Fiqh Chapter 01

USEFUL EXPLANATIONS 1

Wajib
Wajib means compulsory, we must do it. Allah has given us so many blessings. In return, when He tells us to do something, we must obey Him.

Examples of Wajib acts

Mustahab
A Mustahab act is one that is good to do because it makes Allah happy. However, it is not Wajib.

Examples of Mustahab acts
Haraam
Haraam means forbidden, we must never do it. This is because it makes Allah angry.

Examples of Haraam acts

**EATING**

**Pork**

But I have done my homework!!

No you haven’t!! Look, you’ve not filled in all the answers!!

Makruh
A Makruh act is one that we should try not to do because it is not liked by Allah. However, it is not Haraam.

Examples of Makruh acts

**DRINKING WATER IN NIGHT, WHILE STANDING**

**URINATING WHILE STANDING**
Mubah
Mubah acts are those that we are allowed to do. Another word for Mubah is Jaiz, which means allowed. We can get Thawaab for Mubah acts if we do them in the way Allah likes.

Examples of Mubah acts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF YOU DO A MUBAH ACT</th>
<th>IF YOU DO NOT DO A MUBAH ACT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YOU DON’T GET THAWAAB</td>
<td>YOU DON’T GET GUNAAH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wajib – We must do them
Mustahab – Are good to do them as it makes Allah happy
Haraam – We must never do them
Makruh – We should try not to do them
Mubah – We are allowed to do them & we get Thawaab if we do them in the way Allah likes
USEFUL EXPLANATIONS 2

Muslim
A Muslim is a person who believes in:
- Tawhid (Presence & Oneness of Allah)
- Nabuwwat (the Prophethood & the Prophets)
- Qiyamat (the Day of Judgement)

Mu’min
Mu’min is a person who believes in:
- Tawhid (Presence & Oneness of Allah)
- Adl (Justice of Allah)
- Nabuwwat (the Prophethood & the Prophets)
- Imamat (12 Imams)
- Qiyamat (the Day of Judgement)

Allah says in the Holy Qur’an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 15, Surah al-Hujaraat):

“The Mu’mins alone are the true believers in Allah and His Prophet. Once they believe, they never doubt again. They give up their wealth and even their lives for Allah. They are always truthful.”

Zahid
This is the person who does not love the things of this world too much.

Allah says in the Holy Qur’an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 23, Surah al-Hadeed):

“Do not grieve (too much) at what you missed or rejoice (too much) at what He has given to you. Allah does not like proud people.”

Muttaqi
This is a person who is pious. This means that he always remembers what Allah’s wishes are. He never does what Allah has forbidden, and always does what Allah wants him to do. We should all try to be Muttaqi.

Allah says in the Holy Qur’an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 183, Surah al-Baqarah):

“You should fast so that you become Muttaqi.”
Kaafir
This is a person who is not a Muslim.

Allah says in the Holy Qur’an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 161, Surah al-Baqarah):

“The people who are Kaafirs, and die while they remain Kaafirs, are cursed by Allah, His angels and all mankind.”

Mushrik
A Mushrik believes that Allah has a partner.

Allah says in the Holy Qur’an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 107, Surah al-An’aam):

“Follow only what has been commanded by Allah, there is no god except Him, and turn away from the Mushriks.”

I AM A KAAFIR. I DO NOT BELIEVE IN ONE GOD, PROPHETS, DAY OF JUDGEMENT OR 12 IMAMS

I AM A MUSHRIK. I BELIEVE THAT THERE ARE DIFFERENT GODS FOR DIFFERENT THINGS. THERE’S A GOD FOR RAIN, FOOD, MONEY, ETC...

KAAFIR IS A PERSON WHO IS NOT A MUSLIM
MUSHRIK BELIEVES THAT ALLAH HAS A PARTNER
Munaafiq
A Munaafiq is a person who says that he is a Muslim, but in his heart he does not follow Islam. He is a hypocrite. Such a person is a liar and makes Allah very angry.

Allah says in the Holy Qur’an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 138, Surah an-Nisaa):

“Inform the Munaafiqs that there will be a painful punishment for them (in the next world).”

Faasiq
This is a person who disobeys Allah openly. He sins in public. A person who defies Allah in front of everyone is the worst kind of sinner and follows the way of Shaytan.

