

KITAA BUT TAHAARAH



**EL LIBRO DE PURIFICACIÓN Y PUREZA
(HANAFI)**

Publicado por:
Young Men's Muslim Association
P.O. BOX 18594
Actonville, Benoni
1506
South Africa

“"DE CIERTO, ALLAH AMA A LOS
QUE SE PURIFICAN.(Qur'aan
Majeed)

KITAABUT TAHAARAH

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(HANAFI)**

“La limpieza es parte de Imaan(fe)”
(Hadeeth Shareef)

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INTRODUCCIÓN

KITAABUT TAHAARAH (el Libro de Purificación y Pureza) es el segundo en la serie de libros sobre Fiqh que contemplamos publicar, Insha'Allah. El primero en la serie fue KITAABUS SALAAT (el Libro de Salaat). Insha'Allah, la tercera en la serie será Kitaabul Imaan (el Libro de la Fe); el cuarto será Kitaabus Saum (el libro del ayuno); el quinto, Kitaabuz Zakaat (el Libro de Zakaat); el sexto, Kitaabul Hajj (el Libro del Hajj). Esto será seguido por Kitaabun Nikah (el Libro del matrimonio), Kitaabut Talaq (el Libro del divorcio), y los muchos otros libros sobre temas de Fiqhi como comercio, waqf, juramentos, sacrificios, zabah, herencia, etc.

La tarea de lograr este objetivo es larga y ardua. Sin embargo, un sincero niyyat se hace en esta dirección. Si Allah Ta'ala quiere el éxito para nosotros, entonces Insha'Allah, alcanzaremos nuestro objetivo. En el logro de nuestro objetivo requerimos las duas de tantas personas como sea posible. Quién sabe de quién será Dua eficaz en el logro de la meta que nos hemos fijado?

nuestro niyyat y concédenos la resolución y los medios para seguir comprometidos en la actividad de Su Deen hasta nuestro último aliento de esta efímera existencia y estación temporal en la estadía de regreso a Allah Ta'ala de donde tenemos aclamado.

El éxito y la victoria final no están necesariamente en el cumplimiento o la realización del objetivo que nos propusimos. Allah Ta'ala, en su sabiduría infinita, va a decidir cuánto de nuestro objetivo y esfuerzo debe manifestarse para su utilización por El público musulmán. El éxito no significa el logro de objetivos establecidos por el hombre. El éxito significa el fin de nuestra vida al servicio y al trabajo de Allah Ta'ala.

Was-salaam, Los autores

1st Jamad-ul-Akhir 1401 / 6th Avril 1981

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَاللَّهُ يُحِبُّ الْمُطَهَّرِينَ

En verdad, Alláh ama a los que se purifican ()
(QUR'AAN).

الطُّهُورُ شَطْرُ الْإِيمَانِ

"La pureza es la mitad del Imaan ()
(HADEETH).

El Islam ha enfatizado la importancia y el significado de la pureza y la purificación. Purificación: es la purificación del cuerpo, la ropa, el hogar y el corazón que la Sharia ordena como un deber obligatorio. Su importancia es ser medido a partir de la declaración de amor de Alláh por aquellos que se purifican a sí mismos:

"En verdad Alláh ama a los que se purifican a sí mismos".

La tremenda importancia de la pureza (Tahaarat) se ve confirmada por la afirmación de Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) de que la mitad de Imaan consiste en pureza.

Tahaarat es condicional para muchas formas de Ibaadat(Adoración), es decir, el Ibaadat sin el Tahaarat necesario no será válido. Es precisamente por esta razón que todos los Libros de Fiqh comienzan con "Kitaab-ut-Tahaarah" o "El Libro de la Pureza".

Kitaab-ut-Tahaarah se ocupa de varias formas de purificación, p. Wudhu, Ghusl, Masah Alal Khuf-fain, Tayammum, purificación de pozos, etc. Cada uno se tratará por separado y en detalle, Insha'Allah.

WUDHU

Hay dos estados de impurezas que conciernen al ser humano. Estos son:

(1) Janaabat. (2) Hadath.

- (1) Janaabat también conocido como "hadathe akbar" (mayor impureza), es la condición de impureza que hace obligatorio el "Ghusl" (Bath). (Janaabat se explicará en la sección que trata sobre "Ghusl").
- (2) Hadath, también conocido como "hadathe asghar" (menor impureza), es la condición de impureza que se realiza mediante los siguientes actos:
- (a) Contestar el llamado de la naturaleza.
 - (b) Aparición de materia, gusanos, etc., de las partes privadas delantera y trasera.
 - (c) Viento que pasa de la parte privada posterior. (N.B. : La emisión de viento de la parte privada frontal, como a veces ocurre en ciertos tipos de enfermedades, no ocasiona hadathe asghar).
 - (d) Flujo de sangre desde cualquier parte del cuerpo.
 - (e) Flujo de pus desde cualquier parte del cuerpo.
 - (f) Vomitar un bocado.
 - (g) Dormir mientras está acostado o apoyado contra algún objeto.
 - (h) Inconsciencia.
 - (i) Risa audible durante Salaat que no sea Janaazah Salaat.

NOTE: Acts (a) to (i) mentioned above are factors which nullify Wudhu

AHKAAM DE HADATHE ASGHAR

- (1) Es Makrooh Tahrimi tocar el Corán Shareef o incluso los espacios vacíos de las páginas del Corán Shareef mientras está en la condición de "hadathe asghar".
Si un verso del Corán Shareef está escrito en una página o en un libro, se permitirá tocar el libro o la página, pero no el verso.
- (2) "Na-baaligh" o niños menores pueden tocar el Corán Shareef sin Wudhu.
- (3) No está permitido realizar Salat en la condición de "hadath asghar".

(4) Aunque no está permitido tocar el Corán Shareef, está permitido recitarlo en la condición de "hadathe asghar".

LOS ACTOS DE FARDH DE WUDHU

El Wudhu tiene cuatro actos Fardh. Si alguno de estos cuatro actos de Fardh se omite o se presenta de forma incompleta, el Wudhu será nulo.

Los siguientes son los cuatro actos Fardh de Wudhu:

- (1) Lavar la cara de oreja a oreja y de la frente a debajo del mentón una vez.
- (2) Lavarse ambas manos y brazos, incluidos los codos, una vez.
- (3) Hacer Masah (es decir, limpiarse con las manos húmedas) de una cuarta parte de la cabeza una vez.
- (4) Lavar ambos pies, incluidos los tobillos, una vez. Estos cuatro actos se conocen como FARAA-IDH(obligatorio) DE WUDHU.

LOS ACTOS SUNNAT DE WUDU

Ciertos actos de Wudhu se clasifican como Sunnat. Es necesario ejecutar todos los factores Sunnat de Wudhu. El Sawaab completo (Recompensa) y la importancia de Wudhu dependen de la descarga adecuada de los actos Sunnat. Si se omiten los actos Sunnat, se perderá el Sawaab, aunque el Wudhu seguirá siendo válido. El descuido deliberado y continuo de los factores Sunnat será pecaminoso.

Los siguientes son los actos Sunnah de Wudu:

- (1) Niyat for Wudhu.
- (2) Tasmiyah, i.e. reciting

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BISMILLA-HIR RAHMANIR-RAHIM.

En el nombre de Alláh, el Beneficioso, el Misericordioso (

- (3) Lavarse las dos manos hasta las muñecas tres veces.
- (4) Enjuagar la boca tres veces.
- (5) Aplicar agua en las fosas nasales tres veces.
- (6) Usando un Miswaak.
- (7) Hacer Masah * de toda la cabeza.
- (8) Lavar cada parte tres veces.
- (9) Masah * de los oídos.
- (10) Khilaal * de los dedos de manos y pies y barba.
- (11) Observar Tarteeb, es decir, observar el orden de lavado de las diferentes partes como se mostrará en el "Método de Wudhu".
- (12) Lavado de varias partes en rápida sucesión, es decir lavar la siguiente parte antes de que se seque la parte anterior.

LOS FACTORES MUSTAHAB DE WUDHU

Ciertos actos de Wudhu se describen como Mustahab. La descarga de los actos Mustahab aumenta la importancia y Sawaab del Wudhu. Por lo tanto, es necesario representar todos los factores Mustahab de Wudhu. Los siguientes actos son Mustahab en Wudhu:

- (1) Frente a la Qiblah.
- (2) Sentado mientras hacía Wudhu.

*** NOTAS**

EXPLICATORIAS:

(a) Masah es el acto de limpiarse con las manos húmedas.

(b) *Khilaal* es:

- (i) El acto de entrelazar los dedos de una mano con los de la otra y luego sacándolos;
- (ii) pasar los dedos por la barba;
- (iii) Pasando un dedo entre los dedos del pie.

- (3) Masah de la nuca (es decir, la parte posterior del cuello).
- (4) Comenzando a lavar desde el lado derecho.

LOS FACTORES DE MAKROOH DE WUDHU

- (1) Realizar Wudhu en un lugar sucio.
- (2) Disfrutar de conversaciones mundanas mientras participa en Wudhu.
- (3) Realizar Wudhu de manera contraria a Sunnat.
- (4) Usando la mano derecha al limpiar la nariz.
- (5) Usar agua en exceso, es decir, más de lo necesario.
- (6) Golpear el agua contra la cara, dando lugar a salpicaduras.
- (7) Innecesariamente tomando asistencia de otra persona, es decir, otra persona que vierte agua para la persona que realiza Wudhu.

EL MÉTODO DE WUDHU

N.B. : La persona que hace Wudhu será referida como un mutawad-dhi.

El mutawad-dhi debe esforzarse por enfrentar a la Qiblah mientras hace Wudhu. Es mejor sentarse en un lugar elevado o alto al hacer Wudhu para estar fuera del alcance de las salpicaduras de agua. Es mucho más noble y meritorio hacer Wudhu vertiendo agua de algún recipiente, p. una jarra. El uso de un grifo en Wudhu implica una gran pérdida de agua, y Rasulullah ha advertido contra el desperdicio de agua incluso en la orilla del río.

Haciendo niyyat (intención) de Wudhu, recita

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BISMILLA-HIR RAHMANIR-RAHIM

En el Nombre de Allah, el Beneficioso, el Misericordioso.

En primer lugar, lave ambas manos hasta las muñecas, tres veces, comenzando con la mano derecha.

Luego enjuague la boca tres veces y utilice un Miswaak. En ausencia de un Miswaak, use un paño grueso para limpiar los dientes. Recuerde que un cepillo de dientes no es un sustituto adecuado de un Miswaak. Sin embargo, dado que el uso de una tela es en la Sunnah cuando no hay un Miswaak disponible, podría considerarse que esta (tela) es un sustituto adecuado. Si el cepillo de dientes está hecho de cerdo (pelos de cerdo), su uso será haram.

Si uno no está ayunando, haga gárgaras también. Luego aplique agua tres veces en las fosas nasales con la mano derecha y limpie la nariz con el dedo meñique de la mano izquierda. Si el mutawad-dhi está en ayunas, el agua no se debe extraer más alto que la parte blanda o carnosa de las fosas nasales.

Lave luego toda la cara tres veces. Los límites de la cara para el propósito de Wudhu son desde los límites del cabello en la frente hasta debajo de la barbilla, y de oreja a oreja. El agua también debe llegar debajo de las cejas. Esto es seguido haciendo khilaal * de la barba.

La mano derecha, incluido el brazo y el codo, debe lavarse tres veces. Luego lave la mano izquierda exactamente de la misma manera.

Esto es seguido por hacer masah de toda la cabeza; masa de las orejas; masah * de la nuca (es decir, parte posterior del cuello).

A partir de entonces, lave el pie derecho, incluidos los tobillos, tres veces; luego lave el pie izquierdo de la misma manera. Hacer khilaal de los dedos de los pies.

El Wudhu perfecto requiere que todos los Sunnat dua se reciten en los momentos apropiados durante Wudhu y después de Wudhu.* Ver notas explicativas para la descripción de masah y khilaal en la página 10.

CÓMO HACER MASAH DE LA CABEZA, OÍDOS Y NAPE

Masah De La Cabeza

Masah de la cabeza, orejas y nuca durante Wudhu se hace con las manos húmedas.

Masah de la cabeza comenzará colocando los dedos, tres dedos de cada mano, es decir, los tres dedos del meñique, en la parte delantera de la cabeza.

inmediatamente encima de la frente. Se mantendrán los pulgares e índices separado de la cabeza. El resto de las palmas (es decir, además de estos seis dedos) se mantendrá alejado de la cabeza.

Ahora dibuja estos seis dedos hacia atrás en línea recta sobre la cabeza hasta Se llega a la nuca.

Ahora cierre las palmas de las manos sobre la cabeza en la parte posterior donde el dedo-masah se detuvo. Dibuja las palmas hacia adelante al frente de la cabeza. Al dibujar las palmas hacia adelante, no dejes que los seis dedos (utilizados anteriormente) toquen la cabeza. El Masah de la cabeza ahora está completo.

Masah De Las Orejas

Inmediatamente después de completar el Masah de la cabeza, haga Masah del interior de las orejas con los dedos índices.

Coloque los dedos índices en la entrada de los agujeros de las orejas y gire sobre Toda la zona interior del oído.

Con los pulgares, haga el Masah de la superficie externa de las orejas por pasando los pulgares sobre la parte posterior de las orejas, comenzando desde la parte inferior, es decir La parte posterior de los lóbulos de las orejas. La Masah de los oídos ahora está completa.

Masah De La Nuca

Inmediatamente después de completar la Masah de los oídos, Masah de la nuca se hace (es decir, se hace Masah solo de la parte posterior del cuello).

Use la parte posterior de los seis dedos (es decir, los seis dedos utilizados al iniciar el Masah de la cabeza) para hacer Masah de la nuca.

First pass the back of the three right-hand fingers over the right-hand side of the neck, then pass the back of the three left hand fingers over the left side of the neck. Masah of the nape is now complete.

Khilaal De Los Dedos

KHILAAL

Inmediatamente después de lavar ambos brazos, se debe hacer Khilaal de los dedos.

Pase los dedos de la izquierda a través de los dedos de la derecha sobre detrás de la mano Luego haga lo mismo con los dedos de la mano derecha. Esto completa El Khilaal de los dedos.

Khilaal de los dedos de los pies

Khilaal de los dedos de los pies se hará después de lavar los pies. Pase el dedo meñique de la mano izquierda entre los dedos de ambos pies, comenzando desde el dedo meñique del pie derecho y terminando con el dedo meñique del pie izquierdo. El Khilaal de los dedos ahora está completo.

Khilaal De La Barba

Khilaal de la barba tiene que hacerse después de lavarse la cara.

Pase los dedos de la mano derecha por la barba, comenzando por la parte inferior de la barba, moviéndose hacia arriba.

EL AADAAB DE WUDHU

Aadaab significa etiqueta o respeto. Se deben observar ciertas etiquetas con el propósito de Wudhu para mejorar la calidad y el significado de El Wudhu. Como el Wudhu es un Ibaadat que también lava los pecados, Es necesario que se descargue, de una manera hermosa. El perfecto Wudhu es el Wudhu en el que se ha observado a los Aadaab.

El Aadaab

- (a) Para hacer los preparativos, para Wudhu antes de la entrada del tiempo de Salaat.
- (b) Sentarse en un lugar elevado mientras hace Wudhu.
- (c) Abstenerse de participar en conversaciones mundanas mientras hace Wudhu.
- (d) Recitar las Sunnat Duas durante Wudhu. (Esto se explicará más adelante).
- (e) Recitar Kalimah Shahaadat al lavar cada parte.
- (f) Sonarse la nariz.
- (g) Hacer gárgaras en la boca.
- (h) Girando el anillo si está flojo.

(Nota: si se ajusta bien, entonces es Waajib rotarlo para permitir que el agua se humedezca la superficie del dedo debajo del anillo).

(i) El agua no debe desperdiciarse.

(j) Pararse y beber el agua restante después de que se haya hecho Wudhu. (Esto es posible solo si se usa un utensilio del que se vierte agua para Wudhu).

(K) Hacer dos Rakats Tahiyatul Wudhu inmediatamente después de Wudu.

(N.B .: Este Salaat no debe hacerse durante los tiempos de Makrooh).

VARIOS MASAA-IL QUE PERTENECEN A WUDHU

(1) Si queda sangre o materia dentro de los límites de la herida o llaga, Wudhu no será anulado. Wudhu solo se romperá si la impureza fluye de la herida o dolor.

(2) Si salen puntos de sangre de la nariz al sonarse, Wudhu no se anula. Wudhu se romperá solo si la sangre está en estado fluido.

(3) Un grano dentro del ojo que descarga líquido romperá Wudhu si el líquido fluye fuera del ojo.

(4) Si el contenido de sangre en la saliva es dominante, Wudhu se romperá. Por lo tanto, si la saliva de uno es rojiza debido a la sangre, el Wu'dhu será anulado.

(5) La sangre que aparece en un palillo de diente no anulará el Wudhu si el efecto de la sangre no se nota en la saliva.

(6) El fluido que fluye de un oído adolorido anulará el Wudhu incluso si no hay llagas o granos en el oído.

(7) El agua que fluye de los ojos como resultado del dolor en los ojos anulará el Wudhu.

(8) Si los machos se duermen en la posición de Sajdah, pero no se caen, Wudhu no está roto. Sin embargo, si las mujeres se duermen en la posición de Sajdah, Wudhu se romperá.

(9) Una duda no anulará a Wudhu. Uno recuerda que Wudhu fue hecho, pero no puede recordar si el Wudhu estaba roto. En tal caso de duda, el Wudhu se considerará válido.

(10) Al hacer Wudhu uno duda si cierta parte fue lavada. En este caso, la parte particular debe lavarse. Sin embargo, si tal duda ocurre después de completar Wudhu, se considerará que Wudhu está completo. No se debe tener en cuenta la duda.

(11) Si después de Wudhu uno recuerda bien que cierta parte no fue lavada o que no se hizo Masah de la cabeza, entonces el acto omitido debe ser rendido. No hay necesidad de repetir todo el Wudhu.

(12) No está permitido tocar sin Wudu una bandeja, plato, etc., en el que esté grabado o escrito un verso del Corán.

(13) Es preferible (Mustahab) hacer Wudhu para cada Salaat aunque uno puede estar en el estado de Wudhu. Se recomienda tomar un Wudhu fresco solo si al menos dos Rakaats Salaat se han realizado con el Wudhu. Por lo tanto, si después de que Wudhu ha sido tomado, uno no realizó ningún Salaat, no se permitirá tomar un Wudhu nuevo antes de que Wudhu haya sido roto o al menos dos Rakaats Salaat se han realizado.

