. If jailers or enemies do not let the prisoner offer Ṣalāḥ, then she is to offer Ṣalāḥ with gestures, and repeat this Ṣalāḥ later on. *(ibid, pp. 71)*

14. If it is suspected that the caravan will go out of sight or train will leave in case of searching water (or making Wuḍū after reaching the place where water is available), Tayammum is permissible. *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 2, pp. 72)* It is stated on page 417 of the third volume of *Fatāwā Razawiyyah*: If it is feared that the train will leave, then one is to perform Tayammum, and is not required to repeat the Ṣalāḥ.

15. When the time is so short that if she starts performing Wuḍū or Ghusl, she will miss the Ṣalāḥ, then in this case, she is allowed to perform Tayammum and offer Ṣalāḥ. After that, she must perform Wuḍū or Ghusl and repeat that Ṣalāḥ.

16. If a woman whose menses or post-natal bleeding has ended does not have access to water, she is required to perform Tayammum. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 1, pp. 352)*

17. If a person is present at such a place where neither water nor any earthen object is available for Tayammum, she should perform all acts of Ṣalāḥ within that Ṣalāḥ timing without making intention of Ṣalāḥ. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, pp. 75, vol. 2)* On having access to water or earthen object, that Ṣalāḥ will have to be offered after performing Wuḍū or Tayammum.

18. For both Wuḍū and Ghusl, the method of Tayammum is the same. *(Al-Jauha-tun-Nayyaraḥ, vol. 1, pp. 28)*

19. If Ghusl is Farḍ on somebody, she does not need to make Tayammum twice for Wuḍū and Ghusl. Instead she can make intention for both in the same Tayammum. If intention is made for only Ghusl or only Wuḍū, it is also sufficient. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, pp. 76, vol. 2)*

20. The acts that invalidate Wuḍū or Ghusl will also invalidate Tayammum. Access to water will also invalidate Tayammum. *(ibid, pp. 82)*

21. If a woman is wearing some jewellery in her nose she must remove it. Otherwise wiping of the part of the nose beneath the jewellery will not be possible. *(ibid, 77)*

22. Wipe the part of the lips that is visible when the mouth is closed in a natural position (not too tight). If someone closes her mouth so tightly that some part of it is not wiped, Tayammum will not be valid. *(ibid)*

23. The same ruling applies in case of closing the eyes very tightly. *(ibid)*
24. If one is wearing a ring or a watch, these must be moved or removed in order to pass the hand beneath them. Islamic sisters should move their bangles in order to wipe the skin beneath them. More care is to be taken whilst performing Tayammum as compared to Wuḍū. (ibid)

25. If a sick or such a disabled person who does not have hands and legs cannot perform Tayammum herself, somebody else should help her perform Tayammum. In this case, the helping person does not need to make intention but rather the one being helped in performing Tayammum will have to make her intention. (ibid, 76; Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 26)

26. If a woman needs to make Wuḍū but some Nā-Maḥram man is present, and she is unable to wash her hands and wipe her head having concealed them from him, she can perform Tayammum. (Fatāwā Razawiyyaḥ referenced, vol. 3, pp. 416)

Yā Allah! Bestow upon us the ability to read, understand and explain to others the rulings of Tayammum over and over again and to perform Tayammum according to Sunnah.
Jawab-e-Azan ka Tariqah

**Method of Replying to Azan**
Method of Replying to Azan

Crown of pearls

It is stated in *Al-Qaul-ul-Badi‘*: After the demise of Sayyidunā Abul Ābbās Aḥmad Bin Manṣūr, someone from Shiraz had a dream in which he saw Sayyidunā Shaykh Aḥmad Bin Manṣūr dressed in a heavenly garment with a crown of pearls on his head, standing in the Miḥrāb (arch) of the main Masjīd of Shiraz. The dreaming person asked as to how Allah treated him, he replied, ‘I used to recite Ṣalāt upon the Prophet of Raḥmah, the Intercessor of Ummah abundantly and this act of mine brought about my success. Allah not only forgave me and bestowed upon me (this) crown but also made me enter the Heaven.’ (*Al-Qaul-ul-Badi‘*, pp. 254)

Excellence of replying to Azān

Amīr-ul-Mu`minin Sayyidunā ʿUmar Bin Kaḥṭāb has narrated that the Holy Prophet has said: When the Muażżīn says, any one of you should say, when the Muażżīn says,
he should say, and when the Muāẓżīn says ْنَبِيُّ اللهِ ﷺ, so he should say ْنَبِيُّ اللهِ ﷺ, when the Muāẓżīn says, when the Muāẓżīn says ْرَحْمَةَ اللَّهِ ﷺ, so he should say ْرَحْمَةَ اللَّهِ ﷺ, when the Muāẓżīn says ْصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ, so he should say ْصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ, and when the Muāẓżīn says ْلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ, so he should say ْلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ.

(Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim, pp. 203, Ḥadīth 385)

Commenting on the foregoing Ḥadīth, a renowned exegetist of the Quran, Muftī Aḥmad Yār Khān  عليه الصلاة والسلام has stated, ‘It is obvious that the sincerity of the heart is required for reply to the entire Aẓān. That is, one should reply to the entire Aẓān with the sincerity of the heart as no worship is accepted without sincerity.’ (Mirāt-ul-Manājīh, vol. 1, pp. 412)

The replier of Aẓān entered the Heaven

Sayyidunā Abū Ḥurayrah  عليه الصلاة والسلام has narrated that a man whose no major and pious deed was known passed away. The Beloved and Blessed Prophet صلی الله علیه وآله وسلم said in the presence of companions ْرَحْمَةَ اللَّهِ ﷺ, ‘Do you know Allah ْرَحْمَةَ اللَّهِ ﷺ has made him enter the Heaven.’ People were surprised as apparently he did not perform any major deed. Therefore, one of the companions went to that person’s house and asked his widow as to what his special deed was. She replied, ‘Although I do not know any of his special deed, he would reply to Aẓān whenever he heard it, whether it was day or night.’ (Tārīkh Damishq li Ibn ‘Asākir, vol. 40, pp. 412, 413)

May Allah ْعَزَّوَجَلَّ have mercy on him and forgive us without accountability for his sake!

أُمِّيْبُنَّ يَجِهَا النَّبِيِّ الَّذِيْنَ صَلَّى الله علیه وآله وسلم
The method of replying to Azân

The Muażżin should utter the Kalimāt of Ażān with pauses. (when uttered together without a pause) are considered one Kalimāh. After he has uttered this, he should take a pause for as long as the replier can reply.

(Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 66)

The replier should say during the pause of the Muażţın, i.e. when the Muażţın is silent. She should reply to the other Kalimāt in the same way. When the Muażţın says the first time, she should say:

May Šalāt be upon you, Yā Rasūlallāh  صلى الله عليه وسلم You are the solace of my eyes. (ibid)

Each time, touch your thumb nails to your eyes and say:

Yā Allah RINGFLAG! Benefit me from my faculties of listening and seeing. (ibid)

Whoever does this, the Holy Prophet  صلى الله عليه وسلم will take him to Paradise after him. (Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 84)
Say in reply to الحَضُّ عَلَى الفَلَاحٍ حَضُّ عَلَى الصَّلَوْةِ لَا تَحْوَلُ وَلَا تَحْيَلُ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ each time. It is better to say both (what the Muażżin says as well as لَا تَحْوَلُ) and also add:

ما شاء الله كان وما لم يشأ لم يكُن

*Whatever Allah (عَلَى) wanted has happened and whatever He has not wanted has not happened.*


In reply to الصَّلَوْةُ خَبَرَ تَقَنَّ النَّوَّمِ, say:

You are true and pious and have said the truth.

(Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 83)

صلْوا عَلَى الجُهَابِبَ صَلِّي اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحْمَّدٍ

Eight Madani pearls about replying to Ażān

1. In addition to the Ażān of Ṣalāḥ, other Ażān such as the one uttered at the time of the birth of a baby should also be replied. (Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 82)

2. There is a commandment of replying to Ażān for the hearer. (Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 57)

3. A Junub (the one who has to perform Ghusl because of intercourse or nocturnal emission) should also reply to Ażān. However, a woman experiencing menses or post-natal bleeding,
Method of Replying to Azan

those having intercourse or defecating or urinating need not to reply. *(Durr-e-Mukhtar, vol. 2, pp. 81)*

4. When Ažān is going on, one should stop every type of work such as talking, Salām, reply to Salām and even recitation of the Holy Quran etc. for as long as Ažān is being uttered. Listen to the Ažān attentively and reply to it. *(Durr-e-Mukhtar, vol. 2, pp. 86, 87; Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 57)*

5. It is better to stop walking, picking up a utensil, glass etc., keeping food etc., playing with babies, talking by gestures etc. during Ažān.

6. The one talking during Ažān is in the danger of losing faith at the time of death. *(Bahār-e-Sharī'at, pp. 41, vol. 3)*

7. If an Islamic sister hears more than one Ažān, she is required to reply to the first Ažān only but it is better to reply to all of them. *(Durr-e-Mukhtar, Rad-dul-Muhtār, vol. 2, pp. 82)*

8. If an Islamic sister did not reply during the Ažān and much time has not passed yet, she can still reply. *(Durr-e-Mukhtar, vol. 2, pp. 83, 84)*
Namaz ka Tariqah

METHOD OF SALAH
The Prophet of Rahma, the Intercessor of Umma, the Owner of Jannah has said, ‘On the Day of Judgement, there will be no other shade except the ‘Arsh of Allah عَرَجَل. There are three types of people who will be under the shade of the ‘Arsh of Allah عَرَجَل. Someone humbly asked, ‘Yā Rasūlallāh من الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ يُسِىُّ اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحْمِي’ who are those people?’ The Beloved and Blessed Rasūl said, ‘(1) one who removes the worry of anyone from my Ummah (2) one who revives my Sunnah (3) one who recites Ṣalāh abundantly upon me.’ (Al-Budū-rus-Sāfiraĥ fī Umūr-il-Ākhiraĥ lis-Suyūhuni1E6Dī, pp. 131, Ḥadīṣ 366)

O Islamic sisters! Countless virtues of offering Ṣalāh and severe torment for missing it are stated in the Holy Quran and Aḥādīš. Allah عَرَجَل says in the 9th verse of Sūrah Al-Munāfiqūn in part 28:

١٠٩ يُأْتِيهَا الْذَّيْنَ أَصْنَوْا لَا تُنَّطِقُنَّ أَمْوَاكُهُمْ وَلَا أَفْلَأَذُنَّ عَنَّ ذَكَرِ اللَّهِ وَمِنْ يُفْعَلُ ذَلِكَ فَأَوْلِيَاءُ اللَّهِ الخَيْرُونَ

* Ḥanafi
Sayyidunā Imām Muhammad Bin Aḥmad Ṣaḥābī has narrated that the exegetists have said, ‘In this verse, the remembrance of Allah  refers to the five daily Ṣalāh, therefore, the one who does not offer Ṣalāh at its specified time because of being occupied with wealth (i.e. trading), sustenance, employment, needs and children, is amongst those who will suffer a loss.’

(Kitāb-ul-Kabāir, pp. 20)

**Very first question on the Day of Judgement**

The Beloved and Blessed Prophet ﷺ has said, ‘On the Day of Judgement, the very first question to be asked about the deeds of man will be about his Ṣalāh. If Ṣalāh is complete he will succeed but if it is incomplete, he will be disgraced and will bear loss.’

(Kanz-ul-‘Ummāl, vol. 7, pp. 115, Raqm 18883)

**Nūr for Ṣalāḥ-offering-person**

The Beloved and Blessed Prophet ﷺ has said, ‘The one who protects Ṣalāh, the Ṣalāh will become Nūr, evidence and salvation for him on the Day of Judgement; and the one who does not protect it, there will be no Nūr, evidence and salvation for him on the Day of Judgement. Such a person will be kept with Pharaoh, Qārūn, Ħāmān and Ubayy Bin Khalaf on the Day of Judgement.’ (Majma‘-uz-Zawāid, vol. 2, pp. 21, Ḥadīth 1611)

**With whom will people be resurrected?**

O Islamic sisters! Sayyidunā Imām Muhammad Bin Aḥmad Ṣaḥābī has narrated, ‘Some scholars  are of the
opinion that the one who does not offer Ṣalāḥ will be resurrected with these four persons (i.e. Pharaoh, Qārūn, Ĥāmān and Ubayy Bin Khalaf) because people usually miss their Ṣalāḥ due to wealth, rule, ministry and trade.’

The one who misses Ṣalāḥ due to being occupied with the state affairs will be resurrected with Pharaoh. The one who misses Ṣalāḥ owing to wealth will be resurrected with Qārūn. If the reason of missing Ṣalāḥ is ministry, he will be resurrected with Ĥāmān, a minister of Pharaoh, and if the reason of missing Ṣalāḥ is trade, he will be resurrected with Ubayy Bin Khalaf, the head trader of the unbelievers in Makka-tul-Mukarramah.’ *(Kitāb-ul-Kabāir, pp. 21)*

**Ṣalāḥ even in severely wounded state**

When Sayyidunā ‘Umar Fārūq-e-A’ẓam was seriously wounded as a result of a deadly attack, he was told, ‘Yā Amīr-ul-Mu`minin, (it is time to offer) Ṣalāḥ!’ He then offered Ṣalāḥ despite being severely wounded. *(ibid, pp. 22)*

**Deserving of hellfire for thousands of years**

A’lā Ḥaḍrat, Imām-e-Aḥl-e-Sunnat, Maulānā Shāh Imām Aḥmad Razā Khān has stated on pages 158 and 159 of the 9th volume of *Fatāwā Razawiyya*: After faith and rectification of beliefs, Ṣalāḥ is the most important and greatest right among all the rights of Allah. To offer only Ṣalāt-ul-Jumu’ā and Ṣalāt-ul-Eid or to offer five daily Ṣalāḥ irregularly is not a guarantee of absolution. Whoever deliberately misses even one time Ṣalāḥ deserves torment of Hell for thousands of years unless she repents and offers the
missed Ṣalāḥ as Qaḍā. If Muslims utterly give up meeting, talking and sitting with such a person, she does deserve it. Allah says:

وَإِنَّمَا يُنذِيرُكُمُ اللَّهُ عَلَى الْشَّيْطَانِ فَلَا تَقْفُنَّ بَعْدَ الْذُّکَرَ مَعَ الْقُوْمِ الْظُّلْمِيِّنَ

**(Part 7, Sūrah Al-An‘ām, verse 68)**

**Causes of Nūr or darkness on Ṣalāḥ**

Sayyidunā ‘Ubādah Bin Šāmit has narrated that the Holy Prophet has said, ‘Whosoever makes a perfect Wuḍū’ and then stands for Ṣalāḥ and completes the Rukū’, Sujūd and Qirā`at, so the Ṣalāḥ says: May Allah protect you as you have protected me. Then the Ṣalāḥ is taken towards the sky, and for it is brightness and Nūr. Therefore, the doors of the sky are opened for it. Then it is presented in the court of Allah and it intercedes for the person who has offered it. If the Ṣalāḥ-offering person does not complete its Rukū’, Sujūd and Qirā`at, so the Ṣalāḥ says: May Allah ruin you as you have wasted me. Then the Ṣalāḥ covered in darkness is taken towards the sky. The doors of the sky are closed for it. Then it is folded like an old piece of cloth and thrown onto the face of that Ṣalāḥ-offering person.’


**Cause of bad end**

Sayyidunā Imām Bukhārī has said that Sayyidunā Hużayfah Bin Yamān saw a person performing Rukū’ and Sujūd improperly during his Ṣalāh, so he said to the person, ‘If you die whilst offering Ṣalāḥ in the way as you have just offered, your death will not take place in accordance with the teachings of the Holy Prophet.’

**(Ṣaḥīh Bukhārī, vol. 1, pp. 284, Ḥadīth 808)**
It is also narrated in Sunan Nasāī that he asked (the person), ‘How long have you been offering Șalâh like this?’ The person replied, ‘For forty years.’ He said, ‘You have not offered Șalâh at all since the past forty years. If you die in this state, your death will not take place according to the religion of Sayyidunā Muhammad Mustafa ﷺ. (Sunan Nasāī, pp. 225, Ḥadîṣ 1309)

Thief of Șalâh

Sayyidunā Abū Qatâdaḥ has narrated that the Beloved and Blessed Prophet ﷺ has said, ‘The worst thief amongst people is the one who steals from Șalâh.’ He was humbly asked, ‘Yā Rasûlallāh șallallahu ʿalayhi wa sallam: How is theft committed in Șalâh?’ He replied, ‘To offer Șalâh without properly performing Rukū’ and Sujūd [is theft in Șalâh].’ (Musnad Imām Aḥmad Bin Ḥanbal, vol. 8, pp. 386, Ḥadîṣ 22705)

Two types of thieves

Commenting on the foregoing Ḥadîṣ, the famous exegetist of the Holy Quran, Muftī Aḥmad Yār Khān ʻalayhi mougha șallallahu alayhim wa sallam has said, ‘It has become obvious that the thief of Șalâh is worse than that of money as the thief of money gains at least some profit though they are punished but the thief of Șalâh will be punished fully and will not gain any benefit. The thief of money violates the right of people but the thief of Șalâh violates that of Allah șallallahu ʿalayhim wa sallam. It is the condition of those who offer defective Șalâh. So those who do not offer Șalâh at all should learn a lesson.’ (Mirāt-ul-Manājīh, vol. 2, pp. 78)

O Islamic sisters! Many people do not offer Șalâh at all and even most of those offering Șalâh are deprived of offering Șalâh properly due to the lack of interest in learning Sunnah. Therefore, a brief method of offering Șalâh is presented. Please read it very carefully and correct your Șalâh.
Method of Ṣalâh for Islamic sisters (Ḥanafī)

Stand erect facing the Qiblāh in the state of Wuḍū with a distance of four fingers between feet. Now raise both hands up to the shoulders without bringing them out of the shawl. Fingers should neither be too close to each other nor too wide apart. Instead, they should remain in a normal position with palms facing the Qiblāh and eyes focused on the place of Sajdāh. Now (in your heart) make a firm intention of the Ṣalâh you are about to offer. To say it verbally is better (for example, ‘I intend to offer four Rak’āt of today’s Fard Ṣalāt-uz-Ẓuhr’).

Now, utter Takbīr Taḥrīmah (الله أَحَبَّرَ) lowering your hands. Place the left palm on the chest beneath the bosoms and put the right palm over the back of the left palm. Now recite Ṣanā in these words:

 Glory is to You Yā Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ)! I praise You, Blessed is Your name, Your greatness is lofty and none is worthy of worship except You.

Then recite the Ta’awwuż:

 I seek refuge of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ from the accursed satan.

Then recite the Tasmiyāh:

Allah’s name I begin with, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful.
Then recite the whole of Sūrah Al-Fāṭiḥah:

After you have finished Sūrah Al-Fāṭiḥah, utter (Āmīn) in a low voice and then recite either three short verses or one long verse that is equivalent to three short verses or any Sūrah such as Sūrah Al-Ikhlāṣ.

Allah's name I begin with, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful.
Now bow down for Rukū’ uttering ّلاَّهُ أَصْبَرُ. Bow slightly in Rukū’ i.e. to the extent of placing hands on the knees. Neither apply weight to the knees nor hold them; fingers should be close together and legs should be slightly bent i.e. not completely straight, like men. (Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 74)

Recite at least thrice in Rukū’. Then utter the Tasmī’ and stand erect. To stand after Rukū’ is called Qawmah. Then recite ّلاَّهُ رَبِّيَ وَلَكَ الحَمْدُ. Then, go down for Sajdah uttering first placing your knees on the ground, then the hands and then the head (the nose first and then the forehead) in between your hands. Make it sure that the nasal bone (not just the tip of the nose) and the forehead properly rest on the ground. In Sajdah, focus eyesight at the nose. Perform Sajdah keeping the parts of the body close together, i.e. arms touching sides, belly touching thighs, thighs touching shins and shins touching the ground. Draw feet out towards the right side.

Now recite at least three times. Then lift the head i.e. the forehead first then the nose and then the hands. Draw both feet out towards the right side and then sit on the left buttock. Place the right and the left hand in the middle of the right and the left thigh respectively. Sitting in between two Sujūd is called Jalsah. One must stay in this position for as long as can be uttered at least once (to utter in Jalsah is Mustaḥab). Now perform

1 Glory to my Magnificent Rab (عَزَّوُجَلَّ)
2 Allah (عَزَّوُجَلَّ) heard whoever praised Him
3 ّلاَّهُ رَبِّيَ وَلَكَ الحَمْدُ
4 Pure is my Rab (عَزَّوُجَلَّ), the Greatest
5 Yā Allah (عَزَّوُجَلَّ) forgive me
the second Sajdah uttering \( \text{الله} \) in the same way as the first one. Now raise the head first. Then stand up keeping your weight over your toes with your hands placed on your knees. Do not lean hands unnecessarily on the ground whilst standing up. You have now completed one Rak’at.

Now in the second Rak’at, start with \( \text{الله} \) and then recite Sūrah Al-Fātiḥah and some other Sūrah, then perform Rukū’ and Sujūd as you did in the first Rak’at. Lift the head from Sajdah and draw both feet out towards the right side and then sit on the left buttock. Place the right and the left hand in the middle of the right and the left thigh respectively. To sit after the second Sajdah of the second Rak’at is called Qa’dah. Now recite Tashahhud in Qa’dah:

\[
\text{التحببُ اللهِ والصلاةُ وَالطّبّبُ ِبِالسلّمُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَّكَانِهُ ِبِالسلّمُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللهِ الصَّلِيحِينَ}
\]

\( \text{All types of worship i.e. oral, physical and monetary are for Allah (} \text{عَزّوَجَلَّ). Salutation be upon you Yā Nabi (} \text{صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ}) \text{and the mercy and blessings of Allah (} \text{عَزّوَجَلَّ). Salutation be upon us and the pious bondmen of Allah. I testify that there is none worthy of worship except Allah (} \text{صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) and I testify that Muhammad (} \text{صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ) is His (distinguished) bondman and Rasūl.}

When you are about to utter the word \( \text{لَا} \) in Tashahhud, form a circle with the middle finger and the thumb of your right hand and place
the tips of your ring finger and the little finger at the palm; as soon as you begin to utter the word 
لا (immediately after ‘الله‘), raise your index finger without waving it from side to side. When you reach ‘لا’ put it down and straighten all of your fingers instantly. If you are offering more than two Rak’āt, stand up erect uttering 
أَلْهَةَ أَكْثَرِرْ. If it is a Farḍ Ṣalāh, recite يَسِيمُ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنَ الرَّجِيبِ and Sūraḥ Al-Fātiḥah in the third and fourth Rak’āt. To recite an additional Sūraḥ is not required. The rest of acts must be performed in the same way as stated above. However, if it is a Sunnah Ṣalāh or a Nafl Ṣalāh, then a Sūraḥ will be added after Sūraḥ Al-Fātiḥah in the third and the fourth Rak’āt. After you have offered all four Rak’āt, sit for Qa’dah Akhīrah, and recite Tashāḥhud and then Durūd Ibrāḥīm.

أَلْهَمْ صَلِّي عَلَّي مُحَمَّدًا وَعَلَّي أَل مُحَمَّدًا كَمَا صَلَّيْتُ عَلَّي إِبْرَاهِيْمَ
وعَلَّي أَل إِبْرَاهِيْمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ أَلْهَمْ بَارِكَ عَلَّي مُحَمَّدًا
وعَلَّي أَل مُحَمَّدًا كَمَا بَارَكْتُ عَلَّي إِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلَّي أَل إِبْرَاهِيْمَ
إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ

O Allah (عَزّ وَجَلَّ) send Durūd on (our Master) Muhammad and on his descendents as You sent Durūd on (our Master) Ibrāḥīm and his descendents. Indeed You alone are praiseworthy and Glorious. O Allah (عَزّ وَجَلَّ) shower Your blessings on (our Master) Muhammad and his descendents as You showered blessings on (our Master) Ibrāḥīm and his descendents. Indeed You are praiseworthy and Glorious.
Then recite any Du’a Mâšūraĥ (any Du’a contained either in the Holy Quran or in Ḥadiś is called Du’a Mâšūraĥ) e.g.

\begin{verse}
َّـٰٓلاَّـٰٓىـٰٓ اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّنَا أَيْتَنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةَ وَفِي الْأَخِرَةِ حَسَنَةَ وَقِنَّا عَذَابَ النَّارِ
\end{verse}

Then, to finish the Şalâĥ, first turn the face towards the right shoulder saying āhsalâm ʿalīham wa-raspberry al-lah and then towards the left shoulder saying the same words. The Şalâĥ has been completed.

(Derived from: Bahâr-e-Sharî’at, part 3, pp. 72-75 etc.)

Attention please!

Islamic sisters! Some of the acts described in the method of Şalâĥ are Farḍ, without which Şalâĥ will not be valid, whereas some acts are Wâjib, leaving which deliberately is a sin. Repenting of it and repeating such a Şalâĥ is Wâjib.

In case of missing a Wâjib forgetfully, Sajdaĥ Şâhw becomes Wâjib. Some of the acts in Şalâĥ are Sunnat-ul-Muakkadâĥ; making a habit of missing a Sunnat-ul-Muakkadâĥ is a sin. Similarly, some of the acts in Şalâĥ are Mustaḥab; performing a Mustaḥab is an act of Şawâb while leaving a Mustaḥab is not a sin. (ibid, pp. 75)

صلّوا على الحبيب صلى الله تعالى عليه وسلم
Six pre-conditions of Šalāḥ

1. Ṭahārah (purity)

The body and clothes of the Šalāḥ-offering person as well as the place where Šalāḥ is being offered must be pure from all types of impurities. *(Sharḥ-ul-Wiqāyah, vol. 1, pp.156)*

2. Satr-e-‘Awrat (veiling)

1. It is compulsory for Islamic sisters to cover their whole body except the following five parts: the face, both palms and the soles of both feet. *(Durr-e-Mukhtar, vol. 2, pp. 95)* However, according to a valid verdict, the Šalāḥ of an Islamic sister will be valid even if her both hands up to wrists and feet up to ankles are completely uncovered.

2. If some Islamic sister is wearing such thin clothes that expose such a part of the body which is Fard to be concealed in Šalāḥ, or that expose the colour of the skin (of that part), the Šalāḥ will not be valid. *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 3, pp. 48; Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 58)*

3. Nowadays, the fashion of wearing thin clothing is growing. Wearing such thin clothing that exposes any part of Satr is Ḥaram even when not offering Šalāḥ. *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 3, pp. 48)*

4. Wearing such thick skin-tight clothing that does not expose the colour of the body but reveals the shape of Satr will not invalidate the Šalāḥ but it is not permissible for other people to look at that part of the body. *(Rad-dul-Muhtār, vol. 2, pp. 103)* Coming in front of others wearing such skin-tight clothing is prohibited and it is more strictly forbidden for women. *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 3, pp. 48)*
5. Some women wear such a thin shawl made of muslin etc. that reveals the blackness of their hair during Ṣalāh or wear such a dress through which the colour of the parts of the body is visible; the Ṣalāh offered in such a dress will not be valid.

3. Istiqbāl-e-Qiblāḥ

Istiqbāl-e-Qiblāḥ means facing the Qiblāḥ during Ṣalāh.

1. If a Ṣalāḥ-offering person turns her chest deliberately from the Qiblāḥ without a valid Shar‘ī reason, her Ṣalāh will become invalid although she turns it back to the Qiblāḥ instantly. If her chest turns unintentionally and she turns it back to the Qiblāḥ within the amount of time in which ‘ṣubḥān َالله’ can be uttered thrice, her Ṣalāh will not become invalid. (Munya-tul-Muṣallī, pp. 193; Al-Bahr-ur-Rāiq, vol. 1, pp. 497)

2. If only the face turns from the Qiblāḥ, it is Wājib to turn it back to the Qiblāḥ instantly. Although Ṣalāḥ will not become invalid in this case, it is Makrūḥ Taḥrīmī to do so without a valid Shar‘ī reason. (ibid)

3. If an Islamic sister is present at such a place where there is neither any means to know the direction of the Qiblāḥ nor is any such Muslim whom she may ask the direction, so in this case, she has to do Taḥarrī, i.e. ponder (as to where the direction of the Qiblāḥ may be). She should turn towards the direction where her heart guides her. This will be considered the direction of the Qiblāḥ for her. (Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 143)

4. If an Islamic sister who has offered Ṣalāḥ doing Taḥarrī came to know later on that the direction in which she had offered Ṣalāḥ was not the correct direction of the Qiblāḥ, her Ṣalāḥ will still be valid; it does not need to be repeated. (Tanvīr-ul-Abhār, vol. 2, pp. 143)
5. If an Islamic sister is offering Ṣalāḥ doing Taḥarrū, meanwhile, another Islamic sister starts offering Ṣalāḥ facing the same direction following suit without doing Taḥarrū, her Ṣalāḥ will not be valid. She will have to do her own Taḥarrū.

(Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 143)

4. Waqt (timings)

It is necessary to offer Ṣalāḥ within its stipulated time. For example, if today’s Ṣalāt-ul-‘Aṣr is to be offered, it is necessary that the time of ‘Aṣr has begun. Ṣalāt-ul-‘Aṣr will not be valid if offered before its time begins.

1. Usually, the timetable (of Ṣalāḥ) is displayed in Masājid. The timings of Ṣalāḥ can easily be ascertained with the help of the time-tables compiled by reliable Tawqīt Dān (experts in Ṣalāḥ/ fasting timings) and certified by Aḥl-us-Sunnaḥ scholars. For the convenience of the Muslims, the timetable of Ṣalāḥ, Saḥarī and Ifṭārī of virtually the entire world is available on the website of Dawat-e-Islami (www.dawateislami.net).

2. It is Mustaḥab for Islamic sisters to offer Ṣalāt-ul-Fajr in its initial time. As for other Ṣalāḥ, it is better for them to wait for men’s Jamā’at, and to offer Ṣalāḥ after the Jamā’at has ended.

(Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 30)

Three Makrūḥ times

1. From the time of sunrise to the next 20 minutes.

2. From 20 minutes before sunset to the time of sunset.

3. From Niṣf-un-Naḥār to the time when the sun begins to decline. No Ṣalāḥ, whether it is Farāḍ, Wājib, Nafl or Qaḍā is permissible during these three timings. However, if someone has not offered
Şalāt-ul-‘Aṣr and Makrūḥ time has begun, she can still offer it, but delaying Şalāh to this extent is Ḥarām. (‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 52; Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 37; Bāhār-e-Sharī’at, part 3, pp. 22)

If the Makrūḥ time begins during Şalāt-ul-‘Aṣr, then...?

The Salām of Şalāt-ul-‘Aṣr should be performed at least 20 minutes before the sunset. A’lā Ḥaḍrat Imām Aḥmad Razā Khān has said, ‘It is preferable to delay Şalāt-ul-‘Aṣr as long as possible, but it should be completed before the Makrūḥ time begins.’ (Fatāwā Razawiyyah referenced, vol. 5, pp. 156) ‘If someone takes the precaution and lengthens Şalāh so much that the Makrūḥ time begins during her Şalāh, even then, she will not be objected to.’ (ibid, pp. 139)

5. Niyyaḥ (intention)

Niyyaḥ means firm intention in the heart. (Tanvīr-ul-Abhūṭār, vol. 2, pp. 111)

1. Although verbal intention is not necessary, it is better provided the intention is present in the heart. (Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 65) Further, making intention in Arabic language is not also necessary; it can be made in any other language. (Derived from: Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 113)

2. As regards intention, there is no significance of verbal utterance. For example, if the intention of Şalāt-uẓ-Zuḥr is present in the heart but the word ‘Aṣr instead of Zuḥr is mistakenly uttered, Şalāt-uẓ-Zuḥr will still be valid. (ibid, pp. 112)

3. The least level of the validity of intention is that if someone asks the Şalāh-offering person as to which Şalāh she is going to offer, she should reply promptly. If she has to recall before replying, then her Şalāh will not be valid. (ibid, pp. 113)
4. If the Šalāḥ is Farḍ, the intention of Farḍ is also necessary. For example, the intention ‘I am going to offer the Farḍ of today’s Žuhr’ is to be present in the heart. *(Durr-e-Mukhtar, Rad-dul-Muhtār, vol. 2, pp. 117)*

5. Even though it is correct to make just a general intention of Šalāḥ for Nafl, Sunnah and Tarāwīḥ, but it is safer to make the intention of Tarāwīḥ or current Sunnah while offering Tarāwīḥ. As for other Sunnah Šalāḥ, one should make the intention of Sunnah or that of following the Holy Prophet صل الله علیه وآله وسلم because some Mashāikh (scholars) consider a general intention insufficient for Sunnah Šalāḥ. *(Munya-tul-Muṣallī, pp. 225)*

6. For Nafl Šalāḥ, a general intention of Šalāḥ is sufficient even if ‘Nafl’ is not included in the intention. *(Durr-e-Mukhtar, Rad-dul-Muhtār, vol. 2, pp. 116)*

7. The intention ‘My face is towards the Qiblah’ is not a condition. *(Durr-e-Mukhtar, vol. 2, pp. 129)*

8. It is necessary to make the intention of Wājib for a Wājib Šalāḥ and it has to be specified as well. For example, Naẓr (votive), post-Ṭawāf Šalāḥ (i.e. Wājib-ūt-Ṭawāf) or the Nafl Šalāḥ that becomes invalid or is deliberately cancelled, because the Qaḍā of such a Šalāḥ is also Wājib.

9. Though Sajdaḥ Shukr [i.e. prostration of gratitude] is Nafl, its intention is also necessary. For example, the intention ‘I am going to perform Sajdaḥ Shukr’ is to be present in the heart. *(Rad-dul-Muhtār, vol. 2, pp. 120)*

10. According to the author of ‘Naḥr-ul-Fāiq’, intention is necessary even for Sajdah Sahw, *(ibid)* i.e. one has to make intention in the heart that she is performing Sajdah Sahw. [Details of Sajdah Sahw are given on page 117.]
6. Takbīr Taḥrīmaḥ

Starting Ṣalāḥ by uttering ﷽ is compulsory.

*(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 3, pp. 77)*

**Seven Farāiq of Ṣalāḥ**

There are seven Farāiq in Ṣalāḥ.

(1) Takbīr Taḥrīmaḥ (2) Qiyām (3) Qirā’at (4) Rukū’ (5) Sujūd (6) Qa’dah Akhīraḥ (7) Khurūj-e-Biṣun’īḥī.

*(Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 158-170; Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 3, pp. 75)*

1. Takbīr Taḥrīmaḥ

In fact, Takbīr Taḥrīmaḥ (also called Takbīr-e-Aūlā) is one of the preconditions for Ṣalāḥ but it is also included in the Farāiq because it is closely attached to the acts of Ṣalāḥ. *(Ghunyaḥ, pp. 256)*

1. If an Islamic sister is unable to pronounce Takbīr because of dumbness or loss of the faculty of speaking due to any other reason, she does not have to utter it; just making intention in the heart is sufficient for her. *(Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 220)*

2. If the word ‘الله’ (Allah) is mispronounced as ‘اللّه’ (Allāḥ) or the word ‘أَكْبَر’ (Akbar) as ‘أَكْبَرَ’ (Akbār), the Ṣalāḥ will be invalid. If anyone deliberately utters any of these words despite understanding their Fāsid (wrong) meaning, she will become a Kāfir (unbeliever). *(Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 218)*

2. Qiyām

1. The least level of Qiyām is that if the hands are stretched, they should not reach the knees, whereas complete Qiyām is to stand erect. *(Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 163)*
2. The duration of Qiyām and that of Qirā’at is the same; standing
in Qiyām is Farḍ, Wājib or Sunnah for as long as Farḍ Qirā’at,
Wājib Qirā’at or Sunnah Qirā’at is made respectively. *(ibid)*

3. Qiyām is Farḍ for Farḍ and Witr Ṣalāh, and for the two Rak’āt
Sunnah of Fajr Ṣalāh. If anyone offers any of these Ṣalāh sitting
without a valid reason, Ṣalāh will not be valid. *(ibid)*

4. Having only a slight pain when standing is not a valid excuse.
An Islamic sister can be exempted from Qiyām when she is
unable to stand or to perform Sajdaḥ, or when her wound bleeds
due to standing or performing Sajdaḥ, or her Satr is exposed,
or she is quite unable to do Qirā’at. Similarly, if an Islamic
sister is able enough to stand, but it will result in the intensity
or prolongation of her illness or unbearable pain, she can offer
Ṣalāh in a sitting posture. *(Ghunyaḥ, pp. 261-267)*

5. If it is possible for an Islamic sister to stand for Qiyām leaning on
a staff (or crutches) or wall, or with the help of a female servant,
it is Farḍ for her to perform Ṣalāh in a standing posture.
*(Ghunyaḥ, pp. 261)*

6. If it is possible to utter just Takbīr Taḥrīmaḥ in a standing
position, it is Farḍ to utter *الله أَحْبَرَ* whilst standing and then (if
it is not possible for her to stand anymore), she may sit down.
*(ibid, pp. 262)*

**Beware!**

Some Islamic sisters offer their Farḍ Ṣalāḥ in a sitting position due
to a slight pain, injury etc. They should consider the foregoing ruling
of Sharī’ah. It is Farḍ to repeat every such Ṣalāh offered in a sitting
position despite having the strength to stand. Similarly, it is also Farḍ
to repeat all such Ṣalāh offered in a sitting position despite the fact
that they could have been offered in a standing position by leaning on a staff, wall or with the help of a female servant.

(Derived from: Bahār-e-Sharī'at, part 3, pp. 79)

7. It is permissible to offer Nafl Ṣalāḥ in a sitting position despite having the strength to stand. However, it is better to offer it in a standing position. Sayyidunā ‘Abdullāḥ Bin ‘Amr has narrated that the Holy Prophet has said, ‘The Ṣalāḥ of the one offering it in a sitting position is half of the one offering it in a standing position (the Šawāb will be half).’ (Ṣahīh Muslim, pp. 370, Ḥadîth 735)

However, the Šawāb will not be reduced if someone offers it in a sitting position due to any valid reason. Nowadays, the trend of offering Nafl Ṣalāḥ in a sitting position has grown. People seem to be under the impression that offering these Nafl in a sitting position is better; it is their misconception. The same ruling applies to the two Rak’āt Nafl after the Witr (i.e. to offer them in a standing position is better). (Bahār-e-Sharī'at, part 4, pp. 19)

3. Qirā`at (recitation of the Holy Quran)

1. Qirā`at means ‘pronouncing each and every letter from its correct place of origin so that each letter is quite distinct from the other letter.’ (Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 69)

2. Even when reciting in a low voice, it is necessary for the reciter to hear her voice of recitation. (ibid)

3. If the letters are pronounced correctly, but not loud enough for the reciter to hear herself (and there is also no obstruction such as a noise or the problem of hard of hearing), the Ṣalāḥ will not be valid in this case. (ibid)
4. Although it is necessary that the reciter listen to the voice of recitation herself, the voice should not reach others in Sirrī Šalāḥ (i.e. the Šalāḥ in which recitation is done in a low voice). Similarly, listening to the voice of recitation while reciting Tasbīḥāt etc. is also necessary.

5. Likewise, whatever is to be recited or said even other than Šalāḥ, it must be recited or said in such a loud voice that the reciter or speaker could hear the voice. For example, the slaughterer when slaughtering an animal must mention Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ so loudly that he could hear the voice. *(ibid)* The same should be kept in mind when reciting Šalāt-‘Alan-Nabī and other Ważāif.

6. To recite at least one verse in the first two Rak‘āt of a Farḍ Šalāḥ, every Rak‘at of Witr, Sunan and Nawāfil Šalāḥ is Farḍ for the Imām as well as the Munfarid. *(Marāqil falāh, pp. 51)*

7. If someone does not do Qirā‘at in any Rak‘at of Farḍ Šalāḥ or does Qirā‘at only in one Rak‘at, her Šalāḥ will become invalid. *(Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 69)*

8. One should recite the Quran slowly in Farḍ Šalāḥ and, at a medium pace, in Tarāwīḥ. Fast recitation is permissible in the Nawāfil of the night. However, the words should be clearly understandable, i.e. the Madd should be pronounced with at least the minimum degree of the length set by Qurrā. Otherwise, it is Ḥarām because we have been commanded to recite the Quran with Tartīl (slowly). *(Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muhūtār, vol. 2, pp. 320)*

**Correct pronunciation of alphabets is essential**

Most of the people are unable to distinguish between the sounds of ص ص ث ث ع ع ه ه د د ذ ذ ظ ظ ط ط. Remember, if the meaning of a word becomes Fāsid (wrong) as a result of changing the sound of any letter, Šalāḥ will not be valid. *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 3, pp. 125)*
For example, if someone says غَرِيْمَة (with a ز instead of a ض) in سَبْحَانَ رَبِّي ٱلْمُكْرُومَة, her َّ۪لَهَّ ۡطَيِّبَة, will become invalid. Therefore, if someone cannot say سَبْحَانَ رَبِّي ٱلْمُكْرُومَة properly, she should say سَبْحَانَ رَبِّي ٱلْمُكْرُومَة instead. (Qānūn-e-Sharī‘at, part 1, pp. 105; Rad-dul-Muhtār, vol. 2, pp. 242)

Warning!