Allah says in the Holy Qur’an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 40, Surah al-Kahf):

“Allah said to the angels to bow down in front of Aadam, they all obeyed, except Shaitan. He was a jinn and a Faasiq, and did not obey the command of his Lord.”

MUNAAFIQ IS A PERSON WHO SAYS HE IS A MUSLIM BUT IN HIS HEART HE DOES NOT FOLLOW ISLAM

FAASIQ IS A PERSON WHO DISOBEYS ALLAH OPENLY
BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO TAQLEED

In every sphere of life, we need advice of the experts in that field. Likewise, in the matter of Islamic laws, we must obey the rulings of the experts of that law.

Taqleed means obeying Islamic Laws according to the ruling of a Mujtahid.

Mujtahid is an expert in the ruling of Islamic Laws.

Muqallid is a person who does Taqleed, that is, follows the orders of the Mujtahid.

Every Baligh male and female has to follow (WAJIB) the rules regarding Furoo-e-deen if s/he is not him/herself a mujtahid.

Upon becoming Baligh, you should make Niyyat (intention) that you will act or follow him in accordance with verdicts when ever the need arises.

BULOOGH

Boys become Baligh upon completion of their fifteenth lunar year (according to Islamic Calendar) and Girls become Baligh upon completion of their ninth lunar year (according to the Islamic calendar). After that all Wajibaat become applicable upon them.

We are at the present time doing Taqleed of

Ayatullah al-Uzma Syed Ali Seestani (of Najaf, Iraq)
Taqleed from M03
Add aqli and naqli

Fiqh Chapter 1

TAQLEED: BRIEF INTRODUCTION

In every sphere of life, we need advice of the experts in that field. Likewise, in the matter of Islamic laws, we must obey the rulings of the experts of that law.

Mujtahid is an expert in the ruling of Islamic Laws.

A Mujtahid knows all the Masails. He studies the Qur'an and the Ahadeeth (sayings) of the Ma'sumeen (Ahlul Bayt) and gives Fatawa.(plural of fatwa: religious verdict)
The fatawa of our present Mujtahid can be found in a book called Tauzeehul masail or Islamic Laws.

Taqleed means obeying Islamic Laws according to the ruling of a Mujtahid.

Muqallid is a person who does Taqleed, that is, follows the orders of the Mujtahid.

(To rephrase) Every Baligh male and female has to follow (WAJIB) the rules regarding Furoo-e-Ddeen if s/he is not him/herself a mujtahid.(musallimat except wajibat)
You cannot do Taqlid of someone on the aspects of Usul-e-Din and follow him because this must come from your heart e.g. Believing in One God.

Upon becoming Baligh, you should make Niyyat (intention) that you will act or follow theMujtahid’s fatwa when ever the need arises.

BULOOGH

Girls become Baligh upon completion of their ninth lunar year (according to the Islamic calendar).
Boys become Baligh upon completion of their fifteenth lunar year (according to Islamic Calendar) OR for boys, other signs also there which will be taught in higher classes

After that all Wajibaat become applicable upon them.
THE FIRST THING TO DO IS THE NIYYAT OF WHOSE MUQALLID YOU BECOME.

Many people of the present time doing Taqleed of
Ayatullah al-Uzma Syed Ali Seestani (of Najaf, Iraq)
Khoi, Khumaini, Gulpayegani, Araki, Sistani etc.
INTRODUCTION TO NAJASAAT

Najasaat means those things which are considered unclean by Shariat.

Najasaat are unclean by themselves and make other things unclean by contact. A thing becomes Najis (unclean) by coming into contact with another Najis thing, but only if either one or both the things are wet or moist.

Thus a dry Najasaat does not make another dry thing Najis.

The following things are Najis:

- Urine
- Stool
- Blood
- Dead body
- Dog
- Pig
- Kafir
- Liquor
- Fuqaa (mild beer)
- Semen

Toilet Etiquette

1. When entering the toilet one should enter with the left foot first.
2. It is Haraam to face the Qibla, or to have your back to Qibla, when sitting on the toilet. (If your toilet faces Qibla, then sit slightly sideways on it).
3. After urinating, the part of the body concerned must be washed twice (better thrice) with water.
4. It is makruh to urinate whilst standing. There are severe punishments after death due to this act.
5. After relieving the bowels, the part of the body concerned may be cleaned with water.
Wudhu is a special way of washing that makes us spiritually clean. Wudhu is made up of washing the face and arms, and wiping the front of the head and upper part of the two feet.

