
The Book Of Namaaz

In the name of Allah the most beneficent the most merciful.

Compiled by :

MOHAMMED SHAIKH SAJJADHUSEIN

*This book is dedicated to my late father
SHAIKH SAJJADHUSEIN
(May Allah Forgive him)*

Published by :
Nairobi Group Charitable Society
P.O. Box 11700
Nairobi

Editorial Committee:
Fidahusein Adamali
Rehana Tayebjee
Aziz Mamuji
Muzahir Tayebjee

The Second Edition Published by :

The Nairobi Group Charitable Society,
P.O. Box 11700,
Nairobi.

Editorial Committee to the Second Edition :

Mr. Ahmed I. Luqmani
Mr. Muzahir H. Tayebjee

Cover Design :

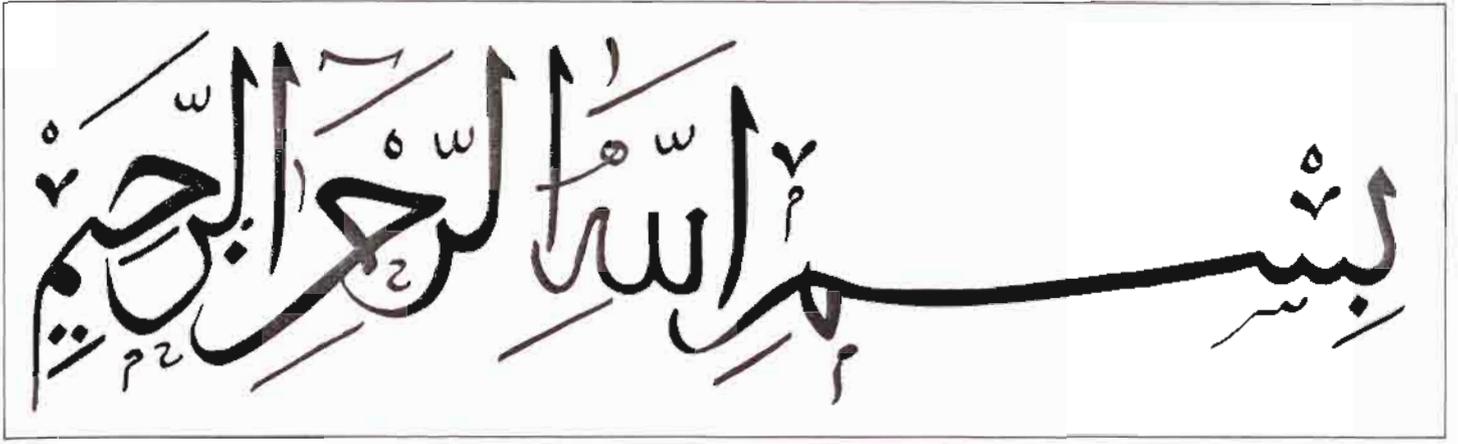
Anhar B. Adamjee

Inside Cover Photography courtesy of Mohamed Amin, M.B.E., O.G.W.

Typography: Muzahir H. Tayebjee

Printed by courtesy of Modern Lithographic (K) Ltd.

Published on: 12th RABIUL AWWAL 1415
18th August 1994



FOREWORD TO THE FIRST EDITION

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

It gives us great pleasure to present this *Book of Namaaz* which is a more elaborate follow-up to our smaller book published sometime back under the title of *Namaaz*. The smaller book contained *Vudhoo* and all the *duas* and *suras* pertaining to the five canonical muslim Namaaz. The book was written in English and included translations of all the Arabic material which in turn was presented using the English alphabet. The book was well received and served a good purpose. However, the Nairobi Group Charitable Society felt that a more comprehensive document covering the entire spectrum of the Compulsory and Voluntary Namaaz, other special prayers and some important religious ceremonies would be extremely useful. Hence this book.

After the Second World War the Bohras, who till then were concentrated in a few countries, slowly spread out into many distant parts of the world. Their children, to an extent, lost contact with the Gujarati language and in many cases *madressas* became unavailable. Whatever the difficult circumstances in which we are at present, our future generations have to be taught the Namaaz and other elementary aspects of our faith. They should not lose their fold of religion. To such people and indeed to all Bohras of all ages everywhere, this will undoubtedly be a useful reference book dealing with the most important aspects of our prayers throughout the year. Besides the daily Namaaz we have included the method and *duas* of the various *Washek Namaaz*, other special prayers and guidelines, *Namaaze-Janazah*, *Fateha*, *Sabwat*, *Sadaqalla*, *Sura-e-yasin*, *Ayatul Kursi* and the method of performing *Misaq* and *Nikah*. Many of us are in great dilemma when such occasions arise and, as such, we hope the book will usefully provide the necessary understanding and instructions. Vital material has been collected and presented in a few pages. We feel that with a short careful study and a little initiation, our readers will be able to perform these religious rites and ceremonies by themselves.

Out of the seven pillars of Islam, Salat is one of the most important and every Muslim should, as such, pray the daily Namaaz. It gives one peace of mind; one feels nearer to Almighty Allah; and it serves to thank our Lord for His mercy and munificence. The words of Namaaz when recited mechanically are of no significance, unless our deeds in practical life are complementary to what the Namaaz says. Namaaz is the first step towards the attainment of mental peace and prayers are necessary to keep our soul alive. Just as in ordinary life we heartily thank a person who does us a favour, Namaaz is our way to thank Allah for his unbounded favours. Sincere prayers teach us the difference between good and evil and help to purify and uplift ourselves. In the Holy Qur'an, Allah advises us through each and every page to lead a righteous life and to shun evil.

For helping in preparing and completing this book, we must record our gratitude to Mr. Mohammed Shaikh Sajjad Husein Sarangpurwalla who supplied us with all the basic material and his willing assistance to the very end. We are sure he must have worked untiringly for many days and nights to accomplish this good work. In order to present this book as it is, it had to be typed, edited and re-edited many times before the final form was obtained. Towards this end we extend our heartiest appreciation to Mrs. Rehana H. Tayebjee, Mr. Muzahir H. Tayebjee, Mr. Aziz K. Mamuji and Mr. Nabil B. Adamjee. Without the enormous work and efforts of all these persons, this book would have never been possible. I also wish to acknowledge the kind assistance given by Mr. Hassan M. Tayebjee. The enthusiasm and dedication with which these persons handled the task was admirable. I am deeply indebted to all of them.

May Allah Bless You All.



Fidahusein Adamali
Chairman
Nairobi Group Charitable Society
12th Rabiul Awwal 1412
19th September 1991.

FOREWORD TO THE SECOND EDITION

It gives us great pleasure to introduce the second edition of this book.

The Book of Namaaz now includes, new photographs replacing the previous line diagrams, the dua of the Namaaz of Istiftah and Nisfil Lail with their translations and the translation of Sadqallah. The Arabic script has been revised, and we are proud to include a new chapter on Haj and Umrah. This formidable task would not have been possible without the kind assistance given by Mr. Ahmed .I. Luqmani and Mr. Muzahir H. Tayebjee who worked with great enthusiasm on the script.

We pray that this edition will be as useful as the first.



Fidahusein Adamali
Chairman
Nairobi Group Charitable Society.
12th Rabiul Awwal 1415
18th August, 1994

Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem

We solemnly thank Allah Almighty for giving us the opportunity to undertake a task which we hope will benefit our moslem brethren by inculcating the value of prayers. We may not have succeeded fully and therefore humbly ask for Allah's forgiveness for any mistakes inadvertently committed by us. Only we are responsible for the errors.

There are certain inherent difficulties in representing the correct pronunciation and phonetic emphasis typical to one language using the alphabet of another. The Arabic pronunciation represented in this book reflects the colloquial usage common to Gujarati speaking moslems. The editors wish to apologise for not always being effective in expressing the correct phonetic sounds as well as the beauty of the Arabic language. The difficulty is further enhanced because the English alphabet has been used to depict Arabic as vocalised by people of Gujarati origin.

Each of the nine chapters of this book is preceded by a divider which provides further details of the contents of that particular chapter. The cross references that have been included in the text give the appropriate chapter number, sub-section reference and the respective page number.

Editorial Committee .

Editorial Note to the Second Edition

In the Name of Allah the beneficent the merciful; through His guidance we have finally managed to publish the second edition.

I would like to express my gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Aunali Noordin and family, and Mr. Omar Sheikh for assisiting me with the photographs; Miss Anhar Adamjee for designing the new cover; Mr. Nazir Noordin and staff at Copy Cat for assisting me with the laser printer; and my parents for their never ending support.

Muzahir H. Tayebjee.

CONTENTS

Chapter One
VUDHOO Page 1

Chapter Two
SURAHS AND DUAS Page 13

Chapter Three
NAMA AZ Page 29

Chapter Four
WASHEQ NAMA AZ Page 67

Chapter Five
NAMA AZE JANA AZAH Page 85

Chapter Six
NIKAH Page 111

Chapter Seven
MISAQ Page 119

Chapter Eight
GENERAL MATTERS
AND GUIDELINES Page 127

Chapter Nine
HAJ AND UMRAH Page 133

Chapter One

VUDHOO

- 1.0.0 **Introduction**
 Page 2

- 2.0.0 **When to Perform Vudhoo**
 Page 2
 - 2.1.0 Performance of Vudhoo
 - 2.2.0 Re-performance of Vudhoo

- 3.0.0 **How to Perform Vudhoo**
 Page 3
 - 3.1.0 Niyats of Vudhoo
 - 3.2.0 Steps during Vudhoo

- 4.0.0 **Compulsory Ghust**
 Page 8

- 5.0.0 **Tayam-mum**
 Page 9
 - 5.1.0 How to perform Tayam-mum

Chapter One

VUDHOO

1.0.0 INTRODUCTION

Tahaarat means making one's body *pak* (clean) through vudhoo and ghusl. Before starting vudhoo (ablution before prayers) one should perform *istinja*, and while taking *ghusl* (bath) one should ensure that all parts of the body become wet. Every Muslim who wishes to pray Namaaz should perform vudhoo with clean water. Ghusl can be taken voluntarily before praying Namaaz, but it becomes compulsory in the circumstances explained later.

2.0.0 WHEN TO PERFORM VUDHOO

2.1.0 Performance of Vudhoo

Performing vudhoo is compulsory before Namaaz and before or after every compulsory ghusl.

2.1.1 Istinja

Istinja means washing ones private parts with clean water after having visited the toilet. During istinja recite :

*Alla-humma hassin farji aan maasiyaka hattaa la aasiyaka
Alla hummas tur awratee waghfir zallatee.*

2.2.0 Re-performance of Vudhoo

Vudhoo must be re-performed under the following circumstances:

- o If one passes wind (istinja is not necessary)
- o If one falls sound asleep
- o If one visits the toilet (istinja is compulsory)

Vudhoo

- o If one's private parts bleed
- o If one experiences sexual feeling and a thin fluid discharges from one's private parts then istinja also becomes compulsory. However, if, semen comes out then ghusl also becomes compulsory.

Note . If one suffers from incontinence, one is recommended to cover the private parts with a wet padding underneath the underwear at the time of Namaaz. Under such circumstances, one will not be considered *napak*.

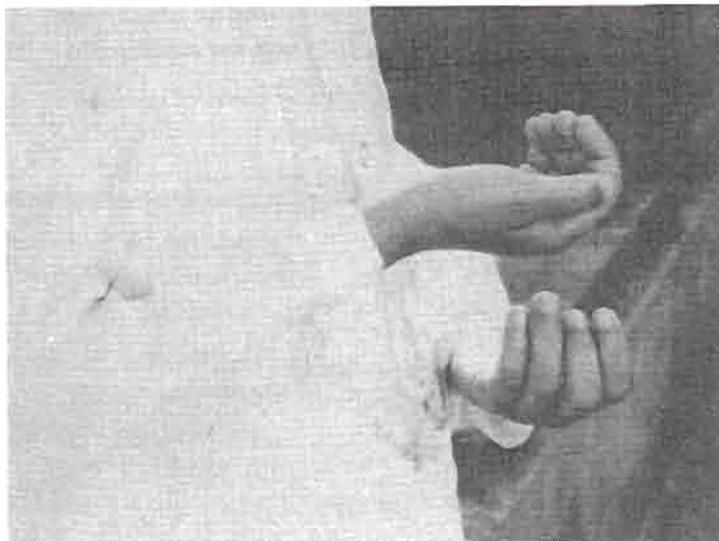
The following steps and sequence should be observed when performing vudhoo.

- o Vudhoo must be performed with clean water mixed with no impurities.
- o Taking niyyat of vudhoo.
- o Washing the face
- o Washing both arms from elbow to fingers.
- o *Masah* (wetting) over the middle line of the head.
- o *Masah* over the feet from toe to ankle.
- o The sequence in vudhoo must be observed, meaning that the first action must come first . i.e. niyyat must be taken first followed by washing both hands, gargling, cleaning the nostrils, washing the face, then the right arm followed by the left and so on. If this sequence is disrupted then it is necessary to perform vudhoo again

3.0.0 HOW TO PERFORM VUDHOO

3.1.0 Niyyat of Vudhoo

The niyyat of vudhoo should be taken according to the time of the particular Namaaz to be prayed. This niyyat should be taken three times as shown below.



- 3.1.1 Niyyat at Fajar
*Alla-humma innee navayto haaza tahooree le Salaatis
Sunnate wal Fajre wa le kulle salaatin usalleehaa.*
- 3.1.2 Niyyat at Zohor and Asr
*Alla-humma innee navayto haaza tahooree le Salaatiz Zohre
wal Asre wa le kulle salaatin usalleehaa.*
- 3.1.3 Niyyat at Maghrib and Isha
*Alla-humma innee navayto haaza tahooree le Salaatil
Maghribe wal Isha-il-aakherate wa le kulle salaatin
usalleehaa.*
- 3.1.4 Niyyat for Midnight Namaaz
*Alla-humma innee navayto haaza tahooree le Salaatin Nisfil - laile
wa le kulle salaatin usalleehaa.*
- 3.1.5 Niyyat for Shafaa
*Alla-humma innee navayto haaza tahooree le Salaatish-Shaf-e-wa
le kulle salaatin usalleehaa.*

3.2.0 Steps during Vudhoo

- 3.2.1 Wash both hands once.

First recite:

*Bismillaahe wa billaahe wal hamdo lil-laahe wal asmaa ul husnaa
kullohaa lil laahe wa aala taa-atil-laahe wa aala millate rasoolil
laahe sallal laaho alaihe wa aala aalehee.*

Next recite:

*Ash hado an la ilaaha illallaaho wahdahoo la sharika lahoo
wa ash hado anna Mohammadan abdohoo wa rasoolohu wa
ash hado anna maulana Aliyyan wasiyohoo wa wazirohoo.*

- 3.2.2 Gargle three times with your right hand as shown in the picture.
and say :
Allah hummas qenee min kaase Mohammadin nabiyyeka.



- 3.2.3 Clean the nostrils three times with your left hand as shown in the pictures below and say :
Wa shammimnee raaehata jannateka fi jannatik.



- 3.2.4 Wash the face three times as shown in the picture below, beginning from the forehead and moving down to the chin, and say :
Alla-humma bayyiz wajhee be noore maarefateka yawma tobayyezo wojoohal moomeneena wa tosawwedo wojoohal mushrekeena wa nawwirho be nooril eeman



Vudhoo

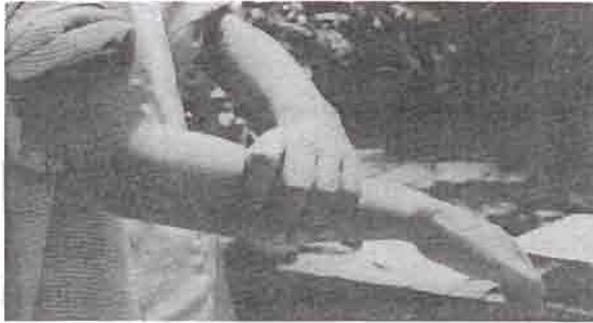
- 3.2.5 Wash the right arm from elbow to fingers three times, followed by the left in the same manner, as shown in the picture below.

For the right arm say:

Alla-humma aatenee kitaabee be yameenee walaa tootehee be yasaaree.

For the left arm say:

Alla-humma la tootenee kitaabee be shimaalee walaa min waraae zahree.



- 3.2.6 Perform masah once over the middle line of the head as shown in the picture below. (Masah means getting the required part wet with a little water.) and say :

Alla-humma ghash shenee berahmateka min rahmatik.



- 3.2.7 Perform masah once over the ears as shown in the pictures below, and say

Wa asmeanee munaadiya jannateka fee jannatik.



- 3.2.8 Perform masah once over the neck as shown in the picture below, and say

Alla-humma aatiq raqabatee minan naare wahfaznee minas salaasile wal aghlaale ya Azeezo ya Jabbaar.



- 3.2.9 Perform masah once over the right foot from toe to ankle and repeat for the left foot, and say :

Alla-humma sabbit qadamayya ala siraatekal mustaqeem yawma to sabbeto aqdaamal moomeneena wa tozillo aqdaama aadaaekal mujremeen.



After performing this masah, if one feels that the feet are still *napak* (unclean), then they should be washed by pouring water over them while reciting the following :

Ash hado an la ilaaha illal laaho wahdahoo la sharika lahoo wa ash hado anna Mohammadan abdohoo wa rasoolohoo wa ash hado anna maulana Aliyyan wasiyohoo wa wazirohoo.

3.2.10 Upon completing vudhoo

After completing vudhoo as explained above, one may recite the following dua while wiping the wet limbs.

*Subhaanaka Alla-humma wa be hamdeka la ilaaha illa Anta
astaghferoka ya Rabbey wa atoobo ilaika Alla-hummaj aalnee
minat tawwaabeena wajaalnee minal mutatahhereen waghfirlee
warhamnee ya Arhamar Raahemeen. Alla-humma kamaa
tahnartanee bil maa-e fataahirnee minaz zunoob*

After vudhoo one should go to the *masallah* (prayer mat) and face the *Qiblah* (the direction of prayer, i.e. facing the Kaaba in Makkah). Clothes that are worn must be *pak* and should not be made from skins or wool of non - *halal* animals. The feet if wet should not be placed on ground which is known to be *napak* (unclean).

4.0.0 COMPULSORY GHUSL

When taking compulsory ghusl in the circumstances described below, the respective niyyats should be recited

- 4.0.1 After sexual intercourse
*Alla-humma innee agh-taselo le ghuslil janaabate
bismillaahe Allaho Akbar.*
- 4.0.2 When semen comes out in sleep
*Alla-humma innee agh-taselo le ghuslil ehtelaame
bismillaahe Allaho Akbar.*
- 4.0.3 After the completion of the menstrual period
*Alla-humma innee agh-taselo le ghuslil haidhe bismillaahe
Allaho Akbar.*
- 4.0.4 When bleeding stops after the delivery of a child
*Alla-humma innee agh-taselo le ghuslin nifaase bismillaahe
Allaho Akbar.*
- 4.0.5 When a non-muslim embraces Islam
*Alla-humma innee agh -taselo le qaboolil Islaame bismillaahe
Allaho Akbar.*

- 4.0.6 When one falls into dirt
*Alla-humma innee agh -taselo le ghuslin najaasate
bismillaahe Allaho Akbar.*
- 4.0.7 When an unconscious or insane person comes to sense
*Alla-humma innee agh-taselo lit tahaarate bismillaahe Allaho
Akbar.*

After taking the above ghusl niyyats, one should recite the following whilst pouring clean water over the body :

*Ash hado an la ilaaha illal laaho wahdahoo la sharika lahoo wa
ash hado anna Mohammadan abdohoo wa rasoolohoo wa
ash hado anna maulana Aliyyan wasiyohoo wa wazirohoo.*

5.0.0 TAYAM-MUM

Tayam-mum is performed, in lieu of vudhoo or ghusl, by using clean dry dust. It is performed in the following circumstances:

- o When there is no water (as soon as water is available perform vudhoo as usual).
- o When there is scarcity of water (one should store water for drinking and should try to save one's life, but as soon as the shortage is over perform ghusl or vudhoo with water).
- o When advised by the doctor vudhoo with water can be avoided.

5.1.0 How to perform Tayam-mum

- a Take some clean dry dust.
- b Place your fingers including the thumbs on the dust, palms downwards.
- c Take the following niyyat :

Namaaz of Zohor and Asr

*Alla-humma innee atayam mamo le Salaatiz Zohre wal Asre
wa le kulle salaatin usalleeha*

Namaaz of Maghrib and Isha

Alla-humma innee atayam mamoo le Salaatil Maghribe wal Isha il aakherate wa le kulle salaatin usalleeha

Namaaz of Fajar

Alla-humma innee atayam mamoo le Salaatis Sunnate wal Fajre wa le kulle salaatin usalleeha

Shafa Namaaz

Alla-humma innee atayam mamoo le Salaatis Shafe wa le kulle salaatin usalleeha

Namaaz of Nisfil lail

Alla-humma innee atayam mamoo le Salaate Nisfil laile wa le kulle salaatin usalleeha

- d If tayam-mum is for compulsory ghusl then recite:

After sexual intercourse

Alla-humma innee atayam mamoo le ghuslil janaabate bismillaahe Allaho Akbar

After semen comes out in sleep

Alla-humma innee atayam mamoo le ghuslil ehtelaame bismillaahe Allaho Akbar

After the menstrual period is over

Alla-humma innee atayam mamoo le ghuslil haidhe bismillaahe Allaho Akbar

After bleeding has stopped after birth of a baby

Alla-humma innee atayam mamoo le ghuslin nifaase bismillaahe Allaho Akbar

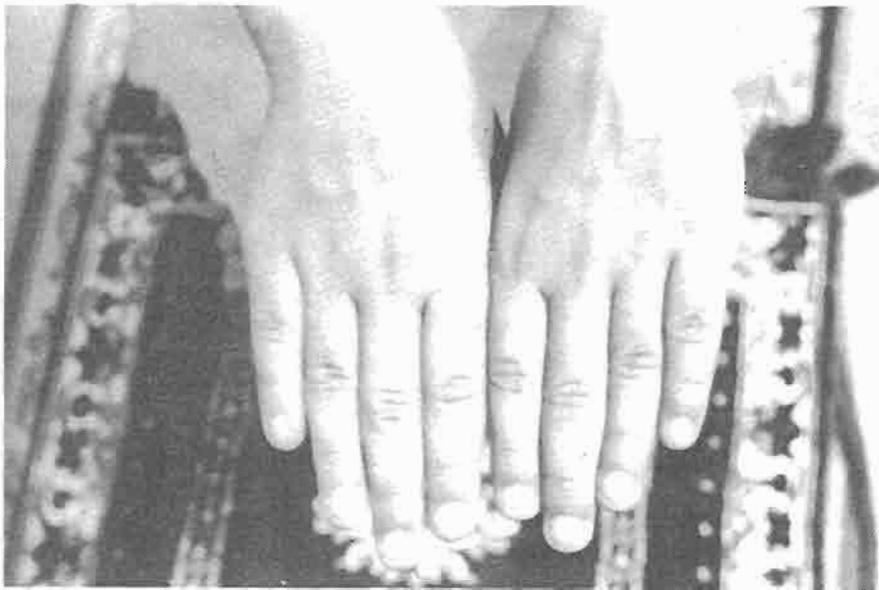
- e Then recite the following dua. (Note that the fingers must be on the dust) :

Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem

Alhamdo lillaahil-lazi ja-alal maa-a tahtooran wat toraaba ghafooran wa Mohammadan sallal laaho alaihe wa aalehee rasoolan.

- f After reciting the above dua place both hands, palms down, in a horizontal position and strike the fingers (excluding the thumbs)

against each other as shown in the picture. Note that the action is not like clapping.



- g Place all fingers except the thumb on the forehead and then on the chin.
- h Next place the fingers of the left hand on the fingers of the right hand and repeat the action by placing the fingers of the right hand on the fingers of the left hand. The palms face downwards in both cases. This step completes tayam-mum.

Chapter Two

SURAHIS AND DUAS

1.0.0 Surahs from the Qur'an
Page 14

2.0.0 Duas
Page 20

- 2.1.0 Azan : Call for prayers
- 2.2.0 Iqamat
- 2.3.0 Before Niyyat for Fardh
- 2.4.0 After Niyyat for Fardh
- 2.5.0 During Rukoo and Sujood
- 2.6.0 Small Tashah hud
- 2.7.0 Big Tashah hud
- 2.8.0 Taqarrub
- 2.9.0 Tasbeeh-e-Fatema (A.S)
- 2.10.0 Dua at the end of every Namaaz (Execpt Asr Namaaz)
- 2.11.0 Dua for Sujood in every Namaaz (Except Asr Namaaz)
- 2.12.0 Dua at the end of every Fardh Namaaz
- 2.13.0 Dua-e-qunoot
- 2.14.0 Dua of Istam Sakto
- 2.15.0 Aayatul Kursi

Chapter Two

SURAHS AND DUAS

This chapter gives Surahs from the Qur'an and Duas which are to be recited while praying Namaaz.

1.0.0 SURAHS FROM THE QUR'AN

Different surahs from the Qur'an are recited during Namaaz. Depending on the Namaaz the surahs are recited either in the Qur'anic order or in the reverse sequence. For the purpose of being consistent and relating the sequence to the Gujarati terms normally used to explain the order, the following words have been used in this book :

Utarti Surahs

This is the sequence of surahs as appearing in the Qur'an, *Suratul Fateha* as the *first* surah and *Suratun Naas* as the *last* . The sequence of Utarti Surahs is to be observed in all compulsory Namaaz.

Chadti Surahs

This is the reverse of the sequence as appearing in the Qur'an, treating *Suratun Naas* as the *first* surah and *Suratul Fateha* as the *last* . The sequence of Chadti Surahs is observed in *almost all* voluntary Namaaz.

Note that after *Suratul Fateha* (given below) the rest of the surahs in this chapter are in the chadti sequence.

1 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

*Al hamdo lillaahe Rabbil Aalameen. Ar- Rahmaanir Raheem.
Maalike yawmiddeen. Iyyaaka naabudo wa iyyaaka nasta-een.
Ehdenas siraatal mustaqeem. Siraatal lazina an-aamta
alayhim ghairil maghdhoobe alayhim walad-dhwaalleen.*

2 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

*Qul aoozo be Rabbil naas. Malekin naas. Ilaahin naas min
sharril vaswaasil khanaas al- lazi yuvasweso fee sudoorin
naas minal jinnate wan naas.*

3 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

Qul aoozo be Rabbil falaq min sharre maa khalaq. Wa min sharre ghaa-seqin izaa waqab. Wa min sharrin naffaa-saate fil uqade. Wa min sharre haasedin izaa hasad.

4 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

Qul Huwal-laaho Ahad. Allaahus Samad. Lam yalid. Wa lam yulad. Wa lam yakun lahu kofowan ahad.

5 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

Tabbat yadaa abi lahabin wa tabba. Maa aghnaa aanho maaluhu wa maa kasab. Sayaslaa naaran zaata lahabin. Wa amraatuhu hamma latal hatabe. Fee jeedehaa hablun mim- masad.

6 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

Izaa jaa-a nasrullaahе wal fatho. Wa ra-aytan naasa yadkhoolona fee deenil-laahe afwaajan. Fa sabbeh be hamde Rabbeka wastaghfirho innahu kaana tawwaabaa.

7 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

Qul ya ayyohal kaaferoon. Laa aabodo maa taa bodoon. Wa laa antum aabedoona maa aabud. Walaa ana aabedun maa aabadtum. Wa laa antum aabedoona ma aabud. Lakum deenokum wa leyadeen.

8 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

Innaa aataynaakal kausar. Fa-salle le Rabbeka wanhar. Inna shaa-neaka huwal abtar.

9 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

Ara-ayatal lazi yukazzebo bid-deen. Fa zaalikal lazi yadu-ul yateem. Wa laa yahuddo aalaa ta-aamil miskeen. Fa-waylun lil musalleen. Al-lazeena hum aan salaatehim saahoon. Al-lazeena hum yuraaona. Wa yamnaonal maa-oon.

10 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

Le eelaafe Quraishin eelaafehim rehlatah shitaae was-saif. Fal yaabudoo Rabba haazal Bait. Al-lazee ataamahum min jooin, wa aamanahum min khawf.

11 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

A lam tara kaifa faala Rabboka be ashaabil feel. A lam yajaal kaidahum fee tadhleel. Wa arsala alaihim tayran abaabeel. Tarmeehim be hijaaratin min sijjeel. Fa- jaalahum ka-asfim maakool.

12 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

Vaylun le kulle homazatil lomazah. Al lazi jama-aa maalan wa addadah. Yahsabo anna maalahu akhladah. Kalla la-yum bazanna fil hutamah. Wa maa adraaka mal hutamah. Naarul laahil muqadah. Allati tattaleo aalal af-edah. Innahaa alaihim moosadatun. Fee aamadim mumaddadah.

13 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

Wal asre. Innal insaana la fee khusrin. Illal-lazeena aamanoo wa aamelus -saalehaate wa tawaasav bil haqqe, wa tawaasav bis-sabr.

14 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

Al-haakumut takaasur. Hatta zurtumul maqaabir. Kallaa sawfa taalmoon. Summa kallaa sawfa taalmoon. Kallaa lav taalmoon ilmal yaqeen. La-tarawunnal jaheem. Summa la-

tarawunnahaa aaynal yaqeen. Summa la-tusalunna yawma-ezin aanin na-eem.

15 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

Al-qaare-aato. Mal qaa-reaah. Wa maa adraaka mal qaa-reaah yawma yakoonun naaso kal faraashil mabsoos. Wa takoonul jibaalo kalehnul manfoosh. Fa ammaa man saqolat mawaazeenuhu. Fa huwa fee eeshatin raadhiya. Wa ammaa man khaffat mawaazeenuhu. Fa ummohu haawiyah. Wa maa adraaka maahiya. Naarun haamiyah.

16 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

Wal aadiyaate dabhan. Fal mooriyaate qadhan. Fal mugheeraate subhan. Fa-asarna behi naq-aan. Fa wasatna behi jam-aan. Innal insaana le Rabbehi lakanood. Wa innahu aalaa zaalika la-shaheed. Wa innahu le hubbil khair la-shadeed. A falaa yaalamo iza boa-sera maa fil quboor. Wa hussela maa fis-sudoor. Inna Rabbahum behim yawma-ezin la-khabeer.

17 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

Izaa zutzilatil ardho zil zaalahaa. Wa akhrajatil ardho asqaalahaa. Wa qaalal insaano maa lahaa. Yawma-ezin tuhaddeso akhbaaraha. Beanna Rabbuka awhaa lahaa. Yawma-ezin yasdurun naaso ashtaatan, le yurav aamaalahum. Fa man yaamal misqaala zarratin khairan yarah. Wa man-yaamal misqaala zarratin sharran yarah.

