

TA'LIMUL FIQH - GRADE 5

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Syllabus Breakdown

Term 1	Lesson: 1 – 7
Term 2	Lesson: 8 – 14
Term 3	Lesson: 15- 21
Term 4	Revision

NAJAASAT

Najaasat means impurity. Urine, stool, blood, wine and the saliva of a dog are some examples of najaasat.

A Muslim must not allow any najaasat to fall on his body or clothes. Our Salaah will not be accepted if there is najaasat on our body, clothing or on the place where we are performing Salaah.

How to Clean Najaasat?

1. If najaasat (impurity) like urine, stool or blood falls onto our clothing or body, it must be washed with water and removed completely.
2. Only that part where the najaasat fell must be washed. It is not necessary to wash the entire body or wash the entire clothing.
3. If one's clothes or sheet has been messed with najaasat then wash the soiled part three times and squeeze it after every wash.
4. If you are not sure which part of the clothing has been soiled, then wash the entire garment or sheet.
5. If najaasat is found on glass, plastic or metal, then wipe it off or wash it off till no trace of it remains.
6. If a little bit of najaasat falls onto your clothing or body and it is less than a Dirham in size (about the size of a R5 coin), then one will be excused if one performs

Salaah without washing off the najaasat. However, not washing it is Makrooh (disliked).

7. If the najaasat spreads more than a Dirham in size, then it will be necessary to wash it off. One cannot perform Salaah if the najaasat is not washed off.

A Muslim must always be clean and pure. Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said, “Verily Allah Ta’ala loves those who are clean and pure.” The object of every Muslim is to obtain the true love of Allah Ta’ala and Allah Ta’ala loves those who are clean and pure. Therefore we must always remain pure and clean.



ACTIVITY

State whether the following is true or false

1. Najaasat means impurity. _____
2. Blood is a type of najaasat. _____
3. Najaasat on the body must be cleansed by wiping it off.

4. Our Salaah will not be accepted if there is najaasat on our clothing. _____
5. If najaasat falls on one part of the body, the entire body will have to be washed. _____
6. A person will have to repeat his salaah if he had najaasat on his clothes that was less than a Dirham in size. _____



- Allah Ta'ala has created water to fulfil many of our needs.
- Water gives life to everything.
- Everyone needs water to survive.
- To purify oneself from najaasat, we need clean, pure water.

Clean / Pure Water

The following water is permissible to use for wudhu, ghusal and purifying oneself from najaasat

1. Tap water
2. Rain water
3. Well water
4. River water
5. Sea water
6. Water from a big tank, pond or swimming pool

Impure / Najis Water

The following water is **NOT** permissible to use for wudhu, ghusal and purifying oneself from najaasat

1. Water in which blood, urine, stool or wine has fallen.

2. The left over water of a haraam animal like a dog or a pig.

General Laws regarding Water

1. It is permissible to use muddy water for wudhu and ghusal even though the colour has changed.
2. It is not permissible to use water that has lost its colour, taste and smell. E.g. fizzy-drinks.
3. If a halaal animal like a cow, goat or pigeon drinks from a container of water, it will be permissible to use that water for wudhu and ghusal.
4. Water from which humans have drunk, Muslim or non-Muslim, is pure provided they have not eaten haraam meat or drank wine before drinking the water.
5. Water extracted from fruits and trees (like fruit juice) is not permissible to use for wudhu and ghusal.
6. Water that has already been used for wudhu and ghusal cannot be re-used to make wudhu and ghusal.
7. If soap or bath oils change the taste, colour and smell of the water, the water will still be regarded as pure.
8. If najaasat falls in flowing water like a river or an ocean, the water will not become najis (impure).

ACTIVITY

Answer the following questions

1. Mention five types of water which can be used for wudhu and ghusal. _____

2. Mention two types of water which cannot be used for wudhu and ghusal. _____

3. Is it permissible to use muddy water for wudhu? _____
4. Is it permissible to use the left over water from which a dog has drunk. _____
5. Is it permissible to use the left over water from which a man has drunk, just after drinking wine? _____

THE TOILET

- Islam is a complete way of life.
- Our beloved Nabi Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has taught us everything we will ever need to know in our daily lives.
- Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) even taught us how to use the toilet.
- It is Sunnah to use the low pan toilet.
- This is the healthiest, cleanest and most natural way of relieving ourselves.

Aadaab (etiquettes) of using the toilet

Entering the toilet

1. Read the masnoon dua before entering.
2. Enter with your head covered.
3. Enter with shoes.
4. Enter with the left foot.



In the toilet

1. Do not stand and urinate.
2. When relieving oneself, do not face the qiblah nor have our backs towards the qiblah. Make sure that

the toilets in our homes are not built facing the qiblah.

3. Wash yourself with water three times after you finished.
4. Use the left hand to wash.
5. After relieving oneself, do not rush out of the toilet. Wait for all the drops of urine to come out and then wash properly.
6. Do not eat or drink in the toilet.
7. Do not speak in the toilet.
8. Do not use the phone or read books in the toilet.
9. Do not answer the phone, send or read messages, play games or watch videos on the phone.
10. Flush the toilet after using it.
11. Try and keep the toilet cleaner than you found it so that the next person is not inconvenienced in any way.