Just a little practice is not enough for the one who is unable to pronounce letters correctly. She must practice hard day and night and recite only those verses she can recite correctly. If this is impossible, her َّ۪لَهَّ ۡطَيِّبَة will be valid during her learning period. Nowadays a large number of people have this shortcoming. They neither know how to recite the Holy Quran correctly nor do they make any effort to learn it. Remember! This may result in the ruin of their َّ۪لَهَّ ۡطَيِّبَة.

(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 3, pp. 138, 139)

If an Islamic sister is unable to correct the pronunciation in spite of making every possible effort day and night (as some Islamic sisters are unable to pronounce the letters correctly) she must keep practising day and night. In this case, she will be considered a Shar‘ī Ma’żūr during her learning period, and her own َّ۪لَهَّ ۡطَيِّبَة will be valid.

(Derived from: Fatāwā Razawīyyah, vol. 6, pp. 254)

Madrasa-tul-Madīnah

O Islamic sisters! You must have realised the significance of Qirā`. Indeed extremely unfortunate are the Muslims who do not learn the correct recitation of the Holy Quran. Several Madāris by the name of ‘Madrasa-tul-Madīnah’ have been established by Dawat-e-Islami, the global, non-political, religious movement of the Holy Quran and Sunnah. In these Madāris, girls and boys are taught ۡهِۢیفَ ۡوَ ۡنَذِرَة ۡقُرْآنٍ ۡقُرْآنٍ ۡفَرَّطٍ ۡقُرْآنٍ ۡفَرَّطٍ ۡقُرْآنٍ ۡفَرَّطٍ ۡقُرْآنٍ ۡفَرَّطٍ ۡقُرْآنٍ ۡفَرَّطٍ ۡقُرْآنٍ ۡفَرَّطٍ ۡقُرْآنٍ ۡفَرَّطٍ ۡقُرْآنٍ ۡفَرَّطٍ ۡقُرْآنٍ ۡفَرَّطٍ ۡقُرْآنٍ ۡفَرَّطٍ ۡقُرْآنٍ ۡفَرَّطٍ ۡقُرْآنٍ ۡفَرَّطٍ ۡقُرْآنٍ ۡفَرَّطٍ ۡقُرْآنٍ ۡفَرَّطٍ ۡقُرْآنٍ ۡفَرَّطٍ ۡقُرْAnalytics and Evaluation: This page provides a detailed description of the method of Salah, focusing on the correct pronunciation of the recitation. The text includes examples to illustrate the proper and improper ways to say certain phrases. It also emphasizes the importance of continuous practice and effort in mastering the recitation of the Quran. The warning section highlights the consequences of not practicing hard enough, which could ultimately affect one's faith. The Madrasa-tul-Madīnah Madrasa is mentioned as an educational institution that provides free education in the correct recitation of the Quran, catering to both girls and boys. Overall, the page serves as an educational resource for understanding the nuances of Salah and the importance of correct Quranic recitation.
Moreover, Sunnahs and the correct pronunciation of letters are taught to the adults. If only everyone would start teaching and learning the Holy Quran in their homes! If only every such Islamic sister who can recite the Holy Quran correctly would start teaching other Islamic sisters! Quranic teachings will prevail everywhere and those learning and teaching will earn great Shawâb.

4. Rukû’

Bend forward a little in Rukû’ i.e. to the extent that hands should be placed on the knees. Neither apply weight on the knees nor hold the knees. Keep your fingers close together and legs slightly bent. Do not keep the legs completely straight like Islamic brothers.

(Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 74 etc.)

5. Sujūd

1. The Beloved Prophet محمد ﷺ has said, ‘I have been commanded to perform Sajda on seven bones: (i) the face, (ii & iii) both hands, (iv & v) both knees and (vi & vii) toes of both feet. I have (also) been commanded not to fold my clothes and hair.’ (Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim, pp. 253, Ḥadīth 490)

2. Two Sujūd are Farḍ in each Rak’at. (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 3, pp. 81)

3. It is necessary that the forehead properly rest on the ground. Resting of the forehead means the hardness of the ground should be felt. If someone performs Sajda without her forehead properly resting on the ground, Sajda will not be valid. (ibid, pp. 81, 82)

4. In case of performing Sajda on something soft such as grass, mattress made of wool or foam or on a carpet, if the forehead
firmly rests onto it, i.e. it is pressed so hard that it cannot be pressed any more, Sajdaĥ will be valid, otherwise, not.  
(Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 70)

5. As the forehead does not properly rest on a spring mattress, Śalāĥ will not be valid on it. (Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 3, pp. 82)

Disadvantages of carpets

It is difficult to perform Sajdaĥ properly on the carpet. Carpets cannot easily be purified. Dust and germs accumulate inside them. In Sajdaĥ, dust and germs enter the body because of breathing. Allah forbid, if the fluff of a carpet sticks to the lungs as a result of inhaling, this may give rise to the danger of cancer. Sometimes, children vomit or urinate on the carpet. Similarly, cats, rats and lizards also excrete on them. In case of carpet being impure, it is not even bothered to purify it. If only the trend of using carpets in Masājid would die out!

How to purify an impure carpet?

Wash the impure area of the carpet and hang it; let it remain hanging till the drops of water stop dripping from it. Then, wash and hang it for the second time and let it remain hanging until it stops dripping. Then, wash and hang it for the third time in the same way, it will become pure when it stops dripping. Purify mats, shoes and such clay pots that absorb thin impurity according to the same method. If a piece of cloth is delicate and can tear when squeezed out, it should also be purified in the same way.

Another way of purifying an impure carpet, cloth etc. is to keep it dipped into flowing water (for example, a river, stream, or under a tap) for as long as one gets the strong likelihood [Zann-e-Ghālib] that the impurity has been washed away. If a small child urinates on a carpet, just splashing a few drops of water onto it will not purify
it. Remember! The urine of even one day old infant is impure. (For detailed information, go through Bahār-e-Sharī’at volume two, page 118-127)

6. Qa’dah Akhīrah

After the completion of all Rak’at of Ṣalāh, it is Farḍ to sit in Qa’dah for as long as complete Tashahhud (التحيات) up to-can be recited. (Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 70)

If an Islamic sister offering a four-Rak’at Farḍ Ṣalāh did not perform Qa’dah after the fourth Rak’at and has not yet performed the Sajdaḥ of the fifth Rak’at, she must sit down now. However, if she has performed the Sajdaḥ of the fifth Rak’at (or in case of Fajr, did not sit after two Rak’at and has performed the Sajdaḥ of the third Rak’at or in case of Maghrib, did not sit after the third Rak’at and has performed the Sajdaḥ of the fourth Rak’at), the Farḍ Ṣalāh will become invalid in all these cases. She should now add one more Rak’at except for Ṣalāt-ul-Maghrib. (Ghunyaḥ, pp. 290)

7. Khurūj-e-Biṣun’īhī

Khurūj-e-Biṣun’īhī i.e. after the Qa’dah Akhīrah, deliberately saying Salām, talking or doing any other such act that finishes the Ṣalāh. However, if any other deliberate act except Salām is found, repeating such a Ṣalāh will be Wājib, and if any such act is found without intention, the Ṣalāh will become invalid. (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 3, pp. 84)

Twenty five Wājibāt of Ṣalāh

1. Saying أَللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ for Takbīr Tahrimah

2. Reciting Sūrah Al-Fātiḥah with a Sūrah or with one such Quranic verse that is equivalent to three small verses or alternatively with
three small verses in every Rak’at of every Ṣalah except the third and the fourth Rak’at of Farḍ Ṣalah.

3. Reciting Sūrah Al-Fātiḥah before any other Sūrah

4. Not reciting anything else except ‘بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ’ and ‘أَمِين’ between Sūrah Al-Fātiḥah and the other Sūrah.

5. Performing Rukū’ immediately after the Qirā`at

6. Performing two Sujūd consecutively

7. Maintaining Ta’dīl Arkān, i.e. staying in Rukū’, Sujūd, Qawmaḥ and Jalsaḥ for as long as ‘سَبِّحَنَّ اللَّهُ’ can be uttered at least once.

8. Qawmaḥ, i.e. standing erect after Rukū’ (some Islamic sisters do not straighten their back after Rukū’, missing a Wājib).

9. Jalsaḥ, i.e. sitting upright between two Sujūd (Some Islamic sisters hastily perform the second Sajdah before they properly sit upright after the first one, missing a Wājib. No matter how much hurry, it is mandatory for her to sit straight; otherwise Ṣalah will become Makrūḥ Tahrimī and repeating such a Ṣalah will be Wājib.

10. The first Qa’dah is Wājib even in a Nafl Ṣalah (if someone is offering four or more than four Rak‘at Nafl Ṣalah with one Salām, it is Farḍ to perform Qa’dah after every two Rak‘at. Every Qa’dah is considered Qa’dah Akhīrah. If someone did not perform Qa’dah and stood up forgetfully she must return to Qa’dah and perform Sajdah Sahw provided that she has not yet performed Sajdah of the third Rak‘at).

11. If someone has performed the Sajdah of the third Rak‘at of Nafl Ṣalah, now she has to complete the fourth Rak‘at and perform
Sajdaĥ Saĥw. Sajdaĥ Saĥw has become Wājib in this case because although Qa’dah is Farąd after every two Rak’at of Nafl Ṣalah, the first Qa’dah turns into Wājib from Farḍ because of performing the Sajdaĥ of the third or fifth Rak’at and so on. *(Hāshiya-tuţ-Tahţavî ‘Alâ Marâqil Falâh, pp. 466)*


13. Reciting complete Tashaĥhud in both Qa’dahs. Wājib will be missed if even one word is missed, and Sajdaĥ Saĥw will become Wājib.

14. If someone forgetfully recites ﷺ or ﷺ after Tashaĥhud in the first Qa’dah of Farḍ, Witr and Sunnat-ul-Muakkadaĥ, Sajdaĥ Saĥw will become Wājib. And if someone recites it deliberately, repeating the Şalâh will be Wājib. *(Durr-e-Mukhtâr, vol. 2, pp. 269)*

15. Saying the word ‘لا اسلام’ when turning the face to the right and the left side is Wājib both times; saying the word ‘عليه السلام’ is not Wājib, it’s a Sunnah.

16. Saying the Takbîr of Qunût in Witr

17. Reciting Du’ä-e-Qunût in Witr

18. Performing every Farḍ and Wājib in its prescribed order

19. Performing Rukû’ only once in each Rak’at

20. Performing Sajdaĥ only twice in each Rak’at

21. Not performing Qa’dah before the second Rak’at

22. Not performing Qa’dah in the third Rak’at of a four Rak’at Şalâh
23. Performing the Sajdah of Tilawat in case of reciting a verse of Sajdah

24. Performing Sajdah Sahw if it has become Wajib

25. Avoiding the pause for as long as the Tasbih (i.e. سَبِيحُ اللَّهِ) can be uttered thrice in between two Faraid or two Wajibat or a Farad and a Wajib.

**Six Sunan of Takbir Ta'hirima**

1. Raising hands for Takbir Ta'hirima

2. Keeping fingers in their normal condition i.e. neither too close nor wide apart.

3. Palms as well as fingers should face the Qibla. (4) Not bowing the head at the time of Takbir

5. Raising both hands up to the shoulders before you start saying the Takbir

6. Folding the hands immediately after the Takbir is Sunnah (after uttering Takbir-e-Aulah, some Islamic sisters drop their hands to their sides or sway their arms backwards and then fold their hands; this is deviation from Sunnah).

*(Bahar-e-Shariyat, part 3, pp. 88-90)*

**Eleven Sunan of Qiyam**

1. Islamic sisters should place their left palm on their chest just below the bosoms and then place their right palm over it.

*(Ghunyah, pp. 300)*

2. Reciting Shan first and then

3. Ta’awwuż (أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ النَّسِيَّةِ الرَّجْمِ) and then
4. Tasmiyāḥ (بِسْمِ اللّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ).

5. Reciting Šanā, Ta’awwuż and Tasmiyāḥ immediately one after the other.

6. Reciting all of them in low voice (7) Saying أمَّيَّن.

8. Saying it (أمَّيَّن) in low voice.


10. Reciting Ta’awwuż in the first Rak’at only.

11. Tasmiyāḥ is Sunnaḥ at the beginning of every Rak’at.

(Baḥār-e-Sharī‘at, part 3, pp. 90-91)

Four Sunan of Rukū’


2. It is Sunnah for Islamic sisters to place hands on the knees and not to keep fingers wide apart. (ibid).

3. Islamic sisters should slightly bow in Rukū’ only to the extent that their hands reach their knees. Their backs should not be completely straight and they should not apply weight on their knees (simply place their hands on the knees). Their fingers should be close together and legs should be slightly bent i.e. not completely straight like Islamic brothers.

(Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 74)

4. It is better to say للهُ أَصْبَحُ while bending for Rukū’ i.e. to say Takbīr when starting bending for Rukū’ and finish it having bent completely. (ibid)
In order to do so, stretch the لَام (Lām) of ‘اَللَّه’ (Allah), not the بَ (Bā) of ‘اَكْبَر’ (Akbar) or any other letter. (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 3, pp. 93) Saying ‘اَللَّه’ (Āllāĥu), ‘اَكْبَر’ (Akbar) or ‘اَكْبَر’ (Akbār) will invalidate the Ṣalāḥ. (Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muhuni1E25tār, vol. 2, pp. 218)

Say سُبْحَانَ رَبِّي َالْعَظِيمُ thrice in Rukū’. (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 3, pp. 95)

Three Sunan of Qawmaĥ
1. Keeping hands down to your sides when standing after Rukū’ (Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 73)

2. Reciting سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ لَمَّا حَمِيدُ when standing from Rukū’, and having stood erect. (Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 247)

3. Reciting both of them is a Sunnah for Munfarid (a person offering Ṣalāḥ individually). (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 3, pp. 95) The Sunnah will be fulfilled if the words رَبِّي َالْحَمِيدُ are recited but it is better to add the letter ‘و’ after the word رَبِّي َالْحَمِيدُ. Saying ﷽ُ ﷽ُ is better than saying ﷽ُ ﷽ُ and adding both i.e. saying ﷽ُ ﷽ُ ﷽ُ is better than saying ﷽ُ ﷽ُ. (Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 246)

Eighteen Sunan of Sajdaĥ
1. Saying ﷽ُ ﷽ُ when going down for Sajdaĥ
2. Saying ﷽ُ ﷽ُ when returning from Sajdaĥ
3. Saying سُبْحَانَ رَبِّي َالْعَظِيمُ at least thrice in Sajdaĥ
4. Placing hands on the ground in Sajdaĥ
5. Keeping the fingers close together towards the Qiblah
6. Performing Sajdah keeping the parts of the body close together, i.e. arms touching sides

7. Belly touching thighs (8) Thighs touching shins

9. Shins touching the ground

10. When going down for Sajdah, placing knees on the ground first (11) then hands (12) the nose and then (13) the forehead

14. Doing it in reverse order when returning from Sajdah i.e.

15. lifting the forehead first (16) then the nose (17) the hands and (18) then the knees. *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 3, pp. 96-98)*

### Four Sunan of Jalsah

1. Sitting between both Sujūd. This is called Jalsah

2. Drawing out both feet towards the right side after performing the Sujūd of the second Rak‘at

3. Sitting on the left buttock

4. Placing both hands on the thighs. *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 3, pp. 98)*

### Two Sunan of standing for the second Rak‘at

1. After both Sujūd are performed, it is a Sunnah to stand up for the second Rak‘at keeping weight on toes.

2. Placing the hands on the knees whilst standing up is Sunnah. However, there is no harm in placing hands on the ground for standing up due to weakness or pain in foot.

*(Rad-dul-Muḥīr, vol. 2, pp. 262)*
Eight Sunan of Qa’daḥ

1. Placing the right hand on the right thigh and
2. Placing the left hand on the left thigh
3. Leaving fingers in a normal condition i.e. neither too close together nor too wide apart.
4. Raising the index finger of the right hand while giving Shaĥâdaĥ during Attaĥiyât. Its method is as follows: Fold the ring finger and the little finger, forming a circle with the middle finger and the thumb. Raise the index finger while uttering ‘أَلَّه’ without moving it from side to side. Put it down while uttering ‘إِلَّا’ and straighten all fingers.
5. Sitting in the second Qa’daĥ just like the first one. Recite Tashahhûd as well
6. Reciting Șalât-‘Alan-Nabî after Tashahhûd (reciting Durûd Ibrâhîm is preferable) (Bahâr-e-Sharî’at, part 3, pp. 98-99)
7. It is a Sunnah to recite Șalât-‘Alan-Nabî after Tashahhûd in the first Qa’daĥ of Nafl and Sunan Ghayr Muakkadaĥ (Sunnat-e-Qabliyaĥ of ‘Aṣr and ‘Ishâ) (Rad-dul-Muhtâr, vol. 2, pp. 281)
8. Reciting Du’â after Șalât-‘Alan-Nabî (Bahâr-e-Sharî’at, part 3, pp. 102)

Four Sunan of performing Salâm

1-2. Performing Salâm twice reciting the following words:

أَسْلَامَ عَلَيْكُمْ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللّهِ

3. Turning the face to the right side first and
4. then to the left side. (ibid, pp. 103)
Three Sunan of Sunnat-e-Ba’diyyah

1. Talking should be avoided after the Farḍ Salah that is followed by Sunnah Salah. Even though the Sunan will be valid in spite of talking but their Shawāb will be reduced. To delay the Sunan is Makrūh. Moreover, lengthy Wazāif are not permitted (between the Farḍ and the Sunan Salah). (Ghunya, pp. 343; Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 300)

2. After the Farḍ that are followed by Sunnah, Du’ā should be brief; otherwise, the Shawāb of the Sunan will be reduced. (Bahār-e-Shari‘at, part 3, pp. 107)

3. Even though it is correct that talking between Farḍ and Sunnah does not invalidate Sunnah, but their Shawāb is reduced. The same ruling applies to every such act that contradicts Taḥrīmah. (Tanvīr-ul-Abṣār, vol. 2, pp. 558)

Fourteen Mustaḥabbāt of Salah

1. Saying the words of intention verbally (Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 113) The presence of intention in the heart is necessary; otherwise, Salah will not be valid.

2. In Qiyām, standing with a gap of four fingers between both the feet. (Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 73)

3. Focussing the eye at the place of Sajdaḥ in Qiyām

4. Focussing the eye at feet in Rukū’

5. Focussing the eye at the nose in Sajdaḥ

6. Focussing the eye at the lap in Qa’daḥ

1 Like eating or drinking or buying or selling
Method of Salah

7. Focussing the eye at the right shoulder when performing the first Salām and

8. Focussing the eye at the left shoulder when performing the second Salām. (Tanvīr-ul-Abhuni, vol. 2, pp. 214)

9-11. For a Munfarid (a person offering Ṣalāḥ individually) to recite the Tasbīḥ more than three times in Rukū’ and Sujūd (but in odd numbers i.e. 5, 7, 9). (Fath-ul-Qadīr, vol. 1, pp. 259)

12. It is Mustaḥab for a person who has got a cough to avoid coughing as long as possible. (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 3, pp. 106)

13. If you need to yawn, keep your mouth closed. If the yawn does not stop, press your lips with your teeth. If this does not stop the yawn either, put the back of your right hand on your mouth when you are in the state of Qiyām. If you are in any other position except Qiyām, then put the back of your left hand on your mouth. The best way to stifle yawn is to recall that the Beloved and Blessed Prophet ﷺ and all the other Prophets never yawned. (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 3, pp. 106; Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muhtār, vol. 2, pp. 215) Yawn will stop instantly.

14. Performing Sajdāh on the earth without anything in between the forehead and the ground. (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 3, pp. 106)

A practice of Sayyidunā ʿUmar Bin ‘Abdul ‘Aziz

Sayyidunā Imām Muhammad Ghazālī on has narrated that Sayyidunā ʿUmar Bin ‘Abdul ‘Azīz would always perform Sajdāh on the bare ground without spreading any prayer-mat etc.

(Ihya-ul-‘Ulūm, vol. 1, pp. 204)
Excellence of dusty forehead

Sayyidunā Wāsilāb Bin Asqa’ ra has narrated that the Beloved Prophet ﷺ said, ‘None of you should remove dust from his forehead until he has finished Ṣalāh because angels keep praying for his forgiveness for as long as the mark of Sajdah remains on his forehead.’ (Majma’-uz-Zawāid, vol. 2, pp. 311, Ḥadīth 2761)

O Islamic sisters! It is not better to remove the dust from the forehead during Ṣalāh and, Allah ﷺ forbid, removing it out of arrogance is a sin. However, if the Ṣalāh-offering person feels pain or her attention is diverted because of not removing the dust, there is no harm in removing it in this case. If someone suspects the fear of ostentation [Riyā], she should remove the dust from her forehead after the Ṣalāh.

Twenty nine acts that invalidate Ṣalāh

2. Saying Salām to someone
3. Replying to Salām of someone else. (Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 98)
4. Replying to someone’s sneeze (if you sneeze while offering Ṣalāh, you should remain silent). However, if you say ﷺ after you have sneezed, there is no harm in it. If you have not said ﷺ during the Ṣalāh, say it after the Ṣalāh. (ibid)
5. Saying ﷺ as a reply on hearing good news. (ibid, pp. 99)
6. Saying إِنَّا بِلَهِي وَ إِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَجَعُونَ on hearing bad news (or news of someone’s death). (ibid)
7. Replying to Aẓān (ibid, pp. 100)
8. Saying جَلَّ جَلَالَهُ on hearing the name of Allah ﷺ.
9. Reciting Şalāt, for example صل الله تعالى علیه وآله وسلم, as a reply on hearing the blessed name of the Holy Prophet صل الله تعالى علیه وآله وسلم. (Durr-e-Mukhtar, vol. 2, pp. 460)

(If صل الله تعالى علیه وآله وسلم or جل الہی are recited without the intention of reply, the Şalâh will not become invalid.)

Crying during Şalâh

10. Due to pain or trouble, if the words ‘ah’, ‘ooh’, ‘uff’, ‘tuff’ are uttered or if letters are pronounced while crying during Şalâh, the Şalâh will become invalid. However, there is no harm if just tears well up without the utterance of letters. (Fatâwâ ‘Âlamgîrî, vol. 1, pp. 101; Rad-dul-Muhuniśtâr, vol. 2, pp. 455)

Coughing in Şalâh

11. If a patient spontaneously utters words ‘ah’ and ‘ooh’, the Şalâh will not become invalid. Similarly, the letters uttered under compulsion whilst sneezing, yawning, coughing or burping etc. are exempted. (Durr-e-Mukhtar, vol. 2, pp. 456)

12. Blowing without making a sound is like breathing and will not invalidate Şalâh; but blowing deliberately is Makrûh. However, if two letters are uttered whilst blowing, (uff, tuff etc.) Şalâh will become invalid. (Ghunyah, pp. 451)

13. Uttering two letters (e.g. ‘akh’) while clearing throat will invalidate Şalâh; however, if there is a valid excuse or proper purpose, for example, if you naturally feel to do so or to clear voice or draw the attention of the one passing from your front, there is no harm in coughing in all these cases. (Bahâr-e-Sharî‘at, part 3, pp. 176; Durr-e-Mukhtar, vol. 2, pp. 455)
Recitation in Şalâh by seeing written script

14. Reciting the Holy Quran seeing from its script or from any piece of paper during the Şalâh will invalidate the Şalâh. (However, if a Şalâh-offering person just takes a glance at a Muşḥaf etc. while reciting the memorized verses, there is no harm in it. Similarly, if the Şalâh-offering person sees and understands a verse written on a piece of paper etc. but does not recite it, there is no harm in it either.) *(Durr-e-Mukhtâr, Rad-dul-Muḥtâr, vol. 2, pp. 463)*

15. Deliberately seeing and understanding an Islamic book or any Islamic topic during the Şalâh is Makrûh. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 3, pp. 177)* If a worldly topic is seen and understood during the Şalâh, it will be more Makrûh (disliked). Therefore, one should keep things, such as books, packets and shopping bags, with anything written on them, mobile phone or watch etc. at a place where her eye will not fall on their writing during Şalâh, or alternatively she should cover them with a handkerchief etc. Furthermore, avoid taking a glance at frames, stickers and posters etc. displayed on the walls.

Definition of ‘Amal-e-Kašîr

16. ‘Amal-e-Kašîr invalidates Şalâh provided it is neither from the acts of Şalâh nor is it aimed at rectifying Şalâh. Doing the act seeing which from a distance sounds as if the doer of that act is not offering Şalâh or if there is even a strong likelihood [Zann-e-Ghâlib] that she is not offering Şalâh, that act is ‘Amal-e-Kašîr. If the one seeing from a distance is in doubt as to whether or not the doer of that act is offering Şalâh, the act will be ‘Amal-e-Qalîl that does not invalidate Şalâh.

*(Durr-e-Mukhtâr, vol. 2, pp. 464)*
**Wearing clothes during Šalāh**

17. Wearing a Kurtā, pyjama or Taĥband during Šalāh invalidates the Šalāh. (*Ghunyaḥ, pp. 452*)

18. Undressing of Satr during the Šalāh and, in the same condition, offering any act (of Šalāh) or the passing of the amount of time in which سُبْحَنُ اللَّهُ can be uttered thrice will also invalidate the Šalāh. (*Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 467*)

**Swallowing during Šalāh**

19. During Šalāh, if someone eats or drinks something even in the least amount such as swallowing a sesame seed without chewing or swallowing a drop that has fallen into the mouth, her Šalāh will become invalid. (*Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 462*)

20. If something is stuck in between the teeth before one starts Šalāh, and she swallows it during Šalāh, her Šalāh will become invalid provided the swallowed thing is equal to or bigger than a chick-pea. If it is smaller than a chick-pea, the Šalāh will be Makrūḥ. (*Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 462; Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 102*)

21. Before Šalāh, if someone has eaten a sweet thing whose crumbs are not in the mouth; only a little sweetness has remained in saliva, swallowing it will not invalidate the Šalāh. (*Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 102*)

22. If there is sugar etc. in the mouth that dissolves and reaches the throat, the Šalāh will become invalid. (*ibid*)

23. If gums bleed and the amount of saliva dominates that of blood, swallowing it will not invalidate the Šalāh, otherwise it will. (*Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 102*)
(The sign of blood being dominant is that if its taste is felt in the throat, the Šalāḥ will become invalid. The invalidation of Šalāḥ depends upon the taste while that of Wuḍū depends upon the colour. Therefore, Wuḍū will become invalid provided that the saliva turns red; if it is yellow, Wuḍū will not become invalid.)

Deviating from Qiblaĥ during Šalāḥ

24. Turning the chest from the direction of the Qiblaĥ 45 degrees or beyond it without a valid reason will invalidate the Šalāḥ. If there is a valid reason, the Šalāḥ will not become invalid. (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 3, pp. 179; Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 468)

Killing snake during Šalāḥ

25. Killing a snake or scorpion does not invalidate the Šalāḥ provided that the Šalāḥ-offering person does not have to walk three steps, nor is there the need of three strikes, otherwise the Šalāḥ will become invalid. (Fatāwā ʿĀlamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 103) Killing a snake or scorpion is permissible when it is passing in front of the Šalāḥ-offering person and there is a fear of harm. If there is no fear of harm, killing it is Makrūḥ. (ibid)

26. Plucking three hairs consecutively or killing three lice or beating one louse thrice – all of these acts will invalidate Šalāḥ. If the Šalāḥ-offering person does not beat consecutively, the Šalāḥ will not become invalid but it will be Makrūḥ. (Fatāwā ʿĀlamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 103; Ghunyaĥ, pp. 448)

Itching in Šalāḥ

27. Scratching thrice in one act (of Šalāḥ) will invalidate the Šalāḥ; i.e. scratching once and then lifting the hand, then scratching and
lifting the hand once again. This will be considered scratching twice. If the act of scratching is repeated for the third time, Şalâh will become invalid. Placing the hand once (at a part of the body) and moving it several times will be considered scratching only once. *(ibid, 104; ibid)*

Commenting on the ruling of scratching during Şalâh, A’lâ Ḥaḍrat Maulânâ Shâh Imâm Aḥmad Razâ Khân has said: [If one has an itch during Şalâh] she should bear it. If she cannot do so or she feels uncomfortable during Şalâh due to the itch, then she can scratch. However, she cannot scratch thrice in one Rukn such as Qiyâm, Qu’ûd, Rukû’ or Sujûd. Instead, she is permitted to scratch only twice. *(Fatâwâ Razawiyyâh, vol. 7, pp. 384)*

**Mistakes in reciting ‘Allâh ‘âstâb’r’**

28. While uttering Takbîrs of Intiqâl [i.e. Takbîrs uttered when shifting from one act of Şalâh to the other like from Qiyâm to Rukû’], if the word الله (Allâh) is uttered with a stretched آلف (Alif) or the word أَكْبَار (Akbar) is uttered with a stretched آل (Alif) or with a stretched ب (Bâ) أَكْبَار (Akbâr), the Şalâh will become invalid. If this mistake is committed while uttering Takbîr Taĥrîmah, the Şalâh will not even start. *(Durr-e-Mukhtâr, vol. 2, pp. 473)*

29. While doing Qirâ`at or reciting Aţkâr in Şalâh, the mistake, that makes the meaning Fâsid (wrong), will result in the invalidation of the Şalâh. *(Bahâr-e-Sharî’at, part 3, pp. 182)*

For example، حَلَقَ أَيْمُ دَيْٰنِهِ ِ. If someone recited the ‘Mîm’ with a Zabar [م] and the ‘Bâ’ with a Paysh [ب], the meaning will be
utterly distorted. The translation will be like this: ‘and Lord slipped the commandment of Ādam’.

Twenty six Makrūĥāt Taḥrīmaĥ of Ṣalāḥ

1. Playing with the body or clothes. (Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 105)

2. Folding clothes (ibid) like some people these days lift their trousers etc. from the front or rear side while going down for Sajdaĥ. However, if the clothes stick to the body, there is no harm in separating them with one hand.

Hanging shawl over shoulders

3. Sadal, i.e. hanging cloth; for example, keeping a shawl or handkerchief on the head or the shoulder in such a way that its both ends are hanging. However, if one end is on a shoulder and the other is hanging, there is no harm in it. If someone is wearing a shawl on one shoulder with its one end hanging on the back and the other on the belly, then it is Makrūĥ.

(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 3, pp. 192)

Intense excretory requirement

4-6. Being in the intense need of urinating, defecating or breaking wind etc. If there is intensity before starting the Ṣalāḥ, starting Ṣalāḥ in this case is a sin provided that time (for Ṣalāḥ) is sufficient. However, if the time for Ṣalāḥ will elapse in case of making Wuḏū having urinated or defecated, offer Ṣalāḥ in the same condition. If this state occurs during Ṣalāḥ, it is Wājib to discontinue the Ṣalāḥ provided time (for Ṣalāḥ) is sufficient. If someone offers Ṣalāḥ in the same state, she will be a sinner.

(Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 492)
Removing grit during Ṣalāḥ

7. It is Makrūḥ Taḥrīmī to remove grit [i.e. very small pieces of stone] during Ṣalāḥ. However, if Sajdaḥ cannot be performed according to Sunnah due to grit, removing it once is allowed. Further, if a Wājib cannot be performed without removing the grit, removing it becomes Wājib even if there is the need of removing it more than once.

(Durr-e-Mukhtar, Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 493)

Cracking knuckles


‘Allāmah Ibn ‘Ābidīn Shāmī has narrated: It is stated in Ibn Mājah that the Beloved Prophet has said, ‘Do not crack your knuckles during Ṣalāḥ.’ (Sunan Ibn Mājah, vol. 1, pp. 514, Hadīth 965)

It is stated in the book ‘Mujtabā’ that the Beloved and Blessed Prophet has forbidden cracking knuckles at the time of waiting for Ṣalāḥ. It is also stated that knuckle-cracking is forbidden for the one going for offering Ṣalāḥ. On the basis of the foregoing Aḥādīth, the following three rulings are proved:

a. Cracking knuckles during Ṣalāḥ is Makrūḥ Taḥrīmī. During Tawābi‘i Ṣalāḥ e.g. going for offering Ṣalāḥ or waiting for Ṣalāḥ, it is Makrūḥ to crack knuckles. (Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 3, pp. 193)

b. Cracking knuckles unnecessarily when not offering Ṣalāḥ (nor even during Tawābi‘i Ṣalāḥ) is Makrūḥ Tanzīhī.

c. When not offering Ṣalāḥ, cracking knuckles due to some need such as relaxing fingers is Mubah (i.e. permissible without any dislike). (Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 493-494)
9. **Tashbik**, i.e. intermixing the fingers of one hand with those of the other. *(Durr-e-Mukhtar, vol. 2, pp. 493)*

**Placing hand on back**

10. Placing the hand on the back. One should not place her hand on the back (i.e. on both the sides) without a Sharī’ī reason even when not offering Șalâh. *(Durr-e-Mukhtar, vol. 2, pp. 494)* The Noble Prophet șallallahu ʿalayhi wa sallam has said, ‘Placing the hand on the back during Șalâh is the comfort of those who will be in Hell.’ *(Sharh-us-Sunnah-lil-Baghawī, vol. 2, pp. 313, Ḥadīth 731)*

In other words, it is the practice of the Jews who will be in Hell. In reality, there will be no comfort for those who will be in Hell. *(Footnote Bāḥar-e-Sharīʿat, part 3, pp. 186)*

**Looking towards the sky**

11. Raising the eye-sight towards the sky. *(Bāḥar-e-Sharīʿat, part 3, pp. 194)* The Beloved Prophet șallallahu ʿalayhi wa sallam has said, ‘How are those who raise eyes towards the sky during Șalâh; they had better refrain from it, otherwise their eyes will be plucked.’ *(Ṣaḥīḥ Bukhārī, vol. 1, pp. 265, Ḥadīth 750)*

12. Looking here and there by turning the face whether completely or partially. Looking here and there unnecessarily just by turning eyes without turning the face is Makrūh Tanzīḥī; and if it is rarely done out of a need, there is no harm. *(Bāḥar-e-Sharīʿat, part 3, pp. 194)*

The Beloved and Blessed Prophet șallallahu ʿalayhi wa sallam has said, ‘The special mercy of Allah șallallahu ʿalayhi wa sallam remains attentive to the Șalâh-offering person unless he looks hither and thither. When the Șalâh-offering person turns his face, His mercy also turns.’ *(Sunan Abī Dāwūd, vol. 1, pp. 344, Ḥadīth 909)*
Looking towards the Ṣalāḥ-offering person

13. To offer Ṣalāḥ facing the face of a person. For the other person, it is impermissible and a sin to turn the face towards the Ṣalāḥ-offering person. If someone starts offering Ṣalāḥ facing the face of a person who is beforehand sitting in the same direction, the one starting Ṣalāḥ will be a sinner and responsible for it. Otherwise, the one turning the face towards a Ṣalāḥ-offering person will be a sinner and responsible. (*Durr-e-Mukhtār*, vol. 2, pp. 496-497)

14. To clear the throat (i.e. bringing phlegm to the mouth) unnecessarily. (*Durr-e-Mukhtār*, vol. 2, pp. 511)

15. To yawn deliberately. (*Marāqil Falāḥ*, pp. 354) (If it is spontaneous, there is no harm in it; yet it is Mustahab to stifle it.) The Beloved and Blessed Prophet has said, ‘If someone feels the need of yawning during Ṣalāḥ; he should stifle it as long as possible, because satan enters the mouth.’ (*Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*, pp. 1597, Ḥadīth 2995)

16. To recite the Holy Quran in the reverse order (for example, reciting Sūraḥ Laḥab in the first Rak’at and Sūraḥ An-Naṣr in the second).

17. Missing a Wājib. For example, going down for Sajdaḥ without standing erect in Qawmaḥ or going for the second Sajdaḥ without straightening the back in Jalsaḥ. (*Bahār-e-Sharī‘at*, part 3, pp. 197) A large number of Muslims seem involved in this sin. Remember! It is Wājib to repeat all such Ṣalāhs. It is also Wājib to stay in Qawmaḥ and Jalsah for as long as *ṣawā’n* can be uttered at least once.
18. Reciting the Holy Quran in any other act of Ṣalāḥ except Qiyām.  
\( \text{(Bahār-e-Sharī'at, part 3, pp. 197)} \)

19. Completing Qirāʿat having bent for Rukū’.  \( \text{(ibid)} \)

20. Offering Ṣalāḥ on an illegally seized piece of land.

21. Offering Ṣalāḥ on someone else’s field used for cultivation  
\( \text{(Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 54)} \) or

22. Offering Ṣalāḥ on a ploughed farm  \( \text{(ibid)} \)

23. Offering Ṣalāḥ facing a grave (provided there is nothing in between the Ṣalāḥ-offering person and the grave).  \( \text{(Fatāwā ʿĀlamgīrī, vol. 5, pp. 319)} \)

24. Offering Ṣalāḥ in unbelievers’ places of worship. It is even forbidden to go there.  \( \text{(Rad-dul-Muhuni’tār, vol. 2, pp. 53)} \)

\( \text{Ṣalāḥ and pictures} \)

25. Offering Ṣalāḥ wearing such clothes that have the image of an animate being is Makrūḥ Taḥrīmī. Wearing such a dress is not permissible even when not offering Ṣalāḥ.  \( \text{(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 3, pp. 195)} \)

26. If the portrait of an animate being is displayed above the head of the Ṣalāḥ-offering person i.e. at the ceiling or at the place of Sajdāḥ, at the front, the right or the left side, it is Makrūḥ Taḥrīmī. If the picture is displayed at the rear side, though it is also Makrūḥ, yet it is less severe than the previous cases.

If the picture is lying on the floor and Sajdāḥ will not be performed on it, this is not disliked. If the portrait is of an inanimate object such as a river, mountain etc., there is no harm in it. If the clear shape of facial parts in a small portrait are not
visible when the portrait is placed on the ground and seen from a standing position, (like the portraits of the scene of the Ṭawâf of Ka’baḥ are so small) such portrait is not the cause of dislike in Ṣalâḥ. \(\textit{Baḥār-e-Sharī’at, part 3, pp. 195, 196}\)

However, if the face of even a single person becomes clearly visible in the picture of Ṭawâf-crowd, it will remain prohibited. There is no harm in the pictures in which the parts of the body, except the face, such as the hand, the foot, the back, the rear part of the face are visible. Similarly, there is no harm in the picture of the face whose eyes, nose, lips etc. have all been erased.

**Thirty Makrûḥāt Tanzîḥī of Ṣalâḥ**

1. Despite having other clothes, offering Ṣalâḥ in working clothes. \(\textit{Sharḥ-ul-Wiqāyah, vol. 1, pp. 198}\)

2. Having something in the mouth; if the thing prevents Qirā`at or, because of it, such words are uttered that are not the words of the Holy Quran, the Ṣalâḥ will become invalid. \(\textit{Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 491}\)

3. In Rukū’ or Sajdâḥ, uttering Tasbîḥ less than three times unnecessarily (if time is about to elapse (for Ṣalâḥ) or train is about to depart, then it does not matter). \(\textit{Baḥār-e-Sharī’at, part 3, pp. 198}\)

4. Removing dust or grass from the forehead during Ṣalâḥ. However, if dust or grass distracts attention from Ṣalâḥ, there is no harm in removing it. \(\textit{Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 105}\)

5. Replying to Salâm during Ṣalâḥ with the gesture of a hand or nod of the head; \(\textit{Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 497}\) replying to Salâm verbally will invalidate the Ṣalâḥ. \(\textit{Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 98}\)
6. Sitting in cross-legged position during Șalâh without a reason
   *(Durr-e-Mukhtâr, vol. 2, pp. 48)*

7. Stretching (as one does after waking up from sleep)

8-9. Deliberately coughing or clearing the throat. If one naturally feels the need of doing so, there is no harm in it. *(Bahâr-e-Sharî’at, part 3, pp. 201; Fatâwâ ʿÂlamgîrî, vol. 1, pp. 107)*

10. While going down for Sajdâh, placing hands on the ground before placing knees without any reason. *(Munya-tul-Muṣallî, pp. 340)*

11. Lifting knees before lifting hands without any reason when standing. *(ibid)*

12. Uttering Șanâ, Ta’awwûz, Tasmiyâ and Āmîn loudly in Șalâh *(Ghunyah, pp. 352; Fatâwâ ʿÂlamgîrî, vol. 1, pp. 107)*

13. Leaning against a wall etc. without any reason. *(Ghunyah, 353)*

14. Not placing hands on knees in Rukû’

15. Not placing hands on the ground in Sajdâh. *(Fatâwâ ʿÂlamgîrî, vol. 1, pp. 109)*

16. Swaying from side to side. However, Tarâwuḥ, i.e. sometimes applying weight on the right foot and sometimes on the left one is Sunnah. *(Fatâwâ Razawiyyah referenced, vol. 7, pp. 389; Bahâr-e-Sharî’at, part 3, pp. 202)* It is Mustahabb to apply weight on the right side when going down for Sajdâh and on the left side when standing from Sajdâh.