18 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

Lam yakonil lazeena kafaroo min ahlil kitaabe wal mushrekeena munfakkeena hattaa taatiyahumul bayyinah. Rasoolun minallaah yatlul sohofan mutahharatan. Feehaa kotobun qayyimah. Wa maa tafarraqal lazeena ootul kitaaba illaa mim baade maa jaa-athumul bayyinah. Wa maa umeroo illaa le-yaabudullaaha mukhleseena lahud-deen. Hunafaa-a wa yuqeemus salaata wa yutuz zakaata wa zaalika deenul qayyimah. Innal lazeena kafaroo min ahlil kitaabe wal mushrekeena fee naare jahannama khaaledeena feehaa,

ulaa-eka hum sharrul bariyyah. Innal lazeena aamanoo wa aamelus saalehaate, ulaa-eka hum khairul bariyyah. Jazaa-ohum inda Rabbihim janaato aadnin tajree min tahtehal anhaaro khaaledeena feehaa abadan, radhiyallaaho aanhum wa radhoo aanho, zaalika le man khashiya Rabbah.

19 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

Innaa anzalnaaho fee lailatil qadr. Wa maa adraaka maa lailatul qadr. Lailatul qadre, khairun min alfe shahrin. Tanazzalul malaalekato war-rooho feehaa be-izne Rabbehim, min kulle amrin. Salaamun, hiya hattaa matlail fajr.

20 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

Wat teene waz zaitoone. Wa toore seeneena. Wa haazal baladil ameen. Laqad khalaqnal insaana fee ahsane taqweem. Summa radadnaaho asfala saafeleen. Illal lazeena aamanoo wa aamelus saalehaate fa lahum ajrun ghairo mamnoon. Famaa yukazzeboka baado bid-deen. Alaaisallaaho be ahkamil haakemeen.

21 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

A-lam nashrah laka sadrak. Wa wadhaanaa aanka wizrak. Al lazee anqada zahrak. Wa rafaanaa laka zikrak. Fa inna maal usre yusraa. Inna maal usre yusraa. Fa iza faraghta fansib. Wa ilaa Rabbika farghab

22 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

Wad dhoha wal laile iza sajaa ma waddaaka Rabboka wa maa qalaa wa lalaakherato khairul laka minal oolaa wala sawfa yoateeka Rabboka fa tardhaa. Alam yajidka yateeman fa-aawaa wa wajadaka dhaallan fa hadaa. Wa wajadaka aaelan fa aghnaa. Fa ammal yateema falaa taqhar wa ammas saaela falaa tanhar wa amma be neamate Rabbeka fa haddis.

23 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

Wal laile iza yaghshaa wan nahaare iza tajallaa wa maa khalaqaz zakara wal unsaa inna saayakum la shattaa fa ammaa man aataa wat taqaa wa saddaqa bil husnaa fasa noyasserohoo lil yusraa wa ammaa man bakhela wastaghnaa wa kazzaba bil husnaa fa sa noyasserohoo lil usraa. Wa maa yughnee aanho maalohoo iza taraddaa. Inna alainaa lal hudaa wa inna lanaa lal aakherata wal oolaa. Fa anzartokum naaran talazzaa. La yaslaahaa illal ashqal lazee kazzaba wa tawallaa. Wa sa yojannabohal atqal lazee yootee maalahoo yatazakkaa wamaa le ahadin indahoo min neamatintujzaa illab teghaa-a wajhe Rabbihil aalaa wala sawfa yardhaa.

24 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

Wash shamse wa dhohaahaa wal qamare iza talaa haa wan nahaare iza jallaahaa wal laile iza yaghshaahaa was samaa-e-wa maa banaahaa wal ardhe wa maa tahaahaa wa nafsni wamaa sawwaahaa fa alhamahaa fujoorahaa wa taqwaahaa qad aflaha man zakkaahaa wa qad khaaba man dassaahaa kazzabat samoodo be taghwaahaa izim baasa ashqaahaa fa qaala lahum Rasoolul laahe naaqatal laahe wa suqyaahaa. Fa kazza booho fa aqarooha fa damdama alaihim Rabbohum bezambelim-fa sawwaahaa wala yakhaafo uqbaahaa.

25 *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*

Laa uqsemo be haazal balad. Wa anta hillun be haazal balad wa waaledin wa maa walad. Laqad khalaqnal insaana fee kabad. A yahsabo allan yaqdera alaihe ahad. Yaqoolo ahlakto maalal-lobad-aa yahsabo an lam yarahoo ahad. A lam najaal laho aainaine wa lisaanan wa shafataine wa hadainaa hun najdain falaq tahamal aqabah wa maa adraaka, mal aqabah fakko raqabah aw itaamun fee yawmin zee masghabah yateeman za maqabah aw miskeenan za matrabah summa kaana minal lazeena aamanoo wa tawaasaw bis sabre wa tawaasaw bil marhamah oolaaeka ashaabul maimanah wallazeena kafaroo be aayaatenaa hum ashaabul mash-amah alaihim naarun moosadah.

2.0.0 DUAS

2.1.0 Azan : Call for prayers

2.1.1 Before commencing Azan

Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem
Waqolil hamdo lillaahil lazi lam yattakhiz waladan wa lam yakun lahoo shareekun fil mulke wa lam yakun lahoo waliyyun minaz zulle wa kabbirho takbeerah.

2.1.2 Azan (First Call)

Allaho Akbar, Allaho Akbar.
Allaho Akbar, Allaho Akbar.
Ash hado an la ilaaha, illal-laah.
Ash hado an la ilaaha, illal-laah
Ash hado anna Mohammadan Rasoolullah.
Ash hado anna Mohammadan Rasoolullah.
Ash hado anna maulana Aliyyan Waliyullah.
Ash hado anna maulana Aliyyan Waliyullah.
Hayya alas salaah, hayya alas salaah. (Turn face to the right)
Hayya alal falaah, hayya alal falaah. (Turn face to the left)
Hayya ala khairil aamal, hayya ala khairil aamal.
Mohammadun wa Aliyyun khairul bashar wa itratohumaa khairul itar.
Mohammadun wa Aliyyun khairul bashar wa itratohumaa khairul itar.
Allaho Akbar, Allaho Akbar.
La ilaaha illal-laah, la ilaaha illal-laah.

2.1.3 Between Azan and Iqamat (Second Call)

Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem
Alla humma alaihaa ahyaa wa alaihaa amooto wa alaihaa ubaso insha Allaho ta-aalaa. Alla humma innee asalokal aafwa wal aa fiyata fid deene wad dunyaa wal aakherate innaka ala kulle shayin Qadeer.

2.2.0 Iqamat (Second Call)

Allaho Akbar, Allaho Akbar.
Allaho Akbar, Allaho Akbar.
Ash hado an la ilaaha, illal-laah.
Ash hado an la ilaaha, illal-laah
Ash hado anna Mohammadan Rasoolullah.
Ash hado anna Mohammadan Rasoolullah.
Hayya alas salaah, hayya alas salaah. (Turn face to the right)
Hayya alal falaah, hayya alal falaah. (Turn face to the left)
Hayya ala khairil aamal, hayya ala khairil aamal.
Qad qaamatis salaah, qad qaamatis salaah.
Allaho Akbar, Allaho Akbar. La ilaaha illal-laah.

2.3.0 Before Niyyat for Fardh

Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem
Alla humma aqimhaa wa adimhaa wa sharrifhaa wa azzimhaa wa
aalash-shaitaane harrimhaa. Wajaalnee minal qaaemeena behaa
wal muhaafezeena alaihaa be haqqil kalemaatit taammaate.
Aate Muhammadanil wasilata wal fadhla wa fadheelata wad-
darajatar rafiaata wab-as-hul maqaamal mahmood -al - lazee
wa-ad-tahoo wa salla alaihe wa alaa ahle baitehit taahereen.

2.4.0 After Niyyat for Fardh

(Bismillah should not be recited)
Wajjahto wajhiya lillazee fataras samaavaate wal ardha
haneefan musleman (haneefatan muslematan for women) wa
maq ana minal mushrekeen. Inna salaati wa nosokee wa
mahyaaya wa mamaatee lillaahe Rabbil aalameen. Laa sharika
lahu wa be zaalika umirto wa ana minal muslemeen ataa
millate Ibraheema wa deene Muhammadin wa valaayate Aliyyin
wa abrao ilaihe min aadaa-ehiz zaalemeen. Aoozo billuahe
minash shaitaanir rajeem.

2.5.0 During Rukoo and Sujood

2.5.1 Rukoo

Subhaana Rabbiyal azeeme wa be hamde hee (3 times)

While going to Sujood from Rukoo say:

Same-Allaaho le man hamedah, Rabbanaa lakal hamd, Allaho Akbar. (once)

2.5.2 Sujood

Subhaana Rabbiyal aalaa wa ta-aala (3 times)

2.5.3 Sitting between two sajdahs

Alla humagh firlee warhamnee waj-burnee war-faanee

2.5.4 Standing up for next rakaat

Alla humma innee be hawleka wa quwwateka aqoomo wa aq-odo

2.6.0 Small Tashah hud

Bismillaahir Rahmanir Raheem

Bismillaahe wa billaahe wal hamdo lil-laahe wal asmaa ul husnaa kullohaa lillaahe. Ash hado an laa ilaaha illal-laaho wahdahu laa sharika lahu wa ash hado anna Mohammadan abdohu wa rasooluhu. Alla humma salle alaa Mohammadin nabeeyeka wa taqabbal shafa-atahu fee ummatehi wa salle alaihe wa alaa ahle baitehit taahereen.

2.7.0 Big Tashah hud

The recital of tashah hud is inclusive of the dua *At tahiyyaat* and the *salaam* which is performed at the end. The *salaam* refers to the saying of

As-salaamo alaikum wa rahmatullaah wa barakaatohu.

once after turning your face to the right followed by once to the left. The *salaam* is included below.

Bismillaahir Rahmanir Raheem

At tahiyyaa-tut tayeibaato was salawaa-tut taaheraa-tuz zaakiyaatun naa-emaatus saabeghatul ghaadiaa-tur raa-

ehaato lillaahe maa taaba wa khalosa wa tahora wa na ma wa safa wa zaka lil-lahe wa maa khabosa fa le ghairil lahe. Ash-hado an laa ilaaha illallaaho wahdahu laa sharika laho wa ash hado anna Mohammadan abdohu wa rasoolohu arsalahu bil hudaa wa deen-il haqqe hasheeran wa nazeeran bayna yada-is saaate. Ash hado annallaaha ne-amar Rabbo wa ash-hado anna Muhammadan ne-amar rasoolo wa ash-hado anna maulana Aliyan ne-amal waliyo wa annal jannata haqqun, wan naara haqqun, wal mawta haqqun, wal baasa haqqun, wal meezaana haqqun, was siraata haqqun, wa annas saa-ata aatiyatun laa raiba feehaa wa annallaaha yabaaso man fil quboor. Alla humma salle alaa Mohammadin wa alaa aale Mohammadin kamaa sallaita wa sallamta wa baarakta wa rahimta wa tarahhamta alaa Ibraheema wa alaa aale Ibraheema fil aalameena innaka hamidum majeed. As-salaamo alaika ayyohan nabiyyo wa rahmatullaah wa barakaatohu. As-salaamo alaynaa wa alaa ibaadil laahis saateheen. Alla humagh firlee wa le waaledayya warham humaa kamaa rabbayaanee sagheeraa. As-salaamo alaikum wa rahmatullaah wa barakaatohu. As-salaamo alaikum wa rahmatullaah wa barakaatohu.

2.7.1 Dua after Big Tashah hud

Bismillaahir Rahmanir Raheem

Subhaana Rabbeka Rabbil izzate aammaa yasefoon, wa salaamun aalal mursaleen, wal hamdo lillaahe Rabbil aalameen, wa tabaarakallaaho ahsanul khaaleqeen, wa la hawla wa laa quwwata illaa billaahil aliyil azeem. Rabbanaa taqabbal minnaa salaatanaa wa duaa-anaa ya Rabbanaa ya Maulana innaka Antas samiul aaleem. Wa laa tadhtrib behimaa wujoohanaa ya Ilaahal aalameen, wa ya Khairan naasereen be rahmateka ya Arhamar Raahemeen. Alla humma salle alaa Mohammadin wa aalaa aale Mohammadin wa baarik wa sallim.

2.8.0 Taqarrub

Bismillaahir Rahmanir Raheem

Alla humma salle alaa Muhamadin wa alaa aale Mohammadin wa baarik wasallim. Alla humma innee ataqarrabo ilaika beka wa be maulana Mohammadanil Mustafa nabiyyeka wa be maulana Aliyenil Murtadhaa asaasil imaamate wa wasiyehee wa

waliyyika wa be maulatena Faatemataz Zahra-e-binte nabiyyeka wa maulana Hasane wa maulanal Husainil imamaine sibtai nabiyyeka wa maulana Ali zainil aabedeen, wa maulana Muhamad il baqir wa maulana Jafarus saadiq wa maulana Ismaaeelal wafi wa maulana Mohammade nish shaakir saabe il mutim-meen wa bil aim-matit taahereen as salaasatil mastooreen omaraail moomeneen maulana Abdil lahir radhi wa maulana Ahmad at taqi wa maulana Husein az zaki wa bil qaa-emeena min naslehim wal munsalleena min aaqaa be-him arbaabiz zuhoor wa albaabid duhoor maulana Mehdee wa maulana Qaaem wa maulana Mansoor wa maulana Moiz wa maulana Nizarenil Aziz wa maulana Huseinil Haakim wa maulana Aliyiniz Zaahir wa maulana Mustansir wa maulana Mustaali wa maulana Aamir wa be saabeil ashhaad kaabatir rukkais sujjaad maulana imamit Tayyebe Abil Qaasime ameeril moomeneen salavaatoka alaihe wa alaa aabaahit taahereen wa abnaa ehil akrameenal muntazareena ila yaw mid deen.

Alla humma innee ataqarrabo ilaika behim wa atawaa lahum wa abrao ilaika min aadaa-ehim. Allaa hummahshurnee maahum wa sabbitnee alaa taa-atehim wajaalnee behim indaka wajeehan wa sa-eedan fid-dunyaa wal aakherate wa minal muqarrabeen. Ash hado Alla humma be haqaa eqil ikhlaas wa sidqil yaqeen annahum kholafaa-oka fee ardheka wa hujajoka alaa khalqeka wal wasaa-elo ilaika wa abwaabo rahmatika salavaatoka alaihim ajma-een.

2.9.0 Tasbeeh-e-Fatema (A.S.)

<i>Allaa-ho Akbar</i>	33 times
<i>Alhamdo lillaah</i>	33 times
<i>Subhaanallah</i>	33 times
<i>La Ilaha illallaah</i>	once
<i>Ayatul kursi</i>	once

2.10.0 Dua at the end of every Namaaz (Except Asr Namaaz)

Bismillaahir Rahmanir Raheem

Alla humagh firlee maa qaddamto wa maa akkharto wa maa asrarto wa maa aalanto wa maa Anta aalamo behee minnee, Antal muqaddemo wa Antal muakh-khero laa ilaaha illaa Anta, alaika tawakkalto wa ilaika uneeb. Alla humma innee as-

aloka min kulle khairin ahaata behi ilmoka wa aoozo beka min kulle sharrin ahaata behi ilmoka. Alla humma innee as-alokal aafiyata fee umooree kullehaa wa asta-eezo beka min khizyid dunyaa wa min azaabil aakherate. Innaka alaa kulle shayin Qadeer.

**2.11.0 Dua for Sujood in every Namaaz
(Except Asr Namaaz)**

Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem

Sajada wajheya lillazi khalaqahu wa sawwarahu wa shaqqa sam-ahu wa basarahu. Alla humma ya moizza kulle zaleelin salle alaa Mohammadin wa alaa aale Mohammadin kamaa Anta ahluhu wa hum beka ahluhu salawaatoka alaihim ajmaeen.

2.12.0 Dua at the end of every Fardh Namaaz

Place your right palm on the masallah while reciting the following dua and then touch your forehead and lips with your fingers. Do this three times.

Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem

Bismillaa hillazi laa ilaha illaa Huwa Aalemul Ghaibe washshahaadate Huwar Rahmaanur Raheem. Alla humma azhib aannil hamma wal hazana wal fitana kullahaa maa zahara minhaa wa maa batana.

2.13.0 Dua-e-qunoot

Dua at the end of second rakaat but before rukoo in the Fardh of Fajar Namaaz only :

Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem

Alla humma salle alaa Muhammadin wa alaa aale Muhammadin wa baarik wa sallim. Alla humma innaa nahmadoka wa nasta-eenoka wa nastagh-feroka wa numeno beka wa natawakkalo alaika, nusnee alaikal khaira nashkoroka wa laa nakforoka, nakh-dhao laka wa nakh-shao laka, wa nakh-taleo mimman yafjoroka. Alla humma iyyaaka naabodo wa laka nusallee wa nasjodo wa ilaika nasaa wa nahfado narju rahmatoka wa nakh-shaa azaabakal jidda inna azaabaka bil kaafereena mulhaqun. Alla humma

azzibil kaafereena wal munaa-feqeena wal jaa-hedeena le awliyaa-eka min ahle baite nabiyyikal a-immatit taahereen wal hudaatir raashedeen. Alla-hummagh firlee wa le waaledayya wa lil mumeneena wal mumenaate wa asleh zaata bainehim wajaal fee quloobihimil eemaana wal hikmata wa allif kalematahum wa sabbithum alaa taa-ateka wansurhum alaa aadaaeka. Alla hummah denee feeman hadaita wa aafenee feeman aafayta wa tawallanee feeman tawallaita wa qenee ya Rabbe sharra maa qadhaita, innaka taqdhee wa laa yuqdhaa alaika, innahu laa yazillo man waalayta wa laa ya-izzo man aadayta tabaarakta Rabbanaa wa ta-aalaita, laa ilaaha illaa Anta, astagh feroka ya Rabbe wa atoobo ilaika. Allaa humma-jaalnee minat tawwaa-beena wajaalnee minal mutatah-hereen.

2.14.0 Dua of Istam Sakto

Dua after second rakaat of Sunnat of Fajar only.

Bismillaahir Rahmanir Raheem

Istam sakto be urwatillaahil wusqallatee lan fisaama lahaa waa-tasamto be hablil laahil mateen. Aoozo billaahe min sharre shayaa-teenil inse wal jinne aoozo billaahe min sharre fasaqatil Arabe wal Ajame, hasbiyallaaho tawakkalto alallaah aljaato zahree ilal-laahe wa talabto haajatee minal laahe. Laa hawla wa laa quwwata illaa billaahil Aliyil Azeem. Alla hummajaal lee nooran fee qalbee wa nooran fee sam-ee wa nooran fee basaree wa nooran fee lisaanee wa nooran fee shaaree wa nooran fee basharee wa nooran fee damee wa nooran fee lahmee wa nooran fee izaamee wa nooran fee aasabee wa nooran mimbaine yadayya wa nooran min khalfee wa nooran aan yameenee wa nooran aan shimaalee wa nooran min fawqee wa nooran min tahtee wa nooran fee qabree. Alla humma aazim lee nooran wa jazalan wa hubooran wa neamatan wa sururan. Inna feekhalqis samaavaate wal ardhe wakhtilaa-fil-laile wan nahaare la-aayaatin le ulil-albaabil lazina yazkuroo- nallaaha qiyaaman wa qo-oodan wa ala jonoo behim wa yatafakkaroon fee khalqis samaavaate wal ardhe. Rabbanaa maa khalaqta haaza baatelan. Subhaanaka fa-qenaa azaaban naar. Rabbanaa innaka man tudkhill-in naara fa-qad akhzaitahu wa maa lizaalemeena min ansaar. Rabbanaa innanaa samea-naa munaadiyan yunaadee lil-eemaane an aamenoo be Rabbekum fa-aamannaa Rabbanaa fagh-fir lanaa zunoobanaa

*wa kaffir aannaa sayye-aatenaa wa tawaffanaa ma-alabraar.
Rabbanaa wa aatenaa maa waadtanaa alaa rosoleka wa laa
tukhzenaa yawmal qiyaamate innaka laa tukhliful mee-aad.*

2.15.0 Aayatul Kursi

Bismillaahir Rahmanir Raheem

*Allaho laa Ilaaha illaa Huwal Hayyul Qayyoom, Laa taakhuzuhu
sinatun wa laa nawm, laho maa fis samaawaate wa maa fil
ardhe, man zal lazi yashfao indahu illaa be iznehee, yaalamo
maa baina aydee-him wa maa khalfahum wa laa yuheetoona
be shayin min ilmehee illa be maa shaa-a ,wase-a kursiyuhus
samaawaate wal ardha wa laa yaoodohu hizohomaa wa
Huwal Aliyul Azeem. Laa ikraaha fid-deene, qad tabayyanar
rushdo minal ghayye fa man yakfur bittaaghoote wa yoomin
billaahe fa qad istamsaka bil urwatil wusqaa, lan fisaama lahaa,
wal-laaho samiun aaleem. Allaho waliyul lazeena aamanoo
yukhrejo-hum minaz zulomaate ilan noor. Wal lazeena
kafaroo awliyao-humut taaghooto yukhrejoona hum minan
noore ilaz zulomaat ulaa-eka as -haabun naar hum feehaa
khaaledoon.*

Chapter Three

NAMAAZ

- 1.0.0 **Introduction**
Page 31

- 2.0.0 **Compulsory and Voluntary Namaaz**
Page 31
 - 2.1.0 Compulsory and Voluntary Namaaz
 - 2.2.0 The Importance of Namaaz

- 3.0.0 **Namaaz Times**
Page 32

- 4.0.0 **How to Perform Rakaat in Namaaz**
Page 33

- 5.0.0 **Zohor Namaaz**
Page 36
 - 5.1.0 Zohor Sunnat
 - 5.2.0 Zohor Fardh
 - 5.3.0 Zohor Nafilat

- 6.0.0 **Asr Namaaz**
Page 40
 - 6.1.0 Asr Sunnat
 - 6.2.0 Asr Fardh

- 7.0.0 **Maghrib Namaaz**
Page 41
 - 7.1.0 Maghrib Fardh
 - 7.2.0 Maghrib Sunnat
 - 7.3.0 Dafil Aafat

- 8.0.0 **Ishaa Namaaz**
Page 43
 - 8.1.0 Ishaa Sunnat
 - 8.2.0 Ishaa Fardh
 - 8.3.0 Ishaa Nafilat

9.0.0 Fajar Namaaz
Page 44

- 9.1.0 Fajar Sunnat
- 9.2.0 Fajar Fardh
- 9.3.0 Ending Namaaz

10.0.0 Namaaz in the Mosque
Page 45

- 10.1.0 Tahiyatul Masjid
- 10.2.0 Namaaz with Imam

11.0.0 Shafa, Vatar and Juloos Namaaz
Page 47

- 11.1.0 Shafa Namaaz
- 11.2.0 Vatar Namaaz
- 11.3.0 Juloos Namaaz

12.0.0 Additional Special Namaaz
Page 49

- 12.1.0 Bihori Namaaz
*Istiflah and Nisfil Lail with translation
and Tahajjud*
- 12.2.0 Namaaz of Tasbeeh-il-Azam

13.0.0 Namaaz in Special Situations
Page 59

- 13.1.0 Late prayers (individual)
- 13.2.0 Latecoming : Imam prayer
- 13.3.0 Mistakes during Namaaz
- 13.4.0 Instances when Namaaz
is to be repeated
- 13.5.0 People who cannot lead
Namaaz
- 13.6.0 Qasar Namaaz

Chapter Three

NAMAAZ

1.0.0 INTRODUCTION

There are compulsory as well as voluntary Namaaz which every *moomin* should offer after wudhoo. There are seven essential requirements without which Namaaz becomes void and has to be repeated:

- o Taking niyyat of Namaaz
- o Facing the Qiblah i.e. facing the Kaabah in Makkah
- o Saying of *Takbeeratul ehraam* (this means saying Allahu Akbar after the niyyat)
- o Reciting surah Alhamdo in every rakaat of Namaaz
- o Performing rukoo
- o Performing sujood
- o Sitting for performing salaam

2.0.0 COMPULSORY AND VOLUNTARY NAMAAZ

2.1.0 Compulsory and Voluntary Namaaz

There are five compulsory (c) and eight voluntary (v) Namaaz:

Zohor :

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------|-----|
| o Zohor Sunnat | 6 | Rakaats | (v) |
| o Zohor Fardh | 4 | Rakaats | (c) |
| o Zohor Nafilat | 4 | Rakaats | (v) |

Asr :

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|---------|-----|
| o Asr Sunnat | 4 | Rakaats | (v) |
| o Asr Fardh | 4 | Rakaats | (c) |
-

Maghrib :

- | | | | |
|------------------|---|---------|-----|
| o Maghrib Fardh | 3 | Rakaats | (c) |
| o Maghrib Sunnat | 6 | Rakaats | (v) |
| o Dafil Aafaat | 2 | Rakaats | (v) |

Ishaa :

o	Ishaa Sunnat	4	Rakaats	(v)
o	Ishaa Fardh	4	Rakaats	(c)
o	Ishaa Nafilat	4	Rakaats	(v)

Fajar :

o	Fajar Sunnat	2	Rakaats	(v)
o	Fajar Fardh	2	Rakaats	(c)

2.2.0 The Importance of Namaaz

The importance of Namaaz is clear from the following verses of the Qur'an and the Hadith of Hazrat Mohammad (S.A.W.) :

- o The Qur'an says :

Innas salaata kaanat alal mumeneena kitaabam mauqootaa
Indeed Salaat (Namaaz) has been written as compulsory for believers.

- o Hazrat Mohammad (S.A.W.) said :

Taarekus Salaate Maloonun
One who gives up Namaaz is cursed

Awwalo Maa yanzorul laaho min aamaalil moomene assalaato
The first thing Allah will look at among the deeds of a believer is Namaaz.

Therefore, under no circumstances should Namaaz be neglected. If under unavoidable circumstances, it cannot be prayed at the specified time, it must be offered after Maghrib or Ishaa Namaaz. When one is unable to perform Namaaz in the normal manner, it can be prayed in either sitting or sleeping position. However in difficult circumstances, when neither of the above are possible, it can be prayed by using signs.

3.0.0 NAMAAZ TIMES

Time of Fajar Namaaz starts one hour before sunrise and ends ten minutes before sunrise.

Zohor and **Asr** Namaaz time begins when the sun leans towards the west. **Zohor** Namaaz should be offered first.

Time for **Zohor** Namaaz ends two hours after the sun leans towards the west.

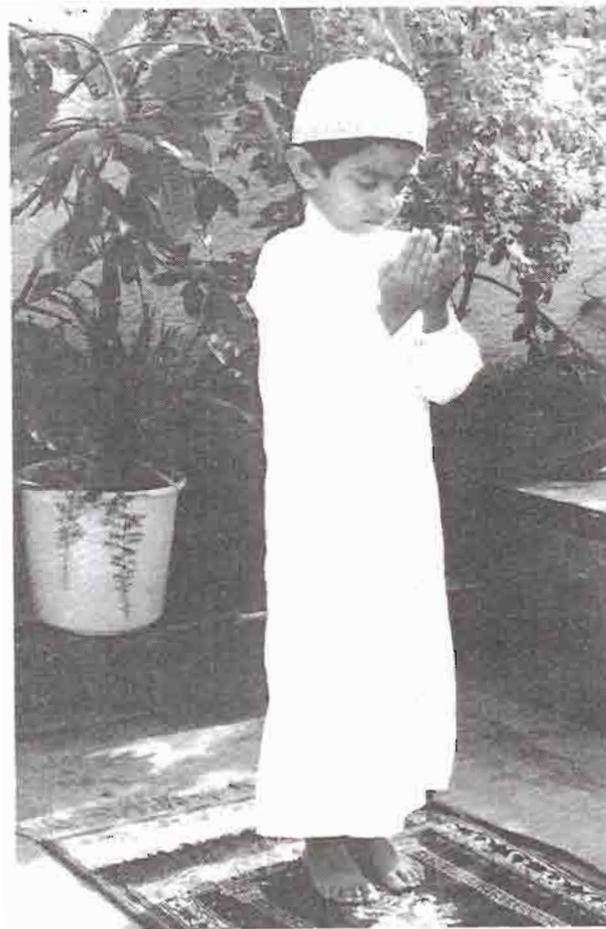
Time for **Asr** Namaaz ends fifteen minutes before sunset.

Maghrib Namaaz starts immediately after the sun sets and the time ends 15 minutes thereafter.

Time for **Ishaa** Namaaz begins 15 minutes after the time for the **Maghrib** Namaaz. However, under certain circumstances, **Ishaa** Namaaz can be prayed immediately after **Maghrib** Namaaz. The time of **Ishaa** ends at midnight

4.0.0 HOW TO PERFORM RAKAAT IN NAMAAZ

- 1 Rakaat starts with the taking of the Niyat for Namaaz



Namaaz

- 2 Raising hands as shown say Allahu Akbar which is called Takbeeratul ehraam. This is compulsory in every Namaaz.



Note :The palms which are facing inwards should be about 1 to 2 inches away from the sides of the face.

Raising of hands is also required while going into rukoo, sajdah from rukoo and before beginning the next rakaat

- 3 Stand as shown in the pictures below and recite surah Al Hamdo and a supporting surah.



- 4 Go to rukoo as shown in the pictures.



- 5 While going to rukoo say *Allaho Akbar*. The above pictures show postures for men and women. While in rukoo recite the following tasbeeh three times :

Subhaana Rabbiyal Azeem wa be hamdehee.

- 6 While going into sajdah from rukoo say :
Same Allaho leman hamedah Rabbanaa lakal hamd Allaho Akbar

- 7 While in sajdah as shown in the picture below, recite the following three times :
Subhaana Rabbiyal aalaa wa ta-aala.



- 8 Rise from the first sajdah, saying *Allaho Akbar* , sit in the position shown below and recite the following :
Alla hummagh firlee warhamnee wajburnee war faa-nee.



- 9 Move into the second sajdah by saying *Allaho Akbar* and while in sajdah recite three times:
Subhaana Rabbiyal aala wa ta aala.
- 10 After performing the second sajdah stand up for the next rakaat and while standing up, say *Allaho Akbar* and then say:
Alla humma innee be hawleka wa quwwateka aqoomo wa aq-odo.

Note :

The taking of niyyat and reciting of Takbeeratul ehraam occur *only* in the first rakaat. All the other steps of the rakaat as explained above should be followed in the second and subsequent rakaats.