(14) Uno estará en el estado de Wudhu si al menos los Faraa-idh de Wudhu se han cumplido incluso si se han omitido todos los factores Sunnat y Mustahab. Sin embargo, los factores Sunnat y Mustahab no deben omitirse sin razón válida.

(15) Si uno se empapó bajo la lluvia y el Faraa-idh de Wudhu se descargó en el agua de lluvia, el Wudhu será válido incluso si uno no tenía la intención de hacer Wudhu.

(16) Si las cuatro partes (partes de Fardh) del cuerpo se han lavado, p. nadando o tomando un baño, Wudhu será válido incluso si uno no tenía intención de Wudhu.

(17) No hay necesidad de Wudhu después de tomar un baño (Ghusl).

(18) Al hacer Wudhu, uno debe tener cuidado de no golpear el agua contra la cara para que salpique. Hacer eso es Makrooh.

(19) Mientras se hace Wudhu, los ojos no deben cerrarse tan fuertemente que van a evitar que el agua humedezca las pestañas o bloquee la entrada de agua en los pozos oculares. Para hacerlo es Makrooh Tahrimi. Si incluso una pestaña permanece seca o el agua no ha entrado en los pozos oculares, el Wudhu no será válido.

(20) La boca no debe cerrarse herméticamente mientras se hace Wudhu. Para hacerlo es Makrooh Tahrimi. Si alguna parte de los labios permanece seca, el Wudhu no será válido.

(21) Si alguna sustancia que no permite que el agua se filtre, p. goma, pintura, cutex (una sustancia que las mujeres suelen aplicar en las uñas de sus dedos), etc. se adhiere a cualquier parte del cuerpo que deba lavarse obligatoriamente durante Wudhu, el Wudhu no será válido mientras no se elimine la sustancia. y la porción allí bajo lavada. Por lo tanto, si después de Wudhu uno se da cuenta de que algo de goma está en la uña del dedo (por ejemplo), entonces el Wudhu será válido solo si se quita la encía y se lava la uña. No hay necesidad de renovar el Wudhu

(22) Si la eliminación de la pomada de una llaga o herida es dañina, entonces No será necesario retirarlo. El agua simplemente puede pasar sobre ella. Si vierte el agua sobre la parte afectada también es dañina, entonces simplemente haga Masah de la parte afectada Si incluso Masah será perjudicial, entonces omita la parte afectada.

(23) Si la herida o la llaga están vendadas y uno experimenta dificultades para abrir y atar el vendaje con el propósito de Masah, o Masah en el afectado parte será dañina, entonces Masah debe hacerse sobre el vendaje. Si no existe dificultad, entonces será necesario abrir el vendaje, yeso, etc., y hacer a Masah en la parte afectada.

(24) Es mejor hacer Masah sobre toda la superficie superior del vendaje, etc. Es Waajib hacer Masah de más de la mitad del vendaje, yeso, etc. Si solo se cubrió la mitad o menos de la mitad del vendaje por la Masah, el Wudhu no será válido.

(25) Si después de hacer a Masah el vendaje, el yeso, etc., se suelta y se da cuenta de que la parte afectada se ha curado, entonces el Masah hecho no será

A

اللَّهُمَّ أَرِحْنِي بِرَائِحَةِ الْجَنَّةِ وَأَنْتَ عَنِّي رَاضٍ

TCC/FJ0

¡Oh Allah! Concédeme consuelo con la fragancia de Jannat(Paraíso) mientras estás satisfecho conmigo.

A

اللَّهُمَّ أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ رَوْحِ النَّارِ وَمِنْ سُوءِ الدَّارِ

ALLAHUMMA A-OOTHU-BIKA MIR-RAWAA- I-HIN- NAARE WA MIN SOO-ID-DAAR.

h .
a a

Los pecados de alguien que hace Wudhu, y embellece a Wudhu, emergen de su cuerpo en la medida en que hacen su salida incluso debajo de sus uñas. - Hadith. Embellecer Wudhu es decir, hacer que Wudhu observe todos los Sunnat y Mustahab factores de Wudhu.

adie e cepto el verdadero Mu min guarda al Wudhu.
HA ITH. rotegiendo a Wudhu es decir, hacer ue Wudhu observe todos los factores Sunnat y Mustahab de Wudhu.

اللَّهُمَّ بَيِّضْ يَدِي وَيَدِي تَبَيَّضُ وَجُودُ أَوْلِيَاءِكَ وَلَا تُسَمِّدُ وَجْهِي يَدِي تَسْمُودُ وَخُودُهُ أَغْدَأُكَ

ALLAHUMMA BAY-YIDH WAJ-HEE YAU-MA TAB-YADH-DHU
WUJOO-HU AU-LIYAA-IKA WA LAA TU-SAW-WID WAJ-HEE YAU-
MA TAS-WADDU WUJOO-HU A'DAA-IK.

O Allah! Brighten my face on the day when the faces of Your friends will glitter. And, do not blacken my face on the day when the faces of Your enemies will blacken.

When Washing The Right Hand

اللَّهُمَّ اَعْطِنِي كِتَابِي بِيَمِينِي وَحَاسِبْنِي حِسَابًا يَسِيرًا

ALLAHUMMA A'TINEE KITAABEE BI-YA-MEENEE WA HAA-SIBNEE
HISAA-BAY-YASEERA.

O Allah! Give my Record of Deeds in my right hand and take from me an easy reckoning.

When Washing The Left Hand

اللَّهُمَّ اِنِّي اَعُوْذُ بِكَ اَنْ تُعْطِيَنِي كِتَابِي بِشِمَالِي اَوْ مِنْ وَّرَآءِ ظَهْرِي

ALLAHUMMA INNEE A-OOTHU-BIKA AN TU' TIYANEE KITAABEE
BI-SHIMAALEE AU MIWWARAA-E THAH-REE.

O Allah! I seek refuge with You from Your giving my Record of Deeds in my left hand or from behind my back.

.....
: **One should never urinate in one's bathroom and then bath or**
: **make Wudhu therein, for verily, the majority of waswaas (stray**
: **thoughts which Shaitaan whispers into the heart) is the result**
: **of it (this practice) — HADITH.**
:

At The Time Of Masah Of The Head

اللَّهُمَّ أَظِلَّنِي تَحْتَ ظِلِّ عَرْشِكَ يَوْمَ لَا ظِلَّ إِلَّا ظِلُّ عَرْشِكَ

ALLAHUMMA ATHIL-LINEE TAH-TA THILLI ARSHIKA YAU-MA LAA
THILLA IL-LAA THILLU ARSHIK.

O Allah! Grant me shade under the Shade of Your Throne on the day when there will be no shade except the Shade of Your Throne.

When Making Masah Of The Ears

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الَّذِينَ يَسْتَمْعُونَ الْقَوْلَ فَيَتَّبِعُونَ أَحْسَنَهُ
اللَّهُمَّ أَسْمِعْنِي مُنَادِيَ الْجَنَّةِ مَعَ الْأَبْرَارِ

ALLAHUMMAJ-ALNEE MINAL-LATHEENA YASTA -MI-OO-NAL-
QAULA FAYAT-TABI-OONA AHSANA-HU. ALLAHUMMA ASMI'-NEE
MUNADI-YAL-JANNATI MA-AL-ABRAAR.

O Allah! Make me among those who listen and follow beautiful talks. O Allah! Let me hear the caller of Jannat while I am in the company of the pious.

When Making Masah Of The Neck

اللَّهُمَّ فَكِّ رَقَبَتِي مِنَ النَّارِ وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ السَّلَاسِلِ وَالْأَغْلَالِ

ALLAHUMMA FUK-KA RAQA-BATEE MINANNAARI WA A-OOOTHU-
BIKA MINAS-SALAASILI WAL AGH-LAAL.

O Allah! Save my neck from the fire. And, I seek refuge with You from chains and leg-irons.

When Washing The Right Foot

اللَّهُمَّ ثَبِّتْ قَدَمِيَّ عَلَى صِرَاطِكَ الْمُسْتَقِيمِ

ALLAHUMMA THAB-BIT QADA-MAY-YA ALAA SIRAAATIKAL
MUSTAQEEM.

O Allah! Establish firmly my feet on Your Straight road.

When Washing The Left Foot

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ أَنْ تَزِلَّ قَدَمِيَّ عَلَى الصِّرَاطِ يَوْمَ تَزِلُّ أقدامُ الْمُتَنَافِقِينَ فِي النَّارِ

ALLAHUMMA INNEE A-OOZU-BIKA AN TAZILLA QADA-MAY-YA
ALAS SIRAAATI YAU-MA TAZILLU AQDAA-MUL MUNAFIQEENA
FINNAAR.

OAllah! Verily, I seek refuge with You from my feet slipping on the Siraat on the day when the feet of the munaafiqeen will be shuddering in the Fire.

.....
: A person having completed his ablutions and proceeding for Salaat, :
: undoubtedly, is aware of his external purity which men behold. He :
: should, however, be ashamed of communing with Allah without first :
: purifying his heart which Allah beholds and sees. He should know :
: that the purity of the heart is achieved by repentance, shunning :
: makruhaat (blameworthy things) and executing laudable practices. :
: — IMAAM GHAZAALI. :
: Whoever washes (in Wudhu) more than thrice transgresses and :
: commits evil. — HADITH. :
: He who remembers Allah while making Wudhu will have his body :
: purified (of sins) by Allah. — HADITH. :
:.....

After Wudhu

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

ASH-HADU AL-LAA-ILAA-HA ILLAL-LAAHU WAH-DAHU LAA-SHAREEKA LAHU WA ASHHADU ANNA MUHAMMADAN AB-DUHU WARASOO-LUH.

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنْ عِبَادِكَ الصَّالِحِينَ

ALLAHUMMAJ-AL-NEE MINAT-TAW-WA-BEENA WAJ-AL-NEE MINAL-MUTA-TAH-HIREENA WAJAL-NEE MIN IBAA-DI-KAS-SAALIHEEN.

I bear witness that there is no object of worship but Allah, the One Who has no partner. And I bear witness that, verily, Muhammad is His servant and His Messenger.

O Allah! Make me among those who make Taubah; and make me among those who thoroughly purify themselves; and make me among Your pious servants.

The Malaa-ikah do not enter a home in which there is a picture (of an animate object), a dog or a Junubi (one who is in the state of Janaabat.--HADITH.

Commenting on this Hadith, Hadhrat Shah Waliullah Dahlawi (Rahmatullah alayh) says: "Since Janaabat is the opposite of the condition (of purity) of the Malaa-ikah, it does not behoove the Believer to indulge in sleeping, eating, etc., while in the state of Janaabat. When Ghushl becomes difficult then (at least before sleeping or eating) make Wudhu, for Nabi (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said: 'make wudhu and wash your male organ'

MISWAAK

Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) laid great stress on the use of the Miswaak (a tree-twigg used for cleansing the teeth). One of the Sunnats of Wudhu is to use a Miswaak. Wherever a Miswaak is available and is not used, the full beauty and complete Sawaab of the Wudhu is not realised. There are numerous benefits and advantages in using a Miswaak.

History Of The Miswaak

The Miswaak, a tree-twigg, was in use for brushing and cleansing the teeth long before the advent of our Holy Nabi (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam). In fact the records of our Nabi Muhammad's (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) Ahadith indicate that the Miswaak was the "Sunnah" or practice of all the Ambiyaa (Prophets of Allah) — Peace be upon them.

عن ابي ايوب قال قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم : اربع من سنن المرسلين الحتان والعطرو السو
الك والنكاح (رواه احمد والترمذى)

"Abu Ayyub (Radiallahu anhu) narrates that Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said: four things are amongst the practices of the Ambiyaa — circumcision, application of perfume, Miswaak and marriage'." (AHMAD AND TIRMIZI)

Several other Ahadith of our Nabi also mention the Miswaak to have been the practice of the Prophets (O.W.B.P.). Thus, we can safely claim that the practice of using the Miswaak is as old as mankind itself since Mankind's origin on the planet was with the appearance of the first Nabi of Allah, viz. Adam (Alayhis salaam). Therefore, among the many advantages and benefits of using the Miswaak, one of the greatest benefits is the good-fortune of being associated with the Ambiyaa in this holy practice. On the other hand, those who neglect the use of the Miswaak invite upon themselves a great misfortune by being deprived of the tremendous amount of Sawaab (Reward) which this noble practice carries.

Allamah Ibn Ismail says:

“It surprises me how people could forgo such a great Sunnah, the significance of which many Ahadith of our Nabi (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) explain. Remember that it is a great loss to neglect the Miswaak.”

The Importance Of The Miswaak In Islam

Islam has accorded an elevated status to the Miswaak. Its importance has been stressed in many Ahadith of our Holy Nabi (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam). The statements and examples of the Sahaabahh and the Ulama of Islam regarding this practice bear testimony in abundance of the significance of the Miswaak.

عن ابن عمر عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم: عليكم بالسواك فأثما مطيبة للفم مرضاة للرب)

(البخارى)

“Ibn Umar (Radiallahu anhu) narrates that the Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said: ‘Make a regular practice of the Miswaak, for verily, it is healthy for the mouth and it is a Pleasure for the Creator (i.e. Allah is pleased with the Muslim who uses the Miswaak)’.”

(BUKHARI)

It is clear from this Hadith that two types of benefits occur from the use of the Miswaak. These could be categorised as follows:

- (1) UKHRAWI or Benefits which relate to the Hereafter;
- (2) DUNYAWI or Benefits which relate to this worldly life.

The Ukhrawi category comprises the various Sawaabs (Rewards) which the Servant of Allah will obtain in the Hereafter for using the Miswaak. The Duniyawi category comprises the immediate benefits or advantages accruing in the physical human body by the constant use of the Miswaak.

The prime motive of the true Believer in his use of the Miswaak is his desire to obtain the first category of Benefits, i.e. Ukhrawi, the obtainal of the second category being a necessary corollary. This is so, since the *only factor* which governs the motive and intention of the Believer in his Ibaadat (Worship) is the Pleasure of Allah, our Creator, Nourisher and Sustainer. Hadhrat Ali

(Radiallahu anhu) the fourth Khalif of Islam said: “Make the Miswaak (i.e. its use) incumbent upon you, and be constant in this practice because Allah’s Pleasure is in it and it increases the Reward of Salaat from ninety-nine times to four hundred times.”

In fact, the importance of the Miswaak is such that at one stage our Nabi (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) was under the impression that Allah Ta’ala might decree the use of the Miswaak Fardh (compulsory) upon the Ummah (Nation of Islam).

عن ابى امامه ان رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم قال تسوكوا فان السواك مطهرة للفم مرضاة
للرب ما جاءنى جبريل الا اوصانى بالسواك حتى لقد خشيت ان يفرض على وعلى امتى ولولا انى
خاف ان اشق على امتى لفرضته عليهم وانى لاستاكت حتى لقد خشيت ان احفى مقادىمى

(ابن ماجة)

“Abu Umaamah (Radiallahu anhu) narrates that the Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said: ‘Use the Miswaak, for verily, it purifies the mouth, and it is a Pleasure for the Lord. Jib-ra-eel (Alayhis salaam) exhorted me so much to use the Miswaak that I feared that its use would be decreed obligatory upon my Ummah. If I did not fear imposing hardship on my Ummah I would have made its use obligatory upon my people. Verily, I use the Miswaak so much that I fear the front part of my mouth being peeled (by constant and abundant brushing with the Miswaak)’.” (IBN MAJAH)

In another Hadith our Nabi (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said:

عن ابى هريرة قال قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم لولا انشقت على امتى لامرهم بالسواك مع

كل صلوة (البخارى)

“Abu Hurairah (Radiallahu anhu) narrates that Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said: ‘Was it not for my fear of imposing a difficulty on my Ummah I would have ordered that the Miswaak be used for every Salaat’.” (BUKHARI)

Hadhrat Shah Waliullah (Rahmatullah alayh) relates the following Hadith:

امرت بالسواك حتى خشيت ان يكتب علي (احمد وطبراني)

“The Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said: ‘I was commanded to use the Miswaak to such an extent that I thought the Miswaak would be made obligatory’.” (AHMAD and TIBRANI)

Ibn Abbas (Radiallahu anhu) narrates the following Hadith:

عن ابن عباس عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم لقد امرت بالسواك حتى ظننت ان ينزل فيه

قرآن او وحى (ابو يعلى)

The messenger of Allah said: ‘I was commanded so much to use the Miswaak that I thought Wahi of the Qur’aan (Revelation) would be revealed, regarding it (i.e. its use)’.” (ABU YA’LAA)

Although the use of the Miswaak was not made Fardh (compulsory) upon the Ummah, nevertheless its use was Fardh upon our Nabi (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam). This is borne out by the following Hadith:

عن عائشة انه قال : هذه لكم سنة وعلي فريضة السواك والوتر وقيام الليل

“Aisha (Radiallahu anha) narrates that Rasulullah said: ‘These (practices), viz., Miswaak, Witr Salaat and Tahajjud Salaat, are Sunnat for you and Fardh for me’.”

Hadhrat Abu Hurairah (Radiallahu anhu) narrates:

كان رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم لا ينام ليلة ولا ينتبه الا استن

(منتخب)

“The Messenger of Allah would use the Miswaak (regularly) prior to sleeping and after rising from sleep.” (MUNTAKHAB)

Imam Ghazali (Rahmatullah alayh), in his Ihya-ul-Uloom, has enumerated ten Aadaab (Respects or duties) of sleep. The very first of these being purity and the use of the Miswaak (before sleeping).

Allamah Sha’rani (Rahmatullah alayh) states in the Kitaab, Kashful Ghummah, that Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) advised: “Whenever you retire for sleep, use the Miswaak.”

Abu Hamid (Rahmatullah alayh) has said likewise in his Kitaab known as RAUNAQ.

Hadhrat Ibn Umar (Radiallahu anhu) says that many a time Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) used the Miswaak as much as four times in a single night.

Hadhrat Aishah (Radiallahu anha) narrates:

ان النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم كان لا يرقد من ليل ولا نهار فيستيقظ الا تسوك قبل ان يتوضأ

(ابوداود)

“Verily, the Messenger of Allah would use the Miswaak before making Wudhu (ablutions) whenever he arose from sleep, whether it be during the night or during the day.”

(ABU DAWOOD)

Similar Ahadith have been narrated by Imam Ahmad (Rahmatullah alayh) and Abu Ya’laa (Rahmatullah alayh). Imam Ghazaali (Rahmatullah alayh) has mentioned in his Ihya-ul-Uloom that a person before sleeping at night should keep his water and Miswaak ready and close at hand.