Wudhu is Wajib [required] for:

- Performing Sa'at (Rounds of Tawaf)
- Performing Tawaf-e-Wajib (Wajib Tawaf)

Wudhu is Mustahab [recommended] for:

- Visiting Graveyard
- Going to Sleep
- Entering Mosque

WRITINGS OF:

Allah & The Holy Quran
Conditions Of Wudhu

- WATER MUST BE TAHIR (PURE) OR MUBAH (PERMITTED)
- WATER MUST BE ENOUGH FOR WUDHOO AND ANY OTHER USE
- PLACE MUST BE MUBAH
- NIYYAT
- TARTIB STEP BY STEP
- MUWALAT I.E. WITHOUT INTERRUPTIONS
- REMOVE NAIL VARNISH AND RINGS
- WUDHOO DONE BY YOURSELF
- ENOUGH TIME AVAILABLE
- WATER NOT HARMFUL TO HEALTH
- IF USING A CONTAINER IT MUST BE MUBAH AND NOT MADE OF GOLD OR SILVER

I am doing Wudhoo for the pleasure of Allah, Qurbatan Ilallah
STEP-BY-STEP EXPLANATION OF HOW TO PERFORM WUDHU

Wudhu is divided into

WAJIB ACTIONS

1. NIYYAT
2. WASH FACE
3. WASH ARMS
4. MASAH OF HEAD
5. MASAH OF FEET

MUSTAHAB ACTIONS

1. WASH HANDS
2. GARGLE
3. WASH NOSE

THESE ACTIONS HAVE TO BE DONE, OTHERWISE WUDHU IS BATIL [WRONG]

IF YOU DO THESE ACTIONS YOU GET THAWAAB, BUT IF NOT DONE YOUR WUDHU IS SAHIH [RIGHT]
STEP – BY – STEP EXPLANATION OF HOW TO PERFORM WUDHU

While performing wudhu, it is Mustahab to recite Du’as during each action.

1. **Niyyat** - Wajib Action

The first action of wudhu is Niyyat i.e. you say what you are going to do and for whom. The Niyyat must be of Qurbatan ilallah.

   I am doing Wudhu in obedience to Allah, Qurbatan Ilallah

2. **Washing your hands** - Mustahab Action

Wash your hands two times

3. **Gargling** - Mustahab Action

   Oh Allah! Please help me speak the truth.

Gargle i.e. wash your mouth three times

4. **Washing your nose** - Sunnat Action

Oh Allah! Please help me to smell the fragrance of paradise.

Wash your nose [take water into the nostrils] three times
5. **Washing your face** - Wajib Action

First get some water in your right hand and then pour it onto your forehead, where the hair grows.
You have to wash the whole length of your face, beginning from your forehead (where the hair grows) and ending at the bottom of the chin. You have to wash the whole width of your face. You do this by stretching your hand out (from your thumb to your middle finger). To make sure that the whole width has been washed, you should pass your wet hand on either side of your face.
Washing of the face once is Wajib, two times is Mustahab, and three or more times is Haraam.

6. **Washing your arms** - Wajib Action

The washing of the arms is from the elbow to the fingertips. First the right arm is washed with the left hand, then the left arm is washed with the right hand. THE WASHING OF THE ARMS IS A LITTLE DIFFERENT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

**BOYS** - **BETTER IF THE WATER IS POURED ABOVE THE BACK PART OF THE ELBOW.**

**GIRLS** – **BETTER IF THE WATER IS POURED ABOVE THE FRONT PART OF THE ELBOW.**

Washing of the arms once is Wajib, two times is Mustahab, and three or more times is Haraam. In case of washing three times, if you use the same water for masah, then the wudhu will become void (batil).
7. Masah of the head - Wajib Action

This is done by wiping the wet three fingers of the right hand from the middle of the head up to the edge of the hair, without touching the forehead.

The water of the face and head should not join.

This is done once only.

8. Masah of the feet - Wajib Action

This is done by wiping the wet fingers of the right hand over the upper part of the right foot from the tip of the toes to the ankle.

Then the same is done with the left hand for the left foot.

This is done once to each foot.