In the Fardh prayer, the second rakaat is followed by the small Tasbah hud. However, in the Fajar Fardh and all sunnat prayers, the second rakaat ends with the big Tasbah hud

5.0.0 ZOHOR NAMAAZ

Explanatory pictures are given under the descriptions of the Zohor Fardh Namaaz.

5.1.0 Zohor Sunnat

6 Rakaats (Voluntary Namaaz)

- i Recite dua of Waqulil hamdo (Chapter 2/2.1.1/17)
- ii Recite Azan (Chapter 2/2.1.2/17)
- iii Take Niyyat :
Usallee Sunnata Salaatiz Zohre sitta rakaatin lillaahe azza wa

jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal for women) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar.

iv Complete the six rakaats of this Namaaz.

The prayer has been elaborated in some detail below. This constitutes a standard procedure which is typical of almost all voluntary and washeq Namaaz with the only variations being either in the number of rakaats or in the number and choice of the surahs. For the sunnat prayers and for most voluntary Namaaz the order of surahs is as given in Chapter 2, which has been explained as the chadti sequence (reverse of the Qur'anic order)

First Rakaat Surah Alhamdo
 Surah Qul aoozo be Rabbin naas

 Rukoo and sujood

Second Rakaat Surah Alhamdo
 Surah Qul aoozo be Rabbil falaq

 Rukoo and sujood

 Big Tashah hud (sitting down)

Stand up and begin third rakaat by saying *Allaho Akbar.*

Third Rakaat Surah Alhamdo
 Surah Qul Howallaho Ahad

 Rukoo and sujood

Fourth Rakaat Surah Alhamdo
 Surah Tabbat yadaa

 Rukoo and sujood

 Big Tashah bud (sitting down)

Stand up and begin the fifth rakaat by saying *Allaho Akbar.*

Fifth Rakaat Surah Alhamdo
 Surah Iza jaa

 Rukoo and sujood

Sixth Rakaat Surah Alhamdo
 Surah Qul ya ayyohal kaaferoon

Rukoo and sujud

Big Tashah hud (sitting down)

- v After the last Tashah hud recite Alla humagh firlee maa qaddamto (Chapter 2/2.10.0/21)
- vi Go into sajdah and recite Sajada wajhiya lillazi (Chapter 2/2.11.0/22)

5.2.0 Zohor Fardh
4 Rakaats (Compulsory Namaaz)

- i Recite Iqamat (Chapter 2/2.2.0/18)
- ii Recite Alla humma aqimha (Chapter 2/2.3.0/18)
- iii Take Niyyat :
Usallee Fardha Salaatiz Zohre arba-aa raka-aatin lillaahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar.
- iv Recite Wajjahto wajhiya (Chapter 2/2.4.0/18)
- v In the first rakaat recite Alhamdo and Innaa aatainaa or any other surah
- vi In the second rakaat recite Alhamdo and Qul Huwal laho Ahad or any other surah in utarti order (the normal Qur'anic sequence)
- vii After performing the two rakaats sit down and say small Tashah hud (Chapter 2/2.6.0/19).
- viii Stand up for the third rakaat
- ix Complete third rakaat with Alhamdo only
- x Complete fourth rakaat with Alhamdo only
- xi Say big Tashah hud (Chapter 2/2.7.0/19) as shown in the picture



- xii Say Subhaana Rabbeka Rabbil izzate (Chapter 2/2.7.1/20) with both hands in the position shown in the picture below



- xiii Say Taqarrub (Chapter 2/2.8.0/20) with hands raised as shown in the picture



- xiv Say Tasbeeh-e-Fatema (A.S.) (Chapter 2/2.9.0/21)
xv Go into sajdah and recite Sajada wajhiya lillazi (Chapter 2/2.11.0/22)

5.3.0 Zohor Nafilat

4 Rakaats (Voluntary Namaaz)

Niyyat

*Usallee Nafilata Salaatiz Zohre ar-baa raka-aatin lillaahe
azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil
Haraame Allaho Akbar.*

Complete four rakaats by following the same procedure as in the Zohor Sunnat Namaaz starting with surahs Alhamdo and Qul aoozo be Rabbil izzate and ending with Alhamdo and Tabbat yadaa abi lahabin. Whereas Zohor Sunnat has 6 rakaats, this Namaaz has 4 rakaats. At the end of the Namaaz recite the same duas as in Zohor Sunnat.

6.0.0 ASR NAMAAZ

6.1.0 Asr Sunnat

4 rakaats (Voluntary Namaaz)

- i Recite Waqolil hamdo (Chapter 2/2.1.1/17)
- ii Recite Azan (Chapter 2/2.1.2/17)
- iii Niyyat :
Usallee Sunnata Salaatil Asre arba-aa raka-aatin lillaahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar.
- iv Recite 4 rakaats of this Namaaz exactly as in Zohor Nafilat
- v After second Tashah hud recite Alla hummagh firlee waa qaddamto (Chapter 2/2.10.0/21)
- vi Place your right hand with the palm touching the masallah and recite the dua of Bismillaa hilla zi three times (Chapter 2/2.12.0/22). After each dua touch your forehead and lips with your fingers.

Note : Do not perform sajdah at the end of this Namaaz.

6.2.0 Asr Fardh

4 rakaats (Compulsory Namaaz)

- i Recite Iqamat (Chapter 2/2.2.0/18)
- ii Recite Alla humma aqimha (Chapter 2/2.3.0/18)
- iii Niyyat .
Usallee Fardha Salaatil Asre arba-aa raka-aatin lillaahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar.
- iv Recite 4 rakaats of this Namaaz exactly as in Zohor Fardh. Remember that surahs recited will be in the utarti order (ie. in the Qur'anic sequence)
- v After big Tashah hud recite Subhaana Rabbeka Rabbil izzate (Chapter 2/2.7.1/20)
- vi Recite Tasbeeh-e-Fatema (A.S) (Chapter 2/2.9.0/21), followed by the dua of Alla hummagh firlee (Chapter 2/2.10.0/21)
- vii Place your right hand with the palm touching the masallah and recite the dua of Bismillaa hilla zi three times (Chapter 2/2.12.0/22). After each dua touch your forehead and lips with your fingers.

Note :

- o At the end of this Namaaz do not recite Taqarrub and do not perform

- sajdah.
- o After Asr Fardh and until Maghrib Fardh no Namaaz should be prayed.

7.0.0 **MAGHRIB NAMAAZ**

7.1.0 **Maghrib Fardh**

3 rakaats (Compulsory Namaaz)

- i Recite Waqolil hamdo (Chapter 2/2.1.1/17)
- ii Recite Azan (Chapter 2/2.1.2/17)
- iii Recite Alla humma alaiha (Chapter 2/2.1.3/17)
- iv Recite Iqamat (Chapter 2/2.2.0/18)
- v Recite Alla humma aqimha (Chapter 2/2.3.0/18)
- vi Niyyat
Usallee Fardha Salaatil Maghribe thalaatha raka-aatin lillaahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar
- vii Recite Wajjahto wajhiya (Chapter 2/2.4.0/18)
- viii In the first rakaat recite Alhamdo and Innaa aatainaa or any other surah
- ix In the second rakaat recite Alhamdo and Qul Huwal-laho Ahad or any other surah in utarti order.
- x Recite small Tashah hud (Chapter 2/2.6.0/19)
- xi Recite third rakaat with Alhamdo only
- xii Recite big Tashah hud (Chapter 2/2.7.0/19)
- xiii Recite Subhaana Rabbeka Rabbil izzate (Chapter 2/2.7.1/20)
- xiv Recite Taqarrub (Chapter 2/2.8.0/20)
- xv Recite Tasbeeh-e-Fatema(A.S.) (Chapter 2/2.9.0/21), and then recite the dua of Alla hummagh firlee (Chapter 2/2.10.0/21)
- xvi Go into sajdah and recite Sajada wajhiya lillazi (Chapter 2/2.11.0/22)

7.2.0 **Maghrib Sunnat**

6 rakaats (Voluntary Namaaz)

Niyyat :

Usallee Sunnata Salaatil Maghribe sitta raka-aatin lillaahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar

This Namaaz is prayed in the same manner as the Zohor Sunnat. The surahs will be recited

in the chadti order.

7.3.0 Dafil Aafaat

2 rakaats (Voluntary Namaaz)

Niyyat:

*Usallee Salaata le Dafil Aafaate wal baliyyaate wal -
makhaafaate min sharril - laile wan-nahaare rakaataine lillaahe
azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil
Haraame Allaho Akbar*

In the first rakaat recite Alhamdo and Wal asre and in the second rakaat recite Alhamdo and Innaa anzalnaaho.

Recite big tashah hud followed by salawaat and the dua given below three times:

*Ya qaaheral adoowwe wa ya naaseral wali ya mazharal
ajaaebe ya murtaza Ali*

Next recite the following dua:

*Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem
Alla humma innee asaloka an tadfa-aa aannal aafaate wal
baliyyaate wal makhaafaate wash shuroora wal qahita
wal amraadha wal wabaa-a wadhdiqa waz zolama was samama
wal bakama wal aama wal haraqa wal gharaqa wa saeral
aafa ate kulleha fee haazehil baladate wa saaere bilaadil
moomeneena wal moomenaat. Wa an tusleha aan nar ruaata
war raiyyata fil aalameen wa an tufarreja aannal makrubinal
mahbooseenal mazloomeen wa an toyassera omooral
moomeneena wal moomenaat wa omooral musaafereena wal
musaaferaat wa an turjea hum ila bilaadehim wa awtaane him
saalemeena ghaanemeena raabeheena fareheena zaafereena
mustabshereena bil muraad wa an taqdheya duyoonal
madyooneena wal madyoonaat wa an toafeya mardhal
moomeneena wal moomenaat wa an tarhama mawtal
moomeneena wal moomenaat fee jameeil bilaad he haqqe
Sayyedenaa Mohammadin wa Aalehil amjaad wa hasbonal
laaho wa neamat wakil wa neamat mawlaa wa neaman nasir wa-
la hawla wa la quwwata illa bil laahil Aliyyil Azeem. Alla humma
salle alaa Mohammadin wa ala aale Mohammadin wa baarik
wa sallim.*

End this Namaaz by performing sajdah and reciting Sajada wajhiya lillazee
(Chapter 2/2.11.0/22)

8.0.0 ISHAA NAMAAZ

8.1.0 Isha Sunnat

4 rakaats (Voluntary Namaaz)

- i Recite Waqolil hamdo (Chapter 2/2.1.1/17)
- ii Recite Azan (Chapter 2/2.1.2/17)
- iii Niyyat :

Usallee Sunnata Salaatil Isha il aakherate ar-ba-aa raka-aatin lil-laahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar

Complete this Namaaz in the same way as Zohor Sunnat [Chapter 3/5.1.0/v-vi].

8.2.0 Isha Fardh

4 rakaats (Compulsory Namaaz)

- i Recite Iqamat (Chapter 2/2.2.0/18)
- ii Recite Alla humma aqimha (Chapter 2/2.3.0/18)
- iii Niyyat :
Usallee Fardha Salaatil Isha-il aakherate ar-ba-aa raka-aatin lillaahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar
- iv Recite Wajjahto wajhiya (Chapter 2/2.4.0/18)
- v Recite 4 rakaats of this Namaaz and complete it in the same manner as Zohor Fardh (Chapter 3/5.2.0/v-xv).

8.3.0 Isha Nafilat

4 rakaats (Voluntary Namaaz)

Niyyat:

Usallee Nafilata Salaatil Isha-il aakherate ar-ba-aa raka-aatin lillaahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar

This Namaaz is performed in the same manner as Zohor Nafilat.

After Isha Nafilat, until the time of Fajar Namaaz, one can pray as many other special and additional Namaaz as one wishes.

9.0.0 FAJAR NAMAAZ

9.1.0 Fajar Sunnat

2 rakaats (Voluntary Namaaz)

This Namaaz is important and should accompany the Fajar Fardh

- i Recite Waqolil hamdo (Chapter 2/2.1.1/17)
- ii Recite Azan (Chapter 2/2.1.2/17)
- iii Niyat :
Usallee Sunnata Salaatil Fajre rakaataine lil laahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar
- iv In the first rakaat recite surah Alhamdo and surah Qul Huwal laho Ahad
- v In the second rakaat recite surah alhamdo and surah Qul ya ayyohal` kaaferoon
- vi Recite big Tashah bud
- vii Recite the dua of Istam-sakto (Chapter 2/2.14.0/23) or Subhaan Allah three times while sitting in the position shown below. Note that the palm of the right hand is placed against the right cheek.



- viii Go into sajdah and recite Sajada wajhiya (Chapter 2/2.11.0/22)

9.2.0 Fajar Fardh

2 rakaats (Compulsory Namaaz)

- i Recite Iqamat (Chapter 2/2.2.0/18)
- ii Recite Alla humma aqimha (Chapter 2/2.3.0/18)
- iii Niyat :
Usallee Fardha Salaatil Fajre rakaataine lil laahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar
- iv Recite Wajjahato wajhiya (Chapter 2/2.4.0/18)
- v In the first rakaat recite surah Alhamdo and surah Innaa aatainaa or any other surah except surah Naas
- vi In the second rakaat recite surah Alhamdo and Qul Huwal laho

- ahad or any other surah in the utarti order.
- vii Before going into rukoo stand in the position as when you would take niyyat and recite dua Alla humma innaa nahmadoka (Chapter 2/2.13.0/22) or say Subhan Allah three times
 - viii After reciting big Tashah hud complete the Fajar Fardh in the same manner as Zohor Fardh

Note : The recitation of longer Surahs after Alhamdo in the first and second rakaats is highly recommended.

9.3.0 Ending Namaaz

It is advisable to end Fajar or any other Namaaz either by reciting surah Yaasin or by reading a small portion from the Qur'an.

10.0.0 NAMAAZ IN THE MOSQUE

If one wishes to go to the mosque one should observe the following procedure. The person who leads the prayer is known as the Pesh Imam.

10.1.0 Tahiyatul Masjid

- o As soon as you enter the mosque, you should pray two rakaats of Tahiyatul Masjid which is prayed in a Mosque *only* . Note that Tahiyatul Masjid is not prayed at the time of Maghrib Namaaz.
- o Niyyat :
Usallee Salaata Tahiyatil Masjidie rakaataine lil laahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar
- o No Azan or Iqamat is required for this Namaaz
- o In the first rakaat recite surah Alhamdo and surah Innaa aatainaa
- o In the second rakaat recite surah Alhamdo and surah Qul Huwal laho .
Ahad.
- o Complete the Namaaz by reciting big Tashah hud (Chapter 2/2.7.0/19) followed by the usual sajdah (Chapter 2/2.11.0/22).

10.2.0 Namaaz with Imam

- i After completing Tahiyatul masjid wait until Azan is said aloud.
- ii Pray voluntary Namaaz according to the time of that particular Namaaz.
- iii Wait till Iqamat is said aloud.
- iv Whilst Iqamat is being said, start joining the row (*saf*) of other people who have come to pray and recite the dua of Alla humma aqimha (Chapter 2/2.3.0 18) in your mind.
- v After the pesh imam has taken his Niyyat and said Allaho Akbar aloud, take the Niyyat of that particular Fardh. When praying with the pesh imam, the niyyat should end by saying *motam mam (motammatan for women) bil imame Allaho Akbar*.
- vi Stand silently as the imam recites the surahs either loudly or in his mind during different rakaats of the Namaaz.
- vii Go for rukoo saying *Allaho Akbar* with the imam and say tasbeeh of rukoo (Chapter 2/2.5.1/19).
- viii While going into sajdah with the imam say *Rabbanaa lakal hamd* after the imam has said *Same Allaho leman hamedah*.
- ix Sit down with the imam in between the two sajdahs and recite the dua *Alla hummaghfirlee warhamnee wajburnee war faa-nee*.
- x Go for second sajdah with the imam and recite tasbeeh of sajdah
- xi Stand up for the next rakaat with the imam.
- xii Follow strictly the imam in all other rakaats of compulsory Namaaz as stated above. Do not go ahead or lag behind him.
- xiii Sit down for the small and big Tashah hud with the imam and recite the duas in your mind

Note:

- o Do not worry if any tasbeeh or dua which you are reciting remains incomplete when the imam has finished and is proceeding further. You should just follow the imam.
- o Only five compulsory Namaaz and the two Eid Namaaz are prayed with pesh imam. All other voluntary Namaaz should be prayed individually.
- o While praying any Namaaz, whether compulsory or voluntary, one should stand with one's feet about four inches apart (together in case of women), and the hands placed open smartly at the sides (folded at the chest in case of women).

11.0.0 SHAFa, VATAR AND JULOOS NAMAAZ

The time for Shafa, Vatar and Juloos Namaaz begins a couple of hours after midnight and ends one and a quarter hours before sunrise. After these Namaaz you cannot offer any other Namaaz except the Fajar Namaaz.

Although Shafa, Vatar and Juloos Namaaz are voluntary they are as important as compulsory Namaaz and if missed may be prayed at a later time. No Azan or Iqamat is required.

11.1.0 Shafa Namaaz

2 Rakaats; 1 Salaam (Voluntary Namaaz)

- i Niyyat
Usallee Salaatash Shafa-e rakaataine lil laahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar
- ii Start the first rakaat by reciting surah Alhamdo and surah Innaa anzalnaaho.
- iii In the second rakaat recite surah Alhamdo and surah Qul ya ayyohal kaaferoon.
- iv Complete this Namaz by reciting big Tashah hud (Chapter 2/2.7.0/19).

11.2.0 Vatar Namaaz

1 Rakaat; 1 Salaam (Voluntary Namaaz)

- i Immediately after Shafa Namaaz start Vatar Namaaz .
Niyyat :
Usallee Salaatal Vatre rakaatan lil laahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar.
- ii In the first and only rakaat recite surah Alhamdo and surah Qul Huwal laho Ahad.
- iii Perform rukoo(Chapter 2/2.5.1/19), rise from rukoo and recite dua of Qunoot (See *Saheefa*) or *Subhaan Allah* three times with your hands placed in front of you as when taking Niyyat.
- iv Perform the usual two sujood(Chapter 2/2.5.2/19), sit down and recite big Tashah hud (Chapter 2/2.7.0/19)

11.3.0 Juloos Namaaz

2 Rakaats; 1 Salaam (Voluntary Namaaz)

- i Immediately after Vatar Namaaz offer Juloos Namaaz. (see the picture below for the correct posture). Niyyat: *Usallee Salaatal Juloose rakaataine lil laahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar*



- ii Sit down folding the two legs in an "X" position with both the feet touching the floor .Place the palms on the thighs (ladies should place both hands touching the chest as usual) and perform the first rakaat with surah Alhamdo and surah Qul-oozo be Rabbil falaq



- iii Perform rukoo while still sitting in the "X" position, with both palms on the knees and the head bowed slightly. Recite the tasbeeh of rukoo. Ladies should place their hands on their thighs while performing rukoo.



- iv Perform sajdah in the usual manner
- v Sit for the second rakaat in the same manner as for the first rakaat and recite surah Alhamdo and surah Qul aoozo be Rabbin naas
- vi Perform rukoo as described in [iii] above followed by sajdah and big Tashah hud. You may then pray in your own language or recite duas from the *Saheefa*.

12.0.0 **ADDITIONAL SPECIAL NAMAAZ**

All Namaaz in this section are prayed individually.

12.1.0 **Bihori Namaaz**

- 12.1.1 Namaaz of Istiftah
2 rakaats; 1 Salaam (Voluntary Namaaz)

This Namaaz is to be performed before Nisfil Lail Namaaz.

- i *Niyat :*
Usallee Salaatal Istiftaah rakaataine lill-laahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar.
- ii Start the first rakaat with surah Alhamdo and surah Qul Huwal laho Ahad.
- iii In the second rakaat recite surah Alhamdo and surah Qul ya ayyohal kaaferoon.
- iv Sit down for reciting big Tashah hud (Chapter 2/2.7.0/19)
- v On completion of the two rakaats recite Imam Ali Zainul Aabedeens duas as follows :

Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem

1. Al hamdo lillaahil lazi tajallaa lil quloobe bil azamate, wahtajaba aanil absaare bil izzate, waqtadara aalal ashyaae bil qudrate, falal absaaro tasboto le rooyatehi, wa lal awhaamo tablogho kunha azamatehi, tajabbara bil azamate wal kibriyaae, wastaatafa bil izze wal birre wal jalaale, wa taqaddasa bil husne wal jamaale, wa tamajjada bil fakhre wal bahaae, wa tahallala bil majde wal aalaae, wastakhlasa bin noore wadhdiyaae. Khaalequn la

nazeera lahu wa Ahadun la nidda lahu, wa Waahedun la dhidda lahu, wa Samadun la kufwa lahu, wa Ilaahun la saaniya maahu, wa Faaterun la sharika lahu, wa Raazequn la moeena lahu, wal Awwalo bila zawaalin, wad Daaemo bila fanaain, wal Qaaemo bila aanaain, wal Mumeno bila nihaayatin, wal Mubdeo bila amadin, was Saaneo bila ahadin, war Rabbo bila shareekin, wal Faatero bila kulfatin, wal Faa-aalo bila aazjin, laysa lahu haddun fe makaanin, wa la ghaayatun fee zamaanin, lam yazal wa la yazoolo wa lan yazaala kazaaleka abadan, Huwal Ilaahul Hayyul Qayyumud Daaemul Qadeemul Qaaderul Hakeem.

2. *Ilaahi ubaidoka be finaak, saaeloka be finaak, faqeeroka be finaak. Ilaahi laka yarhabul mutarahheboon wa ilaika akhlasal muhtaheloon rahbatan laka wa rajaa-an le aafweka Ya Ilaahal khalq irham duaa-al mustarekheen, waafu aan jaraaemil ghaafeleen, wa zid fee ehsaanil munebeen yawmal wufoode alaika Ya Karim.*

3. *Ya Man azharal jameel wa sataral qabeeh, Ya Man lam yuwakhiz bil jareerah wa lam yahtekis sitra, Ya Karimas Safhe, Ya Azeemal manne, Ya Hasanat tajaawuze, Ya Azeemar rajaa, Ya Baasetal yadaine bir rahmah, Ya Saaheba kulle rajwaa, wa Ya Muntahaa kulle shakwaa, wa Ya Muhtadiyan bin neaame qabla istehqaaqehaa, Ya Rabbaaho Ya Rabbaaho Ya Rabbaah, Ya Sayyedaaho, Ya Sayyedaaho, Ya Sayyedaah, Ya Ghaayata raghbataah, asaloka an la tushawweha khalqi wa la khalqa waaledayya bin naar.*

4. *Ya Rabbey zalamto nafsi faghfir lee fa innahu la yaghferuz zambal azeem illaa Anta Ya Aliyyo Ya Azeem be rahmateka Ya Arhamar Raahemeen.*

Translation

1. All praises be to Allah Who manifests Himself into the hearts because of His Glory while remaining invisible to the eyes because of His Majesty and He rules over everything with His Might. No eyes can ever see Him nor can imagination measure the extent of His Glory. He dominates because of His Glory and Greatness and exhibits His Majesty, Benevolence and Awe. He is Holy with Goodness and Grace and is Elevated with true pride and nobility. He shines with generosity and is the embodiment of light. He is the Creator having no equal and Single having no partner and One Who has no opposite number. He is self sufficient without an assistant. the One God without a second and the Creator without an associate and the Sustainer without a helper. He is the beginning without an end. He is everlasting not subject to death. He exists without undergoing any suffering. He is the

Giver without any limit and the Architect without any help. He is the Sustainer without any partner and the Creator without any difficulty and great Worker without fatigue. For Him there is no limitation of space or time. He was never absent nor will He ever be non-existent but continue for ever. He is God, the Living, the Great, the Everlasting, the Omnipresent, the Mighty, the Wise.

2. O Lord Thy insignificant slave is here before Thee; Thy petitioner is before Thee; Thy beggar is before Thee. My Lord the pious fear Thee and turn to Thee in sincerity not just with fear but with the hope of Thy forgiveness. O our true Lord take pity on those who turn to Thee seeking help, forgive their sins which they might have committed in ignorance and bestow ample rewards upon those who repent before their return to Thee O Generous One.

3. O the One Who brings to light all that is good and suppresses the evil. O the One Who is not hasty in punishing us for our sins and does not expose our shortcomings. O the best of Forgivers, O the Greatest among those who give rewards and disregard our excesses. O the Goal of all our hopes and blessings. O the Fulfiller of our hopes, the Hearer of our supplications and the bestower of blessings even before we deserve
O Lord O Lord O Lord, O Master O Master O Master, O the Source of all hopes and expectations I beseech Thee to deliver me and my parents from Fire

4. O Lord I have sinned so pardon me. Indeed none other than Thee can forgive the major sins I have committed. O the High, O the Great show Thy kindness, O the Most merciful of all the merciful ones.

12.1 2 Namaaz of Nisfil Lail
2 rakaats: 1 Salaam (Voluntary Namaaz)

Time : Nisfil lail Namaaz starts at midnight.

- i Niyat :
Usallee Salaata le Nisfil Laile rakaataine lill-laahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar
- ii Start the first rakaat with surah Alhamdo and surah wash shamse or surah Qul huwal laho Ahad.
- iii In the second rakaat recite surah Alhamdo and surah Hal ataaka or

- surah Innaa anzalnaaho.
- iv Sit down for reciting big Tashah hud (Chapter 2/2.7.0/19)
- v After the completion of this Namaaz, lift your hands as you would do when you are reciting Taqarrub, ask for the mercy of Allah and request Him to forgive your sins. If you can, recite Duas of Imam Ali Zainul Aabedeem (A.S.) as below :

- Maulaaya Maulaaya Antal Maulaa wa anal aabdo wa hal yarhamul aabda illal Maulaa.*

Maulaaya Maulaaya Antal Aziz wa anaz zalil wa hal yarhamuz zalil illal Aziz.

Maulaaya Maulaaya Antal Khaaliq wa anal makhluq wa hal yarhamul makhluqa illal Khaaliq.

Maulaaya Maulaaya Antal Moati wa anas saail wa hal yarhamus saaila illal Moati.

Maulaaya Maulaaya Antal Mughis wa anal mustaghis wa hal yarhamul mustaghisa illal Mughis.

Maulaaya Maulaaya Antal Baaqi wa anal faani wa hal yarhamul faani illal Baaqi.

Maulaaya Maulaaya Antal Daaem wa anaz zaail wa hal yarhamuz zaaila illal Daaem.

Maulaaya Maulaaya Antal Hayyo wa anal mayyet wa hal yarhamul mayyeta illal Hayy.

Maulaaya Maulaaya Antal Qawi wa anadh dhaif wa hal yarhamud dhaifa illal Qawi.

Maulaaya Maulaaya Antal Kabir wa anas saghir wa hal yarhamus saghir illal Kabir.

Maulaaya Maulaaya Antal Maalik wa anal mamluk wa hal yarhamul mamluka illal Maalik.

Maulaaya Maulaaya antar Rabb wa anal marbub wa hal yarhamul marbuba illal Rabb.
- Ilaahi ghaarat nujoomo samaawaateka, wa naamat oyoono khalqeka, wa hadaat aswaato ibaadeka, wa ghallaqat mulooko Bani Omayyah alaihaa abwaabahaa, wa taafa alaihaa hurraasohaa wa hujjaabohaa, wahtajaboo aamman yasalohum haajatan aw yabtaghee minhum faaedatan wa Anta Ilaahi*

Malekun Hayyun Qayyoom, la taakhozoka sinatun wa la nawm wa la yashghuloka shayun aan shayin, abwaabo samaawaateka mufattaahatun wa khazaaenoka ghairo mughallaqaatin wa asbaabo rahmateka wa fawaaedoka leman saalakahaa ghairo mahzooratin, bal hiya mabzoolaatun. Ilaahi Antal Karimul lazee la taruddo saaelan minal mumeneena saalaka wa la tahtajebo aan taalebin minhum araadaka. Laa wa izzateka maa takhtazelo hawaaejohum doonaka, wa la yaqdheehaa ahadun ghairoka. Ilaahi faqad taraa wuqoofi wa zulla maqaami bayna yadaik, wa taalamo sareerati, wa tattaleo ala maa fee qalbi, wa maa

yuslethoni le aakherati wa dunyaaya. Ilaahi wa taraqqubul mawte wa hawlul muttalaee wal wuqoofa bayna yadaika naghghasani mataami wa mashrabi, wa ghassani be reeqee wa aqlaqani aan wisaadi wa manaani min hujaati wa ruqaadi. Ilaahi kaifa yanaamo man yakhaafo baghtaata malakil mawt fee tawaariqil laile wa tawaariqin nahaare, bal kaifa yanaamul aaqelo wa malakul mawt la yanaamo bil laile wa la bin nahaar, yatlobo qabdha roohehi haseesan bil bayaate aw fee ayyis saa-aat.

3. *With your cheek on the floor.*

Rabbe asalokar raahata war rawh indal mawte wal maseer ilar rahmate war ridhwaan.

4. *While in Sajdah.*

La Ilaha illallaah haqqan haqqaa, sajadto laka ya Rabbe taabbudan wa riqqaa, Ya Azeemo Ya Azeem inna aamali dhaeef fa dhaaeefho lee Ya Jabbaaro Ya Karim ighfir lee zunoobi wa jurmi wa taqabbal aamali ya Jabbaaro Ya Karim. Allaahumma innee aoozo beka an akheeba aw ahmela jurma.

5. *While sitting down once again.*

Maulaaya Maulaaya ghaaratun nujoom wa naamatil oyoon, wa Anta Ilaahi Malekun Hayyun Qayyoom Maulaaya Maulaaya ghallaqatil mulooko alaihaa abwaabahaa, wa taafa alaihaa hurraasohaa wa hujjaabohaa, wa qad khalaa habibun be habibin, wa baaboka maftoohun lis saaeleen, wa haa anazaa saaelun be baabeka, faqeerun be baabeka, haqeerun be baabeka, zaleelun be baabeka, mohtaajun be baabeka, aseerun be baabeka, muzneebun be baabeka, mutadharreun be baabeka, khaadheun be baabeka, aaseeka be baabeka, hazeenun be baabeka, tareedun be baabeka, moatarefoka be baabeka, yateemun be baabeka, mamlookoka be baabeka, dhaeefun be baabeka, malhoofun be baabeka, ghareebun be baabeka, mahjooboka be baabeka, khaaeefun be baabeka, muntazerun be baabeka, yantazero rahmataka Ya Arhamar Raahemeen. Ilaahi ubaidoka be finaak, saaeloka be finaak, miskeenoka be finaak. Ilaahi laqad sameata duaaee wa aalimta maqaasidi, wa taalamo sirri wa aalaaniyati. Fa asaloka an taqdhia haajaati Ya Qaadhaal Haajaat Ya Qaabilat Taubaat Ya Mujeebad Daawaat.

