

**Ta'limul Fiqh - Grade 7**

# Title: Ta'limul Fiqh - Grade 7

Compiled and Published by:

Jamiatul Ulama (KZN)  
Ta'limi Board  
4 Third Avenue  
P.O. Box 26024  
Isipingo Beach  
4115  
South Africa

Tel: (+27) 31 912 2172  
E-mail: [info@talimiboardkzn.org](mailto:info@talimiboardkzn.org)  
WhatsApp: (+27) 078 878 9980

First Edition: Raee'ul Aakhir 1444 / November 2022

ISBN: 978-0-6397-1040-2

Permission is granted for reprinting this booklet without any alterations. A humble appeal is made to the readers to offer suggestions/corrections to improve the quality of this publication. May Allah Ta'ala reward you for this. The authors, editors and typesetters humbly request your duas for them, their parents, families, Asaatizah and Mashaaiikh.

# Contents

## Part One

L1 The Masjid (The House of Allah Ta'ala) .....	10
Virtues of the Masjid .....	10
The First Masjid on the face of this earth .....	10
The Masjid of Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ .....	10
The reward for Building a Masjid .....	11
Aadaab (Etiquettes) of the Masjid .....	11
Dua when walking to the Masjid .....	12
Things that are not permissible to do in the Masjid .....	13
Women in the Masjid .....	13
L2 Nafil Salaah .....	17
Tahajjud Salaah .....	17
Ishraaq Salaah .....	18
Chaast Salaah or Salaatud Duhaa .....	18
Awwaabeen Salaah .....	19
Salaatut Taubah .....	19
Salaatul Haajaat .....	19
Salaatush Shukr .....	20
Salaatul Istikhaarah .....	20
Salaatut Tasbeeh .....	21

L3	<b>Ma'zoor</b> .....	24
	Definition of a Ma'zoor.....	24
	Rules concerning a Ma'zoor.....	24
	Example of a Ma'zoor.....	25
L4	<b>Salaah of a Sick Person</b> .....	27
	When can a person sit and perform Salaah? .....	27
	Sitting and performing Salaah .....	28
	Lying down and performing Salaah.....	28
	When will a person be excused from performing Salaah .....	29
L5	<b>Death</b> .....	30
	Introduction .....	30
	In the throes of Death .....	31
L6	<b>Ghusal for the Deceased</b> .....	34
	Preparation for the ghusal .....	34
	The manner of giving ghusal.....	35
	Reward for giving Ghusal .....	36
L7	<b>Kafan for the Deceased</b> .....	38
	Clothing the Deceased in the Kafan.....	38
	Masaa'il regarding the Kafan .....	38
	Manner of putting on the kafan (males).....	39
	Manner of putting on the kafan (females).....	39
L8	<b>Janaazah Salaah</b> .....	41
	The Fardh acts of Janaazah Salaah .....	41

	The method of performing the Janaazah Salaah.....	41
	General laws related to the Janaazah Salaah.....	42
L9	<b>Burial</b> .....	45
	Visiting the Graveyard.....	47
	When visiting the graveyard one should recite the following ..	47
L10	<b>Sabar (patience at the time of a calamity)</b> .....	49
	Ta'ziat (comforting one who has lost a close relative) .....	50
L11	<b>Inheritance</b> .....	53
	Distribution.....	53
	General .....	54
Part Two		
L12	<b>Nikaah</b> .....	57
	The purpose of Nikaah .....	58
	Virtues of Nikaah.....	58
	Benefits of Nikaah.....	59
	What to look for in a marriage partner.....	59
	Pre-conditions for Nikaah.....	60
	General rules regarding Nikaah.....	61
	Providing food, clothing and shelter for one's wife .....	61
	People with whom Nikaah is not permissible .....	62
L13	<b>Waleemah</b> .....	64
	The Waleemah of Rasulallah ﷺ .....	64
	Simplicity in Nikaah .....	65

	Incorrect practices in weddings and Waleemahs .....	65
L14	<b>Talaaq (Divorce)</b> .....	67
	Laws pertaining to Talaaq (Divorce).....	68
L15	<b>Iddat</b> .....	71
	Iddat after the Death of the Husband .....	71
	Iddat after Divorce.....	72
	Custody of children.....	72
L16	<b>Virtues of Earning Halaal</b> .....	75
	Barakah (Blessings).....	76
L17	<b>Harms of earning Haraam</b> .....	79
	Some examples of earning Haraam Wealth.....	80
	Some examples of Haraam Food.....	80
	The harms of earning Haraam.....	80
	Story of Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu).....	81
	Doubtful Food / Wealth.....	82
L18	<b>Good Business Conduct</b> .....	84
	Qualities of a good businessman .....	85
L19	<b>Ribaa (Interest)</b> .....	87
	Warnings for taking interest .....	87
	Banks .....	88
	Taking Loans.....	89
	Being Content .....	89
L20	<b>Working for Someone (Labour)</b> .....	93

Example of Employment .....	93
Guidelines for the Employer (The Boss).....	93
Guidelines for the Employee (The Worker).....	94
Providing a service for someone.....	95
L21 <b>Gambling</b> .....	<b>98</b>
Examples of Gambling.....	98
Harms of Gambling .....	98
Insurance .....	99
Types of Insurance.....	99
L22 <b>Ten Laws related to Business</b> .....	<b>101</b>
L23 <b>Sins and Taubah</b> .....	<b>104</b>
Sins related to the heart.....	104
Sins related to the tongue.....	104
Sins related to the eyes .....	105
Sins related to the stomach .....	105
Sins related to the private parts .....	105
Sins related to the hands.....	105
Sins related to the legs .....	106
Sins related to the whole body .....	106
Taubah & Istighfaar .....	106

# Syllabus Breakdown for the Year

**PART ONE**  
**1<sup>ST</sup> HALF OF THE YEAR**

**LESSON: 1 - 11**

**PART TWO**  
**2<sup>ND</sup> HALF OF THE YEAR**

**LESSON: 12 - 23**



# P A R T O N E

## **Lessons:**

1. *The Masjid*
2. *Nafil Salaah*
3. *Ma'zoor*
4. *Salaah of a Sick Person*
5. *Death*
6. *Ghusal for the Deceased*
7. *Kafan for the Deceased*
8. *Janaazah Salaah*
9. *Burial*
10. *Sabar*
11. *Inheritance*

# Lesson 01

## The Masjid (The House of Allah Ta'ala)

### Virtues of the Masjid

- Rasulullah ﷺ has said, “The best places on earth are the Masaajid.”
- Rasulullah ﷺ has said, “Give good news to those people who go to the Masjid during the hours of darkness, for they will have perfect light on the Day of Qiyaamah.”
- The person whose heart is attached to the Masjid will enjoy the shade of the Arsh (throne) of Allah Ta'ala on the Day of Qiyaamah.

### The First Masjid on the face of this earth

The very first Masjid that was built on the face of this earth was the Ka'bah Shareef. Hadhrat Ibraaheem (alayhis salaam) and his son Hadhrat Ismaeel (alayhis salaam) built the Ka'bah Shareef. The area built around the Ka'bah Shareef is called Masjidul Haraam. A person who reads one salaah in this Masjid receives the reward of 100 000 salaah.

### The Masjid of Rasulullah ﷺ

When Rasulullah ﷺ went to live in Madinah Munawwarah there was no Masjid there. People used to gather at their homes and perform salaah. Eventually, Rasulullah ﷺ decided to build a

Masjid. Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) bought a piece of land and the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) helped Rasulullah ﷺ to build the Masjid. The Masjid was a very simple structure. The pillars were made of date-tree trunks and the roof of date leaves. Unbaked bricks were used for the walls. Salaah was read on the bare ground. One who reads salaah in this Masjid gets the reward of reading 50 000 salaah.

### **The reward for Building a Masjid**

Rasulullah ﷺ has said, “Whoever builds a Masjid for the pleasure of Allah, Allah Ta’ala will build for him a palace in Jannah.”

As long as the Masjid is being used, one will continue receiving the rewards of every person who will perform salaah in that Masjid even after his death.

We should all try to build at least one Masjid in our lifetime. If we cannot manage to build a Masjid, we should at least donate some money towards any Masjid that is being built.

### **Aadaab (Etiquettes) of the Masjid**

1. Go early to the Masjid.
2. Make wudhu at home before coming to the Masjid.
3. Ensure that there are no foul smells coming out of our mouth, body and clothes before entering the Masjid.
4. Double check that your cell-phone is switched off or put on silent before entering the Masjid.

5. Before entering the Masjid, recite Durood Shareef and the masnoon dua:

اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

6. Enter the Masjid with the right foot.
7. Start filling the rows from the first saff.
8. Be careful not to cross in front of someone who is reading salaah.
9. Do not talk unnecessarily in the Masjid.
10. Keep the Masjid clean. If there is any dirt lying in the Masjid, pick it up.
11. When leaving the Masjid, leave with the left foot, recite durood shareef and then recite the masnoon dua:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ

### Dua when walking to the Masjid

It is mentioned in a Hadith that whomsoever recites this dua when walking towards the Masjid, Allah Ta'ala appoints 70 000 Malaaikah to ask forgiveness on his behalf and Allah Ta'ala places His special tawajjuh (focus) on him until he completes his salaah. [Ahmad #11172]

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ بِحَقِّ السَّائِلِينَ عَلَيْكَ وَبِحَقِّ مَشَايِ هَذَا فَائِي  
لَمْ أَخْرُجْ أَشْرًا وَلَا بَطْرًا وَلَا رِيَاءً وَلَا سُمْعَةً خَرَجْتُ إِتْقَاءَ سَخَطِكَ  
وَابْتِغَاءَ مَرْضَاتِكَ أَسْأَلُكَ أَنْ تُنْقِذَنِي مِنَ النَّارِ وَأَنْ تَغْفِرَ لِي ذُنُوبِي  
إِنَّهُ لَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ

### Things that are not permissible to do in the Masjid

1. It is not permissible to lock the Masjid at the time of Salaah and stop people from coming to perform Salaah.
2. One who is in the state of janaabat (major impurity) cannot enter the Masjid.
3. One cannot buy and sell in the Masjid.
4. One cannot laugh, joke and talk in the Masjid.
5. It is not permissible to make the Masjid into a short-cut. i.e. to pass through the Masjid to go somewhere.