Leaving the toilet

1. Leave the toilet with the right foot.
2. Read the masnoon dua and thank Allah Ta'ala for granting you ease and relief.
3. Wash your hands.

GENERAL POINTS REGARDING THE TOILET

- Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) once passed by two graves. He said that the person in one of the graves is being punished because he was not careful of the urine drops falling on his body whilst urinating.
- If you are using a high pan toilet, be careful of splashes from the toilet bowl. Put some toilet paper first into the toilet pan to avoid splash backs. If the body or clothes get messed with these splashes, it will have to be washed before performing Salaah.
- When using a public toilet or the toilet in school, make sure that the toilet is clean before using it. Wipe the toilet seat with a wet tissue and then a dry tissue before using it.
- If we have to relieve ourselves at a place where there is no toilet, then let it be somewhere where we cannot be seen by anyone.
- If you are using a public toilet and there is no water in the toilet, take a bottle of water into the toilet and use it for istinja.



ACTIVITY

1. Mentions some of the benefits of using a low pan toilet and the harms of the high pan toilet.

2. Fill in the table Below: Etiquettes of using the toilet:

Entering the toilet

Leaving the toilet

3. Ask your Moulana/ Apa to show you the proper way of using the toilet.

WUDHU

Virtues of wudhu

- Wudhu is the key to Salaah and Salaah is the key to Jannah.
- Making wudhu properly according to the Sunnah method at a time when it is difficult to make, wipes off one's sins and raises one's position in the Aakhirah. (For example, when it is extremely cold).
- When one makes wudhu properly, all ones sins fall away to this extent that when one washes his face, all the sins he committed with his eyes are washed away, and when one washes his hands, all the sins committed by the hands are wiped out, and when one washes his feet, all the sins committed by the feet are forgiven.
- When one makes wudhu according to the Sunnah and then performs two rakaats of Salaah without speaking to anyone, Allah Ta'ala forgives all his sins.
- On the day of Qiyaamah the limbs of those who used to make wudhu properly will be shining due to the effects of wudhu, and Rasulullah ﷺ will be able to easily recognise them amongst all of mankind.

The Practical method of making wudhu according to the Sunnah

1. Make intention and recite the dua: “Bismillah wal hamdulillah”
2. Wash both hands up to the wrists three times.
3. Clean your teeth with a miswaak and gargle your mouth three times.
4. Put water into the nostrils (until the soft bone) with the right hand thrice and clean the nose with the left hand. Blow your nose if you need to.
5. Wash your full face three times from the hairline to below the chin and from one earlobe to the other.
6. Wash your right and left arms including the elbows three times and then make khilaal of your fingers.
7. Make masah of your whole head once.
8. Make masah of both your ears and your nape once.
9. Wash both your feet including the ankles and make khilaal of the toes.
10. Read the dua after wudhu.

ACTIVITY

1. Mention three virtues of making wudhu. _____

2. Teachers to take the pupils to the wudhu khana and demonstrate the method of wudhu to them. Thereafter each child should make wudhu in front of the teacher.

FARDH AND MUSTAHAB ACTS OF WUDHU

Fardh (Compulsory) acts of wudhu

There are four Fardh acts of wudhu:

1. To wash the entire face once.
2. To wash both arms including the elbows once.
3. To make masah of quarter the head once.
4. To wash both the feet including the ankles once.

Mustahab (Liked) acts of Wudhu

1. To sit on a high clean place.
2. To begin from the right.
3. To face the Qiblah.
4. To recite the masnoon duas.
5. To clean the nose with the left hand.
6. To make wudhu without taking any help from anyone.



NAWAAQIDH AND MAKROOH ACTS OF WUDHU

Nawaaqidh (Breakers) of wudhu

There are 9 acts that break wudhu:

1. To relieve oneself by passing urine or stool.
2. To pass wind.
3. The flowing of blood from any part of the body.
4. To vomit a mouthful.
5. To fall asleep whilst leaning against something.
6. To faint or become unconscious.
7. To become insane (mad).
8. To become drunk.
9. To laugh loudly in Salaah.

Acts that do not break wudhu

1. To cut one's nails.
2. To sleep in such a way that you do not lean against anything.
3. To vomit less than a mouthful.
4. To vomit phlegm.
5. When dry skin falls off the body.
6. To undress.



Makrooh (Disliked) acts of wudhu

1. To make wudhu in an impure (najis) place (like a toilet).
2. To clean the nose with the right hand.
3. To speak of worldly things whilst making wudhu.
4. To waste water.
5. To take help from another person without any valid reason.

ACTIVITY:

State whether the following acts are Fardh, Mustahab, Makrooh or Nawaqidh of wudhu:

1. To take assistance from another person without a valid reason. _____
2. The flowing of blood from any part of the body.

3. To wash the entire face once. _____
4. To face the Qiblah when making wudhu. _____
5. To fall asleep whilst leaning against something.

6. To use the right hand to clean the nose. _____
7. To waste water. _____



8. To make masah of quarter of the head. _____
9. To become unconscious. _____
10. To laugh loudly in Salaah. _____
11. To wash both the arms including the elbows once.