6. *Ya Man yujeebo dua al mudhtarre fiz zolami.*

Ya Kashfad dhurre wal balwa maas saqami.

Qad naama wafdoka hawlal Baite wantabahoo.

Wa aaino jodeka Ya Qayyoomo lam tanomi.

Adooka Rabbi hazeenan haaeman qaleqan.

Farham bukaaee be haqqil Baite wal Harami.

Antal Ghafooro fa jud lee minka ya Amali.

Waatif alaiya be joodin minka wal karami.

*In kaana aafwoka la yarjooho zusarafin.
Fa man yajoodo aalal aaseena bin neami.
Hab lee be joodeka fadhilal aafwe aan jurami.
Ya Man ashaara ilaihil khalqo fil Harami.*

7. *Ilaahi wa Sayyedi wa Maulaaya in ataatoka be maarefati wa ilmi fa lakal minnato alaiya, wa in aasaytoka be jahli fa hujjato ladaiya, fa asaloka be izhaare minnateka alaiya, wa isbaate hujjateka ladaiya illa maa rahimtani, wa la harumtani rooyata wajhay habibayka Mohammadin wa wasiyehi Aliyyin ameeril mumeneen salawaatoka alaihimaa fee daare karaamateka. Ilaahi innal hasanaate tasurroka was saiyeaate la tadhurroka, fa hab lee maa yasurroka waghfir lee maa la yadhurroka Ya Karimo, fa akrimni be karameka Ya Akramal Akrameen wa be rahmateka Ya Arhamar Raahemeen. Ilaahi wa Sayyedi wa Maulaaya maa taabatid dunyaa illa be zikreka wa maa taabatil uqbaa illa be aafweka, wa maa taabatil ayyaamo illa be taa-ateka, wa maa taaban nahaaro illa be khidmateka, wa maa taabal lailo illa be munaajaateka, wa maa taabatil quloobo illa be mahabbateka, wa maa taaban naeemo illa be maghferateka wa maa taabatid dunyaa wal aakherah illa beka be rahmateka Ya Arhamar Raahemeen.*

8. *Alaa Ayyohal Maamoolo fee kulle haajati.
Ilaiki shakawtud-dhurra farham shikaayati.
Alaa Ya Rajaaee Anta Kaashefo kurbati.
Fa hab lee zunoobi kullaha waqde haajati.
Fa zaadi qaleelun maa araaho muballeghee.
Fa liz zaade abki am le boade masaafati.
Atayto be aamaalin qibaahin radiyyatin.
Wa maa fil waraa khalqun janaa ka jinaayati.
A tohreqoni bin naare Ya Ghaayatal Muna.
Fa ayna Rajaaee wa ayna Makhaafati.*

Translation

My Lord Thou art the Master and I am the servant and who else will take pity on the servant except the Master. My Lord Thou art Powerful and I am insignificant and who will pity the insignificant except the Powerful. My Lord Thou art the Creator and I am the created and who will pity the created except the Creator. My Lord Thou art the Giver and I the beggar and who will pity the beggar except the Giver. My Lord Thou art the Helper and I am the seeker of help and who will pity the seeker of help except the Helper. My Lord Thou art Permanent and I am transitory and who will pity the transitory except the Permanent. My Lord Thou art the Everlasting and I am destructible and who will pity the destructible except the Everlasting. My Lord Thou art living and I am mortal and who will pity the

mortal except the Living. My Lord Thou art Mighty and I am weak and who will pity the weak except the Mighty. My Lord Thou art the Owner and I the slave and who will pity the slave except the Owner. My Lord Thou art the Sustainer and I the sustained and who will pity the sustained except the Sustainer.

2. O Lord the stars in Thy sky have dispersed, Thy creation is overcome with sleep and the voices of Thy servants are inaudible. The rulers of Bani Umayyah have closed the gates of their palaces and their sentries are going round guarding and protecting them. These rulers hide themselves from the eyes of the distressed and the needy subjects who wish to approach them with a complaint or for help. But O Lord Thou art such a King Who is Eternal, Everpresent and neither slumber nor sleep overpowers Thee and at no time art Thou unmindful of the needs of Thy entire creation.

The gates of Thy skies are ever open for those who pray, Thy treasures remain ever unlocked and Thy blessings and favours are never denied but are available to one who asks for them. O Lord Thou art so Benevolent that Thou wilt never reject any supplicant from amongst the believers who approach Thee nor art Thou unavailable to them at any time. By Thy honour (I believe) none can answer their calls but Thou and none can fulfil their needs but Thou. O Lord I stand before Thee feeling so utterly insignificant. Thou knowest my secrets and all that is in my heart and all that would benefit me in the hereafter as well as in this world.

O Lord the thought of the approaching death, the fear of the Day of Judgement and the thought of appearance for trial before Thee has poisoned my food and drink, made me restless in my bed and denied me sleep and comfort. O Lord how can one sleep when one fears the coming of the angel of death all of a sudden in the hours of the night or in the hours of the day. Nay, how can a man of understanding sleep in peace knowing that the angel of death sleeps neither by day nor by night but keeps himself ready to quickly draw the soul out of the body during the night or at any other moment.

3. *With your cheek on the floor*

Lord I ask Thee to bestow upon me comfort and happiness at the time of death and to shower Thy mercy and pleasure upon me when I appear before Thee.

4. *In prostration*

There is no god except Allah and this is the truth. I have prostrated before Thee O Lord with sincere feelings of Thy worship. O the Great, indeed the record of my good deeds is weak and scanty. So make it worthwhile O the Powerful One. O the Kind One forgive my sins and my lapses and accept my poor deeds. O Allah I seek refuge unto none but Thee from the fear of despair or the burden of sins.

5. While sitting once again

My Lord the stars in the sky have dispersed and all eyes are overcome with sleep. But Thou my Lord art a King Eternal and ever Awake. My Lord the earthly kings have closed the gates of their palaces and their sentries are pacing up and down and guarding them. Even friends have forsaken friends. However, Thy door is always open for supplicants. Here I am a supplicant at Thy door, a beggar at Thy door, one of no consequence at Thy door, an insignificant creature at Thy door, a dependent at Thy door, a prisoner at Thy door, a sinner at Thy door, a petitioner at Thy door, offering submission at Thy door, a transgressor at Thy door, a complainant at Thy door, the rejected at Thy door, a believer in Thee at Thy door, an orphan at Thy door, a traveller at Thy door, one full of shame appearing at Thy door, one in fear at thy door, one waiting at Thy door expecting Thy blessings O the Most Merciful of the merciful ones.

O Allab Thy insignificant servant is now at Thy threshold, Thy supplicant is at Thy threshold, Thy beggar is at Thy threshold.

O Allab Thou hast listened to my prayer and known my purpose. Thou knowest all my deeds whether open or secret. I pray Thee to grant me my wishes O the Grantor of wishes, O the Acceptor of repentance, O the Answerer of every call.

6. O the One who answers the call of the distressed in the darkness of the night.

O the one Who is the Deliverer from all calamities and sickness.

Some of those seeking Thee are asleep around Thy House while some are awake.

But O Lord the eyes of Thy generosity never close.

O Lord I am crying to Thee with grief, trouble and pain.

So take pity on my crying for the sake of this sacred House.

Thou art Most Forgiving hence show Thy generosity O my only Hope.

And oblige me with Thy mercy and kindness.

If the sinner gives up all hope of Thy forgiveness, then Who is it that will show generosity to the repentant sinners.

O Lord be kind to me and forgive my sins.

O the One Whom the world turns to in this sacred House.

7. O Lord O Master if I have obeyed Thee with recognition and knowledge it is due to Thy favour upon me and if I have transgressed because of my ignorance Thou hast the cause to be angry on me. But I ask Thee to continue Thy favour upon me and to take pity upon me for my transgressions. O Lord do not deprive me from beholding the faces of Thy beloved, Thy chosen ones, Mohammad and his Wasi Ali, the Commander of the Faithful, may Thy blessings be upon them. O Lord

good deeds do please Thee while evil deeds do not harm Thee. Hence, grant me the ability to do what pleases Thee and forgive me for the evil ones which do not harm Thee.

O the Generous One, shower upon me Thy favours and Thy blessings O the Most Benevolent, the Most merciful.

Without Thy worship this world is not worth living, without Thy forgiveness the hereafter would be nothing, without obedience to Thee life would be unfruitful, without service to Thy creatures the days would be wasted, without Thy praises the nights would be empty, without Thy love the hearts would be impure, without Thy forgiveness Thy blessings would be incomplete. In fact without Thy help this world and the hereafter would be of no avail to us O the Most Merciful of all merciful ones.

8. O the Goal of all my hopes in my needs.

To Thee do I complain of my troubles, so hear my complaint and take pity on me.

O my Hope Thou art the One to save me from my difficulties.

Forgive all my sins and fulfil all my needs.

Little is my preparation for the hereafter and doubtful it is whether I shall reach my goal.

Shall I weep for the insufficiency of my preparation or the remoteness of my goal.

I have come to Thee with nothing but undesirable deeds.

And with sins no one else in the world might have committed.

Wilt Thou therefore punish me with the Fire O the Goal of my expectations ?

Then to whom shall I turn with my hopes and whom shall I fear.

12.1.3 Namaaz of Tahaj-jud 12 rakaats; 6 Salaams (Voluntary Namaaz)

After Istiftaah and Nisfil Lail pray Namaaz of Tahaj-jud.

- i Niyat :
*Usallee Salaatat Tahaj jude isnatai asharata rakaatin lill-laahe
azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil
Haraame Allaho Akbar.*
- ii Complete twelve rakaats of this Namaaz starting with surah Alhamdo and Qul aoozo be Rabbinaas and ending with Alhamdo and Wal asre.
- iii After every two rakaats recite big Tashah hud, follow it up by dua (see Saheefa) and while standing up for the next rakaat recite:
*Wa minal laile fa tahajjad behee naafelatal laka aasa
an yabaasaka rabboka maqaamam mahmoodaa, Allaho Akbar*

- and begin the next two rakaats.
- iv After the last Tashah hud ask for the mercy of Allah.

Note:

- o No Azan is required in this Namaaz as in Shafa, Vatar, Juloos, Istiftah, and Nisfil Lail.
- o After Tahaj-jud Namaaz until the time of Shafa one can pray any voluntary Namaaz one wishes to offer. Generally the special Washeq Namaaz, as described in detail in Chapter IV, are prayed after Isha Nafilat.
- o The compulsory Namaaz which have been missed should be prayed after Isha Nafilat Namaaz.

12.2.0 Namaaz of Tasbeeh-il-Aazam
4 rakaats;2 Salaams (Voluntary Namaaz)

This Namaaz is generally prayed after Isha Nafilat, but on Friday it may be prayed between Zohor and Asr Fardh. No Namaaz can be prayed after Fajar Namaaz until the time of Zohor except on Fridays. As such, Namaaz of Tasbeeh-il-aazam can be prayed on Friday any time between Fajar and Zohor Namaaz.

Hazrat Mohammad (S.A.W.) said that every true believer should pray this Namaaz either everyday or once a week, once a month, once a year or once in lifetime. If one does so, then one's sins could be forgiven by Allah Almighty.

- i Niyat :
Usallee Salaatat Tasbeehil Aazame ar-ba-aa rakaatin lillaahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal)
Kaabaatil Haraame Allaho Akbar.
- ii In every rakaat recite surah Alhamdo and a supporting surah in sequence beginning from Qul aoozo be Rabbin naas and ending with Tabbat yadaa.
- iii In every rakaat, after recitation of the required surahs, recite 15 times *subhaan Allah wal hamdo lil laah wa talaaha illal laaho wallaho Akbar.*
- iv After performing the usual tasbeeh for rukoo, recite 10 times *subhaan Allah wal hamdo lil laah wa talaaha illal laaho wallaho Akbar.*
- v Lift your head from rukoo and say *same Allaho leman hamedah rabbanaa lakal hamd Allaho Akbar.* Do not go into sajdah. Remain standing and recite 10 times *subhaan Allah wal hamdo lil laah wa talaaha illal laaho wallaho*

- Akbar.*
- vi Go into sajdah and after reciting the usual Tasbeeh of sajdah recite 10 times *subhaan Allah wal hamdo lil laah wa lailaaha illal laaho wallaho Akbar .*
 - vii Lift your head from sajdah, sit down and after completing Allah humagh firlee.....recite 10 times *subhaan Allah wal hamdo lil laah wa lailaaha illal laaho wallaho Akbar*
 - viii Go for second sajdah and recite as in [vi] above.
 - ix Lift your head from the second sajdah, sit in a kneeling position (knees and toes touching the ground) and recite 10 times *subhaan Allah wal hamdo lil laah wa lailaaha illal laaho wallaho Akbar.*
 - x Stand up for the second rakaat. Complete this and subsequent rakaats following the procedure described above. After every two rakaats sit down and say big Tashah hud
 - xi After completing the last Tashah hud ask for mercy from Allah. You can recite the dua in your own language or recite the duas from the *Saheefa*.

13.0.0 NAMAAZ IN SPECIAL SITUATIONS

13.1.0 Late prayers (individual)

Compensated late prayers (Qadha Namaaz) when performed by individuals alone require a slightly modified niyyat. As an example the niyyat for the late Maghrib Fardh Namaaz is given below with the changed words highlighted :

*Usallee Fardha Salaatil Maghribe thalatha raka -
aatin lillaahe azza wa jalla QADHA-AN mustaqbilal
(mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar*

Qadha-an will be substituted in the niyyat for *Adaa-an*, for all compensated late prayers.

13.2.0 Latecoming : Imamat prayer.

13.2.1 Latecomer : Imamat Namaaz is in progress Pesh Imam in Rukoo

When a latecomer, who intends to join Imamat Namaaz, finds that the pesh

imam is still in rukoo he must immediately say Allahu Akbar twice, go into rukoo and his rakaat will be counted without the requirement of taking niyyat . If the pesh imam has already completed his rukoo, then that rakaat will be considered missed.

13.2.2 Latecomer : One rakaat missed in Zohor, Asr or Isha Fardh

If one rakaat is missed during the Namaaz of Zohor, Asr or Isha the latecomer should do as follows :

- o After the second rakaat, when the imam sits for small Tashah hud , the latecomer should sit on his knees but not recite small Tashah hud . (Note this is the latecomer's first rakaat)
- o The latecomer should follow the pesh imam in the third rakaat. (latecomer's second rakaat)
- o While the pesh imam is standing up for his fourth rakaat, the latecomer should keep sitting and quickly try to recite small Tashah hud and must join the pesh imam before he lifts his head from rukoo. Perform rukoo with the imam.
- o When the pesh imam is reciting the big Tashah hud, the latecomer should wait on his knees and recite nothing.
- o After the pesh imam has completed his salaam, the latecomer should stand up for his fourth rakaat with surah Alhamdo and complete the rakaat ending with the big Tashah hud and salaam.

13.2.3 Latecomer : One rakaat missed in Maghrib Fardh

- i The latecomer should sit on his knees while the imam sits for the small Tashah hud and recite nothing
- ii The latecomer should not recite big Tashah hud with the pesh imam but should recite small Tashah hud. (latecomer's second rakaat)
- iii After the imam has completed his big Tashah hud and salaam, the latecomer should stand up for the third rakaat and recite surah Alhamdo only and complete it with the big Tashah hud.

13.2.4 Latecomer : Two rakaats are missed in Zohor, Asr or Isha Namaaz

- i While the pesh imam is reciting big Tashah hud, the latecomer should recite small Tashah hud sitting in the normal way. (This is the latecomer's second rakaat)
- ii The latecomer should not perform salaam.

- iii The latecomer should complete both his missed rakaats reciting surah Alhamdo only.
- iv After completing the missed rakaats, he should sit down and recite the big Tashah hud.

13.2.5 Latecomer : Two rakaats are missed in Maghrib Namaaz

- i If the latecomer joins while the pesh imam is in rukoo then the latecomer's first rakaat is valid. So while the imam recites the big Tashah hud , the latecomer should sit on his knees and recite nothing. (latecomer's first rakaat)
- ii After that he should compensate for his missed rakaats by performing the first missed rakaat with surah Alhamdo only and then sit down to recite the small Tashah hud followed by the next missed rakaat with surah Alhamdo only. End by reciting big Tashah hud and salaam.

13.2.6 Latecomer : Three rakaats are missed in Zohor, Asr or Isha Namaaz

- i When the pesh imam recites big Tashah hud, the latecomer should sit on his knees and recite nothing. (This is the latecomer's first rakaat)
- ii When the pesh imam performs salaam, the latecomer should stand up and start his second rakaat by reciting surah Alhamdo only, and recite small Tashah hud.
- iii Then he should stand for the third rakaat recite surah Alhamdo only and complete it with rukoo and sujood.
- iv He should then get up for the fourth rakaat, recite surah Alhamdo only, go for rukoo and sujood and complete the Namaaz by saying the big Tashah hud.

If all rakaats are missed then after the pesh imam finishes the big Tashah hud, one should stand up and compensate for the missed rakaats in the usual manner. If the latecomer joins the pesh imam while he is in sajdah then that rakaat is considered invalid.

13.3.0 Mistakes during Namaaz

13.3.1 Mistakes or doubts that may occur while performing Compulsory Namaaz.

- o If one forgets to recite a particular part of Namaaz or if a doubt occurs as to whether one has said Allahu Akbar or not after Niyyat then the Namaaz is to be repeated.
- o If surah Alhamdo is not recited then the Namaaz must be repeated. But it is not to be repeated if one forgets to recite supporting surahs. But one should complete the Namaaz and then perform two sajdahs for mistake and sitting down recite the following :
Bismillaahir Rahmanir Raheem
Bismillaahe wa billaahe ash hado an la ilaaha illal laaho wa sallal laaho ala Mohammadin wa aalehee (Turn the face to the right) *assalaamo alaikum wa rahmatul laahe wa barakaatohoo,* (Turn the face to the left) *assalaamo alaikum wa rahmatul laahe wa barakaatohoo.*
- o If one forgets rukoo and proceeds to sajdah, then remembers, the Namaaz is to be repeated, but if he has not gone into sajdah and remembers, he should perform rukoo before going into sajdah. After completing the Namaaz he should perform two sajdahs for mistake as explained above.
- o If one is ready to stand up for the next rakaat without performing sajdah, and remembers then he must perform it immediately. However if one is in the next rakaat, the Namaaz should be continued as usual and at the end two sajdahs for mistake should be performed in both cases.
- o If one forgets to recite small Tashah hud and remembers in the third rakaat before going into rukoo, then one must sit down and recite it and perform two sajdahs for mistake at the end of Namaaz. But, if he has already gone into rukoo, then he should continue and in the end perform two sajdahs for mistake.
- o If one forgets to recite the big Tashah hud and says salaam, one has to perform two sajdahs for mistake and the Namaaz remains valid.
- o If there is doubt whether it is the first rakaat or the second or the second or the third, then disregard the doubt and act upon certainty. The first rakaat in the former case and the second in the latter case are certainties. Complete the Namaaz accordingly and at the end perform the two sajdahs for mistake.
- o If one is in doubt whether one has performed three or four rakaats then one should complete the Namaaz first and sit down . folding the

legs in an "X" position and perform two rakaats in the same way as Juluos Namaaz, but reciting surah Alhamdo only. End by reciting big Tashah hud followed by two sajdahs for mistake. Note that two rakaats in the sitting position are equivalent to one rakaat in the main Namaaz.

- o If one is in doubt whether two or four rakaats have been performed, then the main Namaaz should be completed followed by two rakaats with surah Alhamdo only.
After big Tashah hud, perform two sajdahs for mistake.
- o If five rakaats are performed instead of four and the mistake is discovered after reciting big Tashah hud and performing rukoo of the fifth rakaat . then continue with the sixth rakaat. Say the big Tashah hud and salaam followed by two sajdahs for mistake. If however one realises the mistake before the rukoo of the fifth rakaat, one should perform salaam in the standing position. If one has not recited big Tashah hud after the fourth rakaat and is in the fifth rakaat's rukoo, then the Namaaz is to be repeated. If this mistake is realised before performing rukoo in the fifth rakaat, then sit down and recite big Tashah hud and salaam followed by two sajdahs for mistake.
- o If doubts occur after salaam whether less or more rakaats have been performed, then at the end perform two sajdahs for mistake.
- o If any other doubts occur, perform two sajdahs for mistake at the end of the Namaaz.
- o If doubts occur frequently, then thrust the right index finger into the thigh of the left leg and recite the following dua:
Bismillaahe wa billaahe tawakkalto alal laahe aoozo billaahis Sameeil Aleem minash shaitaanir rajeem. Allah will help in dispelling such doubts
- o When performing Namaaz with the pesh imam there is no need for the followers to compensate for their lapses if any.

13.3.2 Mistakes or doubts during Voluntary Namaaz

- o If mistakes occur during Voluntary Namaaz then there is no need for compensation.

13.4.0 Instances when Namaaz should be repeated

Namaaz should be repeated if :

- o One's body or clothes are napak .
- o One has not performed vudhoo or compulsory ghusl.
- o One has not faced the Qiblah.

- o One laughs, talks, eats or chews during prayers.
- o One plays with or clicks fingers .
- o One plays with his beard.
- o One nods or turns the face to the right or left during prayers

Note :

- o If one passes wind while reciting Assalamo alaika ayyoban Nabiyyo in the Tashah hud .then there is no need for repeating the Namaaz.

13.5.0 Persons who cannot lead Namaaz

The following cannot act as pesh imams :

- o An insane person.
- o A traveller, except a missionary to those who are residents.
- o A drunkard.
- o A person who does not know small surahs of the Qur'an or commits pronunciation errors.
- o An adulterer.
- o A homosexual.
- o A woman cannot lead men in prayers, but can lead women.
- o A person suffering from vitiligo (kodh)
- o A person who is unfamiliar with the procedures of Namaaz.
- o A person without married parents.
- o A person suffering from incontinence (inability to control the rectum and bladder)

13.6.0 Qasar Namaaz

Qasar Namaaz is performed by a person who travels away from his home for a specified distance. As a general rule a person travelling a minimum distance of 19½ km from home, should follow Qasar rules, which apply to the following three compulsory Namaaz wherein the number of rakaats is reduced to two in each case.

Niyyat for Zohor Fardh:

*Usallee Fardha Salaatiz Zohre rakaataine lil-laahe azza wa jalla
adaa-an wa qasran mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil
Haraame Allaho Akbar.*

Niyyat for Asr Fardh:

Usallee Fardha Salaatil Asre rakaataine lil-laahe azza wa jalla

adaa-an wa qasran mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar.

Niyyat for Isha Fardh:

Usallee Fardha Salaatil Isha il aakherate rakaataine lil-laahe azza wa jalla adaa-an wa qasran mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar.

Note

Fajar and Maghrib Fardh should be prayed in the normal way with two and three rakaats respectively.

For the Fardh of Zohor, Asr and Isha (niyyats as above), recite surah Alhamdo and the supporting surah in utarti order. At the end of the second rakaat recite the big Tashah hud and complete the Namaaz in the usual manner.

If Zohor, Asr and Isha Fardh are prayed with Imam then the words *motam mam* (*motammatain* for women) *bil imame* should be added in the respective niyyats before the Takbeeratul ehraam.

When praying Qasar Namaaz in the mosque for Zohor, Asr or Isha Namaaz, do not stand up for the third rakaat, but keep sitting for the third and fourth rakaats, and perform Tashah hud with the Imam at the end of the fourth rakaat.

Qasar rules do not apply in voluntary Namaaz, which may not be offered during the journey in the day time, but may be prayed at night.

Qasar rules do not apply to the following travellers (men or women):

- o A king, governor or officer who visits his territory on official duty or leisure.
- o A person who collects zakat.
- o A trader who moves from town to town trying to sell his goods.
- o A hunter
- o A warrior.
- o Shepherds in search of water or pastures.
- o A farmer who farms in different parts of his land.
- o A person whose job is to drive cars from one area to another.
- o A boatman.
- o A person who leaves home intending to stay away for ten days or more. This will also affect his fasting during the month of Ramadhan. If the person later changes his mind and does not stay for the full ten days then the Namaaz that he has prayed and the fasting done in those days is considered valid.
- o A person intending to stay at his destination for less than 10 days and planning to re-start his journey from there within 10 days, must follow the Qasar Namaaz rules relating to prayers and fasting, even if the stay prolongs for up to a month. The Qasar rules are not applied after a month's stay in the same place.

Namaaz

- o A person who travels to a destination where he has blood relatives, meets them on arrival and stays there for five consecutive compulsory Namaaz. This applies to fasting also. The following people are considered blood relatives -
 - Father, mother, paternal and maternal grand or great grand parents; paternal or maternal uncles, aunts, grand uncles and aunts; brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces, children and grand children.
- o A person who travels to an area where he has his own house or business and enters the property.
- o A person who visits Makkah.

Notes :

- o A person visiting his or her in-laws should pray Qasar Namaaz if the stay there is to be less than 10 days and only if the visit is being made without the spouse.
- o Qasar rules apply to those travellers who have left their homes with the specific intention of undertaking a journey (ie. taking a *myyat* of travelling)
- o As a general rule a person travelling a minimum distance of 39 km in his to and fro journey should follow the Qasar rules. The rules also apply if he travels more than 19½ km in his single journey. If however, he travels 19½ km, to reach his destination and resolves to stay there for ten days or more, he is not supposed to follow the Qasar rules.

Chapter Four

WASHEEQ NAMAAZ

- 1.0.0 Namaaz: The day of Aashura
Page 69
- 2.0.0 Washeq Namaaz: First Night of Rajab
Page 69
- 3.0.0 Washeq Namaaz: 15th Day of Rajab
Page 70
- 4.0.0 Washeq Namaaz: Eve of Mearaj
Page 71
- 5.0.0 Washeq Namaaz: Eve of Shabe Baraat
Page 71
- 6.0.0 Tasbeeh and Dua during the Holy Month of
Ramadhan
Page 72
- 7.0.0 Washeq Namaaz: Eves of
17th, 19th, 21st of Ramadhan
Page 72
- 8.0.0 Washeq Namaaz: Lailatul Qadr
Page 73
 - 8.1.0 Namaaz : 20 rakaats;
10 salaams
 - 8.2.0 Hazehis Salaat
- 9.0.0 Washeq Namaaz: Eve of Last Friday of
Ramadhan
Page 74
- 10.0.0 Washeq Namaaz: Eve of Eid-ul-Fitr
Page 75
 - 10.1.0 First washeq Namaaz
 - 10.2.0 Namaaz of Tatawwu
 - 10.3.0 Takbeerah

11.0.0 Eid Namaaz on the day of Eid-ul-Fitr
Page 76

11.1.0 First Namaaz

11.2.0 Second Namaaz . Evazul
Khutbah Namaaz

12.0.0 Washeq Namaaz: Eve of Eid-ul-Adha
Page 78

12.1.0 Washeq Namaaz

12.2.0 Takbeerah

13.0.0 Eid Namaaz: Day of Eid-ul-Adha
Page 79

13.1.0 First Namaaz

13.2.0 Second Namaaz . Evazul
Khutbah Namaaz

**14.0.0 Washeq Namaaz: Day of Eid-e-Ghadire
Khum**
Page 80

15.0.0 Waseelah
Page 81

Translation of Waseelah
Page 82

Chapter Four

WASHEQ NAMAAZ

Washeq Namaaz and other special prayers are offered on certain auspicious days and nights of the year. When more than two rakaats have to be prayed in the Washeq Namaaz, remember that the big Tashah hud and salaam have to be recited after every two rakaats followed by Allaho Akbar, before commencing the next rakaat.

1.0.0 **NAMAAZ: THE DAY OF AASHURA** (10th of MOHARRAM) 2 Rakaats;1Salaam

This Namaaz is prayed on the day of Aashura after the Zohor Nafilat Namaaz.

Niyyat :

*Usallee Salaatat Taqarrobe ilal laahe ta aala bil Imamil
Husaine wa ahle baitehee wa ashaabehee rakaataine lil-laahe
azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil
Haraame Allaho Akbar.*

- i After niyyat begin the first rakaat by reciting surah Alhamdo once and surah Qul aoozo be Rabbil falaq three times.
- ii In the second rakaat recite surah Alhamdo once and surah Qul aoozo be Rabbil naas three times
- iii After the big Tashah hud, recite the dua as given in the Saheefa or if you are in the mosque, listen to this dua while the Imam recites it. Ask for mercy from Allah for the sake of the Shahadat of Imam Husain (A.S).

2.0.0 **WASHEQ NAMAAZ: FIRST NIGHT OF RAJAB** (Last Day of Jamadil Aakhar) 24 Rakaats;12 Salaams

This washeq Namaaz is offered immediately after Isha Nafilat.

Niyyat :

*Usallee Salaata haazehil lailatil mubarakatish sharifate Lailatil
Awwallate min shahre Rajabil asabe arba-aan wa ishreena*

*rakaatan lil-laahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal
(mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar.*

In every rakaat recite surah Alhamdo and the supporting surah in sequence beginning from Qul aoozo be Rabbin naas and ending with La uqsemo be haazal balad (in chadti order) or recite twice from surah Qul aoozo be Rabbin naas to Wal asre in case you do not know all the surahs by heart. After every two rakaats, say the big Tashah hud and stand up to perform the next rakaat by saying Allaho Akbar. After completing 24 rakaats recite the dua given in the *Saheefa* and ask for mercy from Allah in your own language.

3.0.0 WASHEQ NAMAAZ : 15th DAY OF RAJAB 8 Rakaats;4 Salaams

Those who fast on the 13th, 14th and 15th Rajab must pray this Namaaz. Note that this Namaaz replaces Zohor Sunnat. At the time of Zohor recite Azan and start the Namaaz with the Niyat :

*Usallee Salaataz Zawaale samaana rakaatin lil-laahe azza wa
jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame
Allaho Akbar.*

Commence with surah Alhamdo and surah Qul aoozo be Rabbin naas ending with surah Alhamdo and surah Arayatal lazee. Note that the big Tashah hud is said after every two rakaats. After completing this Namaaz pray Zohor Fardh followed by the Namaaz of Istiftah which has two rakaats and begins with the following Niyat :

*Usallee Salaatal Istiftaah rakaataine lil-laahe azza wa jalla adaa-
an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho
Akbar.*

In the first rakaat recite surah Alhamdo and surah Qul huwal laho Ahad and in the second rakaat recite surah Alhamdo and surah Qul ya ayyohal kaaferoon.