17. Closing eyes in Șalâh; however, if closing eyes brings about Khushû’ (humility), it is preferable. *(Durr-e-Mukhtâr, Rad-dûl-Muḥtâr, vol. 2, pp. 499)*
18. Offering Ṣalāḥ in front of a burning fire. If a fire-torch or a lamp is in front of the Ṣalāḥ-offering person, there is no harm. 
*(Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 108)*

19. Offering Ṣalāḥ in front of such a thing that distracts attention from Ṣalāḥ; for instance, ornaments or games etc.


Offering Ṣalāḥ at the following places is also Makrūḥ Tanzīḥī.

21. At a public path (22) At a rubbish dump

22. In a slaughter house where animals are slaughtered

23. In a stable i.e. the place where horses are kept

24. In a bathroom

25. In a stockyard (especially where camels are kept)

26. On the roof of a toilet

27. In a desert without a Sutraḥ (provided there is a possibility of people passing across the front of the Ṣalāḥ-offering person).
*(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 3, pp. 204-205; Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 52-54)*

28. Swatting a fly or mosquito with the hand without any reason.
*(Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 109)* (If a louse or mosquito harms the Ṣalāḥ-offering person, there is no harm in killing it provided ‘Amal-e-Kašīr is avoided). *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 3, pp. 203)*

29. Offering Ṣalāḥ wearing clothes with their stitched-side out; or hanging such clothing over the body. *(Fatāwā Razawīyyah, vol. 7, pp. 358-360; Fatāwā Aḥl-e-Sunnat unpublished)*
Madani pearl: If the ‘Amal-e-Qalīl serves a benefit for the Șalāh-offering person, it is permissible but if it does not, then it is disliked (Makrūh). (Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 105)

Excellence of last two Nafl of Zuhr

It is Mustaḥlab to offer four Rak‘at after Zuhr as it is stated in a blessed Ḥadīṣ, ‘Allah عزّوجل will render fire Ḥarām for the one regularly offering four (Rak‘at) before and four (Rak‘at) after Zuhr.’ (Jāmi’ Tirmiẓī, vol. 1, pp. 436, Ḥadiṣ 428)

Commenting on the foregoing Ḥadīṣ, ‘Allāmah Sayyid Ṭaḥṭāvī علیه السلام has said that such a person will not enter the fire at all. Their sins will be removed and Allah عزّوجل will make the one whose rights they may have violated pleased with them. Or the Ḥadīṣ implies that Allah عزّوجل will enable them to perform such deeds which will not lead to punishment. (Ḥāshiya-tuḥ-Tāḥāvī ‘Alā Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 1, pp. 284)

‘Allāmah Shāmī علیه السلام has said, ‘There is good news for them (i.e. those offering two Nawāfīl of Zuhr). They will die with faith and will not enter Hell.’ (Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 547)

O Islamic sisters! Allâhu ʿĂlîm! We offer ten Rak‘at of Șalāt-uẓ-Zuhr daily. If we offer two more Rak‘at Nafl Șalâh at the end, completing twelve Rak‘at in connection with the sacred number of twelfth of Rabī’-un-Nūr, it will not take much time. Make the intention of offering two Nafl regularly.

Twelve Madani pearls about Șalāh of Witr

1. Witr Șalâh is Wājib.

2. If Witr Șalâh is missed, it is mandatory to offer it as Qaḍā. (Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 111)
3. The time of Witr begins after one has offered the Farḍ of ‘Ishâ and remains up to Șubḥ-e-Șādiq (dawn).

4. The one who can get up in the night having slept, it is preferable for them to offer Taĥajjud (first) and then Witr Șalâh in the later part of the night.

5. The Witr Șalâh consists of three Rak’at. (Durr-e-Mukhtar, vol. 2, pp. 532)

6. The first Qa’dah is Wājib; recite only Tashaĥĥud and then stand up (for the third Rak’at).

7. In the third Rak’at, it is Wājib to utter Takbīr-e-Qunūt (after the Qirā`at). (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 3, pp. 86)

8. In the third Rak’at having recited Sūrah Al-Ĥājâ and any other Sūrah, just like Takbīr Taĥrīmaĥ, raise the hands up to the shoulders first and then utter  سبحانه 만ّعَالىَ...بِالْاسمِ الْمُبْقَرِ

9. Then fold hands and recite Du’ā-e-Qunūt.

**Du’ā-e-Qunūt**

وَنَزُجُوْ رَحْمَتَكَ وَنَخْشَى عَدَادَةَ بَكَّ إِنَّ عَدَادَةَ بَكَّ ۚ بِالْكِفَّارِ مُلْحِقَ

O Allah ﷺ! We seek Your help and we seek forgiveness from You and we have belief in You and we have trust in You and we glorify

3. The time of Witr begins after one has offered the Farḍ of ‘Ishâ and remains up to Șubḥ-e-Șādiq (dawn).

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O Allah ﷺ! We seek Your help and we seek forgiveness from You and we have belief in You and we have trust in You and we glorify
You and we are grateful to You and we are not ungrateful to You and we abandon and stay away from anyone who disobeys You. Yā Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ)! It is only You we worship and for only You we offer Šalâh and perform Sajdâh and we attempt [to gain Your pleasure] and we run towards You and we seek Your mercy and we fear torment from You; indeed Your torment is about to befall the unbelievers.


11. Those who cannot recite Duʿā-e-Qunût may recite:

(Al-lahumma) ṭabbana ayyana fi al-diniha ḥastanah wa fī al-aḥjarra ḥastanah wa fīna ḥadāb al-nār

(Part 2, Sūrah Al-Baqarah, Verse 201)

Or alternatively they can recite (Yā Allah ʿazza wa jall! Forgive me). (Ghunyaḥ, pp. 418)

12. If someone forgets to recite Duʿā-e-Qunût and bends for Rukū’, she should not return to Qiyām. Instead, she is now required to perform Sajdâh Saḥw. (Fatāwâ ʿĀlamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 111, 128)

**Sunnah after performing Witr Salâm**

When the Prophet of Raḥmah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) performed Salâm of Witr, he would recite سبحن الله الامام القدوس three times and would recite it loudly the third time. (Sunan Nasāī, pp. 299, Hādiṣ 1729)
Fourteen Madani pearls of Sajdah Sa’hw

1. If any Wajib act out of all Wajib acts of Salah is forgetfully missed, Sajdah Sa’hw will become Wajib. *(Durr-e-Mukhtar, vol. 2, pp. 655)*

2. If Sajdah Sa’hw is not performed despite it being Wajib, it is now Wajib to repeat the whole Salah. *(ibid)*

3. If a Wajib is deliberately missed, Sajdah Sa’hw will not be sufficient; it is Wajib to repeat Salah in this case. *(ibid)*

4. In case of missing such a Wajib that does not pertain to the Wajibat of Salah but rather to the Wajibat that are out of Salah, Sajdah Sa’hw will not be Wajib. For example, recitation of the Holy Quran in the reverse order is contrary to a Wajib but it does not pertain to the Wajibat of Salah; instead, it pertains to the Wajibat of the recitation of the Holy Quran. Therefore, Sajdah Sa’hw is not needed (but one has to repent if she has done it deliberately). *(Rad-dul-Muhtyar, vol. 2, pp. 655)*

5. Missing a Farḍ results in the invalidation of Salah and Sajdah Sa’hw cannot make up for it. Therefore, the Salah must be offered again. *(ibid, Ghunyah, pp. 455)*

6. Sajdah Sa’hw does not become Wajib in case of missing Sunan or Mustahabbat like Shanah, Ta’awwuż, Tasmiyah, Amin, Tasbihat and Takbir of Intiqalat (i.e. uttering الله أستَعِبَ at the time of going down for Sajdah and returning to Qiyam after Sujud etc). Salah will be valid. *(ibid)* However, repeating such a Salah is Mustahab whether the Sunnah etc. is missed forgetfully or deliberately. *(Bahar-e-Shar’at, part 4, pp. 58)*

7. Even if 10 Wajibat are missed in Salah, only two Sujud of Sa’hw are sufficient for all the ten missed Wajibat. *(Rad-dul-Muhtyar, vol. 2, pp. 655; Bahar-e-Shar’at, part 4, pp. 59)*
8. If one has forgotten maintaining Ta’dīl-e-Arkān (e.g. standing erect after Rukū’ or sitting straight between two Sujūd for as long as سُبَّحَتْ الله can be uttered at least once), Sajdah Saḥw will become Wājib. (Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 127)

9. If one has forgotten reciting Du’a-e-Qunūt or uttering Takbīr-e-Qunūt (i.e. the Takbīr uttered for Qunūt after Qirā`at in the third Rak’at of Witr الَّذِيْنَ عَلَىٰ مَكْتُوبٍ), Sajdah Saḥw will become Wājib. (ibid, pp. 128)

10. If as much time as سُبَّحَتْ الله can be uttered thrice elapses during Qirā`at etc. out of thinking, Sajdah Saḥw will become Wājib. (Rad-dul-Muhuni1E25tār, vol. 2, pp. 677)

11. Reciting Attahiyyāt after performing Sajdah Saḥw is also Wājib. (Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 125) Perform Salām after reciting Attahiyyāt. It is better to recite Ṣalāt-‘Alan-Nabī as well after reciting Attahiyyāt both the times.

12. Reciting Ṣalāt-‘Alan-Nabī even up to the words أَلْلَهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَىٰ مُحَدَّثِينَ after the first Qa’dah will make Sajdah Saḥw Wājib. This is because of delay in the Qiyām of the third Rak’at, not because of reciting Ṣalāt-‘Alan-Nabī. Even if someone remains silent for as long as the above words of Ṣalāt-‘Alan-Nabī are recited, Sajdah Saḥw will still become Wājib; like it becomes Wājib in case of reciting the Holy Quran in Qa’dah, Rukū’ and Sujūd despite the fact that the Holy Quran contains Divine words. (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 4, pp. 62; Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muhuni1E25tār, vol. 2, pp. 657)

A parable

Sayyidunā Imām Abū Ḥanīfah صلَّى الله تعالى عليه وَأَلْبَمَ had a vision in which he saw the Holy Prophet صلى الله تعالى عليه وَأَلْبَمَ. The Beloved and Blessed Prophet صلى الله تعالى عليه وَأَلْبَمَ asked him, ‘Why did you declare Sajdah
Sahw Wajib for the reciter of Salah? He humbly replied, ‘I did so because he recited it forgetfully (in the state of heedlessness).’ The Beloved Prophet  liked this answer. (ibid)

13. In case of missing any part of Tashahhud in any Qadah, Sajda Sahw will become Wajib whether the Salah is Nafl or Farid. *(Fatwa Alamgiri, vol. 1, pp. 127)*

**Method of Sajda Sahw**

14. Recite Attaiyat (reciting Salat-‘Alan-Nabi after Attaiyat is preferable), perform Salam turning the head towards the right side and perform two Sujud. Then, recite Attaiyat, Salat-‘Alan-Nabi and Du’a, and perform Salam towards both the sides.

**Sajda Tilawat and satan’s trouble**

The Beloved Prophet has said, ‘Whenever someone recites a verse of Sajda and performs Sajda, satan moves away and says weeping, ‘I’m doomed! The son of Adam was commanded to perform Sajda which he did; for him is Paradise. I was (also) commanded but I refused; for me is Hell.’ *(Sahih Muslim, pp. 56, Hadith 81)*

*Every desire will be fulfilled*

The Holy Quran contains fourteen verses of Sajda. For the fulfilment of a wish, if someone recites all (fourteen) verses of Sajda and then performs (fourteen) Sujud in one sitting, Allah will fulfil that wish. One can recite each verse and perform its Sajda separately or recite all fourteen verses together and perform fourteen Sujud at the end. *(Durr-e-Mukhtar, vol. 2, pp. 719, Ghunya, pp. 507 & others)*

One can see fourteen verses of Sajda in Bahar-e-Shari’at part 4, page 75 to 77 published by Maktaba-tul-Madinah.
Eleven Madani pearls regarding SajdaÂ’ Tilawat

1. SajdaÂ’ Tilawat becomes Wajib on reciting or listening to a verse of SajdaÂ’. In case of reciting a verse of SajdaÂ’, SajdaÂ’ Tilawat will become Wajib if the voice of the reciter is loud enough for him/her to hear provided that there is no obstruction in his/her listening. Hearing deliberately is not a condition. SajdaÂ’ will become Wajib even if one hears the verse unintentionally. *(Bahar-e-Shariat, part 4, pp. 77; Fatwa ‘Alamgiri, vol. 1, pp. 132)*

2. SajdaÂ’ will become Wajib in case of reading or hearing even the translation of a verse (of SajdaÂ’) in any language regardless of whether or not the hearer comprehends that it is the translation of a verse of SajdaÂ’. However, if she is unaware, SajdaÂ’ will only become Wajib when she is told that it is the translation of a verse of SajdaÂ’. If the verse of SajdaÂ’ is recited, it is not necessary to tell the listener that it is the verse of SajdaÂ’. *(Fatwa ‘Alamgiri, vol. 1, pp. 133)*

3. The recitation of the complete verse is necessary for SajdaÂ’ Tilawat to become Wajib but according to some scholars of the later age, it will become Wajib even if just the root-word of SajdaÂ’ along with its preceding or succeeding word is recited. Therefore, it is safer to perform SajdaÂ’ Tilawat in both cases. *(Fatwa Razawiyyah, vol. 8, pp. 229-233)*

4. In case of reciting a verse of SajdaÂ’ when not offering Salah, although it is not Wajib to perform immediate SajdaÂ’, delaying the SajdaÂ’ is Makruh Tanzih provided that the reciter is in the state of Wujd. *(Durr-e-Mukhtar, vol. 2, pp. 703)*

5. In case of reciting a verse of SajdaÂ’ in Salah, it is Wajib to perform SajdaÂ’ instantly. If she delays the SajdaÂ’ she will be a
sinner, and as long as she is in the Ṣalâh or has not performed any such act contrary to Ṣalâh after the Salâm, she should perform Sajdah Tilawat and then Sajdah Saḥw subsequently. *(Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 704)*

Delay here means reciting more than three verses. If less than three verses are recited, this will not be considered delay. If, however, the verse of Sajdah takes place at the end of the Sūraḥ, e.g. ‘إِنْفَقَت’ there is no harm in performing Sajdah Tilawat after reciting the whole Sūraḥ. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 4, pp. 82)*

6. If someone hears an unbeliever or a minor reciting a verse of Sajdah, Sajdah Tilawat will still become Wājib. *(Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 132)*

7. Except for Takbīr Taḥrīmah, all other conditions of Ṣalâh are to be met for Sajdah Tilawat. For instance, purity, Istiqbāl-e-Qiblah, intention, time\(^1\) and Satr-e-‘Awrat. If someone has access to water it is not permissible for her to perform Sajdah by making Tayammum. *(Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 699; Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 4, pp. 80)*

8. To specify the verse of Sajdah when making its intention is not a condition. The mere intention of Sajdah Tilawat is sufficient. *(Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 699)*

9. The acts that invalidate Ṣalâh will also invalidate Sajdah. For instance, invalidating Wuḍū deliberately, talking and laughing etc. *(Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 699; Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 4, pp. 80)*

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\(^1\) See the details of time for Sajdah Tilawat in the fourth part of *Bahār-e-Sharī’at*. 
Method of Sajdaḥ Tilāwat

10. Go down for Sajdaḥ saying \( \text{الله} \ \text{بعدر} \) from standing position and say \( \text{سبحان ربي الاعلى} \) (in Sajdaḥ) at least thrice. Then, stand up saying \( \text{الله} \ \text{بعدر} \) while going down for Sajdaḥ as well as standing from Sajdaḥ is a Sunnah, whereas both Qiyāms, i.e. going down for Sajdaḥ from standing position and standing from Sajdaḥ are Mustaḥab. (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 4, pp. 80)

11. Sajdaḥ Tilāwat does not require raising hands at the time of saying \( \text{الله} \ \text{بعدر} \). Likewise, neither Tashahhud is recited nor is Salām performed for Sajdaḥ Tilāwat. (Tanvīr-ul-Abhūnī, vol. 2, pp. 700)

After reaching puberty, if you have not performed Sujūd despite hearing the verses of Sujūd, so make a rough estimate of the numbers of Sujūd and perform them in the state of Wuḍū.

Sajdaḥ Shukr

It is desirable to perform Sajdaḥ Shukr on getting any favour such as birth of a baby, attainment of wealth, turning up of a lost thing, curing of a patient, returning of a traveller and the like. Its method is exactly the same as that of Sajdaḥ Tilāwat. (Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 136; Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 720)

Likewise, it is an act of Šawāb to perform Sajdaḥ Shukr on hearing any good news or getting any favour. For example, one’s visa to Madīnah has been confirmed or someone has joined Dawat-e-Islami’s Madani environment as a result of one’s successful individual effort or one has had a blessed dream or has got rid of any calamity, or an enemy of Islam has died.
Passing across the front of a Ṣalāḥ-offering person is grave sin

1. The Beloved Prophet ﷺ has said, ‘If anyone knew what (harm) lies in passing across the front of his brother offering Ṣalāḥ, he would stand for 100 years rather than taking that single step.’ (Sunan Ibn Mājah, vol. 1, pp. 506, Ḥadīth 946)

2. Sayyidunā Imām Mālik ṭḥammel al-Qurayshī has narrated that Sayyidunā Ka'b-ul-Ĥbār has stated, ‘If the person passing across the front of a Ṣalāḥ-offering person knew what sin lies in this act, he would prefer being subsided into the ground rather than passing.’ (Muwatta' Imām Mālik, vol. 1, pp. 154, Ḥadīth 371)

Though the one passing across the front of a Ṣalāḥ-offering person is a sinner, it does not have any effect on the Ṣalāḥ of that Ṣalāḥ-offering person. (Fatāwā Razawīyyah, vol. 7, pp. 254)

Fifteen rulings about passing across the front of a Ṣalāḥ-offering person

1. In a ground or a big Masjid, it is impermissible to pass through from the place of feet of the Ṣalāḥ-offering person to Mawḍa'-e-Sujūd. Mawḍa’-e-Sujūd means the area up to which sight spreads when eye is focussed at the place of Sajda in the state of Qiyām. It is not permissible to pass through from the place of feet (of the Ṣalāḥ-offering person) up to Mawḍa’-e-Sujūd. (Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 104; Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 479)

An approximate distance of Mawḍa’-e-Sujūd is three yards from feet (towards the Qiblah). Therefore, in a ground, there is no harm in passing beyond the distance of three yards from the feet of the Ṣalāḥ-offering person. (Qānūn-e-Sharī‘at, part 1, pp. 114)
2. In a small Masjid or home, if there is no Sutraḥ in front of the Ṣalâḥ-offering person, it is not permissible to pass through from feet up to the wall towards the Qiblah. (*Fatâwâ ʿAlamgîrî, vol. 1, pp. 104*)

3. If there is a Sutraḥ in front of the Ṣalâḥ-offering person, there is no harm in passing beyond the Sutraḥ. (*ibid*)

4. The height of Sutraḥ should at least be equal to that of a half arm (almost a half yard) and the thickness of Sutraḥ should at least be equal to that of a finger. (*Durr-e-Mukhtâr, vol. 2, pp. 484*)

5. A tree, man or animal can serve as a Sutraḥ. (*Ghunyaḥ, pp. 367*)

6. If a person serves as a Sutraḥ, it is necessary that his/her back faces the front of the Ṣalâḥ-offering person, as facing the front of the Ṣalâḥ-offering person is prohibited. (*Bahâr-e-Sharî’at, part 4, pp. 184*) (If someone faces the face of the Ṣalâḥ-offering person, she will be responsible for it; there is no blame on the Ṣalâḥ-offering person in this case.)

7. If an Islamic sister is passing across the front of a Ṣalâḥ-offering person and another Islamic sister passes along with her at the same pace using her as Sutraḥ, the former will be a sinner and will automatically become Sutraḥ for the latter. (*Fatâwâ ʿAlamgîrî, vol. 1, pp. 104*)

8. If someone is offering Ṣalâḥ at a high place that the body-parts of the passing person are not in front of the Ṣalâḥ-offering person, there is no harm in such a case in passing across the front of the Ṣalâḥ-offering person. (*Bahâr-e-Sharî’at, part 3, pp. 183*)

9. If two women want to pass across the front of a Ṣalâḥ-offering person, there is a particular method for doing so. One of them should stand with her back facing the front of the Ṣalâḥ-offering
person. Now the other woman should pass using the standing woman as a Sutraĥ. Then, the other who has already passed should stand behind the back of the standing woman with her back facing the front of the Şalâĥ-offering person. Now, the first woman should pass and the other woman should return to the side where she had come from. *(Fatāwā ʿĀlamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 104; Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 483)*

10. If someone is about to pass across the front of a Şalâĥ-offering person, the Şalâĥ-offering person is allowed to prevent him/her from passing by uttering سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ or doing Qirā`at loudly or with the gesture of the hand, the head or the eye but more than these acts is not allowed. For example, grabbing and jerking the clothes or beating is not allowed and, in case of ʿAmal-e-Kašīr, even Şalâĥ will become invalid. *(Durr-e-Mukhtar, Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 485)*

11. Doing both, Tasbīḥ and gesture simultaneously is Makrūḥ. *(Durr-e-Mukhtar, vol. 2, pp. 486)*

12. If anyone passes across the front of a Şalâĥ-offering woman, she should prevent by Taṣfīq i.e. hitting the back of her left hand with the fingers of her right hand. *(ibid)*

13. If a man does Taṣfīq and a woman utters Tasbīḥ, the Şalâĥ will not become invalid, but it is contrary to Sunnaĥ. *(ibid, pp. 487)*

14. The one doing Ṭawāf is allowed to pass across the front of a Şalâĥ-offering person. *(Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 482)*

15. It is not permissible to pass across the front of a Şalâĥ-offering person during Saʿī.
Seventeen Madani pearls of Tarawîh

1. Offering Tarawîh Ṣalâh is a Sunnat-ul-Muakkadaḥ for every sane and adult Islamic sister. Missing Tarawîh is not permissible. *(Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 596)*

2. Tarawîh consists of twenty Rak’āt. During the reign of Sayyidunā ‘Umar Fārūq-e-A’zam the Muslims would offer twenty Rak’āt of Tarawîh. *(Ma’rifat-us-Sunan Wal-Āshār lil-Bayḥaqī, vol. 2, pp. 305, Raqm 1365)*

3. The time of Tarawîh Ṣalâh begins after one has offered the Farḍ Rak’āt of ‘Ishâ and ends at dawn (Ṣubḥ-e-Ṣādiq). If it is offered before the Farḍ of ‘Ishâ it will not be valid. *(Fatâwâ ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 115)*

4. Tarawîh can be offered even after the Farḍ and Witr of ‘Ishâ Ṣalâh. As it sometimes happens when the witness of the appearance of the moon is obtained with delay on the 29th (of Sha’bân).

5. It is Mustaḥab to delay the Tarawîh until one third (1/3) part of the night has passed. It is not disliked if Tarawîh is offered even after the passing of the half part of the night. *(Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 598)*

6. There is no Qaḍâ for the Tarawîh Ṣalâh if it is missed. *(ibid)*

7. It is better to offer the twenty Rak’āt of Tarawîh in sets of two Rak’āt with ten Salâms. *(Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 599)*

8. Though all twenty Rak’āt of Tarawîh can be offered with a single Salâm, it is Makruh to do so. *(ibid)* It is Farḍ to do Qa’dah (i.e. sitting for reciting Tashaḥhud) after every two Rak’āt. One should recite Ṣalât-‘Alan-Nabî after Tashaḥhud in every Qa’dah,
and recite Ṣanā, Ta’awwuz and Tasmiyah at the beginning of every odd Rak’at (i.e. 1st, 3rd, 5th etc).

9. When offering Tarāwīḥ in sets of two Rak’āt, separate intention should be made before every two Rak’āt. It is also permissible to make only one intention for all the twenty Rak’āt in the beginning. *(Rad-dul-Muhūtār, vol. 2, pp. 597)*

10. Offering Tarāwīḥ Šalāḥ sitting without a valid reason is Makrūḥ, and some honourable Islamic jurists have declared that Tarāwīḥ will be invalid in this case. *(Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 603)*

11. If (a Ḥāfīzah Islamic sister is offering her Tarāwīḥ individually), and the Tarāwīḥ Šalāḥ becomes invalid due to some reason, the verses or the Sūrāhs of the Quran recited should be repeated so that the recitation of the entire Quran may not be affected. *(Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 118)*

12. If the one who has forgot to sit for Qa’dah after two Rak’āt has not yet performed the Sajdaḥ of the third Rak’at, she is to sit and complete her Šalāḥ with a Sajdaḥ Sāhw. In case of performing the Sajdaḥ of the third Rak’at, she is to complete the fourth Rak’at as well, but these four Rak’āt will be counted as two. However, if she had performed Qa’dah after two Rak’āt they would have been regarded as four Rak’āt. *(Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 118)*

13. If an Islamic sister did not sit after the second Rak’at and performed Salām (finished the Šalāḥ) after the third Rak’at, then these Rak’āt will not be valid. She will have to offer a new set of two Rak’āt again. *(Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 118)*

---

1 Ḥāfīzah means an Islamic sister who has learnt the entire Quran by heart.
14. Keep offering Tarāwīḥ up to the last night of Ramadan even if the recitation of the entire Holy Quran completes on the 27th night or earlier because it is Sunnat-ul-Muakkadaḥ.

*(Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 118)*

15. After every set of four Rak‘āt it is Mustaḥab to sit for rest for as long as four Rak‘āt were offered. This pause is called a Tarwīḥah.

*(Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 115)*

16. During the Tarwīḥah, it is allowed whether to remain silent, recite Ṭalāt-‘Alan-Nabī, do Żikr or offer Nafl Ṭalāḥ individually. The following Ṭabsīḥ can also be recited.

\[
	ext{سُبْحَنَ الَّذِي الْمَلَائِكَةَ وَالْمَكْرُونَاتِ}
\text{سُبْحَنَ الَّذِي الْعَرَةَ وَالْعَظِيمَةَ}
\text{وَالْهَيْبَةَ وَالْقُدُّرَةَ وَالْكِبْرِيَائِهِ وَالْجَبَّرُوتُ}
\text{سُبْحَنَ الْمَلَائِكَ}
\text{الْحَمٰلِ الْزَّيْتِي لَا يَتَغَمَّرُ وَلَا يَتَمَّرُ}
\text{سُجَّدَتْ قَدْ سَلَّمْ رَبُّنَا وَرَبُّ الْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ آللَّهُمَّ أَجْرِيُّ مِنَ النَّارِ يَا مُجِيِّرُ}
\text{يَا مُجِيِّرُ يَا مُجِيِّرُ يَا مُجِيِّرُ}
\text{بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الْرَّاجِعِينَ}
\]

17. After offering twenty Rak‘āt, the fifth Tarwīḥah is also Mustaḥab.

*(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 4, pp. 39)*

***

STALLU ALI KHAN...
Details of the five daily Şalâh

The five daily Şalâh contain 48 Rak‘ât in total - 17 Farḍ, 3 Wâjib, 12 Sunnat-ul-Muakkadah, 8 Sunan Ghayr Muakkadah, and 8 Nawâfil.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S#</th>
<th>Şalâh</th>
<th>Sunan Muakkadah Qabliyah</th>
<th>Sunan Ghayr Muakkadah</th>
<th>Farḍ</th>
<th>Sunan Muakkadah Ba‘diyah</th>
<th>Nafl</th>
<th>Wâjib</th>
<th>Nafl</th>
<th>Total Rak‘ât</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Fajr</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Zuhr</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>‘Aṣr</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Maghrib</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>‘Ishâ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wažāîf to be recited after Şalâh

The lengthy Wažāîf stated in Aḥādîş for reciting after Şalâh should be recited after the Sunnah Şalâh of Zuhr, Maghrib and ‘Ishâ. Before the Sunnah, recite only short Du‘â; otherwise the reward of the Sunnah Şalâh will be reduced. (Rad-dul-Muhùtâr, vol. 2, pp. 300; Bahâr-e-Sharî‘at, part 3, pp. 107)

Do not increase or decrease the number of any Wažâîf or Du‘â if a particular number is mentioned in the Ḥadîş, because the mentioned virtues of these Wažâîf are related to the number specified. The effect of increasing or decreasing the number can be understood by the example of a lock which is opened by a key which has a specific number of teeth. If the teeth of the key are increased or decreased, it will not be able to operate the lock. However, if any doubt occurs about the number that has been recited, one can recite more – this will be regarded as an attempt for completion and not as an increase. (ibid, pp. 302, ibid)
Recite the following Ważāif after offering the Sunnah and the Nawāfīl of the five daily Ṣalāḥ. Numbers are given just for convenience; it is not necessary to recite the Ważāif in sequence. Reciting Ṣalāt-ʿAlan-Nabī before and after every Ważīfaḥ brings additional blessings.

1. The one who recites Āyat-ul-Kursī once after every Ṣalāḥ, will enter Paradise as soon as he dies.

   *(Mishkāt-ul-Mağābīḥ, vol. 1, pp. 197, Ḥadīṣ 974)*

2. 

   Āl-lāhūmā Allāhumma āmīnna ʿalā dhikrka wa šukrka wa ḥusnī inshāda šīkka

   *(Sunan Abī Dāwūd, vol. 2, pp. 123, Ḥadīṣ 1522)*

3. 

   Astaghfirūr Allāh ar-ziyā u-llā ilāh illāhu ʿašūr al-qiymūr ʿaw-annya ʾllāhe

   The one who recites this Ważīfaḥ three times after every Ṣalāḥ, all of his sins will be forgiven even if he had run away from the battlefield. *(Jāmiʿ Tirmiẓī, vol. 5, pp. 336, Ḥadīṣ 3588)*

4. Tasbīḥ Fāṭimaḥ *(تَسْبِيحُ فاطيَمَّةُ رضيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>33 times</th>
<th>33 times</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>سُبْخَنَ الرَّحْمَنَ</td>
<td>أَلْحَمِّدُ اللَّهَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 times</td>
<td>33 times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اللَّهُ أَسْتَبْرَرُ</td>
<td>اللَّهُ أَسْتَبْرَرُ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 *Translation*: O Allah (تعالَجَ) Assist me in remembering You, thanking You, and worshipping You excellently.

2 *Translation*: I seek forgiveness from Allah (تعالَجَ), except Whom no one is worthy of worship. He is Ever-Alive and He is the Sustainer. And I repent in His court.
Recite once in the end, making the count of 100. His/her sins will be forgiven even if they are equal to the foam of the sea.

5. Recite this Wazīfah after every Ṣalāḥ placing the hand on (the upper part of the forehead and bring the hand to the end of the forehead after having recited it).

The reciter of the foregoing Wazīfah will remain safe from every grief and anxiety. Imām Aḥmad Razā Khān has added the following words to the above written supplication.

Translation: And from Aḥl-e-Sunnaḥ.

6. After Fajr and ‘Aṣr, before changing the posture and speaking to anyone, recite the following 10 times:

---

1 Translation: There is none worthy of worship except Allah (אֱלֹהִים), He is One and He has no partner. For Him is Sovereignty and for Him is glorification. He has omnipotence over everything.

2 Translation: With the name of Allah (אֱלֹהִים), except Whom none is worthy of worship, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful. O Allah (אֱלֹהִים), distance grief and anxiety from me.
7. It is reported by Sayyidunā Anas that the Noble Prophet has stated, ‘Whoever recites after Šalāh will be resurrected forgiven.’ (Majma’-uz-Zawāid, vol. 10, pp. 129, Ḥadīšt 16928)

8. It is narrated by Sayyidunā Ibn ‘Abbās that the Prophet of Raḥmah has stated, ‘Whoever recites (the entire Sūrah) 10 times after every Farḍ Šalāh, Allah will make His Pleasure and Forgiveness a must for him.’ (Tafsīr Durr-e-Manšūr, vol. 8, pp. 278)

9. It is narrated by Sayyidunā Zayd Bin Arqam that the Beloved Rasūl has stated, ‘Whoever recites:

1 Translation: There is none worthy of worship except Allah (مَالِعَلِیْهَا). He is alone. He has no partners. All Kingdom is for Him and all praise is for Him, in His Power is [all] goodness. He gives life and He gives death. He has power over everything.

2 Translation: Pure is He (مَالِعَلِیْهَا) the Magnificent Rab and praise is for Him. The capability to refrain from sins and the ability to do good are granted by Him.
3 times after every Şalâh, it is as if he has filled a very big goblet with reward.' (Tafsīr Durr-e-Manšūr, vol. 7, pp. 141) (Part 23, Sūrah Aş-Şâffāt, verses 180-182)

**Reward of reciting entire Quran 4 times in few minutes**

It is narrated by Sayyidunā Abū Ĥurayrah صلى الله عليه وسلم that the Beloved and Blessed Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم has stated, ‘Whoever recites the entire Sūrah 12 times after Şalât-ul-Fajr, it is as if he has recited the entire Quran 4 times, and on that day, this act of his is better than the people on the earth, provided he abides by Taqwā.’ (Shu’ab-ul-Īmān, vol. 2, pp. 501, Ḥadīth 2528)

**Waţīfaţ for remaining safe from satan**

The Beloved Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم has stated, ‘Whoever offers Şalât-ul-Fajr and then recites the entire Sūrah 10 times before speaking, no sin will reach him on that day, and he will remain safe from satan.’ (Tafsīr Durr-e-Manšūr, vol. 8, pp. 678)

(To read about more Waţāïf for recitation after Şalâh, kindly refer to ‘Bahār-e-Shari’at’, part 3, page 107-110, published by Maktaba-tul-Madīnah, as well as ‘Al-Waţīfa-tul-Karīmah’, and ‘Shajarah Qâdiriyah’.)
Qaza Namazaun ka Tariqah

**Method of Missed Salah**
METHOD OF MISSED SALAH*

Excellence of Ṣalat-‘Alān-Nabi ﷺ

The Prophet of Rahmān, the Intercessor of Ummah, the Owner of Jannah ﷺ has said, ‘Reciting Ṣalāt upon me is Nūr on the bridge of Şirāţ. The one reciting Ṣalāt upon me 80 times on Friday, his 80 years’ sins will be forgiven.’ (Al-Jāmi‘-us-Şaghīr, pp. 320, Ḥadīth 5191)

It is stated in the 4th and 5th verses of Sūrah Al-Mā‘ūn (part 30):

[Verse 4-5]

The renowned exegetist Ḥākim-ul-Ummat Muftī Aĥmad Yār Khān ﷺ has stated regarding verse 5, ‘There are some cases of heedlessness in Ṣalā: Never offering Ṣalā, offering Ṣalā irregularly, not offering Ṣalā at specified time, offering Ṣalā incorrectly, offering Ṣalā without taking interest, offering Ṣalā heedlessly, offering Ṣalā lazily and carelessly.’ (Nūr-ul-‘Irfa‘n, pp. 958)

* Ḥanafi
Horrible valley of Hell

Ṣadr-ush-Shari’āh, Badr-uṭ-Ṭariqāh, Maulānā Muhammad Amjad ‘Alī A’ẓamī has said, ‘In Hell, there is a valley which is so horrific that even Hell itself seeks refuge from its severity. This valley is called ‘Wayl’ and it is for those who miss their Šalāh deliberately.’

(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 3, pp. 2)

Mountains melt down due to heat

Sayyidunā Imām Muhammad Bin Aḥmad Žahābī has said, ‘It is stated that there is a valley in Hell whose name is ‘Wayl’. If even mountains of the world are put into it, they will melt due to its heat. It is the abode of those who are sluggish in their Šalāh and offer Šalāh beyond the stipulated time making it Qaḍā, unless they feel ashamed of their negligence and repent to Allah.’

(Kitāb-ul-Kabāir, pp. 19)

One missing even a single Šalāh is Fāsiq

A’lā Ḥaḍrat Imām Aḥmad Razā Khān has stated on page 110 of the 5th volume of Fatāwā Razawiyyah, ‘One who has missed even a single Šalāh deliberately without any Shar‘ī reason, is a Fāsiq, committing a major sin and deserving the torment of Hell.’

Torment of head-crushing

The Beloved and Blessed Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said to his blessed companions عليهما السلام, ‘Two angels (Jibrāīl and Mikāīl) came to me tonight and took me to the sacred land where I saw that a person was lying and another person was standing by his head holding a stone. The standing person was repeatedly crushing his head with the stone and every time his head would heal. I asked the angels, ‘Who is he?’ They requested me to proceed further (and after showing me more scenarios) they answered, ‘The first
person you saw was the one who had forgot the Holy Quran after having learnt it and would sleep at the time of Farḍ Ṣalāḥ, (so) he will be punished like that until the Day of Judgement.’ *(Derived from: Šahīh Bukhārī, vol. 4, pp. 425, Ḥadīth 7047)*

**Flames of fire in grave**

A man’s sister died. After he returned having buried her, he recalled that his pouch of money had dropped into her grave. So he came to the graveyard to dig it out from the grave. When he dug the grave open, he saw a terrifying scene. The flames of fire were blazing in the grave. He quickly filled up the grave and rushed desperately to his mother and asked, ‘Dear mother! What were the deeds of my sister?’ She said, ‘Son! Why are you asking?’ He replied, ‘I have seen flames of fire blazing in her grave.’ On hearing this, his mother began to cry and said, ‘Your sister was sluggish in Ṣalāḥ and would offer Ṣalāḥ beyond the stipulated time.’ *(Kitāb-ul-Kabāir, pp. 26)*

O Islamic sisters! When such bitter torments are for those who offer Ṣalāḥ beyond the stipulated time, then how (perilous) could be the doom of those who do not offer Ṣalāḥ at all!

**If one forgets to offer Ṣalāḥ then...?**

The Beloved and Blessed Rasūl ﷺ has said, ‘If someone misses Ṣalāḥ due to sleep or forgetfulness, they should offer it when they recall as it is the time of that Ṣalāḥ (for them).’ *(Ṣahīḥ Muslim, pp. 346, Ḥadīth 684)*

Islamic jurists have stated, ‘If one misses his/her Ṣalāḥ due to sleep or forgetfulness, it is Farḍ for him/her to offer it as Qaḍā; there will be no sin of missing the Ṣalāḥ for him/her in this case. However, he/she should offer the Ṣalāḥ as soon as he/she recalls or wakes up provided it is not a Makrūḥ time, further delay is Makrūḥ.’ *(Bahār-e-Sharīʿat, part 4, pp. 50)*
**Šawāb of Adā or Qağâ?**

Stated below is an excerpt from a Fatwā concerning whether or not one will earn the Šawāb of an ‘Adā’ Šalât-ul-Fajr (offered within prescribed time) in case of offering it as ‘Qağâ’ Šalâh (offered beyond stipulated time) due to sleep:

A’lâ Ḥaḍrat, Imām-e-Aḥl-e-Sunnat, reviver of Sunnah, eradicator of Bid’āh, scholar of Shari‘ah, ‘Allāmah Maulānā Al-Ḥāj, Al-Ḥāfîz, Al-Qârî, Ash-Shāh Imām Al-Hāmid Razā Khān علیه السلام has stated on page 161 (volume 8) of Fatâwâ Razawiyyâ, ‘As far as the Šawāb of Adā Šalâh is concerned, it is under the omnipotence of Allah عزّ وجلّ. If the person is not negligent at all, and had intended to stay awake till dawn but fell asleep inadvertently, he would not be a sinner.’ The Noble Prophet ﷺ has stated, ‘Sleeping is not negligence. Negligence is on part of the one who does not offer Šalâh (despite being awake) until the time of next Šalâh begins.’

(Ṣaḥîh Muslim, pp. 344, Ḥadîṣ 681)

**Sleeping in last part of night**

If one goes to sleep after the time of Šalâh had started and, as a result, the time (of Šalâh) elapsed, rendering the Šalâh Qağâ, she will definitely become sinner provided she was not confident enough to wake up nor was there anyone who could awake her. In fact, it cannot be permitted to sleep even before the starting of the timing of Šalât-ul-Fajr provided most part of the night was spent in wakefulness and it is almost sure that if one sleeps now, she will not be able to wake within the timing (of Fajr). (Bahâr-e-Shari‘at, part 4, pp. 50)

**Waking till late night**

Some Islamic sisters stay awake till late night at their homes. They should make up their mind to go to sleep after they have offered
Ṣalāt-ul-‘Ishā, because there is no good in staying awake purposelessly after Ṣalāt-ul-‘Ishā. If an Islamic sister ever goes to sleep late due to some reason or she is unable to wake up, she should request a reliable Mahram of her home or any other Islamic sister to wake her up for Ṣalāt-ul-Fajr.