12. To make wudhu in an impure (najis) place.

13. To become drunk. _____
14. To speak of worldly things whilst making wudhu.

GHUSAL

HAVING A BATH

PART 1

Ghusal means to have a bath in the way shown to us by Nabi Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wasallam). Muslims must keep their bodies clean by bathing regularly. Allah Ta'ala loves those who are clean.

Fardh acts of Ghusal

There are three acts that are Fardh (compulsory) in Ghusal

1. To gargle the entire mouth till the throat.
2. To rinse the nostrils till the soft bone.
3. To pour water over the entire body without leaving a single spot dry.

The Sunnah method of making ghusal

1. Make niyyah (intention).
2. Wash both hands up to the wrists thrice.
3. Make istinja (i.e. to wash both the private parts) and wash off any najaasat (impurity) that may be on the body.
4. Perform wudhu according to the Sunnah manner.
5. Pour water thrice over the head, thereafter thrice over the right shoulder and then thrice over the left

shoulder, in such a manner that the entire body gets wet.

Aadaab (Etiquettes) of Ghusal

1. Bath in a clean place.
2. Bath in privacy i.e. in such a place where no one can see you.
3. One should sit and have a bath as there is more hayaa (shame) in sitting.
4. Do not face the Qiblah.
5. Go to the toilet and relieve yourself before bathing. One must not urinate in the bath or shower.
6. Use soap to clean the body thoroughly.
7. Rub your body properly when having a bath.
8. Do not waste water when making ghusal.

Note: It is Sunnah to use a bucket when bathing. In this way much water is saved.

GHUSAL

PART 2

Occasions when ghusal becomes Fardh (compulsory)

1. When one is in the state of Janaabah (major impurity).
2. After Haidh.
3. After Nifaas.

Occasions when Ghusal is Sunnah

1. On the day of Jumuah.
2. On the days of Eid.
3. Before wearing Ihraam for Haj or Umrah.

Occasions when Ghusal is Mustahab

1. When a person accepts Islam.
2. On Laylatul Baraa-ah (15th night of Sha'baan) and Laylatul Qadr (the odd nights from the last ten nights of Ramadhaan).
3. Before entering Makkah Shareef and Madinah Shareef.
4. After giving ghusal to a mayyit (dead person).

PROHIBITED ACTIONS IN JANAABAT

A person in the state of Janaabat is not allowed to do the following actions:

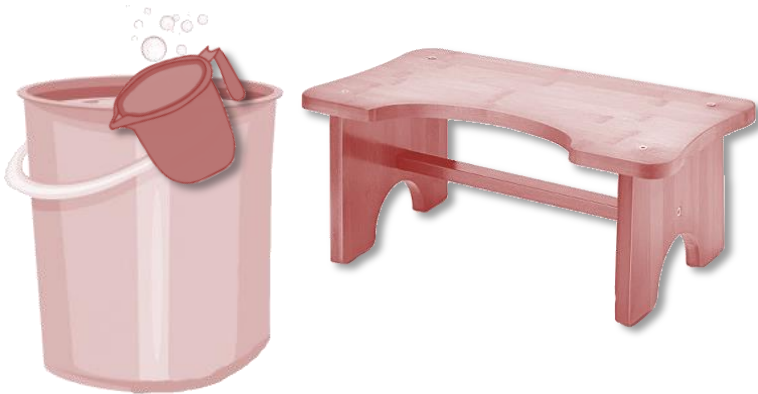
1. Perform Salaah.
2. Touch the Qur-aan Shareef.
3. Recite the Qur-aan Shareef from memory.
4. Enter a Masjid.
5. Make Tawaaf of the Ka'bah Shareef.

NB: A person in the state of Janaabat can make zikr and recite the masnoon duas.

General rules pertaining to Ghusal

1. If a single hair or a single part of the body is left **DRY**, Ghusal will **NOT BE VALID**.
2. All parts of the body should be rubbed with the hands to ensure that water has reached everywhere and no portion is left dry.
3. Rings, earrings, etc., should be removed to ensure that no portion covered by them is left dry.
4. Ensure that in and around the navel and the area around the ears are all wet. If they are not wet, Ghusal will be incomplete.

5. Special care should be taken that water reaches the armpit area, the area behind the knees and between the fingers and toes.
6. If after Ghusal one remembers that a certain portion of the body is left dry, it is not necessary to repeat the entire Ghusal; just wash the dry portion. It is not sufficient to pass a wet hand over the dry place. It will have to be washed with water.
7. If one has forgotten to gargle the mouth or rinse the nostrils, these too must be rinsed when one remembers after Ghusal has been performed.



WORKSHEET

1. What is the meaning of ghusal? _____

2. Mention the three faraaidh of ghusal.

3. Mention the Sunnah method of making ghusal.

4. Mention three aadaab (etiquettes) of ghusal.

5. What should one do with rings and earrings when making ghusal? _____

What actions are prohibited to do in the state of janaabat?