After completing this Namaaz by the recitation of the big Tashah hud, pray Zohor Nafilat, Asr Sunnat and Asr Fardh.

Next, sit down to recite the following :

- surah Alhamdo 100 times
- surah Qul Huwal laho Ahad 100 times
- followed by the 10 surahs listed below from the Qur'an:
 - surah al Anaam
 - surah al Kahaf
 - surah Yasin
 - surah Assaffaat
 - surah Ha mim as sajdah
 - surah Ha mim ain sin qaf
 - surah ad Dukhan
 - suratul Fatah
 - suratul Waaqeah
 - suratul Mulk

- After the completion of these ten surahs recite all other surahs from suratul Inshiqaq to suratul Fateha (Alhamdo).

One who is unable to recite the above surahs should recite :

- surah Alhamdo 1000 times
- surah Qul Huwal laho Ahad 1000 times

4.0.0 **WASHEQ NAMAAZ : EVE OF MEARAJ** (Eve of 27th Rajab) 22 Rakaats;11 Salaams

This washeq Namaaz is performed after Isha Nafilat Namaaz, in the same manner as the washeq Namaaz of first Rajab.

Niyyat :

Usallee Salaata haazehil lailatil mubarakatish sharifate Lailatis saabe e wal ishreena min shahre Rajabil asabe isnatai wa ishreena rakaatan lil-laahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar.

After completing this washeq , recite the duas given in the *Saheefa*.

5.0.0 **WASHEQ NAMAAZ : EVE OF SHABE BARAAT** (Eve of 15th Shaaban) 14 Rakaats;7 Salaams

This Namaaz is performed after Isha Nafilat.

Niyyat :

Usallee Salaata haazehil lailatil mubarakatish sharifate Lailatin nisfe min shahre Shaabaanil Kareem arbaa ashara rakaatin lil-laahe azza wa jalla adaa an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar.

In each rakaat recite :

- surah Alhamdo 14 times
- surah Qul Huwal laho Ahad 14 times
- surah Qul aoozo be Rabbil falaq 14 times
- surah Qul aoozo be Rabbin naas 14 times
- Aayatul Kursi once

Notes :

- o The listed sequence of the above surahs must be maintained.
- o After completing the washeq recite the duas from the *Saheefa*.
- o If you are unable to perform all the rakaats at a time, you can take rest for a while and continue with the washeq. This applies to all washeq Namaaz.
- o A washeq Namaaz becomes compulsory after the taking of niyyat and as such must be completed. A washeq is voluntary before the niyyat.

6.0.0 TASBEEH AND DUA DURING THE HOLY MONTH OF RAMADHAN.

The following tasbeeh should be recited after every compulsory Namaaz during the holy month of Ramadhan :

La ilaaha illal laah astaghferul laah Alla humma innee asalokal jannata wa aoozo beka minan naar.

To be followed by:

Alla humma inna haaza shahro Ramadhan allazi unzela feehil Quraan hodan linnaase wa bayyenaatin minal huda wal furqaan. Alla humma baarik lanaa fee shahre Ramadhan wa ainna alaihe wa taqabbalho minnaa innaka alaa kulle shayin Qadeer.

7.0.0 WASHEQ NAMAAZ : EVES OF 17th, 19th, 21st OF RAMADHAN
24 Rakaats;12 Salaams

These Namaaz are performed after Isha Nafilat. After the niyyat, the same procedure as for the washeq Namaaz of 1st Rajab is to be followed.

Niyyat for the eve of 17th Ramadhan

Usallee Salaata haazehil lailatil mubarakatish sharifate Lailatis Saabe-e- ashara min shahre Ramadhanil moazzam arbaan wa ishreena rakaatan lil-laah aza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar

Niyyat for the eve of 19th Ramadhan:

Usallee Salaata haazehil lailatil mubarakatish sharifate Lailatit Taase-e-ashara min shahre Ramadhanil moazzam arbaan

*wa ishreeena rakaatan lil-laahe azza wa jalla adaa-an
mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar*

Niyyat for the eve of 21st Ramadhan :

*Usallee Salaata haazehil lailatil mubarakatish sharifate Lailatil
Haadi wal ishreeena min shahre Ramadhanil moazzam arbaan
wa ishreeena rakaatan lil-laahe azza wa jalla adaa-an
mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar*

8.0.0 **WASHEQ NAMAAZ : LAILATUL QADR** (Eve of 23rd Ramadhan)

8.1.0 Namaaz : 20 Rakaats;10 Salaams

This Namaaz is performed after Isha Nafilat. Niyyat :

*Usallee Salaata haazehil lailatil mubarakatish sharifate Lailatil
Qadre ishreeena rakaatan lil-laahe azza wa jalla adaa-an
mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar*

Recite surah Alhamdo once and surah Innaa anzal naabo fee lailatil qadre once in each rakaat. The big Tashah hud is said after every two rakaats.

8.2.0 Haazehis Salaat

After completing the 20 rakaats of 8.1.0 above, go into sajdah, place your right cheek on your right palm (which is placed face-up on the masallah) and recite 40 times .

*Haazehis salaata fa hiya hadiyyatun minni ilaika ya maulana
Mohammad wa ilaika ya maulatena Fatemata taqabbaloohaa
minni wa dhaaefoo lee be-hal adhaafal jazeelaa*

After this place your left cheek on your left arm and recite the above dua 40 times as shown below



Next recite the duas given in the *Saheefa*.

Next recite the following dua after which you may ask for the mercy of Allah:

*Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem
Sajada laka wajhee wa khadhaat laka raqabatee fa taqabbal
tawbatee warham dhoafee laka sumto wa min rizqeka akalto
wa alaika tawakkalto alaikas salaam ya shahra Ramadhan laqad
kunta hisnan leman talaa feekal Quraan wa abadar Rahmaan kam
min saaemin lam yasumka abadan wa kammin qaaemin
lam yaqumka abadan hasbonal laaho wa neamat wakeel wa
neamat maula wa neaman naseer wa la hawla wala quwwata illa
billaahil Aliyil Azeem. Alla humma salle ala Mohammadin wa
ala aale Mohammadin wa baarik wa sallim.*

Note : This washeq should also be performed on the last Friday of Ramadhan (Akhir Jumaa day) at the time of Zohor Namaaz before Zohor Sunnat Thereafter it should be prayed every evening after Isha until the eve of 30th Ramadhan.

10.0.0 WASHEQ NAMAAZ : EVE OF EID-UL-FITR

10.1.0 First washeq Namaaz 24 Rakaats;12 Salaams

This Namaaz is to be prayed after Isha Nafilat in the same way as the washeq of the first night of Rajab. Niyyat :

*Usallee Salaata haazehil lailatil mubarakatish sharifate Lailate
Eidil Fitre arbaan wa ishreena rakaatan lil-laahe azza wa jalla
adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho
Akbar.*

10.2.0 Second washeq : Namaaz of Tatawwo 10 Rakaats;5 Salaams

Niyyat :
*Usallee Salaatat Tatawwo-e-ashara raka-aatin lil-laahe azza wa
jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame
Allaho Akbar.*

In each of the ten rakaats of this Namaaz recite surah Alhamdo once and surah Qul Huwal laho Ahad ten times. After completing the usual tasbeeh in every rukoo and sajdah recite once :

*Subhaan Allah wal hamdo lil-laah wala ilaaha illal laah wallaho
Akbar wala hawla wala quwwata illa billaahil Aliyil Azeem.*

After every two rakaats sit down and recite the big Tashah hud and salaam.

Washeq Namaaz

After completing this washeq Namaaz recite the following tasbeehs, 1000 times each .

- i *Subhaan Allah wal hamdo lil-laah wala ilaha illal laaho wallaho Akbar wala hawla wala quwwata illa billaahil Aliyil Azeem* and
- ii *Astaghferullaah*

Next recite the following dua :

*Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem
Ya Allaho ya Rahmaanad dunyaa wal aakhirate wa
Raheemahomaa ya Hayyo ya Qayyoom ya Zal jalaale wal ikraam
ighfirlee zunoobee wa jurmee wa taqabbal salaatee wa
sawmee be rahmateka ya Arhamar Raahemeen.*

Ask for mercy from Allah Almighty for the sake of His beloved Panjatan Pak (A.S.) and their progeny.

10.3.0 Takbeerah of Eid Ul Fitr

The takbeerah shown below should be recited by every one after completing the Tashah bud of the Fardh of :

- o Maghrib and Isha Namaaz on the eve of Eid ul Fitr.
- o Fajar Namaaz on Eid ul Fitr.
- o Zohor Namaaz on Eid ul Fitr.
- o Asr Namaaz on Eid ul Fitr.

*Allaho Akbar Allaho Akbar la ilaha illal laah wallaho Akbar
Allaho Akbar wa lil laahil hamd Allaho Akbar alaa maa hadaanaa*

It is obligatory, and if forgotten, for any reason, it must be recited when remembered.

11.0.0 EID NAMAAZ ON THE DAY OF EID-UL-FITR (1st of Shawwal)

Time : After Fajar Namaaz when the sun has already risen.

There are two Namaaz to be performed each consisting of two rakaats. The first Namaaz may be prayed either with the pesh imam or individually but the second Namaaz called

Evazul Khutbah should be prayed individually only.

- o Takbeerah means the recital of :
Allaho Akbar
- o Dua of Qunoot is:
Bismillaahir Rahmanir Raheem
Alla hummagh firlee warhamnee wa aafenee waafo aannee fid-
deene wad dunyaa wal aakherate innaka alaa kulle shayin
Qadeer.

11.1.0 First Namaaz
2 Rakaats;1 Salaam

11.1.1 First Namaaz
(Prayed Individually)

- i Niyyat :
Usallee Salaata haazal yawmil mubarakish sharife yawme Eid-
il-Fitre rakaataine il-laahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal
(mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar.
- ii In the first rakaat recite surah Alhamdo and surah Wash shamse or any other surah in the chadti order.
- iii After completing the surahs, say the first takbeerah by raising the hands up to your ears then bring them down to the position in which you take niyyat in, and recite the dua of qunoot. In all, five Takbeerahs are said and the dua of qunoot is recited four times. With the sixth Takbeerah go into rukoo.
- iv In the second rakaat recite surah Alhamdo and surah Hal Ataaka or any other surah in the chadti order.
- v In the second rakaat the takbeerahs will be four with the dua of qunoot *three times*. With the fifth Takbeerah go into rukoo.

11.1.2 First Namaaz
(Prayed with Imamat)

- i Niyyat :
Usallee Salaata haazal yawmil mubarakish sharife yawme Eid-
il-Fitre rakaataine lil-laahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal
(mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame motam mam (motam
matan) bil imame Allaho Akbar.
- ii Take niyyat after the imam has taken his niyyat and has

- said Allahu Akbar loudly.
- iii Stand silently whilst the imam is reciting the surahs of the first rakaat.
- iv Before going into rukoo recite the takbeerahs and the dua of qunoot (see 11.1.1 / iii) with the imam, in your mind.
- v While going to sajdah, say *Rabbanaa lakal hamd* after the imam has recited *Same Allahu leman hamedah*.

11.2.0 Second Namaaz :
Evazul Khutbah Namaaz
2 Rakaats;1 Salaam

Niyyat :
Usallee Salaata Evazil-khutbate rakaataine lil-laahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allahu Akbar.

In the first rakaat recite surah Alhamdo and surah Qul aoozo be Rabbil naas and in the second rakaat surah Alhamdo and surah Qul aoozo be Rabbil falaq. After the big Tashah hud recite duas from the *Saheefa* or listen to the imam when he recites them.

12.0.0 WASHEQ NAMAAZ : EVE OF EID-UL-ADHA
(Eve of Bakri Eid)

12.1.0 Washeq Namaaz
24 Rakaats;12 Salaams

Niyyat :
Usallee Salaata haazehil lailatil mubarakatish sharifate lailate Eid-il-Adha arbaan wa ishreena rakaatan lil-laahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allahu Akbar.

Follow the same procedure as for all other washeq Namaaz of 24 rakaats.

12.2.0 Takbeerah of Eid Ul Adha

The takbeerah shown below should be recited after Tashah hud in every Fardh Namaaz starting from the Fajar Namaaz on the day of Arafah (9th Zil Hijjah) until Asr Namaaz on

the 13th day of Zil Hijjah :

*Allaho Akbar Allaho Akbar la ilaha ilal laah wallaho Akbar
Allaho Akbar wa lil laahil hamd Allaho Akbar alaa maa hadaanaa
wallaho Akbar alaa maa razaqanaa min baheematil anaam.*

It is obligatory, and if forgotten must be recited when remembered.

13.0.0 **EID NAMAAZ: DAY OF EID-UL-ADHA** (10th Zil Hijjah)

The Namaaz on this day are prayed after the Fajar Namaaz when the sun has already risen. Except for the niyyats follow the same procedure as for the Eid-ul-Fitr prayers:

13.1.0 **First Namaaz** 2 Rakaats; 1 Salaam

13.1.1 **First Namaaz** (Prayed Individually)

- i Niyyat :
*Usallee Salaata haazal yawmil mubarakish sharife yawme Eid-
il-Adhaa rakaataine lil-laah azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal
(mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar.*
- ii In the first rakaat recite surah Alhamdo and surah Wash shamse or any other surah in the chadti order.
- iii After completing the surahs, say the first takbeerah by raising the hands up to your ears then bring them down to the position in which you take niyyat in, and recite the dua of qunoot. Five takbeerahs are recited and the dua of qunoot four times. With the sixth takbeerah go into rukoo.
- iv In the second rakaat recite surah Alhamdo and surah Hal Ataaka or any other surah in the chadti order.
- v In the second rakaat the takbeerahs will be four with the dua of qunoot, three times

13.1.2 **First Namaaz** (Prayed with Imamat)

- i Niyyat :
Usallee Salaata haazal yawmil mubarakish sharife yawme Eid-

il-Adhaa rakaataine lil-laahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame motam mam (motam matan) bil imame Allaho Akbar.

- ii Take niyyat after the imam has taken his niyyat and has said Allaho Akbar loudly.
- iii Stand silently whilst the imam is reciting the surahs of the first rakaat.
- iv Before going into rukoo recite the takbeerahs and the dua of qumoot (see 11.1.1 / iii) with the imam.
- v While going to sajdah, say *Rabbanaa lakal hamd* after the imam has recited *Same Allaho leman hamedah*.
- vi Complete the 2nd rakaat with the imam and recite big Tashah hud.

13.2.0 Second Namaaz : Evazul Khutbah Namaaz 2 Rakaats;1 Salaam

Niyyat :

Usallee Salaata Evazil-khutbate rakaataine lil-laahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar.

In the first rakaat recite surah Alhamdo and surah Qul aoozo be Rabbil naas and in the second rakaat recite surah Alhamdo and surah Qul aoozo be Rabbil falaq. After the big Tashah hud recite duas from the *Saheefa* or listen to the imam when he recites them.

14.0.0 WASHEQ NAMAAZ : DAY OF EID-E-GHADIRE KHUM (18th day of Zil Hijjah) 2 Rakaats;1 Salaam

This Namaaz is prayed at the time of Zohor before Zohor Sunnat. The day of Eid-e-Ghadire Khum is a day for fasting and therefore, those who fast must pray this washeq Namaaz.

Niyyat .

Usallee Salaata haazal yawmil mubarakish sharife yawme Eid-e-Ghadire Khummin shukran lillaahe ta-aala rakaataine lil-laahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar.

In both rakaats recite :

- surah Alhamdo once

- surah Qul Huwal laho Ahad 10 times
- Aayatul kursi 10 times
- surah Innaa anzalnaaho 10 times

After the big Tashah hud recite the dua given in the *Saheefa*. Alternatively ask for Allah's mercy (you may use your own language) for the sake of his beloved vali Amirul Moomeneen Maulana Ali-ibne Abi Talib (A.S.)

15.0.0 WASEELAH

This should be recited after every Washeq Namaaz

Alhamdo lillaahil lazi la yashgulohu shaanun wa la yughayyerohu zamaanun wa la yahwehe makaanun wa la yasefohu lisaanun wa la yaazobo aanho aadado qatril maae wa la nujoomis samaae wa la sawaafir reehe fil hawaae wa la dabeebun namle aalas safa wa la maqeeluz zarre fil lailatiz zulamaa. Was salaato was salaamo aala Sayyedenaa Mohammadin wa ahle baitehii taahereen.

Rabbanaa taqabbal minnaa salaatanaa wa qiraatanaa wa duaa-anaa innaka Antas Samiud dua.

Rabbanaa la tuaakhiznaa in naseenaa aw akhtaanaa. Rabbanaa wa la tahmil aalainaa isran kamaa hamaltahu aalal lazeena min qablenaa. Rabbanaa wa la tuhammilnaa maa la taaqata lanaa behee waafso aannaah waghfir lanaa warhamnaa Anta Maulaanaa fansurnaa aalal qawmil kaafereen.

Rabbanaa la tuzigh quloobanaa baada iz hadaitanaa wa hab lanaa min ladunka rahmatan innaka Antal Wahhaab.

Rabbanaa innaka Jaameun naase le yawmin la raiba feehe fa yassir lanal hisaab.

Rabbanaa innanaa aamannaah faghfir lanaa zunoobanaa wa qenaa azaaban naar.

Rabbanaa aamannaah bemaah anzalta wat tabaanar Rasool faktubnaah maash shaahedeen.

Rabbanaa maa khalaqta haaza baatelan. Subhaanaka, fa qenaa azaaban naar. Rabbanaa innaka man tudkhilin naar faqad akhzaithu wa maa liz zaalemeena min ansaar.

Rabbanaa innanaa sameanaah munaadiyan unaadee lil eeman an aamenoo be Rabbikum fa aamannaah Rabbanaah faghfir lanaah zunoobanaah wa kaffir aannaah saiyeeatenaa wa tawaffanaah maal abraar.

Rabbanaa wa aatenaa maa waadtanaah aala rusoleka wa la tukhzenaa yawmal qiyaamate innaka la tukhleful meeaad.

Rabbanaah zalamnaah anfusanaah wa in lam taghfir lanaah wa tarhamnaah la nakoonanna minal khaasereen.

Rabbanaah la tusallit aalainaa man la yarhamonaa be zunoobenaa wa la tajaalnaah fitnatan lil qawmiz zaalemeen.

Washeq Namaaz

pray that our efforts be appreciated, our sins be forgiven, our hearts be gladdened and our deeds be accepted as worthwhile. O the Powerful One, O the Forgiver we expect Thy mercy O the most Merciful. We declare that Allah is our best Guardian, the best Lord and the best Helper. There is no power greater than Allah, the most High, the Mighty. O Allah send Thy blessings upon Mohammad and aale Mohammad just as Thou didst send blessings upon Ibrahim and aale Ibrahim. Indeed Thou art Praiseworthy and Majestic.

Chapter Five
NAMAAZE JANAAZAH

- 1.0.0 **What to do as death approaches**
Page 86

- 2.0.0 **Ghusl of the body**
Page 88
 - 2 1.0 Ghusl procedures and prayers
 - 2 2 0 Istinja and vudhoo
 - 2.3.0 Important points to note while giving ghusl

- 3.0.0 **Kafan for Men**
Page 90

- 4.0.0 **Kafan for Women**
Page 90

- 5.0.0 **The Namaaze Janaazah**
Page 91
 - 5.1.0 Important Considerations
 - 5.2.0 Namaaz steps and duas

- 6.0.0 **Janaazah and Graveyard Procedures**
Page 96
 - 6.1.0 Carrying the Janaazah to the graveyard
 - 6.2.0 When Janaazah is brought near the grave
 - 6.3 0 What to do in the graveyard

- 7.0.0 **Fateha and dua for the deceased**
Page 97

- 8.0.0 **Sadaqallah**
Page 98
 - 8.1.0 Sadaqallah with Translation
 - 8.2.0 Sadaqallah in case of a Dai, or Wali

- 9.0.0 **Surah Yasin**
Page 107

NAMAAZE JANAAZAH

1.0.0 WHAT TO DO AS DEATH APPROACHES

- i Using a teaspoon, pour the water of Zam Zam or honey into the mouth of the dying person.
- ii The body of the dying or dead person should be turned so that his/her feet are towards the Kaabah
- iii Azan should be given in the right ear, and Iqamat in the left ear.
- iv During the person's last moments, somebody should sit near him/her and recite the following from the Qur'an :

Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem

*Alam tara ilal lazee haajja Ibraheema fee Rabbehee an
aataahul laahul mulka iz qaala Ibraheemo Rabbeyal lazee
yohyee wa yomeeto qaala ana ohyee wa omeeto qaala
Ibraheemo fa inallaaha yaatee bish shamse minal
mashriqe faate behaa minal maghribe fa bohetal lazee kafara
wallaho la yahdil qawmaz zaalemeen. Aw kal lazee marra
ala qaryatin wa hiya khaawiyatun ala orooshehaa
qaala annaa yohyee haazehil laaho baada mautehaa fa
amaatahul laaho meata aamin summa ba-asahoo qaala kam
labista qaala labitso yawman aw baada yawmin qaala bal labista
meata aamin fanzur ila ta-aameka wa sharaabeka lam yatasannah
wanzur ila hemaareka wale najaalaka aayatan lin naase
wanzur ilal ezaame kaifa nun shezohaa summa naksoohaa
lahman falammaa tabayyana lahoo qaala aalamo annal
laaha ala kulle shayin Qadeer wa iz qaala Ibraheemo Rabbey
arenee kaifa tohyil mautaa qaala awalam toomin qaala balaa
walaakin le yatmainna qalbee qaala fa khuz arbaatan minat
taire fa sur hunna ilaika summaj aal ala kulle jabalin
minhunna juzaan summad ohunna yaateenaka saayan waalam
annal laaha Azeezun Hakeem.*

- vi Next recite the following ayats :

*Inna Rabbakomul laahul lazee khalaqas samaawaate wal ardha
fee sittate ayyaamin summastawaa alal aarshe.*

Lil laahe maa fis samaawaate wa maa fil ardhe wa in tubdoo maa fee anfosekum aw tukhfooho yohaasibkum behil laaho fa yaghfero leman yashaa wa yoazzebo man yashaa wallaho ala kulle shayin Qadeer. Aamanar Rasoolo bemaanzela ilaihe min Rabbehee wal moomenoona kullun aamana bill-aahe wa malaaekatehee wa kotobehee wa rosolehee la nofarreho baina ahadin min rosolehee wa qaloo sameanaa wa ataanaa ghufraanaka Rabbanaa wa ilaikal maseer. La yokalleful laaho nafsani illaa wus-ahaa lahaa maa kasabat wa alaihaa maktasabat Rabbanaa la to-aakhiznaa in naseenaa aw akhtaanaa Rabbanaa walaa tahmil alainaa isran kamaa hamaltahoo alal lazeena min qablenaa Rabbanaa walaa tohammilnaa maala taaqata lanaa behee waafu aanna waghfir lanaa warhamnaa Anta maulanaa fansur naa alal qawmil kaafereen.

Recite as follows if the dying person is male

Alla humma in kaana hadhara ajalohoo fa sahhil alaihe amrahoo wa akhrijho ila ridhaain minka war ridhwaan. Wa laqqehil bushraa waghfir lahoo warhamho be rahmateka ya Arhamar Raahemeen. Alla humma haaza abdoka in kaana baqeya ajalohoo wa rizqohoo, wa asarohoo, fa aajjil shifaaahoo, wa aafeyatahoo.

Recite as follows if the dying person is female

Alla humma in kaana hadhara ajalaha fa sahhil alaihaa amrahaa wa akhrihaa ila ridhaain minka war ridhwaan. Wa laqqehal bushraa waghfir lahaa warhamhaa be rahmateka ya Arhamar Raahemeen. Alla humma haazehee amatoka in kaana baqeya ajalaha wa rizqaha, wa asaraha, fa-aajjil shifaaaha, wa aafeyatahaa.

If possible the dying person should be made to recite the following :

Ash hado an la ilaha illal laaho wahdahoo la sharika laho wa ash hado anna Mohammadan abdohoo wa rasoolohoo wa ash hado anna maulana Aliyyan wasiyohoo wa wazirohoo.

2.0.0 GHUSL OF THE BODY

2.1.0 Ghisl Procedure and Prayers

The body should first be cleaned of all dirt, faeces etc. and may be washed with soap and water if necessary. After performing vudhoo on the body as described in 2.2.0 to 2.2.10, three ghuls should be given as follows:

- i With lukewarm water mixed with leaves or powder of *Bordee and Kapoor kanchli*. While pouring water take the following niyyat :
Alla humma innee otahhero haazal mayyeta (haazehil mayyetata) le uzeela aanhul (aanhul) janaabata bil ghaslatil awwalate.
- ii With lukewarm water mixed with *Sandalwood powder and Camphor*. While pouring the water take the following niyyat :
Alla humma innee otahhero haazal mayyeta (haazehil mayyetata) kazaaleka bil ghaslatis saaniyate.
- iii With clean lukewarm water. While pouring the water take the following niyyat :
Alla humma innee otahhero haazal mayyeta (haazehil mayyetata) kazaaleka bil ghaslatis saatesate.

After the above ghisl niyyats, continue pouring water and recite the Kalemah Tayyebah as follows :

Ash hado an la ilaha illal laaho wahdahoo la sharika lahoo wa ash hado anna Mohammadan abdohoo wa rasoolohoo wa ash hado anna maulana Aliyyan wasiyohoo wa wazeerohoo.

2.2.0 Istinja and Vudhoo

Before every ghisl, the body should be subjected to istinja and vudhoo as explained below :

- 2.2.1 Istinja (Using a piece of cloth wrapped on the left hand)
Alla humma hassin farjahoo (farjahaa) aan maasiyaka hattaa la-yaasiyaka Allahummas tur awratahoo (awratahaa) waghfir zallatahoo (zallatahaa).
- 2.2.2 Niyyat of vudhoo
Alla humma innee owazzeo haazal mayyeta (haazehil mayyetata) vudhoo-as salaate faqbal minnee zaaleka ya Arhamar Raahemeen.

- 2.2.3 While washing both hands (three times)
Ash hado an la ilaha illal laaho wahdahoo la sharika laho wa ash hado anna Mohammadan abdohoo wa rasoolohoo wa ash hado anna maulana Aliyyan wasiyohoo wa wazeero-hoo.
- 2.2.4 While washing the face (three times)
Alla humma bayyiz wajhahoo (wajhahaa) be noore maarefateka yawma tobayyezo wojoohal mumeneena wa tosawwedo wojoohal mushrekeena wa nawwirho (nawwirhaa) be nooril eeman.
- 2.2.5 While washing the right arm from elbow to fingers (three times)
Alla humma aatehee (aatehaa) kitaabahoo (kitaabahaa) be yameenehee (yameenehaa) walaa tootehee (tootehaa) be yasaarehee (yasaarehaa).
- 2.2.6 While washing the left arm from elbow to fingers (three times)
Alla humma la tootehee (tootehaa) kitaabahoo(kitaabahaa) beshimaalehee(beshimaalehaa) wa laa min waraae zahrehee(zahrehaa).
- 2.2.7 While giving masah to the head
Alla humma ghash-shehi (ghash-shehaa) be rahmateka min rahmatek
- 2.2.8 While giving masah to the ears
Wa asmeaho (asmeahaa)munaadiya jannateka fee jannatik.
- 2.2.9 While giving masah to the neck
Alla humma aatiq raqabatahoo (raqabatahaa) minan naare wahfazho (wahfazhaa) minas salaasile wal aghlaal ya Azeezo ya Jabbaar
- 2.2.10 While giving masah to the right foot
Alla humma sabbit qadamayhe (qadamayhaa) aala siraatekal mustaqeem yawma tosabbeto aqdaamal mumeneena wa tozillo aqdaama aadaaekal mujremeen.
Repeat for masah to the left foot.
- 2.3.0 **Important points to note while giving ghusl**
- o Under no circumstances should the body be laid face downward.
 - o The body should not be made to sit.

- o The body should be lifted slightly on both sides, so as to pour water on the back .
- o A male body should be given ghusl by males only while a female body should be given ghusl by females only.
- o If a man dies, and there are no males available to give ghusl, then the wife may give the ghusl. Under similar circumstances, the husband may perform ghusl of the wife's body.
- o At all times the private parts should be kept covered with a piece of cloth.
- o After giving ghusl, the body should be wiped with a clean cloth.
- o Cotton wool dipped in water mixed with sandalwood should be inserted into the nostrils and ears, the spaces between the fingers and toes, the private parts, and on the eyes and mouth.
- o The body should be wrapped in the kafan.
- o The kafan is made up of unsewn pieces of cotton cloth, which must be plain and white.

3.0.0 KAFAN FOR MEN

- o A long piece of cloth measuring 102 x 60 inches to wrap the body.
- o A lungi measuring 60x27 inches.
- o A piece of cloth measuring 60x32 inches. To make it into a shirt it should be folded lengthwise and the top half should be cut slightly into V shape to allow the head through.
- o A turban measuring 60x10 inches.
- o Six short pieces of cloth, three to be used as gloves while giving istinja and the other three for covering the private parts.
- o Three long strips should be cut to tie the kafan at the head, centre and the feet.
- o Usually the kafan consists of three, five or seven pieces of cloth. The Turban, the short pieces and the thin strips are not counted as parts of the Kafan.

4.0.0 KAFAN FOR WOMEN

- o One long piece of cloth measuring 102 x 60 inches to wrap the body (*lambi chaader*).
- o A piece of cloth measuring 80 x 60 inches to wrap the body from the neck to leg (*nani chaader*).

- o One big lungi measuring 64x39 inches.
- o One small lungi measuring 45x39 inches.
- o One long shirt (*paheeran*) measuring 64x59 inches folded and cut to allow the head through.
- o One *odhaneer* measuring 37 x 22 inches.
- o One *seena chaader* measuring 64x8 inches to cover the chest.
- o Three pieces of cloth to tie the kafan at the head, the centre and the feet.
- o Ladies generally use hand gloves while performing istinja of the body. The private parts are covered with a long towel.

5.0.0 THE NAMAAZE JANAAZAH

5.1.0 Important Considerations

- o The Namaaze Janaazah can be prayed at any time, but the compulsory Namaaz take preference.
- o Before commencing the Namaaze Janaazah the pesh imam should make sure that the participants stand in rows close to each other, since there are no rukoo and sujood in this Namaaz and that the number of rows is odd.
- o The conditions of being a pesh imam are the same as in any other Namaaz.
- o The pesh imam should stand at the head of the body if the deceased is a woman and near the chest if the deceased is a man.
- o At night, all Qur'anic verses and duas in Namaaze Janaazah should be recited loudly by the pesh imam.
- o Those who want to join the Namaaze Janaazah must perform vudhoo taking the following niyyat.
Alla humma innee navayto haaza tahooree le salaatil janaazate wa le kulle salaatin usalleeha
- o If only some of the people present have joined in the Namaaz, it is deemed to have been said by all present.
- o No Namaaze Janaazah is offered on a child born dead nor is it required to observe the formalities of ghusl and kafan in that case. However, if the child has cried at birth and died soon after that, Namaaze Janaazah must be performed.
- o If there has been more than one death, then one Namaaze Janaazah is sufficient and the pesh imam should stand near the male coffin(s), in case the dead include women.