Alternatively, she can also use alarm clocks. One should not rely only on one alarm clock, as it may be turned off due to a touch of the hand during sleep or the cells used in it or even the alarm itself may run down. It is, therefore, better to set two or more than two clocks, depending upon one’s need. Sag-e-Madīnāh\(^1\) sets three clocks as long as possible before going to sleep. Sag-e-Madīnāh does so with the intention of acting upon the Ḥadīṣ that says: اِنَّ اللَّهَ وَيْتُرُ يَجْبُرُ الْوَتْرُ ‘Indeed Allah is Witr (i.e. One, Odd) and likes Witr.’

(Islamic jurists have stated, ‘When there is a fear of missing Ṣalāt-ul-Fajr, staying awake late at night without any Shar’ī reason is prohibited.’) (Rad-dul-Muhūṭār, vol. 2, pp. 33)

**Definitions of Adā, Qaṣā and Wājib-ul-I’ādaḥ**

Carrying out commandments within their stipulated timings is called Adā, while carrying out them after the stipulated timings have elapsed is called Qaṣā. If some flaw occurs in carrying out a commandment, repeating that worship to compensate for the flaw is called I’ādaḥ. If Takbīr Taḥrīmah was uttered within the stipulated time, Ṣalāḥ would not become Qaṣā; it is still Adā. (Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 627-632) But in case of Fajr, Jumu’ah and Eid Ṣalāḥ, it is necessary to perform Salām (of Ṣalāḥ) within the stipulated time; otherwise Ṣalāḥ will not be valid. (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 4, pp. 50)

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\(^1\) Amīr-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat has humbly used these words for himself.
To miss Ṣalāḥ without a Shar‘ī reason is a grave sin. It is Farḍ to perform it as Qaḍā and repent of it with the sincerity of the heart. By virtue of repentance or an accepted Hajj the sin of delay (in offering Ṣalāḥ) will be forgiven. (Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 626) Repentance will only be valid if one offers Qaḍā of the missed Ṣalāḥ. Repentance without performing Qaḍā is not repentance because the Ṣalāḥ which was due on her is still due, and how can repentance be valid without refraining from sin! (Rad-dul-Muhuni1E25tār, pp. 627, vol. 2)

Sayyidunā Ibn ‘Abbās has narrated that the Prophet of Raḥmaḥ, the Intercessor of Ummah ʿAllāmah Sayyid Muhammad Na‘īmuddīn Murādābādī has said, ‘There are three pillars of repentance: (Khazāin-ul-‘Irfān, pp. 12)

1. Admitting the sin
2. Feeling of shame
3. Determination to give up the sin. If the sin is compensable, it is must to compensate for it. For example, it is necessary for the completion of repentance of the Ṣalāḥ-missing person to offer the missed Ṣalāḥ as Qaḍā besides repentance.’ (Khazāin-ul-‘Irfān, pp. 12)

When is it Wājib to wake up sleeping person for Ṣalāḥ?
If someone is asleep or has forgotten to offer Ṣalāḥ, it is Wājib for the other who is aware of it to wake up the sleeping person or remind the one who has forgotten to offer Ṣalāḥ. (Otherwise, the one who is aware will be a sinner.) (Baĥār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 4, pp. 50)
Remember! Waking or reminding will be Wājib only when it is virtually certain that she will offer the Šalāh, otherwise not. She can wake up Maḥārim herself. As for Nā-Maḥram like her brothers-in-law etc. she should have any of her Maḥārim wake up the Nā-Maḥram.

Offer Qaḍā Šalāh as soon as possible

It is Wājib to offer Qaḍā (missed) Šalāh as soon as possible. However, delay is permissible for the sake of earning a livelihood for family and fulfilling personal needs. Therefore, one should offer Qaḍā Šalāh in spare times until all Qaḍā Šalāh are offered. (*Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 646*)

Offer Qaḍā Šalāh in seclusion

Offer Qaḍā Šalāh in seclusion; do not reveal it to others including even family members and close friends (for example, do not say like: *I have missed Šalāt-ul-Fajr today or I am offering Qaḍā of missed Šalāh of lifetime etc.*) as mentioning a sin is Makrūḥ Taḥrimī and a sin. (*Rad-dul-Muhūtār, vol. 2, pp. 650*) Therefore, do not raise hands for the Takbīr of Qunūt while offering Qaḍā of Witr Šalāh in the presence of others.

Lifetime Qaḍā on last Friday of Ramadan

Some people offer Qaḍā of lifetime missed Šalāh in congregation on the last Friday of Ramadan-ul-Mubārak and assume that all the Qaḍā Šalāh of lifetime have been offered by offering this one Šalāh. It is nothing but a sheer fallacy. (*Bāḥār-e-Sharīʿat, vol. 4, pp. 57*)

The renowned exegetist Muftī Aḥmad Yār Khān has stated, ‘One [who has missed Šalāh] should offer 12 Rakʿāt Nafl Šalāh in sets of two Rakʿāt on the last Friday of Ramadan between Žuhr and ‘Aṣr. In every Rakʿat after Sūrah Al-Fātiḥah, recite Āyat-ul-Kursī once, Sūrah Al-Ikhlas thrice, Sūrah Al-Falaq once and Sūrah An-Nās
once. The benefit of it is that the sin of all missed Ṣalāḥ she has so far offered as Qaḍā, will be forgiven, إِن شَاءَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ. This does not mean at all that Qaḍā Ṣalāḥ will be forgiven by it. Qaḍā Ṣalāḥ will only be forgiven when offered.’ (Islāmī Zindagī, pp. 135)

**Calculation of Qaḍā Ṣalāḥ of the whole life**

The one who has never offered Ṣalāḥ and is now blessed with the will to offer the Qaḍā of lifetime missed Ṣalāḥ should make a computation from the day when he/she reached puberty. If the date of puberty is not known, it is safer that a male should make computation from the age of 12 years and a female should do the same from the age of 9 years.

**Order of offering Qaḍā Ṣalāḥ**

In order to offer lifetime Qaḍā Ṣalāḥ, one may first offer all Ṣalāt-ul-Fajr, then all Ṣalāt-uẓ-Zuḥr and then ‘Aṣr, Maghrib and Ṣalāt-ul-‘Ishā.

**Method of offering Qaḍā Ṣalāḥ of lifetime (Ḥanafī)**

There are 20 Rak’āt of Qaḍā Ṣalāḥ in a day: Two Rak’āt Farḍ of Fajr, four of Zuḥr, four of ‘Aṣr, three of Maghrib, four of ‘Ishā and three Rak’āt of Witr. Make intention like this, ‘I am offering the very first Fajr I missed.’ Similar intention may be made for every missed Ṣalāḥ. If one is to offer a large number of missed Ṣalāḥ, it is permissible for him/her to avail the following relaxations:

1. One may utter the Tasbiḥāt in Rukū’ and Sujūd (سُبْحَنَ رَبِّي ٱلْعَظِيمِ) once instead of thrice. However, he/she must always make sure in all sorts of Ṣalāḥ that he/she starts uttering the ‘س’ of ‘سُبْحَنَ’ having completely bent for Rukū’ and that he/she begins to lift his/her head up from Rukū’ having uttered the ‘م’ of ‘مَعْلُوْم’. Similar care has to be taken in Sajdaḥ.
2. One may utter ‘سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ’ three times in the 3rd and 4th Rak’āt of Farḍ Ṣalāḥ instead of reciting Sūrah Al-Fātiḥah, but he/she should remember that Sūrah Al-Fātiḥah and a Sūrah are to be recited in all the three Rak’āt of Witr.

3. In the last Qa’dāh, one should perform the Salām having uttered just ‘لاَّ بُعْرِكَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفَّارٌ’ after Tashahhud without reciting the remaining Ṣalāt-‘Alan-Nabī and Du’ā.

4. One may utter just ‘ربِّ اَكِفِّرِكَ’ once or thrice instead of the supplication of Qunūt in the third Rak’at of Witr after uttering ‘للَّهِ أَكْثَرُ’ (Derived from: Fatāwā Razawīyyah, vol. 8, pp. 157)

Qaḍā of Qaṣr Ṣalāḥ

If the Qaḍā Ṣalāḥ missed in travelling is to be offered in the state of Iqāmat [i.e. stay], it will be offered as Qaṣr [shortened]. If the Qaḍā Ṣalāḥ missed in the state of Iqāmat is to be offered in travelling, it will be offered completely without being shortened.

(Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 121)

Ṣalāḥ of apostasy period

Allah forbid, if a woman becomes apostate and then embraces Islam again, she is not required to offer the Qaḍā of the Ṣalāḥ missed during the period of apostasy. However, it is Wājib to offer the Qaḍā of the Ṣalāḥ missed in the state of Islam before becoming apostate.

(Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 647)

Ṣalāḥ at the time of delivery

If the midwife fears that the baby would die in case of offering Ṣalāḥ, it is a valid reason for her to miss Ṣalāḥ in this situation.

(Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 627)
In which condition is a patient exempted from Ṣalāḥ?

The patient who is not in a condition to offer Ṣalāḥ even by gestures is exempted from offering Ṣalāḥ provided that the same condition lasts up to the next six (consecutive) Ṣalāḥ. Offering Qaḍā of the Ṣalāḥ missed under this condition is not Wājib. (*Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 121*)

Repeating the Ṣalāḥ of lifetime

If there is some imperfection or repugnance in somebody’s Ṣalāḥ, it is good for her to repeat all Ṣalāḥ of her past lifetime. If there is no imperfection, repeating the Ṣalāḥ is not advisable. However, if she still repeats, she should not offer such Ṣalāḥ after Fajr and ‘Aṣr; a Sūrah should also be recited after Sūrah Al-Fāṭiḥah in all Rak’āt. In Witr, after reciting Qunūt and performing Qa’dāḥ, she should add one more Rak’at to make four in all. (*Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 124*)

If someone forgot to utter the word ‘Qaḍā’, then...?

A’lā Ḥaḍrat, Imām-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat, Maulānā Shāh Imām Aḥmad Razā Khān has said, ‘Our scholars have approved that offering Qaḍā with the intention of Adā and offering Adā with the intention of Qaḍā, are both valid.’ (*Fatāwā Razawiyyah, vol. 8, pp. 161*)

Offer Qaḍā Ṣalāḥ of lifetime in place of Nawāfil

Offering Qaḍā Ṣalāḥ is more important than offering supererogatory Ṣalāḥ i.e. when one has time to offer Nafl Ṣalāḥ, she should offer Qaḍā Ṣalāḥ instead of Nafl Ṣalāḥ so that she gets relieved of the obligation. However, she must not leave Tarāwīḥ and twelve daily Rak’āt of Sunnat-ul-Muakkadāḥ. (*Bahār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 1, pp. 706*)

Offering Nafl is not permissible after Fajr and Ṣalāt-ul-‘Aṣr

During the entire period of Fajr, i.e. from Ṣubḥ-e-Ṣādiq to the sunrise, and after ‘Aṣr, it is Makrūḥ (Taḥrīmī) to offer Nawāfil including
Taḥiyya-tul-Masjid and every such Ṣalāḥ that becomes mandatory on account of some external reason such as Nawāfīl of Ṭawāf and votive. Likewise, there is the same ruling for every such Ṣalāḥ that is cancelled after being initiated even if it is Sunnah Ṣalāḥ of Fajr or ‘Aṣr. (*Durr-e-Mukhtār*, vol. 2, pp. 44, 45)

There is no specific timing for offering Qaḍā Ṣalāḥ. One may fulfill this obligation at any time during her life but it should not be offered at sunrise, sunset and mid-day (Zawāl) as Ṣalāḥ is not permissible at these times. (*Bahār-e-Sharī‘at*, vol. 4, pp. 51; *Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī*, vol. 1, pp. 52)

**What to do if four Sunan of Zuḥr are missed?**

In case of offering the Farḍ of Ṣalāt-uz-Zuḥr first, offer the four Rakʿāt of preceding Sunnah Ṣalāḥ after offering two Rakʿāt of succeeding Sunnah Ṣalāḥ. Therefore A’lā Ḥaḍrat Ḥammam al-līl wa-taḥammam ʿalayh has stated, ‘The four Rakʿāt of preceding Sunnah Ṣalāḥ, if not offered prior to Farḍ Ṣalāḥ, should be offered after Farḍ Ṣalāḥ preferably after offering the succeeding two Rakʿāt Sunnah Ṣalāḥ provided Zuḥr timing has not yet elapsed.’ (*Fatāwā Razawiyyah*, vol. 8, pp. 148) Four Rakʿāt offered before ‘Aṣr and ‘Ishā are Sunnat-e-Ghayr Muakkadah and need not to be offered as Qaḍā.

**Is time span for Ṣalāt-ul-Maghrib really short?**

The time of Ṣalāt-ul-Maghrib starts at sunset and ends as soon as the timing of Ṣalāt-ul-‘Ishā starts. The duration of Maghrib timing increases and decreases according to the location and date. For example, in Bāb-ul-Madīnah Karachi, minimum duration of Ṣalāt-ul-Maghrib is 1 hour and 18 minutes as per the calendar of Ṣalāḥ timings. Islamic scholars have said: ‘Except for cloudy days, early offering of Ṣalāt-ul-Maghrib is Mustaḥab. Making a delay for as long as two Rakʿāt of Ṣalāḥ may be offered is Makrūh Tanziḥī
and making so much delay that stars get mixed up without a valid reason such as journey or sickness is Makrūh Taḥrīmī.

(Bahār-e-Sha ri’at, vol. 3, pp. 21)

A’lā Ḥaḍrat, Imām-e-Aḥl-e-Sunnat, Maulānā Shāh Imām Aḥmad Razā Khān has stated, ‘Mustaḥabb time of Ṣalāt-ul-Maghrib is up to the clear appearance of stars. Making such a delay that small stars (in addition to the big ones) start twinkling is Makrūh.’

(Fatāwā Razawīyāh, vol. 5, pp. 153)

What is the ruling regarding Qaḍā of Ta rāwīḥ?

If Ta rāwīḥ is missed, there is no Qaḍā for it. However, if some Islamic sister offers Qaḍā of Ta rāwīḥ, they will be regarded as Nafl; these Nawāfils will have nothing to do with Ta rāwīḥ. (Tanvīr-ul-Abhūnār & Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 598)

The ‘Fidyāḥ’ (compensation) for missed Ṣalāḥ

[Those whose relatives have passed away must read the following details.]

Ask about the age of the deceased person. If the deceased is a female, subtract 9 years and if the deceased is a male, subtract 12 years as the period of minority. Now, for the remaining years, make a calculation as to how long the deceased person missed Ṣalāḥ or fasts of Ramadan i.e. find out the number of Ṣalāḥ and fasts of Ramadan whose Qaḍā is mandatory on him/her. Make an over-estimate. Rather make a computation for the whole life excluding the period of minority. Now donate one Ṣadaqāḥ Fiṭr (to Faqīr) for each Ṣalāḥ. One Ṣadaqāḥ Fiṭr amounts to 1.920 kg of wheat or its flour or its price. The number of Ṣalāḥ is six for each day; five Farḍ Ṣalāḥ and one Witr Wājib. For instance, if the price of 1.920 kg wheat is Rs. 12, the amount of one day’s Ṣalāḥ will be Rs. 72 and that of 30 days’ Ṣalāḥ, will be Rs. 2160. For 12 months, the amount will be Rs. 25920.
Now if the Şalâh of 50 years are due on a deceased person, Rs. 1296000 will have to be donated as Fidyaĥ.

Obviously, everybody does not possess enough money to donate this much amount. In order to resolve this problem, our scholars have devised a Shar‘ī Ḥilâh (a way out) e.g. Rs. 2160 may be donated to some Faqīr1 with the intention of Fidyaĥ for all the Şalâh of 30 days. In this way, Fidyaĥ of Şalâh of 30 days will get paid off. Now, that Faqīr should gift that amount to the payer. Having received the amount, the payer should again donate it to the Faqīr with the intention of Fidyaĥ of Şalâh of another 30 days in such a way that the amount again comes in the custody of the Faqīr. This exchange should continue till Fidyaĥ of all Şalâh gets paid off.

It is not necessary to perform Ḥilâh with the amount of 30 days. It has only been stated as an example. Suppose that the amount for Fidyaĥ of 50 years is available, a single exchange will be sufficient. It should also be noted that the computation for the amount of Fidyaĥ will have to be made as per latest price of wheat. Likewise, there is one Şadaqah Fiṭr for each fast. Having paid Fidyaĥ of Şalâh, the Fidyaĥ of fasts may also be paid off in the same way. Poor and rich both may avail the facility of Ḥilâh. If heirs carry out this deed, it will be a great help for their deceased. In this way, the deceased person will be relieved from the obligations and the heirs will also deserve Şawâb and recompense, ﷽. Some Islamic sisters donate a copy of the Holy Quran to a Masjid etc. assuming that they have paid Fidyaĥ of all the Şalâh of the deceased person. It is their misconception. (For details, see Fatāwā Razawiyyah, volume 8, page 168)

1 Definition of Faqīr and Miskin may be seen on page 152.
A ruling concerning Fidyah for a deceased woman

If the usual duration of the deceased woman’s menstrual period is known, the days equal to the total period of menses will be subtracted since the age of 9 years. If it is not known, 3 days per month will be subtracted as per the above-mentioned method, and Fidyah will be donated for the rest of the days [i.e. from the age of 9 years till death]. However, the days of menstrual period will not be subtracted from the months of pregnancy (because a woman does not experience menstruation in the months of pregnancy).

Moreover, if the duration of a woman’s post-natal bleeding is known, the days equal to the total period of post-natal bleeding will be subtracted for each pregnancy. If it is not known, nothing should be subtracted as there is no limit on minimum side for post-natal bleeding. Post-natal bleeding may stop in a minute and she may become pure. (If the period of post-natal bleeding is not known, nothing will be subtracted.) (*Fatāwā Razawiyyah, vol. 8, pp. 154*)

*** صلى الله تعالى عليه وسلَّم***

Hilaĥ for 100 whips

O Islamic sisters! I have not mentioned the Hilaĥ of Salāĥ on the basis of my personal opinion. The justification for Shar‘i Hilaĥ is present in the Holy Quran, Ḥadīṣ and renowned books of Ḥanafi doctrine. Therefore, the renowned exegetist Muftī Aḥmad Yār Khān has stated on page 728 of *Nūr-ul-‘Irān*: Once the noble wife of Sayyidunā Ayyūb came late to him during his illness, he swore to hit her 100 whips after recovering from the illness. When he recovered, Allah ordered him to strike her with a broom made of 100 straws. The Holy Quran says:
There is a complete chapter on the topic of Ḥīlāh entitled ‘Kitāb-ul-Hil’ in the famous Ḥanafi book ‘Ālamgīrī.’ It is stated in the same book: It is Makrūh to do a Ḥīlāh to deprive someone of their rights or create doubt in it or deceive someone with something false; but the Ḥīlāh aimed at preventing someone from committing Ḥarām or attaining something Ḥalāl is commendable. The following Quranic verse is a proof of the permissibility of such types of Ḥīlāh:

\[
\text{وَحَدَّ يَبِيدُكَ ضَغْطًا فَاضْرِبُ بِهِ وَلَا تَخْتَنُثُ}
\]

(Part 23, Sūrah Ṣād, verse 44)

When did the tradition of ear-piercing commence?

There is another evidence for the permissibility of Ḥīlāh. Sayyidunā ‘Abdullāh Ibn ‘Abbās has narrated: Once there was a discord between Sayyidatunā Sāraḥ and Sayyidatunā Ḥājiraḥ. Sayyidatunā Sāraḥ swore to cut a body part if she gets a chance. Allah sent Sayyidunā Jibrāil to Sayyidunā Ibrāhīm for reconciliation between them. Sayyidatunā Sāraḥ asked, ‘مَا حِيْلَتِيْ بَيْنِي؟’ (i.e. what about my vow?).’ A revelation descended
upon Sayyidunā Ibrāhīm عليه السلام for advising Sayyidatunā Sārah رقم اللّه تعالى عنها to pierce the ear of Sayyidatunā Ĥājiraぬ رقم اللّه تعالى عنها. Since then the tradition of piercing ears began. (Ghamz ‘Uyûn-il-Başār Sharâh Al-Ashbâh Wan-Nazâir, vol. 3, pp. 295)

**Beef as a gift**

Umm-ul-Mu`minin, Sayyidatunā ‘Āishah ئیدة لله تعالى عنها has narrated that once some beef was presented to the Holy Prophet لله تعالى المليء صلى اللّه عليه وسلم. Someone said that the beef was donated to Sayyidatunā Barîraح رقم اللّه تعالى عنها, as Şadaqah (charity). The Beloved Prophet صلى اللّه عليه وسلم replied, ‘i.e. it was Şadaqah for Barîraح but a gift for us.’ (Şahîh Muslim, pp. 541, Hâdiş 1075)

**Shar‘i Ḥilâh for Zakâh**

The foregoing Ḥadiş clearly indicates that the beef donated as Şadaqah to Sayyidatunā Barîraح رقم اللّه تعالى عنها who was deserving of Şadaqah was doubtlessly Şadaqah for her. However, when the same beef, after being given in her custody, was presented to the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم its ruling changed altogether and it was no longer Şadaqah.

Similarly, a Zakâh-deserving person, after taking Zakâh in his/her custody, may gift it to anybody or he/she may donate it for Masjid etc. as this donation by that deserving person is a sort of gift, not Zakâh. Revered scholars رقم اللّه تعالى have described a Shar‘i Ḥilâh for Zakâh that is as follows: The money of Zakâh cannot be used to pay for the burial or shrouding expenses of a deceased or for the construction of a Masjid as Tamlik-e-Faqīr (i.e. making the Faqīr owner of Zakâh donation) is missing here. However, if the money of Zakâh is to be spent on such matters, donate Zakâh to some Faqīr
so that he/she becomes its owner and now he/she may spend the money (on the construction of the Masjid etc.); both will earn Šawāb.‘
*(Bahār-e-Shari‘at, vol. 5, pp. 25)*

**100 People will be rewarded equally**

Dear Islamic sisters! You have seen! The money of Zakāĥ can be used for burial expenses or in the construction of Masjid after performing Shar‘ī Ḥilaḥ as the money is Zakāĥ for Faqīr but once the Faqīr possesses it, he/she becomes its owner and can spend it as he/she likes. By virtue of Shar‘ī Ḥilaḥ, Zakāĥ of the donor gets paid and at the same time, the Faqīr also becomes entitled for Šawāb for spending his/her money on the construction of Masjid.

If possible, the donation should be circulated in the hands of more and more people while performing Shar‘ī Ḥilaḥ so that everyone may earn Šawāb. For example, suppose 1.2 million rupees of Zakāĥ are to be donated to a Faqīr for Shar‘ī Ḥilaḥ. The Faqīr should take this amount in his/her possession and then gift it to some other Islamic brother/sister. That Islamic brother/sister, after having the possession of the amount, should gift it to another. In this way, each involved Islamic brother/sister should hand over possession of that amount to the other with the intention of earning Šawāb (reward) and the last one should donate it to the construction of Masjid or use it in any other expenditure for which Shar‘ī Ḥilaḥ has been done; everyone will get the Šawāb of spending 1.2 million rupees as Ṣadaqāḥ.

Sayyidunā Abū ʿUbayraḥ has narrated that the Beloved Prophet ﷺ has said, ‘If Ṣadaqāḥ is circulated through hundreds of hands, then each one of them will earn the Šawāb equal to that of the donor and there will be no deduction in his/her Šawāb.’

*(Tarīkh Baghdad, vol. 7, pp. 135, Ḥadīth 3568)*
**Definition of ‘Faqîr’**

A Faqîr is the one who (a) possesses some assets but they are less than the worth of Nişâb (b) or the one who possesses assets valued up to the amount of Nişâb, but the same assets are engaged in his/her basic necessities (i.e. by means of his/her assets, his/her basic needs are being fulfilled) e.g. a house for living, household items, animals (or scooter, car) for travelling, tools for a craftsman, clothes for wearing, slaves for servitude, Islamic books for the one interested in religious study but not more than the requirement, (c) similarly, if someone is in debt so much that on deduction of debt, the remaining assets would be less than the worth of Nişâb; he/she is also Faqîr, no matter, he/she possesses multiples of Nişâb.

*(Rad-dul-Muḥtâr, vol. 3, pp. 333 etc.)*

**Definition of ‘Miskîn’**

A Miskîn is the one who does not possess anything and has to beg others for food or clothes for covering the body. Begging is Ḥalâl (allowed) for him/her. It is Ḥarām for a Faqîr (i.e. the one who possesses meal at least for one day and has clothes for wearing) to beg without need and compulsion. *(Fatâwâ ‘Ālamgîrî, vol. 1, pp. 187-188)*

O Islamic sisters! It has become obvious that the beggars who beg without need and compulsion despite being capable enough to earn livelihood are sinners. Further, those who give money etc. to such people despite being aware of their condition are also sinners.

*صلى الله على النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم*  

**Different types of Fidyaḥs and expiations**

O Islamic sisters! Remember! Apart from Ṣalâḥ and fast, many other Fidyaḥs and expiations may be paid on behalf of a deceased person, if required. For example:
1. Zakāh (2) Fiṭrāh [a man is to pay the Fiṭrāh of his children if he has not paid it.]

3. Ritual sacrifices (4) Expiation of oaths

5. All Sajḍāh Tilāwat not yet performed despite being Wājib throughout one’s life.

6. Invalidated (Fāsid) Nawāfil not offered as Qaḍā

7. Unfulfilled pledges (Mannat)

8. Unpaid ‘Ushr or Khirāj of a piece of land

9. The Hajj not performed despite being Farḍ

10. The unpaid expiation of the Iḥrām of Hajj and ‘Umraḥ, such as Dam and Ṣadaqāḥ despite being Wājib. Apart from these, there may be numerous other Fidyaḥs and expiations.

**Methods of paying the Fidyaḥs**

In order to pay the expiation of the Qaḍā of fast, Sajḍāh Tilāwat, invalidated Nawāfil etc., pay the amount of one Ṣadaqāḥ Fiṭr for each expiation. Similarly, if the deceased man or woman has not paid obligatory Zakāh, Fiṭrāh, ritual sacrifices, ‘Ushr and Khirāj etc., the total amount of these obligations should also be paid. *(Derived from: Fatāwā Razawīyyāḥ, vol. 10, pp. 540-541)*

(For detailed information, read the booklet ‘تفاهم آئینه‌های قانونی فی الاصلاویالصیام’، from pages 523-549 [volume 10] of Fatāwā Razawīyyāḥ. Also read the chapter ‘یسقت’ from the book ‘Jā-Al-Ḥaq’ authored by Ḥakīm-ul-Ummat Muftī Aḥmad Yār Khān.)

صَلِّ اللَّهُ عَلَیْهِ الْحَمْدَ
Nawafil ka Bayan

Blessings of Nawafil Salah
Blessings of 
Nawafil Salah

Excellence of Ṣalāt-‘Alan-Nabi ﷺ

The Beloved and Blessed Prophet ﷺ has stated, ‘When the day of Thursday comes, Allah sends angels who have with them silver papers and gold pens. They write down the names of those who recite Ṣalāt upon me in abundance throughout the day of Thursday, and the night between Thursday and Friday.’

(Kanz-ul-‘Ummāl, vol. 1, pp. 250, Ḥadīṣ 2174)

The method of becoming beloved of Allah

Sayyidunā Abū Ḥurayrah ﷺ has narrated that the Beloved and Blessed Prophet ﷺ has stated, ‘Whoever has enmity towards a Walī [friend] of Mine, I declare war on him. Of all things through which My bondman seeks nearness to Me, the Farāiḍ [obligatory acts] are most beloved to Me. And he continues to gain nearness to Me by means of Nawāfil [supererogatory Ṣalāḥ], until I make him My beloved. If he asks Me for anything, I will surely bestow that thing upon him, and if he seeks refuge, I will surely grant him refuge.’ (Ṣaḥīḥ Bukhārī, vol. 4, pp. 248, Ḥadīṣ 6502)
Şalât-ul-Layl

The Nawâfil which are offered during the night after Şalât-ul-‘Ishâ are called Şalât-ul-Layl. The Nawâfil offered in the night are superior to the Nawâfil offered in the day, as it is stated in Şâhih Muslim: The Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم has said, ‘After the Fard (Şalâh), the Şalâh offered during the night is superior.’

(Şâhih Muslim, pp. 591, Ḥadîth 1163)

Reward of Taĥajjud and offering Şalâh during night

Allah ﷺ says in Sūrah As-Sajdaĥ, part 21, verses 16 and 17:

‘They will have a detachment of their sides from their beds and they will pray to their Rabb with fear and hope, and spend in charity from whatever We have bestowed upon them. No soul knows the comfort of the eyes that is preserved for them; the reward of their deeds.’

[Kanz-ul-Īmān (Translation of Quran)] (Part 21, Sūrah As-Sajdaĥ, verses 16, 17)

A type of Şalât-ul-Layl is Taĥajjud. One goes to sleep after Şalât-ul-‘Ishâ and then wakes up to offer this Nafl Şalâh. Whatever Şalâh is offered before sleeping is not Taĥajjud. The minimum number of the Rak’ât of Taĥajjud is 2 and the Beloved Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم has offered up to 8 Rak’ât. (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 4, pp. 26, 27)

When offering this Şalâh, one has a choice to recite any Suraĥ of the Holy Quran she likes. However, it is better to recite all the parts of the
Holy Quran that one has memorized or alternatively Sūrah Al-Ikhlāṣ may be recited 3 times in every Rak’at after Sūrah Al-Fātiḥah. By doing this, one can gain the reward of reciting the entire Quran. Anyway, one is allowed to recite any Sūrah after Sūrah Al-Fātiḥah.

(Derived from: Fatāwā Razawiyah referenced, vol. 7, pp. 447)

Majestic balconies in Jannaḥ for those who offer Tahajjud

Amīr-ul-Mu`minīn Sayyidunā ‘Ali-ul-Murtadā has narrated that the Prophet of Raḥmah Allāh has stated, ‘In Jannaḥ, there are balconies whose exterior is seen from the interior, and interior from the exterior.’ A Bedouin stood and asked, ‘Yā Rasūl Allāh! Who are these for?’ The Holy Prophet replied, ‘These are for the one who speaks politely, gives food to others, keeps consecutive fasts, and wakes up during the night to offer Salah for Allah when people are asleep.’ (Sunan-ut-Tirmiẓī, vol. 4, pp. 237, Hadīth 2535; Shu’ab-ul-Īmān, vol. 3, pp. 404, Hadīth 3892)

Commenting on the part of the Ḥadiṣ ‘Waqātul ṣaḥām’ i.e., ‘Keeping consecutive fasts’, the renowned exegetist, Ḥakīm-ul-Ummat, Muftī Aḥmad Yār Khān has stated on page 260 of the 2nd volume of Mirāt-ul-Manājīh: This means to have fasts regularly except in those five days in which fasting is Ḥarām [forbidden], i.e. the 1st of Shawwāl, and the 10th to 13th Żul-Ḥijjah. This Ḥadiṣ is an evidence for those who always have fasts. Some scholars have said that it refers to having three consecutive fasts every month.’

8 Parables of Pious Men and Women

1. Schulḥ throughout night

Sayyidunā ‘Abdul ‘Azīz Bin Rawād would come onto his bed at night to go to sleep but would pass his hand over the bed
and say, ‘You are soft but I swear by Allah عزّ وجلّ that the bed that will be granted in Paradise will be softer than even you.’ Then he would offer Ṣalāḥ the whole night. (Iḥyā‘-ul-‘Ulūm, vol. 1, pp. 467)

May Allah عزّ وجلّ have mercy upon him and forgive us for his sake!

أميّن يجاه النَّبِي الأَمِين صل الله تعالى عليه وَالله وِسَلَّم

2. Sound like buzzing of honeybees

When the famous companion, Sayyidunā ‘Abdullāḥ Ibn Mas‘ūd would get up to perform worship after people had gone to sleep, a sound like that of a buzzing honeybee could be heard from him until the morning. (Iḥyā‘-ul-‘Ulūm, vol. 1, pp. 467)

May Allah عزّ وجلّ have mercy upon him and forgive us for his sake!

أميّن يجاه النَّبِي الأَمِين صل الله تعالى عليه وَالله وِسَلَّم

3. How can I ask for Paradise?

Sayyidunā Ṣilāḥ Bin Ashyam would offer Ṣalāḥ the whole night. When the time of Saḥārī came, he would pray to Allah عزّ وجلّ saying, ‘O my Rab! A person like me cannot ask for Jannah but You grant me refuge from the fire of Hell by the blessing of Your Mercy.’ (Iḥyā‘-ul-‘Ulūm, vol. 1, pp. 467)

May Allah عزّ وجلّ have mercy upon him and forgive us for his sake!

أميّن يجاه النَّبِي الأَمِين صل الله تعالى عليه وَالله وِسَلَّم

4. Your father fears sudden torment!

The daughter of Sayyidunā Rabī’ Bin Khušaym asked her father, ‘O dear father! What is the reason that people go to sleep...
but you do not?’ He replied, ‘O daughter! Your father fears sudden torment, which could come unexpectedly in the night.’

*(Shu’ab-ul-İmān, vol. 1, pp. 543, Raqm 984)*

May Allah have mercy upon him and forgive us for his sake!

أَمِينَ يَجَاهُ النَّبِيِّ الْأَمِينَ َلِلَّهِ مَغْفِرَةً وَلِلَّهِ وَلِلَّهِ رَحْمَةً

5. Astonishing way of waking for worship

The calves of Sayyidunā Ṣafwān Bin Sulaym had swollen because of standing up for a long time in Ṣalāḥ. He would worship to such a great extent that even if it were said to him that tomorrow would be the Day of Judgement, he would not be able to increase his worship (i.e. he would spend so much time in worship that he had no more time to increase it).

During winter, he would sleep on the roof of the house so that the cold would keep him awake, and during summer, he would take rest in a room so that the heat and discomfort would keep him awake (because in those days there was no electric fan, let alone A.C.!) He passed away in the state of prostration. He would make the following Du’ā, ‘O Allah (عَزَّوُجَلَّ)! I like to see You, (I hope) You would also like meeting me!’

*(Ithṭāf-us-Sādat-il-Muttaqīn, vol. 13, pp. 247, 248)*

May Allah have mercy upon him and forgive us for his sake!

أَمِينَ يَجَاهُ النَّبِيِّ الْأَمِينَ َلِلَّهِ مَغْفِرَةً وَلِلَّهِ وَلِلَّهِ رَحْمَةً

‘Afw ker aur sadā kay liye rāzī ḥo jā

Ger karam ker day to Jannat mayn rahūn gā Yā Rab َعَزَّوُجَلَّ!

Forgive me and get pleased with me for evermore

If You bestow Your grace, I will live in Jannah Yā Rab َعَزَّوُجَلَّ!
6. Blindness due to weeping

Sayyidunā Khawāṣṣ has stated that he once went to see Rihlā ʿĀbīdah. She would observe fasts abundantly, and would weep so much that she had lost her eyesight. She would offer Ṣalāḥ so abundantly that she was no longer able to stand up, and would offer Ṣalāḥ sitting. We said Salām to her and began talking of the forgiveness and mercy of Allah ʿazza wajjal so that she would feel some ease. Upon hearing this, she cried out, saying, ‘I know the state of my Nafs; it has wounded my heart and torn my liver to pieces. I swear by Allah ʿazza wajjal! I wish Allah ʿazza wajjal had not created me and I had not been a thing worth mentioning!’ After saying this, she again occupied herself offering Ṣalāḥ. (Ihuniyā-ul-ʿUlūm, vol. 5, pp. 152)

May Allah ʿazza wajjal have mercy upon them and forgive us for their sake!

7. Hungry in remembrance of death

Every morning, Sayyidatunā Muʿāżah ‘Adawiyyah ʿṣma allāhu ʿalayh would say, ‘Perhaps this is the day when I will die.’ Then until the evening she would not eat anything, and when night fell, she would say, ‘Perhaps this is the night in which I will die.’ Then she would offer Ṣalāḥ throughout the night. (ibid, pp. 151)

May Allah ʿazza wajjal have mercy upon her and forgive us for her sake!
8. Weeping family

Sayyidunā Qāsim Bin Rāshid Shaybānī has said that Sayyidunā Zama’ah was staying in Muḥaṣṣab with his wife and daughters. He woke up during the night and offered Ṣalāh till late night. When it was morning, he began to say in a loud voice, ‘O travellers of the caravan which has camped for the night! Will you stay asleep all night? Will you not wake up and continue your journey?’

So those people quickly got up and then the sound of crying could be heard from one side, and the sound of someone making Du’ā from another side. From one side the sound of the recitation of the Quran could be heard, and on another side somebody would be performing Wuḍū. When it was morning, he called out loudly, ‘People like to depart in the morning.’ (Kitāb-ut-Tahajjud wa-Qiyām-ul-Layl ma’ Mawsū’ah Imām Ibn Abid Dunyā, vol. 1, pp. 261, Raqm 72)

May Allah have mercy upon them and forgive us for their sake!

أميين يَحَّاج الْبَنِي الأَمِين صلى الله تعالى عليه وسلّم
صلّو عَلَى الحَيْيِب صلى الله تعالى عليه وحمّد

Ṣalāt-ul-Ishrāq

2 Sayings of Mustafa

1. One who offers Ṣalāt-ul-Fajr with Jamā’at and continues to do the Ṣunūr of Allah until the sun has risen, and then offers 2 Rak’at, will receive the reward of a complete Hajj and ‘Umrah.

(Sunan-ut-Tirmiẓī, vol. 2, pp. 100, Ḥadīṣ 586)

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1 Note that it is prohibited to offer any Ṣalāh from sunrise to at least 20 minutes after it. Therefore, offer this Ṣalāh at least 20 minutes after the sunrise.
2. After completing Ṣalāt-ul-Fajr, whoever remains seated on his prayer-mat (i.e. the place where he has offered Ṣalāh), until he offers the Ṣalāh of Ishrāq, and speaks only what is good, then his sins will be forgiven even if they are more than the foam of the oceans. *(Sunan Abī Dāwūd, vol. 2, pp. 41, Ḣadīth 1287)*

Commenting on the part of the Ḣadīth ‘remains seated on his prayer mat’, Sayyidunā Mullā ‘Ali Qārī has stated, ‘That is, he/she should remain in the Masjid or at home keeping himself busy with Zikr or contemplation or learning/teaching Islamic knowledge or performing Ṭawāf of the House of Allah ‘الله’sddlجل. Thus, he has stated, ‘That is, he should not talk at all between Fajr and Ishrāq except for good, because it is the deed for which reward is granted.’ *(Mirqāt-ul-Mafātīḥ, vol. 3, pp. 396, Taḥt-al-Ḥadīth 1317)*

**The stipulated time of Ṣalāt-ul-Ishrāq:** The time of Ṣalāt-ul-Ishrāq starts at least 20 or 25 minutes after the sunrise and ends at Ḍaḥwa Kubrā.

**Excellence of Ṣalāt-ul-Chāsht**

Sayyidunā Abū Ḥurayraḥ has narrated that the Prophet of Raḥmah, the Intercessor of Ummah ‘صلل الله تعالى عليه وسلم’ has stated, ‘Whoever regularly offers two Rak’āt Ṣalāt-ul-Chāsht, his sins will be forgiven even if they are equal to the foam of the ocean.’ *(Sunan Ibn Mājah, vol. 2, pp. 153, 154, Ḣadīth 1382)*

**The stipulated time of Ṣalāt-ul-Chāsht:** The time of this Ṣalāh starts at least 20 minutes after the sunrise and ends at Zawāl, i.e. Niṣf-un-Nahār Shar‘ī, and it is better to perform it when a quarter of this duration has passed. *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 4, pp. 25)* One may also offer Ṣalāt-ul-Chāsht right after Ṣalāt-ul-Ishrāq.
Şalât-ut-Tasbiḥ

There is a tremendous reward for offering this Şalâh. The Noble Rasûl صل الله عليه وسلم once said to his beloved uncle Sayyidunâ ‘Abbâs رضي الله عنه, ‘O my uncle! If possible offer Şalât-ut-Tasbiḥ once daily, and if this is not possible then offer it once every Friday, and if this is not possible, then offer it once a month, and if this is not possible either, then offer it once a year, and if this is not also possible then once during lifetime.’ (Sunan Abî Dâwûd, vol. 2, pp. 44, 45, Ḥadîth 1297)

Method of offering Şalât-ut-Tasbiḥ

The method of offering this Şalâh is as follows: Utter Takbîr Taḥrîmah and recite Şanâ followed by the following Tasbiḥ 15 times:

سُبْحَانَ اللهُ وَالْحَمَدُ لَهُ وَلَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَاللهُ أَكْبَرُ

Then after reciting بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ, Å‘ûrûdَ بِاللَّهِ مِنْ النَّبِيِّ الَّذِيْنِ الرَّحِيمِ, Sûrâh Al-Fâtiḥah and a Sûrâh, recite the above Tasbiḥ 10 times before Rukû’. Then perform Rukû’ and after reciting سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيِّ الْعَظِيمِ 3 times, recite the same Tasbiḥ 10 times, and get up from Rukû’. Recite and سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ يَلِينَ حَمَدَةُ and سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ يَلِينَ حَمَدَةُ followed by the recitation of the Tasbiḥ 10 times whilst still standing. Then perform Sajdaḥ, and after reciting سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيِّ الْعَلِيِّ 3 times, recite the Tasbiḥ 10 times. Get up from Sajdaḥ and recite the Tasbiḥ 10 times whilst sitting in between 2 Sujūd. Then perform the second Sajdaḥ, recite سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيِّ الْعَلِيِّ 3 times and then the Tasbiḥ 10 times.