As soon as he wakes from sleep during the night he should immediately use the water and the Miswaak, and engage in the remembrance of Allah. Hadhrat Ibn Abbas (Radiallahu anhu) states:

كان رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم يوصل بالليل ركعتين ثم ينصرف فيستاك (ابن ماجه)

“The Messenger of Allah would use the Miswaak at night time (i.e. Tahajjud time) after every two Rakaats Salaat he performed.”
(IBN MAJAH)

Allamah Aini (Rahmatullah alayh) has recorded the following in Bunayah:

ويستحب بين كل ركعتين من صلاة الليل ويوم الجمعة وقبل النوم وبعد الوترو في السحر
(البنائية)

“It is Mustahab to use the Miswaak after every two Rakaats of Tahajjud Salaat (i.e. the Salaat which is performed after midnight), as well as on Fridays, before sleeping, after Witr Salaat and when rising in the morning.” (BUNAYAH)

Miswaak Upon Entering Home

عن شريح بن هانئ قال قلت بأى شيء كان يبدأ النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم إذا دخل بيته قالت
بالسواك (مسلم)

“Shuraih (Radiallahu anhu) narrates that he asked Aisha (Radiallahu anha): ‘What was the first thing Rasulallah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) did upon entering the house?’

Aisha (Radiallahu anha) replied: ‘Rasulallah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) would use the Miswaak.’” (MUSLIM)

Miswaak Upon Leaving Home

وكان لا يخرج صلى الله عليه وسلم من بيت الاستاك (كشف الغمة)

“Whenever Rasulallah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) left the house he would use the Miswaak.” (KASHFUL GHUMMAH)

Miswaak Before And After Meals

قل ابو هريرة لقد كنت استن قبل ان انا وبعدها استيقظ وقبل ان اكل وبعدها اكل

حين سمعت رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم يقول ما قال (احمد)

“Abu Hurairah (Radiallahu anhu) said: ‘I have used the Miswaak before sleeping, after rising, before eating and after eating, ever since I heard the Nabi (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) advising so.’” (AHMAD)

Wudhu is the weapon of the Mu'min. — HADITH.
One should endeavour to remain in the state of Wudhu at all times. Many misfortunes will be warded off, Insha Allah.

Miswaak Before Reciting the Holy Qur'aan

“Hadhrat Ali (Radiallahu anhu) said:

‘Verily, your mouths are the pathways of the Qur'aan (I.e. you recite with your mouth), therefore cleanse your mouth with the Miswaak thoroughly.’” (IBN MAJAH)

عن علي ان افواهكم طرق القرآن فطهروها بالسواك (ابن ماجه)

ويتأكد طلبه عند ارادة الصلوة وعند الوضوء وقراءة القرآن (البنائة)

“The use of the Miswaak has greater emphasis when one Intends to perform Salaat, Wudhu and reciting the Qur'aan.” (BUNAYAH)

Miswaak On Fridays

عن ابن السباق ان رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم قال في جمعة من الجمع: يا معشر المسلمين هذا يوم جعله الله تعالى عيد المسلمين فاغتسلوا و من كان عنده طيب فلا يضره ان يمس منه

و عليه بالسواك (الموطأ للإمام محمد)

“Ibn Sabah (Radiallahu anhu) narrates that Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said on one Friday:

‘O Gathering of Muslims, Allah has made this Day (Friday) a Day of Eid for Muslims, therefore, bathe (on this day), use perfume and regard the use of the Miswaak (on this day) as an obligation upon you’.” (MUWATTA IMAM MUHAMMAD)

“Suhail Bin Hanief states that Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said that to bathe and use the Miswaak on Fridays are of the Huqooq (Rights or Duties) of Friday.”

Miswaak During Fasting

عن عامر بن ربيعة رأيت ما لا احصى يتسوك وهو صائم (ابن ماجة)

“Aamir Bin Rabiyah (Radiallahu anhu) narrates:

‘I have seen Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) using the Miswaak many a time while fasting’.”

(IBN MAJAH)

In another Hadith our Nabi said that one of the best characteristics of a fasting person is his use of the Miswaak.

The majority of the Ulama have opined that it is Sunnat to use the Miswaak while fasting. It is recorded in Fataawa Siraajiah that a fasting person may use a dry or a moist (i.e. fresh, green) Miswaak.

It is recorded in many Ahadith that the Messenger of Allah and his Sahaabah were in the habit of having their Miswaaks on their persons while on a journey or during battles. In the Kitaab, Kashful Ghummah it is mentioned that during battle the Companions of Rasulullah would store their Miswaaks in the scabbards of their swords for use at the time of Salaat.

Allamah Sha’rani (Rahmatullah alayh) states in Kashful Ghumrnah that the Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said:

“Whoever spurns or rejects the Miswaak is not of us (Muslims).”

Hadhrat Ibn Mubarak (Rahmatullah alayh) said:

“If the inhabitants of a city spurn and reject the use of the Miswaak, the Ruler should wage battle against them like he would wage war against the renegades or murtad-deen.”

(KHAANIYAH)

All the foregoing Ahadith of our Nabi (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) and the statements of the learned jurists of Islam point clearly to the tremendous importance of the Miswaak in Islam. However, despite its elevated status, significance and importance, this noble practice is neglected and generally discarded by present day Muslims. Needless to say, this is one of the examples of the spiritual and worldly decadence that have set into the Muslim Nation.

The revival of the practice of using the Miswaak instead of the various substitutes is of utmost importance to Muslims. In times such as the present age when we are confronted and surrounded by the satanic forces of irreligiosity, materialism, atheism, vice and immorality, it is of greater importance that Muslims strive most ardently to re-instate the practices or the Sunnah of our beloved Nabi (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam). And, of these is the Miswaak. Substitutes, e.g. tooth-powders, brushes, etc., should only be resorted to in the event of the non-availability of the Miswaak. To revive a “lost” or a forgotten Sunnah of our Nabi (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam)— a Sunnah which the followers of Islam have murdered — carries a great and mighty Sawaab (Reward). In this regard our Nabi (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said:

من تمسك بسنتي عند فساد امتي فله اجر مائة شهيد

“He who holds on firmly to my Sunnah at a time when my Ummah are (grovelling) in corruption will receive a reward of a hundred martyrs.”

And, indeed the MISWAAK IS A GREAT SUNNAH.

The Sahaabahs (Companions) And The Miswaak

The Sahaabahs (Radiallahu anhuma) who were the best and the noblest examples and teachers of the Sunnah of our Nabi (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) viewed the Miswaak in a very serious light and regarded it as a practice of

supreme holiness. Their constant use of the Miswaak, their continuous exhortations to use the Miswaak and their warnings to those who neglect the Miswaak are ample evidence of the nobility and the importance attached to this practice of using the Miswaak.

Ibn Abbas, Ali and Ataa (Radiallahu anhuma) said:

عليكم بالسواك فلا تغفلوا عنه واديموا فان فيه رضى الرحمن وتضاعف الصلوة...

(احديث)

“Regard the Miswaak as an obligation on you, and do not be neglectful of it. Be constant in using it, for verily, in it lies the Pleasure of Allah, The Merciful, and in it is greater reward for Salaat. . .”

Hassaan Bin Atiyyah (Rahmatullah alayh) said:

السواك نصف الايمان والوضوء نصف الايمان (شرح احياء العلوم)

“Miswaak is half of Imaan, and Wudhu is half of Imaan.”
(SHARHU IHYA-UL-ULOOM)

Abdul Aziz Abu Dawood (Rahmatullah alayh) said:

“Two things of a Muslim are among the best of practices—

- (1) Performing Tahajjud Salaat, and
- (2) Constancy in the use of the Miswaak.”

.....
He who is able to go to bed with Wudhu, remembering Allah and is penitent, let him do so, for souls are returned to life in the same condition in which they were taken.

— MUJAHID.
.....

The Ulama And Miswaak

Hadhrat Shaukani (Radiallahu anhu) said:

قال الشوكاني في نيل الاوطار . . . وهي امر من امور الشريعة ظهور ظهر النهار وقبله من سكا

ن البسيطة اهل الانجاد والاغوار

“Miswaak is one of the Laws of Shariah. And, this fact is as clear as daylight. This has been conceded by the peoples of the world.”

(NAILIL AUTAAR)

Hadhrat Sha’rani (Radiallahu anhu) said:

“A pledge has been taken from us on behalf of Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) that we be steadfast in the use of the Miswaak at the time of making Wudhu. Should any of us be forgetful then he should tie the Miswaak with string and hang it around his neck or keep it in his turban (so that it will be at hand when making Wudhu).

The general public has broken this pledge. . . It (constancy in the use of the Miswaak) is indicative of the strength of one’s Imaan and the degree of respect one has for the Laws of Allah and His Rasool (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam). The

Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) emphasised the use of the Miswaak. And Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) was not satisfied merely with issuing an order once, but repeatedly exhorted his followers (regarding its use).

“O my Brother. Be constant in the Sunnah of Muhammad (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) so that you may attain the great rewards of the Hereafter. Verily, for every Sunnah there is a rank in Jannat and this rank is obtained only by fulfilment of that Sunnah.”

“To the indolent and neglectful people who say that it is permissible to leave this practice (Miswaak) it will be said on the Day of Qiyaamah: ‘Today it is permissible to deprive you of this Rank in Jannat.’

“Abul Qasim Ibn Qasi (Rahmatullah alayh) has stated this in his Kitaab, Khulun Na’lain.” (LAWAAQIUL ANWAAR)

Allamah Aini (Rahmatullah alayh) says:

“Abu Amr (Rahmatullah alayh) said that upon the significance of the Miswaak consensus of opinion exists. There is no difference of opinion on this score. According to all learned men of Islam, Salaat performed after using the Miswaak is far nobler than a Salaat without Miswaak. Auzaai (Rahmatullah alayh) said that Miswaak is half of Wudhu.” (AL-BUNAAAYAH)

Shaikh Muhammad (Rahmatullah alayh) said:

“Verily, over a hundred Hadith have been narrated regarding the significance of the Miswaak. Therefore, it is a great astonishment to behold that so many among mankind as well as among the learned neglect such an important practice which has been emphasised to such an extent. This is a great loss.”

(SUBL)

Aadaab or Respects to be Observed Regarding The Miswaak

The majority of the Ulama hold the view that the use of the Miswaak is not Fardh (compulsory). However, despite it not being decreed Fardh by the Shariah, it is of utmost importance. It is likewise essential that all the Aadaab pertaining to the Miswaak be observed. Neglect of the Aadaab is a sign of spiritual indolence and weakness of Imaan. In order to achieve the Sawaab of a particular practice in full measure it is necessary that the Aadaab relating to the practice be observed. If neglect is shown towards the Aadaab, the final result will be the neglect of that very practice. In the Kitaab, Ta’leemul Muta-allim the following is stated:

من تهاون بالاداب حرم السنن ومن تهاون بالسنن حرم الفرائض ومن تهاون بالفرائض

حرم الاخرة (تعليم المتعلم)

“He who becomes neglectful about the Aadaab is deprived of the Sunnats; and he who becomes neglectful of the Sunnats is deprived of the Faraa-idh (compulsory acts); and he who becomes neglectful of the Faraa-idh is deprived of the Hereafter.”

(TA’LEEMUL MUTA-ALLIM)

Faqih Abu Laith Samarqandi (Rahmatullah alayh) states:

فمأدام العبد يحفظ الاداب ويتعاهد فان الشيطان لايطمع فيه واذا ترك الاداب طمع
الشيطان في السنن ثم في الفرائض ثم في الاخلاص ثم في اليقين فينبغي للانسان ان يحفظ
الاداب في جميع اموره من امر الوضوء والصلوة والشرائع كلها وللبيع والشراء (بستان
العارفين)

“As long as the Servant of Allah safeguards the Aadaab Satan does not attempt to assault him (i.e. mislead him). However, when he neglects the Aadaab Satan makes advances into the Sunnats (i.e. misleads the Servant from the Sunnats). Thereafter follows Satan’s assault on the Faraa-idh (compulsory duties). This is followed by Satan’s assault on Ikhlaas (sincerity), and finally on Yaqeen (Faith). Hence, it is necessary for a person to protect the Aadaab of all his affairs and actions, e.g. the Aadaab of Wudhu, Salaat, buying, selling and the Aadaab of all the practices of the Shariah.” (BUSTAANUL AARIFEEN)

Types of Miswaaks

It is permissible to take for a Miswaak all types of tree- twigs provided these are not harmful or poisonous. It is forbidden to use a Miswaak from a poisonous tree. Miswaaks from the following trees are not permissible:

- (1) Pomegranate
- (2) Bamboo
- (3) Raihaan
- (4) Chambelie

Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) FORBADE THE USE OF Raihaan as Miswaak because it causes the sickness, Juz-zaam —

The following are the types of Miswaak recommended:

- (1) Peelo tree
- (2) Zaitoon or Olive tree
- (3) Bitam or Any bitter tree
- (5) Walnut tree

Miswaak of The Peelo Tree

و افضله الامراك ثم الزيتون (كبيري)

“And, the best of Miswaaks is the Peelo, then the Olive.”

(KABIRI)

The best type of Miswaak is that which is taken from the Peelo tree. In the Kitaab, Tas-heelul Manaa-fi’ it is mentioned that the Miswaak of the Peelo tree is excellent for obtaining the glow or glitter of the teeth.

Our Nabi (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) also praised and recommended the Peelo tree for Miswaak purposes. Besides recommending the Peelo tree, Rasulullah as well as the Sahaabas (Radiallahu anhuma) used Miswaaks of this tree.

Ibn Sa’d (Radiallahu anhu) narrates that Abu Khabrah (Radiallahu anhu) said: “Nabi (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) presented me with a Miswaak of the Peelo tree, and he (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said: ‘Use the Miswaak of the Peelo tree’.”

Ibn Masood (Radiallahu anhu) said: “I always kept a stock of Peelo Miswaaks for Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam).”

In the Kitaab, Mawaahib, it is stated that the Companions of Imam Shaafi (Rahmatullah alayh) have recorded Consensus of opinion among them on the fact that the use of the Peelo Miswaak is Mustahab (i.e. an Islamic practice which carries much Sawaab (Reward) if upheld, and in the event of not fulfilling it no punishment will be meted out).

Miswaak of The Olive Tree

Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has spoken highly of the Miswaak of this tree as well. The following Hadith brings out the significance of the Olive tree Miswaak:

“Use the Miswaak of the Olive tree. It is the Miswaak of a Mubarak (auspicious or gracious) tree. It purifies and makes wholesome the mouth. It removes the yellowishness of the teeth. It is my (i.e. Rasulullah’s) Miswaak

and the Miswaak of the Ambiyaa (Prophets) who came before me.”
(MUNTAKHAB)

Miswaak of The Bitam Tree

In another Hadith it is stated that in the absence of the Peelo tree the Olive tree should be used, and in the absence of the Olive Miswaak, the Bitam tree Miswaak should be used. (MUNTAKHAB)

Miswaak of Some Bitter Tree

If none of the three abovementioned types of Miswaak is available, a Miswaak of any bitter tree should be used. (KUHASTANI)

ثم المستحب ان يكون السواك من شجرة مرة لزيادة ازالة تغير الفم (كبيري)

“...Thereafter it is Mustahab to use a Miswaak of a bitter tree because the Miswaak of a bitter tree removes the odour of the mouth to a greater extent.”
(KABIRI)

In Alamgiri it is stated that the Miswaak of a bitter tree makes the mouth wholesome, strengthens the teeth and the gums.

Miswaak of The Walnut Tree

Miswaak of the Walnut tree has been recommended in the Kitaab, TAISE.

Niyat or Intention Of Using The Miswaak

“Niyat of using the Miswaak should be made prior to its use.”
(SHARE MINHAAJ)

The following dua should also be recited, at the time of using the Miswaak:

اللَّهُمَّ طَهِّرْ فَمِي وَنَوِّرْ قَلْبِي وَطَهِّرْ بَدَنِي وَحَرِّمْ جَسَدِي عَلَى النَّارِ (البنائة)

“O Allah Purify my mouth : Enlighten my heart : Purify my body : And, make my body unlawful to the Fire.” (BUNAYAH)

Aadaab of The Miswaak

- (1) The Miswaak should be a straight twig, devoid of roughness.
- (2) The Miswaak should be clean.

- (3) The Miswaak should not be too hard nor too soft.
- (4) The Miswaak should not be used while one is lying down.
- (5) The new Miswaak should be approximately 8 inches (a hand- span) in length.
- (6) The Miswaak should be the thickness of the forefinger.
- (7) Before using the Miswaak, it should be washed.
- (8) After use it should be washed as well.
- (9) The Miswaak should not be sucked.
- (10) The Miswaak should be placed vertically when not in use. It should not be thrown onto the ground.
- (11) If the Miswaak is dry it should be moistened with water prior to use. This is Mustahab. It is preferable to moisten it with Rose water.
- (12) The Miswaak should not be used in the toilet.
- (13) The Miswaak should be used at least thrice (brush three times) for each section of the mouth, e.g. brush the upper layer of teeth thrice, then the lower layer thrice, etc.
- (14) The Miswaak should not be used at both ends.
- (15) The Miswaak should not be taken from an unknown tree as it may be poisonous.

Advantages and Benefits of The Miswaak

(1) Eliminates bad odour and improves the sense of taste

Allamah Ibn Daqiq (Rahmatullah alayh) says:

“The wisdom underlying the use of the Miswaak after rising from sleep is that during sleep bad vapours rise from the stomach towards the mouth. This causes bad odour in the mouth as well as a change in the sense of taste. Use of the Miswaak eliminates the bad odour and rectifies the change which occurred in the taste.” (NALE WA TA’LEEQ)

(2) Sharpens the Memory

عن عليّ قال السواك يزيد في الحفظ

Hadhrat Ali (Radiallahu anhu) said that “Miswaak sharpens the memory.”

(3) Sharpens the intelligence

اربعة يزيد في العقل : ترك الفضول من الكلام ومجالسة الصالحين ومجالسة العلماء (طب

نبوي)

“Four things increase the Intelligence —

- (i) Shunning of nonsensical talks
- (ii) Use of the Miswaak
- (iii) Sitting in the company of the pious, and
- (iv) Sitting in the company of the Ulama.”