Mention three occasions when ghusal become fardh on a person? _____

6. What is a person allowed to do in the state of janaabat? _____

7. Which areas should one take special care of that water reaches there when making ghusal?

8. If one forgot to gargle his mouth during ghusal, what must he do? _____

SALAAH

Virtues of performing Salaah

- Salaah is the most important Ibaadah in the life of a Muslim. It is the second pillar of Islam. Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said, “A person who has missed one salaah is like the one who has lost all his family and wealth.”
- Hadhrat Abu Zar (radiyallahu anhu) narrates that once Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) came out of his house. It was autumn and the leaves were falling off the trees. Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) caught hold of a branch and shook it. The leaves began to fall in large numbers. At this he remarked, “O Abu Zar! When a Muslim offers Salaah to please Allah, his sins fall away from him just as these leaves are falling off this tree.”
- Hadhrat Abu Qataadah (radiyallahu anhu) says that he heard Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) saying that Allah Ta'ala has said, “O Muhammad! I have made five daily Salaah fardh (compulsory) on your followers. I made a promise with myself that whosoever is regular in performing his Salaah at its fixed hour shall be admitted into Jannah. And those of your followers who

do not guard their Salaah, are not included in this promise.”

- It is mentioned in a Hadith that Allah Ta’ala gives five favours to a person who is mindful of his Salaah:
 1. His sustenance is made easy for him;
 2. He is saved from the punishment in the grave;
 3. he shall receive his book of deeds in his right hand on the Day of Qiyaamah;
 4. he shall cross the bridge of Siraat with the speed of lightning and
 5. he shall enter Jannah without being questioned.

Fardh (Compulsory) acts of Salaah

There are six acts that are Fardh (compulsory) in Salaah:

If one misses out a FARDH action in salaah, the entire salaah will have to be repeated.

1. Takbeer-e-Tahreemah -- The first Takbeer
2. Qiyaam – Standing position
3. Qiraat – Recitation of Qur-aan
4. Ruku – Bowing down
5. Sajdah – Placing one’s forehead on the ground
6. Qa’dah Akheerah – The last sitting of salaah

WAAJIBAAT (NECESSARY) ACTS OF SALAAH

A Waajib action is necessary to do in Salaah. If one misses out a Waajib action unintentionally, he can cover up for this mistake by making Sajdah-e-Sahwu. If one does not make Sajdah-e-Sahwu, he will have to repeat the entire Salaah.

The following actions are Waajib in Salaah:

1. To recite Surah Faatiha.
2. To recite at least three short aayaat or one long aayah of the Qur-aan Shareef after Surah Faatihah.
3. To perform Salaah in the correct order.
4. To recite the Qiraat softly in the fardh of Zuhr and Asr salaah and loudly in Fajr, Maghrib and Esha.
5. Qa'dah Ula – to sit for tashah-hud after two rakaats in a three or four rakaat salaah.
6. To recite the Tashah-hud in the two Qa'dahs.
7. To recite Dua-e-Qunoot in the third rakaat of Witr Salaah.
8. To sit in Jalsah between the two Sajdahs.
9. To stand in Qaumah after Ruku before going into Sajdah.

10. To make Salaam at the end of the Salaah.
11. To perform the Salaah calmly with dignity and respect and not hastily.

MUFSIDAAT (ACTS THAT BREAK SALAAH)

1. Talking in Salaah
2. Eating or drinking in Salaah.
3. When one's wudhu breaks.
4. Looking inside the Qur-aan and reading.
5. Doing such an action that others will think he is not in Salaah.
6. Turning one's chest away from the Qiblah.
7. Uncovering the satr (private parts).
8. Laughing aloud in Salaah.
9. Stepping ahead of the Imaam during Salaah.

WORKSHEET

1. Mention 2 virtues of performing salaah. _____

2. How many acts are FARDH in Salaah? Name them.

3. What happens if a person misses out a fardh act in Salaah? _____
4. What happens if a person misses out a waajib act in Salaah? _____

5. How can one cover-up for this mistake? _____

6. What is the difference between Qa'dah Ula and Qa'dah Akheerah? _____

7. Mention five things that will break Salaah. _____

PRACTICAL SALAAH

The following is the practical method of performing a two rakaat salaah for males

Make niyyah (intention) and face the Qiblah.

Thereafter raise both hands up to the ears and with the palms facing the Qiblah say Allahu Akbar and whilst saying the takbeer fold both hands below the navel.

Thereafter recite Sanaa:

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

Read Ta'awwuz:

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

Then recite Tasmiyah:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Now recite Surah Faatihah (Alhamdu) and say Aameen softly.

Thereafter recite any Surah you know, and then while saying Allahu Akbar, go into Ruku.

In Ruku hold the knees with your hands and spread the fingers around the knees. Recite the Tasbeeh of Ruku three times:

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

Stand up while saying:

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

While standing in Qaumah say:

اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ

While Saying the Takbeer, go into Sajdah by first placing your knees, then both the hands, then the nose and lastly the forehead between both hands on the ground.

In Sajdah recite the Tasbeeh thrice:

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى

Thereafter, while saying the Takbeer, sit upright in Jalsah. One must sit on the left foot with the right foot straight up and the toes facing the Qiblah. Recite the dua in Jalsah.

Now repeat the Takbeer and go back into Sajdah.

On finishing the second Sajdah, one Rakaat has been completed. After completing the second Sajdah stand up

while saying Allahu Akbar without putting the hands on the ground.

Now the second Rakaat will begin.

Recite the Tasmiyah, Surah Faatiha and a Surah, perform the Ruku, Qaumah and both Sajdahs. After the second Sajdah do not stand up but remain in the sitting position and recite Tashah-hud followed by Durood-e-Ibraaheem and the dua after Durood-e-Ibraaheem.

التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَىٰ عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا
عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَىٰ مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَىٰ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَىٰ آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَّجِيدٌ اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَىٰ مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَىٰ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
وَعَلَىٰ آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَّجِيدٌ

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِي ظُلْمًا كَثِيرًا وَلَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ فَاعْفِرْ لِي مَغْفِرَةً
مِّنْ عِنْدِكَ وَارْحَمْنِي إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ

Lastly make the salaam:

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ

First turn the head towards the right shoulder and make salaam and then towards the left shoulder and make salaam.

After the salaam, make dua asking Allah Ta'ala to fulfil all your needs.

Differences in the Salaah of Females

1) Takbeer-e-Tahreema (The first takbeer)

- Females should raise their hands up to the chest without exposing their hands. i.e. the hands should remain beneath the Burqah.
- She must not bend her head forward nor make her head touch her chest.

2) Qiyaam (standing posture)

- She should keep her feet together and tie her hands on her chest in such a way that the palm of her right hand is placed on the back of her left palm.
- She will not tie her hands below the navel (as men do).

3) Ruku

- She should only bow down so much that the tips of her fingers are able to touch the top of her knees.
- Her fingers and feet should be kept together.

- She should also ensure that her elbows touch her sides in Ruku.

4) Sajdah

- Her stomach and thighs must be kept together with her forearms placed flat on the ground and her feet horizontally facing towards the right.
- Her fingers should face the Qiblah in Sajdah.

5) Qa'dah (Sitting Posture)

- She should not sit on the left leg (as men do) but rather sit on the floor.
- Her feet should be spread out horizontally on the ground towards the right side.
- Her both hands should be kept on the upper part of the thighs with the fingers kept together.

6) Women must not raise their voices when reciting in Salaah.

ACTIVITY

Each student should bring a musalla to Madrasah and demonstrate the method of performing two rakaats Salaah in front of the Apa or Moulana. Ask him / her to correct any mistakes.

Boys should demonstrate to the Moulana and the girls should demonstrate to the Apa.



SALAAH CHART

Name of Salaah	Fajr	Zuhr	Asr	Maghrib	Esha	Taraaweeh	Jumuah	Eid	Jazaazah
Before Fardh	SM	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	4 Takbeers only. No Azaan, Iqaamah or Rak'aats.
	SGM	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	
Fardh	SM	2	4	4	3	-	2	-	
	SGM	-	2	-	2	20	4+2	-	
After Fardh	SM	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	
	Nafli	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	
	Waaajib	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
	Nafli	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Total	4	12	8	7	17	20	14	2	

SM = Sunnat-e-Muakkadah
 SGM = Sunnat Ghair Muakkadah

GENERAL RULES REGARDING SALAAH

1. It is Waajib to recite the Qiraat loudly in Jumuah, Eid and Taraaweeh Salaah as well as in the Witr Salaah in Ramadhaan when it is performed with Jamaat.
2. It is preferable to lengthen the Qiraat of the first rakaat longer than the Qiraat of the second rakaat.
3. It is Mustahab to fix one's gaze during;
 - Qiyaam on the place of Sajdah;
 - during Ruku on the feet;
 - during Sajdah on the nose;
 - during Qa'dah and jalsah on the lap;
 - and whilst making the two Salaams, to look on the shoulders.
4. The Musalli (one performing Salaah) should try and with-hold any urge to yawn. However, if he is unable to stop himself, he should cover his mouth with the back of his hand. He should stop himself from coughing and clearing his throat.
5. It is Waajib upon the Musalli to learn Tajweed so as to recite the Qur-aan Shareef correctly.
6. If the same Surah was recited in both rakaats, the Salaah is still valid. However, the Musalli should not recite the same Surah in both rakaats unnecessarily.

7. The Musalli should maintain the sequence and order of the Surahs in Qiraat, as shown in the Qur-aan Shareef.
8. It is Waajib to recite both Surah Faatiha and a Surah or some verses of the Qur-aan in every rakaat of the Witr, Sunnah and Nafil Salaah.
9. It is permissible to break one's Salaah if one fears a snake or some harmful creature biting him or if he fears that a thief will steal his possessions.

Impermissible Times for Salaah

There are three times in the day when it is impermissible to perform Salaah:

1. **Sunrise** - When the sun is rising
 2. **Zawaal** - When the sun reaches the highest point
 3. **Sunset** - When the sun is setting
- a) **After Asr:** No Nafal Salaah should be read between Asr and Maghrib Salaah. However, one may read Qadhaa Salaah and Janaazah Salaah in this time.
- b) **After Fajr:** No Nafal Salaah should be performed from the time of Fajr until 15 minutes after sunrise.

Note: Use a Salaah calendar to see the different times of Salaah. One may contact the Ulama in one's area for a reliable Salaah calendar.