Perform 4 Rakʿât in this way. Remember to recite the Tasbiḥ 15 times before reciting Sûrâh Al-Fâtiḥah in Qiyâm, and 10 times in all other stages. In each Rakʿat, the Tasbiḥ will be recited 75 times and in 4
Rak‘at the total number of the Tasbîḥ will be 300. (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 4, pp. 32) Do not count Tasbîḥ on fingers. Instead, if possible, count it in your heart or alternatively count it on fingers pressing them. (ibid, pp. 33)

صَلُّوا عَلَى الحَيَّبِب صَلِّي اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ مَوَلِّد

Istikhârah

Sayyidunā Jābir Ibn ‘Abdullāĥ has narrated that the Holy Prophet ﷺ would advise us to perform Istikhârah in all our matters just as he ﷺ would teach us the Sūrahs of the Quran. He ﷺ said, ‘When someone intends to do something, he should perform 2 Rak‘at of Nafl, and make this Du‘ā:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْتَخْبِرُك بِعُلُมِكَ وَأَسْتَقْرِرُك بِقُدُرُّكَ وَأَسْأَلُك صَنَاعَتُك الْعَظِيمَةِ فَأَنَّا كَثِيرُونَ وَلَا أَقْلُونَ وَلَا أَعْلُمُ وَأَنْتَ عَلَمُ مَعَائِشِي وَعَاقِبَةِ أَمْرِي أَوْ قَالَ عَاجِلُ أَمْرِي وَأَجِلِيهُ فَأَقْفِرُهُ لِي وَأَنْتَ عَلَمُ مَعَائِشِي وَعَاقِبَةِ أَمْرِي أَوْ قَالَ عَاجِلُ أَمْرِي وَأَجِلِيهُ فَأَقْفِرُهُ لِي وَأَنْتَ عَلَمُ مَعَائِشِي وَعَاقِبَةِ أَمْرِي أَوْ قَالَ عَاجِلُ أَمْرِي وَأَجِلِيهُ فَأَقْفِرُهُ لِي وَأَنْتَ عَلَمُ مَعَائِشِي وَعَاقِبَةِ أَمْرِي أَوْ قَالَ عَاجِلُ أَمْرِي وَأَجِلِيهُ

Translation: O Allah (عَزَّوُجَلَّ) I seek goodness from You with Your Knowledge, and I seek power by means of Your Power, and I ask for Your immense grace because You are the Possessor of power and I have
no power, You know everything and I do not, and You know very well about all the hidden things. O Allah (عَلَيْهِ الْحَمْدُ)! If, in Your knowledge, this matter (which I wish to do) is better for my worldly life and the afterlife in terms of my religion, faith, life, and end, then make it destined for me and make it easy for me, and then put blessings in it for me. O Allah (عَلَيْهِ الْحَمْدُ)! If in Your knowledge this matter is bad for my worldly life and the afterlife in terms of my religion, faith, life, and end, then turn it away from me and turn me away from it, and wherever goodness lies for me, make it destined for me and then make me contented with it.’

(Ṣahīh Bukhārī, vol. 1, pp. 393, Ḥadīth 1162; Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 569)

In ‘أو قال عاجل آمرى’، the narrator has a doubt about ‘أو’. Islamic jurists have stated that it should be recited like this: 

وَعَافِقَةَ آمَرَى وَعَاجِلَ آمَرَى وَاجِلَهُ.

(Ghunyah, pp. 431)

Ruling: For Hajj, Jihad and other good deeds, Istikhāraĥ cannot be done for the act itself. However, it can be done in order to determine when to perform such acts. (ibid)

Sūraĥs to be recited in Ṣalât-ul-Istikhāraĥ

It is Mustaĥab to recite ﷺ اَلْحَمْدُ للهُ and Ṣalât once before and once after this Du‘ā, and to recite فَسْلُ هَوَى اللَّهُ أَحَدَهُ فَسْلُ بَيْنَهَا الْكَافِرُونَ in the first Rak’at and فَسْلُ هَوَى اللَّهُ أَحَدَهُ in the second. Some saints have advised to recite the following verses in the first Rak’at:

وَرَبَّكَ يَفْلِقُ مَا يَفْلِقَ وَيَفْتَنُهُ مَا كَانَ لَهُ الْحَيْرَةُ شَبَطَنَ اللَّهُ وَتَعَلَّى عَلَّهَا

(بَشَرْكُوْنَ ﷺ وَرَبَّكَ يَفْلِقُ مَا يَفْلِقَ وَيَفْتَنُهُ مَا كَانَ لَهُ الْحَيْرَةُ شَبَطَنَ اللَّهُ وَتَعَلَّى عَلَّهَا)

(Part 20, Sūrah Al-Qaṣaṣ, verses 68-69)
and the following in the second Rak’at. (Rad-dul-Muhtār, vol. 2, pp. 570)

وَمَا كَانَ يَمْتَسُونَ وَلَا مَوْمَسَنِينَ إِذَا فَقِيَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَمَرَّا أَنْ يَكُونَ لَهُمُ

الأَحِيَّةُ مِنْ أَمْرِهِمْ وَمَنْ يَنْفَعِي اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ فَقَدْ ضَلَّ صَلَّالَ مُسْتَمِيتًا

(Part 22, Sūraĥ Al-Ahûzāb, verse 36)

It is better to perform Istikhāraĥ 7 times because it is stated in a Ḥadīŝ, ‘O Anas! When you intend to do something, seek Istikhāraĥ from your Rab (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) 7 times, and then look into your heart to see what is in it because goodness is in it [i.e. the thought that has come in your heart].’ (ibid)

Some saints have narrated that one should go to sleep in the state of purity after they have made the aforementioned Du‘ā, whilst facing the Qiblaĥ. If whiteness or greenness is seen in the dream, that act is better, and if blackness or redness is seen, it is bad and one should avoid it. (ibid)

The period of Istikhāraĥ continues unless a firm opinion is made. (Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 4, pp. 32)

صلَّوَا عَلَى الْحَبِيبٍ صَلَّي اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ مُحَمَّدٌ

Excellence of Ṣalāt-ul-Awwābin

Sayyidunā Abū Ḥurayraĥ has narrated that the Beloved and Blessed Prophet  صلى الله تعالى عليه وسلم has stated, ‘One who offers 6 Rak‘āt after Ṣalāt-ul-Maghrib in such a way that he does not speak of anything bad between them, these 6 Rak‘āt will be equivalent to 12 years of worship.’ (Sunan Ibn Mājah, vol. 2, pp. 45, Ḥadīş 1167)
Method of Ṣalāt-ul-Awwābīn

After offering 3 Farḍ Rak’āt of Ṣalāt-ul-Maghrib, offer 6 Rak’āt with a single intention. After each 2 Rak’āt, do Qa’dah and recite Atta’iyyāt, Ṣalāt Ibrāhīm, and Du’ā. At the beginning of the first, third, and fifth Rak’āt, recite Šanā, Ta’awwuţ and Tasmiyāh (i.e. ﷺ) and َ. Perform Salām after the Qa’dah of the sixth Rak’at. The first 2 Rak’āt are Sunnat-ul-Muakkadah and the other 4 are Nawāfil. This is the Ṣalāh of the Awwābīn (i.e. those who repent). (Al-Waţīfa-tul-Karīmah, pp. 24, Mulakhkhāshan)

If you like, you can perform (these 6) in sets of 2 Rak’āt. It is stated in part 4 of Bahār-e-Sharī’at on pages 15 and 16, ‘[To perform] 6 Rak’āt after Ṣalāt-ul-Maghrib is Mustaḥab, and these are referred to as Ṣalāt-ul-Awwābīn. These can all be performed with one Salām or with 2 or with 3 Salāms, and to perform it with 3 Salāms (i.e. in sets of 2 Rak’āt) is better. (Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muḩtār, vol. 2, pp. 547)

صلوًا على الحبيب صلى الله تعالى على محمد

Taḥiyya-tul-Wuḍū

It is Mustaḥab to perform 2 Rak’āt of Ṣalāh after performing Wuḍū before the parts of body get dry. (Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 2, pp. 563) Sayyidunā ‘Uqba Bin ‘Āmir ﷺ has narrated that the Noble Rasūl ﷺ has stated, ‘Whoever performs Wuḍū, and performs Wuḍū well, and then offers 2 Rak’āt with inward and outward concentration, Jannah will become Wājib for him.’

(Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim, pp. 144, Ḥadīth 234)

It is also Mustaḥab to offer 2 Rak’āt of Ṣalāh after Ghusl (ritual bath). If one offers Farḍ Ṣalāh etc. after making Wuḍū, this will be
an alternative to Taḥiyya-tul-Wuḍū. *(Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 2, pp. 563)* It is not permissible during Makrūḥ time to offer Taḥiyya-tul-Wuḍū and post-Ghusl 2 Rakʿāt.

**Ṣalāt-ul-Asrār**

A tried and trusted Ṣalāh for the acceptance of Duʿās and fulfilment of needs is Ṣalāt-ul-Asrār. Imām Abūl Ḥasan Nūruddīn ‘Alī Bin Jarīr Lakhmī Shaṭnūfī has described it in *Bahjat-ul-Asrār*, and Shaykh Mulla ‘Ali Qārī and Shaykh ‘Abdul Ḥaq Muḥaddīš Dīhlvī have also narrated it from Ghauš-e-Aʿžam.

The method of this Ṣalāh is as follows: Perform 2 Rakʿāt Nafl Ṣalāh after the Farḍ and Sunan of Ṣalāt-ul-Maghrib. It is better to recite 11 times in each Rakʿat after Sūraḥ Al-Fāṭiḥah. After performing the Salām, praise and glorify Allah (for example, recite Sūraḥ Al-Fāṭiḥah with the intention of praising and glorifying Allah), then recite Ṣalāt and Salām upon the Beloved Prophet 11 times, and then recite the following 11 times:

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**Translation:** O Rasūl of Allah! O Nabi of Allah! Listen to my supplication and help me in the fulfilment of my need, O the fullfiller of all needs.
Then take 11 steps towards Iraq and say the following at each step:

يَا عَفْوُ الْتَقْلِيدِينَ َِّ يَا كَريِّمَ الْتَفْرَقِينَ
آمِّنِيَّ وَأَمْدُدْنِيْنِ فِي قَضَاءِ حَاجَتِيْنَ َِّ كَاجَجَالِ الْحَاجَاتِ

Translation: O benefactor of humans and jinn, O the respected from both sides (i.e. from the lineage of the mother and the father both)! Listen to my supplication and help me in the fulfilment of my need, O the fullfiller of needs.

Then make Du’ā to Allah for the fulfilment of your need by the blessings of the Holy Prophet (ṣallallaṭuballāh ‘alayhiwaṭsalām). (It is not necessary to recite the translation of the Arabic Du’ās). (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 4, pp. 35; Bahjat-ul-Asrār, pp. 197)

صلّوا على الحاجب ُ صلّ الله تعالى َ على محمد

Ṣalāt-ul-Ḥajāt

Sayyidunā Ḥuẓayfah has stated, ‘Whenever the Beloved Prophet (ṣallallaṭuballāh ‘alayhiwaṭsalām) needed to deal with an important matter, he would offer Ṣalāh.’ (Sunan Abī Dāwūd, vol. 2, pp. 52, Ḥadiṣ 1319)

This Ṣalāh contains 2 or 4 Rak’āt. It is stated in a Ḥadiṣ: ‘In the first Rak’at recite Sūrah Al-Fātiḥah and Āyat-ul-Kursī 3 times, and in the remaining 3 Rak’āt, after Sūrah Al-Fātiḥah, recite َََُلِّهَ الرَّحْمَٰنَ الرَّحِيمَ, َََُلِّهَ الرَّحْمَٰنَ الرَّحِيمَ and َََُلِّهَ الرَّحْمَٰنَ الرَّحِيمَ once in each Rak’at. This is like offering 4 Rak’āt in Layla-tul-Qadr.’ (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 4, pp. 34)
The respected saints رحیمهم الله تعالی have stated, ‘We offered this Ṣalāh and our needs were fulfilled.’ *(ibid)*

Sayyidunā ‘Abdullāh Bin Awfī رحیمهم الله تعالی has narrated that the Noble Prophet ﷺ has stated, ‘Whoever has a need for anything from Allah علیهِ وسلم or from any person should perform Wuḍū well, offer 2 Rak’āt of Ṣalāh, praise Allah علیهِ وسلم, send Ṣalāt upon the Prophet ﷺ, and then recite:

لاَ إِلَّا الَّهُ أَلِيِّ الْحَلِيمُ الْكَرِيمُ سُبْحَانَ الْلَّهِ رَبِّ ٱلْعَرْشِ ٱلْمُجْبِرِ

أَنْحَمَدَ لَهُ رَبِّ الْعَلِيمِينَ أَنْسَأَلُكَ مُؤْتِمَتِيَّاتِ رَحْمَتِكَ وَعَفَوَاتِكَ

مُغَفِّرُتِكَ وَٱلْعَفْوَاتِيَّةَ مِنْ كُلِّ بَأْسٍ وَٱلسَّلَامَةَ مِنْ كُلِّ إِشْمَلٍ لَا تُدْعَ

لِدُنْبَا إِلَّا ٱلْعَفْوَاتِ وَلَا هَمَّةَ إِلَّا فَرْجُتِيَّةَ وَلَا حَاجَةً إِلَّا رَضِيَّةٌ إِلَّا

قَضِيَتَهَا يَا أَرْحَحَ الْرَّاجِينِ

*(Sunan-ut-Tirmiżī, vol. 2, pp. 21, Hadīš 478)*
Blind man regained eyesight

Sayyiduna ‘Usmān Bin Ḥunayf has narrated that once a blind companion came to the Beloved and Blessed Rasūl ippets and humbly said, ‘Please make Du’ā to Allah for my wellbeing.’ The Noble Prophet replied, ‘If you wish I would make Du’ā for you and if you observe patience, this will be better for you.’ The companion then requested, ‘O Prophet of Allah (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam)! Please make Du’ā.’ The Prophet of Rahmān then instructed, ‘Perform Wuḍū, and perform Wuḍū well, then offer 2 Rak‘āt Nafl Salah and make this Du’ā:

اللهمِ إني أستغفركَ وآتوني وآتُوْجْهًا إليكَ بَيْنَ يَكْرِيمَ مُحْمَّدِ نَورٍ
والخَلَقُ يَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ إني توجَّهتُ منكَ إلى رَبِّي في حَاجَتي هَذِهِ
لتُقَضَّى إِنِ اللَّهُمَّ قَشَّفَعُهُ فِيَ

Translation: O Allah! I beg You and I seek Wasilāḥ by You, and I turn my attention towards You with the Wasilāḥ of Your Prophet Muhammad (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam), who is the Prophet of mercy. Yā Rasūlallāḥ (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam)! I turn to my Rab (al-‘adūlālāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) with your Wasilāḥ regarding this need of mine, so that my need gets fulfilled. O my Rab (al-‘adūlū)! Accept his intercession in my favour.

Sayyiduna ‘Usmān Bin Ḥunayf has stated, ‘By Allah! We were still sitting and talking when he came to us [in such a state

* The actual words in Ḥadīth are (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) ya ḥaddad. (salālallāhu ‘alayhi wa
that he had gained his eyesight and it looked as if he had never been blind.’

O Islamic sisters! The satanic deception that one should only say ‘Yā Allah’, not ‘Yā Rasūlallāĥ’ is eradicated by virtue of this blessed Hadīş. If it were not permissible to say ‘Yā Rasūlallāĥ’ then why would our Beloved Prophet ﷺ teach these words himself? So just sway in delight and continue to invoke the call of ‘Yā Rasūlallāĥ’!

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صلِّوا عَلَى الحَبيب صلِّي الله تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ مَحَمَّد

Șalâh during eclipse

Sayyidunā Abû Mūsā Ash’arī has narrated, ‘Once during the blessed age of the Beloved Rasūl ﷺ, a solar eclipse occurred. He went to Masjid and offered Șalâh with so long Qiyām, Rukū’ and Sujūd that I had never observed him doing so before. He then said, ‘Allah ﷺ does not show these signs of His because of the death or life of anyone, but rather He .wr makes His bondmen have fear through them. Therefore, when you see any of them, start anxiously making Du’ā and doing Zikr and Istighfār.’ (Ṣaḥīḥ Bukhārī, vol. 1, pp. 363, Ḥadīş 1059)

The Șalâh of the solar eclipse is Sunnat-ul-Muakkadaĥ and that of the lunar eclipse is Mustaṭḥab. (Durr-e-Mukhtar, vol. 3, pp. 80)

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Method of offering eclipse Salah

Offer this Salah just as other Nawāfil are offered in 2 Rak‘āt. In each Rak‘āt, perform one Rukū’ and 2 Sujūd. For this Salah, Ažān and Iqāmat are not uttered; nor is loud recitation made. After the Salah, continue to make Du‘ā until the eclipse is over. One may offer more than 2 Rak‘āt if she wishes. Perform Salām either after every 2 Rak‘āt or after 4 Rak‘āt. (Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 4, pp. 136)

If an eclipse occurs at such a time when Salah is forbidden, do not offer Salah. Instead, remain occupied in making Du‘ā. If the sun sets in the eclipsed state, then finish Du‘ā and offer Salah-ul-Maghrib. (Al-Jauhara-tun-Nayyarah, pp. 124, Rad-dul-Muhuntār, vol. 3, pp. 78)

If a very strong tornado has occurred or the sky has darkened during the day or a terrifying light is seen at night or a torrential downpour or a hailstorm has occurred or the sky is red or lightning has struck an area or stars have broken in large numbers or plague or any other epidemic has broken out or earthquakes have occurred or there is a fear of an enemy or any other horrific issue is confronted – in all such cases it is Mustahab to offer 2 Rak‘āt Salah. (Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 153; Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 3, pp. 80, etc.)

Ṣalāt-ul-Taubah (Ṣalāh for repentance)

Sayyidunā Abū Bakr Šiddīq has narrated that the Prophet of Rahmah, the Intercessor of the Ummah, the Owner of Jannah has stated, ‘If a bondman commits a sin, then offers Salah having performed Wuḍū, and then seeks forgiveness, Allah forgives his sin.’ He then recited the following verse:
Reward of 2 Rak‘āt Nafl after Šalāt-ul-‘Ishā

Sayyidunā ‘Abdullāh Ibn ‘Abbās has stated, ‘One who offers 2 Rak‘āt after Šalāt-ul-‘Ishā, and recites 15 times after Sūrah Al-Fātihah in each Rak‘at, Allah will build 2 such palaces for him in Jannah that the people of Jannah will look at them.’ (Ad-Dur-rul-Manṣūr, vol. 8, pp. 681)

2 Sayings of Beloved Mustafa regarding the Sunnah of Šalāt-ul-‘Aṣr

1. Whoever offers 4 Rak‘āt before ‘Aṣr, Allah will make his body Ḥarām for fire. (Al-Mu’jam-ul-Kabīr, vol. 23, pp. 281, Ḥadīth 611)

Excellence of last two Nafl of Zuhr

It is Mustahab to offer four Rak’at after Zuhr as it is stated in a blessed Hadith, ‘Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ will render fire Haram for the one who regularly offers four (Rak’at) before and four (Rak’at) after Zuhr.’

(Sunan Nasā‘i, vol. 1, pp. 310, Hadīṣ 1813)

Imām Ṭaḥṭāvī has said that such a person will not enter fire at all. His/her sins will be removed and Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ will make the one whose rights he/she may have violated pleased with him/her. Or the Hadīṣ implies that Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ will enable him/her to perform such deeds which will not lead to torment.

(Hāshiya-tūţ-Ṭaḥṭāvī ‘alā Ad-Dur, vol. 1, pp. 284)

‘Allāmah Shāmī has said, ‘There is good news for him/her (the one offering two Nawāfil of Zuhr) that he/she will die with faith and will not enter Hell.’ (Rad-dul-Muhīţ, vol. 2, pp. 547)

O Islamic sisters! صلّوا على النبي نصر الله تعالى عليه ﷺ! We offer ten Rak’at of Salāt-uţ-Zuhr daily. If we offer two more Rak’at Nafl Salāh at the end, completing twelve Rak’at in connection with the sacred number of twelfth of Rabī’-un-Nūr, it will not take much time. Make the intention of offering these two Nafl regularly.
method of istinja

Istinja ka Tariqah
METHOD OF ISTINJA*

Excellence of Šalāt-‘Alan-Nabi ﷺ

The Prophet of Raḥmān, the Intercessor of Ummān, the Owner of Jannān has said, ‘Embellish your gatherings by reciting Šalāt upon me as your recitation of Šalāt upon me will be Nūr for you on the Day of Judgement.’

(Al-Jāmi’-uḥu‘n-aghīr, pp. 280, Ḥadīš 4580)

Torment alleviated

Sayyidunā Ibn ‘Abbās ﷺ has narrated that the Noble Prophet ﷺ passed by two graves and said (revealing the knowledge of Ghayb), ‘Both of them in these graves are being tormented and they are not being tormented due to something major (which is difficult to avoid), but rather one did not refrain from urine sprinkles and the other would backbite.’

The Beloved and Blessed Prophet ﷺ then asked for a fresh twig of a date-tree, cut it in length in two equal parts, planted one on each grave and said, ‘Torment of both will be alleviated unless

* Ḥanafi
these have dried out.’ (Sunan Nasāʾi, pp. 13, Ḥadīṣ 31; Saḥīh Bukhārī, vol. 1, pp. 95, Ḥadīṣ 216)

صلوًا على الحبيب صلى الله تعالى على محمد

Method of Istinjā

1. Jinns and devils live in toilets. If ﴿بُسْمُ الله َِّ ﻋِنْ ﻤُنْ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْнُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْнُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْn

Translation: Allah’s name with I begin! O Allah (بِسْمِ الله َِّ ﻋِنْ ﻤُنْ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْn), I seek Your refuge from evil (male and female) jinns.

(Kitāb-ud-Duʿā, p. 132, Ḥadīṣ 357)

2. Recite ﴿بُسْمُ الله َِّ ﻋِنْ ﻤُنْ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْn before entering the toilet. It is even better to recite the following Duʿā (with Ṣalāt-ʿAlan-Nabī once before and after it).

Translation: Allah’s name with I begin! O Allah (بِسْمِ الله َِّ ﻋِنْ ﻤُنْ ﺎَيْنُ ﺎَيْn), I seek Your refuge from evil (male and female) jinns.

(Kitāb-ud-Duʿā, p. 132, Ḥadīṣ 357)

3. Then enter the toilet placing the left foot first.

4. Wrap the scarf etc. around the head properly lest its corner comes into contact with waste material, getting impure.

5. It is prohibited to enter the toilet bareheaded.
6. Neither the face nor the back should face the Qiblah while seating for defecation or urination. If seated with the face or the back facing the Qiblah forgetfully, immediately change its direction beyond 45° as soon as you recall. It is hoped that the one doing so will be forgiven immediately.

7. When sitting children for defecation and urination, many Islamic sisters do not take care of the direction of the Qiblah. They should make children sit in such a direction that neither their face nor their back faces the Qiblah. If someone does it, she will be a sinner.

8. One should not uncover the body parts unless she is about to sit for defecation or urination nor should uncover the body more than the required portion.

9. Then, widening the gap between the feet, sit whilst applying the weight of the body on the left foot, as it expands the large intestine and the waste is excreted comfortably.

10. Contemplation on religious rulings should not be done as it is a cause of deprivation.

11. Do not orally reply to one’s sneezing, (12) Salâm and Aţān at that time.

13. Do not say "لَهُنَّ أَحْمَدَنَّبَ" orally if you sneeze. Instead, say it in the heart.

15. Conversation should be avoided.

16. Do not look at your private parts.

17. Do not look at the faeces excreted from the body.

18. Do not remain seated idly in the toilet as it poses the risk of piles.
19. Do not spit onto the urine. (20) Neither blow your nose
21. nor clear your throat unnecessarily. (22) Do not look here and there repeatedly.
23. Do not touch the body unnecessarily; (24) nor look towards the sky.
25. Instead, keep the head bowed down with shame.
26. After defecating, wash the urinary organ first, and then wash the anus.
27. The Mustahhab method of doing Istinjā for women with water is as follows: Sit with feet wide apart, pour water gradually with the right hand and wash the anus with the palm of the left hand. Keep the ewer a bit higher in order to avoid splashes. It is Makrūḥ to do Istinjā with the right hand. Apply weight as you normally would to force the faeces out so that the anus is thoroughly washed, and no sticky traces remain. If one is fasting, she should not apply weight.
28. After one has attained purity, the hands have also become pure. However, she may wash them with a soap etc. (Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 2, pp. 131-132; Rad-ul-Muḥtār, vol. 1, pp. 615, etc.)
29. When getting out of the toilet, place the right foot out first. After coming out of the toilet, recite this supplication (with Ṣalāt-‘Alan-Nabī once before and after it):

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنِّي الْذَٰلِكَ وَعَافَاني

Translation: All praise is for Allah Who has removed harmful things from me and has blessed me with a great relief.

(Sunan Ibn Mājah, vol. 1, pp. 193, Hādiš 301)
It is even better to add the following supplication so that one may act upon two Aḥādīṣ: ‘عَفُوْنَاتُكَ’ (Translation: *I ask for forgiveness from Allah*). (*Jāmi’ Tirmižī*, vol. 1, pp. 87, Hadīṣ 7)

\[ صلْبَّرَ عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ ﴿صَلِّ اللَّهُ تَحَالَلَ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ﴾ \]

**How is it to use Zamzam water for Istinjā**

1. It is Makrūḥ to use Zamzam water for Istinjā. If clods have not been used, then it is impermissible. (*Bāhār-e-Sharī’at*, part 2, pp. 135)

2. It is Khilāf-e-Awlā (undesirable) to do Istinjā with leftover Wuqū water. (*ibid*)

3. The water left after Istinjā can be used for Wuqū. Some people throw it away. This is not good and is considered waste. (*ibid*)

### Install W.C. in right direction

If, Allah forbid, the direction of the W.C. (water closet) in your home is incorrect, i.e. when seating on it, the face or the back is in the direction of the holy Qiblah, take prompt measures to correct [its direction]. Keep in mind that only a little change in the direction of the W.C. is not sufficient. The W.C. should be installed in such a direction that your face or back when sitting for defecation or urination should remain out of the direction of the Qiblah beyond 45°. A convenient way of it is to install the toilet perpendicular to the direction of the Qiblah i.e. the direction of W.C. may be kept in either of the two directions in which Salām is performed at the end of Ṣalāh.
**Wash your feet after Istinjā**

While using water for Istinjā, some water usually splashes over the ankles and feet. Hence take the precaution of cleaning them by washing [after you are done with the Istinjā]. Be careful that the water does not splash on your clothes and other parts while washing the ankles and feet.

**How is it to urinate in a burrow?**

The Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم has stated, ‘None of you should urinate in a burrow.’ *(Sunan Nasāī, pp. 14, Ḥadīṣ 34)*

**Martyrdom caused by jinn**

The renowned exegetist Ḥakīm-ul-Ummat Shaykh Muftī Aḥmad Yār Khān عليّہ السلام has stated: The word ‘Juhr’ used in the foregoing Ḥadīṣ either means a burrow in the ground or a crack in the wall. As poisonous animals or weak creatures like ants, or jinns often dwell in the burrows, ants will face trouble by urine or water, and snakes or jinns will come out to harm us. That is why urination in such places is prohibited. The companion Sayyidunā Sa’d Bin ‘Ubādah عليّہ السلام died in this way. He had urinated in a burrow. A jinn came out and martyred him. People then heard a voice from that burrow stating:

ْخَنْ قَتَلُنَا سَيِّدَ الحَزَّارُ جَسَدَ بَنَ عِبَادَةٍ وَرَمَيْنَاهُ بِسَهْيَهٍ فَلَمْ نَخْتُ فُوَادَهُ

*We have martyred Sa’d Bin ‘Ubādah رضي الله تعالى عنه, the chief of the Khazraj tribe and we struck such an arrow which has penetrated his heart.* *(Mirāt, vol. 1, pp. 267; Mirqāt, vol. 2, pp. 72; Aši‘at-ul-Lam’āt, vol. 1, pp. 220)*

May Allah bless him and forgive us for his sake!
Method of Istinja

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How is it to urinate in bathing area?

The Prophet of Raḥmah has said, ‘Nobody should pass urine in the bathing area as taking a bath or performing Wuḍū (thereafter) in that area usually causes satanic thoughts.’

(Sunan Abī Dāwūd, vol. 1, pp. 44, Ḥadīth 27)

Commenting on the aforementioned Ḥadīth, the renowned exegetist, Ḥakīm-ul-Ummat, Muftī Aḥmad Yār Khān has said, ‘There is no harm in urinating in the bathing area if it has a hard floor and a drain. However, it is still better to avoid it. But if it does not have a hard floor and a drain, then passing urine in that area is very bad as the ground will become impure, and impure water will splash back on the body during bath or Wuḍū.

This Ḥadīth refers to the second case, because the prohibition is highly emphasized. It has been observed that urination in the prohibited case causes satanic thoughts or suspicion of urine splashing on the body.’ (Mirāt-ul-Manājīh, vol. 1, pp. 266)

Rulings on using clods for Istinjā

1. It is Sunnah to use clods for Istinjā when the waste is excreted from private parts. It is also permissible to cleanse the private parts using only water. However, it is preferable to use water for Istinjā after having used clods. It is stated on page 598 of the 4th volume of referenced Fatāwā Razawiyyah:

Question: Should a woman use clods or only water for Istinjā after she has passed urine?

Answer: To use both is preferable and it is better for her to use a piece of cloth rather than clods.
2. Besides urine and faeces, if some other impurity such as blood, pus, etc. flows from excretory organs, or if an external impurity has come into contact with private parts, they will get pure if mopped by clods provided that the impurity has not spread beyond the (excretory) part. However, washing is still Mustaḥab.

3. To use clods in any specified number is not a Sunnah. One should use as many clods as are needed to attain purity. If one clod is sufficient then the Sunnah will be deemed fulfilled, but if three clods are used and purity is not still attained, Sunnah will be deemed unfulfilled. However, it is Mustaḥab to use clods in an odd number but use at least three clods. If one has attained purity by using only one or two clods, then one should use one or two more so that the total number of clods used is three. Similarly, if one has attained purity by using four clods, she should use one more so that the clods used are in odd number.

4. Purity with clods will only be attained when the impurity has not spread around the anus more than the size of a dirham. If the impurity has spread more than the size of a dirham, then it is Fard to wash it. However, the use of clods will still remain a Sunnah.

5. Pebbles, stones, torn pieces of cloth are all considered clods and can be used without any aversion for purifying the excretory organ. (It is better to use torn pieces of cloth or worthless leftover pieces of cloth, preferably of cotton discarded by tailors. Cotton pieces may absorb impurity quickly.)

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1 For information about the size dirham, see the chapter ‘Method of Purifying Clothes’ on page 225.
6. For Istinjā, it is Makrūḥ to use bones, food, dung, bricks, shard, glass, coal, fodder and things that have some value even if they are worth only a penny.

7. Use of paper for Istinjā is prohibited whether or not anything is written on it or even if the name of some unbeliever like Abū Jaḥl is written on it.

8. It is Makrūḥ to do Istinjā with the right hand but if the left hand is disabled, then using the right hand is permissible.

9. It is Makrūḥ to reuse a clod for Istinjā. However, if the other side is pure, then that pure side may be used.

10. The method of using clods for a woman is to purify [the anus using] the first clod from the front towards the back, the second from the back towards the front, and the third clod from the front towards the back.

11. It is Mustaḥab to keep pure clods on the right side and used ones on the left with their impure side towards the ground. *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 2, pp. 132-134) (Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 48-50)*

12. Religious scholars have permitted the use of toilet paper as it is made solely for this purpose, and not for writing. However, it is better to use clods.

**Clods and scientific research**

According to a research, earth contains ammonium chloride besides other smell-removing strong elements. Urine and faeces are full of germs and can cause harm to the human body if they come into contact with it. There is also a risk of various diseases in case of faeces or urine remaining on the body. Dr. Hulook has stated that the use
of clods for Istinjā has astonished the scientific world. All elements of earth are antimicrobial [that kill germs]. Hence the use of clods kills bacteria of the excretory organs. In addition, its use even prevents cancer of the urinary organ.

Disclosure by a non-Muslim old doctor

O Islamic sisters! Urinating and defecating according to Sunnah is an act of reward of the afterlife and protects against diseases in the worldly life. Even non-Muslims sometimes acknowledge the benefits of Islamic traditions. Here is one of such examples.

A senior professor of physiology has stated: I was in Marrakesh in those days. I had fever, and visited an old non-Muslim doctor for medication. He asked me if I was a Muslim. I replied, ‘Yes, I am a Muslim from Pakistan.’ Hearing this he said, ‘If Pakistanis adopt a tradition advised by their Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم, they will be protected from many diseases.’ I asked in astonishment, ‘What is that tradition?’ He said, ‘If people sit for defecation according to the Islamic way, they will not suffer from diseases like appendicitis, chronic constipation, haemorrhoids and disorders of the kidney.’

Method of sitting for defecation

O Islamic sisters! Certainly you would like to know that marvellous method. So pay attention. Sayyidunā Surāqah Bin Mālik صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم has said, ‘The Beloved Rasūl صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم ordered us to apply weight on the left foot during defecation and to keep the right leg upright.’ (Majma’-uz-Zawāid, vol. 1, pp. 488, Ḥadīth 1020)

Wisdom in applying weight on left foot

While sitting for defecation, keeping the right leg upright in its normal position and applying the body weight on the left foot causes
the colon, which lies on the left side and carries faeces, to open up properly. Therefore, the waste is excreted easily and completely. Obviously, when the intestines are cleansed properly, many diseases will be prevented.

**Chair-like commode**

Regretfully! Nowadays the trend of using chair-like commodes for Istinjā is growing. While seated on it, one cannot expand gap between her legs nor can she apply weight on the left foot. Thus, weight is not applied on the intestines and the stomach, affecting the process of excretion and causing some faeces to remain in the intestines. This also causes several disorders of the intestines and stomach. The use of a commode also causes neurological stress and poses a risk of post-urination leakage.

**Cancer of excretory organs**

It is extremely difficult to keep the body and clothes pure when making Istinjā on a commode. People normally use toilet paper. Some years ago, news regarding the rapid spread of fatal diseases especially cancer of excretory organs in Europe was published in the newspapers. A research board concluded that there were chiefly two major causes of such diseases (i) the use of toilet paper and (ii) not using water.

**Diseases caused by toilet paper**

The chemicals used in toilet paper are very injurious to the skin. The use of toilet paper causes skin diseases like eczema and the discolouration of the skin. Dr. Canon Davis has stated, ‘The toilet paper users should be ready to welcome the following diseases: cancer of excretory organs, anal boil (which is very painful), skin infections and various fungal diseases.’
**Toilet paper and disorders of kidney**

Physicians have stated that thorough cleaning is not possible by the use of toilet paper. Bacteria develop and enter the body causing various ailments. They can also reach even the kidneys through the urinary tract of women, sometimes resulting in infection of the kidneys. However, if Istinjā is done with water after using the toilet paper, the harms of toilet paper will diminish to a very great extent.

**Harms of defecating on hard ground**

The use of a chair-like commode as well as a W.C. is permissible by Sharī’ah but a W.C. is more convenient than a commode provided that it is wide enough for the person to sit according to the Sunnah. Nowadays, smaller W.Cs are being installed, making it difficult to sit properly with legs apart. However, if the footrests are flat, not raised, then one may sit with legs apart. To defecate over soft ground is also a Sunnah. It is stated in a Ḥadīth, ‘Whenever anyone from you wants to urinate, he should look for soft ground.’

*(Al-Jāmi’-uhuṣ-Ṣaghīr, pp. 37, Ḥadīth 507)*

Acknowledging the merits of defecating on soft ground, Lowell Paul has said, ‘The existence and mortality of man are both linked with earth. Ever since man has started defecating on hard ground (i.e. commodes or W.Cs etc.) instead of soft ground, impotency in men and disorders of kidney stones have increased. Defecation on hard ground also affects the prostate glands. When urine or faeces drops on the soft ground, its acidity and germs are absorbed instantaneously which are not absorbed in a hard surface, resulting in acidity and bacteria affecting the human body and thereby causing various diseases.’
The Beloved Prophet would go far

How dignified and impeccable were the manners of the Beloved and Blessed Rasūl! When he needed to defecate, he would go so far that nobody could see him. *(Sunan Abī Dāwūd, vol. 1, pp. 35, Ḥadīth)*

That is, he would sit either behind a wall or a tree or would go out of sight when in a bare plain. *(Mirāt-ul-Manājih, vol. 1, pp. 262)*

Indeed every act of the Holy Prophet has numerous blessings for our worldly life and afterlife.

If everyone pours a ewer of water into the W.C. after urination, foul odour and germs will diminish. After defecation, if a ewer of water is sufficient, one should not flush the toilet as it uses several ewers of water.

Benefit of walking before defecation

Nowadays, toilets are made in bedrooms especially in cities, causing germs and diseases. An expert biochemist has stated, ‘Ever since the urban population has expanded and number of farms has reduced, diseases have increased. Ever since people have given up walking long distances before relieving themselves, constipation, flatulence, gastric troubles and liver diseases have increased. Walking improves intestinal movement, helping defecation. Nowadays, since people do not walk long distances to use the toilet, defecation takes a longer time.

Forty seven intentions of using toilet

The Beloved and Blessed Prophet has stated, ‘The intention of a Muslim is better than his deed.’ *(Al-Mu’jam-ul-Kabīr, vol. 6, pp. 185, Ḥadīth 5942)*
1. I will act upon the Sunnah by covering the head (while using the toilet), (2) stepping into the toilet with the left foot first and stepping out with the right foot. (4) I will recite Masnūn Du‘ās before and (5) after using the toilet.

2. If there is darkness in the toilet, make this intention: *I will turn the light on so that it is easy to attain purity.*

3. With the intention of avoiding Isrāf I will turn the light off immediately after I have done with Istinjā.

4. Acting upon the Ḥadīṣ: *(Purity is half of faith).* *(Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim, pp. 140, Ḥadīṣ 223)* I will wear slippers to protect feet from filth.

5. Acting upon Sunnah, I will put on the right foot slipper first and (10) take off the left foot slipper first.

6. I will neither face the Qiblah nor turn my back towards it while the Satr is uncovered.

7. I will only uncover Satr when close to the ground for defecation.

8. I will cover Satr before rising after the Istinjā.

9. I will not look at the excreted waste.

10. I will protect my body and clothes from the splashes of urine.

11. I will keep my head lowered in shame.

12. I will keep my eyes closed if possible.

13. I will avoid looking at, and touching private parts unnecessarily.
22-26. Holding the clod in the left hand, I will attain purity by using it with the left hand, place the used clods on the left side (with their impure side towards the ground), keep pure clods on the right side, and use clods in an odd number i.e. 3, 5, 7, etc. as it is Mustahhab to do so.

27. I will touch only my left hand to private parts while purifying them with water.

28. I will not contemplate over religious rulings (as it results in deprivation).

29. I will not talk while Satr is uncovered.

30-31. I will neither spit nor blow the nose onto urine, etc.

32-33. If I do not make Wudu immediately after Istinja, I will wash both hands acting upon the Hadith of purity.