### Women in the Masjid

The Shariat has prevented women from going to the Masjid to perform the 5 daily salaah. It is mentioned in a Hadith, “The salaah of a woman in the inner portion of her home is more rewarding than her salaah in the outer section.”

Rasulullah ﷺ has praised those women who perform their salaah at home.

Once, Hadhrat Asma (radiyallahu anha) came to Nabi ﷺ and asked, “O, Nabi of Allah! I love you more than my parents. The Muslim women have sent me to talk to you because you are the Nabi of Allah Ta’ala for men and women. We remain most of the time inside our homes. We do our housework and look after the children and our homes. Despite all this, the men beat us in getting rewards for actions which we are not able to do. They read their daily Salaah and weekly Jumu’ah in the Masjid, visit the sick, go to the funerals, perform Hajj after Hajj and, above all, fight in the path of Allah Ta’ala. When they go for Hajj or Jihaad, we look after their belongings, bring up their children and weave cloth for them. Do we have a share in their rewards?”

Nabi ﷺ said to the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) sitting around him: “Did you ever hear a woman asking a better question?”

The Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) replied: “O, Nabi of Allah! We never thought that a woman could ever ask such a question.”

Rasulullah ﷺ said to Asma (radiyallahu anha), “Listen carefully and then go and tell the ladies that when a woman is kind to her husband, keeps him happy and does the housework happily, then she also gets the same reward as the men for all their Ibaadah to Allah Ta’ala.” Hadhrat Asma (radiyallahu anha) returned very happily after getting this reply to her question.

## Worksheet

1. Which are the best places on earth? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Mention one of those people who will be under the shade of the Throne of Allah Ta'ala. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the reward for reading one Salaah in Masjidun Nabawi? \_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Explain the ruling of locking the Masjid. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Can the Masjid be used as a short-cut? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Mention the Hadith that explains the reward of building a Masjid.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Mention six etiquettes of the Masjid. \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

8. Describe the original Masjid of Nabi ﷺ. \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

9. Is it correct for women to go to Masjid for Salaah? Why? \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---



# Nafil Salaah

Rasulullah ﷺ has taught us different forms of Nafil Salaah apart from the five daily Fardh Salaah. There is great reward in performing these Nafil Salaah and it is an easy way of drawing the help and mercy of Allah Ta'ala. The following are some of the Nafil Salaah.

## Tahajjud Salaah

**Definition:** Tahajjud Salaah is that Salaah which is read in the early part of the morning before subh saadiq (early dawn).

**Number of Rakaats:** Between two and twelve rakaats.

**Virtue:** Rasulallah ﷺ said, “The best of Salaahs after the Fardh Salaah is the Tahajjud Salaah.”

Rasulallah ﷺ has said, “Hold fast unto the salaah during the night (i.e. Tahajjud Salaah), for indeed it is:

1. The habit of the pious people before you,
2. It is a means of gaining the closeness of Allah Ta'ala,
3. It wipes out ones sins and
4. It prevents one from falling into wrongs.”

## Ishraaq Salaah

**Definition:** Ishraaq Salaah is the salaah that is performed approximately 15-20 minutes after sunrise.

**Number of Rakaats:** Two or four rakaats.

**Virtue:** Rasulallah ﷺ has said, “Whoever remains seated in his place engaged in zikr after performing the Fajr Salaah until the sun rises and then performs two rakaats of Salaatul Ishraaq, Allah Ta’ala will grant him the reward of an accepted Hajj and Umrah.”

Rasulallah ﷺ said that Allah Ta’ala said, “O son of Adam! Perform four rakaats for Me in the beginning of the day, I will suffice your needs till the end of the day.”

## Chaast Salaah or Salaatud Duhaa

**Definition:** Chaast Salaah or Salaatud Duhaa is the salaah which is performed when the sun rises quite high and it gets quite hot.

**Number of Rakaats:** Two rakaats to twelve rakaats.

**Virtue:** Rasulallah ﷺ has said, “A human being has 360 joints. Daily he must give Sadaqah (charity) on behalf of each joint. The Sahaabah (radhiallahu anhum) asked him, who will be able to do this? Rasulallah ﷺ replied, ‘Two rakaats of Chaast Salaah will be sufficient for you.’”

## Awwaabeen Salaah

**Definition:** Awwaabeen Salaah is performed after the Maghrib Salaah.

**Number of Rakaats:** 2 to 6 rakaats.

**Virtue:** Rasulullah ﷺ has said, “Whoever performs six rakaats after Maghrib without speaking of anything impermissible in between, will receive reward equivalent to twelve years of ibaadat (worship).”

## Salaatut Taubah

**Definition:** To perform salaah with the intention of repenting from our sins and asking Allah Ta’ala for forgiveness. This Salaah can be performed at any time so long as it is not a forbidden or makrooh time of Salaah.

**Number of Rakaats:** 2 Rakaats

**Virtue:** Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) said, “I heard Rasulullah ﷺ saying, ‘When a person commits a sin and then makes wudhu properly, offers two rakaats of (Taubah) Salaah and then seeks forgiveness, Allah Ta’ala will forgive him.’”

## Salaatul Haajaat

**Definition:** When a person has a need, whether worldly or Deeni, he/she should perform two rakaats of salaah and ask Allah Ta’ala to fulfil that need. Allah Ta’ala will fulfil all our needs, Insha Allah.

**Virtue:** Rasulullah ﷺ has said, “Whoever makes a perfect wudhu, and then offers two rakaats of salaah perfectly, Allah Ta’ala will grant him whatever he asks for, immediately or after some time.”

### Salaatush Shukr

To perform two rakaats of salaah with the intention of showing gratitude and thanks to Allah Ta’ala for all the bounties He is showering upon us. Every day we enjoy millions of favours from Allah Ta’ala. We should at least express and show our gratitude to Allah Ta’ala by performing Salaatush Shukar every now and then.

### Salaatul Istikhaarah

**Definition:** When a person has an important matter on hand (like marriage or taking a job, etc.) he should read two rakaats of Istikhaarah Salaah and ask Allah Ta’ala to guide him to that which is best for him.

**Number of Rakaats:** 2 Rakaats

**Virtue:** Rasulullah ﷺ said, “The one who makes Istikhaarah is never at a loss.”

Rasulullah ﷺ said, “Not seeking advice and proper guidance from Allah Ta’ala is a great misfortune and a cause of bad luck.”

The method of reading Istikhaarah Salaah: Perform two rakaats of Nafil Salaah before sleeping. Thereafter, recite the Istikhaarah dua with full concentration. Thereafter, he should sleep on a pure and

clean bed with his face towards the Qiblah in a state of wudhu. Once he wakes up from his sleep, then whatever comes out strongly in his mind will be best for him. He should act according to that which comes to his mind. It is not necessary that he will see a dream. If he has not made up his mind after the first day, and some doubt still persists, he should do the same the following day. In this way, he could continue doing this for seven days. Insha Allah, he will be guided to that which is best for him.

### **Salaatut Tasbeeh**

This Salaah consists of four rakaats and can be offered in any part of the day and night besides the forbidden and Makrooh times of Salaah.

**Number of Rakaats:** 4 rakaats

#### **Manner of Performing Salaatut Tasbeeh**

After reciting Sanaa, one will recite the following tasbeeh fifteen times

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Thereafter one will commence the qiraat by reciting Surah Faatiha and a Surah and before going into ruku one will recite the same tasbeeh ten times. Thereafter in each posture one will recite this tasbeeh ten times (i.e. in ruku, qaumah, jalsah and in both sajdahs one will recite this zikr ten times). In total this tasbeeh will be recited 75 times in each rakaat and 300 times in the entire four rakaats.

**Virtue:** Rasulullah ﷺ once said to his uncle Hadhrat Abbaas (radiyallahu anhu), “O Abbaas! O my uncle! Shall I not give you a gift? Shall I not show you something by means of which Allah Ta’ala will forgive your sins, the first and the last of them, the past and the recent, the unintentional and the intentional, the small and the huge, the secret and open?” Rasulullah ﷺ then taught him Salaatut Tasbeeh. Furthermore he advised him that it be offered daily, if possible. If not, then every Friday or once a month or once a year or at least once in one’s life time.

## Questions

1. What is the reward for reading Ishraaq Salaah? \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

2. When is Tahajjud Salaah performed? \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is Salaatul Istikhaarah read for? \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

4. What is the manner of reading Salaatul Istikhaarah? \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

5. Why should we read Taubah Salaah? \_\_\_\_\_

6. What Salaah should we read when we have any need? \_\_\_\_\_

7. What is the reward for reading Awwaabeen Salaah? \_\_\_\_\_

8. What is name of the Salaah that is read thanking Allah Ta'ala for his bounties? \_\_\_\_\_

9. How many rakaats are there in Awwaabeen Salaah? \_\_\_\_\_

10. What is the best time to read Salaatud Duhaa? \_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson 03

## Ma'zoor

### Definition of a Ma'zoor

A Ma'zoor is a person who cannot keep his wudhu due to continuous flow of blood, passing of wind or leaking urine, etc. This problem happens so frequently that from the beginning of one salaah time until the end of that salaah time he / she is unable to perform wudhu and read salaah without that particular breaker of wudhu occurring.

### Rules concerning a Ma'zoor

1. A Ma'zoor will only have to make wudhu at the beginning of each salaah time irrespective of how many times he bleeds, passes wind, etc. thereafter. This means that the wudhu of a Ma'zoor remains valid for the duration of the entire Salaah time even-though he continues to bleed or that particular breaker continues to occur.
2. Once a person is classified as a Ma'zoor, he will remain a Ma'zoor for as long as that particular breaker of wudhu occurs at least once in the salaah time.
3. However, if any other factor that breaks wudhu occurs, it will nullify the wudhu of a Ma'zoor.