**Things that make Wudhu Batil**

- Going to the toilet; whether to pass urine or faeces.
- Passing wind from the rear. (stomach wind)
- Sleeping.
- Becoming unconscious
- etc.
ADHAN
The Call to Salaat

- - (4 times)
.Allah is the Greatest

- - (2 times)
I bear witness there is no god but Allah.

- - (2 times)
I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah

- - (2 times)
I bear witness Ali is the Wali of Allah.

- - (2 times)
Hasten to prayer.

- - (2 times)
Hasten to success.

- - (2 times)
Hasten to the best deed.

- - (2 times)
Allah is the Greatest.

- - (2 times)
There is no god but Allah.
IQAMAH
The Recitation Just Before Salaat

- (2 times)
Allah is the Greatest

- (2 times)
I bear witness there is no god but Allah.

- (2 times)
I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah

- (2 times)
I bear witness Ali is the Wali of Allah.

- (2 times)
Hasten to prayer.

- (2 times)
Hasten to success.

- (2 times)
Hasten to the best deed.

- (2 times)
Indeed the prayer has begun.

- (2 times)
Allah is the Greatest.

- (1 time)
There is no god but Allah.
# ADHAN AND IQAMAH COMPARED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADHAN - call for Salaat</th>
<th>IQAMAH-call to start Salaat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أَلَهَةُ أُكْبَرُ</td>
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<tr>
<td>أَشْهَدَ أَنَّ عَلِيّاً وَلَيْتَ الْلَّهَ</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Hasten to success</td>
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<td>حَيَّٰ عَلَى حِيْبِرِ الْعَمَلِ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hasten to the best deed</td>
<td>Hasten to the best deed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَذَٰلِكَ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ</td>
<td>كَذَٰلِكَ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indeed the Salaat has begun</td>
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</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
Conditions of Adhan and Iqamah

- It is Mustahab for every person that they should recite Adhan and Iqamah before offering their daily Wajib Salaat.
- They should be recited after the time of Salaat has set in, and not before.
- They should be recited in correct Arabic, with proper pronunciations. It should not be recited in a musical voice like singing - that makes it Batil.
- There should not be an unusual gap between sentences of Adhan and Iqamah.
- It is Mustahab that if a person hears Adhan or Iqamah recited by someone else, he himself should also utter, in a low voice, the part he happens to hear.
- It is Mustahab that while pronouncing Adhan a person should be standing with his face towards Qibla and should have performed Wudhu. He should place his hands on his ears and raise his voice. He should leave a short gap between the sentences and should not talk with anyone during the recital of Adhan.
PREPARATION FOR SALAAT

Before you start your Salaat you must prepare yourself. This is known as **MUQADDIMATUS-SALAAT**.

There is mnemonic checklist to remember this. It goes QWPTC (pronounced kweepts) and stands for:

Q = QIBLAH  
W = WUDHOO  
P = PLACE  
T = TIME  
C = CLOTHES

Before Starting Salaat, We Must Prepare Ourselves In The Following Manner

- **OUR BODY MUST BE CLEAN**
- **TAHARAT – WUDHOO MUST BE PERFORMED**
- **CLOTHES OF SALAHA MUST BE TAHIR**
- **QIBLAH – WE MUST KNOW IN WHICH DIRECTION TO FACE**
- **PLACE OF PRAYER MUST BE PAAK AND NOT GHASBI**
- **TIME OF SALAHAH – WE MUST KNOW THE RIGHT TIME FOR OFFERING OUR SALAHA**
THE CLOTHES FOR PRAYER

The following condition must be observed in the clothes for Salaat

- The clothes must be TAHIR.
- The clothes must be MUBAH.
  - Mubah means that the clothes must be lawfully yours. Either you are the owner or you have permission to use it.
  - A dress bought from money from which Zakaat and Khums has not been paid, is regarded as GHASBI. Ghasbi is the opposite of Mubah.
    So a prayer offered in such clothing is Batil.
- The clothes must not be made from any part of a Haraam animal. Therefore, for example a coat made of Lion’s hair is not allowed to be worn in Salaat.
- If the clothes are made from any part of a Halaal animal which was slaughtered in the Islamic way, then there is no problem with it at all.
- If the clothes are made from an Halaal animal which died by itself or was slaughtered in an un-Islamic way then there are two rules:
  - If the clothes are made from those parts of such an animal which have feeling during lifetime (like, fat, meat, skin, hide), then such clothing are not allowed in Salaat.
  - If the clothes are made from those parts of such an animal which have no feeling during lifetime (like, hair, horn, teeth, bone, nails), then such clothing are allowed in Salaat.