34. I will flush down the excreted faeces (if everyone pours some water into the W.C. after urination, foul smell and germs will diminish. After defecation, if smell is removed by pouring a little water, then one should not flush the toilet as it uses a lot of water.).

35. I will carefully wash feet and ankles after doing Istinja with water (because usually there are splashes of impure water over ankles).

36. I will not stay in the toilet after I have relieved myself.

37. I will close the door of the toilet so that there is no unveiling.

38. I will close the door of the toilet after coming out in order to protect Muslims from disgust.
Make following additional intentions while using public toilets

39-41. If there is a long queue, I will calmly wait for my turn. I will not violate the rights of others. I will not disturb the one using the toilet by knocking the door repeatedly.

42. I will have patience in the toilet if someone repeatedly knocks the door.

43. If someone is in more need than me, I will let her go to the toilet provided the time of Ṣalāḥ is not short or there is no unavoidable problem.

44. As long as possible, I will avoid going to the toilet when there is a crowd so that the crowd is not increased and other Muslims feel relieved.

45. I will not write anything on the wall and door of the toilet.

46. I will neither look at the vulgar pictures in the toilet

47. nor read the dirty writings on the walls of the toilet so that my eyes do not give evidence against me on the Day of Judgement.

صلوا عَلَى الحَبِيب صلى الله تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ
Means of sustenance

There were two brothers in the blessed age of the Beloved and Blessed Prophet ﷺ. One of them used to come to the Beloved Rasūl ﷺ to get religious knowledge. (One day), the other brother who was the breadwinner complained to the Noble Prophet ﷺ of his brother (i.e. he has put entire burden of earning over my shoulders. He should help me in my business). The Holy Prophet ﷺ said, ‘Perhaps! You are obtaining your sustenance by the blessing of him.’

(Jāmi’ Tirmīzī, vol. 4, pp. 154, Ḥadīth 2352)

Sitting facing Qiblaḥ improves eyesight

Sayyidunā Imām Shafi’ī ﷺ has said: Four things improve eyesight: (1) Sitting facing the Qiblaḥ, (2) applying kohl before going to sleep (3) Seeing greenery (4) keeping clothes neat and clean.

(Iḥyā’-ul-‘Ulām, vol. 2, pp. 27)

Hoarse voice

Take almost 12 grams of onion juice and 25 grams of honey. Mix and heat them. Then, drink this mixture. Your voice will get normal. But this treatment will not benefit the patient of syphilis (i.e. a kind of sexual disease) and leprosy. (Do not start this treatment without consulting the doctor.)
Menstruation & Post-Natal Bleeding

Hayz-o-Nifas ka Bayan

حَيض و نِفاس كَا بَيَان
A beggar once begged something from some unbelievers who sent him to Sayyidūnā ‘Alī who was standing there at a short distance away. The unbelievers did so with the intention of ridiculing Sayyidūnā ‘Alī. When the beggar asked Sayyidūnā ‘Alī to give him something, he recited Ṣalāt-‘Alī-Nabī ten times and blew on the beggar’s hand. Then, ordering the beggar to close his fist and open it in front of the unbelievers, he sent him to them.

The unbelievers were laughing expecting nothing to happen. When the beggar opened his fist, it was surprisingly full of gold dinars! Having seen this great saintly miracle (Karāmah), many unbelievers embraced Islam. (*Rāhat-ul-Qulūb*, pp. 72)

Allah has said:

وَيَسْتَوْئُوْلَا عَنِّ النَّحِيْضَ † قُلْ هُوَ أَذِى † فَاعْتَرَّلَوْا الْيَسَاةَ فِي النَّحِيْضِ 
وَلَا تَقْرُبُوهُ هُنَّ حَتَّى يَطْهُرُنَّ † فَإِذَا تَطْهُرُنَّ فَأَتَوْهُنَّ مِنْ حَيْثُ أُمَّرُكُمُ الْلَّهُ
Commenting on the foregoing verse, Şadr-ul-Afâdil ‘Allâmah Maulânâ Sayyid Muhammad Na’îmuddîn Murâdâbâdî has stated in *Khazâin-ul-‘Irfân*: Like the Jews and the Zoroastrians, the Arabs also had a deep hatred for menstruating women. They did not even endure to eat, drink and live with them in the same house. Their hatred was so profound that they considered it Ḥarâm even to look at them or to talk to them. The Christians, on the other hand, would spend more time with them with great affection and copulate in excess with them. Muslims asked the Beloved and Blessed Prophet صلّى الله تعالى عليه وسلّم about the ruling on menstruation. Upon that, this verse was revealed and Muslims were commanded to refrain from the imbalance and to adopt moderation. They were informed that sexual intercourse during the menstrual period is prohibited. (*Khazâin-ul-‘Irfân*, pp. 56)

What is menstruation?
Normal discharge of blood from the vagina of an adult woman, which is neither because of any ailment nor due to childbirth, is called menstruation. (*Bahâr-e-Sharî’at*, part 2, pp. 93) Some euphemisms like ‘periods’, ‘menses’, ‘menstrual cycle’, ‘monthly’, [‘monthlies’,] and ‘monthly course’, etc. are commonly used to describe menstruation.

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1 Fire-worshipers
What is Istiḥāḍah?

The blood discharged by some ailment [or menstrual disorder] is called Istiḥāḍah. (ibid) Sayyidatunā Umm-e-Salamah has said that during the blessed age of the Beloved Prophet, a woman had continual blood discharge from her vagina. Umm-e-Salamah asked the Holy Prophet for the Fatwā [verdict]. The Prophet of Raḥmaḥ, the Intercessor of Ummah replied, ‘She should count the days and nights of her regular menses she used to have in the month before she suffered from the disease, and she does not have to offer Ṣalāḥ for as many days and nights in the month as her regular period of menses. After those days have passed, she should perform Ghusl, wrap a piece of cloth around her vagina and then offer Ṣalāḥ.’ (Muwaṭṭā Imam Mālik, vol. 1, pp. 77-78, Ḥadīth 140)

Colours of menstrual discharge

There may be six colours of menstrual discharge: (1) Black (2) Red (3) Green (4) Yellow (5) turbid (6) Muddy. White coloured-liquid is not menstrual blood. (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 2, pp. 95)

Remember! If the fluid discharged from the vagina is not mixed with any blood, it does not invalidate Wuḍū. Nor does it make the clothes impure if it soils them. (ibid, pp. 26)

Note: The blood discharged from the vagina of a pregnant woman is Istiḥāḍah. (Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 1, pp. 524)

Wisdom behind menstruation

An adult woman’s body naturally produces excessive blood which turns into nutrition for the baby during her pregnancy and the same converts into milk during her breastfeeding period. If this natural process did not take place, her life would be endangered during the
pregnancy and the breastfeeding period. This is why there is no menstrual discharge during pregnancy and breastfeeding months. If this [excessive] blood is not discharged from the body of a woman who is neither pregnant nor is breastfeeding the baby, then it would result in various diseases. *(Baḥār-e-Sharī’at, part 2, pp. 93)*

**Duration of menstrual period**

The minimum duration of the menstrual period is three days and three nights, i.e. at least 72 hours. If it is even one minute lesser than 72 hours, then it is not menstruation, but Istihādah [i.e. bleeding due to some disorder]. The maximum duration for the menstrual period is 10 days and 10 nights or 240 hours.

**How to ascertain whether the bleeding is Istihādah?**

If the bleeding continues for more than ten days and ten nights, and this is her first experience of menses, then the bleeding during ten days will be considered menses, whereas the bleeding after ten days will be considered Istihādah. If she has already experienced menses and her usual duration of menses is less than ten days, then the bleeding after her usual duration will be considered Istihādah. For example, if her usual duration is five days but the bleeding has lasted for ten days any month, then all these ten days will be considered menses. On the contrary, if the bleeding has lasted for 12 days any month, then her usual duration of menses, which is 5 days, will be considered menses and other seven days will be counted as Istihādah.

If she has no fixed usual duration but rather experiences menses for four days in a month, for example, and for seven days in another month, then the number of the days of her last month’s menstrual period will be counted as her menses and the rest will be counted as Istihādah.
Minimum and maximum age of menstruation

The minimum age of menses is 9 years and the maximum age is 55\(^1\). Any woman who has reached the age of 55 years is usually referred to as ‘menopausal’ (i.e. one who is no longer able to bear children or have menstruation). *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 2, pp. 94)*

Any blood discharged before the age of 9 or beyond the age of 55 is considered Istīhādāh [not menses]. However, if pure blood of the same colour that used to be discharged during menses has discharged even after the age of 55 years, it will still be considered menses.

Least number of days between two menstrual periods

There must be a gap of at least 15 days between two menstrual periods. *(Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 1, pp. 524)* Islamic sisters should remember or write down the duration of their menstrual period so that they may act on the rulings of Sharī‘ah properly. If the duration of the menstrual period is not remembered, it may lead to several complications.

An important ruling

Unceasing bleeding throughout the period of menses is not a condition; but rather if bleeding occurs from time to time, it will still be considered menses. *(Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 1, pp. 523)*

Post-natal bleeding (Nifās)

The vaginal bleeding after the birth of a child is called post-natal bleeding [Nifās]. *(Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 37)*

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\(^1\) This is called menopause in which menstruations cease permanently.
Important clarification about post-natal bleeding

There is a common misconception amongst Islamic sisters regarding post-natal bleeding. They assume that post natal bleeding period is (always) forty days, whereas this is quite wrong. Please read the essential details of this ruling:

The maximum period of post natal bleeding is 40 days. If the bleeding continues even after 40 days, it indicates an illness. Therefore, the Islamic sister should perform Ghusl as soon as the 40th day passes. If the bleeding stops within a single day, or even if it stops immediately after the delivery, post natal bleeding will be considered to have ended in this case and thus the Islamic sister should perform Ghusl and start offering Ṣalāh and observing fast. If the bleeding [that had stopped] recurs within 40 days of the delivery, then all days from delivery to the end of bleeding will be considered post-natal bleeding. For example, if bleeding continues for only two minutes after the delivery and then stops and, as a result, the Islamic sister starts Ṣalāh and fasts having made Ghusl, but then bleeding recurs only two minutes before the 40th day is finished, then all the 40 days will be considered the days of post-natal bleeding. The fasts and Ṣalâhs offered during this period are all wasted. If she has offered the Qaḍā of any Farḍ or Wājib Ṣalâh or fast in these days, she is required to repeat them. (Extracted from: Fatāwā Razawiyah, vol. 4, pp. 354-356)

Important rulings on post-natal bleeding

If a woman experiences post-natal bleeding for more than 40 days and nights after she has given birth to her first child, then 40 days and nights will be considered as post-natal bleeding period and any bleeding beyond 40 days and nights will be considered as Istiḥlâdâh. If she has already given birth to a child but has forgotten the duration of her previous post-natal bleeding, then the ruling stays the same.
for her, that is the first 40 days and nights are considered as post-natal bleeding and the rest as Istihādāh.

If she has remembered the number of the days of her previous post-natal bleeding - for example, her previous post-natal bleeding lasted for 30 days and nights, so this time round, 30 days and nights will be considered as post-natal bleeding and the rest as Istihādāh. For instance, her previous post-natal bleeding on the birth of her first child lasted for 30 days and nights but this time it lasted for 50 days and nights. In this case, first 30 days and nights will be considered as post-natal bleeding and the rest 20 days will be considered as Istihādāh. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 2, pp. 99)*

**Miscarriage**

If a woman suffers a miscarriage after any part of the foetus such as the arm, the leg or fingers had formed, then the bleeding [after the miscarriage] is considered post-natal bleeding. *(Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 37)*

Otherwise, [if no part of the foetus has formed and] bleeding has lasted for more than three days and nights, preceded by 15 days in the state of purity, then the bleeding will be considered menses. If bleeding stops before three days; or fifteen days in the state of purity have not yet passed, then the bleeding will be considered Istihādāh. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 2, pp. 99)*

**Clarification of some misconceptions**

The period from birth to the end of the post-natal bleeding is typically referred to as the maternity period. During this period, the woman is allowed to leave the maternity ward (or her room etc.) and there is no harm in sitting and eating with her or even eating her leftover food. Some Islamic sisters even separate the dishes used by the
woman experiencing post-natal bleeding and consider those dishes impure, حَمَالَةُ اللَّهِ عَدْمًا. It is essential to give up such evil traditions. Likewise, it is also a fabricated concept that the woman must perform Ghusl with 40 jugs of water after her post-natal bleeding has ended otherwise the Ghusl will be invalid. The correct ruling is that she can use as much water as needed.

Rulings on Istiḥāḍah

1. During Istiḥāḍah [menstrual disorder], the woman is not exempted from offering Šalāh and observing fast, nor is intercourse Ḥarām with her. (Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 39)

2. It is permissible for a woman suffering Istiḥāḍah to enter the Holy Ka’bah, to perform Ṭawāf, to touch and recite the Quran after making Wuḍū. (Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 1, pp. 544)

3. If her Istiḥāḍah has intensified to such an extent that she does not have a chance to make Wuḍū and offer Farḍ Šalāh due to continuous bleeding, and the time of one Farḍ Šalāh from beginning to end has passed in the same state, then she will be considered Ma’ẓūr by Shari’aḥ. In such a case, she can offer as many Šalāhs as she wants with one Wuḍū because bleeding will not invalidate her Wuḍū. (Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 2, pp. 107)

4. If she is able to prevent bleeding by using a piece of cloth etc. for as long as she can make Wuḍū and offer Farḍ Šalāh, then she will not be considered Ma’ẓūr. (ibid)

Twenty one rulings on menstruation and post-natal bleeding

1. It is Ḥarām to offer Šalāh and observe fasts in the state of menses and post-natal bleeding. (Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 2, pp. 102; Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 38)
2. During these days, she is exempted from offering Ṣalāḥ and is not even required to offer their Qaḍā. However, it is Fārūḍ for her to observe the Qaḍā of the missed fasts after she has attained purity. (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 2, pp. 102; Durr-e-Mukhtar, vol. 1, pp. 532)

This seems to be a trial for some Islamic sisters because they do not observe the Qaḍā of these fasts. Please do offer the Qaḍā of the missed fasts [of Ramadan]. Otherwise, no one can bear the torment of Hell.

3. It is Ḥarām for a woman experiencing menses or post-natal bleeding to recite the Holy Quran whether from memory or by reading it from a printed copy. Likewise, it is also Ḥarām for her to touch it. However, if the Quran is wrapped up in a covering, there is no harm in touching the covering. (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 2, pp. 101)

4. Except for the Holy Quran, she is absolutely allowed to recite all Waẓāif, Kalimaḥ, and Ṣalāt-‘Alān-Nabī etc. In fact, it is Mustaḥṣab for her to make Wūḍū and recite Ṣalāt-‘Alān-Nabī and Waẓāif at Ṣalāh timings for as long as it usually takes her to offer Ṣalāḥ so that she may maintain her habit of offering Ṣalāḥ. (Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 2, pp. 101, 102)

5. Intercourse is Ḥarām during menses and post-natal bleeding. If the wife is in this state, it is not permissible for the husband to touch any of his body parts to the body area of his wife from navel to knees regardless of whether or not lust exists. This ruling will apply when there is no piece of cloth etc. in between. If there is a piece of cloth in between, preventing the warmth of the body to be felt, then there is no harm. As for touching and kissing the body area above the naval and below the knees, it is permissible for the husband. (Ibid. pp. 104) When in this state, it is permissible for the wife to touch any part of her husband’s body. (Ibid. pp. 105)
6. It is Ḥarām for an Islamic sister to enter Masjid in the state of menses and post-natal bleeding. However, if she is frightened of being attacked by some robber or beast or is in such a desperate situation that she feels strongly compelled to enter Masjid, then she can, but she should make Tayammum before entering. *(ibid, pp. 101, 102)*

7. If an Islamic sister experiencing menses or post-natal bleeding enters the Eid-Ṣalāḥ ground, there is no harm in it. *(ibid, pp. 102)* Likewise, she can also enter Finā-e-Masjid¹. For example, the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtima’ of Islamic sisters used to be held in past at the vast basement of Dawat-e-Islami’s global Madani Markaz Faizān-e-Madīnah, Bāb-ul-Madīnah, Karachi. This basement is Finā-e-Masjid. Islamic sisters can go there during their menses or post-natal bleeding and participate in the Ijtima’. They can even deliver Bayān, recite Na’at or lead Du‘ā.

8. Remaining outside the Masjid, if an Islamic sister experiencing menses or post-natal bleeding picks something up or puts it down in the Masjid only by extending her hand, it is permissible. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 2, pp. 102)*

9. When experiencing menses or post-natal bleeding, it is Ḥarām for an Islamic sister to enter the Ka’bah. To perform its Ṣawāf in this state even from outside Masjid-ul-Ḥarām is also Ḥarām. *(ibid)*

10. If the husband fears that he will not be able to control himself while sharing the bed with his wife experiencing menses or post-natal bleeding, he should separate his bed from his wife’s during

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¹ Finā-e-Masjid includes the areas within the boundary of a Masjid that are used for the needs of Masjid such as the minaret, Wuḍū’ area, toilets, bathrooms, any Madrasah that is adjacent to the Masjid, rooms for the Imām and Muazzīn, place for shoes etc. *(Faizān-e-Ramadan - Blessings of Ramadan, pp. 276)*
her menses or post-natal bleeding. If there is a high probability that he will not be able to control himself, then it would be a sin for him to share the bed with her. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 2, pp. 105)*

11. It is Kufr to consider it Ḩalāl to have intercourse with wife during her menses or post-natal bleeding. If the husband indulges in intercourse with his wife, considering it a Ḥarām act, then the husband is an extreme sinner and repentance is Farḍ for him. If the husband does so at the beginning of his wife’s menses or post-natal bleeding, it is Mustaḥab for him to give one dinar in charity but if he engages in intercourse near the end, then it is Mustaḥab for him to give half a dinar in charity. *(ibid, pp. 104)*

Giving gold seems to be the most appropriate act in this case. Therefore, the husband should give this charity so that he is granted shelter from the wrath of Allah ᴡGenericType="text"; unicode-bidi="normal"; direction="ltr">عَزَّوُجَلَّ. This does not mean at all that he indulge in intercourse deliberately and give charity afterwards. It is a severe sin after all and could lead him to Hell, حَجَّرَ اللَّهُ عَزَّوُجَلَّ.

It is stated in *Durr-e-Mukhtār* that the use of this charity is the same as that of Zakāĥ. As for the question whether it is also Mustaḥab for the woman or not to give charity, it is apparent that this ruling is not for women [and only the husband has to give charity]. *(Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 1, pp. 543)*

12. If menses or post-natal bleeding starts in the state of fast, then the fast will become invalid, making it obligatory to observe the Qaḍā of the invalidated fast later on. If the fast is Farḍ then observing its Qaḍā is Farḍ and if it is Nafl then observing its Qaḍā is Wājib. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 2, pp. 104)*

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1 Fatāwā Razawiyyah, vol. 4, pp. 364
13. If menses stop after complete ten days have passed, intercourse with her is permissible even if she has not yet performed Ghusl, but it is Mustaḥab to perform Ghusl before the intercourse. *(ibid, pp. 105)*

14. If her menses stop before ten days then it is not permissible to have intercourse unless she has performed Ghusl or the time of the Ṣalāh, during which she became pure, has lapsed. *(ibid)*

15. During menses and post-natal bleeding, Sajdah Tilāwat is Ḥarām. Even if she hears the verse of Sajdah, Sajdah Tilāwat will not become Wājib for her. *(ibid, pp. 104)*

16. If a woman goes to bed at night in the state of purity [with no traces of menses] but finds the signs of menses after she wakes up in the morning, then menses will be considered to have started since morning. The night will not be counted in her menstrual period. *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, part 2, pp. 104)*

17. During her menses, if a woman wakes up in the morning and finds no traces of menses on her sanitary pad then she will be considered pure since night. *(ibid)*

18. Women must not offer Ṣalāḥ as long as bleeding continues. However, if bleeding continues beyond complete ten days and nights, she is required to perform Ghusl and resume offering Ṣalāḥ. If the last menstrual period was ten days [then she does not have to offer Qaḍā of any missed Ṣalāḥ]. But, if the last menstrual period was less than ten days - for example, the last menstrual period lasted for six days - then [after ten days] she is required to start offering Ṣalāḥ and offer the missed Ṣalāḥ of the previous four days as Qaḍā. Similarly, if the last menstrual period lasted for four days, then she will have to offer the missed Ṣalāḥ of the past six days as Qaḍā.

*(Fatāwā Razawiyyaḥ, vol. 4, pp. 350)*
19. If menses have stopped before ten days, there can be two different rulings in this case:

i. If the menstrual period of the existing month is shorter than her usual menstrual period, i.e. bleeding has stopped this month earlier than the duration it lasted the last month, then intercourse is not permissible for the time being even if she has performed Ghusl.

ii. If menstrual period is not shorter than her usual period - for example, her menstruation lasted for seven days the last month, and this month also it lasted for 7 or 8 days, or she has experienced the very first menstruation in her life which has stopped within ten days - then intercourse can only be permissible in all these cases when any of the following two conditions is met:

   a. The woman is required to make Ghusl. If water is not available or she is ill, she can make Tayammum but she is also required to offer Šalāḥ afterwards. If she has made Tayammum but has not offered Šalāḥ, then only Tayammum will not be sufficient.

   b. If she has not made Ghusl and any Farḍ Šalāḥ has been Farḍ upon her, i.e. the time of any of the five daily Šalāḥ has lapsed, letting her have so much time that she could make Ghusl, cover her body from head to toe and begin her Šalāḥ by saying the Takbīr Taḥrīmah, then intercourse with her even without her making Ghusl will be permissible in this case.

   *(Fatāwā Razawiyyah referenced, vol. 4, pp. 352)*
20. Blood is discharged during post-natal bleeding period. If water-like fluid is discharged, it is not post-natal bleeding. However, if bleeding recurs anytime within the period of forty days, the entire period from delivery to the end of bleeding will be considered post-natal bleeding including the days in which there was no bleeding. For example, if bleeding stops only two minutes after the delivery and, assuming that she has been pure, the Islamic sister starts Ṣalāh and fasts having made Ghusl, but then bleeding recurs only two minutes before the 40th day is finished, then all the 40 days will be considered post-natal bleeding period. The fasts and Ṣalāḥs offered during this period are all wasted. If she has offered Qaḍā of any Farḍ or Wājib Ṣalāḥ or fast in these days, she is required to repeat them. *(Fatāwā Razawiyyah referenced, vol. 4, pp. 354)*

21. Eating the food cooked by a menstruating woman and having a meal with her are both permissible. To avoid these things is the practice of the Jews and the fire-worshippers. *(ibid, pp. 355)*

Eight Madanī pearls regarding menstruation & post-natal bleeding

1. During menstrual period and post-natal bleeding, the Islamic sister can deliver Dars and Bayān. Likewise, there is no harm in touching Islamic literature (religious books). However, it is Ḥarām for her to touch even the tip of her finger or any other part of her body to the Holy Quran. Similarly, if a verse of the Holy Quran, nothing else, is written on a piece of paper then she is not allowed to touch it – neither the back nor the front, nor any other part of the paper. She cannot even hold it by its corner.
2. It is Ḥarām to touch or recite the Quran or any of its verses or translation.

3. If a copy of the Quran is wrapped in a covering, then it is permissible to touch this covering. Likewise, it is also permissible to hold the Quran with a handkerchief or a piece of cloth that is not considered to be belonging to one’s dress or to the Quran. It is Ḥarām to hold the Quran with one’s sleeve, or with a corner of the scarf or shawl whose one end is over the shoulder because they are all considered to be belonging to one’s clothing - like covering used to be considered to be belonging to the Quran.

(Baḥār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 2, pp. 48)

4. It is permissible to recite a verse of the Quran such as بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ with the intention of Du’ā or for seeking blessing from it. To say أَحْمَدْ اللَّهَ رَبِّ الْعَلَامَاتِ عَدَدَ جَمِيلَ or after sneezing is permissible. Reciting إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهَ رَجَعُونَ upon hearing bad news or reciting the whole Sūrah Al-Fātiḥah or Āyat-ul-Kursī or the last three verses of Sūrah Al-Ḥashr, from هَوَّا اللهُ أَلَّهُ إِلَّا هُوَ إِلَّا هُوَ till the end of the Sūrah with the intention of glorifying Allah عَدَدَ جَمِيلَ is also permissible provided the intention is not to recite the Holy Quran.

Likewise, she can also recite the last three Sūrah of the Quran without the word فَلَّٰ ‘فَلَّ’ with the intention of glorifying Allah عَدَدَ جَمِيلَ. She cannot recite them with the word فَلَّٰ ‘فَلَّ’ even with the intention of glorifying Allah عَدَدَ جَمِيلَ because reciting them with the word فَلَّٰ ‘فَلَّ’ is an obvious indication of the Quran being recited. Intention can have no effect on the ruling in this case.

(Baḥār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 2, pp. 48)
5. There is no harm in making Żikr, reciting Ważāif, Ṣalāt-‘Alan-Nabī, Na’at and reply to Ażān, etc. She can also partake in the gathering of Żikr and can also lead it.

6. Particularly remember that Ṣalāḥ and fasts are Ḥarām (during these days). *(ibid, pp. 102)*

7. Do not offer Ṣalāḥ during these days, even out of deference, because Islamic jurists have stated: ‘To offer Ṣalāḥ without Wuḍū knowing without a valid excuse is Kufr provided the one doing so considers it permissible or does so as a joke’. *(Minḥ-ur-Rauḍ Al-Azḥar, pp. 468)*

8. There is no Qaḍā of the Ṣalāḥ missed during these days but one is required to keep the missed fasts of Ramadan as Qaḍā. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, part 2, pp. 102)*

Nafl fasts will not be accepted unless Farḍ fasts are observed. Every Islamic sister is urged and strongly advised to read the details of these issues from pages 91 to 109 of the second part of the book ‘Bahār-e-Sharī’at’ published by Maktaba-tul-Madīnah.
70 Days old corpse

Dawat-e-Islami, a global & non-political religious movement for the preaching of Quran and Sunnah, provides an opportunity to sympathize with Muslims and gain blessings in the worldly life as well as in the afterlife. Millions of those drowning in the sea of sins are being rescued by Dawat-e-Islami that is a unique Madani movement of Ahl-ul-Haq [rightly-guided people].

Let me tell you a faith-refreshing marvel of the Madani environment of Dawat-e-Islami: ‘There was a massive earthquake in the eastern part of Pakistan on Saturday, Ramadan 3, 1426 A.H. (October 8, 2005). Hundreds of thousands of people perished in this massive earthquake. Among the victims was a nineteen year old martyr, Nasrīn ‘Aṭṭāriyyah Bint-e-Ghulām Mursalīn of Mīrātasauliyān in Muzaffarabad (Kashmir). She used to attend the weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ of Dawat-e-Islami.

For some unavoidable reasons, her father and other family members had to open her grave at around 10 p.m. on Monday night 8 Żul-Qa’da-til-Ḥarām, 1426 A.H. (December 10, 2005). As the grave was opened, those present there smelt a pleasant fragrance emanating from her grave. Nasrīn ‘Aṭṭāriyyah’s shroud was in its original state and her body was still fresh even after seventy days of her martyrdom.

May Allah have mercy on her and forgive us without accountability for her sake!
ZNANĪ BIMARIYON KAY GĦARAYLU ĪLAJ

HOME REMEDIES
FOR WOMEN’S DISEASES
Islamic sisters! Everyone has different bodily characteristics. Sometimes a medicine works wonders for a person but the same medicine turns out to be fatal for the other. Therefore, it is essential for you to consult a lady physician before you start the treatment listed in books (including this one) or suggested by people. Accept also this Madani pearl that instead of changing doctors again and again, one should receive treatment from only one lady physician because she will get aware of your bodily nature.

Protection from diseases
Islamic sisters should eat plenty of the following things to get rid of chronic womanly diseases and to stay safe from them:

HOME REMEDIES
FOR WOMEN’S DISEASES

Excellence of Şalāt-‘Alan-Nabi

The Noble Prophet has stated, ‘When those who love each other for the sake of Allah meet and shake hands, and send Şalāt upon the Prophet , their future and past sins are forgiven before they leave each other.’

(Musnad Abī Ya’lā, vol. 3, pp. 95, Hadīth 2951)
1. Beets (2) Leafy vegetables (3) Greens (4) Soya beans

5. Sāg (Chaulāī) (6) Mustard greens (Sarsaun)

7. Curry leaves (do not take out and discard the curry leaves from the curry. Patients as well as those healthy should eat them.)

8. Coriander leaves (9) Mint leaves

10. Black and white chickpeas (11) Lentils

12. Bread made from unsifted flour. (One can buy brown flatbread or [whole wheat] brown bread from bakers.)

Problems with menstrual disorders
If menstrual discharge does not flow freely or flows with cramps or does not flow at all, it results in several different ailments like dizziness, headaches, [high level of unwanted toxins in] blood resulting in problems like itching, pimples, skin blemishes etc.

Nightmares and menstrual disorders
Besides other problems, menstrual disorders could also lead to nightmares. Although some exorcists frighten women, diagnosing it as being a result of evil spirits on her, in reality that is not the case. Anyway, the Islamic brother or sister having nightmares due to any reason should recite ﴿some supplications﴾ 21 times (with Ṣalāt-ʿAlan-Nabī once before and after it) at the time of sleeping. Reciting it regularly will ward off nightmares, إنَّهَا للهُ مُتَكَبِّرَةْ.
Two cures for heavy bleeding

1. If a woman suffers excessive discharge, [heavy bleeding] and dizziness, she should take some Tulsī\(^1\) juice with a tablespoon of honey. This will prove to be a very effective medicine.

2. Boil 6 grams of whole coriander seeds in 500 ml of water until half of the water evaporates. Then add one tablespoon of honey and drink it while it is lukewarm. In a short span of time, you will see improvement in your condition, إنَّهَا اللَّهُ غَزَّةً. (Duration of remedy: 20 days)

Three remedies for menstrual disorders

1. Eating asafetida (also called Ėīng in Urdu) shrinks the womb, regulating menstrual periods.

2. Add 12 grams of black sesame seeds in 250 ml of water and boil until only one-fourth of the water is left. Then add some natural brown sugar\(^2\) and bring it to a boil again. After this mixture cools down, drink it. It will help reduce menstrual cramps and regulate the menstrual cycle as well, إنَّهَا اللَّهُ غَزَّةً.

3. Eating raw onions also promotes healthy bleeding and eliminates pain.

Six remedies for amenorrhea (absent menstruation)

1. If you do not get any menstrual periods because of hotness or dryness then take one cup of aniseed extract, add one teaspoon of peeled watermelon seeds and one tablespoon of honey. Take

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\(^1\) Tulsī plant is called Ocimum tenuiflorum, also known as Holy Basil, and Tulasī.

\(^2\) Also called cane sugar or raw sugar. It is called ‘Guř’ in Urdu.
this mixture, once in morning and once in the evening. This
will help, إن شاء الله تعالى. Drink plenty of water also. If possible
drink 12 glasses of water every day.

2. Boil 25 grams of natural brown sugar and 25 grams of aniseeds
in one litre of water. When about a cup of water is left, sieve
and sip it, while it is hot. Continue drinking this, once in the
morning and once in the evening, until you are cured.

3. With every meal, swallow a clove of finely chopped garlic. It is
better to boil it and drink its water. (Before صلَّى، ذكَر and
reciting صلِّ-النبي, cleanse your mouth until the foul
smell is removed.)

4. Mix three dry dates, 10 grams of almonds, 10 grams coconut
powder, and 20 grams green raisins in warm milk. Take this
mixture daily, during the days of the menstrual period.

5. Take 25 grams of aniseeds with milk daily one week before the
onset of the menstrual period.

6. Potatoes, مسْر (lentils), and dried eating items also
hamper the flow of menstrual fluids. Therefore, refrain from
these foods during the menstrual period.

Treatment for cramps during menstruation

If someone has menstruation coupled with cramps, then boil 25 grams
of natural brown sugar and 15 grams of carrot seeds in two glasses
of water. After half of the water has evaporated, sieve and drink. She
will start having menstruations without cramps. إن شاء الله تعالى.

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1 Masْر lentils are brown-skinned lentils which are orange inside.
Five remedies for infertility

1. After every Ṣalāḥ both husband and wife should recite three times this Du‘ā of [Prophet] Ibrāḥīm, which is stated in the Holy Quran. (Recite Ṣalāt-‘Alan-Nabī once before and after the Du‘ā):

ربّ اجعلني مقيّم الصلاة ومن ذريتي عدنّا وتقبَّل دعاءٍ

2. After every Ṣalāḥ both husband and wife should recite three times this Du‘ā of [Prophet] Zakariyyā, which is stated in the Holy Quran. (Recite Ṣalāt-‘Alan-Nabī once before and after the Du‘ā):

ربّ هب لي من ندّنك ذرييتك كيبَّة إنّاك سميع الدعاءٍ

3. Grind a nutmeg into fine powder and divide it in seven equal parts. The woman should take one part every morning with water. Continue taking this for three months but do not take it during the days of menstruation.
4. At night take 12 grams of aniseeds and 50 grams of Gulqand\(^1\) with warm milk.

5. **Ingredients:** 500 grams sugar, 500 grams aniseeds, 250 grams almonds and 500 grams Daysī Gḥī (clarified butter). **Preparation method:** Grind aniseeds into a fine powder and mix it with warm Daysī Gḥī and sugar. Then remove it from the stove and garnish with chopped almonds. **Directions:** From the first day of the onset of the menstrual period, both husband and wife should start taking 30 grams of this paste daily in the mornings and evenings, with some milk. (Duration of remedy: At least 92 days)

**Six remedies to alleviate pains during pregnancy**

1. To relieve labour contraction pains and dizziness, take asafetida (Ĥīng) sautéed in Daysī Gḥī, with some Daysī Gḥī.

2. If a pregnant woman suffers from loss of appetite, let her have a tablespoon of ginger juice mixed with a teaspoon of natural brown sugar and a quarter spoon of Ajmā [carom seed] powder in the morning and evening each day. This will increase her appetite.

3. If woman has a fever during pregnancy or backache after delivery, then mix half tablespoon of powdered dry gingerroot, half tablespoon of Ajmā [carom seed] powder with half tablespoon of Daysī Gḥī and give it to her in the morning and evening of each day. She will get relief, إنَّهُمَا إِلَّا لَهُ خَدْمَةً.

4. Pregnant woman should eat an orange and only one small apple daily. Even in compulsion, she should take the least

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\(^1\) Paste of sweet rose petal preserve
amount of iron supplements. She will be protected from all ailments and have beautiful babies, إن شاء الله عز وضワل. Eating apples and taking iron supplements might result in babies with darker complexion.

5. For vomiting, nausea, indigestion, bloating of belly because of gas, congestion, stomachache, and other such ailments during pregnancy, it will be beneficial to take half tablespoon of Ajmā [carom seed] powder with lukewarm water in the morning and evening each day.

6. If a pregnant woman takes 3 grams of coriander powder, and 12 grams of sugar mixed in rice-wash (that is the water used to wash rice before cooking), it should help mitigate vomiting.

**Intelligent and beautiful children**

If the pregnant woman eats plenty of muskmelons then she will have beautiful and healthy children, إن شاء الله عز وضワل. And if she eats plenty of black eyed [Laubiyā] beans she will have intelligent children, إن شاء الله عز وضワل.

**Best deed during pregnancy**

Reading Sūraḥ Maryam (part 15) during pregnancy is extremely helpful in relieving various pregnancy-related problems as well as easing labour and delivery. Pregnant woman should recite it daily and blow on herself or someone else can also recite it and blow on her. If she cannot read it daily, then she should read it whenever the pain intensifies or if the baby’s position has flipped in the womb. She will see its blessings, إن شاء الله عز وضワل.

صلوًا علی الحبيب صلی الله تعاالی علی موحد
Late labour pains

If the term of the pregnancy is completed and the labour pains have not yet started, take 30 to 40 grams of very old natural brown sugar and dissolve it in 100 grams of hot water. After all the natural brown sugar has dissolved into water, add 2 grams of borax powder and 2 grams of hydrated alum. Take this mixture [with the consultation of your gynecologist], you will have an easy delivery.

If the baby flips in womb...

Recite the first 5 verses of Sūraĥ Al-Inshiqāq three times. (Recite Ṣalāt-‘Alan-Nabī three times before and after the verses.) Every time, recite ﷽ rulings before reciting the verses. Then blow on water and drink it. Repeat this procedure daily. Keep reciting these verses from time to time as well. Someone else can also recite it and then blow on water for you. The baby will be back into its normal position. This procedure is also beneficial for relieving labour pains.

White discharge

1. Grind 3 grams of sugar with 3 grams of cumin seeds. Mix this powder in rice-wash (that is the water used to wash rice before cooking). Take this suspension in a sufficient amount, white discharge will stop.

2. Eat one ripe banana with 6 grams of pure Gĥī, the white discharge will cease.
Seven cures for safeguarding pregnancy from miscarriage

1. Write َلا إِلَّا اللهٌ ٌآ 55 times on a piece of paper. (You don’t have to put the diacritical marks [A’rāb] but leave the circles of both ‘ُ’ open). Fold the paper as needed and then have it sealed with wax or get it coated with plastic; then wrap it with a piece of cloth or leather or rexine and tie it around her arm or neck as a Ta’wīż. The pregnancy will be safeguarded and the baby will be shielded from adversities and calamities.

Recite َلا إِلَّا اللهٌ ٌآ 55 times (with ٌآ-اللهٌ-النَّبِي once before and after it) and blow on water and store it. As soon as the baby is born, apply some of this water on the newborn’s face. The baby will be intelligent and will also be safeguarded from paediatric illnesses.

If you recite َلا إِلَّا اللهٌ ٌآ 55 times, with ٌآ-اللهٌ-النَّبِi once before and after it, and blow on olive oil and then softly massage this oil on the infant’s body, it will be very beneficial. Insects and other harmful creatures will stay away from the baby. This oil can be equally useful for massaging adults for muscular pain. (Faizān-e-Sunnat, vol. 1, pp. 995)

2. Write َلا إِلَّا اللهٌ ٌآ 11 times on a plate (or a piece of paper, you don’t have to put the diacritical marks [A’rāb] but leave the circles of both ‘ُ’ open). Then rinse the writing with a little water and give this water to the pregnant woman. She will be protected from having a miscarriage.

If a woman does not have breast milk or has less breast milk, this water will also be beneficial for her. It is
optional whether all the water is given to her in one day or everyday for several days; one may do it either way.

3. Write يَا حَيُّ يَا قَيْوَمُ 111 times on a piece of paper and tie it around the belly of a pregnant woman. Let it remain tied to her belly until she gives birth (there is no harm in untying it for a while, as needed). The pregnancy will be protected and she will give birth to a healthy baby, إنَّشَآءَاللَّهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ.

(Faizân-e-Sunnat, vol. 1, pp. 1296)

4. To protect the pregnancy, recite Sûrah Ash-Shams (part 30) once daily from the onset of the pregnancy until the baby is weaned from breastfeeding.

5. If there is a fear of a miscarriage, the husband should make a circle ten times with his index finger on his wife’s belly after Șalât-ul-Fajr daily. He should recite يَا مُبَتَدِئُ every time he circles his finger.

6. After the five daily Șalâh, the pregnant woman should put her hand on her belly and recite seven times يَا رَقِيَّبُ, she will not have a miscarriage, إنَّشَآءَاللَّهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ.

7. If a woman who has had several miscarriages, should swallow 21 seeds of dry coriander daily, in the morning, and two pinches of black cumin daily, in the evening with cold water from the onset of her pregnancy till the last day. She will give birth to a healthy baby after the completion of pregnancy period, إنَّشَآءَاللَّهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ.
Treatment for leucorrhoea

Take 3 dried figs after breakfast. It will prove to be an effective treatment for leucorrhoea.

Two remedies for sciatica¹ (‘Irq-un-Nisā)

1. Placing your hand on the painful area, recite Sūrah Al-Fātiḥah once and the following Du’ā 7 times with Ṣalât-‘Alan-Nabī once before and after it and then blow on the painful part. The Du’ā is: (i.e. Yā Allah! Relieve me of this illness.) Do it daily. If someone else does this for the patient, then in the Du’ā, they should replace ‘عنّتكم’ for man and ‘عنّتكم’ for woman. (Duration of remedy: Until cure is granted.)

2. Recite ‘يَا ﻲِهِيَّي’ 7 times and blow on yourself if you have a gastric pain, stomach-ache, backache, sciatica pain, or any bodily pain or if there is a fear of loss of any part of body. (Duration of remedy: Until cure is granted.)

* Leucorrhoea is a thick, whitish or yellowish vaginal discharge.

