

FIQH SESSION (11)

05-17-17

1)How is fasting defined in Islam?

Fasting in Arabic is called Sawm. In the terminology of Islam it means to refrain from eating, drinking and sexual intercourse from the time of fajr until sunset with the intention of fasting.

2)Are there different types of fasts in Islam?

Yes, there are various types of fasts in Islam which are categorized below:

- Fardh
- Waajib
- Sunnah
- Mustahab
- Haraam

3)What establishes Ramadhan?

Ramadhan is established by reliable sighting of the moon. Therefore, it is mandatory upon Muslims to make an effort to sight the moon on the 29th of Sha'ban.

4)Is it necessary to make an intention to fast ?

Yes, in order for the fast to be valid, one must have the intention of fasting. However, it is not compulsory to verbally make intention. Just to intend in the heart is sufficient.

5)What are the Sunnahs of fasting?

- To partake in Suhoor
- To delay Suhoor upto a little before dawn
- To break the fast immediately after sunset
- To break the fast with dates (if available)
- To make the intention of fast from the night

6)What is the goal of fasting?

There are numerous benefits to fasting, but primarily we must fast to develop piety through which we can please our Lord.

1) What are the disliked acts (Makrooh) during fasting?

- To delay Ghusl that has become fardh knowingly until after dawn.
- To chew on something (gum, plastic, rubber etc.)
- To use tooth powder or paste.
- To collect saliva in the mouth and swallow it, trying to quench thirst.
- To taste food and spit it out.
- To complain of hunger and thirst.
- Sinful acts during fasting.
- To take the water too much up the nostrils or to gargle unnecessarily.

2) Is there a compensation for those that are unable to fast?

Yes, for those that are terminally sick and do not have hope for recovery there is a compensation known as fidya. This is also for those elderly individuals that no longer have the strength to fast. The amount is equivalent to Sadqatul-Fitr per fast.

3) What nullifies the fast?

Things that nullify that fast are of 2 kinds. Those that make only Qadha (make up the fast) necessary and those that make Qadha and Kaffarah (expiation) compulsory.

Examples of things that only make Qadha necessary:

- Swallowing something intentionally that is not used as food or medicine.
- Anything forced into the mouth of a fasting person.
- Water goes down the throat while gargling.
- Inhaling snuff into the nostrils. (using medicine due to dire need)
- Putting oil into the ear.
- Swallowing blood from the gums, if the blood is more than the saliva.
- Swallowing something edible which was stuck in the teeth equal or bigger than a grain.
- To eat and drink after dawn or to break the fast before sunset due to a faulty watch or a cloudy sky.
- To eat or drink forgetfully and then continue eating and drinking thinking that the fast is broken.
- To vomit a mouthful intentionally or to return the vomit down the throat.

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4) What are some things that constitute both Qadha and Kaffarah?

- Eating and drinking intentionally without a valid reason.
- Intentionally having intercourse
- Taking medicine without a valid reason.

5) What is the Kaffarah of fasting?

One must fast continuously for 60 days without a gap.

If due to a valid reason one is unable to fast then he/ she may feed 60 poor people 2 meals.

One may also give 3 ½ lbs. of wheat or its cash value to 60 poor people.

6) What are some common misunderstood actions that do not break the fast?

- To vomit unintentionally.
- Giving blood samples.
- Taking an injection.
- Applying surma.
- Rubbing oil onto the body .
- Applying ltr or perfume.
- A mosquito or fly going down the throat unintentionally.
- Having a wet dream.
- To eat or drink unintentionally.

1) Which type of water is classified pure in its original form?