FOR MEN ONLY
- The clothes should not be made of gold (whether pure or mixed). Wearing any gold is Haraam for men at all times, not only during Salaat.
- The clothes should not be made of pure silk. Wearing pure silk is Haraam for men at all times, not only during Salaat.

For a female, it is required to cover whole body except face, hands upto wrist and feet upto ankles
For male, it is required to cover the private parts, but better to cover from the navel (bellybutton) to at the least below the knees.
The Place of Salaat

Islam teaches us that we have to respect the things which belong to others, and that we should not use them without the owner’s permission.

The above rule has to be remembered at all times especially when you want to perform your Salaat.

The place where you intend to pray must either be yours or you must have the permission of the owner to use it.

If the place does not belong to you and you do not have the permission of the owner to use it then your Salaat is Batil.

Of course, if you go to Masjid (mosque), you do not need anyone’s permission to perform your Salaat in there.

Why? Because......

Masjid is the House of Allah,
It is Built for Praying to Allah

Also remember that Allah wants us to pray in a clean place. Therefore always keep your room clean and Tahir. If you have a musalla in your room, always fold it after praying and keep it in a place where it will remain Tahir and clean.

The following conditions must be observed for the Place of Salaat

- Salaat can only be offered in someone’s place with their permission. (Mubah)
- The place where you perform your Sajdah must be Tahir. Where you stand or sit while performing Salaat can be Najis, as long as there is no possibility that this Najasat will effect your body or clothes.
- You cannot offer your Salaat in a place where you are not sure you will be able to complete your Salaat or that there is a possibility of danger to your life, for example on a busy road in the rush hour.
- The place where you pray must not be unstable, like on a bed or a couch.
- There should be enough space to stand and perform Rukuu and Sajdah properly.
- If women and men are praying in the same room, then the women must stand behind the men. The minimum difference should be that her place of Sajdah be at least in line with his thighs during Sajdah. It is better that there be a curtain or wall in between.
- The place where the head is kept for Sajdah must not be 4 fingers (joint together) above or below the place where the knees and toes are put.
THE TIME OF SALAAT (Fazilat and Qadha)

It is better to pray in the time of Fazilat, when the prayers are rewarded with more Thawab.

By regular offering of Salaat at its fixed timings, the spirit of punctuality is developed.

When the time of a Salaat ends, it becomes Qadha. If you have not prayed your Salaat before it becomes Qadha, you will then pray with the Niyyat of Qadha (rather than ‘ada’)

THERE ARE SEVERE PUNISHMENTS AND DISADVANTAGES OF DELAYING THE WAJIB SALAAT, MAKING THEM QADHA OR MISSING THEM COMPLETELY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF SALAAT</th>
<th>START TIME</th>
<th>QADHA TIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAJR (Subh)</td>
<td>Subh-e-Sadiq</td>
<td>SUNRISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHUHR</td>
<td>Zawal-e-Aftab</td>
<td>SUNSET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASR</td>
<td>After DHUHR prayer</td>
<td>SUNSET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAGHRIB</td>
<td>Maghrib-e-Shara</td>
<td>MIDNIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISHA</td>
<td>After MAGHRIB prayer</td>
<td>MIDNIGHT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tashreeh:
- Subh-e-Sadiq: Raat kay aakhir hissay may mashriq ki taraf say aasmaan par ek safed lakeer namudaar hoti hai jisay subhay kaazib yaani jhooti subah kehtay hai.Kuch der baad yeh lakeer dono taraf phailna shuru ho jaati hai aur yehi subah saadiq hai.
- Zawal-e-Aftab: Mashriq say suraj badh kar beech aasmaan tak pahuchta hai. Yahaa say jab woh magrib ki taraf dhalna shuru hai to usay zawwal e aultaab kehtay hai.
- Maghrib e Sharai: Suraj gurub ho jaane kay baad aasmaan say ek surkh chaadar badhti hai. Jab yeh surkhi beech aasmaan may pahuch kar maghrib ki taraf dhal jaaye to usay maghrib e sharayi kehtay hai. Ehtiyaat yehi hai kay is say pehlay namaz e maghrib na padhay.
Salaat (prayer) is Wajib on a Muslim five times a day. The Salaat is wajib on those who have become ‘BALIGH’.