WORKSHEET

1. In which salaah is it Waajib to recite the qiraat aloud?

2. Where should one look during the different postures of salaah? _____

3. What should a Musalli do if he yawns in salaah?

4. Will it be necessary to repeat the salaah if one reads the same surah in both the rakaats? _____

5. In which situation will it be permissible to break one's salaah? _____

6. Mention the 3 times when it is impermissible to perform Salaah. _____

CONCENTRATION IN SALAAH

قَدْ أَفْلَحَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿١﴾ الَّذِينَ هُمْ فِي صَلَاتِهِمْ خَاشِعُونَ ﴿٢﴾

Successful indeed are the believers. Those who concentrate when offering salaah.” (Surah Mu-minoon v1-2)

Hadhrat Anas (radiyallahu anhu) says that he heard Nabi ﷺ saying, “When a person reads his Salaah at its correct time with proper wudhu, with concentration and with qiyaam, ruku and sajdah done properly, such a Salaah rises up in a bright and beautiful form, making dua for the person saying: ‘May Allah Ta’ala guard you as you have guarded me.’ If a person is not punctual with his Salaah nor does he perform wudhu, qiyaam, ruku and sajdah properly, his Salaah rises up in an ugly and dark shape, cursing the person, saying, ‘May Allah Ta’ala destroy you as you have destroyed me!’ It is then flung like a dirty rag at the face of the person.” [Majmauz Zawaaid #1677]

Khushoo and Khudhoo خُشُوعٌ وَ خُضُوعٌ

In Salaah we must try to concentrate. Our learned Ulama teach us that Salaah must be performed with Khushoo and Khudhoo.

1. Khushoo: Calmness of the mind
2. Khudhoo: Calmness of the body

In other words when performing salaah, one should not be fidgeting around by scratching or moving about in salaah. One should remain calm and do each posture with calmness. At the same time the mind also must remain calm. We should not allow our thoughts to roam around in salaah. Many Sahaabah (radhiyallahu anhum) have said that Khushoo means calmness in Salaah. Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ once saw a person playing with his beard in Salaah. He remarked, “If his heart was blessed with khushoo, then his entire body would be at ease.”

Standing still in Salaah

Hadhrat Ummu Roomaan (radhiyallahu anha), the mother of Hadhrat Aa’ishah (radhiyallahu anha), says, “I was reading my Salaah when I unknowingly began leaning sometimes to one side and sometimes to the other. Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radhiyallahu anhu) saw me doing this. He scolded me so harshly that I was about to break my Salaah out of fear. He told me that he heard Rasulullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ saying, ‘When a person stands for Salaah, he should keep his body still and should not behave like the Jews. Remaining still is one of the qualities of Salaah.’”

How to gain Concentration in Salaah

Rasulullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, “Read each Salaah with such (devotion) as if it was the last Salaah of your life.”



The following points must be kept in mind to gain proper concentration in Salaah

1. Make istinjaa correctly, making sure that your body and clothes are clean.
2. Make wudhu correctly according to the Sunnah.
3. Make istighfaar for a few seconds first before commencing salaah.
4. Think that this is going to be your last salaah.
5. Look at all the necessary spots for each posture in salaah.
6. Do all the postures correctly without rushing.
7. In Salaah think of death and that one day you will have to stand before Allah Ta'ala.



WITR SALAAH

Witr Salaah is a 3 rakaat Salaah which is performed after the Fardh of Esha. It cannot be performed before the fardh of Esha.

It is Waajib to read the Witr Salaah. If one misses out the Witr Salaah, one will have to make qadha for it.

Method of performing the Witr Salaah

Witr Salaah consists of 3 rakaats which are performed as follows:

- **1st Rakaat:** Qiraat (Surah Faatiha and any other Surah), Ruku, Qaumah and two Sajdahs
- **2nd Rakaat:** Qiraat, Ruku, Qaumah, two Sajdahs and Qa'dah Ula (first sitting) in which you will recite Tashahhud only. Thereafter stand up for the third rakaat.
- **3rd Rakaat:** After the Qiraat, lift both hands up to the ears saying the Takbeer "Allahu Akbar", and then fold them. Thereafter, recite Dua-e-Qunoot softly;

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْتَعِينُكَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَنَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْكَ وَنُثْنِي عَلَيْكَ الْحَمْدَ
وَدَشْكُرُكَ وَلَا نَكْفُرُكَ وَنَخْلَعُ وَنَتْرُكُ مَنْ يَفْجُرُكَ اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَعْبُدُكَ وَنُصَلِّي

وَنَسْجُدُ وَآلَيْكَ نَسْعَى وَنُحْفِدُ وَنَرْجُو رَحْمَتَكَ وَنُحْنِي عَذَابَكَ إِنَّ عَذَابَكَ
بِالْكُفَّارِ مُلْحِقٌ

After Dua-e-Qunoot, go into ruku and complete the Salaah as normal.

Note: If a person does not know the Dua-e-Qunoot, he may read one of the following three duas;

1. رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

2. اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي

3. يَا رَبِّ يَا رَبِّ يَا رَبِّ

Sunnah Qiraat in Witr Salaah

It is sunnah to recite the following Surahs after Surah Faatihah in the Witr Salaah:

1. Recite Surah A'la in the first rakaat, Surah Kaafiroon in the second rakaat and Surah Ikhlāas in the third rakaat.
2. Recite Surah Qadr in the first rakaat, Surah Kaafiroon in the second rakaat and Surah Ikhlāas in the third rakaat.