5.2.0 Namaaz steps and Duas

5.2.1 To draw the attention of participants one person would call aloud :
*Assalaat aalal janaazate maasharal moomeneen
rahmakomullah.*

5.2.2 Recital by pesh imam

Bismillaahir Rahmanir Raheem

*Ash hado an la ilaha illal laaho wahdahoo la sharika lahoo wa
as hado anna Mohammadan abdohoo wa rasoolohoo wa ash
hadoo anna maulana Aliyyan wasiyyohoo wa wazeerohoo.*

*Wa bash sheris saabereenal lazeena iza asaabat hum
museebatun qaaloo innaa lil laahe wa innaa ilaihe raajeoon.
Oolaaeka alaihim salawaatun min Rabbehim wa rahmatun
wa oolaaeka humul mohtadoon.*

*Ash hado an la ilaha illal laaho wahdahoo la sharika lahoo wa
ash hado anna Mohammadan abdohoo wa rasoolohoo wa ash
hadoo anna maulana Aliyyan wasiyyohoo wa wazeerohoo.*

*Kullo nafsini zaaqatul maut wa innamaa towaffawna
ojoorakum yawmal qiyaamate fa man zohzaha aanin naare wa
udkhelal jannata faqad faaza wa mal hayaatud dunyaa illa
mataaul ghoroor.*

*Ash hado an la ilaha illal laaho wahdahoo la sharika lahoo wa
ash hado anna Mohammadan abdohoo wa rasoolohoo wa ash
hadoo anna maulana Aliyyan wasiyyohoo wa wazeerohoo.*

*Qul ya ayyohal lazeena haadoo in zaamtum annakum
awliyaal lil-laahe min doonin naase fa tamannawul mauta in
kuntum saadeqeen. Wala yata mannaw nahoo abadan bemaal
qaddamat aydeehim wallaaho aleemun biz zaalemeen. Qul
innal mautal lazee tafir roona minho fa innahoo molaqeekum
summa torad doona ila aalemil ghaibe wash shahaadate fa
yonabbeekum bemaal kuntum taamaloon.*

*Ash hado an la ilaha illal laaho wahdahoo la sharika lahoo wa
ash hado anna Mohammadan abdohoo wa rasoolohoo wa ash
hadoo anna maulana Aliyyan wasiyyohoo wa wazeerohoo.*

*Ya ayyohal lazeena aamanoo la tul hekum amwaa lo kum
walaawlaado kum aan zikril laahe wa man yafaal zaaleka fa*

*oolaaeka humul khaaseroon wa an - feqoo mimmaa
razaqnaakum min qable an yaateya ahada komul maut fa
yaqoola Rabbe lawlaa akkhartanee ila ajalin qareeb fa as-sad-
daqa wa akun minas saaleheen wa lan yo akkheral laaho
nafsan iza ja-aa-ajalohaa wallaaho khabeerun bema taamaloon.*

*Ash hado an la ilaha illal laaho wahdahoo la sharika lahoo wa
ash hado anna Mohammadan abdohoo wa rasoolohoo wa ash
hadoo anna maulana Aliyyan wasiyyohoo wa wazeerohoo.*

*Tabaarakal lazee be yadehil mulk wa Howa alaakulle shayin
Qadeer allazee khalaqal mauta wal hayat le yablowakum
ayyokum ahsano aamalaa.*

*Ash hado an la ilaha illal laaho wahdahoo la sharika lahoo wa
ash hado anna Mohammadan abdohoo wa rasoolohoo wa ash
hadoo anna maulana Aliyyan wasiyyohoo wa wazeerohoo.*

*Haazehee ibratun leman eatabara wa fikratun le man
tafakkara.*

5.2.3 Niyat of Namaaze Janaazah

The pesh imam should take niyyat of Namaaze Janaazah as follows :

*Usallee Salaatal Janaazate khamisa takbeeraatin lil-laah azza wa
jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal-Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar. (This
Allaho Akbar is considered as the first takbeerah).*

The others present should take niyyat as follows:

*Usallee Salaatal janaazate khamisa takbeeraatin lil-laah azza wa
jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal-Kaabatil Haraame - motam mam bil
imame Allaho Akbar.*

5.2.4 Recitals by the pesh imam

Then the pesh imam should recite the following duas in his mind. Others present may recite these duas in their minds if known or stand silently.

Note : At night everything will be recited aloud.

After the first takbeerah, the pesh imam should recite as follows :

*Alhamdo lil laah-ahlil majde wal kibriyaae wal azamate wal
qudrate was sanaa-e Allaho Akbar (This is the second
takbeerah)*

6.0.0 JANAAZAH AND GRAVEYARD PROCEDURE

6.1.0 Carrying Janaazah to the graveyard

- o The Janaazah should be lifted from the head side, carried on shoulders to the graveyard and laid alongside the grave.
- o All those who assist in carrying the janaazah should recite the following loudly :
La ilaha illal laah Mohammadun rasoolul laah Aliyyun waliyul laah.
- o Women do not accompany the janaazah nor do they participate in the actual burial proceedings.

6.2.0 When Janaazah is brought near the grave

- o The Janaazah should be placed on the right side of the grave if possible and then the body should be lowered into the grave with the head facing qiblah.
- o The body of a woman should be lowered only by her blood relatives if it is being buried without a coffin.
- o The grave should be six feet deep, at least two feet wide and six feet long.
- o The grave should be filled up with the same soil which comes out of the site and no soil should be brought from anywhere else.
- o The body should be buried in the town where the person died, and as far as possible should not be transported to another town, or country.

6.3.0 What to do in the graveyard

- i While entering the grave yard recite :
Assalaamo alaikum ya ahlad daar antomus saabeqoon wa nahno insha Allaho aan qareebin bekum laaheqoon.
- ii While lowering the body into the grave the following dua should be recited :
Bismillaahe wa billaahe wa ala millate rasoolil laahe sallal laaho alaihe wa aalehee.
- iii While turning the face of the body towards the qiblah :
For a male
Alla humma laqqinno hujjatahoo wa saa-id roohahoo wa laqqehee minka rawhan wa raihaanan wa maghferatan wa ridhwaan.
For a female

Alla humma laqqinhee hujjatahaa wa saa-id roohahaa wa laqqehaa minka rawhan wa raihaanan wa maghferatan wa ridhwaan.

- iv The imam should take some soil in his hand and recite:
Minhaa khalaqnaakum wa feeha noeedokum wa minhaa nukhrejokum taaratan ukhrraa.
- v This soil should then be poured into the grave.
- vi Everyone present at the grave yard, especially relatives should throw-in three handfuls of soil into the grave and while doing so recite :
Eemanan beka wa tasdeeqan le rasooleka wa eeqaanan be baaseka haaza maa wa-adanar -Rahmaano wa sadaqal Mursaloon.

The grave should be filled with the remaining soil and stones may be placed along its sides. Sprinkle water from the head side to the feet reciting :

Ash hado an la ilaaha illal laaho wahdahoo la shareeka lahoo wa ash hado anna Mohammadan abdohoo wa rasoolohoo wa ash hado anna maulana Aliyyan wasiyyohoo wa wazeerohoo.

The imam should then press his right thumb on the grave near the head and recite as follows :

For a male
Bismillaahe khatamtoka minash shaitaanir rajeem-an yadkholaka.

For a female
Bismillaahe khatamtoke minash shaitaanir rajeeme-an yadkholake.

A *chaader* called *ghilaaf* may be spread on the grave if desired.

7.0.0 FATEHA AND DUA FOR THE DECEASED

Flowers may now be placed on the grave and *agarbatti* may be lit for fragrance. Those who wish to offer *fateha* may do so by reciting surah Qul Huwal laho Ahad three times at the graveside.

After the burial ceremony the relatives of the deceased and friends including women assemble in a hall or other suitable place and have a Qur'anic reading session at the end of which the imam should commence the *fateha* as explained below.

8.0.0 SADAQALLAH

8.1.0 Sadaqallah

- o surah Qul Huwal laho Ahad three times.
- o surah Qul aoozo be Rabbil falaq once.
- o surah Qul aoozo be Rabbin naas once.
- o surah Alihamdo once.

Followed by ayats from surah Al Baqarah

Alif laam meem zaalekal kitaabo la raiba feehe. Hodan lil muttaqeenal lazeena yoomenoona bil ghaibe wa yoqeemoonas salaata wa mimmaa razaq naahum yunfeqoon. Wal lazeena yoomenoona bemaal unzela ilaika wa maa unzela min qableka wa bil aakherate hum yooqeenoon. Oolaaeka ala hodan min Rabbheim wa oolaaeka humul muflehoon.

The dua of Sadaqallah should then follow .

Sadaqallaahul laze laa tudrekohul oyoon walaa tomasselohuz zunoon walaa yakhshaa raibal manoon wa taaha fee baidaae azamatehil waasefoon wa amena min uqoobatehil khaaefoon. Wa talazza za bil khidmate baina yadaihil waaqefoon jaalad dunyaa daaran feehaa taskoonon wa aanhaa tarhaloon. Summa ila Rabbekum marjeokum fa yonabbeokum bemaal kuntum taamaloon. Famaal baalokum tabnoona maala taskoonon wa taddakheroona maala taakoloon. Wa tajmaoona maala tantafeoon. A tazun noona annakum mokhalladoon. Haihaat haihaat lemaa tooadoon ainal ambiyaa wal mursaloon wa ainal awliyaa wal muttaqoon wa ainash shohadaa was saalehoon wa ainal olamaa wal jaaheloon wa ainal aghniyaa wal motamawweloon wa ainal foqaraa wal motazakkeroon wa ainal aabaa wal ajdaado wal ummahaato wal banaato wal banoon daarat wallaah alaihim rahal manoon wa tabaddalat harakaatohum bis sukoon wa tawaalat alaihemul ash horo was sinoon fa iza jaaa ajalohum la yastaakheroona aanho saaatan walaa yastaqdemoon wa basharaatohomun naaemato wad doodo feehaa tartao. Wa alaihaa taqtatelo wa sadeedo aayonehim yajree kal oyoon wa alsenatohum behaa la yanteqoon walaw qadaroo alal maqaale laqaaloo wa antum tasmaoon haaza maa waadanar Rahmaano wa sadaqal mursaloon wa sadaqa nabiiyyonaa Mohammadun sallal laaho

*alaihe wa aalehee maa zakarahuz zaakeroon wa maa ghafala
aan zikrehil ghaafeloon afa hasibtum annamaa
khalaqnaakum abasan wa annakum ilainaa la turjaoon jaa-
lanal laaho wa iyyaakum minal aameneen al faaezeen allazeena
la khawfun alaihim wa laahum yahzanoon.*

*Alla humman faana bil Quraanil azeem wahdena bil aayaate
wazzikril hakeem. Wa taqabbal minnaa qira atanaa wa dua-
anaa ya Rabbanaa ya Maulanaa innaka Antas Sameeul Aleem.
Wa la tadhrib behimaa wojoohanaa ya Ilahaal Aalameen wa ya
Khairan Naasereen. Alla hummajaalil Quraana Rabeea
quloobena wa shifaa-a sudoorenaa wa jilaa-a ahzaanena wa
zahaaba humoomena wa ghumoomena tamheesan le
zunoobena wa takfeeran le khataayanaa sa-atan wa barakatan
fee arzaaqena saaeqanaa wa qaaedana daallanaa wa
daleelanaa alaika wa ala jannaateka jannaatin naeem wa daareka
daaris salaam ma-aal lazeena anamta alaihim minan nabiyeena
was siddeeqeena wash shohadaae was saaleheena wa
hasona oolaaeka rafeeqaa. Zaalekal fadhlo minal laahe wa
kafaa billahe aleemaa.*

If the deceased is a man then recite as follows .

*Alla humma inna haaza abdoka wabno abdaika allazee
ghazawtahoo be darril eeman. Wa albastahoo riyaashal birre
wal ehsaan. Summa naqaltahoo ilaika wakhtarta lahoo maa
ladaika al musamma (Then the name of the deceased should be taken
together with the father's name) barrid Alla humma madhjaahoo
aanis wahshatahoo, nawwir zulmatahoo, warham
ghurbatahoo, sabbit karaamatahoo, laqqincho hujjatahoo, saa-id
roohahoo, ijzehee minka bil ehsaane ehsanaa wa bis sayyeaate
ghufraanaa. Alla humma wa iza mua ataaka behaa min
hasanatin fa taqqabbalhaa minho wa iza maa ataaka behaa min
sayyeatin fatajaawaz lahoo aanhaa innaka Waliyyul hasanaat wa
Ghaaferus sayyeaat. Wa Mojeebud da-awaat wa Raahemul
abaraat wa Kaasheful korobaat wa Naafezul hukme wal
qadhiyyaat. Ajirho ya Rabbe minas salaasile wad darakaat
warzuqhul jannata wad darajaat. Behaqqe sayyedena
Mohammadin wa aalehis saadaat. Alla hummajaalho indaka
fee sidrim makhhood wa talhim mandhood wa zillim
mamdood wa maaim maskoob wa faukehatin kaseeratin laa
maqtoo aatin walaa mamnoo aatin wa foroshim marfooah.*

If the deceased is a woman then recite

Alla humma inna haazehee amatoka wa-binto abdaika allatee ghazawtaahaa be darril eeman. Wa albastahaa riyaashal birre wal ehsaan. Summa naqaltahaa ilaika wakhtarta lahaa maa ladaika al musammata (Then the name of the deceased woman should be taken with the father's name) *barrid Alla humma madhjaahaa aanis wahshatahaa, nawwir zulmatahaa, irham ghurbatahaa, sabbit karaamatahaa, laqqinhaa hujjatahaa, saa-id roohahaa, ijzehaa minka bil ehsaane ehsaanaa wa bis sayyeaate ghufraanaa. Alla humma wa iza maa atatka behaa min hasanatin fa taqqabbalhaa minhaa wa iza maa atatka behaa min sayyeatin fatajaawaz lahaa aanhaa innaka Waliyyul hasanaat wa Ghaaferus sayyeaat. Wa Mojeebud da-awaat wa Raahemul abaraat wa Kaasheful korobaat wa Naafezul hukme wal qadhiyyaat. Ajirhaa ya Rabbe minas salaasile wad darakaat warzuqhal jannata wad darajaat. Behaqqe sayyedena Mohammadin wa aalehis saadaat. Alla hummajaalhaa indaka fee sidrim makhdhood wa talhim mandhood wa zillim mamdood wa maaim maskoob wa faakehatin kaseeratin laa maqtoo aatim walaa mamnooootin wa foroshim marfooah.*

If the deceased is a boy

Alla hummajaal le waaledaihe salafan wa khalafan wa faratan wa ajran wa zukhran

If the deceased is a girl

Alla hummajaal le waaledaihaa salafan wa khalafan wa faratan wa ajran wa zukhran.

Then recite the following

Alla humma wa inna ahla haazehil quboor (if sadaqallah is being recited at the graveyard) or *Alla humma wa inna ahla haazehil majlise* (if it is being recited at home or in a place other than the graveyard) *min ahle millatena wa atbaa-e-aimmatena adkhill alaihemudh dhiyaa-a wan noor wal fushata was suroor wal karaamata wal huboor fa innaka Malekun Ghafoor. Alla humma ahyena hayaatal olama-a- wa amitnaa mawtash shohadaa wahshurnaa yawmal qiyaamate fee zumratil awliyaa wa adkhillnal jannata ma-aal ambiyaa Alla humma zayyinnaa be zeenatil eeman wa sharrifnaa be sharafil Quraan wa akrimnaa be karaamate Mohammadin alaihe wa ala aalehee salawaatoka war ridhwaan. Alla humagh-fir lehayyena wa mayyetena shaahedena wa ghaaebena sagheerena wa kabeerena zakarena wa unsaanaa hurrena wa aabdena ishfe mardhaanaa warham mawtaanaa ilaahae walaa tosallit alainaa man la*

*yarhamonaa be zunoobenaa wa tub alainaa qablal mawt
warhamnaa indal mawt walaa toazzibnaa baadal fawt hawwin
alainaa wa ala jamee-il-moomeneena wal moomenaate
sakaraatil mawt ya khaaleqal hayaate wal mawt. Wa ya saame-
aa-kulle sawt. Ilaahee wa Sayyede wa Maula ya tafadhhal
alainaa min sa-ate fadhleka wa taghammadnaa be maghfirateka
wa matteanaa be joodeka wa karameka ya Akramal Akrameen
warhamnaa jameean berahmateka ya Arhamar Raahemeen.*

Translation of Sadaqallah (dua continues afterwards)

This is the truth from Allah whom eyes cannot see and whose image cannot be drawn in our minds. It is not He, but we who fear death. We cannot find suitable words to praise Him. Those who fear and obey Him will be safe from His punishment. Those who possess understanding will derive pleasure in the service of humanity.

He has made this world a temporary place of stay where you live for a while and then depart to return to your Lord who will inform you of all that you were doing in this world.

What then is the matter with you that you neglect the worship of Allah and spend all your energy in building houses wherein you will not even be able to live. You are busy amassing wealth and riches from which you may not be able to derive any benefit or enjoyment for yourself.

Do you think that you are going to live forever ? Alas you are grossly mistaken. Where are all the prophets and apostles of Allah ? Where are all the saints and the God fearing people ? Where are the martyrs and the virtuous people ? Where are the learned and the ignorant people ? Where are the rich and the poor? Where are our fathers, fore-fathers, mothers, daughters and sons ? Surely death spares no one. It overtakes all and the persons who were once a living force suddenly become lifeless. Remember that when the time of death approaches it can neither be delayed nor advanced for even a moment.

The soft flesh of our bodies becomes food for earthly worms which compete with each other in consuming it quickly. The fluid from the eyes flows like a stream and the tongues are deprived of speech. If these tongues were endowed with the power of speech they would say and you would hear them :

This is what our lord promised and so did all the apostles and our Prophet Mohammad (S.A.W.)

Those who remembered it talked about death but those who forgot did not even think about it.

Do you think that Allah has created you without any purpose and that we are not going to return to Him ? In fact we are fortunate in that Allah has given us the benefit of belonging to the fold of believers, who are successful and who will neither fear nor grieve.

O Allah help us so that we derive benefit from the Qur'an and guide us with its verses and its wisdom. Accept from us our recitations and prayers. O Lord and Master, since you can hear us and know what is in our hearts, do not reject our supplications . O Lord of all the universes and the Best of helpers.

O Allah let the Qur'an be the spring of our hearts, let it be the remedy of all our ills, griefs, sorrows and troubles. Let it be the means of forgiveness of our sins and transgressions. Let it be the harbinger of prosperity and plentifulness in our life. Let it be our beacon and our guiding star. Let it be the means of entry into paradise, the abode of peace and happiness, in the company of those upon whom you have showered your blessings from amongst the prophets, the truthful ones, the martyrs and the pious ones. What better companions can one have than these ?

O Allah this is your servant... the son of your servant.... whom you helped in being true to the faith and upon whom you bestowed the garment of virtue and kindness to others. You have now recalled him and have chosen for him whatever he deserves. O Lord make his bed (grave) cool, comfort him in his loneliness, let there be a ray of light in his darkness, take pity on his helplessness, maintain his honour, accept his pleadings, raise his soul, give him reward for his kind deeds and forgive him for the evil ones.

O Allah if a single good deed from him has reached You accept it from him and if an evil deed has reached You ignore it. Indeed You are the only One Who rewards us for good deeds, answers those who seek help, shows kindness to the distressed and relieves us from pain and sufferings. No doubt You exercise the best judgement in every case.

O Lord deliver the deceased from chains and shackles (of slavery) and provide for him a place in paradise as he loved Mohammad (S.A.W.) and his descendants, the best models of mankind.

O Lord make his abode (in the words of the Qur'an) where there are trees without thorns, trees with flowers piled one above the other, where there are shades long and extended and water flowing constantly, where there are fruits in abundance whose supply is endless and which are never forbidden and where there are thrones that are raised high.

O Allah, those who are present in this *majlis* belong to our faith and are the followers of our imams; bestow upon them light, happiness and honour. Indeed You are the King and the most forgiving.

O Allah let our life be the life of the learned and let our death be the death of the martyrs. Include us on the day of judgement amongst the virtuous and admit us in paradise in the company of the prophets.

O Allah strengthen our *Eeman* (faith) and bestow upon us honour and respect through the Qur'an and the love of Prophet Mohammad (S.A.W.)

O Allah forgive those of us who are alive and those who are dead, those of us who are present and those who are absent, those of us who are young and those who are old, our men and our women, those of us who are free and those in bondage. O Allah heal quickly those of us who are sick and be kind to our dead. O Allah let not such people rule over us who do not show any kindness to us because of our weaknesses.

O Allah accept our repentance before death, have mercy on us at the time of death and do not punish us after death.

The moment of death is critical so let death come to us and all the believing men and women peacefully without pain and suffering O Creator of life and death and Hearer of every appeal.

O Allah, O Our lord and Master, enrich us all with your many blessings and shower upon us your kindness and mercy.

Amen.

Then the imam should recite as follows if the deceased is a man:

*Alla humma balligh sawaaba maa qaraanaa minal
Quraan ila marhoom* (Take name of deceased with father's
name) *fa qaddesil laahumma roohahoo wa lattif reehahoo wa
aanis wahshatahoo, wa barrid madhja-ahoo wa sabbit
karaamatahoo wa saa-id roohahoo warham ghurbatahoo wa
nawwir zulmatahoo waghfir zunoobahoo wahshurho fee
zumrate Mohammadin wa aale Mohammadin warzuqho shafa-ata
Mohammadin wa aale Mohammadin be haqqe sayyedenaa
Mohammadin wa aale Mohammadin salawaatoka alaihim
ajmaeen.*

If the deceased is a woman the imam should recite :

*Alla humma balligh sawaaba maa qaraana minal
Quraan ila marhooma* (Take name of deceased with father's
name) *fa qaddesil laahummaa roohahaa wa lattif reehahaa wa*

*aanis wahshatahaa, wa barrid madhja-aahaa wa sabbit
karaamatahaa wa saa-id roohahaa warham ghurbatahaa wa
nawwir zulmatahaa, waghfir zunoobahaa wahshurhaa fee
zumrate Mohammadin wa aale Mohammadin warzuqhaa shafaata
Mohammadin wa aale Mohammadin be haqqe sayyedenaa
Mohammadin wa aale Mohammadin salawaatoka alaihim
ajmaeen.*

If the deceased is a child no such dua should be recited.

8.2.0 Sadaqallah in case of a Dai or Wali

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| o | Recite surah Qul huwal laho Ahad | three times. |
| o | Recite surah Qul aoozo be Rabbil falaq | once. |
| o | Recite surah Qul aoozo be Rabbin naas | once. |
| o | Recite surah Alhamdo | once. |

Recite the following ayats from surah Al Baqarah :

*Alif laam meem zaalekal kitaabo la raiba feehe. Hodan lil
muttaqeenal lazeena yoomenoona bil ghaibe wa
yoqeemoonas salaata wa mimmaa razaq naahum yunfeqoon.
Wal lazeena yoomenoona bemaal unzela ilaika wa maa
unzela min qableka wa bil aakherate hum yooqeenoon.
Oolaaeka ala hodan min Rabbehim wa oolaaeka humul
muflehoon.*

Recite the dua of sadaqallah as follows:

*Sadaqallaahul lazee la ilaha illaa howan naateqo bil haqqe
kitaabohus saaqebo min samaa-il eajaaze shihaabohoo wa
sadaqa rasoolohul Mustafa madinato ilmehee wa Aliyyun
baabohoo wal hamdo lil laahil fardil azeeze jaarohul manee -e-
janaabohoo ahmadohoo hamda man ilaihe mawelohoo wa
alaihe hisaabohoo wa astaghisohus teghaasata man taqat ta-aat
behee asbaabohoo wastaghraqahoo fee bahril mehaniz
zaakhere obaabohoo wa taaha fee waadil hairate. Fa ja-ala
yataqatta behee khailohoo wa rikaabohoo wa ash hado an
la ilaha illal laahul lazee hajaba aan tahqeeqe maarefatehee
sijful aajze wa hijaa bohoo wa ash hado anna Mohammadan
abdohoo wa rasoolohut taahero min danasish shirke wash
shakke siyaabohoo wa ansaabohoo wa asbaabohoo sallal laaho
alaihe wa ala akheehe wa wasiyyehee maulana Aliyibne Abitalib.
allazee howa qiblatul haqqe wa mehraabohoo wa ala
maulatena Fatemataz Zahraa-e-alinsiyyatil hawraae ummil*

aimmatin nojobaail lazeena hum oolul amre wa arbaabohoo wa ala waladaihal imamaine maulanal Hasane wa maulanal Husein allazaine humaa minal majde lobaabohoo wa alal aimmate min waladil Husein ibne Aliyyenil qaaemeena bil qiste wa hum ashaabohoo wa ala maulana wa sayyedenal imamiit Tayyebe Abil Qaasime ameeril moomeneena bahrin nooriz zaakhere obaabohoo.

Alla humman faana bil Quraane zaaherehee wa baatenehee wa waffir hazzanaa min masaaedehee wa mayaamenehee waj aalnaa mimmanis tajaara behee fa ablaghahoo maamanahoo fahowa behee moomenun wat-takhaza zaaherahoo zihaara jismehee fahowa behee daaenun wa baatenahoo shiaara roohehee fa amsaa mustajeeran wahowa fil ghorofaate aamenun. Alla hummaj aalnaa minal kalemit tayyebil lazee yasaado ilaika wa yarfaohul aamalus saaleho fa yasaado baina yadaika wajaalnaa mimman taazofa nafsahoo aan toolil istiqraare fee zolamil masheemate wa yamboo hammohoo aanit talazzoze bemataaemehaa wa mashaarebehaz zameemate wayasboo qalbohoo ilal falaah maa-aal mufleheena wal lehaaqe be aalamis safaa le muraafaqatis saaffeenal musabbeheena qad a-adda uddata nuqlatehee falaa tahoo-lohun nuqlato wa taraha rah- lahoo ala atabate baabehi falaa yarhaqo wajhahoo indahaa qatarun walaa zillatun atqana be ghaayatil majhoode ikhlaasat tawheede lil maaboode fanaqashahoo ala qalbehi naqshan waatasama be hablil laahil mamdood fee taazeemil hudood wa taa-atil imamil mawjood falaa yakhaafu darakan walaa yakhshaa. Alla humman faana bil Quraane maliyyan warfaana behee makaanan aliyyan waj aalnaa aameleena bemuqtadha tanzeelehee aalemeena be tahqeeqe taaweelehee. Alla humma sabbitnaa ala nahjil eeman wa sabbirnaa ala harajil imtihaanil lazee zaaghat aanhul absaro wa taahat feehil afkaaro Rabbanaa afrigh alainaa sabran wa sabbit aqdaamanaa wa kamaa fatahta lanaa be taa ateka faj-aal beha khetaamanaa innaa ilaika raagheboon wa min fadhle neamateka taaleboon. Jaa-lan Allahu wa iyyaakum minal aameneenal faaezeenal lazeena laa khawfun alaihim walaa hum yahzagoon.

Alla humman faana bil Quraanil azeem wahdena bil aayaate waz zikril hakeem. Wa taqabbal minnaa giraatanaa wa duaanaa ya Rabbanaa ya Maulanaa innaka Antas Sameeul Aleem. Walaa tadrub behemaa wojoohanaa ya Ilaahal aalameen. Wa ya khairan naasereen. Alla humma innna haaza dai ale nabiiyeka al mujaahedo fee sabeelikal baazelo nafsahoo fib tighaae

*ridhaaka wa ridhaae waliyyeka hattaa ataahul yaqeen al musamma be sayyedenaa wa maulana _____
Alla humma faqad khallastahoo min sijnehee wa rafaatahoo ila daare amnehee wa naqaltahoo min daaril aanaae wat taa-be ila daarin la yamassohoo feehaa lughoobun walaa nasabun Alla humma fa tafadhdhal alaihe bir rawhe war raihaan wa asbitho fee sohofe aabeedeka allazeena yobash sherohum Rabbohum be rahmatin minho war ridhwaan. Alla hummaj aal lateefanaa be lateefehee wa kaseefanaa be kaseefehee wajmaanaa wa iyyaaho fee mustaqarre rahmateka ya Arhamar Raahemeen. Alla humajaatho fee sidrim makhdhood wa talhim mandhood wa zillim mamdood wa maa-im maskoob wa faakehatin kaseeratin laa maqtoootin walaa mamnoootin wa foroshim marfooah.*

Alla humma inna ahla haazehil majlise (if in graveyard say Alla humma inna ahla haazehil quboor)min ahle millatenaa wa atbaae-aimmatenaa fa adkheil alaihemudh dhiyaa-a wan noor wal fus-hata was suroor wal karaamata wal huboor fa innaka Malekun Ghafoor. Alla humma ahyenaa hayaatal olamaa wa amitnaa mawtash shohadaa wahshurnaa yawmal qiyaamate fee zum ratil awliyaa wa adkheilnal jannata maa-al ambiyaa Alla humma zayyinna be zeenatil eeman wa sharrifnaa be sharafil Quraan. Wa akrimnaa be karaamate Mohammadin ataihe wa ala aalehee salawaatoka war ridhwaan. Alla humagh fir le hayyena wa mayyetena shaahedenaa wa ghaaebenaa sagheerenaa wa kabeerenaa zakarenaa wa unsaanaa hurrenaa wa-abdenaa ishfe mardhaanaa warham mawtaanaa Ilaahee walaa tosallit alainaa man la yarhamonaa be zunoobenaa wa tub alainaa qablal mawt warhamnaa indal mawt walaa toazzibnaa baadal fawt. Hawwin alainaa wa ala jameeil moomeneena wal moomenaate sakaraatil mawt. Ya khaaleqal hayaate wal mawt. Wa ya saameaa kulle sawt. Ilaahee wa Sayyede wa Maulaya tafadhdhal alainaa min saate fadhleka wa joodeka wa karameka ya Akramal Akrameen warhamnaa jameean be rahmateka ya Arhamar Raahemeen.