Boys become ‘Baligh’, at the latest, by the age of 15 and girls become ‘Baligh’ at the age of 9.

Salaat is one of the main pillars of Islam. It is the first and foremost duty of every Muslim. In the Holy Qur’an Allah has mentioned it again and again in more than 80 places. Allah has given more importance to Salaat than any other act of worship. Salaat keeps us away from evil things and helps us live a clean and pure life.

How many kinds of Salaat are there?

The following Prayers are Wajib

1. The five daily Prayers
   - FAJR: 2 RAKAATS
   - ZUHR: 4 RAKAATS
   - ASR: 4 RAKAATS
   - MAGHRIB: 3 RAKAATS
   - ISHA: 4 RAKAATS
   - TOTAL: 17 RAKAATS WAJIB EVERYDAY

2. The Prayer of Aayat - Prayer recited when an eclipse takes place or an earthquake or any other event which causes fear in people.

3. The Prayer of Mayyit - Prayer recited before a dead body before it is buried.

4. The Prayer after completing Wajib Tawaf of Ka’aba

5. Deceased father’s qaza salat which is Wajib on elder son

6. Those salaats which become Wajib due to ijara (rent), mannat, qasam and/or ahed
What is wajib in Salaat?

As you already know, Salaat is made up of different parts. In this section, you will come to know the list of the Wajib acts of Salaat.

There are 10 things which are wajib in the Salaat:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wajib Acts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIYYAT</td>
<td>The intention to perform a particular Salaat, ‘Qurbatan ilallah’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAKBIRATUL EHRAM</td>
<td>The first ‘Allahu Akbar’ in Salaat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QIYAM</td>
<td>Standing for recitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QIRA’AT</td>
<td>Recitations during the Qiyam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUKU</td>
<td>Bending from the waist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWO SAJDAHS</td>
<td>Prostration with knees, palms and toes touching the ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHIKR</td>
<td>The recitations during Ruku and Sajdah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TASHAHHUD</td>
<td>The recitation while sitting down after the two sajdahs in the second and final rakaats of salaat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Salaat is like a building which is made up of many parts: Some of these parts form the foundation of the building, while others are just built upon the foundation. If the foundation gives way, then the whole building will collapse.

In the same way, the wajib acts of Salaat are divided into two categories: Rukn and Ghayr Rukn.

Rukn means those parts of the Salaat which are its foundation.

Ghayr Rukn means these parts of the Salaat which are not considered as its foundation.
QIBLAH - KA'ABA IS THE QIBLAH

WHEN YOU HAVE DONE YOUR WUDHU AND ARE READY TO PRAY, WHAT DIRECTION SHOULD YOU FACE?

You should face the direction of the Ka'aba, which is in Makka.

BUT WHY SHOULD WE FACE KA'ABA?

Allah has said that:
- all the Muslims are brothers and sisters.
- all are the same in their relationship to Allah.
- all believe in ONE and the same Allah.

So, Allah has commanded that, all the Muslims should face in one direction at the time of prayers and Allah has selected the Ka'aba, as the direction for prayers.

Just imagine how funny it would look if four Muslims in a single room were to pray facing four different directions!

So, facing the direction of Ka'aba is Wajib for all Muslims.

It is also a sign of Muslim UNITY and BROTHERHOOD.
FINDING THE QIBLAH

The mosque that surrounds the Holy Ka’aba is called **Masjidul Haram**. Because the mosque circles the Ka’aba all the way around, if you are outside you just have to face the mosque and you will automatically be facing Qiblah.

**The Three Ways Of Finding Qiblah**

- **any convincing means of knowledge**
- **mihrab of a Mosque**
- **grave of a Muslim**

1. **Any Convincing Means Of Knowledge**
   
   This means that something or someone makes you sure that Qiblah is in a certain direction. This would include asking a **trustworthy person** or using a **compass**.

2. **Mihrab Of A Mosque**
   
   Mihrab is a place in the mosque specially built for the person who leads the prayers. It is like an arch that has been carved into the wall and is also built in the direction of the Qiblah.