(TIBBE NABAWI)

(4) Eliminates Slime

عن عليّ قال . . . ويذهب البلغم

Hadhrat Ali (Radiallahu anhu) said that “Miswaak removes slime.” (IHYAUL-ULOOM)

(5) A Cure for Illness

عن عائشة السواك شفاء من كل داء الا السام (اخرجه الديلمي في الفردوس)

Hadhrat Aisha (Radiallahu anha) said that “Miswaak (its constant use) is a cure for all illness except Death.” (REPORTED BY DAILAMI IN FIRDAUS)

(6) Miswaak creates fragrance in the mouth.

(7) Miswaak strengthens the gums.

(8) Miswaak prevents tooth decay.

(9) Miswaak prevents further increase of decay which has already set in the teeth.

(10) Miswaak is a cure for headaches.

(11) Miswaak assists in eliminating toothaches.

(12) Miswaak creates lustre (Noor) on the face of the one who continually uses it.

(13) Miswaak causes the teeth to glow.

- (14) Miswaak removes the yellowishness of the teeth.
- (15) Miswaak strengthens the eye-sight.
- (16) Miswaak is beneficial for the health of the entire body.
- (17) Miswaak assists in the process of Digestion.
- (18) Miswaak is a cure for a certain mouth disease known as Qilaa' — This is stated in Hujjatul Baaleghah.
- (19) Miswaak clears the voice. This is stated in Tibbe Nabawi.
- (21) Miswaak facilitates the appetite (Tibbe Nabawi).
- (22) Miswaak increases the eloquence of one's speech.

عن أبي هريرة السواك يزيد الرجل فصاحة (الجامع)

Abu Hurairah (Radiallahu anhu) said that "Miswaak increases the eloquence of a person." (AL-JAAMI')

- (23) Miswaak (i.e. its constant use) will be a factor to ease the pangs of Death. The continuous use of the Miswaak makes it easy for the Rooh (Soul) to depart from the body when its appointed time arrives. (SHARHUS SUDOOR)
- (24) Miswaak increases the Sawaab of Salaat from seventy times to four hundred times. (HADITH)
- (25) Miswaak is a factor which will earn higher ranks in Jannat for the one who uses it.
- (26) The Angels sing the praises of the one who uses the Miswaak.
- (27) Use of the Miswaak displeases Shaitaan.
- (28) Use of the Miswaak graces one with the companionship of the Angels.
- (29) And, the greatest benefit of using the Miswaak is the obtainal of Allah Ta'ala's Pleasure.

Substitutes for The Miswaak

(1) The Fingers

In the case of the non-availability of the Miswaak the fingers should be used to cleanse the teeth. This method will serve the purpose of the Miswaak as far as the Sawaab is concerned, i.e. if a Miswaak is not available the Sawaab

(Reward) attendant to the Miswaak will be realised by using the fingers as a substitute provided that Niyat (intention) of Miswaak be made when the fingers are used for this purpose.

التشويص بالمسبحة والايهام سواك (محيط)

“Rubbing the teeth with the forefinger and the thumb is Miswaak.” (MUHEET)

Hadhrat Amr Bin Auf Muzni (Rahmatullah alayh) states that the fingers could be used as an adequate substitute for the Miswaak in the case of the latter’s absence.

قال الطحاوى يترتب الثواب الموعود عند فقده لا عند وجوده

“Imam Tahaawi (Rahmatullah alayh) says: ‘The promised Reward (of using the Miswaak) shall be obtained in the event of the non-availability of the Miswaak, and not in the event of its availability.’”

In other words, if a Miswaak is available and you are able to use same then the Sawaab of it will not be realised by using a substitute.

(2) Cloth

A coarse piece of cloth may also be used in case of the non-availability of a Miswaak. Those who have no teeth, should use the fingers or a cloth as substitutes for the Miswaak, and they will obtain the Sawaab. But Niyat of the Miswaak should be made.

وفضله يحصل ولو كان الاستياك بالاصبع او خرقة مشنة عند فقده

(شرنبلاني)

“And, the significance of the Miswaak shall be obtained even though the finger or a cloth be used in the event of the non-availability of the Miswaak.” (SHURAMBALI)

(3) Toothbrush

If the toothbrush is made of bristles (pig’s hair) then its use is not permissible. If bristles are not used, the use of the toothbrush is permissible. However, the

toothbrush will not serve as a substitute in the case of the Miswaak—being available. If a Miswaak is available Reward will not be realised by using the toothbrush. The same applies to toothpowder or any other means of cleansing the teeth. It should be remembered here that during the time of our Nabi (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) substitutes, e.g. toothpowder, etc., existed, but our Nabi never equated these with the Miswaak. Therefore, the argument of the modernist that the toothbrush today takes the place of the Miswaak is fallacious and a good example of the apologetic attitude adopted by modern Muslims of today.

Bad Odour

The odour of cigarettes, cigars and tobacco is offensive to both Musallees and Malaa-ikah (Angels). As far as possible one should avoid smoking before attending the Musjid. However, if one has smoked, then wash the mouth thoroughly before entering the Musjid.

GHUSL

GHUSL is the Islamic method of washing the body to obtain purification from “hadathe akbar” or “greater impurity.”

HADATHE AKBAR

Hadathe Akbar is caused by the following acts:

- (1) Discharge of mani (semen) accompanied by sexual lust, whether such discharge be while sleeping or while awake.
- (2) Sexual intercourse.
- (3) Haidh (menses).
- (4) Nifaas (blood discharge after childbirth).

If any of the above acts results, one will be in the state of Janaabat. Purification is obtained from Janaabat only by means of Ghusl.

Ahkaam of Hadathe Akbar

During the state of hadathe akbar or Janaabat the following things are prohibited:

- (1) Salaat.
- (2) Touching the Qur'aan Shareef.
- (3) Reciting the Qur'aan Shareef even without touching.
- (4) To enter a Masjid.
- (5) To make Tawaaf of the Ka'bah Shareef,
- (6) In the state of hadathe akbar caused by haidh and nifaas, sexual intercourse is not permissible. (This prohibition is explained fully in the section dealing with haidh).
- (7) It is not permissible to remove, cut or break any nails or hair from any part of the body during the state of hadathe akbar or Janaabat.

How To Make Ghusl

The following is the Sunnat method of taking Ghusl. Proceed with the Ghusl, step by step, as enumerated hereunder:

- (1) First wash both hands as far as the wrists. The hands should not be dipped in the basin of water for washing. Water should either run from the tap on to the hands or poured from a container.
 - (2) Wash the parts of istinja (the private parts and surrounding area). This should be washed whether there is najaasat (impurity) or not.
 - (3) Wash the part of the body wherever there be some impurity.
 - (4) Make a full Wudhu now. However, if Ghusl is being taken in a place where the water pools around the feet, then delay the washing of the feet until the end of the Ghusl.
 - (5) After Wudhu, pour water thrice over the head.
 - (6) Thereafter, pour water thrice over the right shoulder.
 - (7) Then, pour water thrice over the left shoulder. The water should be poured in such a way that the entire body is thoroughly drenched.
 - (8) If the feet were not washed at the time of Wudhu, wash them now.
- While pouring the water, rub well on the body to ensure that no spot remains dry.

.....
: A perfect Wudhu wards off shaitaan from you. :
: — UMAR IBN KHATTAAB. :
.....

The Faraa-idh of Ghusl

The Ghusl has three things which are Fardh (compulsory) and are called the Faraa-idh of Ghusl. These are:

- (1) Rinsing the mouth thoroughly.
- (2) Taking water into the nostrils to the limit of the tender or fleshy part of the nose,
- (3) Drenching the whole body — from head to feet — thoroughly.

If these three acts are discharged, the Ghusl is complete and one is purified.

The Sunnan of Ghusl

The following acts are the Sunnan of Ghusl:

- (1) It is Sunnat to make Niyyat for Ghusl.
- (2) First wash both hands.
- (3) Then wash the private parts.
- (4) Make Wudhu.
- (5) Pour water thrice over the head.
- (6) Pour water thrice over the right shoulder.
- (7) Pour water thrice over the left shoulder.

One obtains much Sawaab by fulfilment of the Sunnat acts. The Sunnan should, therefore, not be neglected or left out unnecessarily. However, the Ghusl will still be valid and complete if the Sunnan have not been discharged. Absolute care should be exercised that no Fardh act of Ghusl is missed out, for then the Ghusl will be incomplete and not valid.

The Makrooh Factors of Ghusl

The factors which are Makrooh in Wudhu are also Makrooh in Ghusl (refer section dealing with Wudhu). Besides these the following too are Makrooh factors of Ghusl:

- (1) To recite dua during Ghusl.
- (2) Facing the Qiblah.
- (3) Speaking unnecessarily, while nude.

The Occasions of Ghusl

- (1) *Haidh*: Ghusl for purification from haidh is Fardh (compulsory). (See section on Haidh).
- (2) *Nifaas*: Ghusl for purification from nifaas is Fardh. (See section on Haidh and Nifaas).
- (3) *Sexual Intercourse*: Ghusl for purification from the condition of Janaabat produced by sexual intercourse is Fardh, whether there was ejaculation of mani (sperm) or not.
- (4) *Ihtilaam*: Ghusl for purification from the condition of Janaabat produced by ihtilaam is Fardh. Ihtilaam is the ejaculation of mani in a wet dream.
- (5) *Juma'*: Ghusl for the occasion of Juma' (Friday) Salaat is Sunnat. The time for this Ghusl is from after Fajr Salaat to the time of Juma'.
- (6) *Both Eids*: Ghusl for the occasions of Eid is Sunnat.
- (7) *Arafah*: Ghusl for the occasion of the Day of Arafah is Sunnat for the Hujjaj (Pilgrims). The time for this Ghusl is after Zawwaal.
- (8) *Ihraam*: Ghusl when donning ihraam is Sunnat.
- (9) *Conversion*: A kaafir in the state of hadathe akbar shall take Ghusl upon embracing Islam. This Ghusl is Waajib (compulsory). If he/she is not in the state of hadathe akbar, this Ghusl will be Mustahab.
 - (10) *Mayyit*: It is Fardh Kifaayah to give Ghusl to the mayyit (the dead).
N.B.: Fardh Kifaayah is a compulsory act which is the collective responsibility of the whole community. If a few members of the community discharge the act, the whole community is absolved of the duty. If not a single member of the community discharges the act, the whole community will be collectively sinful.
- (11) *At Age of 15*: Upon attaining the age of fifteen years, if no sign of bulugh (maturity, e.g. ihtilaam, haidh), has appeared, it is Mustahab to take Ghusl.
- (12) *After Unconsciousness and Insanity*: Upon passing of the states of unconsciousness and insanity, Ghusl should be taken. This Ghusl is Mustahab.
- (13) *After Giving Ghusl to the Mayyit*: Those who gave Ghusl to the Mayyit should themselves take Ghusl. This Ghusl is Mustahab.

- (14) *Lailatul Baraat*: Ghusl should be taken on Lailatul Baraat — 15th Night of Sha’baan. This Ghusl is Mustahab.
- (15) *Laitul Qadr*: Ghusl is Mustahab on who has by the grace of Allah Ta’ala discovered the Night of Qadr.
- (16) *Entry to Madinah Munawwarah*: Ghusl is Mustahab upon entry to Madinah Munawwarah.
- (17) *At Muzdalifah*: Ghusl is Mustahab for one who stops over at Muzdalifah during the Hajj period. The time for this Ghusl is during Fajr time of the 10th Zil-hajj.
- (18) *Tawaaf Ziyaarah*: Ghusl is Mustahab for performing Tawaaf Ziyaarah.
- (19) *Rami Jimaar*: Ghusl is Mustahab for the occasion of pelting the Jimaar during Hajj.
- (20) *Eclipse of the Sun and Moon*: It is Mustahab to take Ghusl on the occasions of the eclipse of the sun and the moon.
- (21) *Salaatul Istisqaa’*: It is Mustahab to take Ghusl for the occasion of performing Salaatul Istisqaa’.
- (22) *Salaatul Khauf and Salaatul Haajat*: It is Mustahab to take Ghusl for performing Salaat at the time of fear and need.
- (23) *Salaatut Taubah*: It is Mustahab to take Ghusl when performing Salaatut Taubah — seeking Allah’s pardon and forgiveness for sins committed.
- (24) *Upon Returning from a Journey*: It is Mustahab to take Ghusl upon reaching home after a journey.
- (25) *Upon Execution*: It is Mustahab for one who is to be executed, to take Ghusl prior to his execution.

Masaa-il Pertaining To Ghusl

- (1) It is improper to face the Qiblah while engaged in Ghusl.
- (2) It is improper to engage in talk while taking Ghusl.
- (3) Make haste in covering the body. One should not delay in wearing one’s clothes after completing the Ghusl. The Shariah emphasises this so much, that if the feet have as yet not been washed, then first don one’s garments and thereafter wash the feet.
- (4) It is not proper to recite any dua, kalimah, etc, during Ghusl.
- (5) If even a single hair remains dry in Ghusl, the Ghusl will not be valid.

- (6) If after Ghusl, one recalls that a certain part has not been washed, then that part should now be washed. It is not necessary to repeat the Ghusl. However, if the unwashed part is not washed, the Ghusl is not valid. It is not sufficient to merely rub the moist hand over the unwashed part. Water has to flow over it.
- (7) If due to some sickness or ailment, water is harmful if applied to the head, it will be permissible to leave the head dry and wash the rest of the body. However, upon being cured of the ailment it is Wajib to wash the head. There is no need to renew the Ghusl.
- (8) Rings, etc., should be removed during Ghusl to enable the water to reach the parts covered by these objects.
- (9) If some flour, gum, etc., has hardened on the fingernails or elsewhere, Ghusl will not be valid if these substances were not removed. The same applies to cutex — a substance which modern women apply to their finger-nails — as it also prevents water from reaching the parts covered by it. It is essential to remove these and pass water over the parts which were covered. If after Ghusl it is realised that some gum, etc., was stuck to the nails, etc., then remove the substance and wash the place. It is not necessary to renew the Ghusl. If this was realised only after having performed Salaat, then after removing the substance and washing the part, repeat the Salaat.
- (10) It is not necessary to remove the ointment from a cut or wound during Ghusl. Gush water over it.
- (11) Any food-particle stuck in between the teeth must be removed, otherwise the Ghusl will not be valid since the space between the teeth will remain dry.
- (12) After Ghusl, Wudhu should not be made again since the Ghusl is sufficient.
- (13) As mentioned elsewhere, nowadays it is considered fashionable for women to keep long finger-nails. Dirt accumulates under such long nails and obstructs the moistening of the parts covered by the dirt. Besides such long nails and dirt-accumulation being contrary to Islamic hygiene and Tahaarat rules, Wudhu and Ghusl will not be valid if the dirt is of a nature — non-porous — which does not permit water to seep through.

PARING OF NAILS AND THE REMOVAL OF UNWANTED HAIR

Before taking a bath it is preferable to cut the nails of the fingers and toes as well as remove the unwanted hair from under the armpits and below the navel. It should, however, be borne in mind that if one is in a state of Hadathe Akbar or Janaabat then it is not -permissible -to remove, cut or break any nails or hair from any part of the body. The removal of unwanted hair should be attended to preferably once a week. If this is not possible then every alternate week. Care should be taken that it is not left for more than 40 days as this is the limit. Beyond 40 days the neglecter will be guilty of sin.

.....
: **Do not bath (or make Wudhu) with water heated in the sun, for it causes** :
: **leprosy. — HADITH.** :
:

TAYAMMUM

TAYAMMUM is a form of obtaining Tahaarat (purification) from the states of impurity whether the impure state be “Hadathe Asghar” or “Hadathe Akbar.” It will be permissible to resort to this form of purification, i.e. Tayammum, in the absence of water or in case of one’s inability to use water due to illness or some other cause.

How To Make Tayammum

- (1) Form a Niyyat for making Tayammum. It will suffice to intend: “I am making Tayammum for the purpose of obtaining purity.”
- (2) Then strike the palms of both hands on pure (Taahir) sand and, after blowing off the excess dust, rub both hands over the whole face in the motion of washing ensuring no part of the face is left out.
- (3) Now strike both hands again onto the soil and, after blowing off the excess dust, rub both arms including the elbows in the motion of washing in the following manner:
After placing the four fingers of the left hand under the finger-tips of the right hand, pull them towards the elbow (of the right hand). In like manner, beginning from the elbow, rub over the-inner -part of the right hand up to the fingers ending up by passing the inner part of the left thumb over the outer

portion of the right thumb. After completing the right hand do exactly the same with the left hand.

This is followed by making Khilaal of the fingers. In the event of one wearing a ring it should either be removed or rotated.

It is also Sunnat to make Khilaal of the beard.

The Tayammum is now complete.

The Faraa-idh of Tayammum

The following are the Faraa-idh or compulsory factors of Tayammum:

- (1) Niyyat or Intention.
- (2) Striking the hands onto the earth twice as described.

The Factors Which Break Tayammum

- (1) All those acts which break Wudhu will break Tayammum
- (2) The sighting of water providing that one has the ability to use the water.

Who Can Take Tayammum?

- (1) A Musaafir (Traveller) who cannot find water within a radius of one Shar'i mile ($1^{1/8}$ English miles).
- (2) A person (i.e. a non-Musaafir) outside the city boundaries, who does not find water and his distance from the city is one Shar'i mile.
- (3) A sick person who fears that if he uses water his sickness will deteriorate. Fear here means a valid "fear" occasioned by past experience or the statement of a Muslim doctor who is not a Faasiq.
- (4) A "junub" (one who is in the state of Janaabat) (even if he is a non-Musaafir) if he has a valid fear that he will become ill if he baths with cold water. This applies when there are no means of heating the water.

Masaa-il Pertaining To Tayammum

- (1) It is permissible to make Tayammum on all substances which are of "earth," e.g. sea-sand, soil, clay, lime, etc.
- (2) If the object is of "earth" it will be permissible to, make Tayammum on it even if there be no sand or dust on it. For example: an unpainted earthenware jug, an unbaked brick, etc.