WORKSHEET

1. How many rakaats are there in the Witr Salaah? _

2. When is the Witr Salaah read? _____

3. What is the status of Witr Salaah? _____

4. What should a person who missed Witr Salaah do?

5. What should a person do in the third rakaat of the Witr Salaah? _____

6. What is the name of the dua that is read in the third rakaat? _____

7. What are the Sunnah Surahs to read in the Witr Salaah? _____

SALAAH WITH JAMAAT

Definition: *Salaah with jamaat means to read salaah with a group of people in the local Masjid with one person as the Imaam.*

Virtues of performing Salaah with Jamaat (for males)

- Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said, “Salaah performed with jamaat is twenty-seven times superior to the salaah which is performed alone.”
- Nabi ﷺ said, “Give glad tidings to those people who go to the Masjid during the hours of darkness (Esha and Fajr), for they will have a perfect light on the day of Qiyaamah.”

Warnings for not performing Salaah with Jamaat

- Nabi ﷺ said, “I wish I could ask the boys to collect a huge quantity of firewood for me. I would then go around and set fire to the houses of those who read their Salaah in their homes without any valid excuse.”
- Nabi ﷺ said, “A person who does not go for Salaah after hearing the Azaan, is committing a great

wrong and is doing an act of Kufr (disbelief) and Nifaaq (hypocrisy).”

General rules regarding Jamaat Salaah

1. Jamaat Salaah is performed in the Masjid, or if there is no Masjid, then wherever the Muslims can get together and perform the Salaah.
2. The person who is leading the Salaah is called the **Imaam** and the one following him is called the **Muqtadee**.
3. It is necessary for men to read their Salaah with jamaat. To neglect Salaah with jamaat without a valid excuse is sinful.
4. Salaah with jamaat is not necessary for women, children, those who are very sick, the blind and those who have a valid excuse for not coming to the Masjid. Examples of valid excuses are: sickness, disability, severe storms, road not being safe (due to enemy, wild animal, riots), there is no Masjid close by.
5. Laziness is not an excuse for missing out the jamaat Salaah.
6. The Imaam will stand in-front whilst the muqtadees will stand at the back in a straight row with no gaps in between.
7. The Imaam must be a good, pious, righteous Muslim who knows how to recite the Qur-aan Shareef correctly and knows the laws of Salaah very well.

8. In Jamaat Salaah, the children must be made to stand in the back rows. They will not stand in line with the adults.

WORKSHEET

1. What is the definition of Jamaat Salaah? _____

2. Mention two virtues of performing Salaah with jamaat.

3. Mention one warning for not performing Salaah with jamaat. _____

4. Where should the men perform the Salaah with jamaat? _____
5. Who is excused from performing Salaah with jamaat?

6. Where should the children stand in Jamaat Salaah?

7. Who should be appointed as the Imaam to lead the Salaah? _____

JUMUAH SALAAH

Part 1

Allah Ta'ala mentions in the Qur-aan Shareef:

“O you who believe! When the Azaan is called for Salaah on Friday, then hasten to the remembrance of Allah and stop doing business. That is better for you if you knew. Once the Salaah is completed, then spread out in the earth and seek the grace of Allah and remember Allah often so that you may be successful.” [Surah Jumuah]

Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) mentioned in a Hadith:

“The best of days that the sun has risen on is the Day of Jumuah (Friday). It was on this day that Aadam (alayhis salaam) was created, on this day he entered Jannah and on this day he was removed from there. Qiyaamah will also take place on the day of Jumuah.” [Muslim # 854]

Etiquettes for the Day of Jumuah

- Clip ones nails.
- Remove unwanted hair.
- Have a ghusal (bath).
- Wear clean clothes.
- Apply itr (for men).
- Use the miswaak.
- Read Surah Kahf.

- Go early to the Masjid for Jumuah (for men).
- Recite abundant durood on Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam).
- Make lots of dua to Allah Ta'ala especially between Asr and Maghrib.

Salaatul Jumuah

1. On Friday, there is no Zuhr Salaah for men. The men will perform the Jumuah Salaah in the Masjid (which consists of 2 rakaats fardh Salaah).
2. Jumuah Salaah is fardh on all Muslim men.
3. Jumuah Salaah is not fardh on small children, sick people, travellers and women. They will read Zuhr Salaah.
4. Jumuah Salaah must be performed in a town or city. It is not proper to perform Jumuah Salaah in a farm area.
5. Anyone and everyone must be allowed to come for Jumuah. One cannot restrict any person from coming for Jumuah.
6. School children (especially high school boys) must make arrangements with their parents and school principals to go for the Jumuah Salaah to a nearby Masjid.

JUMUAH SALAAH

Part 2

The Khutbah

1. Before the Jumuah Salaah, the Imaam will sit on the mimbar. The Muazzin will then give the Azaan for the second time. After the Azaan, the Imaam will stand and deliver a khutbah.
2. The khutbah will be delivered in Arabic only.
3. After the first khutbah, the Imaam will sit down for a short while and then stand up again and deliver the second khutbah. After the second khutbah is complete, the Imaam will step down from the mimbar and lead the people in the two rakaats of Jumuah Salaah.