3. **Grave Of A Muslim**
   
   When Muslims die, they are laid down in their grave on their right side, with their face towards the Qiblah. If you know which side the dead person’s head is, then you can easily know the direction of the Qiblah.
Uncertainty Of Qiblah
Ali and Zainab at a school trip abroad

DAY 1
I have no idea at all about which direction to pray and my Namaaz is becoming Qadha! Help! What should I do?

Don't panic! Just pray in any direction. However, for your next Namaaz, if there is enough time, it is better to pray in all 4 directions.

DAY 2
I have been looking around and I am now sure Qiblah is either towards the North or the South. What should I do?

Then you must pray twice, facing both directions.
I am still not sure which direction Qiblah is but I have a strong feeling that it is North East, so now what should I do?

Well, if you have a strong feeling about it, then you should pray facing that direction.

REMEMBER

If you have no idea which direction to pray in then
- pray in any direction if there isn’t enough time.
- better to pray in all 4 directions if there is enough time.

If you think it is one of two directions
- you will pray in both directions.

If you do not know the Qiblah & there is no way of finding out
- you should pray facing the direction you have a strong feeling about.
Furoo-e-deen are the branches of religion. They are the acts of worship that we do when we have understood the Usool-e-deen. There are 10 Furoo-e-deen altogether.

1. **Salaat (Daily Prayers)**
   Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: “Seek assistance through patience and Salaat...” (2:45)
   There are 17 Raka'ats in the Daily Prayers:
   - Fajr has 2;
   - Zuhr has 4;
   - ‘Asr has 4;
   - Maghrib has 3 &
   - ‘Isha has 4.

2. **Sawm (Fasting in the Month of Ramadhan)**
   Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: “O you who believe, Sawm is prescribed for you... so that you may become pious.” (2:183)
   Fasting is Wajib for every Muslim for the whole lunar month of Ramadhan every year. It starts at Subhe Sadiq and ends at the time of Maghrib.

3. **Haj (Pilgrimage to Makka)**
   Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: “And go for Haj for the pleasure of Allah...” (2:196)
   Every Muslim has to go to Makka once in their life-time for Pilgrimage when they can afford to go.

4. **Zakaat**
   Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: “And surely those who believe and do good deeds and keep up Salaat and pay Zakaat shall have their reward with their Lord...” (2:277)
   Zakaat is a charity that is paid on certain items and is given to needy Shia Muslims.

5. **Khums (Islamic Tax)**
   Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: “And from everything you gain, Khums is for Allah and His Prophet...” (8:41)
   Everyone has to pay 1/5th of their year's savings. The money is divided between Saadaat (descendants of the Prophet (S) and our 12th Imam (A); during his Ghaybat it is given to the Mujtahid.
6. **Jihad (To Fight for Allah)**

   Allah says in the Holy Qur’an: **O Prophet! Encourage the believers to go for Jihad. If there are twenty patient ones amongst you, you will overcome 200...** (8:65)

   Jihad means fighting in the path of Allah in response to the call from the Prophet (S) or the Imam (A) of the time. It is not just with a weapon, it can be with your writing and speech also.

7. **Amr-bil-Ma’roof (Guide others to the Good)**

8. **Nahi’anil-Munkar (Stop others from doing evil)**

   Allah says in the Holy Qur’an: **And among you there should be a group who invite to do good and do Amr-bil-Ma’roof and Nahi’anil-Munkar. These will be the successful people.** (3:104)

   If we see someone who is not doing a good action, we should encourage him to do it. **This is called Amr-bil-Ma’roof.**

   If we see someone doing a bad action, we should try to stop him from doing it. **This is called Nahi’anil-Munkar.**

9. **Tawalla (To be the friends of the friends of Ma’sumeen (A))**

   The Prophet (S) has said: **“Whoever pleases my family, has pleased me, and whoever annoys them, has annoyed me.**

   **Tawalla** means to love and follow the teachings of the 14 Ma’sumeen (A) and to keep friends with their followers.

10. **Tabarra (To be the enemies of the enemies of Ma’sumeen (A))**

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**FUROO E DEEN ARE BRANCHES OF RELIGION. THERE ARE 10.**

**THESE ARE SALAAT, SAWM, HAJ, ZAKAAT, KHUMS, JIHAD, AMR BIL MA’ROOF, NAHI ‘ANIL MUNKAR, TAWALLA & TABARRA**