- (3) It is Mustahab to delay the Salaat until the end of the valid time if one has hope of obtaining water to make Wudhu.
- (4) If the quantity of water available is sufficient to execute the Fardh acts of Wudhu, then Tayammum will not be permissible.
- (6) If cold water harms, but warm water does not, it will not be permissible to make Tayammum if means for heating the water are available.
- (7) One Tayammum is sufficient for any number of Salaat. Hence, if one Tayammum has not been broken, it will suffice to perform another Salaat with the previous Tayammum.
- (8) If water is being sold and one does not have the means to buy it, then Tayammum will be permissible.
- (9) If after performing Salaat with Tayammum, one discovers water in the nearby vicinity, then there is no need to repeat the Salaat.
- (10) One requires a compulsory Ghusl, but bathing is harmful while Wudhu is not. In such an event Tayammum shall be made for the purpose of Ghusl. If this Tayammum is later broken by any act which nullifies Wudhu, then Wudhu must be made to obtain purification from the state of "Hada the Asghar."
- (11) After striking the hands on the "earth," dust them so that the face is not soiled.
- (12) It is not permissible to use ash for making Tayammum.
- (13) It is permissible to use a dry stone for Tayammum even if there is no sand on it.
- (14) If Tayammum was made in order to touch the Qur'aan Shareef then this Tayammum will not be valid for Salaat. Another Tayammum will have to be made again. However, if Tayammum was made with the intention of "obtaining purity" or for "performing Salaat" then this Tayammum will be valid for Salaat as well as touching the Qur'aan Shareef.
- (15) Water is available (for the Musaafir or the non-Musaafir outside the city limits) within a Shar'i mile, but the time is so little that if one goes to fetch the water the Salaat time will expire. In this case it will not be permissible to make Tayammum even if the Salaat becomes Qadhaa.
- (16) If Tayammum was made for Wudhu then this Tayammum will break if water sufficient to make Wudhu is found. In like manner, if the Tayammum was that of Ghusl, it will break if water sufficient to make Ghusl is found.

(17) The Tayammum occasioned by illness will break once that illness no longer exists.

(18) Tayammum was made because of the non-availability of water. Thereafter an illness which does not permit Wudhu overtakes one. During this illness water becomes available. The Tayammum which was made as a result of the non-availability of water now becomes invalid. A fresh Tayammum will have to be made.

(19) If as a result of engagement in Wudhu, one will miss the Eid Salaat or the Janaazah Salaat, it will be permissible to make Tayammum and perform these Salaats.

(20) However, it is not permissible to perform any other Salaat with the Tayammum performed for the specific purpose of Eid or Janaazah Salaat.

(21) "Isti-aab" of the Tayammum parts is compulsory. "Isti-aab" means "to complete," "to render in full measure." Here it means that the total surface of the face, hands and arms must be rubbed just like it is washed in Wudhu. If any portion of the Tayammum area is not rubbed over, the Tayammum will not be valid.

(22) Tayammum is equally effective in removing all states of impurities whether of Hadath, Janaabat, Haidh or Nifaas.

(23) If there is strong indication of the presence of water in the vicinity, Tayammum will not be permissible. A search in such a case, will first have to be made for water.

MASAH ON THE KHUFFAIN

"Khuf-fain" are a special type of socks. "Masah" here means to lightly pass the moist hand over the upper surface of the Khuf-fain.

Throughout this lesson, the act of passing the moist hand over the "socks" will be called "Masah Alal Khuffain."

Instead of washing the feet during Wudhu, Masah Alal Khuffain is permissible. In place of washing the feet, Masah Alal Khuffain will suffice.

The Type of Khuffain Or Socks On Which Masah Is Lawful

It is permissible to make Masah on only such Khuf-fain or socks which fulfil the following four requirements:

- (1) The socks must be strong enough to enable walking in them on roads for three miles without the socks breaking or tearing.
- (2) The socks, if not tied on the foreleg, must not slip down. Socks kept in position by elastic sewn into the socks material will be regarded as being tied.
- (3) Water must not be able to seep through.
- (4) The socks must not be transparent or even semitransparent.

If any one of the four conditions is lacking, Masah on such socks will not be permissible.

Khuffain on which Masah is made are generally made of leather. The type of socks — woollen, nylon, etc. — generally worn nowadays are not classified as “Khuffain.” It is, therefore, not permissible to make Masah on them. If socks are made of a material other than leather and the aforementioned four requirements are met, Masah will be permissible on them.

When to Put On The Khuffain

For the Masah Alal Khuffain to be valid it is essential to put on the Khuffain after a complete Wudhu has been made.

If the Khuffain have been put on before a complete

Wudhu has been made, Masah on them will not be permissible. Firstly, a complete Wudhu has to be made, then only should the Khuffain be put on. Now when Wudhu breaks, it will be permissible to make Masah Alal Khuffain without washing the feet when Wudhu is being made.

The Duration of Masah Alal Khuffain

For a Muqem (one who is not a traveller—Musaafir) Masah Alal Khuffain is valid for a period of 24 hours and for the Musaafir the period permissible is 72 hours.

The period of 24 hours or 72 hours will be reckoned from the time Wudhu breaks (i.e. the Wudhu after which the Khuffain were put on) and not from the

time the Khuffain were put on. For example, a Muqem makes Wudhu at 6 p.m. and after completing his Wudhu he puts on Khuffain. At 8 p.m. his Wudhu breaks. Twenty-four hours will be reckoned from 8 p.m. Hence, it will be permissible for him to make Masah Alal Khuffain each time he takes Wudhu until 8 p.m. the next day.

Upon expiry of the 24 hours, Masah Alal Khuffain will no longer be valid. When the period (24 hours for the Muqem and 72 hours for the Musaafir) expires, the Khuffain should be removed and the feet washed. It is not necessary to renew the Wudhu.

How to Make The Masah

The method of Masah Alal Khuffain is as follows:

Draw the fingers of both hands at the same time (right hand on the right foot, left hand on the left foot) on the upper surface of the Khuffain starting from the toes and ending (the Masah) at the foreleg (just above the ankle). The Masah should be done once only on each sock.

If the back of the hand was used to make the Masah, it will be valid. However, one should not unnecessarily depart from the correct Sunnat method.

It is not permissible to make Masah on the side or at the under surface of the Khuffain. It is Fardh to make Masah on each sock to the extent of three full fingers, i.e. the full surface area of three fingers must be drawn from the toes to the foreleg.

The Factors Which Nullify (Break) Masah Alal Khuffain

The following acts will nullify the Masah which was made on the Khuffain:

- (1) All things which nullify Wudhu.
- (2) Removal of the Khuff (sock).
- (3) The expiry of the period, i.e. 24 hours for the Muqem and 72 hours for the Musaafir.

If only one sock was removed then, too, it is Waajib to remove the other one and wash both feet.

Even if only the foreleg is exposed by lowering the Khuff, it will be regarded as if the whole sock has been removed. It will then be compulsory to remove the Khuffain and wash both feet.

Masaail Pertaining To Masah Alal Khuffain

- (1) It is not permissible to make Masah on a Khuff which is torn to the extent that an area on the foot equal to the size of the three smallest toes is exposed. It is permissible to make Masah on the sock if it is torn less than this.
- (2) If the seam of the Khuff comes loose, but while walking the foot is not exposed, Masah on such Khuffain will be valid.
- (3) If a Muqem who has made Masah Alal Khuffain goes on a journey before the 24-hour period has expired then his Masah may be extended to 72 hours. His Masah will now be valid for 72 hours.
- (4) If a Musaafir who has made Masah Alal Khuffain returns to his home town then his Masah will be valid for only 24 hours.
- (5) It is permissible to make Masah on ordinary woollen, etc., socks which have been covered with leather.
- (6) If Ghusl becomes compulsory then Masah Alal Khuffain will not be permissible even if the valid period has not yet expired. The Khuffain must be removed when the Ghusl is taken and the feet washed.
- (7) If after making Masah Alal Khuffain one sets foot in a puddle of water and water enters the Khuff wetting more than half the foot, then Masah will be nullified. Both Khuffain must be removed and the feet washed.

MASAA-IL PERTAINING TO TOILET

- (1) Prior to entering the toilet recite the following dua:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْحَبِيثِ وَالْحَبَائِثِ

BISMILLAHI ALLAHUMMA INNEE A-OOTHUBIKA MINAL-KHUBU-
THI WAL-KHABAA-ITH.

In the Name of Allah.

O Allah! I seek refuge with You from evil male and female jinn.

N.B.: The recitation to be done outside the toilet.

(2) Do not enter the toilet bare-headed.

(3) Do not take into the toilet any paper, bracelet, etc., on which is written or engraved Allah's Name or some Qur'aanic verse or Hadith. A ta'weez securely wrapped or sewn is an exception. It is permissible to enter with such a ta'weez.

(4) If one sneezes inside the toilet, one should not utter

أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

ALHAMDULILLAH

However, one may say

أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

ALHAMDULILLAH

in the mind, i.e. without tongue or lip movement.

(5) Do not spit in the toilet.

(6) It is not permissible to read inside the toilet. Many Westernised Muslims are in the habit of reading the newspaper or some magazine inside the toilet.

(7) Do not smoke inside the toilet.

(8) When entering the toilet do so with the left foot.

(9) When coming out, do so with the right foot.

(10) Upon emerging from the toilet, recite the following dua:

عُفِّرْ اِنَّكَ اَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي اَذْهَبَ عَنِّي الْاَذَى وَعَاقَبَانِي

GHUF-RAA-NAKA AL-HAMDU-LILLA — HILLATHI ATH-HABA AN-NIL-ATHA WA-AAFAANI.

O Allah! I seek Your Forgiveness. All Praise to You Who has eliminated from me harmful substances and have protected me.

(11) Do not talk while inside the toilet unless it becomes essential.

(12) It is not permissible to stand while urinating.

(13) It is not permissible to face the Qiblah while relieving oneself nor is it permissible to have one's back towards the Qiblah on this occasion. This applies to little children as well.

Istinja

The act of purifying oneself of the impurities excreted via the hind and front private parts is called Istinja.

In effecting Istinja it is best to first use lumps of dried soil. Such lumps tend to absorb moisture and are efficacious in wiping the najaasat of faeces and for absorbing urine drops. Therefore, wherever available and possible, such soil lumps should be used.

After having used the soil lumps the area to be cleaned should be washed with water.

In the absence of soil lumps toilet paper could also be used, but this must be followed by purifying with water.

It is not permissible to use newspaper, writing-paper or any other objects of honour and respect.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BODILY PURIFICATION

Allah Ta'ala says in the Holy Qur'aan:

لَمْسُجِدْ أُسِّسَ عَلَى التَّقْوَى مِنْ أَوَّلِ يَوْمٍ أَحَقُّ أَنْ تَقُومَ فِيهِ • فِيهِ رِجَالٌ يُحِبُّونَ أَنْ يَتَطَهَّرُوا •
وَاللَّهُ يُحِبُّ الْمُطَهَّرِينَ •

“Verily, it is most befitting that you stand in the Masjid erected on the foundations of Takwaa (piety and fear of Allah) since the very first day. In it (i.e. the Masjid erected on the foundations of Takwaa) are men who love to purify themselves. And, Allah loves those who purify themselves.”
(QUR'AAN)

Ibn Abbaas (Radiallahu anhu) and Dhh-haaq (Radiallahu anhu) say that the Masjid erected on the basis of Takwaa referred to in this Qur'aanic verse is Musjide Qubaa. Imam Tirmizi (Rahmatullah alayh) and Abu Dawood (Rahmatullah alayh) narrates on the authority of Abu Hurairah (Radiallahu anhu) that the verse,

فِيهِ رِجَالٌ يُحِبُّونَ أَنْ يَتَطَهَّرُوا

“In it (Musjid of Takwaa) are men who love to purify themselves,” was revealed in praise of the people of the town of Qubaa who frequented the Musjid of Qubaa to which this Aayat refers. In this verse of the Holy Qur’aan Allah Ta’ala speaks highly of the people who were the worshippers in Musjide Qubaa, and the reason for Allah Ta’ala bestowing praise upon these men was their habit and practice of thoroughly purifying themselves with water after answering the call of nature. Hence, Allah Ta’ala says:

فِيهِ رِجَالٌ يُحِبُّونَ أَنْ يَتَطَهَّرُوا

“In this Musjid are men who love to purify themselves.” The Tafseer Books of the Holy Qur’aan explain very clearly what is actually meant by “purifying themselves.”

أَهْلُ قُبَاءٍ وَكَانُوا يَسْتَنْجُونَ بِالْمَاءِ (كذاني تفسیر روح المعانی)

“. . .the people of Qubaa’ were in the habit of making Istinja with water.” (TAFSEER ROOHUL MA’ANI)
(N.B.: Istinja means to purify oneself from the impurities of urine and faeces).

Allah Ta’ala speaks in glowing terms of the people of Musjidut-Takwaa of the town of Qubaa because they used water in the toilet to purify themselves. This act of purification in the way of the people of Qubaa’ (i.e. Istinja with water) is so loved by Allah Ta’ala that He, in His Divine Wisdom, saw it necessary to mention it in the Holy Qur’aan and praise in the highest terms the men who make Istinja with water. Thus He says:

وَاللَّهُ يُحِبُّ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

“And, Allah loves those who purify themselves.”

There are many important and great practices of the Shariah such as circumcision, the manner of Salaat performance, etc., which Allah Ta’ala does

not mention in the Qur’aan. But Allah Ta’ala states the need for purification— for purifying oneself with water — in the Qur’aan. Allah Ta’ala states the beauty and the importance of making *Istinja with water* in the Holy Qur’aan. The Holy Qur’aan has explained that the practice of *Istinja with water* is a factor to procure the praise of Allah:

فِيهِ رِجَالٌ يُحِبُّونَ أَنْ يَتَطَهَّرُوا

“In it (Musjidut-Takwaa of Qubaa’) are men who love to purify themselves.” (QUR’AAN)

The Holy Qur’aan has explained that the practice of *Istinja with water* is a factor to obtain the Love of Allah:

وَاللَّهُ يُحِبُّ الْمُطَهِّرِينَ

“And, Allah loves those who purify themselves.”

What greater felicity and success than Allah’s Love can a Muslim hope for? No matter how trivial and unimportant this practice of making *Istinja with water* may seem to Westernised Muslims, we must remember that Allah Ta’ala, Himself praises this practice in His Book, the Glorious Qur’aan. And, who is the Muslim who can deny the greatness and the importance of the Book of Allah? When this verse (quoted above) was revealed, Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) addressed the Ansaar and said:

يَا مَعْشَرَ الْأَنْصَارِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى قَدْ أَثْنَى عَلَيْكُمْ خَيْرًا فِي الطُّهُورِ فَمَا طُهِرْتُمْ

“O gathering of Ansaar! Verily, Allah Ta’ala has highly praised (your) method of purification. What then is your method of purification?”

The Ansaar replied:

نَتَوَضَّأُ لِلصَّلَاةِ وَنَغْتَسِلُ مِنَ الْجَنَابَةِ

“We perform Wudhu for Salaat and make Ghusl (full bath to obtain purity) from Janaabat.”

The Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said:

فَهَلْ مَعَ ذَلِكَ غَيْرٌ

“Is there anything else (you do) besides this ?”

The Ansaar replied:

لَا غَيْرَ إِنَّ أَحَدَنَا إِذَا خَرَجَ إِلَى الْغَائِطِ أَحَبَّ أَنْ يَسْتَنْجِيَ بِالْمَاءِ

“Nothing, but, should any of us visit the toilet he loves to make Istinja with water.”

Said Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam):

هُوَ ذَلِكَ فَعَلَيْكُمْ بِهِ

“That is it (i.e. the reason for Allah praising you). Therefore, be steadfast on this practice (of making istinja with water).”

فقد اخرج احمد و ابن خزيمة والطبراني وابن مردويه والحاكم عن عويم بن ساعدة
الانصارى ان النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم اتاهم في مسجد قباء فقال ان الله تعالى قد احسن
عليكم الثناء في الطهور في قصة مسجدكم فما هذا الطهور الذي تطهرون به فذكروا انهم
كانوا يغسلون ادبارهم من الغائط

“Imam Ahmad, Ibn Khuzaimah, Tibrani Ibn Murdawayah and Haakim narrates on the authority of Uwain Bin Saaidah Ansaari (Radiallahu anhu): Verily, Nabi (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) came to the people in Masjid Qubaa’ and said: ‘Verily, Allah Ta’ala has glowingly praised (your) method of purifying (yourselves) in the verse pertaining to your Masjid. What is this method by

means of which you purify yourselves?’ They said in reply that they washed their *adbaar* after relieving themselves.”
(N.B.: *Adbaar* means the hind private part).

The reader will now realise the essentiality of the practice of purifying with water (Istinja with water). It is a factor and a practice which draws one closer to Allah Ta’ala. Allah Ta’ala showers praise and love on those who maintain this Islamic practice of making Istinja with water. Tahaarat — Purification — is a condition for the validity of our Ibadat. But, it is indeed sad to note that Muslims have fallen prey to the un-Islamic customs and ways of the Kuffaar to such an extent that they are not able to purify themselves in the Islamic method of purification — the method loved by Allah, the method praised in the Holy Qur’aan. It is the trend today — it is considered fashionable and modern to have unhygienic, disease-spreading, Western high-level toilets. The Western Kuffaar have now, after trial, realised the filth and disease — the impurity of the high toilet. For this reason we see that in Europe, Europeans (whom Westernised Muslims are imitating) installing squat-pans (i.e. the flat toilets termed Eastern toilets) by the thousand, yet the Western Muslims have shunned the Islamic practices of gaining purity and are imitating the impure Kuffaar who are the main agents of spreading disease by way of their impurities and unclean habits and unhygienic customs. Allah Ta’ala has branded the Kuffaar as najas (i.e. filth). They are embodiments and symbols of filth and impurity hence Allah Ta’ala states:

إِنَّمَا الْمُشْرِكُونَ نَجَسٌ

“Verily, the Mushrikeen are impure.”

The impurity of kufr and the material and physical impurities of their bodies — filth piled upon filth — have earned for them the epithet of NAJAS. Despite this irrefutable fact, Muslims (Westernised Muslims) deem it honourable to imitate the ways and practices of those decried Allah Ta’ala. Our way of life is Islam, and, Islam has given us a complete and a perfect code of life — right down to the method of cleansing ourselves in the toilet — a method which “modern” Muslims may regard as trivial and unimportant but which Allah Ta’ala and His Rasool (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) regard as very important. In

the Eyes of Allah it is a practice about which Allah Ta'ala declares in the Holy Qur'aan:

وَاللَّهُ يُحِبُّ الْمُطَهِّرِينَ

“And Allah loves those who purify themselves.”

THE MA'ZOR

Ahkaam (Laws) of The Ma'zoor

A person who, due to some illness, etc., continuously remains in the state of impurity, being unable to remain in the state of Tahaarat (purity) long enough to perform Salaat, is called a Ma'zoor.

Once a person qualifies as a Ma'zoor, he/she has to perform Salaat even in the state of “impurity.” Because of his/her helpless condition, he/she is excused from the normal state of purity. Ma'zoor means an “excused” person.