- Rain Water
- Sea water
- River water
- Well Water
- Water melted from snow
- Water melted from hail
- Spring Water

2) How is water categorized in terms of Fiqh?

a) Pure Water & Purifier: This is completely pure water in its original form, without any modifications made to it. All of the 7 types of water mentioned above are pure water and are purifiers. One can use such water to remove literal impurity, and purify oneself for worship.

b) Pure Water & Purifier – Water which is disliked: This is that water which is pure and again one can use such water to cleanse and purify one self, but it is disliked (Makruh Tanzih), to use this water for other reasons. An example of such water is when a domestic cat (or similar to such domestic animals) drinks this water when the quantity of this water is small.

c) Pure Water & Not a Purifier Water: A water which is pure but one cannot use such water to purify one self. i.e. used water, water extracted from fruit and trees, and any water which has been removed from its nature (its ability to flow and its thickness) due to cooking or overcoming mixture of other pure substances.

d) Impure water: All types of water will become impure if Najasat (filth) falls into them except flowing water and water stored in large quantity.

e) Doubtful Water – Doubtful in the ability to purify: Water from which a donkey or a mule has drunk. If any of these animals drink from such water, it is best to avoid using that water for purification.

3) What is the ruling for utilizing Zamzam Water for purification?

Zamzam water may only be used for attaining its blessings. It is considered highly disrespectful and Makrooh Tahreemi to use it for Istinjah.

FIQH SESSION (14)

07-19-17

1)What does Tayammum mean?

Tayammum linguistically means to intend or aim. In terms of Islamic Law , it means to use sand and what is of the earth in a special manner to remove the two Hadath with the intention of Taharah.

2)When is it permissible to perform Tayammum?

- When water is not available for the distance of aprox. 1 mile.
- When one lacks the means to get the water.
- When there is a danger lurking between him/her and the water e.g. a beast or human
- When one is a prisoner under harsh conditions
- When the quantity of water is only sufficient to meet the basic necessities e.g. drinking, cooking, or water for the animal
- When one is ill and a Muslim Doctor has instructed that using water will aggravate the illness
- When one is in a state of Janabah (major impurity) and fears that one will die from cold or become ill if Ghusl is made with water. Tayammum is a substitute for Wudhu or Ghusl.

3)What nullifies Tayammum?

When the excuse that allows one to do *tayammum* ends or when one finds water or when a thing that invalidates *wudu'* or *ghusl* occurs, one's *tayammum* is nullified, too.

4) On what items is Tayammum permissible?

- Clean (Taahir) earth
- Sand
- Stone
- Limestone
- Baked earthen pots (unglazed)
- Walls of mud, stone or brick
- Clay
- All items with thick layer of dust on them

5) On what items is Tayammum impermissible?

- Wood
- Metal
- Glass
- Food items
- All items which burn and turn into ash, rot or melt

The method of Tayammum will be explained on the screen.

1) What is the meaning of Khuffain and Jawrabain?

The meaning of the *khuffain* is that which is worn upon the foot being made of leather. The meaning of *jawrab* is that which is worn on the foot being made of cotton and its likes i.e. (socks, stockings etc.)

2) What are the conditions for socks to qualify for wiping?

- The leather socks must cover the feet, including the ankles
- Water must not seep through
- Socks should remain in position on feet without being tied
- Socks must be strong enough to enable walking in them for approx. 3 miles
- Must be worn after performing complete ablution

3) What is the proper method of wiping?

Masah on khuf (leather socks) is only performed on top of the feet. The proper way to wipe the socks is to place the first three fingers of the hand on top of the foot (by the toes) and slide them back to the top of the ankle bone. The right hand should be used to wipe the right foot and the left hand for the left foot.

4) What is the maximum duration one can wipe on such socks?

The maximum duration of validity for the masah is three days and three nights for a traveller. For a resident, the masah is valid for a period of one day and one night (twenty-four hours). Afterwards, one must remove the leather socks and wash the feet for wudu.

5) What are the factors that invalidate the "Masah"?

- Every time wudu becomes invalid, masah also becomes invalid.
- Removing a foot or part thereof from the sock. In this case, both feet will have to be washed again.
- The expiry of the validity period.