## Example of a Ma'zoor

Abdullah got cut on his finger before Zuhr time. He is bleeding so much that the blood is not stopping. As a result of the bleeding he cannot perform wudhu and read his Zuhr Salaah. The entire Zuhr time passes like this. Due to this problem, Abdullah will now be classified as a Ma'zoor. He will make wudhu and perform his Zuhr Salaah even-though his finger is still bleeding. When the Asr time came in, the bleeding occurred only once and not throughout the Asr time. He will still remain a Ma'zoor. The same was the case with the Maghrib Salaah. In the time of the Esha Salaah, however, the bleeding stopped altogether and did not occur even once. Now Abdullah will no longer be classified as a Ma'zoor.

## Questions

1. Who is a Ma'zoor? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How does one become a ma'zoor? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. How often does a ma'zoor have to make wudhu? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. When is a person no longer classified a ma'zoor? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Zaid is ma'zoor because his finger is bleeding. At the beginning of Asr time he made a new wudhu. Before performing his Asr salaah, he passed wind. Does he have to repeat his wudhu? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Salaah of a Sick Person

*Salaah is the most important ibaadat in the life of a Muslim. Under no circumstance should salaah be left out. As long as a person has the strength to stand and offer salaah, he should stand. If he cannot stand, he should sit down and offer salaah. And if he cannot sit, then he should lie down and perform his salaah.*

## When can a person sit and perform Salaah?

A person may sit and perform Salaah;

1. If one is sick and cannot stand due to weakness.
2. If one is injured in the knee or the back and cannot go down into sajdah.
3. If one is feeling weak or dizzy and may fall down or faint if they stand and perform salaah.

**Note:** It is not permissible for one to sit and read salaah for no reason. If one is able to stand and make ruku and sajdah, then it will not be permissible for him to sit and perform salaah.

## **Sitting and performing Salaah**

1. If one cannot manage to stand and perform salaah, one should sit on the floor and perform one's salaah facing the Qiblah.
2. If one cannot manage to sit on the floor, one may sit on a chair and perform salaah.
3. After saying the Takbeer-e-Tahreemah tie the hands as normal and recite Sanaa, Surah Faatihah etc.
4. Thereafter bend forward slightly for Ruku and bend a little more for Sajdah.
5. In Qaumah the hands must be kept on the thighs and not on the side.
6. In Qa'dah sit with the palms on the lap as normally done in salaah.
7. Turn the head to the right and left for salaam as one normally does.

## **Lying down and performing Salaah**

1. If a person cannot manage to sit on a chair he may lie down on the bed and perform salaah with indications.
2. The sick person will be made to lie down with the feet facing the Qiblah. A pillow should be placed under his head.
3. He will bend the head slightly for ruku and sajdah, reciting the tasbeehaat of ruku and sajdah.

### When will a person be excused from performing Salaah

1. If a person is so ill that he cannot even make gestures and indications with his head or hands, then only will a person be exempt from salaah.
2. If a person is unconscious, then he is exempt from performing salaah. However he will make qadha of the salaah that he missed.

### Questions

1. What is the most important ibaadat in the life of a Muslim? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Mention three valid reasons for one to sit and perform salaah. \_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Are the gestures for ruku and sajdah the same? If no, explain the difference. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Where should the hands of a person sitting and reading salaah be in qaumah? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How should a person, who cannot manage to sit, perform salaah?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 05

# Death

### Introduction

Allah Ta'ala says in the Qur-aan Shareef;

كُلُّ نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ

*Every living being shall taste death*

Every person who comes into this world will have to die one day. Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has advised us to always remember death. In this way our hearts will be attached to the Aakhirah (hereafter). The Aakhirah is our real home. One who regularly thinks about the Aakhirah will look forward to dying one day and meeting Allah Ta'ala.

No one knows when he will die. Only Allah Ta'ala has the knowledge of our death. A Muslim must be prepared all the time to meet Allah Ta'ala.

“As you live, so shall you die.” If we live a good and pious life, we will find death in that condition. If we lived a life of sin, then we will find death in that way. May Allah Ta'ala save us from a bad death. Aameen.

We should constantly make dua to Allah Ta'ala to grant us death in such a condition that Allah Ta'ala is happy with us. Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) taught us some beautiful duas to read for an easy death. We should learn them and try to recite them daily.

Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has taught us to read the following dua 25 times daily:

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي الْمَوْتِ وَفِي مَا بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ

*O Allah, bless me at the time of death and bless me after death.*

**Virtue:** One who recites this dua 25 times daily will attain the rank of the Shuhadaa (Martyrs).

### In the throes of Death

1. When a person is about to pass away, lay him down on his back with his feet towards the Qiblah, raising his head a little so that his face is towards the Qiblah.
2. The following are some signs to show a person is about to pass away;
  - His limbs get loose
  - He is unable to stand
  - His nose gets crooked
  - His temples begin to cave in
  - His breathing quickens

3. Make sure that there is no television or pictures of animate objects (humans and animals) in the room, as the angels of mercy do not enter a room where there are such pictures.
4. Those present should sit near him and recite the Kalimah Tayyibah audibly, so that, listening to them, the dying person will also read it. Do not command or force him to read it as it is a very difficult time for him and we don't know what he may utter instead.
5. The moment he recites the Kalimah, those around him should stop reading. The object is that the last words of the mayyit should be the Kalimah. Once he says it, it is sufficient. He doesn't have to continue reciting it until he passes away. However, if after reciting the Kalimah, he starts speaking of worldly things, those around should again recite the Kalimah. Once he recites it again, keep quiet.
6. Once the person passes away, straighten all his limbs. Close his mouth by tying a cloth around his head and chin so that the mouth does not remain open. Also close his eyes and tie the toes of both the feet together so that the legs do not move apart.
7. Cover the mayyit with a sheet. Contact the local Muslim burial services and thereafter try your best to hasten with the ghusl, kafan and Janaazah Salaah.
8. It is not correct to unnecessarily delay the Janaazah Salaah and the burial.



## Questions

1. What will eventually happen to every person who comes into this world? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Where is our real home? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Mention 5 signs of a person in his last moments? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. When a person is about to pass away, how should we lay him down? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Explain the method and reason for reciting Kalimah Tayyibah near such a person? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. After a person passes away, what should be done immediately? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Who should we contact to arrange the ghusl, kafan and Janaazah Salaah? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 06

# Ghusal for the Deceased

When a Muslim passes away, it is the responsibility of the Muslims within the local community to give him a ghusal.

**Status:** Ghusal is Fardh-e-Kifaayah.

Fardh-e-kifaayah is an act which is Fardh (compulsory) on the Muslim community. If some people fulfil this obligation, the entire community will be absolved of the responsibility. However, if this obligation is not fulfilled by anyone, the entire community will be sinful in the court of Allah Ta'ala.

### Preparation for the ghusal

1. Generally, every locality has a ghusal room or a ghusal table where the mayyit can be bathed and enshrouded.
2. It is preferable that the relatives of the deceased give the ghusal. If they do not know how to give ghusal they should assist those giving the ghusal.
3. If they are not present or are unable to give ghusal, then any Muslim should do the ghusal.
4. It is preferable for those giving ghusal to be in the state of wudhu.

5. It is makrooh for a woman in the state of haidh or nifaas to give ghusal to the deceased.
6. Males will give ghusal to the males and females will give ghusal to the females.
7. If possible, burn some incense like ood or lobaan in the room where the ghusal is going to be given.

### **The manner of giving ghusal**

1. Cover the satar area (the private parts) with a thick cloth.
2. Remove the clothing and jewellery of the deceased.
3. The person giving ghusal should put on some gloves or mittens and make istinja under the satar sheet.
4. Thereafter make wudhu for the mayyit. One may use wet cotton wool to clean the nose and the mouth.
5. Use good fragrant soap and wash the entire body. First the right hand side three times and then the left hand side three times. Tilt the body to the right and left when washing.
6. Lift the mayyit to a sitting position and massage the stomach so that any najaasat will be removed. Make istinja for the second time. (Please note that the wudhu does not have to be repeated).
7. Now pour camphor water over the entire mayyit three times.
8. Wipe the body with dry towels.

9. Replace the cloth that is covering the satar with a dry cloth or a big towel.

### Reward for giving Ghusal

Rasulullah ﷺ has mentioned that the one who gives ghusal to the mayyit will have all his sins forgiven like the day his mother had given birth to him. [Majmauz Zawaaid #4066]

### Questions

1. When a Muslim passes away, who is responsible for his ghusal?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What does Fardh-e-Kifaayah mean? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. It is \_\_\_\_\_ for those giving ghusal to be in the state of wudhu.
4. It is \_\_\_\_\_ for a woman in the state of haidh or nifaas to give ghusal to the deceased.
5. Write a step by step procedure of giving ghusl to the deceased.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

---

---

6. What reward will one receive for giving ghusal to the mayyit? \_\_\_

---

---

---

### Activity

Take the pupils to the local ghusal khana and do a practical demonstration of how the ghusal should be given.

Alternatively do a demonstration in class using a piece of log or timber as the mayyit.