Then the imam should recite as follows :

Alla humma balligh sawaaba maa qaraanaa minal Quraan ila sayyedenaa wa maulana _____aalal laaho qudsahoo wa razaqanaa shafa atahoo walaa tukhlenaa min sawaaree barakaatehee wa hawaamee foyoozaatehee be haqqe sayyedenaa wa maulanaa Mohammadin wa aalehee salawaatoka alaihim ajmaeen.

9.0.0 SURAH YASIN

Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem

Yasin. Wal Quraanil hakeem. Innaka laminal Mursaleen.

Ala siraaatim mustaqeem. Tanzeelal azeezir raheem.

Letunzera qawman maa unzera aabaaohum fahum

ghaafeloon. Laqad haqqal qawlo ala aksarehim fahum la

yoomenoon. Innaa jaalnaa fee aanaaqehim aghlaalan fahiya

ilal azqaane fahum muqmahoon. Wa jaalnaa mim baine

aideehim saddan wa min khalfehim saddan fa

aghshainaahum fahum la yubseroon wa sawaaun alaihim

aanzartahum am lam tun zirhum la yoomenoon. Innamaa

tunzero manit taba-azzikra wa khasheyar Rahmaana bil ghaibe

fa bash shirho be maghferatin wa ajrin kareem.

Innaa nahno nohyil mawtaa wa naktobo maa qaddamoo wa

aasaarahum wa kulla shayin ahsainaaho fee imamim mobeen.

Wadhrib lahum masalan ashaabal qaryate. Iz ja-ahal

mursaloon. Iz arsalnaa ilaihemus naine fa kazzaboohomaa

fa azzaznaa be saalesin faqaaloo innaa ilaikum mursaloon.

Qaaloo maa antum illa basharun mistonaa wa maa anzalar

Rahmaano min shayin in antum illa takzeboon.

Qaaloo Rabbonaa yaalamo innaa ilaikum la mursaloon. Wa maa

alainaa illal balaaghul mubeen. Qaaloo innaa tatayyarnaa

bekum lail lam tantahoo lanar jomannakum wala

yamassannakum minnaa azaabun aleem.

Qaaloo taaerokum maa-kum ain zukkir tum bal

antum qawmum musrefoon. Wajaa-a min aqsal madeenate

rajolun yasaa qaala yaqawmit tabeul mursaleenat tabeoo

man la yasaalokum ajran wahum mohtadoon. Wamaa liya la

aabodul lazee fataranees wa ilaihe turjaoon.

A-attakhezo min doonehee aalehatan in yoridnir Rahmaano be

durril la tughne aannee shafaa-atohum shayan walaa

yunqezoon.

Innee izan lafee dhalaalim mobeen.

Innee aamanto be Rabbekum fus maoon.

Qeelad khulil jannata qaala yaalaita qawmee yaalamoon.

Bemaa ghafaralee Rabbee wa jaalanees minal mukrameen.

Wamaa anzalnaa ala qawmehee mim baadehee min jundim

minas samaae wamaa kunnaa munzeleen.

Inkaanat illa saihatan waahedatan faizaahum khaamedoon.

Ya hasratan alal ibaade maa yaateehim min rasoolin illaa kaanoo

behee yastahzeoon.

Alam yaraw kam ahlaknaa qablahum minal qoroone annahum

ilaihim la yarjeoon.

*Wa in kullul lammaa jameeul ladainaa mohdharoon.
Wa aayatul lahumul ardhul maitato ahyainaahaa wa akhrajnaa
minhaa habban faminho yaakoloon.
Wa jaalnaa feehaa jannatim min nakheelin wa aanaabin wa
fajjarnaa feehaa minal oyoon.
Le yaakoloo min samarehee wamua aamelatho aydeehim afalaa
yashkoroon.
Subhaa nal lazee khalaqal azwaaja kullahaa mimmaa tumbetul
ardho wa min anfosehim wa mimmaa la yaalamoon.
Wa aayatul lahumul lailo naslakho minhun nahaar fa iza
hum muzlemoon.
Wash shamso tajree le mustaqarril lahaa zaaleka taqdeerul
azeezil aleem.
Wal qamara qaddarnaaho manaazela hattaa aadakat urjoonil
qadeem.
Lash shamso yambaghee lahaa an tudrekal qamar walal
lailo saabequn nahaar wa kullun fee falakin yasbahoon.
Wa aayatul lahum annaa hamalnaa zurriyatum fil fulkil
mash hoon.
Wa khalaqnaa lahum mim mislehee maa yarkaboon.
Wa in nashaa nughriqhum falaa sareekha lahum walaa hum
yunqazoon.
Illa rahmatam minna wa mata-aan ila heen.
Wa iza qeela lahu mut taqoo maa baina aideekum wa maa
khalafakum la allakum turhamoon
Wa maa taateehim min aayatin min aayaate Rabbehim illa kaanoo
aanhaa moaredheen
Wa iza qeela lahum anfeqoo mimmaa razaqakomul laaho
qaalal lazeena kafaroo lil lazeena amanoo anutemo mal law
yashaa-ullaho ataamahoo in antum illa fee dhalaalim mobeen.
Wa yaqooloona mataa haazal waado inkuntum saadeqeen.
Maa yanzoroona illa saihatan waahedatan taakhozohum wa
hum yakhisse moon.
Falaa yastateeoona tawsiyatan walaa ila ahlehim yarjeoon.
Wa nofekha fis soore faiza hum minal ajdaase ila
Rabbehim yanseloon.
Qaaloo yaawailanaa mam baasanaa mim marqadanaa haaza
maa waadar Rahmaano wa sadaqal mursaloon.
In kaanat illa saihatan waahedatan fa iza hum jameeun
ladainaa mohdharoon.
Fal yawma la tuzlamo nafsun shayan walaa tujzawna illa maa
kuntum taamaloon.
Inna ashaabal jannatil yawma fee shogholin faakehoon.
Hum wa azwaajohum fee zilaalin aalal araaeke muttakeoon.
Lahum feehaa faakehatun walahum maa yud daoon.*

*Salaamun qawlan min Rabbir Raheem.
Wamtaazul yawma ayyohal mujreemoo.
Alam aahad ilaikum ya banee Adama an la taabodush
shaitaana innahoo lakum adoowum mobeen.
Wa aneabodoonee haaza siraatum mustaqeem.
Wala qad adhalla minkum jibillan kaseeran afalam takoonoo
taaqeloon.
Hauzehee jahannamul latee kuntum tooadoon.
Islawhal yawma bemaal kuntum takforoon.
Alyawma nakhtemo aala afwaahe him wa tokallemonaa
aydeehim wa tash hado arjolahum bemaal kaanoo yakseboon.
Walaw nasheao latamsnaa aala aayonehim fastabaqus siraata
fa annaa yubseroon.
Walaw nashaao lamaskhnaahum aala makaanatehim
famastataaoo mudhiyyan walaa yarjeoon.
Waman noaammirho nonakkisho fil khalqe afalaa yaaqeloon.
Wamaa allamnaa hush sheara wamaa yambaghee lahoon inhowa
illa zikrun wa Quraanum mobeen le yunzera man kaana
hayyan wa yahiqqal qawlo alal kaafereen.
Awalam yaraw annaa khalaqnaa lahum mimmaa aamelat
aydeenaa anaaman fahum lahaa maalekoon.
Wa zallal naahaa lahum fa minhaa rakoobohum wa minhaa
yaakoloon.
Walahum feehaa manaafeo wa mashaarebo afalau yash koroon.
Wat takhazoo min doonil laahe aalehatan lallahum
yunsaroon.
La yastateeoona nasrahum wahum lahum jundum
mohdharoon.
Falaa yahzunka qawlohum.
Innaa naalamo maa yosirroona wa maa yoalenoona.
Awalam yaral insaano annaa khalaqnaaho min nutfatin fa iza
howa khaseenum mobeen.
Wa dharaba lanaa masalan wa naseya khalqahoo qaala man
yohyil ezaama wa hiya rameem.
Qul yohyeehal lazee anshaa haa awwala marratin wahowa be
kulle khalqin aaleem.
Al- lazee ja- aala- lakum minash shajaril akhdhare nuaran fa
iza antum minho tooqedoona
Awalaisal lazee khalaqas samaawaate wal urdha be qaaderin
aala an yakhlouqa mistlahum balaa wahowal khallaaqul aaleem.
Innamaa amrohoo iza araada shaiyan an yaqoola lahoon kun fa
yakoon.
Fa subhaanal lazee be yadehee ma-lakooto kulle shayin wa
ilaihe turjaoon.*

Chapter Six
NIKAH

1.0.0 Introduction
Page 112

2.0.0 Conditions for a valid Nikah
Page 112

2.1.0 Consent and witnesses
2.2.0 Valis and the transfer of vakalat

3.0.0 The Nikah Ceremony
Page 115

3.1.0 Confirmation of Consent
3.2.0 Confirmation of Vakalat
3.3.0 Completion of Forms
3.4.0 The Nikah Ceremony

Chapter Six

NIKAH

1.0.0 INTRODUCTION

A muslim is expected to marry a suitable partner, live a happy and pious life and raise a family. There is no place for celibacy in Islam.

The Qur'an says :

Fan kehoo-hunna be izne ahlehinna

Get them married with the permission of their guardians (or relatives)

Wa ankehul ayaamaa minkum was saaleheena min ibaadekum

Marry orphans from you and pious men from your servants

Prophet Mohammad (S.A.W.) said that when a true muslim marries, his or her faith is completed. He also said :

Nikah is my way of life and whoever ignores my tradition is not my follower.

2.0.0 CONDITIONS FOR A VALID NIKAH

2.1.0 Consent and witnesses

Prior to Nikah, two witnesses must obtain the bride's consent. The witnesses should visit her personally and ask her the following questions:

- o Are you willing to have your Nikah performed with Mr. _____, son of Mr. _____ (the bridegroom's and his father's name) of your own free will and in accordance with the Islamic *Shariah* ?
- o Are you willing to appoint your father Mr. _____ (or in the absence of father a vali) as your *Vakil-e-Mutlaq* for your Nikah with Mr. _____, son of Mr. _____?
- o What sum of *Meher* do you ask for your Nikah with Mr. _____, son of Mr. _____?

The bride should reply yes to the first two questions, and mention the amount of Meher.

2.1.1 Meher

The amount of Meher to be paid by the bridegroom to the bride must be agreed before the Nikah. The amount should be reasonable, according to the sunnah of Prophet Mohammad (S.A.W.).

Fixing the amount of Meher is a privilege of the bride, but in practice this is done in consultaion with her relatives. The Meher is the property of the bride and should be handed over to her as soon as possible. The husband cannot spend any part of the Meher without the permission of the bride.

2.2.0 Valis and the transfer of vakalat

Nikah is to be performed by any one of the valis listed below. A vali may, however, transfer his vakalat to another person in the presence of two witnesses.

- Grandfather
- Father
- Son (who must be adult)
- Brother (of the same parents)
- Nephew (brother's son)
- Step brother (same father but different mother)
- Son of her step brother
- Uncle (father's cousin)
- Son of her uncle (cousin)
- Father's step brother (same father, different mother)
- Son of her father's step brother

The bride may appoint one of the above as her Vakil-e-Mutlaq for the Nikah ceremony. No relative from her mother's side is allowed to perform her Nikah unless her appointed vali (ie. her Vakil-e-Mutlaq) transfers his vakalat as stated earlier.

2.2.1 Hierarchical sequence of valis

The order of the above mentioned valis eligible to perform Nikah is hierarchical and the sequence should be maintained. It may only be broken if the authorised vali refuses to perform the Nikah or officially transfers his vakalat. The grandfather and the father have equal rights. If a vali who is required to perform the Nikah, is absent or unavailable, the next in order will take his place.

If the first available vali is a minor, then the other valis in sequence cannot perform the Nikah. In such a circumstance the bride has to appoint the Qazi as her Vakil-e-Mutlaq. The Qazi may perform Nikah himself or he may transfer his vakalat to some other person in the presence of two witnesses. This also applies when none of the listed valis is available, or when all of them have refused to act as Vakile Mutlaq for the Nikah.

2.2.2 Non-muslim bride or bridegroom

A non muslim bride or bridegroom should be asked to recite the *Kalemah Tayyebah*.

*Ash hado an la ilaha illal laaho wahdahoo la sharika laho wa
ash hado anna Mohammanan abdohoo wa rasoolohoo wa ash
hado anna maulana Aliyyan wasiyyoho wa wazeerohoo*

Prior to the performance of Nikah, the Qazi may take misaq of the non muslim person who should be asked to learn how to pray Namaaz and to become familiar with other obligatory duties and the tenets of Islam. .

If the bride is a non-muslim, she can only appoint the Qazi as her Wakil-e- Mutlaq.

2.2.3 A Divorcee

If the bride is a divorcee and the divorce was pronounced according to Islamic law the Qazi must confer with the two divorce witnesses in person as far as possible before performing the second Nikah. He should also make every reasonable attempt to make sure that the bride's divorce is legally valid and according to the law of the country.

2.2.4 Confirmation of Divorce

If possible the divorce witnesses should be present at the bride's second Nikah, but if these witnesses are not available then any two persons who were present at the divorce proceedings may bear witness during the Nikah ceremony.

In case the Qazi is unable to satisfy himself about the validity of the divorce proceedings, the following step should be taken.

- o If the ex-husband is alive he may be asked to give a formal divorce and the second Nikah can only be performed after three months *iddat* of divorce.

2.2.5 The Contract of Nikah

The Nikah contract is generally effected as follows:

- i The bridegroom asks for the hand of the bride from her vali on the strength of :
 - His valayat (relationship) to the bride
 - The vakalat he has been given by the bride
 - The meher as agreed.

- ii The vali of the bride replies that as per all the conditions agreed, he is giving the bride in marriage to the bridegroom.
- iii The bridegroom then states that he is willingly and wholeheartedly accepting his Nikah with the bride.

3.0.0 THE NIKAH CEREMONY

3.1.0 Confirmation of Consent

Before the commencement of Nikah, the Qazi should call upon the two witnesses who were required to obtain the bride's consent to be present in person. He should make sure that the witnesses asked the bride the questions stated in 2.1.0 and obtained her free consent and the figure of Meher.

3.2.0 Confirmation of Vakalat

If the vakalat has been transferred by a vali, the Qazi should verify the correctness and validity of such transfer.

3.3.0 Completion of Forms

Following the confirmation of consent, official Nikah forms (in triplicate) are to be completed which will record appropriate details of :

- The bride
- The bridegroom
- The respective parents / guardians
- The two witnesses
- The witnesses to the bride's divorce, if applicable
- The Qazi
- The amount of Meher

3.4.0 The Nikah Ceremony

- i The Qazi should call the bridegroom and the vali of the bride and make them sit as follows :
 - The bridegroom to the Qazi's right and
 - the vali on the left.
- ii The bridegroom and the vali should extend their right hands forward and interlock each others fingers. The Qazi may wish to cover the hands with a cloth or scarf, preferably coloured red.

- iii Thereafter the Qazi should recite the following *Khutbah* :

Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem

Alhamdo lil laahil lazee khalaqa kulla shayin fa qaddarahoo taqdeeraa. Ahmadohoo wa ashhado an la ilaaha illal laaho allazee ja-aala minal maa-e-basharan fa jaa-lahoo nasaban wa sehraa. Wa kaana Rabboka Qadeeraa. Wa ash hado anna Mohammadan abdohoo wa rasoolohoo arsalahoo bil hudaa wa deenil haqqe basheeran wa nazeeraa sallal laaho alaihe wa aala akheehe wa wasiyyehee maulana Ali ibne Abi Talib allazee ja-alahoo moeenan wa wazeeraa. Wa aala maulatena Fatema tiz Zahra al - insiyyatil hawraa khaamesate ashaabil kisaa ummil aimmatin nojobaa al - mubawwaate minal majde makaanan khateeraa wa waladaihal imaamainil humaamain assayyedainil faazelainil kaamelainil qasqasainil jauharanin nafisain maulana Abi Mohammanil Hasan wa maulana Abi Abdil laahil Husain allazaine ahraza minal imaamate mulkan kabiraa wa aalal aimmate min zurriyate maulanal Husain allazeena azhabal laaho aanhomur rijsa wa tahharahum tatheeraa. Wa aala maulanaa wa sayyedenaa wa maalekenaa wa maaleke jamee-e-umoorenal Imaamit Tayyebe Abil Qasime ameeril moomeneena al mootal hikmata wa faslal khitaabe fil mahde tiflan sagheeraa.

- iv The request and granting of Nikah is made verbally between the bridegroom and the bride's vali. The formal words spoken during the exchange require the stating of the correct relationship between the bride and the vali. The underlined words should therefore be revised as appropriate.

The bridegroom while looking at the vali, should first be made to repeat the following words:

On the strength of your guardianship and vakalat of your daughter Miss _____ who is adult, and in the name of Allah Almighty, according to the *shariah* of Prophet Mohammad (S.A.W.), and for the love of Hazrat Ali (A.S.), and as per the meher of _____ (The amount should be stated in the currency of the country wherein the Nikah is performed), and as per the Qur'an requiring me to keep her in favour and when separation becomes unavoidable, doing it with kindness I request you to perform the Nikah of your daughter . Miss _____ with me.

Nikah

- v The Qazi should then turn to the vali and make him speak as follows (The vali should look at the bridegroom):

As per the conditions stated by you, I agree to perform the Nikah of my daughter Miss _____ with you ie. with Mr. _____ son of Mr. _____.

- vi Next the Qazi should turn to the bridegroom and make him speak as follows (The bridegroom should look at the vali):

I willingly and wholeheartedly accept my Nikah with Miss _____, daughter of Mr. _____ and accept her as my wife.

- vii After the completion of the ceremony the Qazi should recite as follows:

*Alhamdo lil laahe Rabbil aalameen was salaato was salaamo
aala rasoolehee wa khair khalqee sayyedenaa wa maulanaa
Mohammadin khaatamin nabiyyeen wa sayyedil mursaleen wa
rahmatillil aalameen wa aala aalehit tayyebeenat taahereen al
maasoomeenal muntazareena ila yawmiddeen.*

- viii Then the scarf should be lifted and the interlocked fingers be released. All persons concerned should sign the forms. One copy each will be given to the Bridegroom and Vali (for the Bride) and the third will be retained as a record Refreshments are normally served thereafter.

Chapter Seven
MISAQ

Chapter Seven

MISAQ

Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem

*Al hamdo lillahil lazee khalaqa kulla shayin le ibaadatehee le
qawlehee taalaa wa maa khalaqtul jinna wal ins illaa le
yaabudoon maa ureedo minhum min rizqin wa maa ureedo an
yutemoon inallaaha Huwar Razzaaqo zul quwwatil mateen.*

In the name of Allah the most beneficent the most merciful.
All praises be to Allah who created everything in the universe for His
worship. In the Qur'an in chapter "*Az-zaariyaat* " Allah mentions two
of His most outstanding creations and says :

And I have not created the *Jinn* and the human beings but with the
purpose that they only worship Me. I seek no sustenance from them nor
do I want them to feed Me. Indeed it is Allah who gives sustenance to
the entire universe and it is He who has the supreme power and
strength.

All creatures in the universe, other than the *Jinn* and mankind, obey the commands of
Allah without question, since they have no will of their own. Allah has bestowed the *will*
ie the power of obedience and disobedience upon mankind and *Jinn*. Allah has always
guided them along the path of obedience and has discouraged disobedience. He has done
this by sending his messengers, the prophets and various Holy books the *Tawrat* on
Hazrat Moosa, *Zaboor* on Hazrat Dawood, *Injeel* on Hazrat Isa, and the *Qur'an* on
Hazrat Mohammad, may the peace of Allah be upon them.

All the prophets from Hazrat Adam to Hazrat Mohammad, peace be upon them all,
brought the message of the worship of Allah, the one and only true God. The first to rebel
against Allah was the leader of the *Jinns* called *Iblees*, who is also known as *Shaitaan*.
Iblees spread discontent and disobedience among the *Jinns* and mankind, leading them
astray along the path of evil. This continued from one generation to another.

As such, Allah had to raise as many as 124,000 prophets to reform man and save him from
Allah's curse. As the path of evil is tempting and easy, the prophets had a very difficult
task guiding people and spreading righteousness. The prophets vowed to Allah that
despite whatever hardship, torture or harassment they may suffer, they would deliver
Allah's message to the people. This is described in the Qur'an in Chapter *Al Ahzaab* :

*Wa is akhaznaa minan Nabiyyeena misaqahum wa minka wa
min Noohin wa Ibrahima wa Moosa wa Isa ibne Maryam wa*

akhaznaa minhum misaqan ghaleezaa.

(Do you remember O Prophet) when we took Misaq from all the prophets and from you and from Nooh and Ibrahim and Moosa and Isa, the son of Mary, and we took from all a very strict Misaq.

The messages brought by previous prophets have been confirmed and consolidated into the message of Islam brought by the last of the prophets Hazrat Mohammad (S.A.W.). Hence by accepting Islam to be the final religion you are accepting all the previous messages. During this Misaq, whenever you say *Naam* it will mean that you willingly and wholeheartedly agree to the messages that have been delivered.

The Qur'an mentions the word Misaq in many places. We also find in the Qur'an words like *Ahd* or *Aimaan* denoting promise and *Baiat* meaning oath of allegiance. The word Misaq is comprehensive, and includes in its meaning a promise, an oath of allegiance, and a trust or undertaking of responsibility.

Then, what is Misaq? Misaq is a holy covenant between you, Allah and the present Imam (A.S.), who is from the progeny of Hazrat Mohammed (S.A.W.), and the true protector of Islam. This covenant requires you to believe in the oneness of Allah, the prophets and their scriptures, to accept Hazrat Mohammed (S.A.W.) as the final prophet and Hazrat Ali (A.S.) as his *wasi* and to accept all Imams from his progeny, and to believe in and abide by the seven pillars of Islam. This covenant also requires you to develop good character, avoid all kinds of evil and to be kind and helpful to your family, community, country and humanity in general. By this holy covenant therefore you are entering the fold of believers and true followers.

In the Chapter *Al-Baqarah* Allah says :

*Wa iz akhaznaa misaqa Bani Israaeel la taabudoona
illallaaha wa bil waaledaine ehsaanaa wa zil qurbaa wal
yataamaa wal masaakeen wa qooloo linnaase husnan wa
aqeemus salaata wa aatuz zakaata.*

(Do you remember O Prophet) when we took Misaq from Bani Israel (the sons of Yaqoob, the grandson of Ibraheem) that you will worship none but Allah, that you will be kind to your parents, relatives, orphans and the poor, that you will use decent language while speaking to the people and that you will pray and give charity.

This verse of the Qur'an applies equally to us as muslims. It is our duty to worship none but Allah, the One and Only; to prostrate before none but Allah; and to obey and serve none but Allah in accordance with the guidance given to us by the prophets, in particular by Prophet Mohammad (S.A.W.) and after him his descendants the Imams, peace be upon them all.

We make a declaration of our faith by reciting the Kalemah Tayyebah as follows :

*Ash hado an la ilaha-illal-laah wa ash hado anna
Mohammadan rasoolullah wa ash hado anna maulana Aliyyan
waliyullah*

I declare that there is no god but Allah and Mohammad is His prophet
and Ali his true wasi.

(The *Kalemah Tayyebah* must be recited loudly by the person giving misaq)

The Kalemah Tayyebah is the foundation of Islam. However mere recitation of the Kalemah does not make us true believers; we must *translate* our belief into action.

The book called *Da aamul Islam* compiled by the great scholar Sayyedenaa Qazin Noman bin Mohammad, under the instruction of Imam Moiz le Deenillah (A.S.), gives us perfect guidance to this action. It lays down the seven pillars of Islam which we are required to recognise, support, and strengthen for our own benefit. The seven Pillars of Islam are as follows :

- 1 *Valayat* **Love and loyalty.** We must love our prophet Hazrat Mohammad (S.A.W.) and his wasi Maulana Ali (A.S.) and the Imams from his progeny; obey them and follow their example as this will help us to keep steady on the path of righteousness. Remember obedience to them is obedience to Allah. If a muslim strictly observes the other six pillars, but has no valayat towards the holy progeny of Hazrat Mohammad (S.A.W.), then the observance of the other pillars is of no use.

Do you accept this pillar of Valayat. Say *Naam*.

- 2 *Tahaarat* **Cleanliness.** We must observe cleanliness of our body, clothes, place of abode and surroundings. Physical cleanliness is likely to inspire spiritual cleanliness in the mind. Tahaarat should be observed in the consumption of food and drinks. Avoid forbidden food and drinks. Develop, and be of, good character and refrain from bad habits, malice, anger and lust.

Do you accept this pillar of Tahaarat. Say *Naam*.

- 3 *Salaat* **Prayer.** We are required to pray to Allah five times a day - the fardh, sunnat and the optional prayers.

The Islamic prayer is unique since we not only use the mind, but also move our body in rhythmic movements. Salaat is an expression of our gratitude to Allah for all the blessings that he has showered upon us and also for our existence. It is a reminder that Allah is always watching us and taking an account of what we are doing. It will help us in being straight and fair in life. If we are regular in our prayers we will gain spiritual progress faster. By praying we achieve physical exercise and spiritual upliftment. This is why in the Qur'an as well as in the words of the Prophet, so much stress is laid on prayers. Five daily prayers are compulsory and as such if we miss any of these, we must compensate for it later. Women are exempted from prayers during their menstrual periods.

Do you accept this pillar of Salaat. Say *Naam*.

4 *Zakat*

Charity. This is a contribution towards a fund for helping the poor, the needy, the new converts to Islam, those unable to pay their debts, the traveller in distress and in general for any just Islamic cause. It is compulsory on all those who have unused wealth like cash, bank balances, gold and silver bars, cattle etc. Zakat is payable annually at the rate of 2½% of the value of such items. Zakat not only ensures that there is less poverty in the society but it also guards our wealth. Zakat purifies our wealth just as salaat purifies the soul. Salaat and Zakat always appear together in the Qur'an.

Do you accept this pillar of Zakat. Say *Naam*.

5 *Saum*

Fasting. Once a year, during the month of Ramadhan we are required to fast everyday for 30 days from dawn to dusk. During the period of fasting we have to keep away from food and drink and conjugal relations thus suppressing our animal desires. This teaches us self control and develops our will power. During fasting we experience thirst and hunger, so we are better prepared to help the unfortunate starving people of the world. Fasting is compulsory for all, but we are permitted to postpone the fasts till a later date in case we are sick or travelling. If at a later date it is not possible to fast then

compensation must be paid by way of feeding a poor person for each fast missed. If we miss a fast without any reason or break it deliberately, we are required to compensate for it by fasting for two months continuously prior to the commencement of the next Ramadhan. During the year there are many other occasions when you may fast voluntarily for which Allah will reward you with his abundant blessings.

Do you accept this pillar of Saum. Say *Naam*.

- 6 *Haj* **Pilgrimage.** This is the gathering of Muslims from all over the world for prayers in Makkah, every year from the 8th Zil Hijjah. It is compulsory on every Muslim at least once in lifetime provided that two conditions are satisfied. Firstly there should be peace during the journey to and from Makkah and also in Makkah. Secondly one must have sufficient funds for the journey and enough money left behind for one's dependants to lead a normal life in one's absence. Umrah, a smaller version of Haj, can be performed any time of the year other than the period of Haj. After Haj or Umrah, one must visit the tomb of Hazrat Mohammed (S.A.W.) offer salaams to him and offer prayers at the Prophet's mosque in Medina. Salaams are also offered to the Prophet's progeny.

Do you accept this pillar of Haj. Say *Naam*.

- 7 *Jihad* **Holy War.** When Islam is in danger, it is the duty of every Muslim to defend it from being destroyed by its enemies. It may be necessary to fight for the cause and may involve sacrificing one's life. The best example of Jihad is the grand sacrifice of Imam Husein (A.S.) and his companions in Karbala in 61 Hijri, to save Islam from extinction. Women are exempted from this kind of Jihad. However, there is another type of Jihad: *Jihad -e- Akbar*, which involves fighting against oneself in suppressing evil thoughts and desires. This is a daily fight and is compulsory for both men and women.

Do you accept this pillar of Jihad. Say *Naam*

According to Islam you have reached an age where you will be no longer regarded as children, but as mature adults fully responsible for all your actions. You are a Muslim and as Muslims you must have the correct belief and lifestyle.

- o Are you then, willing to give Misaq as explained to you? Say *Naam*
- o Have you understood the terms of Misaq as explained to you ? Say *Naam*.
- o Do you promise that you will sincerely believe in Allah and His messengers and the wasi of Hazrat Mohammed (S.A.W.) as well as the imams from Hazrat Mohammed's (S.A.W.) progeny, and the day of judgement when everyone will have to give account of one's deeds in this life, and do you promise that you will not renounce your faith? Say *Naam*.
- o Do you promise that to the best of your ability you will perform the deeds expected from you as laid down in the seven pillars of Islam? Say *Naam*.
- o Will you comply with the commandments of Allah mentioned in the Qur'an? Say *Naam*

The following are some of the golden rules mentioned in the Qur'an:

- Do not be proud, greedy or envious
- Do not tell lies, even if the truth hurts
- Do not cheat or steal.
- Do not commit fornication or murder
- Do not give false witness, and do not criticise persons not present.
- Do not consume blood, dead meat, pig meat, or *prasad* (anything offered to idols)
- Do not consume alcohol , and do not gamble. These are the devil's temptations which can ruin one's life.
- Avoid all vulgarities which may lead to sin
- Acquire knowledge but be humble
- Be kind to your parents and lower the wings of humility for them especially when they are old and vulnerable
- Lower your gaze and be modest (when you see women)
- Do not cast false accusations on others

You have to abide by these rules. Do you promise to do so ? Say *Naam*.

The following golden rules apply to women only:

- Lower your gaze when you see men, and protect your chastity

Misqaq

Cover your body with decent clothes; do not wear revealing dresses as these may attract the attention of men, thus leading to sin.
Feel at ease only with your husband and your blood relatives

If you avoid the three great sins of pride, greed and envy you will be able to avoid smaller sins which arise from these.

Remember there is great virtue in *thankfulness* to Allah and *patience* in all our worldly matters. Hazrat Ali (A.S.) said that there are two ways of expressing thanks to Allah. One is compulsory and comprises praying, and giving Zakat. The other is optional and consists of offering voluntary prayers and giving charity in addition to Zakat. Similarly there are two types of *patience*. The first is compulsory which is to avoid all prohibited matter. The other is optional which involves moderation in things that are permitted.

You will always be thankful to Allah and cultivate patience in life. Say Naam

This is your Misqaq in the name of Allah given to the present Imam (in seclusion) and you have to honour it.