¹ ‘Sciatica’ is referred to as any painful disorder extending from the hip down the back of the thigh and surrounding area.
Kapray Pak kernay ka Tariqah

Method of Purifying Clothes

(With Explanations of Impurities)
METHOD OF PURIFYING CLOTHES

(With Explanations of Impurities)

Excellence of Şalât-‘ Alan-Nabi ﷺ

The Beloved and Blessed Prophet ﷺ has said: ‘The one who recites Şalât upon me hundred times, Allah عزوجل writes between both of his eyes that he is free from hypocrisy and hellfire, and He عزوجل will keep him with martyrs on the Day of Resurrection.’

(Majma’-uz-Zawāid, vol. 10, pp. 253, Ḥadīth 17298)

Types of impurity

There are two types of impurity:

1. Najāsat-e-Ghalīzah (intense impurity)
2. Najāsat-e-Khafifah (light impurity)

(Fatāwā Qādī Khān, vol. 1, pp. 10)

Najāsat-e-Ghalīzah (intense impurity)

1. Anything excreted from the human body, causing Ghusl or Wuḍū to become Wājib is Najāsat-e-Ghalīzah – for example,
faeces, urine, flowing blood, pus, a mouthful of vomit, menses, post-natal bleeding, semen, Maži, Wadi¹.

*(Fatāwā ‘Ālamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 46)*

2. The blood that has not flowed out of the wound is pure. *(Fatāwā Razawiyyaĥ (referenced), vol. 1, pp. 280)*

3. The water coming out of an aching eye is Najāsat-e-Ghalīzah. Similarly, the water coming out of the navel or the nipple due to pain is also Najāsat-e-Ghalīzah. *(ibid, vol. 1, pp. 269-270)*

4. The flowing blood of every land animal as well as the meat and fat of the carrion are Najāsat-e-Ghalīzah. (Carrion is an animal that has circulating blood and has died without Sharī’ah-compliant slaughter. Moreover, an animal slaughtered by a fire-worshipper, an idol-worshipper or a Murtad [i.e. religious apostate] is also carrion even if such a person has slaughtered a Ḥalāl animal like a goat etc. by reciting ُضْمَمُ اللهُ أَنْثِيَةَ أَكْثِرُر. The meat and the skin of this animal has become impure. However, if a Muslim has slaughtered even a Ḥarām animal according to the Shar’ī method, its meat is pure but eating this meat is Ḥarām. This ruling does not apply to the pig which is Najis-ul-‘Ayn i.e. which can never be purified in anyway.)

5. Faeces and urine of Ḥarām quadrupeds [i.e. four legged-animals] like the dog, the lion, the vixen, the cat, the rat, the donkey, the mule, the elephant and the pig; and the manure of the horse.

6. Faeces of every Ḥalāl quadruped like the cow, the buffalo, the goat, the camel.

¹ See the definitions of Maži and Wadi in the second part of the first volume of Bahār-e-Sharī’at (Urdu), published by Maktaba-tul-Madinaĥ. [Translator’s note]
7. droppings of a bird which cannot fly high like the hen and the duck — whether the bird is small or big.

8. every type of wine and intoxicating toddy.

9. the faeces and urine of the snake.

10. the meat of those wild snakes and frogs which have circulating blood even if they are slaughtered. Similarly, their skin even if it is tanned.

11. the meat, bones and hair of a pig even if it is slaughtered. All these are Najāsat-e-Ghalīzhā. (*Bahār-e-Sharī’at*, vol. 2, pp. 112-113)

12. The blood of the lizard and the chameleon is Najāsat-e-Ghalīzhā. (*Bahār-e-Sharī’at*, vol. 2, pp. 113)

13. The secretion of an elephant’s trunk and the saliva of the lion, the dog, the leopard and other four-legged beasts are Najāsat-e-Ghalīzhā. (*Bahār-e-Sharī’at*, vol. 2, pp. 113)

**Urine of suckling infants is impure**

There is a widespread misconception that the urine of suckling infants is not impure because they do not eat any food. This is quite wrong. The urine and faeces of even suckling infants is Najāsat-e-Ghalīzhā. Similarly, if a suckling infant vomited a mouthful of milk, it is also Najāsat-e-Ghalīzhā. (*Derived from: Bahār-e-Sharī’at*, vol. 2, pp. 112)

**Ruling on Najāsat-e-Ghalīzhā**

The ruling on ‘Najāsat-e-Ghalīzhā’ is that if it soils the body or a piece of cloth in the quantity that has exceeded a dirham, it is Farḍ to purify it. If offered without purifying it, the Šalāḥ will not be valid. To offer Šalāḥ knowingly in this state is a grave sin. Moreover, if
Ṣalāḥ is offered in this state considering the Ṣalāḥ unimportant, then it is Kufr (unbelief). If Najāsat-e-Ghalīzāḥ has soiled the body or a piece of cloth equal to the quantity of a dirham, then it is Wājib to purify it. If offered without purifying the body or the cloth, the Ṣalāḥ will be Makrūḥ Taḥrīmī and it will be Wājib in this case to repeat such Ṣalāḥ after purifying the cloth or the body. Offering Ṣalāḥ deliberately without purification is a sin. If Najāsat-e-Ghalīzāḥ has soiled the body or a piece of cloth less than the quantity of a dirham, it is Sunnaḥ to purify it. If offered without purifying it, the Ṣalāḥ will be valid but contrary to Sunnaḥ. It is better to repeat such a Ṣalāḥ.

(*Bahār-e-Sharī‘at*, vol. 2, pp. 111)

### Explanation of quantity of dirham

Here is an explanation of what is meant by Najāsat-e-Ghalīzāḥ being more, less or equal to the quantity of a dirham. If Najāsat-e-Ghalīzāḥ is thick like faeces, dung etc., one dirham refers to the weight equal to 4.50 Masha (i.e. 4.374 gm). Therefore, thick Najāsat-e-Ghalīzāḥ being more or less than a dirham implies that it is more or less than 4.50 Masha in weight. If Najāsat-e-Ghalīzāḥ is thin like urine etc., one dirham refers to particular dimensions which can be ascertained in the following way. Keep the palm flat and spread it widely, then pour water onto it slowly until no more water could stay within it. Now the dimension of this water [i.e. the space of the palm covered by this water] refers to one dirham.

(*Bahār-e-Sharī‘at*, vol. 2, pp. 111)

If Najāsat-e-Ghalīzāḥ has soiled different parts of the body or those of a piece of cloth in such a way that no part is soiled with it equal to one dirham but it is collectively equal to one dirham (i.e. the total
amount of impurity from different parts is equal to one dirham), then it will be considered as being equal to one dirham. And if it is more than one dirham, then it will be considered as being more than one dirham. In case of Najāsat-e-Khafīfah also, the same ruling will apply on the basis of the total amount of impurity.

*(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 2, pp. 115)*

**Najāsat-e-Khafīfah (light impurity)**

Najāsat-e-Khafīfah includes:

- The urine of the animals whose meat is Ḥalāl (e.g. the cow, the ox, the buffalo, the goat, the camel etc.) and the urine of the horse

- The droppings of the birds whose meat is Ḥarām, whether they are predators or not (e.g. the crow, the kite, the falcon, the hawk etc.) *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 2, pp. 113)*

**Ruling on Najāsat-e-Khafīfah**

The ruling on Najāsat-e-Khafīfah is that if it has soiled a part of the body or clothing in the quantity that is less than one quarter of that part, then it is excused. For example, if a sleeve or a hand is soiled with it in the quantity that is less than one quarter of the sleeve or the hand respectively, then it is excused, which means the Šalāh offered in this state is valid. However, if the entire one quarter part is soiled with it, then Šalāh will not be valid unless purity is achieved.

*(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 2, pp. 111)*

**Ruling on cud**

The ruling on the cud of every quadruped is the same as on its faeces. *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 2, pp. 113; Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 1, pp. 620)*
When animals bring the swallowed fodder back from the stomach to the mouth and chew it again, this is called cud. The cows and the camels usually keep chewing, drooling at their mouth [i.e. foamy saliva comes out of their mouth]. The foamy saliva etc. coming out of their (i.e. cows, camels) mouth due to chewing the cud is Najāsat-e-Ghalīzâh.

**Ruling on gallbladder**

The ruling on the gallbladder of every animal is the same as on their urine. The gallbladder of Ḥarām animals is Najāsat-e-Ghalīzâh while that of Ḥalâl animals is Najāsat-e-Khaḍīfân. (*Durr-e-Mukhtâr, vol. 1, pp. 620; Bahār-e-Sharî`at, vol. 2, pp. 113*)

**The vomit of animals**

The ruling on the vomit of every animal is the same as on its faeces i.e. the animal whose faeces is pure like the sparrow or the pigeon, its vomit is also pure; and the animal whose faeces is Najāsat-e-Khaḍīfân like the hawk or the crow, its vomit is also Najāsat-e-Khaḍīfân. Similarly, the animal whose faeces is Najāsat-e-Ghalīzâh like the hen or the duck, its vomit is also Najāsat-e-Ghalīzâh. Vomit here means the food or the water that has returned from the stomach.

The animal whose faeces is impure, its stomach is the source of impurity. Whatever returns from this stomach, will either be impure itself or be mixed with impurity. In either case, it will contain impurity like faeces – Khaḍīfân in Khaḍīfân and Ghalīzâh in Ghalīzâh. However, this ruling does not apply to the thing that has returned before it reaches the stomach. For example, while drinking water if a hen chokes, and water comes out before it reaches the stomach, so the ruling on the faeces of the hen will not apply to this water. (i.e. *because this water has neither mixed with impurity nor has it touched the source of impurity.*)
Instead, the ruling on this water will be the same as on the leftover water of the animal because this water has returned from its mouth.

The leftover of an animal may be either Najāsat-e-Ghalīzāh or Najāsat-e-Khafīfāh or doubtful or Makrūh or pure. The same ruling as on its leftover will also apply to what has returned from the mouth before reaching the stomach of that particular animal. The leftover of a freely wandering hen is Makrūh, so the water mentioned above will also be Makrūh. And if this water had returned after reaching the stomach, then it would have been Najāsat-e-Ghalīzāh.

(\textit{Fatāwā Razawiyya\textwhite\texttrademark} (referenced), vol. 4, pp. 390-391)

\textbf{If impurity drops into milk or water...}

The separately stated rulings on Najāsat-e-Ghalīzāh and Khafīfāh are applicable only when the impurity has soiled the body or cloth. But if the impurity, whether Najāsat-e-Ghalīzāh or Najāsat-e-Khafīfāh, drops into a liquid substance like milk or water, that milk or water will become impure even if the impurity is only a single drop. If Najāsat-e-Khafīfāh mixes with Najāsat-e-Ghalīzāh, all turns into Najāsat-e-Ghalīzāh. (\textit{Bahār-e-Sharī\textwhite\texttrademark at}, vol. 2, pp. 112-113)

\textbf{How to purify wall, land, tree etc.?}

1. If an impure piece of land has dried, and the traces of impurity i.e. its colour and smell have also disappeared, then it is pure no matter the impurity has dried because of wind, sun or fire. Therefore, Şalāh can be offered on that piece of land but Tayammum cannot be made with it.

2. The tree, the grass, the wall and the brick which is fixed to the ground all get pure after they have dried (provided the traces i.e. colour and smell of impurity have disappeared). If the brick
is not fixed to the ground, then it will not be pure on drying but rather it will be necessary to wash it. Similarly, if a tree or grass is cut before the impurity has dried, then it is necessary to wash it for purity. *(Bahār-e-Sharī'at, vol. 2, pp. 123)*

3. A stone that cannot be separated from the ground will be purified when it dries provided the traces of impurity no longer exist; otherwise it is necessary to wash it. *(Bahār-e-Sharī'at, vol. 2, pp. 123)*

4. If anything that is fixed to the ground becomes impure and is separated from the ground after it has dried, (causing the traces of impurity to disappear), it is still pure. *(Bahār-e-Sharī'at, vol. 2, pp. 124)*

5. If a thing which has been purified because of being rubbed or dried gets wet later on, it will not become impure in this case. *(Bahār-e-Sharī'at, vol. 2, pp. 124)* For example, a piece of land became impure due to urination. Afterwards, it dried and the traces of impurity also disappeared, so this piece of land became pure. Now if that piece of land becomes wet again with any pure liquid, it will not become impure.

**Method of purifying blood-stained land**

If a child or an adult has urinated or defecated on the ground or the blood or the pus flowing out of a wound or the blood gushing out of the animal being slaughtered, falls on the ground and is wiped with a piece of cloth etc. without using water, that piece of land will become pure after it has dried and the traces of impurity have disappeared. Şalâh can also be offered on it.
Piece of land plastered with dung

Ṣalāḥ cannot be offered directly on a dung-plastered piece of land even if it has dried. However, if Ṣalāḥ is offered on a thick piece of cloth spread on the dung-plastered piece of land that has dried, then Ṣalāḥ will be valid. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 2, pp. 126)*

Birds whose droppings are pure

1. The urine and faeces of the bat\(^1\) are pure. *(Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 1, pp. 574; Bahār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 2, pp. 113)*

2. The droppings of high-flying Ḥalāl birds like the sparrow, the pigeon, the mynah and the waterfowl etc. are pure. *(Durr-e-Mukhtār, Rad-dul-Muḥtār, vol. 1, pp. 574; Bahār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 2, pp. 113)*

Blood of fish is pure

The blood of aquatic animals including the fish and that of the bug and the mosquito are pure. Similarly, the saliva and sweat of the mule and the donkey are pure. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 2, pp. 114)*

Small splashes of urine

1. If a needle tip-like very tiny splashes of urine fall onto the body or the cloth, the body or the cloth both will remain pure. *(ʿĀlamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 46; Bahār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 2, pp. 114)*

2. If a piece of cloth with such small splashes of urine on it falls into water, the water will not also become impure. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 2, pp. 114)*

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\(^1\) Bat is a bird that likes darkness. It keeps hanging upside down the trees, roofs etc. during the day and flies at night.
**Remaining blood in meat**

The remaining blood in meat, spleen and liver is pure. But if these things are stained with flowing blood, then they are impure. They will not get pure unless washed. *(ibid)*

**Dried bones of animals**

Except pig, all other animals’ bones which are not stained with the fat of ‘carrion’ are pure. Their hair and teeth are also pure.

*(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 2, pp. 117)*

**Milk of Ḥarām animals**

The milk of Ḥarām animals is impure. However, the milk of the mare is pure, but it is not permissible to drink it.

*(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 2, pp. 115)*

**Droppings of mouse**

The droppings of the mouse (are impure, but if they) get grinded with wheat, or fall into oil, then this flour and oil are pure. However, if the taste is changed, then this flour and oil are impure. If these droppings are found in a loaf of bread, remove the portion around the droppings. There is no harm in consuming the rest of the bread.


**Flies sitting on impurity**

1. If the flies resting on faeces flew up and settled on the cloth, the cloth will not become impure. *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 2, pp. 116)*

2. Unless it is known that the pathway mud is impure (whether the mud is caused by rain or something else), it will be considered pure. So, if the foot or the cloth is stained with it

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1 See the definition of carrion on page 226.
and Șalâh is offered without washing it, Șalâh will be valid but it is better to wash the mud-stained foot or cloth. (ibid)

**Rulings on rainy water**

1. The rainwater falling from the roof-fixed gutter is pure even though there is impurity all around on the roof or at the mouth of the gutter, or though the amount of the falling water that has come into contact with impurity is equal to, more or less than the half [of the impurity]. It is pure unless impurity causes a change to any of the properties of the water (i.e. colour, odour or taste). This is the valid and the authentic ruling. And if the rain has stopped, discontinuing the flow of water, then that stagnant water and the water dripping off the roof will be impure.

   *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 2, pp. 52)*

2. Similarly, the rainwater flowing through drains is pure unless the colour, odour or taste of the impurity is evident in it. As for making Wuḍū with it, if so many particles of the visible impurity are flowing in the water that at least one or more particles of impurity will certainly be present in the water if taken in the cupped hand, then it will become impure as soon as taken in the cupped hand, and performing Wuḍū with this water is Ḥarām, otherwise it is permissible but it is still better to avoid it.

   *(ibid)*

3. After the rainfall, if odour, taste or the particles of impurity are present in the stagnant water of the drain, then it is impure, otherwise pure. *(ibid)*

**Stagnant rainwater in streets**

The stagnant rainwater in low-lying streets and roads is pure even though its colour is muddy. Sometimes the sewage water also mixes
with it. In this case, the same foregoing ruling will apply i.e. if there is a change in the colour, odour or taste of the water due to impurity, it will be considered impure, otherwise pure. However, after the rain has stopped, if the water is no longer flowing and covers the area of less than 225 square feet, and impurity or its particles are visible in it, it is impure in this case. Similarly, if someone urinates into it, it will become impure. The mud spattering on pajamas from the ground due to walking is pure unless it is certainly known that it contains any impurity.

**Water sprinkled on roads**

When being sprinkled in the street, if water splashes over clothes from the ground, the clothes will not become impure, but it is better to wash them. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 2, pp. 116)*

**Perspiration after purity with clods**

If someone performs Istinjā (i.e. cleanses the excretory organs) with clods after he has defecated or urinated and the perspiration from that organ stains the cloth or the body; that cloth or body will not become impure in this case.

*(ʿĀlamgīrī, vol. 1, pp. 48; Bahār-e-Sharīʿat, vol. 2, pp. 117)*

**If dog touches one’s body**

If a dog touches one’s body or cloth, the body or cloth will remain pure even though the body of the dog is wet. However, if there is something impure on its body, the ruling will be different. Moreover, if the body or the cloth gets stained with its saliva, it will become impure. *(Bahār-e-Sharīʿat, vol. 2, pp. 117)*
What if dog puts mouth into flour

If an animal whose saliva is impure like the dog, (the pig, the lion, the leopard, the wolf, the elephant, the jackal or any other beast) has put its mouth into dough, separate the part where the animal has licked, the remaining is pure. If the animal has licked dry flour, throw away the part that has become wet.

(Baḥār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 2, pp. 117)

What if dog puts mouth into pot

If a dog puts mouth into a used clay pot that has a smooth surface or into the one made of china clay or metal or polished mud, it will become pure after being washed thrice; otherwise it will get pure after being (washed and) dried thrice. However, if there is a hair-like slit in a porcelain-made pot or a crack in other utensils then it will become pure only after it has been (washed and) dried three times. Mere washing will not purify it. (Baḥār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 2, pp. 64)

If a dog licks the outer surface of a pitcher, the water in it will not become impure. (Baḥār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 2, pp. 64)

What if cat puts mouth into water

The leftovers of domesticated animals like the cat, the mouse, the snake, the lizard etc. is ‘Makrūḥ’. (Baḥār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 2, pp. 65)

Tragic death of three girls

Milk, water and other food items should be kept covered. Here is a tragic incident that occurred in Bāb-ul-Madīnah Karachi. Leaving their three little daughters in care of neighbours or relatives, a married couple went for Hajj. But suddenly, before Hajj, all their three daughters died at the same time! The wailing parents returned,
weeping and sobbing to Bāb-ul-Madīnah Karachi from Makkaḥ without performing Hajj. After the investigation, it came out that the milk was left uncovered; a lizard fell into it and died. The three little girls drank the same milk and its poison caused this tragedy. It is said that if a lizard falls into some beverage and bursts, its poison can kill 100 people.

**Perspiration of animals**

The animal whose leftover is impure, its perspiration and saliva are also impure. The animal whose leftover is pure, its perspiration and saliva are also pure. The animal whose leftover is Makrūḥ, its perspiration and saliva are also Makrūḥ. (*Bahār-e-Sharī’at*, vol. 2, pp. 66)

**Donkey’s perspiration is pure**

If a cloth is stained with the sweat of a donkey or a mule, the cloth is pure, no matter how much the sweat is. (*Bahār-e-Sharī’at*, vol. 2, pp. 66)

**Drinking water with bleeding mouth**

If one’s mouth bleeds so much that his saliva becomes reddish and he drinks water immediately afterwards, then this leftover (water) is impure. After the redness has vanished, it will be mandatory for him to purify his mouth by rinsing.

If he has not rinsed the mouth but the saliva has passed over the place of impurity few times whether because of spitting or swallowing the saliva, leaving no signs of impurity, then the mouth is pure in this case. If he drinks water afterwards, it will remain pure but it is extremely disgusting and a sin to swallow the saliva in such a condition. (*Bahār-e-Sharī’at*, vol. 2, pp. 63)
Secretion of female urinary organ

The secretion released by the urinary organ of women is pure. If it soils the body or the cloth, it is not necessary to wash it. However, it is better to wash. *(ibid, pp. 117)*

Rotten meat

Although not impure, rotten and foul-smelling meat is Ḥarām to be consumed. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 2, pp. 117)*

Blood-containing bottle

If one offers Ṣalāḥ with a bottle of urine or blood or wine in his pocket etc., his Ṣalāḥ will not be valid. If there is an egg in his pocket and its yolk has turned into blood, Ṣalāḥ will be valid. *(ibid, pp. 114)*

Water from mouth of corpse

The water released from the mouth of the corpse is impure. *(Fatāwā Razawiyyah (referenced), vol. 1, pp. 268; Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 1, pp. 290)*

Impure bedding

1. If one places his dry feet on an impure and wet piece of land or on impure and wet bedding, wetting his feet, then his feet will also become impure. However, if there is just dampness (i.e. moisture and coolness that cannot wet feet) then they will not get impure. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 2, pp. 115)*

2. If someone sleeping in impure clothes or on impure bedding perspires, wetting the impure portion as well as his body, the body will become impure, otherwise not. *(ibid, pp. 116)*
Wet trousers

If someone breaks wind while the crotch [i.e. the part of a pair of trousers that covers the tops of legs] is wet, the cloth will not become impure. *(ibid)*

Piece of human skin

If human skin, though equal to the size of a nail, falls into limited water (that covers less than 225 square feet) that water will become impure. But if a nail falls into the water, it will not become impure. *(ibid)*

Dried dung

1. Cooking food over the burning dried dung (of cow/buffalo) is permissible. *(Bahār-e-Sharī'at, pp. 124, vol. 2)*
2. If a loaf of bread absorbs the smoke of the burning dung, it will not become impure. *(ibid, pp. 116)*
3. The ash of the burnt dung is pure but if the dung extinguishes before turning into ash, then it is impure. *(ibid, pp. 118)*

Impure water sprinkled on griddle

If impure water sprinkled on a griddle or an oven has evaporated by the heat, the loaf of bread baked on it afterwards is pure. *(ibid, pp. 124)*

How to purify meat and skin of Ḥarām animal?

Except for the pig, the meat and skin of every such animal is pure that can be slaughtered and has been slaughtered with *yāsūm al-Lāh* recited before the slaughter whether the animal is Ḥalāl or Ḥarām. That is to say, if someone, who is offering Ṣalāḥ, has such meat with him or offers Ṣalāḥ on the skin of such animal, his Ṣalāḥ will be valid.
However, a Ḥarām animal will not become Ḥalāl for eating by slaughtering. It will still remain Ḥarām. *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 2, pp. 124)*

**Seating on goat skin develops humility**

One should not sit or offer Ṣalāḥ on the skin of a beast even if it is tanned, as it creates cruelty and strictness in the character of a person. Sitting on the skin of a goat or ramp or wearing it creates kindness and humility in character. The skin of a dog should not be used even if the dog was slaughtered or the skin is tanned. It is advisable to refrain from the things regarding which Islamic scholars have divergent opinions or which make people feel disgust. *(ibid, pp. 124-125)*

The impurity which is visible is known as ‘Mar-iyyah’ and the impurity that is invisible is called ‘Ghayr Mar-iyyah’.

*(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 2, pp. 54)*

**How to wash cloth soiled with thick impurity?**

If the impurity is thick, which is called ‘Najāsat-e-Mar-iyyah’ (like faeces, dung, blood etc.), then washing the impure thing for certain times is not a condition, but rather removing the impurity is necessary. If it gets removed in the first washing, it (the impure thing) will become pure after being washed only once. And if it is removed after the impure thing is washed four to five times, then it must be washed four to five times. However, if the impurity is removed in less than three times, it is Mustaḥab to complete the set of three. *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 2, pp. 119)*

**What if the colour of impurity remains on the cloth?**

In case impurity is removed but some of its effects like colour or odour are still there on the cloth then removing them is also necessary.
However, if it is difficult to remove its effect then it is not necessary. Thus, it will become pure after being washed thrice. Washing it with soap, acid, hot water (or with chemical) is not necessary.

*(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 2, pp. 119)*

**Six Madani pearls for purifying cloth soiled with light impurity**

1. If the impurity is thin (like urine etc.) then the cloth will get pure after being washed thrice and squeezed all three times with all strength, i.e. no drop of water should drip from the cloth if squeezed once again. If one does not squeeze it with all his strength for the safety of the cloth, then it will not get pure.

*(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 2, pp. 120)*

2. If the washing person has squeezed it with all his strength, it is pure for him. However, if there is another person who is stronger than the washing person and it is likely that one or two more drops of water may drip from the cloth when squeezed by the latter (i.e. the stronger person), it is impure for the latter but pure for the former (i.e. the washing person). The strength of the latter can have no effect on the ruling for the former. However, if the latter were washing and had squeezed the cloth to the same extent as done by the former, it would not be pure for the latter. *(ibid)*

3. It is better to purify hands after squeezing the cloth for the first and the second time. And after you have squeezed it for the third time, the cloth and the hands will be considered pure. But if there is so much wetness in the cloth that one or more drops may still drip from it when squeezed, then the cloth and hands are impure. *(ibid)*
4. If one does not purify his hands for the first or the second time, and some pure part of the cloth gets wet by the wetness of his hands, this part will also become impure in this case. If it gets wet after the first squeezing, then it should be washed twice, and if it gets wet by the wetness of the hand after the second squeezing, then it should be washed once. Similarly, if a pure piece of cloth gets wet by the cloth washed and squeezed once, then it should be washed twice. And if it gets wet by the cloth washed and squeezed twice then it will become pure after being washed only once. *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 2, pp. 120)*

5. If the washing person hangs the cloth and some drops of water drip from it after he had already washed the cloth three times and squeezed it with all his strength each time in such a way that no drop of water would drip from it when squeezed again, this dripping water will be considered pure in this case. But if he has not squeezed it with all his strength, then this water will be considered impure. *(ibid, pp. 121)*

6. It is not necessary to wash the cloth consecutively three times. If washed three times on different occasions or even on different days, the cloth will still get pure. *(ibid, pp. 122)*

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*Squeezing is not a condition when washing cloth under tap*

It is stated on page 35 of the first volume of *Fatāwā Amjadiyyah*: The ruling (of washing and squeezing the cloth thrice) will only apply when the cloth is being washed with limited water. If it is washed in a large pool (that covers the area of 225 square feet or more, a canal, a river or sea etc.) or a lot of water is flowed (from a tap, pipe, or
water vessel¹ etc.) on the cloth or it is washed in the flowing water (of a river etc.) then squeezing is not a condition in these cases.

**Squeezing is not a condition when washing in flowing water**

The Islamic jurists have stated: Leave thick cloth, sackcloth or any other impure cloth under the flowing water for the whole night, it will become pure. The actual verdict is that it will be considered pure when there is the strong likelihood that water may have washed the impurity away because squeezing is not a condition in case of purifying it in flowing water. *(Baḥār-e-Sharīʿat, vol. 2, pp. 121)*

**Washing pure and impure clothes together**

If even a single piece of impure cloth is put into the water of a washing machine or a bucket with pure clothes, all the clothes will become impure in this case. To do so without Sharʿī exemption is not permissible either. Aʿlā Ḥāḍrat, Imām-e-AḤl-e-Sunnat, Maulānā Shāh Imām Ahmad Razā Khān has stated on page 792 of the first volume of *Fatāwā Razawīyyah*: To make a pure thing unnecessarily impure is impermissible and a sin. He has further stated on page 585, in the fourth volume: Without a Sharʿī requirement, making the body or clothes impure is Ḥārām. It is reported in *Bahr-ur-Rāïq*: ‘Rendering a pure thing impure is Ḥārām.’ *(Bahr-ur-Rāïq, vol. 1, pp. 170)*

Therefore, Islamic sisters should wash pure and impure clothes separately. If they have to wash them together, then they should first purify the impure part of the cloth carefully before they wash it with other dirty clothes in the washing machine.

¹ Vessel is an old type of container used for holding water.
Easy method to purify impure clothes

The following is an easy way of purifying clothes: Put impure clothes in a bucket and turn on the tap above it. Keep the clothes submerged with the help of a hand or a rod etc. in such a way that no part of any cloth remains out of the surface of water. After so much water has flowed out of the bucket that one can have a strong probability that the water has carried the impurity away, then those clothes and water in the bucket, including the hand or the part of the rod dipped into water, will all be considered pure provided that there are no traces of impurity on the clothes etc.

When purifying clothes in this way, take the essential precaution that not even a single drop of impure water fall onto your body or anything else unless you have had the strong probability. If the brim or any other part of the inner wall of the bucket or vessel is wet with impure water; and the ground is not so smooth and flat that water could flow out of all the sides of the brim, leaving the brims etc. unwashed, then in this case, use some mug or take your hand under the flowing water of the tap and flow water on every part of the bucket in such a way that the brim and the unwashed inner parts get washed and pure. But do this in the beginning so that you may not make your pure clothes impure again!

Method of purifying clothes in washing machine

First put the clothes into the washing machine and fill it with water. Keep the clothes submerged into the water with the help of your hands etc. in such a way that no part of the clothes remain out of the water. Keep the tap turned on above the machine. Now pull out the plug, draining away the water. In this way, the water will be coming from the tap and will be flowing out from the drain. When you have the strong probability that the water has carried the impurity away,
then the clothes and the water in the machine will become pure, provided there are no traces of impurity on the clothes. If needed, the top edges of the machine should be washed in the beginning as per the previously mentioned method.

**Method of purifying clothes under tap**

A bucket or a pot is not the only means of purifying clothes in the foregoing way. One can also purify them by holding them under the flowing water of a tap. For example, a handkerchief has become impure. Put it under the tap and flow water over it till you have the strong probability that water has carried the impurity away. In this way, it will become pure. A big piece of cloth or its impure part can also be purified in the same way. But ensure that the impure water does not splash on your body, clothes or the places around.

**How to purify an impure carpet?**

Wash the impure area of the carpet and hang it; let it remain hanging till the drops of water stop dripping from it. Then, wash and hang it for the second time and let it remain hanging until it stops dripping. Then, wash and hang it for the third time in the same way, it will become pure when it stops dripping. One can purify mats, leather-slippers and clay pots etc. that absorb thin impurities as per the same method. Fragile fabric which may tear if squeezed should also be purified in the same way.

Another way of purifying an impure carpet, cloth etc. is to keep it dipped into flowing water (for example, a river, stream, or under a tap) for as long as one gets the strong probability that the impurity has been carried away by the water. If a small child urinates on a carpet, just splashing a few drops of water onto it will not purify it. Remember that the urine of even one day’s old infant is impure.
How to purify the hands coloured with impure henna?

If a hand or a piece of cloth gets stained with impure colour or impure henna, wash it so many times that the water falling from the hand is clear [with no particle of impure colour or henna in it]. In this way, it will become pure even though the colour is still there on the hand or the cloth. *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 2, pp. 119)*

Washing impure oil-stained cloth

If a piece of cloth or a part of body is stained with impure oil, it will become pure after it is washed thrice even though the oiliness is still present on it. It is not necessary to wash it with soap or hot water. But if it is stained with the fat of carrion, it will not be pure until the oiliness is removed. *(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 2, pp. 120)*

If a small part of cloth becomes impure...

If a part of cloth has become impure but it is not clear which part it is, then it is better to wash the whole cloth (this ruling will apply when the impure part is not known at all. If it is known, for example, a sleeve has become impure but it is not known which part of the sleeve has become impure, then washing the entire sleeve will be considered as washing the whole cloth). If one washes any part of it after he has contemplated, then it will also become pure. If one washes any part without contemplation then it will become pure even in this case. But if it is discovered after he has offered a few Šalāḥ that the impure part was not washed, he must wash it again and repeat all those Šalāḥ (i.e. offer them again). However, if the mistake is noticed in the former case in which contemplation was made, he should wash it now but repeating those Šalāḥ is not required.

*(Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 2, pp. 121-122)*
How is it to wash cloth with milk?

The cloth washed with milk, soup or oil will not get pure as impurity will not be removed by these things. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 2, pp. 119)*

**Six rulings for purifying clothes stained with semen**

1. If a semen-stained part of cloth has dried, rub and remove the semen and shake out the cloth, it will become pure. Even if there is some effect of the semen on the cloth after the rubbing, it will still be considered pure. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 2, pp. 122)*

2. In this matter, the same above stated ruling applies whether the semen is of a man or a woman or a human or an animal or a healthy person or a patient of Jiryān. *(Bahār-e-Sharī’at, vol. 2, pp. 122)*

3. If soiled with semen, a part of the body will also be purified in the same way. *(Ibid)*

4. After urination, if a person has not attained ritual purity – neither with water nor with clods – and the semen flows over the spot soiled with urine, then it will not be purified by rubbing. Instead it must be washed in this case. And if one already has attained ritual purity or the semen ejaculated and jumped over the impure spot without coming into contact with it, then purity may be attained by rubbing and removing the semen. *(Ibid, pp. 123)*

5. The cloth which has been purified by rubbing will not become impure if it gets wet afterwards. *(Ibid)*

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1 Jiryān is a disease in which semen is released either with or before or after urine.
6. If semen has soiled a piece of cloth and it is still wet, then it can be purified by washing. Rubbing the semen (before it has dried) will not suffice. (ibid)

When is it Wājib to inform someone about his impure clothing?

If one notices impurity onto a Muslim’s cloth, and there is a strong probability that if he is informed about it, he will purify it then informing him is Wājib. (In this case, one will be a sinner if he does not inform him.) (Bahār-e-Sharīʿat, vol. 2, pp. 127)

Method of purifying cotton wool

If as much quantity of cotton is impure as is expected to fly away, according to one’s strong probability, during the process of carding, then the cotton will get pure when carded. Otherwise, it will not become pure unless washed. However, if it is not known that how much (cotton) is impure, it will become pure when carded.

(Bahār-e-Sharīʿat, vol. 2, pp. 125)

Method of purifying pots

If the things which cannot absorb impurity have become impure such as china pots, used clay pots which have smooth surfaces or the things made of steel, copper or brass etc., then just washing them three times is sufficient (for purity). It is not also required to leave them hanging till water stops dripping. (Bahār-e-Sharīʿat, vol. 2, pp. 121)

Method of purifying knife etc.

If an iron-made thing becomes impure such as a knife, a dagger, a sword etc. which is neither rusty nor has any engravings on it, it
will be pure when wiped thoroughly. In this case, it does not matter whether the impurity is thick or thin. Similarly, if the things made of silver, gold, brass, gilt or of any other metal have no engravings, they become pure when wiped. And if they are engraved or rusted, they must be washed. They will not be purified by wiping.

_Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 2, pp. 122_

**Method of purifying mirror**

If a mirror and everything made of glass or china pots or polished clay pots (or the clay pot glazed with a thin layer of glass) or polished wood, in short, any such thing which does not have pores becomes impure, they will get pure when wiped with a piece of cloth or a leaf to such an extent that the effects of impurity go away altogether. _Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 2, pp. 122_

But, remember! If there is any crack or some part of it has come off or broken or the polish has come off from some spot – in short, if there is any sort of roughness, wiping that part will not be enough, rather purifying these things by washing is a must.

**Method of purifying shoes**

If socks (made of leather) or shoes get soiled with thick impurity like faeces, dung or semen, they will become pure when rubbed and scrapped even though the impurity is still wet. And if these (things) are soiled with impure liquid like urine, then put some earth, ash or sand on the impurity and rub them, they will become pure. If one does not do so and the impurity dries, then they will not become pure without being washed. _Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 2, pp. 123_
Used sweaters etc. of non-Muslims

The used sweaters, socks, carpets and clothes imported from non-Muslim countries are considered pure unless the traces of impurity are visible. Offering Šalâh in these clothes without washing them is permissible. However, it is better to purify them. On page 127 of Bahâr-e-Sharî'at, volume 2 (published by Maktaba-tul-Madînah), Şadr-ush-Sharî’ah, Badr-uṭ-Ṭariqâh, ‘Allâmah Maulânâ Muftî Muhammad Amjad ‘Alî A’zâmî has stated: The used clothes of the transgressors will be considered pure unless it is known that they are impure but it is advisable for the one who offers Šalâh to purify the crotch of the trousers etc. because one who does not offer Šalâh often puts trousers on after passing urine without attaining ritual purity. Great care should be taken in case of wearing the used clothes of the non-Muslims. (Bahâr-e-Sharî’at, part 2, pp. 127)
Islami Behno ki 23 Madani Baharayn

23 Madani Parables of Islamic Sisters
Alhamdulillah wa rabbal 'alamin wa al Salam. Ula min sallim min al mu'assalin
Ama ba'ad fakum rozahub yalla min al qiyum al raseel yassirullah rakhmin rozahum.

23 MADANI PARABLES
OF ISLAMIC SISTERS

Excellence of Šalāt-‘Alan-Nabi
Sayyidunā ‘Abdur Raḥmān Bin ‘Awf has narrated that the Prophet of Raḥmah, the Intercessor of Ummah entered a garden and performed Sajdaḥ. The Sajdaḥ was so long that I feared his blessed soul has left his blessed body. Therefore, approaching him, I looked at him closely.

After the Noble Prophet lifted his blessed head, he asked me, ‘O ‘Abdur Raḥmān! What happened?’ I told him what I had feared. He said, ‘Jibrāīl Amīn has told me, ‘Are you not pleased that Allah has said whoever recites Šalāt upon you I will shower mercy upon him, and whoever sends Salām to you I will grant him protection.’ (Musnad Imām Ahmad Bin Ḥanbal, vol. 1, pp. 406, Ḥadīth 1662)

1. The Holy Prophet among the green turban-wearing ones
Those associated with Dawat-e-Islami are showered with the rain of Divine mercy. Let me tell you a summary of details
given by an Islamic brother from Birmingham (UK). He has stated: We were once visiting the area ‘Small Heath’ called ‘Makkī Ḥalqāh’ in the Madanī environment which has a large Muslim population. During our area-visit, while we were going door to door in order to ‘call people towards righteousness’, we knocked on a door. An elderly woman came out who was originally from Mirpur (Kashmir) and was unable to understand Urdu and English. Bowing heads down, we presented her ‘call to righteousness’ in Punjabi, her native language, with a request to send her male family members to the Masjid at such-and-such time.

As we were about to leave she said, ‘Now listen to me!’ We had short time so we all moved ahead but one of us stayed there. The elderly woman said, ‘الحمد لله ﺃﻟﻪ’! Few days ago, I had a vision in which I saw the Beloved Rasūl ﷺ come out of the Masjid-un-Nabawī, ( صلى الله عليه وسلم ) was surrounded by green turban-wearing Islamic brothers. It is Allah’s grace that green turban-wearing Islamic brothers have come to my home today for the call to righteousness.’ That elderly woman was invited to the weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ of Islamic sisters. Now she regularly attends the Ijtimā’ along with the other Islamic sisters of her family.

Madanī revolution among Islamic sisters

Dear Islamic sisters! Did you see the benevolence of our Noble Prophet ﷺ for those associated with Dawat-e-Islami? ﷺ The Madanī work of Dawat-e-Islami has flourished not only among Islamic brothers but also among Islamic sisters.

 Millions of Islamic sisters have accepted the Madanī message of Dawat-e-Islami. Countless women who used to lead their
lives according to the latest fashions have not only repented of their sins but have also become the devotees of Ummâha-tul-Mu`minîn and of the Holy Prophet’s daughter, Sayyidatunâ Fâṭima. Those who used to visit shopping malls, entertainment centres, night clubs and cinema theatres immodestly with just a scarf around their necks, have made Madanî Burqa` an inseparable part of their dress, following in the footsteps of the great and modest ladies of the Karbalâ incident.

Several Madāris-ul-Madînah [for girls] have been established where girls and Islamic sisters are memorizing the Holy Quran and learning its proper recitation free of cost. Likewise, several Jāmi’a-tul-Madînah have also been established where Islamic sisters are becoming scholars. The number of female memorizers of the Quran and Madanî scholars are on the rise, in the environment of Dawat-e-Islami. Just as an example, here is a brief list of the Madanî activities performed by Islamic sisters in Pakistan during the month of Rabî’-un-Nūr 1433 A.H. (February 2012). This list was provided by ‘Islamic sisters Majlis’, Pakistan.’

1. More or less 52157 home-Dars were held.

2. Approximately 2645 Madāris-ul-Madînah for adult Islamic sisters were held daily all over Pakistan in which 30136 Islamic sisters participated, acquiring knowledge of Quran and Sunnah and memorizing different Du`âs.

3. Almost 4521 Ḥalqâh/‘Alâqaḥ level weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimâ’ât were held in which 115175 Islamic sisters participated.