# Lesson 07

## Kafan for the Deceased

### Clothing the Deceased in the Kafan

1. The kafan is the clothing which the deceased will be made to wear before being placed in the grave.
2. It is fardh-e-Kifaayah to clothe the mayyit in a kafan.
3. The kafan should be of medium quality. Rasulullah ﷺ said, “Do not use expensive cloth in the kafan for it will very soon decay.” [Abu Dawood #3154]

### Masaa'il regarding the Kafan

1. It is preferable to enshroud the deceased in a white kafan.
2. If possible, the kafan should first be scented with some incense like ood an odd number of times before enshrouding the deceased in it.
3. It is sunnah to enshroud the man in three cloths;
  - Lifaafah (sheet)
  - Izaar (bottom sheet)
  - Qamees (kurta)
4. It is sunnah to enshroud the woman in five pieces of cloth;
  - Lifaafah
  - Izaar
  - Qamees (kurta)
  - Orni (head scarf)

- Seenah Band (chest-band)

### **Manner of putting on the kafan (males)**

1. First spread the lifaafah (sheet) out, then the Izaar and then the Qamees.
2. The qamees should be folded in half. An opening for the head should be made on the top of the fold. Roll up the top half and lower the body on the Qamees. Cover the front of the body with the sheet. Then only should one pull out the satar sheet.
3. Apply itr on the places of sajdah (i.e. the forehead, the nose, the palms, the knees, the under part of the feet).
4. Fold the left hand side of the Izaar first and then the right hand side over the body.
5. Then fold the left hand side of the lifaafah and then the right hand side over the body.
6. With strips of cloth tie the kafan at the middle, the head side and the feet side.

### **Manner of putting on the kafan (females)**

The manner of putting on the kafan for a female is the same as that of a male with a few differences which are as follows;

1. The hair of the female should be divided into two parts on the right and left hand side and placed on the chest.
2. The hair and head should then be covered with the Orni (headscarf).

3. After tying the Izaar, tie the seenah-band (chest band) over the chest area and then put on the Lifaafah.

### Activity

1. What is a Kafan? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

2. Match column A to Column B

Column A		Column B
1. Lifaafah		a. chest-band
2. Izaar		b. head scarf
3. Qamees		c. bottom sheet
4. Orni		d. kurta
5. Seenah Band		e. sheet

3. What are the names of the two extra cloths that are used in the kafan of females? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mention the places of sajdah on which itr is applied. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
5. How should the hair of a female be divided and placed? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



# Janaazah Salaah

The Janaazah Salaah is a dua of forgiveness for the mayyit.

**Status:** Fardh-e-Kifaayah

## The Fardh acts of Janaazah Salaah

There are two Fardh acts in Janaazah Salaah

1. Qiyaam, i.e. to stand and perform the salaah
2. Four Takbeers

## The method of performing the Janaazah Salaah

1. The mayyit should be placed with the head on the right side of the Imaam.
2. The Imaam should stand in line with the chest of the mayyit and the Muqtadees should stand in saffs behind the Imaam.
3. Make the niyyah (intention), “I am performing Janaazah Salaah for the sake of Allah Ta’ala.”
4. The Imaam will raise his hands up to his ears and say the Takbeer loudly. The Muqtadees will also raise their hands but will say the Takbeer softly. Thereafter they will recite the Sanaa of Janaazah Salaah softly,

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَجَلَّ ثَنَاؤُكَ  
وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

5. The Imaam will say the 2nd Takbeer loudly and the Muqtadees will say it softly. The hands should not be raised when saying this Takbeer. One will then recite Durood-e-Ibraaheem.
6. Thereafter the Imaam will make the 3rd Takbeer in the same manner as mentioned above. The following dua should be recited thereafter;

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَيِّنَا وَمَيِّتِنَا وَشَاهِدِنَا وَغَائِبِنَا وَصَغِيرِنَا وَكَبِيرِنَا وَذَكَرِنَا  
وَأُنثَانَا اللَّهُمَّ مَنْ أَحْيَيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَأَحْيِهِ عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ وَمَنْ تَوَفَّيْتَهُ مِنَّا  
فَتَوَفَّهُ عَلَى الْإِيمَانِ

7. The Imaam will then say the 4<sup>th</sup> Takbeer and make salaam. The Muqtadees will follow by saying the Takbeer and salaam softly.

### General laws related to the Janaazah Salaah

1. Janaazah Salaah cannot be performed in the Masjid area. It should be performed in the Sehn area.
2. There is no Azaan and Iqaamah for Janaazah Salaah.

3. There is no ruku and sajdah in the Janaazah Salaah. Therefore, the saffs of the Janaazah Salaah should be close to one another.
4. If the deceased is a little boy, one will recite the following dua after the third Takbeer:

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ لَنَا فَرَطًا وَاجْعَلْهُ لَنَا أَجْرًا وَذُخْرًا وَاجْعَلْهُ لَنَا شَافِعًا  
وَمُشَفَّعًا

If the deceased is a little girl, one will recite the following dua after the third Takbeer:

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْهَا لَنَا فَرَطًا وَاجْعَلْهَا لَنَا أَجْرًا وَذُخْرًا وَاجْعَلْهَا لَنَا شَافِعَةً  
وَمُشَفَّعَةً

### Activity

1. What is Janaazah Salaah? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Mention the Faraaidh of Janaazah Salaah? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What must one read after each takbeer of Janaazah Salaah? \_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

---

4. Tick the correct column

	True	False
a. The muqtadees will raise their hands only for the 1st takbeer		
b. Janaazah Salaah must be performed outside the masjid		
c. The Azaan for Janaazah Salaah should be called out before making the saffs		
d. There is one ruku and only one sajdah in Janaazah Salaah		

# Burial

After the Janaazah Salaah, the mayyit should be buried in the local qabrustaan (graveyard).

1. A grave should be dug facing the qiblah.
2. The mayyit should be placed on the qiblah side of the grave.
3. A few family members should go down into the grave and face the qiblah.
4. The mayyit should then be lowered into the grave. Those lowering the mayyit should read the following dua;

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَعَلَىٰ مِلَّةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ

*In the name of Allah Ta'ala and in the manner of Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) (do we lay this body to rest)*

5. The mayyit should be placed in the grave on the right hand side facing the qiblah. The strips of cloth used to tie the kafan must now be opened.

**Note:** If a female is being buried, a large sheet must be used as a purdah to cover her as she is being lowered in the grave so that other men cannot see the shape of her body.

6. The grave should then be covered with unbaked bricks or timber.

7. Thereafter the grave should be filled with sand. Each person present should throw a minimum of three handfuls of soil into the grave. When throwing the first handful recite:

مِنْهَا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ

*We have created you from it (sand)*

When throwing the second handful recite:

وَفِيهَا نُعِيدُكُمْ

*We are returning you to it (sand)*

When throwing the third handful recite:

وَمِنْهَا نُخْرِجُكُمْ تَارَةً أُخْرَى

*From it (sand) we will take you out once again.*

8. Shape the grave like the hump of a camel. The height of the grave should be about one hand-span. It is mustahab to sprinkle water on the grave after the grave has been shaped.
9. After the burial, one should recite the first five verses of Surah Baqarah (Alif laam meem till muflihoon) at the head side and the last two verses (Aamanar Rasulu till the end) at the feet side.
10. Thereafter make dua for the forgiveness of the deceased. Make dua that Allah Ta'ala makes the questioning easy for him and that Allah Ta'ala grants him Jannatul Firdaus.

## Visiting the Graveyard

Rasulullah ﷺ has said: “Visit the graves, for surely visiting the graves decreases the love for the world and reminds you of the hereafter.”

When entering the grave yard recite this dua;

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ أَهْلَ الدِّيَارِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُسْلِمِينَ وَإِنَّا إِن شَاءَ  
اللَّهُ بِكُمْ لَاحِقُونَ نَسْأَلُ اللَّهَ لَنَا وَلكُمْ الْعَافِيَةَ

*Peace be upon you O Mu'mineen and Muslimeen who dwell herein. Insha Allah Ta'ala we shall join you. We ask Allah Ta'ala ease for us and for you.*

*(Ibnu Majah, Pg.111)*

## When visiting the graveyard one should recite the following

- Surah Yaaseen
- Surah Ikhlāas 11 times
- Make dua for the forgiveness of the deceased

One may also recite Surah Faatihah and Surah Takaasur at the graveside.

Make Dua for all the inhabitants of the graveyard as they all wait for gifts to be presented to them

**Note:** Females are not allowed in the graveyard.

## Questions

1. After the Janaazah Salaah, what should be done with the mayyit?

---

---

---

2. On which side should the mayyit be placed in the grave?\_\_\_\_\_

---

3. What must be done when a female is being burried? Why?\_\_\_\_\_

---

---

4. Before filling the grave with sand, what must be used to cover the grave? \_\_\_\_\_

5. How high above the ground should the grave be?\_\_\_\_\_

---

6. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to sprinkle water on the grave after it has been shaped.

7. What should one read at the head and feet side of the grave? \_\_

---

---

8. Mention the Hadith of Rasulullah ﷺ on visiting the graves. \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---



# Sabar

*(patience at the time of a calamity)*

- In this world Allah Ta'ala will test us from time to time. Rasulallah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) was also tested. He lost his beloved wife Hadhrat Khadijah (radiyallahu anha) and his three sons. But he was patient and made sabar at the time of these calamities.
- When someone passes away we should read the following dua over and over again, pondering over the meaning;

إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ

*We belong to Allah and we will all return to Allah*

- Allah Ta'ala has commanded us at the time of a calamity to seek His help through salaah and sabar. (patience).
- One who makes sabar will be rewarded greatly by Allah Ta'ala. A Hadith explains that the reward for sabar is Jannah.
- One is allowed to cry and feel grieved when someone close to him passes away. Rasulallah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) also teared when his son Ibraaheem (radiyallahu anhu) passed away. He said to the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) who were around him that my eyes will tear and my heart will pain but I will not say anything that will displease Allah Ta'ala.

- To scream, cry and shout at the time of a calamity is not permissible. It is also not permissible to complain against Allah Ta'ala e.g. “Why did Allah take the life of my child?” or “He should have taken the life of someone else’s child.” These statements show that a person has no sabar and he is unhappy with the decision of Allah Ta'ala.
- Always remember that our real life is the life of the Akhirah. This world is temporary. We all are going to Jannah and we will all meet in Jannah insha Allah.
- One should also read this dua for sabar

رَبَّنَا أفرِغْ عَلَيْنَا صَبْرًا وَثَبِّتْ أقدامَنَا وَأَنْصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكافِرِينَ

*O My Rabb! Bestow us with sabar (patience) and strengthen our feet and help us against the disbelievers.*

### **Ta'ziat (comforting one who has lost a close relative)**

When a person goes through some difficulty or hardship or has lost someone close to him, naturally he will feel grieved, Such a person needs encouragement and comfort. We have been taught by Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) to comfort and console such a person. This is called TA'ZIYAT. It is a Sunnah practice to console people who have been through some loss or difficulty.