When Does One Become A Ma'zoor?

One will become a Ma'zoor only if the state of impurity initially lasts for one complete duration of Salaat time. If throughout this time, blood-or-urine, etc., flowed or dripped continuously, not enabling one to make Wudhu and perform the Fardh Salaat with Tahaarat (purity), then one will be known as a Ma'zoor and the Ahkaam of the Ma'zoor will become applicable.

The time when the cause of continuous impurity (e.g. wound from which blood flows; dripping of urine, etc.) developed, will not be taken into consideration in determining whether a person has become a Ma'zoor. The time will be reckoned from the Salaat time immediately following the Salaat time in which the wound, etc., was sustained.

Example: During Zuhr time, one sustained an injury which caused bleeding. The bleeding was continuous. One shall now have to wait until the approach of the end of Zuhr time, i.e. until so much time remains that the Faraaidh of Wudhu and four rakaats Fardh Salaat could be performed. When this much time remains before the ending of Zuhr time then make Wudhu even while the bleeding continues and perform the four rakaats Fardh of Zuhr.

However, one has not yet become a Ma'zoor since one complete Salaat duration has not passed.

Now if the bleeding continues for the full Asr time which follows immediately after the ending of the Zuhr time in which the bleeding commenced, one will be known as a Ma'zoor.

If during this Asr time (i.e. the Asr time which immediately followed the Zuhr time in which the bleeding started) the bleeding stopped long enough to enable one to make Wudhu (i.e. only the Faraa-idh of Wudhu) and the Fardh Salaat, then one will not be a Ma'zoor.

If, after having qualified as a Ma'zoor, the bleeding stopped for any length of time — but not stopping completely for one Salaat time — and then resumes, one will still be regarded as a Ma'zoor. In the example given above, one became a Ma'zoor at the end of Asr time. During Maghrib time, the bleeding ceased for some time and then resumed. This cessation of bleeding will not be taken into consideration. One will still be a Ma'zoor.

After qualifying as a Ma'zoor, one will remain a Ma'zoor as long as the bleeding, etc., does not stop for one full Salaat time.

Upon becoming a Ma'zoor, it is not necessary for the bleeding to be continuous in the succeeding Salaat times. In the succeeding Salaat times, it will suffice if the bleeding was for just a moment for one to continue to be considered a Ma'zoor.

The Ma'zoor's Tahaarat

- (1) A Ma'zoor shall take Wudhu for every Fardh Salaat. When it is time for performing Salaat, Wudhu should be made.
- (2) The Wudhu of a Ma'zoor remains valid for the duration of the Salaat time.
Example: During Asr time, a Ma'zoor made Wudhu for performing Asr Salaat. This Wudhu will remain valid throughout the Asr duration. When Asr time expires, the Wudhu will become null.
- (3) All Nawaqidhe Wudhu (factors which break Wudhu) besides the factor responsible for making one a Ma'zoor, will nullify the Wudhu of a Ma'zoor.
Example: A person became a Ma'zoor as a result of continuous bleeding from a particular wound. This person made Wudhu for Salaat, but before performing Salaat, he/ she bled from another wound or had to answer the call

of nature. These other acts will now break the Ma'zoor's Wudhu although the bleeding from the particular wound will not.

- (4) Wudhu made by a Ma'zoor will become null after sunrise. If the Ma'zoor wishes to perform any Salaat after sunrise, Wudhu will again have to be made.
- (5) The Ma'zoor's Wudhu taken after sunrise will remain valid for Zuhr Salaat. This Wudhu taken after sunrise will end only with the expiry of Zuhr time.
- (6) The Ma'zoor may perform any type of Salaat with his/her Wudhu, be it Fardh, Sunnat, Witr or Nafl.
- (7) The Ma'zoor can touch the Qur'aan Shareef with his/ her Wudhu.

The Clothing And Body Of The Ma'zoor Being Soiled By Bleeding, Etc.

The following two rules will apply to the soiled body and garments of the Ma'zoor:

- (a) If the soiled garments — soiled by the bleeding, urine, etc. — are washed, but become soiled again before the Salaat could be completed, then it is not obligatory to wash it. Salaat could be performed with such soiled garments.
- (b) If, however, the garments or body will not soil so quickly, and one will be able to perform and complete the Salaat with taahir (pure) garments and body, then it will be Waajib to wash the soiled parts when the extent of the najaasat (impurity) becomes more than the size of a dirham (dirham's size is the area of the hollow in the palm of the hand).

Imaamat of A Ma'zoor

It is not permissible for a Ma'zoor to become the Imaam of a jamaat (congregation) if all or some of the Muqtadis (congregants) are not Ma'zoor.

It is permissible for a Ma'zoor to be the Imaam if all the Muqtadis are also Ma'zoor.

Faaqidut - Tuhurain

A person who is neither able to take Wudhu nor Tayammum is described as Faaqidut-Tuhurain. A person who has neither the means or ability to obtain Tahaarat (purification) by means of Wudhu or Tayammum is not permitted to perform Salaat. In such an event Salaat will have to be made Qadhaa upon attaining purity.

HAI DH

Haidh is the female monthly period of menstruation.

The Haidh Period

The minimum period of Haidh is 72 hours, i.e. 3 days and 3 nights.

The maximum period is 10 days and 10 nights.

The blood that flows for less than 3 days or more than 10 days is not Haidh, but is known as Istihaadhah. (Istihaadhah will be explained later, Insha' Allah).

Haidh does not occur before the age of nine years nor after the age of fifty-five years. Blood which flows before the age of nine years or after fifty-five years is known as Istihaadhah.

The Ahkaam (Injunctions) Of Haidh

A. During the state of Haidh the following are prohibited:

(1) *Salaat:*

It is not permissible to perform Salaat while menstruation lasts. Salaat missed as a result of Haidh is totally maa'f (waived). Qadhaa of these Salaat is not offered.

(2) *Fasting:*

Fasting during Haidh is prohibited. Fasts missed as a result of Haidh must be fulfilled after purity from Haidh has been attained.

(3) *Sexual Relations:*

During the state of Haidh it is not permissible for the husband to look at the portion of the wife's body from the navel to the knees.

(4) *Touching or reciting the Qur'aan:*

It is not permissible to touch or even recite the Qur'aan Shareef. It is, however, permissible to touch the Qur'aan if it is enclosed in a wrapper or cloth. If the cloth is sewn or attached to the cover, touching will then not be permissible. It is not permissible during the state of Haidh to touch even an object on which a verse of the Qur'aan Shareef is written or engraved, e.g. paper, tray, ta'weez, post card, etc. If such objects are enclosed in a covering, touching will be permissible.

(5) To enter the Musjid.

(6) To make tawaaf of the Ka'bah Shareef.

B. If Haidh stops before ten days, sexual relations will be permissible only after Ghusl has been taken or after one full Salaat time has lapsed. If Haidh stops after the full ten-day period, sexual relations are permissible even before Ghusl.

C. When the period of Haidh comes to an end, Ghusl becomes Waajib (compulsory).

The Types of Blood Which Are Haidh

During the period of Haidh all colours of fluid — greenish, red, yellowish, brownish, etc. — excreted, are Haidh. The Haidh period will remain until the pad remains completely white or “clean.”

Istihaadhah

The blood which flows for less than 3 days (72 hours) and more than ten days (240 hours) is not that of Haidh, but is known as Istihaadhah.

The injunctions (Ahkaam) of Haidh and Istihaadhah differ.

Istihaadhah is the result of some illness. A woman who suffers from Istihaadhah must perform Salaat, keep fast and it is permissible for her to recite and touch the Qur'aan Shareef.

The law regarding such a woman is the same as the law governing the Ma'zoor. (Ma'zoor was explained in an earlier chapter of this book). In brief, a woman of Istihaadhah must make Wudhu for each of the Fardh Salaat. Her Wudhu will last as long as the Salaat time lasts. When the Salaat time expires, her Wudhu becomes null. For example, she makes Wudhu for Zuhr Salaat. With this Wudhu she shall perform Zuhr Salaat or any other Ibaadat. The flow of the Istihaadhah blood will not nullify her Wudhu. Her Wudhu will, remain valid for the whole of Zuhr time. When Zuhr time expires, her Wudhu automatically breaks. Now she will have to make a fresh Wudhu for Asr Salaat. When Asr time expires, her Wudhu breaks again. She must make fresh Wudhu for Maghrib, and so on for all the Fardh Salaat.

Masaa-il Pertaining To Haidh

- (1) If the flow of blood was even a couple of minutes less than 72 hours then it (the blood) will not be that of Haidh, but will be Istihaadhah.
- (2) Haidh period normally ends at the age of 55 years. However, if after the age of 55 years there is still a flow of blood then the colour of the blood will be taken into consideration. If the blood is red or black then it will be Haidh. If yellowish, greenish or brownish then it will be Istihaadhah. However, if before the age of 55 years the Haidh blood was also yellowish, greenish or brownish then these colours of blood after 55 years will also be Haidh.
- (3) If while performing Fardh Salaat Haidh commences, one should immediately discontinue the Salaat. This Salaat is maa'f (waived). Qadhaa of it is not to be made.
- (4) If while performing Nafil or Sunnat Salaat, Haidh commences, one should immediately discontinue the Salaat, but upon attaining purity, Qadhaa of this Nafil or Sunnat must be made.
- (5) All fasts — Fardh or Nafil — missed because of Haidh must be fulfilled upon attaining purity.
- (6) If the flow of Haidh ceases before her normal number of days, it is Waajib upon her to take Ghusl and perform Salaat, but it is Makrooh Tahrimi (forbidden) to indulge in sexual relations. Sexual relations will be permissible once her normal number of days has passed. If before the expiry of her normal number of days the flow of blood is resumed then this resumption will be that of her Haidh.
Example: A woman's normal monthly period is five days, but on one occasion ceased after four days. She should take Ghusl and perform Salaat, but not indulge in sexual relations, for the possibility of Haidh-resumption exists. After the fifth day has passed — i.e. her normal number of days — then only will sexual relations be permissible.
- (7) The blood which flowed for less than three days (72 hours) is not Haidh, therefore Ghusl is not Waajib. After the flow has stopped (i.e. before three days), Wudhu has to be made and all Salaat missed must be performed, but sexual relations will not be permissible. If before fifteen days pass by, the flow of blood is resumed then that which came for less than three days in

the beginning was Haidh. The normal number of days in this case will be regarded as Haidh, and then Ghusl will be Waajib and Salaat shall have to be performed.

If after the cessation of the blood (which stopped before three days) fifteen days of purity passed by — i.e. no blood flowed for full fifteen days — then that which came in the beginning for less than three days was Istihaadhah.

Example: Blood flowed on the 3rd and 4th of the month and stopped (i.e. it stopped before 72 hours). Ghusl is not Waajib on her now. She must make Wudhu and make Qadhaa of her missed Salaat. However, it is not permissible for her to indulge in sexual relations yet. On the 16th (i.e. before the passing of 15 days) the flow was resumed. Her normal period in other months is 7 days.

In this case her period of Haidh will also be 7 days as follows: 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th. From the 16th onwards will be Istihaadhah.

On the 16th when the blood resumes she must make Ghusl and perform Salaat.

- (8) A woman's normal monthly period is three days. However, on one occasion the flow continued after the expiry of her three-day period. In this case she must not yet make Ghusl nor perform Salaat, but wait. If the flow continues and stops either upon the passing of full ten days (240 hours) or less than ten days then all these days that the blood came will be Haidh and it will be regarded henceforth that the number of days of her period has changed.

If the blood continued to flow even on the eleventh day then it will be established that her period is only her normal three days. All days after the third day will be Istihaadhah, Now on this 11th day she must make Ghusl and make Qadhaa of all Salaat missed from the fourth day onwards and continue to make Salaat in the state of Istihaadhah.

- (9) In a case where a woman has no fixed number of days for her monthly period — sometimes 3 days, 5 days, 8 days, etc. — then the number of days the blood flowed each month, providing that it is not more than ten days, will be her Haidh period.

In a case where the period varies from month to month, if the blood flows for more than ten days then her Haidh period for this month (in which the blood flowed for more than ten days) will be the number of days of her period of the previous month, the rest will be Istihaadhah.

- (10) If a woman's normal monthly period is, for example, 4 days, but this month the blood flowed for 5 days. The following month the blood flowed for more than 10 days, say for 15 days. Now of these 15 days, the first five days will be Haidh and the rest thereafter Istihaadhah. It will henceforth be regarded that her period is five days and not the former four days.
- (11) If from the very beginning of attaining puberty the blood continued flowing for several months without stopping then ten days — from the day the blood first commenced—will be Haidh and twenty days Istihaadhah. Her cycle will follow this pattern, viz, ten days Haidh and twenty days Istihaadhah.
- (12) A cessation of less than fifteen days will not be regarded as a "cessation" of the flow of blood. In this case the normal number of days of the Haidh period will be considered as Haidh and the rest as Istihaadhah.

Example: A woman's normal Haidh period is the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of every month. This month it so happened that on the 1st, blood flowed and then stopped again on the same day. Fourteen days then passed by in a state of purity, i.e. blood did not flow. On the 16th, blood resumed and then stopped. The intervening 14 days of purity will not be regarded as a cessation of the flow of blood, it will be said that the blood has flowed "continuously" for sixteen days (1st plus 14 days of purity plus 16th). Of these 16 days, 3 days which are her normal period, will be the Haidh period of this month as well, the rest of the 13 days being Istihaadhah. This woman will take Ghusl and make Qadhaa of all Salaat after the 3rd if she had not taken Ghusl after the 3rd. If, however, she had taken Ghusl after the 3rd, then the Salaat thus performed will be valid, and there will be no need to make Qadhaa.

Example: A woman's normal Haidh period is the 4th, 5th and 6th of each month. However, this month the blood started on the 1st and stopped after flowing for the day. The blood stopped for fourteen days, but resumed on the 16th.

Since the period of purity has been less than 15 days it will be said that the blood flowed "continuously" for 16 days (1st plus 14 days of purity plus 16th). Her normal period of Haidh will be established for this month as well — i.e. it will be said that the 4th, 5th and 6th are her days of Haidh and the rest (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 7th, 8th, etc.) — are Istihaadhah. Hence, the Salaat of the

7th and onwards will have to be fulfilled if the Salaat of these days were performed without making Ghusl on the 7th.

- (13) A woman's normal Haidh period has always been five days (for example). Of recent her periods have undergone a change. Sometimes only a drop of blood appears and then four days lapse without any blood appearing. On the fifth day again some blood flows and then stops. Sometimes the flow continues for a day or so and stops. The flow then resumes after seven or eight days and then continues flowing for five days. In this case her normal number of five days (i.e. the five particular dates of her normal periods) will be Haidh and the rest Istihaadhah.
- (14) If in a case where the Haidh stops before ten days, the flow of blood ceases at such a time that very little time of the Salaat remains — only time for making quickly Ghusl observing just the Fardh duties of Ghusl, and for saying once "Allaahu Akbar — then, too, that Salaat will be Waajib. Qadhaa of it must be made. If the time remaining for the Salaat at the time when the Haidh stops in this case is less than this (i.e. less than the time required to quickly make Ghusl and say "Allaahu Akbar) then the Salaat is maa'f (waived).
- (15) If the Haidh blood ceased after the full ten days (240 hours) period and only time remains for saying once "Allaahu Akbar" before the Salaat time expires — there being no time for Ghusl — then the Salaat of that particular time becomes Waajib. After Ghusl it will have to be rendered.
Example: Haidh after ten days stopped at 6.15 p.m. Sun sets (on that particular day) at 6.16 p.m., hence one minute of Asr time still remained when Haidh stopped although this minute is obviously insufficient for Ghusl. Nevertheless, the Asr Salaat now is Waajib. After Ghusl Qadhaa of Asr must be rendered.
- (16) Fasting during the state of Haidh is not permissible. However, if in the month of Ramadhaan Haidh ceased during the day, it is not lawful to eat or drink. Although this particular day will not be regarded as a valid fast, it is Waajib to remain like a fasting person and Qadhaa of this fast will have to be rendered.
- (17) During Haidh it is Mustahab at the time of Salaat to make Wudhu and sit for a while in solitude and engage in Zikr of Allah Ta'ala.

NIFAAS

- (1) Nifaas is the blood which flows after childbirth.
- (2) The maximum period of Nifaas is forty days. There is no minimum period of Nifaas. After childbirth the blood which flows for even a minute will be Nifaas.
- (3) The Ahkaam (injunctions) of Nifaas are exactly the same as those of Haidh. (See Page 70).
- (4) The blood which flows from a pregnant woman before birth or during delivery of the babe (i.e. before the emergence of the baby) is not Nifaas, but is Istihaadhah.
- (5) The blood which exceeds the maximum period of 40 days is classified as follows:
 - (a) *First occasion:*
If it happens to be the first occasion of childbirth, the blood in excess of forty days will be Istihaadhah.
 - (b) *Set Nifaas Period:*
If she had already given birth previously and has a fixed number of days for her Nifaas period then whatever is in excess of her fixed Nifaas period will be Istihaadhah. For example, her previous Nifaas period was 18 days, but on this occasion the blood flowed for 45 days. Her Nifaas period on this occasion, too, will be 18 days. The rest, i.e. 27 days, will be Istihaadhah.
 - (c) *No fixed period:*
She gave birth on previous occasions, but had no fixed number of days for her Nifaas. In this case her Nifaas will be 40 days and the excess will be Istihaadhah.
- (6) If a set period of Nifaas changes but does not exceed 40 days, the latest number of days will be the new Nifaas period. *Example:* A woman's previous Nifaas was 19 days. On this occasion the blood continued for 35 days. Her new Nifaas will be 35 days.
- (7) In the case of giving birth to twins, the Nifaas is the blood which flows after delivery of the first babe.
- (8) If after childbirth no blood flowed, then, too, it is Waajib (compulsory) upon her to make Ghusl.

.....
: One who neglects internal purity (purity of the heart) is contemptible. — :
: IMAAM GHAZAALI. :
:.....

ANJAAS (IMPURITIES)

Anjaas is the plural of Najas which means “impurity.”

The purification of the body, clothing and place of Salaat of the Musalli is Waajib.

Types of Najaasat (Impurity)

There are two classes of Najaasat, viz. Haqeeqi and Hukmi.

(1) *Najaasat Haqeeqi*

Najaasat Haqeeqi are all forms of material impurities, e.g. urine, stool, blood, pus, water rendered impure by urine, etc., wine, etc.