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1 Madanî Burqa` is a loose black robe that covers the body from over the head to toes.

2 An institution for learning Islamic sciences run by Dawat-e-Islami.

[Translator’s Notes]
4. Nearly 6375 weekly learning sessions were held.

Mayrī jis qadar ĕhayn behnayn, sabhī Madanī Burqa’ peňnayn
Inhāyn nayk tum banānā Madanī Madīnay wālay

May all my sisters wear the Madanī Burqa’
Make them pious, O the Noble Prophet

2. What inspired me to wear Madanī Burqa’?

Below is a summary of an account given by an Islamic sister from Bāb-ul-Madīnah (Karachi): I was a very fashionable girl before joining the Madanī environment of Dawat-e-Islami. I enjoyed friendship with Nā-Mahram males through mobile phones, and used to be specially invited to the marriage parties of our neighbours. During the parties, not only would I dance but would also make other girls dance, teaching them dancing. As I had a pleasant voice and had memorized a large number of songs, my friends would often ask me to sing songs. Unfortunately, I used to watch TV too much, and immoral programs had a great role in ruining my character.

It was a beautiful evening of Rabī’-un-Nūr when my elder brother came home after Šalāt-ul-Maghrib. He was holding three cassettes of Sunnah-Inspiring speeches released by Maktaba-tul-Madīnah. One of the speeches was ‘First Night of Grave’. Luckily, I was able to listen to that cassette. Having listened to it, I realized as to how tough the stage of grave is. But Alas! My heart was so addicted to the pleasures of sins that there was no major change in my life. However, the only positive impact was that I would now feel rather guilty of sins. After some days, in our neighbourhood, some responsible Islamic sisters of Dawat-e-Islami arranged an Ijtima’ of Żikr and
Na’at in connection with ‘Giyārĥwīn’. I was also invited to the Ijtimā’. Already moved by listening to the speech ‘First Night of Grave’, I intended to attend the Ijtimā’ of Žikr and Na’at for the first time in my life. But it was stupid of me to go to the Ijtimā’ in a fashionable dress with a plenty of make-up applied to my face.

An Islamic sister delivered a Sunnah-Inspiring speech which had a profound impact on my heart. The speech was followed by a Manqabat, further inspiring me. It was as if the Manqabat was a hammer that was striking over the hot iron of my heart. I started attending the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ of Dawat-e-Islami, developing hatred for sins in my heart by the blessings of the company of Islamic sisters. I was also blessed with repentance.

أنتِ – a girl who was the epitome of fashion and did not even use to wear scarf properly before going out – had the privilege of wearing Madanī Burqa’ after some time. أنتِ, Today I am making efforts to step up the Madanī activities of Dawat-e-Islami.

3. Privilege of seeing the Beloved Prophet in dream

Given below is a summary of an account given by an Islamic sister from Sargodha, Punjab (Pakistan): I was not a practicing Muslim before I associated myself with the Madanī environment of Dawat-e-Islami. I was the epitome of fashion and fond of visiting public parks because of the company of my modern friends. I would neither offer Şalāh nor keep fast. As for Islamic veiling, I was allergic to it. All I would do was to watch movies on TV and VCR. I was so headstrong that I did not listen to anyone. I was a student of 1st year in those days.
One day, someone gifted me a cassette of Sunnah-Inspiring speech named ‘Wudu and Science’ released by Maktaba-tul-Madina. The speech was informative and very interesting. Inspired by listening to the speech, I started attending the locally-held Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimaa’ of Dawat-e-Islami for Islamic sisters. The blessings of Madani environment started brightening my dull life. With the passage of time I succeeded in repenting of my bad habits. By the blessing of the Madani environment of Dawat-e-Islami, I started wearing Madani Burqa’ after some time. My family members, relatives and friends were all very astonished at this amazing change. They all felt as if they had been dreaming but it was a reality.

Now I give Dars from Faizan-e-Sunnat at my home. Besides it, I also make efforts to step up Madani activities with other Islamic sisters. It has become my routine to fill in the Madani In'amat booklet performing Fikr-e-Madina every month. One day, I was blessed with a great favour for which I should always remain grateful to Allah. When I went to sleep at night, fortune smiled on me. I dreamt that the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimaa’ of Dawat-e-Islami was going on. I was sitting near a window through which breeze was coming. I involuntarily looked out of the window and saw clouds in the sky. I started reciting Salam-‘Alan-Nabaa spontaneously:

\begin{verbatim}
Ay sabaa Mustafa \textit{say keh dayn\text{a}}
Gham kay m\text{a}ray Sal\text{a}m kehtay hayn
\end{verbatim}

Suddenly, a very handsome personage with a luminous face wearing white clothes and a green ‘Imama on his head came, smiling. I was lost in seeing the blessed face. I then heard a voice. ‘He is the Beloved and Blessed Prophet ‘Allah u\text{a}lam.’ I woke up. Overwhelmed, I was moved to tears on my good fortune. I wished I
had seen the blessed face again and again. Every night, I still sleep reciting Ṣalāt-‘Alan-Nabī with the hope that fortune may again smile on me.

_Kyā khabar āj kī shab dīd kā armān niklay
Apnī ānkhaun ko ‘aqīdat say bichāye rakhiye_

صلّوا عَلی الحبيب _ صلى الله عليه وسلم_

4. I found right path

It is a summary of an account given by an Islamic sister from Punjab, Pakistan: Our family was divided into different groups, each with its own religious creed. I was very worried and desperately wanted to know the right path. I used to pray to Allah عَزَّزُ مَجِيدٍ to enable me to follow the right path.

الحمد لله غَزَدْ! My prayer was answered. One day some Islamic sisters invited me to attend the Islamic sisters’ weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ of Dawat-e-Islami, the global and non-political religious movement for the preaching of Quran and Sunnah. Accepting their invitation, I attended the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ in which an Islamic sister delivered a speech from Faizān-e-Sunnat. The speech made me tremble with Divine fear. I was further inspired by the Du’ā, Ṣalāt and Salām and the sincere manner in which the Islamic sisters met me.

الحمد لله غَزَدْ! By the blessing of attending the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’, the belief that the doctrine of Aḥl-us-Sunnah is truthful was bestowed upon me. I also started offering the five daily Ṣalāḥ and observing the fast of Ramadan. In this way, I continued to gather the blessings of the Madani environment of Dawat-e-Islami. By the
time of the writing of this account, I am busy making efforts as responsible for a Taḥṣil, spreading the ‘call to righteousness’ among other Islamic sisters.

5. I used to compose songs

Here is a brief summary of an account given by an Islamic sister from Punjab, Pakistan: I was very fond of listening to songs and music, and had a great collection of cassettes and books of songs. I used to even compose songs. I was so crazy about films and dramas that I could not live without watching them. Alas! I did not care about protecting my eyes from sins. Fortunately, the mercy of Allah turned towards me, enabling me to find a way of getting rid of my sinful lifestyle.

I once attended a Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ of Dawat-e-Islami where the individual efforts of Islamic sisters, the speech and the Du’ā all transformed my life. I repented of my sins and associated myself with the Madani environment of Dawat-e-Islami, adopting a Sunnah-conforming lifestyle. By the time of the writing of this account, I am having the privilege of serving the Sunan as a responsible person of my area.

6. Amazing death

It is a summary of an account given by a responsible Islamic sister from Lahore (Markaz-ul-Awliyā). My mother had a chronic kidney-problem. For the first time in my life in the blessed month of
Rabī’-un-Nūr, I along with my mother attended the weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtima’ of Dawat-e-Islami held in the echoing voices of Islamic sisters chanting ‘Allah, Allah’ and ‘Marḥabā Yā Mustafa (ضَحَلَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَ عَلَيْهِ الْحَمَدُ وَتَسَلَّمُ)’. By the blessing of the Ijtima’, we were inspired to make good intentions like wearing Madani Burqa’, observing Shar’ī Pardaḥ, and attending the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtima’ in future. We then returned home. The same night, my mother suddenly had a heart attack. It looked as if the spellbinding voices of ‘Allah’ ‘Allah’ had captured her heart, and were still echoing in her ears. She spent last 25 minutes of her life invoking the word ‘Allah’, ‘Allah’ and then passed away.

May Allah have mercy on her, forgive her without accountability and bless her with the neighbourhood of the Beloved and Blessed Rasūl ﷺ in Jannat-ul-Firdaus, and accept these Du’ās for me as well, the biggest sinner.

7. Privilege of travelling to Madīnah

Here is a summary of an account given by a 55-year old Islamic sister from Kahror Pakka (Pakistan): I was not regular in attending Dawat-e-Islami’s weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtima’ of Islamic sisters. I had already heard during the Sunnah-Inspiring speeches that the prayers made in the Ijtima’āt of Dawat-e-Islami are answered. My belief further strengthened when I had first-hand experience of gaining the blessing of the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtima’. I had been applying for ‘a visit to Madīnah’ for three years but could not succeed. This year
I applied for the visit and made the following Du’ā: O Allah! I will attend 12 consecutive weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’āt of Dawat-e-Islami from beginning to end. O Allah! Bless me with the privilege of ‘paying a visit to Madīnah’. 

Before 12 weeks passed, the door of mercy opened for me, blessing me with the ‘call’ from Madīnah. I happily set off for the journey to Madīnah. After I returned from the blessed journey, I fulfilled my intention of attending Ijtimā’ from beginning to end for 12 weeks. By the time of the writing of this account, I am regularly attending the weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ from beginning to end.

8. My daughter got reformed

Given below is a summary of an account given by an Islamic sister from Punjab, Pakistan. My daughter was wasting the precious time of her life in sinful activities like films, dramas and ‘unveiling’ etc. I was very worried by her bad habits. Many a times, I advised her but she never listened to me. I would attend Dawat-e-Islami’s weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ for Islamic sisters and I had heard that Du’ās are accepted in such Ijtimā’āt. Therefore, I made Du’ā beseeching for the reform of my daughter in an Ijtimā’ of Žikr and Na’at of Giyārhwīn. I wanted my daughter to become a preacher of Dawat-e-Islami.

My prayer was answered and, one way or the other, my daughter agreed to attend the weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ of Dawat-e-Islami. After she attended the Ijtimā’, she was so inspired that she became a great devotee to Dawat-e-Islami.
daughter made significant progress in carrying out the Madani activities with the passage of time and now she is busy serving Sunnah as the Ḥalqah-responsible Islamic sister of our area.

O Islamic sisters! Why wouldn’t mercies be showered upon the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ of Dawat-e-Islami because there may be many friends of Allah among these devotees of the Beloved Prophet. A’lā Ḥaḍrat Imām Aḥmad Razā Khān has stated on page 184 of Fatāwā Razawīyyah, volume 24: [An Islamic] congregation contains blessings and the Du’ā made in the congregation of Muslims is very likely to be accepted. Islamic scholars have said, ‘There must be a Wali of Allah among the 40 virtuous Muslims who have gathered somewhere.’ (Taysīr Sharah Jāmi’-uṣ-Ṣaghīr, vol. 1, pp. 312, Zayr-e-Ḥadīth 714)

 صلى الله عليه وسلم

9. My child recovered

Presented below is a summary of an account given by a responsible Islamic sister from Bāb-ul-Madīnah, Karachi. In 2005, ‘the special session’ of Sindh-level 3-day Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ of Dawat-e-Islami, the global and non-political movement for the preaching of Quran and Sunnah, was scheduled to be relayed by telephone on the last day of the Ijtimā’. We were busy inviting Islamic sisters of our area to the Ijtimā’. Some of us went door to door in the early morning and persuaded Islamic sisters to attend the Ijtimā’. While going door to door, we met a very grieved Islamic sister who said in a gloomy voice, ‘My son is ill. Seeing the reports of his medical test, doctors have expressed the concern that he has got some deadly disease. Please pray to Allah for his cure.’
Making individual effort, we told her the blessings of the Ijtimā’ and invited her to attend it. Accepting our invitation instantly, she along with us attended the last session of the Ijtimā’ where she made Du’ā for the recovery of her son during the heart-rending Du’ā. After some days, she attended the weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ of Islamic sisters. After the Ijtimā’ ended, she told responsible Islamic sisters that by the grace of Allah she had reaped great blessing of the ‘special session’ of the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ of Dawat-e-Islami. When she had the medical test of her son done again, the results of the tests were surprisingly normal. She further said that her son had fully recovered. The dramatic recovery of her son had astonished even doctors!

### 10. Job granted

Here is a summary of an account given by a responsible Islamic sister from Bāb-ul-Madīnah, Karachi: We were confronted with financial crisis for a long time. My husband would hardly get any means of livelihood and would often remain jobless. During the same crisis, I met a preacher of Dawat-e-Islami and shared my problem with her. I also requested her to make Du’ā for the solution of our problem. Making individual effort, she comforted me affectionately and invited me to attend the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ of Dawat-e-Islami.

Telling me the blessings of the Ijtimā’, she said that not only a large number of Islamic sisters have repented of and given up their sins, becoming pious but sometimes miracles also take place by the grace of Allah. For instance, patients recover, childless couples are blessed with children, people captured by evil spirits get cured, etc.
The manner of their individual effort was so inspiring and impressive that I felt impelled to attend the Ijtimā’. Hence I attended the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ and supplicated during the heart-rending Du’ā. ‘O Allah! Resolve our financial crisis by the blessing of attending this Ijtimā’.’ After only a few days, Allah bestowed a good job on my husband. Our poverty turned into prosperity by the blessing of attending the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ of Dawat-e-Islami.

11. Blessing of true intention

Presented here is a summary of an account given by a responsible Islamic sister from Bāb-ul-Madīnah, Karachi: The 3-day global Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ of Dawat-e-Islami was approaching. The speech, Żikr, Du’ā and Şalāt-o-Salām of the ‘special session’ were all to be relayed in our area through telephone on the last day of the Ijtimā’. Therefore, the responsible Islamic sisters of our area visited houses in order to invite other sisters to the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’. Among the inviting responsible Islamic sisters was a deceased Islamic sister named Zāhidah ‘Aṭṭāriyyah whose fervour was well worth seeing. She was quite busy making individual efforts to invite Islamic sisters and making arrangements to take them to the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’.

A week before the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’, she suddenly fell seriously ill and was taken to a hospital where she was admitted immediately. She remained bedridden for three days and then passed away on Tuesday. On Sunday, a large number of Islamic sisters from her area attended the last session of the Ijtimā’. Suddenly, an Islamic sister saw this faith-refreshing scene that the deceased...
preacher of Dawat-e-Islami Zâhidaĥ ‘Aṭṭāriyyah, who had recently passed away, was also present in the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’.

May Allah have mercy on her and forgive us for her sake!

12. Son blessed with child and pain of foot removed

Presented here is a summary of an account given by an Islamic sister from Bāb-ul-Madīnah, Karachi: Allah forbid! I was fond of latest fashions and used to offer Ṣalāh as Qaḍā. Fortunately, one of my daughters associated herself with the Madanî environment of Dawat-e-Islami. Making individual effort, she would ask me to attend the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ but I would pay no attention. One day, making individual effort as usual, she told me the blessing of attending the Ijtimā’āt of Dawat-e-Islami, saying that the Du’ās of many of the attendees of the Ijtimā’ are accepted; you also attend the Ijtimā’ and make Du’ā for the brother.

Actually, the thing was that my son got married four years back but had no children yet. So, persuaded by my daughter, I intended to attend the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtima’ and prayed for my son to be blessed with children. I started attending the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ regularly and prayed there. Allah blessed my son with a child after some time. I reaped another blessing of attending the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’. I had an acute pain in my foot for almost three years. The pain also went away,
13. My problems solved

Presented below is a summary of an account given under oath by an elderly Islamic sister from Bāb-ul-Madīnah, Karachi: I had different domestic problems. We would live in a rented house but would fall behind with the rent due to a small income. My daughters were growing up, making me concerned about their marriages. One day, I met an Islamic sister who comforted me and convinced me, through individual effort, to make the intention of regularly attending the weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ of Islamic sisters. She also suggested that I pray there for the solution of my problems.

I started attending the weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ where I prayed to Allah for the solution of my problems. Within only a short period of time, my husband got a good job. Reaping further blessings, we were able to buy our own home. For the sake of the Beloved and Blessed Rasūl and by the blessing of attending the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’, Allah enabled us to fulfill the obligation of our daughters’ marriages. Thus by the blessing of Dawat-e-Islami’s Madanī environment, our serious problems were solved.

14. Madanī In’āmāt led to Madīnah

It is a summary of an account given under oath by an Islamic sister from Bāb-ul-Madīnah, Karachi: We are the descendants of a caliph of A’lā Ḥaḍrat Imām Aḥmad Razā Khān. That caliph was the maternal grandfather of my mother and we were all his disciples. Although we had great devotion to A’lā Ḥaḍrat by the blessing of the Bay’at, we had no tendency to act upon Islamic teachings
including even Ṣalāḥ. Furthermore, the darkness of fashion, songs and music had prevailed in our home. Fury and peevishness had also become second nature to us.

Fortunately, a son of my paternal aunt was associated with the Madanī environment of Dawat-e-Islami. He invited my brother to the weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’. Making individual effort, he even started taking my brother to the Ijtimā’. Having returned from the Ijtimā’, my brother would tell us what he heard during the Ijtimā’, mentioning Imām Aḥmad Raza Khān, thus causing me to develop a liking for the Madanī environment of Dawat-e-Islami. ! For the first time in 1985, I was inspired to attend ‘the special session’ of the annually-held Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’. During the Ijtimā’ I along with other Islamic sisters listened to the speech and made heart-rending Du’ā, all with the observance of Islamic veiling.

! By the blessing of the very same Ijtimā’, I repented of my sins, developing the mindset of pondering over my afterlife. In order to remain steadfast in the Madanī environment of Dawat-e-Islami, I started acting upon Madanī In’amāt and was blessed with the privilege of performing Hajj and paying a humble visit to Madīnah along with the caravan of Amīr-e-Aḥl-e-Sunnat.

15. Delivery without operation

Here is a summary of an account given by an Islamic brother of Hyderabad (Bāb-ul-Islam, Sindh): In 1998, my wife was expectant. I was in a difficult situation as the doctor had declared that she may have to undergo a caesarean (operation). Meanwhile, the 3-day Sunnah-Inspiring global Ijtimā’ of Dawat-e-Islami had also
approached. I intended to travel for thirty days with a Madani Qāfīlah in the company of Rasūl’s devotees after the Ijtīmā’. Prior to leaving for Multan to attend the Ijtīmā’, I took my bag with me to the hospital where my family members and other relatives assured their co-operation. My wife said her farewell with tears in her eyes.

I pinned all my hopes on the Ijtīmā’ and Madani Qāfīlah for the solution to my problem as I was too poor to afford the expenses of the operation. Anyway, I reached Madīna-tul-Awliyā Multan. I prayed a lot tearfully during the Ijtīmā’. Having attended the concluding heart-rending supplication of the Ijtīmā’, when I phoned home, my mother informed me happily: ‘Congratulations! Allah has blessed you with a baby girl last night without an operation.’ Delighted and excited by the good news, I asked my mother whether to come home or travel with the Madani Qāfīlah for thirty days. She advised, ‘Son, don’t worry, travel with Madani Qāfīlah for thirty days without any tension.’ Despite having a strong desire to see my new born baby girl, I travelled with the Madani Qāfīlah for thirty days in the company of devotees of Rasūl. My problem was solved due to the blessing of making intention of travelling with the Madani Qāfīlah. My family also got very impressed by the blessing of the Madani Qāfīlah. Even my wife remarked, ‘I feel that I and our children are safe when you are with a Madani Qāfīlah.’

Zichgī āsān Ĥo, khūb faizān Ĥo
Gham kay sā-ay Ĥhalayn, Qāfīlay mayn chalo
Bīwī bachchay sabhī, khūb pā-ayn khūshī
Khayriyat say rāhāyn, Qāfīlay mayn chalo

To avoid operation and to remove tension, travel with Madani Qāfīlah
If you desire protection for your wife and children, travel with Madani Qāfīlah

 صلى الله تعالى على محمد
16. **Make individual effort on family members**

O Islamic sisters! This Madani parable contains Madani pearls both for Islamic brothers as well as for Islamic sisters. Islamic sisters should keep on making persistent individual effort on their children, husband, father, brothers, and other family members unless they become steadfast in offering five daily Șalâh, following Sunnah, attending the weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtima’ regularly, acting upon Madani In’âmât and travelling with a 3-day Sunnah-Inspiring Madani Qâfilah every month thus becoming practicing preachers of Dawat-e-Islami. This way, you will be gaining a huge reward,  وإن شاء الله عزّ وجلّ. How fine it would be if you started giving Dars from *Faizān-e-Sunnat* (volume 1) at your home and earn a great reward by teaching them Sunnah and persuading them to perform virtuous actions. As an incentive, four вшийādīs are presented below:

**Four sayings of the Holy Prophet ﷺ**

1. The one who guides [others] to the virtuous path is like the one who does the virtuous deed. *(Sunan-ut-Tirmiżī, vol. 4, pp. 305, Ḥâdiṣ 2679)*

2. If Allah ﷺ blesses even a single person with guidance by you, this is better for you than to have red camels. *(Şahîh Muslim, pp. 1311, Ḥâdiṣ 2406)*

3. Indeed Allah ﷺ, His angels, the creatures of the earth and the sky [including] even ants in their holes and fish in water send Șalât to those who teach virtues to people. *(Sunan-ut-Tirmiżī, vol. 4, pp. 314, Ḥâdiṣ 2694)*

The renowned exegetist Ḥâkim-ul-Ummat Mufti Ahmad Yâr Khān عليه بسم الله الحمدان has said, ‘The Șalât of Allah ﷺ means
His special mercy and that of the creatures implies special Du’ā for mercy.’ *(Mirāt-ul-Manājah, vol. 1, pp. 200)*

4. The best Ṣadaqaḥ is that a Muslim acquire knowledge and then impart it to his Muslim brother.

*(Sunan Ibn Mājah, vol. 1, pp. 158, Ḥadīth 243)*

**17. Son recovered**

Given below is a summary of an account given by an Islamic sister from Bāb-ul-Madīnah, Karachi: Some Islamic sisters would visit our home in order to call us to righteousness. Making individual effort, they would invite me to attend the weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtima’ and the area-visit for the call to righteousness but I would remain deprived of this privilege due to my laziness. One day, my son suddenly fell ill. We took him to a doctor who informed us that he had got dementia (i.e. insanity) and may never be able to walk. Listening to it I was taken aback. Like every mother I also loved my son too much. This shock made my life miserable.

Some days passed in the same misery. One day, the same Islamic sisters came to my home again for calling me to righteousness. Seeing my sad face, they comforted me and asked me the reason of my sadness. I related the whole story to them. They consoled me a lot and asked me to attend 12 weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtima’ regularly and make Du’ā for my son in the Ijtima’ hoping that he would get cured. Therefore, I made a firm intention to attend 12 weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtima’. I attended the Ijtima’ for the first time and prayed to Allah tearfully for the recovery of my son during the heart-rending Du’ā. After the Ijtima’ ended I returned home and found my son in a better condition than before.
As the time passed, my son recovered completely. The concern expressed by doctors proved wrong and my son started walking again by the blessing of attending the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’. At the time of the writing of this account, my whole family are associated with the Madani environment of Dawat-e-Islami and preparing for the Paradise.

O Islamic sisters! You have seen! How wishes are fulfilled, expectations are satisfied and the autumn of grief is converted into the spring of happiness by the blessing of the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’. It should however be kept in mind that everyone’s every desire is not necessarily fulfilled. It often happens that the thing a person desires is not good for him/her and is therefore not granted. In fact, not being given the desired thing is a reward for that person. For instance, someone makes Du’ā to have a baby boy but is blessed with a baby girl simply because this is better for them. It is stated in the Holy Quran part 2 verse 216:

(Par 2, Sūrah Al-Baqarah, verse 216)

18. Madani environment evokes spiritual uplift!

Here is a summary of an account given by an Islamic sister from Bāb-ul-Madīnah, Karachi. She has stated: Though I had learnt the Holy Quran by heart at my parents’ insistence, I would no longer repeat it. Despite attaining such a high virtue (of memorizing the
Quran), I would not offer Ṣalāḥ regularly. My parents were worried by this lifestyle of mine. I was so fond of new fashions and musical songs that I would listen to the songs sometimes all night through headphones. Even worse I was addicted to watching movies on TV. I was a big fan of a singer and my friends would say as a joke that I would remember him even on my deathbed. Alas! If I ever happened to miss any TV show of that singer, I would weep a lot and even remain hungry. In short, I was passing a life full of sins.

My maternal uncle’s wife who used to attend Dawat-e-Islami’s Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtima’āt would invite me to attend the Ijtima’ but I would make excuses. She did not get disappointed, but rather continued to invite me to the Ijtima’. At last, by virtue of her repeated individual effort, I was also blessed with attending the weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtima’ where the Sunnah-Inspiring speech, Žikr of Allah and heart-rendering Du’ā all made a profound impact on me. A Ḥalqâh Nigrân Islamic sister was very gracious to me and would even come to my home to take me to the Ijtima’.

Her repeated individual effort inspired me to join the Madanî environment of Dawat-e-Islami, causing me to repent of films, songs, music and other sins. I listened to Maktaba-tul-Madinah’s released audio-cassettes of Sunnah-Inspiring speeches which made me tremble with fear of Allah, making me realize as to what I would do if I met my death leading a sinful life. Further, the books and booklets published by Maktaba-tul-Madinah instilled in me a sense of duty, inspiring me to take part in spreading the call to righteousness with other Islamic sisters. I would try to fulfil every responsibility given to me by senior Islamic sisters.

الحمدلله! At the time of the writing of this account, I am busy doing the Madanî work of Dawat-e-Islami as a responsible person
of ‘Alaqāī Mushāwarat. In Madanī environment, I learnt that Muftī of Dawat-e-Islami Ḥāfīz Muhammad Fārūq ‘Aṭṭārī Al-Madanī would recite one out of seven Manzils of the Quran daily in his student life. Following in his footsteps, I also now recite one Manzil of the Quran daily, thus having the privilege of completing the Holy Quran in every seven days. May Allah bless me with steadfastness!

أَمِينُ يَجَاهُ النَّبَيِّ الْأَمِينُ صَلِّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَرَحْمَتُهُ وَسَلَّمُ

*Istiqlāmat Dīn per Yā Mustafa ker do ‘aṭā*

*Bāhr-e-Khabbāb-o-Bilāl-o-Āl-e-Yāsir Yā Nabī*

Bless me with steadfastness in religion, Yā Nabī For the sake of Khabbāb, Bilāl and Āl-e-Yāsir Yā Nabī

صلوا على الحبيب صل الله تعالى عليه وسلم

How beautiful the Madanī environment of Dawat-e-Islami is! A large number of people who used to lead a sinful life have become pious and started leading a Sunnah-conforming dignified life. The blessings of the weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtima‘āt are self-evident. As the problems of the worldly life of some people are resolved by the blessing of attending the Ijtima‘, the impending troubles of the afterlife caused by sins will also be removed by the intercession of the Beloved Prophet.

صلوا على الحبيب صل الله تعالى عليه وسلم

19. Passion for fashion turned into devotion to Sunnah

It is a summary of an account given by an Islamic sister from Bāb-ul-Madinaḥ, Karachi. I was so crazy about western culture that I would
wear pants and shirt like boys. I would talk to Nā-Maḥram males unhesitatingly and would remain in the company of ill-mannered friends. My father used to run a hotel. I was so bold that I would sit at the counter of the hotel despite being prohibited by my father. I used to study at a school. Glory be to Allah! I suddenly took an interest in studying at a Madrasa and mentioned it to my father. Seizing the opportunity, he admitted me to Dawat-e-Islami’s Madrasa-tul-Madīnah (for females). I started learning the Holy Quran.

After a few days, our teacher told us about the annually-held global Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtima’ of Dawat-e-Islami in Multan and persuaded us to visit houses in order to invite other Islamic sisters for the Ijtima’ calling them to righteousness. We spread the invitation to the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtima’ actively and excitedly. I was anxiously waiting for the ‘special session’ of the last day because I had never attended any Ijtima’ before. At last, the day of the Ijtima’ arrived. I attended ‘the special session’ of the annual Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtima’ enthusiastically in which I had the opportunity to listen to the telephonic speech on the topic of ‘Cure for Sins’. The speech made me tremble with the fear of Allah. I suddenly realized how flagrantly I was disobeying my Creator and leading a sinful life!

At the end, a heart-rending Du’ā was made. When I saw countless weeping Islamic sisters during the Du’ā I also started weeping with my heart full of remorse. I repented of sins and made a firm intention to get reformed. By the blessing of Madrasa-tul-Madīnah, I attended the Ijtima’ which had a profound impact on my heart, inspiring me to associate myself with the Madanī environment of Dawat-e-Islami. I started observing Islamic veiling and offering Ṣalāḥ regularly. Today, my parents are very pleased with me and grateful to Dawat-e-Islami which has led their daughter who was an epitome of fashion to the path of Sunnah.
20. I would watch three to four films a day!

Presented below is a summary of a parable of an Islamic sister from Bāb-ul-Madīnah, Karachi. She has stated: I was a modern girl before being associated with the Madanī environment of Dawat-e-Islami. I was mad about worldly education. I was so fond of watching movies that I used to watch three to four movies in a single night. Allah forbid! I was so fond of music that I would even play songs in a tape recorder with high volume when doing my household chores. A married sister of mine living in another city loved Dawat-e-Islami very much. Whenever she came to Karachi she would attend the weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ of Dawat-e-Islami held every Sunday at the global Madanī Markaz Faizān-e-Madīnah. At night, she would listen to Na’at, and I could not get a chance to listen to songs. Therefore, I would get annoyed with her and sometimes even quarrel with her. Once when she came to Karachi, she advised me very gracefully that ‘whoever watches immoral movies and dramas deserves to be tormented’.

Carrying on individual effort, she finally managed to convince me to attend the weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ held at Faizān-e-Madīnah. ! I attended the weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’. Coincidentally, the topic of the speech was ‘Hazards of TV’. After I listened to the speech, the state of my heart started changing. The heart-rending Du’ā further had a profound impact on my heart. Overwhelmed, I was moved to tears and repented of all of my previous sins from the bottom of my heart. ! After I returned home from the Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’, my heart had become sick of sinful programs, songs and music. Removing cartoons

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1 Get the VCD and audio-cassette of this speech in the voice of Amīr-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat from Maktaba-tul-Madīnah. Its booklet is also available.
pictures, I displayed the framed pictures of the Holy Ka’bah and the blessed Green Dome.

I am presently getting education of Dars-e-Nizâmi from Jâmi’a-tul-Madinâ (for females). Furthermore, I am busy doing Madanî work in my area as a responsible for ‘Alâqâî Mushâwarat.

21. Deprived of children for twelve years

It is a summary of an account given by an Islamic sister from Bâb-ul-Madinâ, Karachi. A long period of 12 years had passed since I got married but I still had no children. I once attended the weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtima’ of Dawat-e-Islami. At the end of the Ijtima’, I met an Islamic sister who was a preacher. She told me the blessings of the Madanî environment through individual effort. I shared my misery with her. She said gracefully, ‘Make the intention of attending 12 Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtima’at of Dawat-e-Islami consecutively and make Du’â to Allah to be blessed with children during the collectively-held Du’â of the Ijtima’. You will be blessed with bounties for the sake of the Beloved Prophet. So I made the intention. By the blessing of attending Ijtima’at regularly, my Du’â was accepted and Allah blessed me with a beautiful baby boy. Hence the barren desert of my lonely life turned into a beautiful orchard.

O Islamic sisters! No one should fall prey to such satanic thoughts as: I have been attending the Ijtima’ for a long time and praying
tearfully but my problems were not yet resolved. My son is still childless. There is no marriage proposal for my daughter. My elder daughter has three daughters but no son etc. One should not be misguided by such thoughts. Even if your Du‘ā is not accepted apparently, you must still avoid uttering words of complaint. Indeed, Allah knows what is best for us. We must be grateful to Allah at all times. If He gives you a boy, thank Him; if He gives you a girl, thank Him; if He gives you both, thank Him; and if He doesn’t give you either, still thank Him in all circumstances. Allah says in verses 49 and 50 of Sūrah Ash-Shūrā in part 25:

(Part 25, Sūrah Ash-Shūrā, verses 49, 50)

‘Allāmah Maulānā Sayyid Muhammad Na‘īmuddin Murādābādī has stated, ‘Allah is Omnipotent and He distributes His bounties as He likes. This was the case with the honourable Prophets as well. Sayyidunā Lūṭ and Sayyidunā Shu’ayb had only daughters, no sons.
Sayyidunā Ibrāhīm Khalīlullāh عليه السلام had only sons and no daughters, and the Noble Prophet Muhammad صل الله عليه وسلم had four sons and four daughters while Sayyidunā Yaḥyā and Sayyidunā ‘Īsā عليه السلام did not have any children.’ (Khazāīn-ul-‘Irfaṣ, pp. 777; Faizān-e-Sunnat, vol. 1, chapter: Blessings of Ramadan, pp. 886)

22. Sense of considering sin as sin

Here is a summary of an account given by an Islamic sister from Bāb-ul-Madīnāh, Karachi. She has stated: I would neither offer Şalāh nor observe Islamic veiling. Alas! I did not even have the sense of considering a sin as sin. I was heedless of my afterlife and unaware of the basic knowledge of Islam. Despite having worldly luxuries, I had no peace of heart. I had depression all the time. ۚلا جَعَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّزَ مِنْهُمَا صَبْرًاٰ! I got the peace of heart when I attended the weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ of Dawat-e-Islamī on the invitation of some Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtimā’ of Dawat-e-Islami on the invitation of some Islamic sisters. I listened to a Sunnah-Inspiring speech and made ‘Ζikr’ which was followed by a heart-rending Du’ā.

Overwhelmed and overcome with remorse, I repented of my sins tearfully. I was now relieved and felt as if a heavy burden had been removed from my heart. ۚلا جَعَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّزَ مِنْهُمَا صَبْرًاٰ! By the blessing of attending the Ijtimā’ I associated myself with the Madanī environment. I am presently busy taking part in the Madanī activities of Dawat-e-Islami.

23. I would get videoed

It is a summary of an account given by an Islamic sister from Bāb-ul-Madīnāh, Karachi. Before being associated with the Madani environment of Dawat-e-Islami, I was fond of listening to songs and
music. I was crazy to get videoed. Whenever I attended a wedding ceremony I would dance there and ask them to video me. My heart was captured by the pleasure of sins. I would neither offer Ṣalāh nor observe fast. Fortunately, making individual effort, some Islamic sisters persuaded me to attend the weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtima’ of Dawat-e-Islami for Islamic sisters. By the grace of Allah عزّ وجلّ and by the blessings of attending the Ijtima’, I repented of all of my sins besides intending to offer the five daily Ṣalāh and observe the fast of Ramadan, thus changing my sinful life into a pious life.

الحمد لله عزّ وجلّ! By the blessing of the Madani environment of Dawat-e-Islami, I have developed the mindset of refraining from all sorts of sins and started filling out the booklet of Madani In’amāt performing Fikr-e-Madinah.

صلاة علي الحبيب  صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم

***
GLOSSARY

Note: This glossary consists of only an introductory explanation of Islamic terms. For details and thorough understanding, please consult some Sunnī scholar.

‘Arafaḥ [غُرْفَة]: 9th day of Ṭul-Ḥijjah (last Islamic month)

‘Imāmah [عَمَامَة]: A turban according to the Sunnah of the Beloved and Blessed Prophet.

‘Uṣr [عَذَر]: An excuse (usually one that is considered valid by Islamic Jurisprudence.)

Du’ā-e-Qunūt [ذَعْائِيّ قُنُوت]: A particular supplication recited in the third cycle of Ṣalāt-ul-Witr.

Farḍ [قَرْض]: It is an obligation without performing which one cannot be freed from duty, and if some act is Farḍ in worship, the worship will not be accomplished without performing that act. Not performing a Farḍ deliberately is a grave sin.

Ghusl [غُسْل]: Ritual bath

Ḥalāl [حَلَال]: Lawful (by Sharī‘ah)

Ḥanafī [حَنَافِي]: One out of four schools of Islamic Jurisprudence

Ḥarām [حَرَّام]: It is opposite to Farḍ; committing it deliberately even once is a grave sin.

Imām [إِمَام]: A Muslim who leads others in congregational Ṣalāh.
Iqāmat [إِقَامَتُ]: A set of fixed words uttered rather loudly just before the commencement of congregational Șalāḥ.

Īṣāl-e-Šawāb [إِلَيْسَ عِلْيَةٌ]: Īṣāl-e-Šawāb refers to the act of spiritually donating the reward of virtuous deeds to the Muslims. Īṣāl-e-Šawāb may be made to all deceased and living male and female Muslims including even Muslim jinns.


Maḥram [محرَّم]: One with whom marriage is Ḥarām forever.

Makrūh [مَكْرُوحُ]: Disliked

Makrūh Taḥrīmī [مَكْرُوحٌ تَحْرَمِي]: It is in comparison with Wājib; if it occurs in worship, the worship gets defective and the committer of Makrūh Taḥrīmī is considered a sinner. Although its gravity is lesser than that of Ḥarām, committing it a few times is a grave sin.

Makrūh Tanzīhī [مَكْرُوحٌ تَنْزِيْحِي]: It is in comparison with Sunan-e-Ghayr Muakkadaḥ. It is an act which Sharī’ah dislikes to be committed, although there is no punishment for the one who commits it.

Miswāk [مُسْوَاك]: Natural tooth-stick made from a twig of a tree, typically made from peelu, olive or walnut tree.

Muftī [مُفْتِي]: An authorized scholar who is expert in Islamic Jurisprudence to answer religious queries.

Mustaḥab [مُستَحِب]: An act which Sharī’ah likes to be performed but its abandonment is not disliked.
Na’at [نعت]: Poetic eulogy in praise of the Prophet of Raḥmah, the Intercessor of Ummah, the Owner of Jannah

Nafl [نفل]: Supererogatory act / worship

Qa’dah [قعدة]: A unit of Ṣalāh in which Muṣallī sits in a particular posture.

Qa’daĥ Akhīrāh [قعدة أخيرة]: The final Qa’dah of Ṣalāh

Qaḏā [قضا]: To make up or compensate for any missed worship

Qiblah [قبيلة]: The direction which Muslims face during Ṣalāh etc.

Rak’at [ركن]: Unit/cycle of Ṣalāh

Ṣadaqah [صدقة]: Charity or alms

Ṣalāt-‘Ala-Nabī [صلاة على النبي]: Supplication for asking blessings for the Holy Prophet

Shar’ī [شريعة]: According to Sharī’ah

Shari’at/Shari’ah [شريعة]: Commandments of Allah and His Noble Prophet

Ṣubh-e-Ṣādiq [صبيح صادق]: The true dawn

Sunnat-ul-Muakkadah [سنته الموقدة]: An act which the Beloved and Blessed Prophet practiced continually but at times, also forsook it to show permissibility of its abandonment.

Sūrah [سورة]: A chapter of the Holy Quran
**Sutrah** [سُتْرَةُ]: A barrier placed in front of the Ṣalāḥ-offering person so that others may pass across the front of him without committing sin.

**Ummah** [أُمَّةٌ]: Believers of the Holy Prophet ﷺ as a whole

**Wājib** [واجب]: It is an obligation without performing which one will not be freed from obligation and if a Wājib act is missed in worship, that worship will be considered defective. However, the worship will be considered performed. Not performing a Wājib once deliberately is a minor sin and leaving it a few times is a grave sin.

**Witr** [وِتُرٌ]: Wājib Ṣalāḥ comprising three cycles offered with Ṣalāt-ul-‘Ishā

**Żikr** [ذِكر]: The remembrance of Allah ﷺ
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By the grace of Allah, Sunnahs are abundantly learnt and taught in the Madani environment of Dawat-e-Islami, a global and non-political movement for the preaching of Quran and Sunnah. It is a Madani request that you spend the whole night in the weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtima’, taking place after Salat-ul-Maghrib every Thursday in your city, for the pleasure of Allah with good intentions. With the intention of gaining reward, make it a part of your routine to travel in Sunnah-Inspiring Madani Qasilahs with the devotees of Rasul, to fill out the Madani In’amat booklet every day practicing Fikr-e-Madinah and to submit it to the relevant responsible Islamic brother of your locality within the first ten days of every Islamic month. Through the blessings of this, you will develop a mindset and a yearning to adopt Sunnahs, to have hatred for sins and to protect your faith.

Every Islamic brother should develop the Madani mindset that ‘I must strive to reform myself and people of the entire world.’

In order to reform ourselves, we must act upon Madani In’amat and to strive to reform people of the entire world we must travel with Madani Qasilahs.