Jumuah consists of 14 rakaats:

Sunnat-e-Muakkadah	Fardh	Sunnat-e-Muakkadah	Nafil	Total
4	2	4+2	2	14

Things not allowed during the Jumuah Khutbah

- Talking. (Everyone should sit with respect and listen to the khutbah silently).

- Eating and drinking.
- Reciting the Qur-aan Shareef or making any other form of zikr or durood.
- Reading Sunnah or Nafl Salaah.
- Playing with the cell-phone or any other device during the khutbah.
- If someone makes Salaam to you, do not reply.
- If someone else is talking, don't tell him to keep quiet.

What to read on the Day of Jumuah

- 1. Read Surah Dhukhan on the night of Jumuah (Thursday night).** Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said, "The one who recites Surah Haa-meem Ad-Dukhaan on the night of Jumu'ah (i.e. Thursday night), his sins will be forgiven." [Surah Dukhaan is in the 25th Para]
- 2. Read Surah Yaaseen on the night of Jumuah.** One who recites Surah Yaaseen on a Friday night will be forgiven.
- 3. Read Surah Kahf.** Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said, "The one who recites Surah Kahf on the day of Jumu'ah, a noor (light) glows from beneath his feet and extends to the sky. This noor will shine for him on the day of Qiyaamah, and all his (minor) sins committed between the two Jumu'ah's will be forgiven." He will also be protected from dajjaal.

4. **Durood Shareef.** Rasulullah ﷺ said, “Send durood upon me abundantly on Friday, for it is a day in which the angels are present.”

Rasulullah ﷺ said, “Whoever recites durood on me on a Friday, or on a Thursday night, for him Allah Ta’ala shall fulfil one hundred of his needs. Allah Ta’ala appoints an angel who brings that durood to me by my grave in the same manner as you people have gifts presented to you.”

WORKSHEET

1. Mention the virtue of the day of Jumuah?

2. Will women read Zuhr or Jumuah Salaah on Friday?

3. Is school a valid reason to miss Jumuah?

4. Fill in the blanks:

Jumuah Salaah must be performed in a _____ or _____ . It is not proper to perform Jumuah Salaah in _____. Anyone and everyone must be _____ to come for Jumuah. One cannot _____ any person from coming for Jumuah.

The Jumuah Salaah consists of _____ rakaats.

5. In which language does the Khutbah have to be given?

6. What to read on the day of Jumuah:

Thursday Night: _____ and _____

Friday: _____ and _____

7. Mention the reward of reciting Durood on the day of Jumuah.

8. Find the things not allowed during the Khutbah:

DRINKING	PLAYING	EATING	RECITING
----------	---------	--------	----------

D	R	I	N	K	I	N	G	R
M	P	L	A	Y	I	N	G	Y
I	G	V	I	Y	F	M	O	K
I	J	U	O	I	X	H	L	K
R	Z	A	W	H	N	A	K	A
X	R	E	C	I	T	I	N	G
F	A	Q	E	A	T	I	N	G
Z	O	A	D	T	I	P	X	P
E	O	R	Q	H	F	K	V	K

HALAAL AND HARAAM

1. Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has said, “The body which has been fed with Haraam will not enter Jannah.” We should, therefore, be very careful of the things we eat and ensure that we only eat halaal food.
2. Eating halaal food gives us the energy and strength to perform good actions. A person who eats haraam is deprived of doing good deeds.
3. For an animal to become halaal, reciting **Tasmiyah** (Bismillah) and making **Zabah** (slaughtering) **by a Muslim** is absolutely necessary.

Halaal Animals

The following animals are **HALAAL** to eat only if the Tasmiyah (Bismillah) is recited when slaughtering:

Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Deer
Buck	Buffalo	Rabbit	Camel
Ox	All Poultry	Ostrich	Turkey
Duck	Peacock	Sparrow	Chicken

Haram Animals

The following animals are **HARAAM** to eat even if tasmiyah (bismillah) was recited when slaughtering:

Pig	Hawk	Cat	Dog
Jackal	Snake	Worms	Rats
Monkey	Owl	Lion	Insects
Elephant	Lizard	Snails	Snakes

- All types of fish are halaal. It is not necessary to read tasmiyyah and slaughter fish. However, the fish that dies naturally and floats on top of the water is not permissible to eat.
- Halaal animals that are slaughtered **without reciting bismillah** is haraam.

Few rules pertaining to Halaal and Haraam

1. It is **not permissible** to buy meat or meat products from a non-Muslim.
2. It is **permissible** to eat the liver and tripe of a halaal animal.
3. Sweets that contain haraam gelatine is also **haraam**.
4. It is **not permissible** to eat or drink from cups and plates made of pure gold and silver.
5. All types of alcohol and drugs are **haraam**.

6. The buying, selling and transporting of alcohol and drugs are **haraam**.

Haraam Income

The money received from the following avenues are haraam to use.

1. Gambling
2. Interest
3. Stealing
4. Bribery
5. Money received from selling haraam items like drugs, alcohol, etc.
6. Taking the wealth of orphans and heirs unlawfully.

WORKSHEET

1. Why should we be careful of eating only halaal?

2. What are the harms of eating haraam? _____

3. How is an animal made halaal? _____

4. Is it halaal to eat the liver and the tripe of a qurbaani animal? _____

5. Mention three types of haraam income. _____