Note: masah over leather socks is permissible only for performing wudu. If ghusl (taking a bath) becomes obligatory, the socks must be removed to wash the feet.

6) Are the rulings for wiping the same for women as for men? Or is there a difference?

There is no distinction between man and woman in this.

1)What is the ruling of removing filth from body and clothes for Salaah?

Purification of filth from the body and clothing of the musalli is obligatory, as from the place he/she performs Salaah. This is a pre-requisite for prayer.

2)What are the types of filth (Najasat)?

There are 2 types of filth:

1. **Najaasat Haqeeqi** (Which can be seen)
 - **Najaasat Ghalizah** (Heavy)
 - **Najaasat Khafeefah** (Light)

2. **Najaasat Hukmi** (Which cannot be seen) e.g. breaking of wudhu or a need for ghusl.

3)What amount of Najaasat on body and clothes invalidates the Salaah?

- **Najaasat Ghalizah:** It is invalid to pray with more than the size of a dirham of this kind of filth on one's body or clothes. In this one considers the weight for najis that has a body (4.5 gram), and the surface area (equivalent to the area in which water would remain if the hand was held open and flat) for liquid.
- **Najaasat Khafeefah:** It is invalid to pray with this filth on ones body if it is more than 25% of the body or 25% of a piece of clothing.

4)What is the procedure to purify clothing which contain such Najaasat?

One must wash the soiled area of such clothing 3 times and squeeze out the water every time.

It is allowed to use detergents and solvents for washing.

5)How should one purify those things that cannot be squeezed?

For mattresses, carpets etc. one must wash until one is satisfied of the removal of Najaasat.

For solid items e.g. marble floor, mirror etc. just wiping off the Najaasat will be sufficient.

Kitaab - Us – Salaah

1.What is the meaning of Salaah?

Linguistically , Salaah can be defined as supplication, salutation and worship.

Technically, Salaah is one of the Five Pillars in the faith of Islam and an obligatory religious duty for every Muslim. It is a physical, mental, and spiritual act of worship that is observed five times every day at prescribed times.

2.What is the ruling of Salaah?

Salaah is Fardh Ayin on every mature , sane man and woman. Denying its obligation constitutes to disbelief.

3.What is the responsibility of a Muslim in terms of Salaah?

Every believer is responsible of learning ,practicing and improving their Salaah. Salaah is the essential source for gaining the Assistance & Mercy of Allah SWT.

Parents are responsible for teaching their children Salaah and taking account of it regularly. Failing to do so will burden one with great sin.

4.When should children be ordered to make Salaah?

Children should be taught Salaah by the age of seven and punished for not offering it by the age of ten.

5.What is the posture of the Salaah?

This will be demonstrated on the screen .

1) Are there any differences in the male and female Salaah?

The Salaah of a male and female are equal in all respects except that she is to adopt the postures that are most concealing and modest for her by bringing her limbs and parts together in all the actions of Salaah and not separating between them as a male does.

2) What are the categories of Salaah?

- Fardh
- Waajib
- Sunnah Muakkadah
- Sunnah Ghair Muakkadah /Nafil

3) What are the beginning and ending timings for each prayer?

Dhuhr: Beginning is after zawal of sun (after it descends from its high point). Its end is when the shadow of each thing is double its height .

Asr: Begins when Dhuhr ends and it ends when the sun sets.

Maghrib: It begins when the sun sets and lasts until the Shafaq disappears.

Isha: It begins when the shafaq disappears and ends when second (true) dawn has risen.

Fajr: It begins when the second (true) dawn has risen and ends at sunrise.

4) Are there any forbidden times for Salaah?

There are 3 times when salaah is forbidden:

- Sunrise
- Midday when sun is at its peak
- Sunset

5) Are there any Makrooh (disliked times) for Salaah?