The following are some etiquette to follow when comforting a person in grief;

1. Give the person some words of encouragement. If he wishes to pour out his heart to you then listen attentively to what he has to say.
2. Mention the good qualities of the mayyit. Do not mention anything that will offend the family.
3. Don't ask too many questions regarding the mayyit (like the detailed cause of death, etc.)
4. Avoid joking and laughing.
5. Speak less about worldly issues.
6. The visit should be short.
7. Don't inconvenience them by staying for meals.

**Virtue:** It is mentioned in a Hadith that; “When any Muslim comforts his afflicted brother, Allah Ta’ala will most certainly clothe him with garments of honour on the day of Qiyaamah.”

## Questions

1. What did Rasulullah ﷺ do when his son passed away? \_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the reward for sabar? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

3. Are we allowed to cry and feel grief when someone close to us passes away? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What should a person refrain from at the time of a calamity? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What is Ta'ziat? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Mention 5 etiquettes when comforting a person in grief. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. When any Muslim comforts his afflicted brother, Allah Ta'ala will most certainly \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Inheritance

- Allah Ta'ala says in the Qur-aan, “For men is a share of that which parents and relatives leave behind, and for women is a share of that which parents and relatives leave behind, whether it be little or a lot.”
- Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said, “Learn the laws of inheritance and teach it to the people because it is half of knowledge, it will be forgotten and it is the first thing that will be lifted from my Ummah.”
- When a person passes away, all his wealth and belongings must be distributed to his family members/heirs according to the Shariah.
- There must be no delay in distributing the inheritance to the rightful owners. Delaying in this regard is a major sin.

## Distribution

The wealth of the deceased must be distributed in the following manner:

1. Pay for the burial expenses (i.e. kafan, transporting the body to the graveyard, digging the grave, etc.).
2. Pay off all debts of the deceased.

3. Payoff any wasiyyat (bequest) if the deceased made a wasiyyat.

**Note:** The wasiyyat will be fulfilled from only one third of the wealth that remains after paying for the burial expenses and settling the debts.

4. Draw up a list of all the belongings of the deceased and put a value to each of the items. Distribute the wealth and belongings of the mayyit to the heirs according to the Shariah.

### General

1. When winding up the estate, consult a senior Aalim for advice and guidance. Ask him to give you a shares certificate showing exactly how much each person in the family will inherit.
2. Make sure that each person receives his correct share. If not, then this wealth becomes Haraam for those who took it unjustly.
3. As soon as a person passes away, his belongings no more remain his. It comes into the ownership of the heirs.
4. No family member has the right to give away any item of the mayyit or keep something for himself before the estate is wound up.
5. Every single thing that the mayyit owned will make up his estate. This includes his socks, books, pens, tools, utensils and the minutest of things.
6. A person cannot deprive an heir of his Inheritance. Even if he writes this down in his will, it will not be considered. Sometimes,

a parent disowns his child. This is not considered in Islam. The child will still inherit from his parents.

## Questions

1. Mention a hadith on the importance of learning about inheritance? \_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Who decides how the wealth of a person should be distributed after he passes away? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Why should there be no delay in distributing the inheritance to the rightful owners? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Correct the sequence for distributing the wealth of the deceased:
  - a) A. Pay off all debts of the deceased
  - b) B. Pay for the burial expenses
  - c) C. Give the heirs their shares according to the Shariah
  - d) D. Pay off any wasiyyat (bequest) if the deceased made a wasiyyat  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 
- 
5. What is meant by burial expenses? \_\_\_\_\_
- 
6. The mayyit made a bequest that one third of his wealth must be given to his close friend. After paying for his burial expenses and settling his debts, only R3000 remained. How much will go to his friend and how much will go to his heirs? \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- 
7. Who should we consult when winding up an estate? \_\_\_\_\_
- 
8. What happens to the belongings of a person as soon as he passes away? \_\_\_\_\_
- 
9. What makes up the estate of a person? \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- 
10. A father disowned his son. Will he still inherit from his father? Explain. \_\_\_\_\_



P  
A  
R  
T  
  
T  
W  
O

**Lessons:**

12. Nikaah
13. Waleemah
14. Talaq (Divorce)
15. Iddat
16. Virtues of earning Halaal
17. Harms of earning Haraam
18. Good Business Conduct
19. Riba (Interest)
20. Working for Someone
21. Gambling
22. 10 Laws for Business
23. Sins & Taubah

# Lesson 12

# Nikaah

Nikaah is a great favour of Allah Ta'ala upon us. Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has said, "Nikaah is my Sunnah."

The first Nikaah that took place was the Nikaah between Hadhrat Adam (alayhis salaam) and Hadhrat Hawwa (alayhas salaam).

## The purpose of Nikaah

The main purpose of Nikaah is;

- To please Allah Ta'ala because Allah Ta'ala becomes happy when a person makes Nikaah
- To follow the Sunnah of Nabi Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wasallam)
- To lead a pure and clean life free from sins.
- To get children

## Virtues of Nikaah

- Allah Ta'ala mentions in the Qur-aan Shareef, "Amongst His (Allah's) signs is that He created for you partners from amongst yourselves, so that you may find sukoon (peace) with them, and He has put love and mercy between you."
- Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said, "O group of youth, whoever of you has the ability to marry, should get married,

because it will help one to lower his gaze and it is a protection for his private parts. And he who cannot marry should fast (in abundance)...”

- Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said, “Nikaah is my Sunnah.”
- Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said, “When a person gets married, he has completed half his Imaan. To complete the other half, he should fear Allah Ta’ala.”

## Benefits of Nikaah

There are many benefits in Nikaah. Some of the benefits are as follows;

1. A person is saved from sins and gets ease and tranquillity in his life.
2. It is easier to adopt taqwa and piety when you are married as your mind does not wander about.
3. It is a means of acquiring children who bring great happiness and joy.
4. It is a means of gaining great sawaab and reward. The couple sitting together, talking to each other, feeding each other, etc. are more rewarding than even Nafl Salaah.

## What to look for in a marriage partner

When looking for a marriage partner, people generally look for beauty, wealth and status. Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has advised us that when looking for a marriage partner then look for

Deen and piety. Because wealth, beauty and status is temporary and is lost very quickly. These things are restricted to this world but Deen and piety is what will remain forever in this world and the next. Therefore, when choosing a marriage partner always look for piety and taqwa first.

Another Hadith mentions, “When you receive a proposal from a person whose Deen and character you are pleased with, then get married, and if you don’t, there will be fitnah (corruption) on the earth and widespread evil.”

Don’t follow the slogan, “Love at first sight.” Do proper homework about the family and friends of the boy/girl before making a decision. Thereafter make Istikhaarah and make dua to Allah Ta’ala to guide you to what is correct. Make mashwarah (take advice) with your parents and the elders in your family before making a decision. Once you’ve decided, do not delay. Make the Nikaah as soon as possible.

### **Pre-conditions for Nikaah**

For a Nikaah to be valid, there must be:

- a) Ijaab (a proposal),
- b) Qabool (acceptance of the proposal),
- c) Witnesses to the Nikaah (i.e. two male witnesses) or (one male and two female witnesses).

In the absence of any of the above mentioned conditions, the Nikaah will not take place.

## General rules regarding Nikaah

1. The Islamic teaching is that a boy and girl should consult their parents or the elders in the family and allow them to find a suitable partner for Nikaah. Parents have more experience and understanding in this regard. By taking the duas of your parents you will find more barakah in your marriage.
2. The Nikaah should be performed in a Masjid, in front of a big crowd of people. One of the benefits of this is that people will not have doubts and suspicion when they see the husband and wife together.
3. Performing a secret Nikaah is not in conformity with the Sunnah. This brings about many complications in one's married life and leaves a person in a state of stress and worry all the time.
4. The wife is entitled to a Mahr (dowry).
5. It is preferable to get a pious Aalim to perform the Nikaah (if possible).

## Providing food, clothing and shelter for one's wife

1. It is the responsibility of the husband to provide food, clothing and shelter for his wife as long as she is in his Nikaah.
2. The husband is responsible for the maintenance of his wife whether she is rich or poor.

3. The husband should give his wife a monthly allowance (according to his financial means) which she can use as she wishes.
4. The husband is responsible for the maintenance of his children even if the wife is divorced.

### People with whom Nikaah is not permissible

1. Children, grandchildren, great grandchildren, etc.
2. Parents, grand-parents, great grandparents, etc.
3. Brother or sister
4. Paternal and maternal uncles and aunts
5. Nephews and nieces
6. Sons-in-law or daughters-in-law
7. Fathers-in-law or mothers-in-law

### Questions

1. Mention the advice of Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) to the youth? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What aspects are necessary for a Nikaah to be valid? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What are the two main qualities to look for in a marriage partner? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said, “Nikaah is my \_\_\_\_\_.”
5. Where the Nikaah should be performed? Why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Mention 5 people who you are not allowed to marry? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Mention two benefits of nikaah. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. True/False
  - 8.1. The husband is only responsible for the maintenance of his wife if she is poor. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 8.2. The husband and the wife both have to share the expenses of the children. \_\_\_\_\_

# Waleemah

It is Sunnah for the husband to feed after the Nikaah. This meal is called “The Waleemah”. Family, friends and the poor should be invited for this meal. The husband should not go out of his way and be extravagant, but he should rather spend according to his means.

Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) mentioned that the worst meal is the Waleemah in which only the rich are invited and the poor are left out.

## The Waleemah of Rasulullah ﷺ

When Nabi Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) got married to Hadhrat Zaynab (radiyallahu anha) he arranged a Waleemah for the marriage. A goat was slaughtered. Mutton with bread was served to the guests. People came in groups, and were served till all of them were fed.

When Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) married Hadhrat Safiyyah (radiyallahu anha) she was 17 years old. The morning after the Nikaah, Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said to the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum); “Let everybody bring whatever he has to eat.” They brought dates, cheese, butter, etc. A long leather cloth was spread and all of them sat around it to share the food amongst them. This was the Waleemah for this marriage.



## Simplicity in Nikaah

Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has said, “The Nikaah that has the greatest barakah (blessings) is the one which has the least expenses.”

Muslims should have simple weddings. We should not waste huge amounts of money by hiring halls with draping curtains and exotic foods. Lots of money is wasted in this manner. We lose the blessings of Nikaah by following the ways of the kuffaar in our weddings.

## Incorrect practices in weddings and Waleemahs

### *Before the marriage*

1. Engagement parties
2. Bridal showers and Bachelor parties
3. Mehndhi parties

### *On the day of the marriage*

1. Huge functions wherein the décor goes into hundreds of thousands. (This is wastage).
2. Walking the bride down the aisle
3. Wearing a white wedding gown with a long trail
4. Having a best man and bride’s maids
5. Photography and videoing
6. Music played in the hall
7. Missing salaah or salaah with jamaat
8. Mixing of men and women in the halls

## Questions

1. Which Nikaah has the most amount of Barakah? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the status of a waleemah? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Who should host the waleemah? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Which meal did Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) call the ‘worst meal’? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Describe the waleemah of Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) when he married Hadhrat Safiyyah (radiyallahu anha). \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Mention 5 incorrect practices nowadays in weddings and waleemahs. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Talaaq (Divorce)

**Definition:** Talaaq means Divorce (husband and wife decide to end the marriage)

If the couple cannot manage living together due to huge problems and fights that take place between them, or because one of them is unfaithful to the other, Islam allows them to separate through talaaq (divorce).

Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has said, “Divorce is permissible but it is such a thing that Allah Ta’ala **dislikes the most.**” The couple should try to patch up the problems by seeking advice from the elders in the family or from senior Aalim. As a last resort when nothing can bring them back together, then only should they resort to Talaaq (divorce).

It is like a person who has an infection on his leg. He will first go to the doctor for a check-up. The doctor will try his best to save the leg. He will prescribe some medication and treat the wound. As a last resort, if all fails, the doctor will then advise the patient to amputate the leg. Similar is the case of Talaaq. If after all possible means of living happily has failed, Islam has then allowed something called Talaaq as a last resort. This means that the husband and wife are then permitted to part ways through divorce.

Remember that with divorce, it is not just two people separating, but rather two entire families are breaking up. Unfortunately, the ones who suffer the most are the little children, who, many a times, remain emotionally unsettled for many, many, years to come. May Allah Ta'ala save us all. Aameen.

### **Laws pertaining to Talaq (Divorce)**

1. If after much effort to get back together, the husband and wife realise that they cannot live with each other, then the husband is given the option of issuing a Talaq.
2. Talaq can only be issued by the husband. Once the husband issues a Talaq, it comes into effect. Neither can he retract his statement nor can the wife reject the divorce.
3. Divorce takes place once the husband utters the words of Talaq whether his wife heard it or not, whether he said it in private or public, or in any language.
4. Divorce given jokingly or in the fit of anger is regarded as divorce. Similarly, if an intoxicated person issues a divorce whilst under the influence of alcohol or drugs, then too the Talaq takes place.
5. The man has the right to only issue 3 Talaqs and not more. If he issues more, only three will take place. However he should NOT issue three Talaqs at once. If he wishes he should issue only one Talaq at a time.
6. Divorce given via sms, letter, email, etc. is also valid.

- 7. When a person issues three Talaqs to his wife, she becomes Haraam for him i.e. he cannot marry her again. This is irrespective whether he said all in one sentence or at different intervals.
- 8. Today we hear some people saying that three Talaqs are equal to one and not three; this is all baseless. Have you ever heard of any mathematic equation where 3 is equal to 1?

**Note:** There are many rulings regarding the types of Talaqs and how Talaq should be given. For further details, we should consult our senior Ulama.

### Questions

- 1. What is Talaq? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2. What procedure should be adopted before considering Talaq? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3. How many Talaqs is a man allowed to give? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Can a woman issue a Talaq? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Is Talaq given jokingly or in anger considered? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. What does the Hadith say about Talaq? \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

7. What happens to a woman when her husband gives her three Talaqs? \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

8. Does the wife have to hear the husband issuing the Talaq?

---

---

# Iddat

**Definition:** When the husband divorces his wife or the husband passes away, the wife will have to stay at home for a certain period of time. This waiting period is called IDDAT. During this period she cannot leave the house nor can she marry anyone else.

## Iddat after the Death of the Husband

1. When the husband passes away, the wife will sit in iddat for four months and ten days.
2. If she is pregnant, her iddat period will end when she gives birth.
3. She will pass her iddat in the house in which she was staying at the time of the death of her husband. She is not allowed to leave the house unnecessarily. However, if she is very poor and there is no one to see to her daily needs, then she will be allowed to go out (and earn a living). But, she must be back before nightfall.
4. If a woman was not at home when her husband passed away, she should return home immediately and commence her iddat.
5. A woman will have to make her own arrangements for food during her iddat period. She can use the money that she inherits from her husband's estate for this purpose.
6. During the iddat period, she is not allowed to beautify herself, apply perfume or wear jewellery.

## Iddat after Divorce

1. When a woman is divorced she will sit in iddat for three haidh (menstrual cycles).
2. A woman who does not experience haidh will sit in iddat for three months.
3. The iddat period of a pregnant woman is till she gives birth. Once she gives birth, her iddat is over.
4. In the iddat period, the woman is not allowed to leave the house during the day or night.
5. The husband will be responsible for the maintenance of his wife during the iddat period of divorce. Once the iddat is over, he is not responsible for her maintenance anymore.

## Custody of children

When a couple is divorced and they have small (naa-baaligh) children, the mother has the first right of custody over the children. The father cannot take away the children forcefully from her. However, he will still be responsible for the maintenance of his children.

1. The custody of a boy remains with the mother until he reaches the age of seven and a girl until she is nine. Thereafter, the father can take the child into his care. The mother cannot refuse.
2. There are many rulings regarding the custody of children in the situation where one parent is abusive or mentally disturbed, etc. If any such matter arises at any time, it should be referred to a senior Aalim.



## Questions

1. What is the meaning of iddat? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How long is the iddat after:
  - a) a divorce? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) the death of the husband? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Who is responsible for the maintenance of the wife in her iddat after:
  - a) a divorce? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) the death of the husband? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mention three things a woman is not allowed to do during her iddat? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. When does the iddat of a pregnant woman end? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Can a woman sitting in iddat leave her house? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Where will a woman spend her iddat? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. After a divorce, who has the first right of custody over a small child? \_\_\_\_\_
9. At what age can the father take back his minor children?
- a) Boy: \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Girl: \_\_\_\_\_
10. Who should we consult with regards to the custody of children?  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Virtues of Earning Halaal

**Definition:** That which is permissible.

*Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has said, “The earning of Halaal wealth is a Fardh duty after completing the other Faraaidh (obligations).”*

From this Hadith we understand that it is fardh (compulsory) for a person to earn his own wealth so that he can take care of himself, his wife, children, parents, brothers, sisters and relatives. Allah Ta’ala does not like laziness in a person. If we work hard and earn our own wealth, we will be strong for ourselves, as well as for our families and friends. We will be able to help the poor and take care of the needy.

Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said, “There is no food that a person eats which is better than that which he earned with his own hands. Nabi Dawood (alayhis salaam) earned by working with his own hands.” Nabi Dawood (alayhis salaam) was a blacksmith. He used to make armour and sell to people.

The prophets of Allah Ta’ala worked hard to earn their own wealth and food. Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) himself grazed

goats and also did business. He went on business trips to Syria and earned his own wealth.

We have been commanded by Allah Ta'ala to earn our wealth in a halaal manner and not in a haraam manner. In the Qur-aan Shareef Allah Ta'ala has commanded us;

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُلُوا مِن طَيِّبَاتِ مَا رَزَقْنَاكُمْ

“O You who believe! Eat of the pure (halaal) things which We have given you.” (Surah Baqarah - Aayah 172)

### Barakah (Blessings)

In Islam, we believe in something called barakah (blessing). If Allah Ta'ala blesses your wealth and food with barakah, a small amount of food or wealth will be enough for a huge family. Rasulallah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) used to make the following dua for barakah in his earnings whilst making wudhu;

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي ذَنْبِي وَوَسِّعْ لِي فِي دَارِي وَبَارِكْ لِي فِي رِزْقِي

O Allah! Forgive my sins, grant me abundance in my home and grant me barakah (blessings) in my livelihood

On one occasion someone sent a bowl of milk to Rasulallah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam). This small bowl of milk was enough for

all the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) who were in the Masjid as well as for Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) to drink. This is the meaning of barakah. In the little that a person has he will be able to do a lot because of the barakah (blessings) in it. If there is no barakah then lots of money will still not be enough for a person. All that wealth will get spent very quickly. Barakah (blessings) comes with earning halaal.

When doing business with people we must always follow the laws of Islam. In this way we will gain lots of barakah (blessings) in our wealth as well as in our lives.

## Questions

1. Did the Ambiyaa (alayhimus salaam) do business?\_\_\_\_\_
2. What did Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) say about earning halaal?\_\_\_\_\_
3. What is barakah?\_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

4. How does one get barakah in his wealth and life? \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

# Harms of Earning Haraam

**Definition of Haraam:** Food or wealth which is impermissible or forbidden for a person to earn or consume.

It is mentioned in a Hadith that a time will come when people will not be concerned whether their earnings and food are Halaal or Haraam.

Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) used to make the following dua;

اللَّهُمَّ جَنِّبْنَا الْحَرَامَ حَيْثُ كَانَ وَأَيْنَ كَانَ وَعِنْدَ مَنْ كَانَ

*O Allah! Save us from Haraam wherever it is, whatever it is and whoever it is by*

Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has taught us NOT to earn haraam wealth. He has commended us to earn only that which is Halaal.