(2) *Najaasat Hukmi*

Najaasat Hukmi is a state of impurity. It is not an impurity consisting of a material substance. There are two states of Najaasat Hukmi, viz. hadathe asghar and hadathe akbar. These types of Najaasat Hukmi have been dealt with in the sections dealing with Wudhu and Ghusl.

N.B.: Purification from both classes of Najaasat (i.e. Haqeeqi and Hukmi) is essential for Salaat.

Ways of Purification

Purification from Najaasat Hukmi

It has already been described in the Wudhu and Ghusl sections how to purify oneself from Najaasat Hukmi.

Purification from Najaasat Haqeeqi

Purification from Najaasat Haqeeqi is obtained by removal of the impurity and washing the impure place, garment, etc. In some cases only removal of the impurity, without washing, will be sufficient. Purification is achieved in the following ways:

(a) Water and taahir liquids

Water as well as all taahir (pure, paak) liquids such as rose water, vinegar, etc., could be used for purifying an object soiled by Najaasat Haqeeqi.

(b) Drying and removal

If the impurity is a solid which has dried, purification could be obtained by rubbing the object (On which the solid impurity has dried) onto earth. This form of purification applies to only non-absorbent materials, e.g. leather, rubber, etc.

(c) Wiping

If a solid impurity falls on to glass, mirror or metal, then wiping off this impurity from the mirror, etc., will suffice.

(d) Scratching

If mani (semen) which has dried on the clothing is scratched off, the cloth or garment will be regarded as taahir. This form of purification of cloth (viz, scratching) applies to only mani. Cloth rendered impure by any other impurity besides mani can only be purified by washing.

(e) Drying of polluted ground

Earth is purified by having been dried by the sun. Hence, if earth which has been rendered impure becomes dry in the sun — no trace of impurity remaining— Salaat will be permissible on such ground. This form of purification applies to only earth and not to a mat, carpet, etc. However, impure earth purified by the sun cannot be used for Tayammum.

*EXPLANATORY NOTE: In the context of Kitaabut Tahaarah, the term “pollution” refers to Najs or substances which the Shariah has declared impure. “Pollution” here should not be confused with industrial pollution or some other form of grime, dust, etc., which although unhygienic and detrimental to the health, but, nevertheless, not Najs in terms of the Shariah. Hence, one’s clothing may be covered with dust, soot or other forms of substances which are regarded as industrial pollution, but in terms of the

Shariah these will be considered taahir, hence Salaat could be performed with clothing “soiled” in such a manner.

METHODS OF WASHING

Solid Impurities

An object rendered impure by a solid impurity shall be washed until the body of the impurity is eliminated. If after thorough ordinary washing (i.e. without using soap, powder, etc.) some impression (i.e. colour or odour) of the impurity still remains, then, too, the object will be regarded as purified.

Liquid Impurities

An object rendered impure by an impure liquid, e.g. urine, shall be washed until one feels satisfied that the impurity has been eliminated.

The Types Of Najaasat Haqeeqi

There are two types of Najaasat Haqeeqi, viz. Najaasat Khafeefah and Najaasat Ghaleezah.

Najaasat Khafeefah

This is the lesser or lighter impurity. The following are impurities known as Najaasat Khafeefah:

- (i) The droppings of all haraam birds, e.g. eagles, falcons, vultures, etc.
- (ii) The urine of all halaal animals, e.g. sheep, cattle, etc.
- (iii) The urine of horses.

(1) If a quarter or more of a part of the garment or cloth is covered with Najaasat Khafeefah then it is Waajib to wash it. Salaat will not be valid if a quarter or more of a part is covered with this type of impurity. If less than a quarter is covered then the Salaat will be valid although washing the impure part is best.

By quarter is meant a quarter of that particular part and not a quarter of the whole garment or whole body, e.g. a quarter of the sleeve, a quarter of the back, a quarter of the arm, etc.

(2) If Najaasat Khafeefah falls into water or any liquid then that liquid, too, becomes Najaasat Khafeefah.

Najaasat Ghaleezah

This is the greater or heavier impurity. The following are impurities known as Najaasat Ghaleezah:

- (i) Blood of all animals and human beings excluding the blood of fishes and insects.
- (ii) Everything — bones, hair, skin, etc. — of a pig.
- (iii) Urine of human beings and of all haraam animals.
- (iv) Semen.
- (v) Faeces of all animals and human beings.
- (vi) Droppings of fowls, ducks and wild ducks.
- (vii) Wine.

(1) If Najaasat Ghaleezah in the solid state (e.g. faeces) falls on the body or clothing, washing will be Waajib if the weight of the impurity is more than about 3g (one-ninth of an ounce).

(2) If Najaasat Ghaleezah in the liquid state (e.g. blood) falls on the body or clothing, washing is Waajib if the impurity covers an area greater than the size of a dirham. (Dirham is a silver coin which is the size of the hollow of the palm of the hand, — approximately a circle of half an inch-radius). If it is the size of a dirham or less, then Salaat performed in this manner will be discharged.

(3) The stipulation of the minimum quantity of impurities, viz, a quarter of the area for Khafeefah and a dirham's size, etc., for Ghaleezah, does not mean that the impurities in these little quantities should not be washed away. It merely means that if one did perform Salaat with the body or garments soiled by the minimum "allowed" limit of impurity, the Salaat will be valid.

Notwithstanding this, to perform Salaat without washing even the minimum "allowed" limit is reprehensible—Makrooh. The Sawaab and spiritual efficacy of the Salaat are reduced by the presence of any impurity, no matter how little.

(4) Najaasat Ghaleezah falling in water or liquid will transform the liquid also into Najaasat Ghaleezah.

Masaa-il Pertaining To Impurities

- (1) The excreta (urine and faeces) of even a milk-drinking infant is Najaasat Ghaleezah.
- (2) Besides fowls, ducks and wild ducks, the droppings of all halaal birds are not regarded as impurities.
- (3) The droppings and urine of a bat are not regarded as impurities.
- (4) The bones, hair, skin, etc., of a pig are impure (Najaasat Ghaleezah). However, if these are burnt and reduced to ash, the ash will be taahir (pure, paak).
- (5) The saliva of dogs, pigs and all beasts of prey is Najas (impure). It is of the Ghaleezah type.
- (6) The smoke and vapour of an impurity are pure (Taahir).
- (7) Fruit worms are Taahir. Their presence does not render the fruit impure. But it is not permissible to eat these worms.
- (8) A decayed egg of a halaal bird is Taahir providing that it is not broken.
- (9) The scales on the skin of a snake are Taahir, but its skin is impure.
- (10) Water used to wash something impure also becomes impure (Najas).
- (11) The saliva of a dead person is Najas.
- (12) Foodstuff which has decayed is not Najas, but nevertheless should not be eaten.
- (13) The saliva which flows from the mouth of a sleeping person is not Najas.
- (14) Water in which some Taahir (paak pure) object was washed is not Najas. Wudhu could be made with such water provided the flow of the water, i.e. its fluid state, has not been impaired, i.e. the water has not become thick.
- (15) If a slaughtered fowl or bird is placed in boiling water prior to removing the entrails, it will become impure —Najas. There is no way of purifying it thereafter.
- (16) Impure garments cleansed by the dry-cleaning process, remain impure.
- (17) It is not permissible to utilise “used water” (al-maa-ul musta’mal) for purposes of purification nor for drinking or in foods.

N.B.: The meaning of al-maa-ul musta'mal (used water) will be explained in the next section, Insha' Allah.

(18) Najas (impure) water cannot be used for anything. It is not permissible to give Najas water to animals to drink nor to use it in the mixing of mortar, etc.

AL-MAA-UL MUSTA'MAL (USED WATER)

Al-maa-ul Musta'mal or "used water" is the water which has been used to purify from impurities as well as such water which has been used on the pure (taahir, paak) body for the purpose of obtaining Sawaab (Reward in the Hereafter), e.g. one is already in the state of Wudhu, but makes a fresh Wudhu to obtain Sawaab, by making Niyyat of Wudhu.

It is not permissible to use such "used water" for removing the impurities of Janaabat and Hadath, i.e. Ghusl to remove Janaabat and Wudhu to remove Hadath cannot be made with such "used water."

Such "used water" may be used to remove or eliminate other impurities, e.g. blood, excreta, etc.

If one is in the state of Wudhu and one makes a fresh Wudhu without forming Niyyat (intention) of Sawaab or Niyyat of Wudhu, then the water falling from the body will not be regarded as al-maa-ul musta'mal. Such water will be Taahir.

Najas (Impure) Water

Water in which any Najas object was washed also becomes Najas. However, the degree of Najaasat (impurity) of such impure water differs with the number of times the Najas object was washed in it.

Hence:

(i) If an impure object is washed once in water and this impure water falls on to garments, then such garments will become purified (taahir or paak) only after being washed thrice.

(ii) If the impure object which has already been washed once is washed a second time in Taahir (pure) water and then this impure water (i.e. in which the impure object has been washed the second time) falls on to garments, then such garments will become purified after being washed twice.

(iii) If the impure object which has already been washed twice is washed the third time in Taahir water and then this impure water falls on to garments, then such garments will be purified after being washed once only.

SOOR (LEFT OVER WATER)

“Soor” is the water which remains in a container after drinking.

The soor of people, animals and birds is classified into the following categories:

Taahir, Najas, Makrooh, Mashkook.

Taahir or Pure (Paak)

The Soor of the following is Taahir:

- (i) Human beings, even if they be non-Muslim or in the state of Janaabat.
- (ii) All halaal animals, e.g. goats, sheep, cattle, etc.
- (iii) Fowls living in an enclosure.
- (iv) Halaal birds, e.g. pigeons, swallows, parrots, etc.
- (v) Haraam birds, e.g. falcon, hawk, which have been tamed and do not eat carrion and other impurities.
- (vi) Horses.

Najas (Impure)

The Soor of the following is Najas:

- (i) Dogs.
- (ii) Pigs.
- (iii) All beasts of prey, e.g. lions, wolves, etc.

Makrooh (Reprehensible)

The Soor of the following is Makrooh

- (i) Cats.
- (ii) Fowls which are not in an enclosure.
- (iii) Birds of prey, e.g. eagles, etc.
- (iv) Snakes, lizards, etc.

(v) Mice.

(vi) Ghair Mahram² — providing that it is known that the soor is of a certain Ghair Mahram.

Mashkook (Doubtful)

The Soor of asses and mules is Mashkook.

Masaa-il Pertaining To Soor

(1) It is permissible to use for any purpose, e.g. washing, Wudhu, Ghusl, drinking, etc., soor classified as Taahir.

(2) It is not permissible to use for any purpose soor classified as Najas (impure).

(3) If Taahir water is available then it is not proper to use Makrooh soor. The use of Makrooh soor is not reprehensible where Taahir water is not available.

(4) Mashkook soor should only be used when Taahir water is not available. Only in case of the non-availability of Taahir water may Mashkook water be used for Wudhu, etc. If only Mashkook water is available, both Wudhu and Tayammum must be made. Any one of these two acts, viz. Wudhu and Tayammum, may be made first.

(5) Any impurity (Najaasat) on or in the mouth of a person or halaal animal will render the soor Najas. Hence, a person's soor will be Najas immediately after having eaten pork or consumed liquor.

(6) The utensil licked by a dog will become Taahir after washing it thrice. However, it is better and an act of Sawaab to wash it seven times and once, thereafter, with sand.

(7) If immediately after eating a mouse, the cat puts its mouth in the water, etc., then it will be Najas.

Perspiration

(1) The perspiration of animals whose soor is Taahir, is also Taahir.

(2) The perspiration of animals whose soor is Najas, is also Najas.

² A person with whom marriage is not prohibited.

- (3) The perspiration of animals, birds, etc., whose soor is Makrooh, is also Makrooh.
- (4) The perspiration of asses and mules is Taahir. However, it is better to wash it if it makes contact with the body, clothing, etc.

Water

Purification from the ceremonial impurities of Hadath and Janaabat is possible with only natural water.

The following are examples of natural water:

- (a) Rain water
- (b) River water
- (c) Lake water
- (d) Sea water
- (e) Spring water
- (f) Well water
- (g) Water melted from ice and snow.

Stagnant Water

Stagnant water becomes impure if Najaasat (impurity) falls in it regardless of the quantity of Najaasat. Even a little quantity of Najaasat will render stagnant water Najas.

Flowing or Running Water

Water which flows or runs naturally remains Taahir even if Najaasat falls in it. Najaasat will only render running water impure if any of the effects — colour, taste or odour of the Najaasat is detected in the water.

Large Ponds, Tanks, Etc.

A pond, tank, etc., having an area of 289 square feet is classified, as. “flowing water.”

Najaasat will only pollute the large pond, tank, etc., if any of the effects of the impurity is discerned.

If any solid impurity, e.g. a dead animal, falls into a pond or tank, Wudhu, etc., will be permissible at another side or end of the pond.

Masaa-il Pertaining To Water

- (1) The death in water of living organisms which do not have flowing blood, e.g. insects, scorpions, etc., will not pollute the water.
- (2) The death in water of living organisms which are born and live in the water, e.g. fish, crabs, etc., will not pollute the water.
- (3) If some Taahir object, e.g. soap, saffron, etc., is added to water, and it changes the taste, odour or colour of the water without impairing its flow (fluid state) then it is permissible to use such water for Wudhu or Ghusl.
- (4) If some Taahir object is added to the water and then heated thus changing any of the properties (colour, odour, taste) of the water, then it is not permissible to use such water for Wudhu or Ghusl.
- (5) It is not permissible to use for Wudhu or Ghusl water which has been heated after adding such a large quantity of soap or soap powder that the fluidity of the water has been impaired.
- (6) If a small quantity of food substance such as milk, for example, falls in water slightly changing the colour of the water then, too, such water will be permissible for Wudhu and Ghusl. However, if the colour of the water has been completely transformed and the water now appears as milk, etc., then Wudhu and Ghusl is not permissible with such water.
- (7) A small pool or quantity of stagnant water located somewhere in the veld, etc., will be regarded as Taahir providing no effect of impurity (Najaasat) appears in the water. One will be obliged to make Wudhu or Ghusl with this water in the absence of any other water. Tayammum will not be permissible on the mere suspicion that this water is impure.
- (8) If the colour and taste of the water of a stream, large pond, well, etc., have changed as a result of abundance of sand, leaves and grass which have accumulated in it, but the flow of the water has not been impaired, then Wudhu and Ghusl with such water is permissible. If the fluidity of the water has been impaired, Wudhu and Ghusl will not be permissible with such water.
- (9) Water passing over a roof of which half or more is covered with Najaasat, is Najas (impure). If less than half the roof is Najas, the water will be considered Taahir and fit for use.

- (10) If Najaasat is lying in the roof-gutter and all the water has to pass over the Najaasat before entering the tank, then such water will be Najas.
- (11) If the flow of the water in a stream, etc., is very slow, Wudhu should not be made quickly.
- (12) Juice extracted from trees, leaves, fruit, etc., is not water, hence Wudhu and Ghusl with it is not valid.

Wells And Their Water

- (1) Najaasat (impurity) falling into a well pollutes all the water in the well. To purify the well, all the water will have to be removed.
- (2) Any type of Najaasat, be it Ghaleezah or Khafeefah, will pollute the well.
- (3) An animal with flowing blood falling and dying in the well, will pollute the well.

Purifying The Well

- (a) If Najaasat fell into a well, all the water will have to be removed whether the quantity of Najaasat is much or little.
- (b) If an animal with flowing blood dies in the well and its body bloats (swells) or bursts, all the water in the well must be removed regardless of the size of the animal — be it a small bird/animal or a big animal.
- (c) If an animal or bird the size of a swallow dies in the well, but neither bloats nor bursts, then after removing the dead animal twenty buckets of water will have to be removed compulsorily to purify the well. Removing twenty buckets in this case is Waajib. Removing thirty buckets is Mustahab.
- (d) If an animal or bird the size of a cat, pigeon or fowl dies in the well, but does not bloat or burst, then it is Waajib to remove forty buckets of water after removing the dead animal. It is Mustahab to remove sixty buckets.
- (e) If an animal the size of a dog, goat, or a human being dies in the well, but does not bloat or burst, all the water must be taken out after the dead animal has been removed.
- (f) The same rules will apply whether the animal died outside the well and fell in or died inside the well.

Which Size Bucket Should Be Used?

- (1) Buckets of the size generally used at the well should be used in counting the number of buckets of water to be removed from the well.
- (2) If a huge bucket or container is used to remove the water, the “normal bucket-capacity” of the huge container will have to be ascertained. Calculation will then be in terms of the capacity of the huge bucket.

Example: The huge bucket has a capacity of 10 buckets generally used at the well. A pigeon died in the well, neither bloating nor bursting. It was decided to remove 60 buckets of water. However, the huge bucket is employed. Since its capacity is 10 normal buckets, six huge buckets of water will have to be removed to purify the well.

Drawing Out The Water

- (1) The quantity of water to be removed could be drawn out all at once or at intervals. If, for example, sixty buckets have to be removed, this could be done all at one time or a few buckets could be taken out now, a few at another time and so on until the requisite number has been drawn out.
- (2) In some wells the flow or rise of the water from underground is so rapid that it is not possible to empty the well. Water drawn out is continuously replenished, by fresh water entering the well. In such cases if it becomes necessary to remove all the water for the purification of the well, any one of the following measures of estimating the volume of water could be adopted:
 - (i) The depth of the water is, for example, 2 metres. Remove 100 buckets rapidly and ascertain the depth of the remaining water. If, for example, the depth was reduced to 1 ½ metres, it shall be concluded that ½ metre= 100 buckets. This scale will now be employed to remove the water. Thus, a total of 400 buckets will have to be removed.
 - (ii) Obtain an estimate of the number of buckets of water in the well. Such an estimate is to be obtained from two uprighteous Muslims having knowledge about wells.
 - (iii) By ascertaining mathematically the volume of the water in the well and drawing out this volume.

(iv) If any of the above methods cannot be availed of for some reason, then 300 buckets should be removed. The well will then be considered Taahir.

What To Do When The Impure Water Of A Well Has Been Used

- (1) A dead animal was discovered in a well, but it is not known when it fell into the well. At the time of discovery the animal had not yet bloated or burst open. All those who had made Wudhu with the water of this well have to repeat the Salaat of the past 24 hours.
Garments which had been washed with the water of this well have to be washed again.
- (2) If the dead animal had already bloated or burst open, the Salaat of the past 72 hours has to be repeated.