There are 2 times when Nafil Salaah is Makrooh:

- After Fajr time commences until the sun has risen to the height of a spear.
- After Salaatul Asr until the sun has set.

1. What are the pre-requisites for Salaah?

- Taharah (cleanliness) of body.
- Taharah (cleanliness) of dress.
- Taharah (cleanliness) of place.
- Facing towards the QIBLAH.
- Covering of the Satr (private parts).
- Niyah (intention) for Salaah.
- Performing Salaah at the prescribed times.

2. What is the Satr area for men and women?

A male's satr is from the navel to the knee (including knee.)

A female's satr is her entire body except her face and hands to the wrist.

3. What are the compulsory acts in Salaah?

There are six acts (ARKAAN) compulsory in Salaah:

- TAKBEER TAHRIMA.
- QIYAAM (standing position).
- QIRAAT (reciting of at least three aayats or one long aayat of the Quraan).
- RUKU (to bow down).
- Both the SAJDAHS (prostrate).
- QAA'DAH AKHEERAH (to sit so long at the end of the last Rakaat that one can read the TASHAHHUD).

4. What is the ruling of the Salaah if any of the Sharaait or Arkaan are missed?

If any one of these conditions are omitted, Salaat will not be accepted. It will be necessary to repeat the prayer.

5. Are there any situations when it is allowed to break the Salaah? It is permissible to break the Salaah in the following situations:

- When there is an urge to pass urine or stool.
- When a harmful creature or animal makes its appearance.
- When one fears that they will miss their transportation causing great inconvenience.
- When one fears that their belongings will be stolen.
- It is WAJIB to break one's Salaah to answer the call of a parent or a grandparent in distress.
- It is Fardh to break one's Salaah when someone's life is in danger.

FIQH SESSION (20)

11/22/2017

1) *What does Waajibaat Salaah mean?*

A. WAAJIBAAT are those items that are necessary to complete the Salaah. If one misses any one of them unknowingly, this mistake can be compensated by performing Sajdah Sawh (sajdah done for mistakes made unknowingly). If one does not perform SAJDA SAHW or if one misses a WAAJIB knowingly, it is necessary to perform that Salaah all over again.

2) *Why do we need to know the Waajibaat of Salaah & how many are there?*

If one knows the Waajibaat of Salaah one will be able to perform the compensation (Sajdah Sahw) in case of missing a Waajib, and save their Salaah from becoming invalid.

There are fourteen actions which are Waajib in Salaah:

- Fixing the first Rakaats of the Fardh Salaah for QIRAAT.
- It is Waajib to recite Surah Faatiha in all the Rakaah of every Salaah except the third and fourth Rakaah of any Fardh Salaah, it is Sunnah and not Waajib.
- To recite a Surah or a lengthy Aayah or three small Aayats after SURAH FAATIHA in the first two Rakaahs of Fardh Salaah and in all the Rakaahs of Waajib, Sunnah and Nafil Salaah.
- To read Surah Fatiha before any other Surah or Aayah
- To maintain order between Qiraat, Ruku, Sajdah and Rakaah.
- QAUMA (Standing up erect after RUKU).
- JALSA (Sitting between the two SAJDAS).
- TA'DEELE ARKAAN, i.e. performing RUKU, SAJDAH, etc. with contentment and in a good way.
- QAADAH-OOLAA or sitting to the extent of saying TASHAHHUD after two Rakaahs in Salaah of three or four Rakaats.
- To read TASHAHHUD in the two QAI'DAAS.
- To recite QIRAAT aloud in Fajr, Maghrib, Esha, Jumuah, Eidain and Taraweeh Salaat in Ramadaan by the Imam. The Imam should recite in Zohar and Asr Salaah silently.
- To end the Salaah by saying 'SALAAM'
- To say TAKBEER (Allahu-Akbar) for QUNOOT in Witr Salaah and also recite DUA-E-QUNOOT.
- To say six additional TAKBEERS in both Eid Salaahs.