The evil effect of eating Haraam is very severe. Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has said, “Whoever is nourished (eats) from Haraam, is more deserving of the fire (of Jahannam).”

## Some examples of earning Haraam Wealth

- Buying or selling musical instruments
- Buying or selling television sets, music Cd's or movies
- Buying or selling drugs and alcohol
- Buying or selling stolen goods
- Buying or selling Haraam food items like pork or any other meat that is not Halaal
- Buying or selling prayer goods of other religions

## Some examples of Haraam Food

- Pork / Ham / Bacon (any meat from a pig)
- Any meat that was slaughtered by a Non-Muslim
- Sweets and chocolates that have gelatin
- Alcohol / Wine

## The harms of earning Haraam

- Haraam business draws the anger of Allah Ta'ala.
- One's duas will not be answered. Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has said that when a man places a morsel of Haraam in his mouth, his duas are not answered for 40 days.
- One's money will have no Barakah in it, i.e. despite earning huge sums of money, a person will still be in financial problems.



- One will have no inclination to do any good actions like Salaah, Zikr, Qur-aan, Dua, etc. In fact, a person will be more inclined to do evil deeds like gambling, stealing, etc..
- One's charity and other ibaadaat will not be accepted.

### **Story of Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu)**

Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) had a slave who used to work and give him some part of his daily wages. Once he brought some food and gave it to Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) who ate a morsel from it. The slave then said: "You always ask me about the things I bring to you, but today you have not done so." Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) replied: "I was feeling so hungry that I did not do that. Tell me how did you get this food?"

The slave said: "Before I accepted Islam, I used to practice fortune-telling. During those days I met some people for whom I practiced some of my magic. They promised to pay me for that later on. I saw those people today, while they were busy in a wedding, and they gave me this food in payment for what I did for them."

Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) said: "Ah! You would have surely killed me" He then tried to vomit the morsel he had swallowed, but could not do so, as his stomach had been quite empty. Somebody suggested that he should drink water to his fill and then try to vomit out the morsel. He sent for a cup of water and kept on drinking water and forcing it out, until the morsel was

vomited out. Somebody said, “May Allah Ta’ala have mercy on you! You put yourself through so much of trouble for one single morsel.”

He replied: “I would have forced it out even if I had to lose my life. I have heard Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) saying, ‘The flesh that is fed by Haraam, will end up in the fire of Jahannam.’ I therefore hurried to vomit this morsel, in case any part of my body should receive nourishment from it.”

### **Doubtful Food / Wealth**

Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has said, “Halaal is clear and Haraam is clear. In-between them are doubtful areas. Stay away from that which is doubtful.”

In another Hadith Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has said, “Leave out those things which are doubtful for those things which are not doubtful.”

From these two Ahaadith we learn that if anything is doubtful we should stay away from it. We may come across food that looks like its doubtful or we may not be sure if the meat in a restaurant is Halaal or Haraam. In such a case if we are in doubt its safer to stay away from it.

**Remember, “When in doubt, leave it out”**

## Questions

1. Define haraam. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Which place is most suitable for a person who is nourished with haraam? \_\_\_\_\_
3. List 4 examples of earning haraam wealth: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Are we allowed to eat meat slaughtered by non-muslims? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What happens to the duas of a person who eats haraam? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Mention three harms of earning haraam. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. What is the golden rule about anything doubtful? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 18

# Good Business Conduct

Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) was the most perfect example of a good, honest businessman. He was extremely fair and straight in all his dealings and this is what became an attraction for many people accepting Islam. The kuffaar do not see our day to day Ibaadah like salaah, saum, zakaat, etc. However, they do witness the manner in which we do business with them.

In the east coast of Asia in countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippine, Thailand, etc., the majority of the population is Muslim. History shows that these people accepted Islam due to the manner in which the Muslim businessmen conducted themselves when trading in these places. When the Muslims arrived in these countries and began trading, they conducted themselves in the most dignified and honest manner. The local people mentioned that amongst the many excellent qualities that they possessed, two qualities really stood out.

1. They never interfered with the local women.
2. They were never found to be dishonest.

It was these excellent qualities that attracted them into Islam. Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) gave special glad-tidings to those businessmen who are honest in their business dealings saying, “A businessman who is truthful and honest (when buying and selling) will be with the Ambiyaa, Siddiqeen and Shuhadaa on the day of Qiyaamah.”

### Qualities of a good businessman

Hadhrat Muaaz bin Jabal (radiyallahu anhu) narrates that Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasllam) said: “The purest of earnings are that of businessmen (who adhere to the following seven qualities):

1. They do not speak lies.
2. They do not break their promises.
3. They do not misuse someone’s Amaanat.
4. They do not try to find faults with the goods unnecessarily (as is the habit of many businessmen so that they may get a discount in the goods).
5. They do not praise their goods more than its worth (to get a higher price).
6. They do not delay in payments.
7. They do not pressurise others for payment.

[Ma’ariful Qur’aan Vol. 2 pg. 378]

## Questions

1. Who was the perfect example of a good, honest businessman?\_\_

---

---

2. Which two qualities of the businessmen in the east coast of Asia attracted many people towards Islam? \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

3. What glad tiding did Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) give to the honest businessmen ? \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

4. Mention five Qualities of a good businessman. \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

# Ribaa (Interest)

**Definition:** Ribaa means Interest.

**Status:** To take interest money or to pay interest on a loan is Haraam.

Example of Ribaa: Zaid put R10 000.00 in the bank. After one month the bank put R100.00 interest in his account. Now he has R10 100.00 in his account. The R100.00 extra in his account is Haraam. He must remove it from his account and give it away to some poor person.

## Warnings for taking interest

Allah Ta'ala mentions in the Qur-aan;

1. *The one who deals in interest (taking or paying) are the dwellers of the fire of Hell.*
2. *Allah destroys interest and increases sadaqah charity.*
3. *Allah Ta'ala has announced war against those who deal in interest. "Be prepared to wage war with Allah Ta'ala and His Rasul (sallallahu alayhi wasallam)." How can a person who is at war with Allah Ta'ala ever be successful?*

Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has mentioned in the Hadith;

1. *Taking interest knowingly is worse than making zina thirty six times.*
2. *Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has cursed the person who takes interest, gives interest, writes down the interest transaction or is a witness to the interest transaction.*

A person may feel that his wealth will increase if he receives interest, but in actual fact, it is a destruction to our wealth, as Allah Ta'ala clearly mentions in the Qur-aan, "Allah destroys interest and causes Sadaqah to grow."

We should therefore stay far away from all forms of interest.

## **Banks**

Sometimes a person may find the need to open a bank account to keep his money safe. If such a need arises, a person may open up an account but he must make sure that he does not receive any interest for keeping his money in the account. Some banks will still put interest every month into your account. It is not permissible to use the interest money. One should monitor the account and when it gathers any interest, remove the money from the account and give it away to the poor without the intention of gaining reward.



It is not correct for a Muslim to work at a bank. This is because the banking system is based on interest. If, perchance, one is working at a bank, then he should look for an alternate employment as soon as possible.

### **Taking Loans**

If a person has a genuine need, he is allowed to take a loan as long as it is without interest. Loans should not be taken for unnecessary items, luxuries or for anything Haraam.

We should ensure that we pay back our loans on time. We should not delay unnecessarily. If a person has the wealth but still does not pay his debt, is an oppressor. The Hadith has mentioned severe warnings for people who do not pay their debts; Some are as follows;

1. In the beginning of Islam, Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) did not perform the Janaazah Salaah of those people who passed away whilst they owed money to people.
2. Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) is reported to have said, “The sins of a Shaheed (Martyr) are all forgiven except a debt.”

### **Being Content**

One of the excellent qualities of Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) was to be content with whatever Allah Ta’ala has

provided for him. A Muslim must never be greedy and keep on wishing and desiring for more. We believe that Allah Ta'ala is our only Provider. Allah Ta'ala is Ar-Razzaaq. He sustains and nourishes every living thing. We also believe that what is meant for us will definitely reach us. Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) says that a soul will not die until it has received its complete rizq. Therefore, we should not worry too much about the future. Worrying about the future is a trap of shaytaan. We should be content with what Allah Ta'ala has given us.

Contentment is the prescription for happiness. A content person always makes shukar and thanks Allah Ta'ala for everything he has, whereas a greedy person is never grateful for the bounties he enjoys. Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) used to make this dua;

اللَّهُمَّ قِنِّعْنِي بِمَا رَزَقْتَنِي

*O Allah! Make me content with what you have provided for me*

## Questions

1. Give an example of Ribaa (interest) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Allah Ta'ala \_\_\_\_\_ interest and \_\_\_\_\_ charity.
3. Taking interest is worse than \_\_\_\_\_
4. Against whom has Allah Ta'ala announced war in the Quraan? \_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. When opening a bank account, what should we do? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Is a Muslim allowed to work for the bank? Why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. What type of loan is permissible for a person to take? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Mention one Hadith showing the severity for not paying ones debts. \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

9. What is the prescription for happiness? \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

10. Always worrying about \_\_\_\_\_ is a trap of shaytaan.

# Working for Someone (Labour)

Allah Ta'ala has commanded us to work and earn Halaal wealth. One way of earning Halaal wealth is to work for someone. A person is employed to work and is given a weekly or monthly salary. Hadhrat Moosa (alayhis salaam) worked for Hadhrat Shuaib (alayhis salaam) for 10 years.

## Example of Employment

Zaid has a supermarket. He needs someone to help him in his shop. He hires Yusuf to help him run the shop for a salary of R10 000.00 a month.

- Zaid is the Employer
- Yusuf is the Employee

Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has given us beautiful guidelines for the employee and the employer.

## Guidelines for the Employer (The Boss)

1. The last advice that Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) had given before leaving this world was regarding salaah and being good and kind to one's workers.