Miscellaneous Masaa-il Pertaining To Wells

- (1) The death of animals which have no flowing blood will not render the water impure. Thus a dead fish, frog, crab, etc., in the well will not pollute the water.
- (2) When the necessary quantity of water has been drawn out, the bucket and the rope will be regarded as Taahir. There is no need to wash them separately for purification.
- (3) A person in the state of Janaabat descended into the well to retrieve the bucket, the rope, etc. If there was no impurity on his body or clothes, the well will remain Taahir. If it is not certain whether his body or garments had any Najaasat, then, too, the well will be regarded as Taahir. However, it is best in this case of uncertainty to remove 20 or 30 buckets.

The Najaasat (Impurity) In The Well

(1) To purify the well in which some Najaasat has fallen, it is essential to first remove the Najaasat. After removal of the Najaasat, the counting of the number of buckets will commence. If, for example, after 20 buckets were removed (because a small bird died in the well) the dead bird was removed,

the well will remain Najas (impure). Again, 20 buckets will have to be drawn out.

(2) If all reasonable efforts to extricate the Najaasat from the well fail to secure its removal, the following rules will apply:

(a) If the object is itself Taahir, e.g., a ball, a shoe, a garment, but is regarded as impure because of some Najaasat on it, its removal will be excused. The removal of only the requisite quantity of water will suffice for the purification of the well.

N.B. this applies only after all efforts to extricate the object have failed.

(b) If the impure object is Najas in itself, e.g. dead animal, the well will remain impure until it is established with Yaqeen (firm faith and certainty) that the animal has disintegrated totally and has been transformed into soil. When this certainty (Yaqeen) is attained, all the water has to be removed for the purification of the well.

When Animals Emerge Alive From The Well

Different rules will apply to the well in the case of different animals falling into the well and emerging or taken out alive.

- (1) If the animal's saliva is Najas (impure), the well, too, becomes Najas. All the water will have to be removed.
- (2) If the animal's saliva is Taahir, the well will remain Taahir.
- (3) If there was any Najaasat on the animal, the well will become Najas irrespective of the type of animal.
- (4) If the animal, irrespective of what type it is, excreted or urinated in the well, it (the well) will become Najas.

Parts Of Animals Skins

- (1) The skins of all animals, excepting pigs and human beings, are Taahir after having been properly dried in the sun or treated in some other way to thoroughly expel all moisture.
- (2) Untreated skins of all dead animals are impure.

- (3) Skins of all animals — whether halaal animals (sheep, goats, etc.) or haraam animals (dogs, lions, tigers, etc.) are Taahir if Zabah is effected, (Zabah is the Islamic manner of slaughtering). Skins of Islamically slaughtered animals are Taahir even before having been treated.

N.B.: Zabah will render the skins of haraam animals (besides pigs and human beings) Taahir, but the flesh of such animals does not become halaal for consumption nor does the flesh of haraam animals become Taahir by means of Zabah.

- (4) All skins classified as Taahir could be used for any purpose.

Stomach And Intestines

The stomach and intestines of animals fall in the same category as skins, i.e. like skins are purified by means of drying in the sun and treatment, so, too, do stomach and intestines become purified.

Bone, Teeth And Hair

- (1) The bone, teeth and hair of all animals, besides pigs, are Taahir. These things remain Taahir even if the animals are dead.

- (2) Although human hair, bone, teeth and nails are Taahir, it is haraam to utilise them for any purpose. After separating these from the body, they should be buried.

Fat

Animal fat is like the flesh of the animals. The fat of all haraam animals is likewise haraam. The fat of all carrion (animals which have died without Islamic Zabah) is also haraam.

Verily, these toilets are gathering places (of jinn and shayaateen). Thus, when you approach the toilet, say:
"I seek protection with Allah from male and female shayaateen." —
HADITH.
Be careful of urine, for verily, most cases of punishment in the grave are because of it. —HADITH.
This Hadith warns us to be careful of urine splashes when urinating. It is for this reason that the Shariah orders us to sit when urinating.
Verily, the Wrath of Allah is upon speech conducted from the toilet while the "aurah" is exposed. — HADITH.
Aurah: that portion of the body which has to be compulsorily concealed.

MASAH ALAL JABAA-IR

Masah alal Jabaa-ir or to make masah on bandages, plasters and the like tied around wounds on the body, is permissible when removal of the jabaa-ir (bandages, etc.) is either harmful or difficult.

Conditions For The Validity Of Masah Alal Jabaa-ir

Masah on bandages and plasters will be permissible on account of any of the undermentioned factors.

- (1) Water is harmful to the wound.
- (2) Removal of the bandage will either harm or delay the healing process.
- (3) Removing and re-arranging the bandage/plaster is difficult or painful.

Masaa-il

- (1) If there is neither difficulty nor harm in opening up the bandage, then masah on it will not be valid. The bandage/ plaster will have to be opened up and the part washed.
- (2) Masah should be made over the whole bandage. The wet hand should be drawn over the whole bandage.

- (3) While masah should be made over the whole bandage/plaster, this is not compulsory. The masah will be valid if masah is made on more than half the bandage/plaster.
- (4) Masah on bandages can be made as long as the need for it remains. Once the wound has healed, masah will no longer be permissible. There is no time limit.
- (5) If the bandage falls off or opens up while one is engaged in Salaat and the wound has not yet healed, one should continue with the Salaat. The masah will still be valid.
If the wound has healed, the Salaat will be rendered invalid and should be repeated after washing the affected part (i.e. the part which was covered by the bandage). It is not necessary to renew wudhu. Only the affected part should be washed.
- (6) Even if the bandage/plaster opens up while one is not performing Salaat, then too, wudhu does not have to be renewed if the wound has healed. Only the affected part should be washed.
- (7) If the bandage falls off when one is not engaged in Salaat and the wound has not healed, the bandage should simply be tied again.
In this case, it will not be necessary to renew the masah even if a new bandage is tied in place of the one which has fallen off.
- (8) After removing the bandage on which masah was made it is discovered that the wound has already healed. Salaat thus performed should not be repeated because masah was made under the impression that the wound had not yet healed.

MISCELLANEOUS MASAA-IL

- (1) Soap manufactured from impure (najis) oil or fat is taahir (pure) and permissible to use.
- (2) Infihah is a substance extracted from the stomachs of calves which have been slaughtered just after having been suckled. This substance was used in cheese manufacture. The cheese containing infihah will be taahir and halaal even if the animal was not slaughtered according to the rules of the Shariah.

Infihah is also known as rennet. However, present-day rennet is not the infihah described in the Shariah. Present-day rennet is haraam. Such haraam rennet used in cheese renders the cheese haraam. All cheese nowadays containing animal-rennet is haraam. Only cheese containing microbial or plant-rennet is halaal.

- (3) Ambergris, used in perfumery, derived from the intestines of whales is taahir and permissible.
- (4) Wiping the hands and face with a towel after wudhu is among the aadaab (etiquettes) of wudhu. It is, therefore, mustahab to do so. Some people hold the erroneous belief that wiping or drying after wudhu is in conflict with the Sunnah. While it is permissible to refrain from wiping, to wipe the hands, face, etc., is not in conflict with the Sunnah.
- (5) If one is about to make wudhu or is engaged in making wudhu and the Jamaat Salaat commences, wudhu should be made fully. The Sunnat acts of the wudhu should not be omitted.
- (6) While making wudhu if anything which breaks wudhu happens, the whole wudhu should be repeated.
- (7) When washing the hands and arms during wudhu, it is Masnoon(Sunnat) to start washing from the fingers. It is not correct to wash from the elbows as some people do when making wudhu sitting at a tap.
- (8) Milk emerging from a woman's breast does not break her wudhu.
- (9) If any part of the satr opens up, wudhu will not break.
- (10) If the release of Mani (semen) is accompanied by shahwat (lustful sensation), ghusl becomes waajib. This applies to both men and women whether asleep or awake.
- (11) If haidh begins during the course of the fasting day, it will be permissible to eat. However, one should not eat in the presence of others, i.e. during the month of Ramadhhaan.
- (12) After janaabat, ghusl was taken. After ghusl, more Mani (semen) emerged. If this ghusl was taken before having urinated, before sleeping or before having performed Salaat, then ghusl must be renewed. But it is not necessary to repeat the Salaat which was performed after the first ghusl and before the emergence of the mani.
If the mani emerged after Salaat or after having slept or having walked about forty steps, then ghusl need not be made again.

- (13) Discharge of mani without shahwat (sexual sensation) does not make ghusl waajib, e.g. discharge of mani because of illness, weakness, tiredness, etc. This does not apply to sexual intercourse. Sexual intercourse makes ghusl incumbent whether mani is discharged with or without shahwat or whether there is no discharge whatsoever.
- (14) It is not permissible to enter the Masjid without wudhu. The prohibition is graver if one is in the state of janaabat.
- (15) Tayammum was performed because one was prevented from wudhu by human beings, e.g. the jail-warder prevented a prisoner from wudhu or did not allow him water. Salaat performed with such a tayammum should be repeated once the obstacle in the path of wudhu no longer exists.
- (16) Although all sea animals are taahir (pure), only fish is halaal for consumption.
- (17) An object to which najis colour or najis mendhi (hennah) has been applied will be rendered taahir after washing and removing the impure substance, even if the stain of the colour remains.
- (18) The watery discharge which some women frequently experience breaks wudhu and renders impure (najis) the affected parts.

RECYCLED WATER

Recycled water is sewage and other impure water which is chemically, "purified".

Such chemically 'purified' water remains najis (impure) in terms of the Shariah. Chemical treatment of impure water does not render the water taahir (pure).

It is not permissible to use such chemically 'purified' water for drinking, washing or even for the drinking purpose of animals.

If the chemically treated water is pumped into a container/reservoir, etc. which contains only this (recycled) water, then the water may not be used for any of the purposes mentioned above.

If this najis recycled water is pumped into a large dam/reservoir in which there is taahir (pure) water-as normally dams contain - the ruling will be as follows:

(a) The water, in the dam will remain taahir. When an impurity mingles with a large quantity of water without changing any of the properties of the water, it (the water) remains taahir. Large quantity of water according to the Shariah will be running water (rivers, streams, the sea, lakes, etc.). Large manmade dams/reservoirs are also classified in the category of running water or 'abundant' water which retains its purity (tahaarat) even if impurities mingle with it. Running water or abundant water will, however, be rendered najis (impure) if the quantity of najaasat (impurity) mingling with the pure water is so large as to effect a change in any of the properties of the water.

The properties of water are its colour, odour, taste and density (i.e. its flow).

(b) If the quantity of recycled water pumped into the dam is so large as to change any of the properties of the water in the dam, then all the water in the dam will be regarded as najis (impure).

In some cases it has been reported that such water develops a bad odour overnight. In this case the water will be impure even if it has been acquired from a large dam. The bad odour indicates the manifestation of najaasat.

(c) If the quantity of chemically 'purified' water is equal to or more than the pure water in the reservoir, then all the water in the reservoir will be najis.

HAI DH AND NIFAAS

(1) If, from the beginning of the monthly haidh (menses) period, the flow of blood continues more than ten days and the woman cannot remember the number of days of her haidh of the previous month, then the principle of Taharri should be adopted to determine haidh and istihadhah. Taharri means to reflect, to ponder, to think.

The woman should accept as her haidh period the number of days indicated by her Taharri. If she is inclined to regard any particular number of days as being her haidh period, then this result of her reflection will be valid. For

example, if her Taharri leads her to conclude that her haidh in the previous month was seven days, then she should regard seven days as being haidh and the rest as istihaadha. She should then make Qadha of the Salaat of the 8th, 9th and 10th days.

(2) If her Taharri results in a stalemate, in other words, she is unable to determine any number between two numbers, then she should act on Ihtiyaat, i.e. precaution. She should adopt the safest option. Example: A woman in this situation (i.e. where the flow is more than 10 days) feels equally disposed to two numbers, viz, that her previous haidh could have been six days or eight days. She is unable to decide which of these two numbers was actually her haidh period.

In this cases the Ihtiyaat is to regard the lesser number (i.e. 6 days) as the haidh period. She should make Qadha of the Salaat of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th days.

The number of days thus determined, i.e. either by Taharri or Ihtiyaat, should be considered as the haidh period for future as well, provided that the flow continues more than ten days.

If, however, the flow terminates on the tenth day or before, then this number of days (i.e. when the blood-flow ended) will be her actual haidh period henceforth. Thus, in future, when the number of days accepted as haidh, has ended, she should take ghusl and proceed with Salaat.

(3) If a woman mostly experiences the flow to end before three days, then she should not desist from Salaat and Saum (fasting during Ramadhaan). Since this is a usual occurrence with her, she should consider the flow to be istihaadhah and continue with her Salaat and Saum.

If, however, the flow continues for more than three days (i.e. 72 hours), then only will it transpire that it was haidh. The fasts which she had kept on the first three days will have to be made Qadha.

THE BLOOD OF A MISCARRIAGE

(1) If the foetus has developed any human part, e.g. hand, finger, nail, hair etc., it will be a child in terms of the Shariah. The blood resulting in this

miscarriage will be nifaas. Salaat and Saum (fasting) are prohibited in this state and all the ahkaam (rules) regarding a normal nifaas will apply in this case.

This foetus will be given ghusl, wrapped in a cloth without observing the Masnoon kafan method, and buried (dafan) in the normal Masnoon way. However, Janaazah Salaat will not be performed.

(2) If the foetus has not developed any human part, it will then not be a child in terms of the Shariah. In this case there is no ghusl, no kafan and no dafan (normal burial) for it. However, since it is part of the human body, it will merely be buried underground and not discarded as waste as is the practice of the kuffaar.

In this case the blood resulting from the miscarriage is not nifaas. It may either be haidh or istihadhah. In order to determine what it is, the following facts have to be established.

(a) The number of pure days between the last haidh period and the miscarriage.

(b) The number of days blood of the miscarriage lasts.

If fifteen days of purity or more passed between the last haidh and the miscarriage and the blood of this miscarriage continues for three full days (72 hours) after the miscarriage, then this blood of the miscarriage will be haidh. In this case all rules pertaining to haidh will apply.

If any one of the above two conditions is absent, the blood of this miscarriage will not be haidh, but will be istihadhah. All rules pertaining to istihadhah will now apply. The blood of this miscarriage being istihadhah will apply in the following cases.

(1) The number of pure days between the last haidh and the miscarriage is less than fifteen. It will then be istihadhah even if the blood continues for three days or more after the miscarriage.

(2) The number of pure days between the last haidh and the miscarriage is fifteen or more, but the blood after the miscarriage continues for less than three days (i.e. less than 72 hours). The blood will then be istihadhah. The

blood of this miscarriage will be haidh ONLY if the number of pure days is fifteen or more AND flows, for a minimum of three days after the miscarriage.

PURIFYING IMPURE OIL

Oil, honey or syrup which has become najis (impure) could be purified as follows:

Add an equal volume of water to the najis oil and boil until all the water has evaporated. Repeat the process three times and the oil will become taahir.

Another method is: Add an equal volume of water, shake thoroughly and allow to stand. When the oil has settled to the bottom, remove the water. Repeat this process thrice and the oil will become taahir.

DRIPPING URINE

A problem experienced by many people is the emergence of some drops of urine after having urinated. This problem is sometimes real and sometimes psychological.

If upon examination it is established that drops have in actual fact emerged, then wudhu breaks and Salaat performed in this condition will not be valid. The wudhu and Salaat should be repeated.

If upon examination no moisture is detected, then it will be a psychological problem. A cure for this problem is to sprinkle some water on the Satr (private part) after having urinated. When a moist feeling is suspected, attribute it to the water which was sprinkled. After sometime the psychological problem will be cured, Insha'Allah.

Impure Fluids

Besides urine, three other fluids are also excreted via the front private organ. These are called mani, mathi and wadi. All three of these are najis (impure).

MANI - Mani (semen) is the fluid which is excreted with the accompaniment of sexual lust on the attainment of climax at the time of sexual relations. Ghusl becomes obligatory.

The excretion of mani accompanied by shahwat (sexual lust) makes ghusl obligatory in all cases - whether this happens at the time of sexual relations, in a dream or occasioned by imagination.

The excretion of mani during sleep will make ghusl obligatory whether one can recall shahwat (sexual lust) or not.

The excretion of mani on account of sickness or when a heavy object has been lifted does not make ghusl obligatory.

Only wudhu breaks and the affected parts of the clothing and body should be washed.

If after ghusl which was made as a result of the excretion of mani with shahwat, some more mani emerges without shahwat, then the first ghusl will become invalid, Ghusl will now again be obligatory. However, the obligation of this second ghusl will apply in the following cases;

- (a) The additional mani was released before sleeping or
- (b) The additional mani was released before urinating or
- (c) The additional mani was released before having walked at least 40 steps.

Any Salaat performed prior to the emergence of this additional mani will, however, remain valid.

MATHI - This is a whitish fluid discharged as a result of sexual desire. The difference between mani and mathi is that with the discharge of mani the sexual desire ends. Mani is released only when sexual climax occurs. On the other hand, the sexual desire continues increasing with the emergence of mathi.

Mathi does not make ghusl obligatory, it breaks wudhu and the affected parts should be washed.

WADI - Wadi is also a watery discharge which is denser than mathi. It is usually discharged after urinating or even after lifting a very heavy object.

Mathi does not make ghusl obligatory. It breaks wudhu and the affected parts should be washed.

BLOOD EXTRACTION

Blood extracted from the body by a needle as in the case of blood-testing, breaks the wudhu even if not a drop soils the body.

Blood extracted, as in the case of 'blood-donation', also breaks wudhu. (It should be remembered that 'donating' blood is not permissible).

WUDHU

- (1) It is Mustahab to make wudhu when one intends to sleep.
- (2) It is Mustahab and highly meritorious to safeguard wudhu, Safeguarding wudhu means to make wudhu immediately after it is nullified to ensure that one is in a perpetual state of wudhu.
Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said:
"Wudhu is the weapon of the Mu'min".
- (3) It is meritorious (Mustahab) to make wudhu in the following instances:
 - (i) After having indulged in gheebat (back-biting).
 - (ii) After having spoken a lie.
 - (iii) After having given ghusl to a mayyit (deceased).
- (4) It is highly meritorious to make a fresh wudhu even if one is in the state of wudhu. However, such a fresh wudhu will be permissible during one's state of wudhu only if at least two raka'ts Salaat were performed with the first wudhu.
- (5) It is Mustahab to recite Kalimah Shahaadat when washing each part during wudhu. This is in addition to the other Masnoon duas.