2. Be kind to your workers.
3. Do not be harsh or rude towards your workers. Remember, you bought off his time and not his respect.
4. Pay the workers on time. Do not delay in paying the workers their salaries. Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has said, “Pay the worker his wage before his sweat dries.”
5. Don’t burden the worker with such difficult work that he cannot manage.
6. Lighten his work in the month of Ramadhaan if he is a Muslim, because he will also be fasting in this month.
7. If the worker breaks something mistakenly, it is not permissible for the boss to make him pay for it.

### **Guidelines for the Employee (The Worker)**

1. Work for your boss as if it is your own business.
2. Complete whatever work has been assigned to you.
3. When working for someone, remember that your time is an Amaanah (trust).
4. Do not do personal work or someone else’s work during work time. If one uses this time for anything else, he will be sinful. One

cannot even perform Nafil Salaah during working hours without the permission of the boss.

5. If you are not going to come to work, inform the boss of your absence and the reason.
6. Do not use the tools, belongings, etc. of the boss for your personal work. A person will be sinful if he uses it for personal work. However, if the boss gives permission, it will be permissible.
7. Do not steal from the business. Remember you will be answerable to Allah Ta'ala for this.

### **Providing a service for someone**

(e.g. repairing a car, building cupboards, plumbing or electrical work, etc.)

If a person does a certain job and he is paid for the job, then there are certain masaail (laws) which relate to him:

1. He should take care and look after the item that he is repairing. If any damage happens due to his negligence, he will have to pay for the damages except if the damage was unavoidable (due to a natural disaster like floods, hurricanes, etc.).

2. Keep to your word. If you promise to do a job for the customer, then keep to your promise. If you need a few more days, then inform the customer that you will be delayed.
3. It is not permissible to do any work which is sinful. For example, a person cannot take photos of people or hire out movies and music cd's etc.

## Questions

1. What advice did Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) give for paying workers? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Is the boss allowed to swear and hit his workers? \_\_\_\_\_
3. If something breaks without any fault of the worker, can the boss force him to pay for it? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How should the worker treat the business of his boss? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What do we mean when we say that time is an Amaanah when working for someone? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



6. What is the procedure to follow when you are not going to come to work? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Without the permission of the boss, can you use the items of the business for personal work? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Can a person hire out musical instruments? \_\_\_\_\_
9. If the person repairing your car took good care of it, however it got stolen. What's the ruling? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. When providing a service, it is very important to keep to your \_\_\_\_\_

# Gambling

**Definition:** Gambling is a game of chance. It is where you pay a sum of money to win something or some money in exchange of it or you can lose the money that you paid.

**Status:** Allah Ta'ala has declared that gambling is Haraam and it is 'the filth of shaytaan'

## Examples of Gambling

1. Playing the lottery
2. Playing the different games in a casino
3. Betting on horses or other sports

## Harms of Gambling

1. The greatest harm of gambling is, it weakens your Imaan.
2. Allah Ta'ala becomes displeased with you.
3. You lose all your hard earned wealth by wasting it on gambling.
4. Many gamblers have wrecked their entire lives and lost everything they own.

**Note:** If any person gambled in his life, he should make taubah to Allah Ta'ala and promise never to commit that sin again.

## Insurance

It is for this reason that Ulama have declared insurance as Haraam. Insurance is also a chance. You pay the company for something that hasn't happened and if something does happen then you are paid out more than what you given. This money that you will receive from the insurance company is Haraam.

### Types of Insurance

People generally take out insurance on the following things, all of which are Haraam;

1. Car Insurance
2. Home insurance
3. Business insurance
4. Life insurance

No matter what fancy name is given to it, it is still Haraam. We should stay away from all these policies totally as it has ribaa (interest) and gambling in it.

As Muslims, we should have our total trust in Allah Ta'ala. Always think positively in this way that, "Allah Ta'ala will save me from accidents, hospitals, etc., Insha-Allah." Make dua for Aafiyah (ease). Don't think negatively like, "What if I meet in an accident?", "What if I am hospitalised, how will I pay the bills?" This is a trick of shaytaan. He keeps us in a state of constant worry about the future. We must

assign all our affairs to Allah Ta'ala. A Muslim believes in Taqdeer, that everything good or bad is from Allah Ta'ala alone.

**Remember!**

**It is NOT permissible for a Muslim take out insurance policies or to work for an insurance company.**

### Questions

1. What is gambling? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Are we allowed to play the lottery? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Mention two harms of gambling? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What is insurance? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Name the two main reasons why all insurance policies are haram.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Write three steps we can take to help save us from constant worry about the future. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Ten Laws *related to Business*

1. When selling an item, it is necessary to show the buyer the item properly and explain any defects. Concealing a defect (despite being aware of it) is a great wrong and a sin.
2. If a person bought an item with the full knowledge of all the defects in it, he does not have the right to return it.
3. It is permissible for the seller to sell an item in the following manner, “I am selling this item ‘as is’. Check it properly. If you find any defect later on, I will not be responsible.” Despite the seller saying this, the person still bought the item. He will have no right to return the item no matter how many defects he finds in it later on.
4. The price of the item should also be clearly stated and agreed upon. There should be no ambiguity regarding the item or the price.
5. It is not permissible to sell crops or fruit before it grows. For example, Hasan has a lemon farm. The lemon trees did not bear any crop as yet. Shuaib wants to buy this year’s crop in advance, so he tells Hasan that he will pay him R1000.00 for all his lemons

before his lemon trees bear. This sale is not permissible. It's possible that the sale may turn out sour.

6. It is permissible to purchase goods on credit on condition that a time for payment is specified.
7. Once the due date arrives, the buyer will have to pay up. If he has the money, he cannot delay in payment. If he doesn't have the money at the specified time, he can request the seller for some respite. As soon as he has the money, he should pay for the items bought. It is not correct to delay payment unnecessarily. No additional amount can be fixed for delay in payment.
8. Don't cheat anyone when doing business especially when selling by weight and measure. Make sure we give the person his full due and a little more. This will bring lots of barakah in the business.
9. It is not permissible to have a "Christmas sale" or "Diwali sale".
10. After buying or selling an item, the seller or the buyer had a change of mind, then for the other party to cancel the sale is correct; in fact it is encouraged and rewarding to do so.

## Questions

1. When selling an item, is it permissible to conceal the defects from the customer?\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the ruling for having sales with slogans of non-muslim festivals? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The seller said: “Check the item properly and take it as is. I accept no responsibility later on!”
- 3.1. Is this sale valid? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.2 Does the customer have the right to return the item if he finds a defect after the sale? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What should be specified in a credit transaction? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Qaasim is a litchi farmer. Musa offered to pay him one million rand now for his next year’s crop. Is this sale permissible? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. In a sale, there should be no ambiguity regarding \_\_\_\_\_  
or \_\_\_\_\_
7. What is an important rule when doing business, especially by weight and measure? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Sins and Taubah

Muslims must stay away from all sins. By committing sins we are disobeying Allah Ta'ala. Shaytaan becomes happy when a person commits a sin. A black spot appears on the heart of a person when he commits a sin. Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has commanded us to stay away from all kinds of sins.

Below are some sins which we must all refrain from at all times:

## Sins related to the heart

1. Shirk (Ascribing partners with Allah Ta'ala).
2. To have evil thoughts of others.
3. To be jealous of others.
4. To have hatred for others.

## Sins related to the tongue

1. To speak lies.
2. To spy.
3. To sing Haraam songs.
4. To backbite.
5. To call people by names which they don't like.
6. To swear.
7. To speak rudely



## Sins related to the eyes

1. To watch television.
2. For males to look at strange females and for females to look at strange males.
3. To look at pictures and videos on the phone.
4. To look at the satr (private areas) of a person.

## Sins related to the stomach

1. To eat haraam food.
2. To drink alcohol.
3. To take drugs.

## Sins related to the private parts

1. To commit zina (adultery).
2. To commit homosexuality.
3. To expose the satr (private areas).

## Sins related to the hands

1. To steal.
2. To kill.
3. To take or to pay ineterst.
4. To fight.
5. To gamble.
6. To do black magic.
7. To chat with non-mahrams (strange males/females) on the phone or to follow them on social media.

## Sins related to the legs

1. To dance.
2. To run away from the battle field.
3. To walk to Haraam places like cinemas or casinos.

## Sins related to the whole body

1. To be disobedient to one's parents, elders and teachers.
2. To disrespect the Ulama and elderly people.
3. To be harsh and rude to those under us, e.g. workers.
4. To show disrespect and disregard to the salient signs of Islam, e.g. the Masjid, the month of Ramadhaan, the Azaan, etc.

## Taubah & Istighfaar

Whenever a person does something wrong or commits a sin, one must immediately make taubah and repent for that sin. Ask Allah Ta'ala to forgive us for our wrongs and sins.

- Allah Ta'ala loves those who make taubah and repent for their sins.
- In one Hadith Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has mentioned, "Glad tidings for the person who finds lots of Istighfaar in his book of deeds."
- Every day we should try and read at least 100 times Astaghfirullah.
- Perform two rakaats Salaatut Taubah every now and ask for the forgiveness of Allah Ta'ala.

May Allah Ta'ala forgive all our sins. Aameen.

## Questions

1. What happens to the heart of a person when he commits a sin?\_\_

---

---

2. Who becomes happy when we commit sins?\_\_\_\_\_

---

---

3. Mention 2 sins related to the heart?\_\_\_\_\_

---

---

4. Mention 2 sins related to the tongue?\_\_\_\_\_

---

---

5. Mention 2 sins related to the stomach?\_\_\_\_\_

---

---

6. Mention 2 sins related to the private parts?\_\_\_\_\_

---

---

7. Mention 2 sins related to the hands?\_\_\_\_\_

---

---

8. Mention 2 sins related to the legs?\_\_\_\_\_

---

---

9. Mention 2 sins related to the whole body?\_\_\_\_\_

---

---

10. What should we do after we commit a sin?\_\_\_\_\_

---

---

11. At least how many times daily should we read Astaghfirullah?\_\_\_\_\_

---

---

12. Who did Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) give glad tidings to?\_\_\_\_\_

---