Say Naam

The Qur'an says:

(O Prophet) those who give their promise to you are as if giving a promise to Allah. Therefore whoever breaks it will suffer the consequences, but whoever fulfils it will be rewarded.

We pray to Allah that He may help you and give you the strength to be able to fulfil the Misqaq which you have just given.

Praise be to Allah, the Sustainer of the universes and may His blessings be upon Mohammad (S.A.W.) and his progeny.

*Wa hasbonallaaho wa ne'amal vakeel wa ne'amal mawla wa
ne'aman naseer wa laa hawla wa laa quwwata illa billaahil Aliyil
Azeem.
Alla humma salle ala Mohhammadin wa ala aale Mohhammadin
wa baarik wa sallim.*

Chapter Eight
GENERAL NOTES AND GUIDELINES

- 1.0.0 **Aqeeqah and Qurbani**
Page 128
 - 1.1.0 Dua for Aqeeqah and Qurbani

- 2.0.0 **Guidelines on Fasting**
Page 129
 - 2.1.0 Fasting during Ramadhan
 - 2.2.0 Fasting Times
 - 2.3.0 Sick persons and travellers
 - 2.4.0 Situations in which a fast may become invalid

GENERAL MATTERS AND GUIDELINES

1.0.0 AQEEQAH and QURBANI

Aqeeqah is shaving the head of a newborn baby (boy or girl) accompanied by sacrifice of a sheep or goat. This is usually done on the 7th, 14th or 21st day after birth or if not possible, later in life.

The animal for sacrifice must not have any physical defects and its meat should be distributed as follows :

- One third to the poor
- One third to relatives and friends
- One third for self.

1.1.0 Dua for Aqeeqah and Qurbani

Bismillaahe wabisme Rasoolillaahe wabisme ameeril moomeneen maulana Ali ibne Abitalibin wa bisme maulatena Fatemataz zahrail batul wabismil imamil mazloomaine maulana Abi Mohammedenil Hasan wa maulana Abi Abdillahil Husein wabisme maulana Ali Zainil Aabedeen wabisme maulana Mohammadinil Baqir wabisme maulana Jaaferis Sadiq wabisme maulana Ismaeel wabisme maulana Mohammadin saabeil mutimmeen wabisme maulana Abdillaahil Mastoor wabisme maulana Ahmedil Mastoor wabisme maulanal Huseinil Mastoor wabisme maulanal Mahdee wabisme maulanal Qaaem wabisme maulanal Mansoor wabisme maulanal Moizz wabisme maulanal Aziz wabisme maulanal Haakim wabisme maulanaz Zahir wabisme maulana Mustansir wabisme maulanal Mustaali wabisme maulanal Aamir wabisme maulanal Imamit Tayyibe Abil Qasime ameeril mumeneen salawaatul laahe alaihe wa ala aabaahit taahereen wa abnaaehil akrameenal muntazareen ila yawmiddeen Alla hummaj aal nafsahaa aan nafsehi (for females nafsehaa) wa lah-mahaa aan lahmehi (lahmehaa) wa damahaa aan damehi (damehaa) wa ezaamahaa aan ezaamehi (ezaamehaa) wa mukhkhahaa aan mukhkhhehi (mukhkhhehaa) wa orooqaha aan orooqehi (orooqehaa) Alhamdo lillahil lazee zallalahaa baadal izze Alhamdo lillahil lazee amkananee aan aadoo-wehi wa aadoowee bismillaahe qurbatan ilallahe wa ittebaa-aan le awleyaaehi wabteghaa an le mardhaa tehee.

Say

Inna salaati wa nosoki wa mahyaaya wa mamaati lil-laahe Rabbil aalameen

Then say loudly *Bismillaahe Allaho Akbar* . As this is said the knife should be on the goat's neck and the barber should begin to cut the baby's hair.

2.0.0 GUIDELINES ON FASTING

2.1.0 Fasting during Ramadhan

Fasting during the month of Ramadhan is compulsory. Allah says in the Qur'an :

*Shahro Ramadhan allazee unzela feehil Quraan hodan lin
naase wa bayyenaatin minal hodaa wal furqaan fa man shaheda
min komush shahra fal yasum-ho wa man kaana mareedhan
aw aala safarin fa iddatun min ayyamin ukhrraa*

The Qur'an was revealed during the month of Ramadhan. It provides guidance to human beings and contains clear arguments for the truth, explaining the right and wrong paths clearly. Now whoever is present in this month must fast and the fasts missed on account of sickness or travel should be compensated for, on other days, in equal numbers.

Any Muslim, man or woman, who does not fast during Ramadhan without any genuine reasons will, by way of penalty, have to fast two months continuously for each fast thus neglected.

2.2.0 Fasting Times

One should wake up about 2½ hours before sunrise and have *sehri*, something to eat or at least drink water according to the Prophet's Sunnah. The practice of not eating seheri in the early morning, is not approved. The fasting starts 1½ hours before sunrise hence one should stop eating and drinking well before this.

Fasting ends when the sun sets. During this period one is not permitted to eat or drink anything. Allah says in the Qur'an :

Wa atimmus siyaama ilal taile
Complete the fast up to the night

In some countries the duration of the fast during the summer may be up to 18 hours or even more.

2.3.0 Sick persons and travellers

Sick persons and travellers should not fast, but they are required to compensate later during the year. People suffering from minor ailments cannot claim such concession. As soon as the sick person recovers, or the traveller ceases to be so, fasting must be resumed.

2.3.1 Kaffarah

The sick person who feels that he or she would be unable to observe the missed fasts on other days should give *kaffarah* in the same month of Ramadhan. This amounts to one-and-three-quarters kilogrammes (1¾kg) of crops, or an equivalent amount in cash for each missed fast, which should be given to the poor and needy muslims. Kaffarah must be given before the next Ramadhan commences.

Persons, including travellers, who intend to observe the missed fasts should do so anytime during the year, except the month of Zil Hijjah or on Eid days.

For every fast that has not been compensated by the time the next Ramadhan starts, the stated kaffarah must be given.

2.3.2 Travelling limitations

During Ramadhan a traveller to whom Qasar limits apply, is not supposed to fast.

If he travels a distance of 19½ km or more away from his home, he should break his fast and follow Qasar rules. But if the journey commences after the time of Zawaal, the fast for that day is valid.

A traveller's fast for the day of journey remains valid if he starts his journey from home (or from his destination of ten days) in the morning and reaches his destination before the time of Zawaal, provided he resolves to stay there for ten days or more or meets any of his blood relatives, and stays for five consecutive compulsory Namaaz.

2.3.3 During the Menstrual Period

Women should not fast during their menstrual period. But the fasts missed must be compensated any time during the year, except in the month of Zil Hijjah. Kaffarah should be paid for each such fast not compensated by the time the next Ramadhan commences.

2.4.0 Situations in which a fast may become invalid

Fasts which become invalid, must be compensated. Fasts become invalid if :

- o Something enters the body
- o Something comes out of the body

2.4.1 Something enters the body

- o Eating knowingly
This would invite a penalty and one is required to fast for 60 days continuously for each fast thus lost. Note that if a person cannot observe fast, then he or she must feed 60 poor muslims for each fast.
- o Eating by mistake
When a genuine mistake has been made the fast is not considered to be broken. As soon as the mistake is realised, eating or drinking must be stopped and the mouth should be cleaned.
- o Accidental consumption
If water enters the throat during swimming the fast is broken and should be compensated; but the penalty of kaffarah will not apply. However, if water is unintentionally swallowed while gargling when performing compulsory wudhoo for Namaaz, the fast remains valid. The fast also remains valid if any flying creature eg. a fly or other insect, accidentally enters an open mouth and goes into the throat. This for example, might happen while sleeping. The fast should not be compensated for in the case of swallowing one's saliva, but mucus should not be swallowed knowingly
- o Through the nose
The fast becomes invalid and has to be compensated if a person deliberately smells perfumes, scents, food or *loban* which are strong enough to bring a taste effect in the mouth. Dust blown into the nose and throat by natural winds does not affect the fast
- o Through the eyes
The fast is broken if the effect of wet *surma* which is applied into the eyes is felt in the throat. Although dry *surma* may be applied, it is advisable to avoid it altogether.
- o Medical applications
The fast is broken by :
 - Taking an enema
 - Receiving medication via injection
 - Taking vaccinations
 - Massaging parts of the body with oil, ghee or lotions
 - Using ear or eye drops
 - Taking oral medications

The fast thus broken must be compensated.

2.4.2 Something comes out from the body

o Vomiting

Natural vomiting, does not break a fast but forced vomiting breaks the fast which has to be compensated for. (with two months penalty)

o Semen

If a fasting couple have sexual intercourse during the day, under a wrong impression about time limits or indulge in any semen inducing activity, the fast is to be compensated and the two months penalty will apply.

If semen is discharged while asleep during the day, the fast is not considered broken. However a bath must be taken before the time of the next compulsory Namaaz expires. If this is neglected, then the fast must be repeated.

2.4.3 Sexual Intercourse - Married Couple

Sexual Intercourse at night is permitted. However a bath must be taken at least 1½ hours before sunrise. This is the time when the next day's fast commences. If the bath is missed the fast is invalid and, as such, must be repeated.

Chapter Nine
HAJ AND UMRAH

1.0.0	Introduction Page 134
2.0.0	Kinds of Haj Page 136
2.1.0	Hajje Mufrad
2.2.0	Hajje Qiran
2.3.0	Hajje Tamatto
3.0.0	Miqaat Page 136
4.0.0	Ehraam Page 137
4.1.0	Requirements for Ehraam
4.2.0	Prohibitions in Ehraam
5.0.0	Tawaaf Page 139
5.1.0	Requirements in Tawaaf
6.0.0	Sa'ee Page 141
6.1.0	Requirements in Sa'ee
7.0.0	Performance of Umrah Page 142
8.0.0	Performance of Haj Page 143

Chapter Nine

HAJ AND UMRAH

1.0.0 INTRODUCTION

The word Haj means *to strive towards a high ideal*, something which involves purity and great reverence. The visit to Kaabah - pilgrimage to Makkah- with the sole intention of the worship of Allah, the One true God, is such an ideal and this visit is therefore referred to as Haj.

It is an international gathering of Muslims from all over the world and the occasion clearly demonstrates the typical Islamic brotherhood wherein all barriers of race, colour, country or language disappear and the bond of unity and faith is manifest. While developing or renewing social contacts with brothers from other countries if a pilgrim happens to enter into business dealings resulting in profit his action as such is permissible, provided his sole intention was not the earning of wealth.

Haj can be defined as the Pilgrimage to Makkah in the state of *Ehraam* to be adopted at the *Miqaat*, observing the prohibitions and performing the prescribed rituals of visit to Mina, *Wuqoof* at Arafat, stoning of the *Jamrahs*, cutting or shortening of hair and the sacrifice of an animal.

It is performed only during the period from 8th to 13th Zil Hijjah. However, one can visit Makkah with the intention of Haj during the months of Shawwal and Zil Qaad but then he will have to wait till the 8th Zil Hijjah.

On the other hand Umrah is a pilgrimage to Makkah undertaken at any time of the year other than the time of Haj, with *Ehraam* adopted at the *Miqaat* and involving *Tawaaf* of the Kaabah and the *Sa'ee* between Safaa and Marwah.

Haj is one of the pillars of Islam and is incumbent upon all adult Muslim men and women at least once in life time provided they are able physically and financially to undertake the journey to Makkah after making adequate provision for their dependents during their absence and provided there is safety and peace throughout the journey.

The Qur'anic verse in connection with Haj is

Wa lillaahe aalan naase Hijjul Baite manis tataa-aa ilaihe

sabeelaa. Wa man kafara fa innallaaha Ghaniyun aanil aalameen.

Pilgrimage is a duty which is owed to Allah by people who can afford the journey but if they disbelieve (let them know) Allah is above need of all the worlds.

The Qur'an also issues a warning to us with regard to Haj in the following words.

Fa man faradha fee hinnal Hajja fa la rafasa wa la fusooqa wa la jidaal

When one intends to perform Haj then there should be no conjugal relations, no backbiting or any sort of evil nor quarreling or fighting.

Most of the rituals in Haj and Umrah are in remembrance of Prophet Ibrahim (A.S.) to whose *millat* we belong and the declaration of which we make every day in our compulsory Namaaz when we say:

*Wa ana minal muslemeen aala millate Ibrahim wa deene
Muhammadin wa valaayate Aliyyin.*

It was Ibrahim (A.S.) who with the help of his son, Ismail (A.S.) built the Kaabah, the House for the worship of Allah, known as *Baitullah*. After completing the construction of Kaabah, Ibrahim (A.S.) prayed to Allah that He may make this house such a revered and sacred place that people may go round it, pray beside it and prostrate. Allah fulfilled the wish of Ibrahim (A.S.). We, the Muslims are the answer to Ibrahim's (A.S.) prayer, hence we perform *Tawaaf* of Kaabah and pray in Baitullah at the place where Ibrahim (A.S.) and Ismail (A.S.) stood and prayed.

When Hazrat Hajrah, the wife of Ibrahim (A.S.) was left alone with her infant son, Ismail in the wilderness, hunger and thirst compelled her to look around for food and water. So she ran up and down between two hills called Safaa and Marwah seven times but without any avail. In her desperation she came back to the infant and lo what did she see ! Miraculously, in that desert a fountain of water was oozing out from under the feet of the infant Ismail. It was the sacred Zamzam well which has been flowing continuously for the past thousands of years. To remind us of the anguish of Hazrat Hajrah and the efforts made by her to save the life of Ismail, we also run up and down Safaa and Marwah, the ritual being called Sa'ee and we drink the refreshing water of Zamzam.

Allah tested Ibrahim (A.S.) by directing him in his dream to sacrifice his son Ismail. Since Ibrahim (A.S.) was a true Muslim and sincere in his devotion to Allah he took Ismail to Mina with the intention of offering him as a sacrifice according to the wish of Allah. The devil tried three times to seduce Ibrahim as well as Ismail and Hazrat Hajrah but his temptations failed to have any effect whatsoever. Ibrahim (A.S.) went ahead and Allah was so pleased with his devotion and submission that He spared Ismail and a lamb was sacrificed in his place. When we set out to stone the devil at three places and offer sacrifice of an animal it reminds us of Ibrahim's (A.S.) firm conviction, his unselfish love for Allah and trust in Him and the spirit of sacrifice.

May Allah enable us through Haj to follow in the footsteps of Ibrahim (A.S.) and make us true Muslims like him.

2.0.0 KINDS OF HAJ

2.1.0 Hajje Mufrad

In this Haj no Umrah involving Tawaaf of Kaabah and Sa'ee is performed and the pilgrim proceeds to Arafat directly for the completion of Haj. Sacrifice of an animal is not obligatory in this case.

2.2.0 Hajje Qiraan

Umrah and Haj are performed together in the same state of Ehraam. However, in this case the animal for sacrifice, which is called *Hadiyah*, must accompany the pilgrim and it is permissible for the pilgrim to eat from his sacrifice.

2.3.0 Hajje Tamatto

This is a combination of Umrah and Haj during the same visit. In this case, after performing Umrah the pilgrim can come out of the state of Ehraam. He is then allowed to put on his normal clothes and the Ehraam prohibitions are lifted. However, on the 8th Zil Hijjah the pilgrim must enter the state of Ehraam once again, this time for Haj, and all the previous prohibitions will apply until the completion of Haj. This should be considered a great concession and facility as otherwise Ehraam is to be adopted at a Miqaat. Sacrifice of an animal is obligatory and it is not permissible for the pilgrim to eat from his own sacrifice. If for some reasons the pilgrim finds it impossible to offer sacrifice in Makkah then he must observe fast for three days while in Makkah and for seven days on his return home, thus completing ten fasts in all by way of atonement. This is the most popular Haj for all those Muslims who reside in places outside Makkah - beyond a circle of about 25 miles radius.

3.0.0 MIQAAT

This is the boundary surrounding Makkah which no pilgrim for Haj or Umrah should cross before adopting Ehraam.

There are five such Miqaats :

- i Zul Hulaifah or Bir Ali or Masjidush-shajarah.
Borderline for pilgrims coming from Medina and its vicinity.
- ii Jobfah or Raabigh.

- For pilgrims from Syria.
- iii Yalamlam.
For pilgrims from Yemen, India, etc.
- iv Zaatul Iraq.
For pilgrims from Iraq.
- v Qam.
For pilgrims from Najd.

4.0.0 EHRAAM

This means removal of normal everyday clothes from the body and wrapping it up in two sheets of unsewn white cloth in case of men. One sheet is to be used to cover the lower half of the body and the other for the upper half in such a way that the right arm is left open. No headwear should be used nor should the head at any time be covered with any object like an umbrella or a newspaper. The footwear should be such that the ankles are visible and open plastic slippers are recommended for this purpose. Women are allowed to wear sewn clothes but they must be simple and white. They must cover their heads completely, leaving only the face open and it is permissible for them to wear socks or gloves.

4.1.0 Requirements for Ehraam

Before adopting the Ehraam ghusl should be taken. The niyyat for wudhoo is :

Alla humma innee navayto tahoori haaza le ghustil Ehraame wa le kulle salaatin usalleehaa.

and the niyyat for ghusl is :

Alla humma innee aghtaselo le ghustil Ehraame lil Umrata (or lil Hajje) Bismillaahe Allaho Akbar.

After donning the Ehraam dress two Rakaats namaaz is to be offered the niyyat for which is :

Usallee Salaatal Ehraame lil tamattoe bil Umrah ilal Hajje rakaataine lillaahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal Kaabatil (mustaqbilatal) Haraame Allaho Akbar.

The intention here would be to perform Hajje Tamatto. In case of *Umrah only* the words *lil Umratil Mufradah* should be substituted in place of those underlined in the niyyat whereas in case of *Haj only* the words *lil Hajjil Mufrad* should be used.

After ghusl and dressing for Ehraam is over a formal niyyat for performing Haj or Umrah should be taken as under :

Allah humma innee ureedo an atamattao bil Umrata ilal Haj fa yassirho lee wa taqabbalho minnee (in case of Hajje Tamatto)

Allah humma innee ureedul Umratal Mufrad fa yassirho lee wa taqabbalho minnee (in case of Umrah only)

Allah humma innee ureedul Hajjal Mufrad fa yassirho lee wa taqabbalho minnee (in case of Haj only)

The pilgrims are now required to make the following declaration - men loudly and women in a subdued voice :

Labbaik Alla humma labbaik, Labbaik la sharika laka labbaik innal hamda wan neamata laka wal mulk la sharika lak.

Here I am at Thy service O Allah, here I am. There is no partner unto Thee here I am at Thy service. Indeed all the glory and the riches and the kingdom belong to Thee. There is no partner unto Thee.

Avoiding all other talk the pilgrim must keep repeating the above declaration whether in a sitting position or standing or walking or lying down. In case of Umrah only this should continue until the pilgrim arrives in the Haram (Baitullah) but in case of Haj it has to continue until Zawaal (midday) on the 9th Zil Hijjah, the day of Arafah.

4.2.0 Prohibitions in Ehraam

The following things, although normally allowable, become unlawful after the adoption of Ehraam :

- o Wearing of sewn clothes or underwear
- o Use of socks or gloves (in case of men)
- o Covering of head (in case of men) and covering of face (in case of women)
- o Cutting or shaving of hair
- o Cutting of nails
- o Use of perfumes or perfumed preparations or even smelling perfume
- o Cutting of plants or trees
- o Killing of lice, flies or other insects
- o Hunting or eating a bird or animal hunted by others
- o Conjugal relations between husband and wife

Above all we must remember what the Qur'an says in this connection in general terms :

Fa man faradha fee hinnal Hajja fa la rafasa wa la fusooqa wa la jidaal

When one determines to perform Haj then there should be no conjugal relations, no backbiting or evil nor any quarreling or fighting

5.0.0 TAWAAF

This is the act of going round the Kaabah seven times in an anticlockwise direction commencing from the corner containing the *Hajare Aswad* (the Black Stone). Each round or circuit is known as *Shawt* and seven Shawt constitute one Tawaaf.

5.1.0 Requirements in Tawaaf

There are more than 40 named doors all round Baitullah, the Grand Mosque wherein lies the Kaabah in the centre. It is recommended that we enter Baitullah through the door known as *Babun Nabi*, stay for a little while near *Bab Banu Shaibah* and utter a short prayer then approach nearer the Kaabah raising both hands saying :

Alla humma innee asaloka fee maqaamee haaza fee awwale manaasiki an taqabbal tawbati wa an tujaawiz aan khateeati wa tadhaa aannee wizri. Alhamdo lillaahil lazee ballaghani Baitahul Haraam.

O Lord from this place where I stand ready to begin my rituals I ask Thee to accept my repentance, forgive my mistakes and relieve me of my burden. All praises be to Allah Who made it possible for me to visit His sacred House.

Facing the Black Stone say :

Alla humma eemaan an beka wa wafaa an be aahdeka wa ittebaa -aan le sunnateka wa sunnate Muhammadin nabiiyyeka wa ahle Baitehit taahereen.

O Lord I have faith in Thee, I shall fulfil the promise to Thee and I shall follow in the footsteps of Thy Prophet Muhammad and his progeny.

Now kiss the Black Stone, but if not practicable to do so give it a flying kiss and say :

Bismillaahir Rahmanir Raheem wa la hawla wa la quwwata illa billaahil Aliyil Azeem. Allahummaghfir lee zunoobi wa tahhir lee qalbi washrah lee sadri wa yassir lee amri wa aafeni fee man aafaita.

In the name of Allah the Beneficent, the Merciful. There is no power greater than the might of Allah, the most High. O Lord forgive my sins, purify my heart, increase my spiritual understanding, make my task easy and include me among those whom Thou hast made prosperous.

Then keeping the Hajare Aswad on the left take the niyyat of Tawaaf:

*Alla humma innee navayto an atoofa be haazal Baitil Atiqe
Tawaafal Umrah fa yassirho lee wa taqabbalho minnee.
Bismillaahe Allaho Akbar.*

Note :

If it is a Tawaaf of Haj or Nisaa or Tahiyatul Masjid or Tatawwo use the appropriate word instead of Umrah.

Now begin the round in anticlockwise direction, proceed to the gate of Kaaba and say:

*Alla humma innal Baita Baitoka wal harama Haramoka wal aabda
aabdoka wa haaza maqaamul aaeze beka minan naar. Alla
humma aezni min aazaabeka wakhsusni bil ajzale min
sawaabeka wa waaledayya wa maa walad wal mustemeena wal
muslemaat wal mumeneena wal mumenaat al ahyaae minhum
wal amwaat. Alla humma salle ala Mohammadin wa aale hit
taahereen.*

O Lord this is Thy House, Thy sacred place and this is Thy slave standing before Thee in this place of refuge and protection from the fire of hell. O Lord protect me from Thy punishment and make me worthy of Thy favours and also grant Thy favours upon my parents, all the muslim men and women and all the believers whether dead or alive. O Lord bless Mohammad and his progeny.

Pass Rukne Iraqi. go from outside Hijre Ismail round to Rukne Shami and Meezaab. Approach Rukne Yamaani. Kiss it and say :

*Alla humma amaanati addaitohaa be johdee wa misaqee
taahadtohu mohaafezan feehe laka ala aahdi. Alla humma
taqabbal minnaa Kamaa taqabbalta min ambiyaaeka wa
asfiyaaeka Ibrahima khaleeleka wa Moosa kaleemeka wa Isa
roohaka wa Mohammadin nabiyyeka salawaatullaaha alaihim
ajmaeen.*

O Lord I am fulfilling my trust and my promise to the best of my ability. O Lord accept our prayers as you answered the prayers of Ibrahim, Moosa, Isa and Mohammad, may the peace of Allah be upon them all .

Coming nearer to the Hajare Aswad comer say :

*Alla humma aateni fid dunyaa hasanatan wa fil aakherate
hasanatan wa qeni azaaban naar*

O Lord give me the good in this world as well as in the next and deliver me from the fire of hell.

One round is now completed.

Now kiss the Hajare Aswad, if you can, or give it a flying kiss and start the next round. Seven such rounds will complete one Tawaaf. During the first three rounds men should run from Hajare Aswad to Rukne Yamaani and then resume walking. During the rounds offer duas or recite portions of the Qur'au. Imam Ali Zainul Aabedeen is reported to have recited surah Al Baqarah during his Tawaaf.

After the completion of Tawaf, offer two rakaats prayer at Maqaame Ibrahim opposite the gate of Kaabah, taking the following niyyat :

Usallee salaatat Tawaafe rakaataine lillaahe azza wa jalla adaa-an mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar.

Offer some dua and proceed towards Zamzam, drink the holy water saying :

Allahummajalho rizqan waaseaan wa ilman naafeaan wa dawaa-an naajeaan min kulle daain wa saqamin be rahmateka ya Arhamar Raahemeen.

O Lord make this drink a sign of increase in my sustenance and knowledge and give it the power to heal and alleviate all my pains and diseases O the most Merciful.

Come to the gate known as Baabus Safaa and recite :

Allahummagh firlee maa qaddamto wa maa akhkharto wa maa asrarto wa maa aalanto wa maa Anta aalamo behee minnee Antal muqaddemo wa Antal moakhkhero. La ilaha illa Anta alaika tawakkalto wa ilaika uneeb. Alla humma innee asaloka min kulle khairin ahaata behee ilmoka wa aoozo beka min kulle sharrin ahaata behee ilmoka. Alla humma innee asalokal aafwa wal aafiyata fid deene wad dunyaa wal aakherate wastaezo beka min khizyid dunyaa wa azaabil aakherate innaka ala kulle shayin Qadeer.

The Tawaaf ends here. A person may offer as many Tawaafs as he wishes and if any of them are offered on behalf of others, he should say so in his niyyat.

6.0.0 SA'EE

Sa'ee comprises running and walking up and down seven times between two hills known as Safaa and Marwah within the precinct of the Haram.

6.1.0 Requirements in Sa'ee

Stand on Safaa facing the Kaabah and recite .

Abdao bemaada bada Allaho behee. Innas Safaa wal Marwata min shaairillah. Fa man hajjal Bait aweaatamara fa la junaaha

alaihe an yattawwafa behimaa. Wa man tatawwaa khairan fa innallaaha shaakirun aaleem.

I begin with that with which Allah commenced. Indeed Safaa and Marwab are the signs of Allah. So there is no blame on the person who intends to perform Haj or Umrah if he runs between the two hills. If he does good of his own accord Allah knows and appreciates it.

Raising both hands say :

Allaho Akbar. La ilaha illallaah wallaho akbar wa lillaahil hamd
and take the following niyyat :

Allah humma innee navayto an asaa bainas Safaa wal Marwah saayal Umrah (if for Haj- saayal Haj) sabaata ashwaatin lillaahe azza wa jalla. Alla humma fa yassirho lee wa ainnee alaihe wa taqabbalho minnee bismillaahe Allaho Akbar.

Then commence marching towards Marwah reciting duas or Qur'anic verses on the way. When passing between two green lights (marking the green spot encountered by Hazrat Hajrah) run reciting :

Rabbigh fir warham wa tajaawaz aam maa taalam innaka Antal aazzul akram. Allahummaj aalho hajjan mabroora wa saayan mashkoora wa zamban maghfoora.

O Lord forgive me, have mercy upon me and disregard my lapses of which Thou hast the knowledge because Thou knowest all that we do not know. Indeed Thou art Honourable and Benevolent. O Lord accept my Haj, appreciate my efforts and forgive my sins for the sake of Haj.

Slowing down say :

Ya zat manne wal fadhle wattawle wan noamaae wal joode inna aamali dhaeef fa dhaaifho wa taqabbalho minnee wa sallallaaho ala Mohammadin kamaa Anta ahtuhoo wa hum beka ahtuhoo.

O Kind, benevolent and generous Lord, my deeds are poor so increase their worth many fold and accept them from me. Send blessings upon Mohammad as Thou would wish and as they deserve.

Upon reaching Marwah recite the same dua as on Safaa and begin the march towards Safaa. Repeating the steps of the first run the seventh run ends at Marwah and the Sa'ee is then completed.

It is usual to cut some hair at this stage hence take a small scissor with you when you go for Sa'ee.

7.0.0 PERFORMANCE OF UMRAH

- o After ghusl and niyyat put on Ehraam at the Miqaat.

- o Pronounce **Labbaik** and observe the prohibitions.
- o On arrival in Kaabah perform Tawaaf and pray at Maqaame Ibrahim.
- o Drink water from the well of Zamzam.
- o Proceed to Safaa and Marwah for Sa'ee.
- o At the end of Sa'ee cut some hair. It is preferable for men to shave the whole head. Women should cut a few locks of their hair.
- o The Umrah is now completed, hence Ehraam can be removed and all restrictions and prohibitions are lifted.

8.0.0 PERFORMANCE OF HAJ

- o Enter the Haram on 8th Zil Hijjah in the state of Ehraam and perform an optional Tawaaf of Kaabah.
- o After Zohor Namaaz offer two rakaats under the Meezaab within Hijre Ismail with the following niyyat :
Usallee salaatal Ehraame le Hajjit tamattoe rakaataine lillaahe azza wa jalla mustaqbilal (mustaqbilatal) Kaabatil Haraame Allaho Akbar.
- o Then take the following Niyyat for Haj :
Allah humma innee navayto Hajjat tamattoe ala kitaabeka wa sunnate nabiyyeka. Alla humma fa ainnee ala zaaleka wa yassirho lee wa taqabbalho minnee.
- o Keep reciting duas or surahs of the Qur'an.
- o After the Asr Namaaz come out of the Haram, and proceed to Mina uttering **Labbaik** which should continue till the time of zawaal on the 9th day of Zil Hijjah.
- o Spend the night in Mina and after the Fajar Namaaz of the day of Arafah, the 9th Zil Hijjah recite the following Takbeerah which is compulsory :
Allaho Akbar Allaho Akbar La ilaha illallaah wallaho Akbar ala maa hudaanaa wallaho Akbar ala maa razaqanaa min baheematil anaam.
- o Thereafter this Takbeerah must be recited at the end of every Fardh Namaaz until Asr of the 13th Zil Hijjah
- o Soon after sunrise on the day of Arafah march towards Arafaat offering duas, Takbeerahs.
- o If possible offer two rakaats of Tahiyatul Masjid in Masjidin Namarah, near Arafaat.
- o Offer Zohor and Asr Namaaz in the great plain of Arafaat.
- o Proceed towards Jabalur Rahmah (The mount of mercy) and stay there till sunset offering dua and seeking forgiveness from Allah for our sins.
- o You may recite surah Al Baqarah and some duas.
- o At the end recite :
Alla humma innee asaloka fakaaka raqabati minan naar. Allaho Akbar La ilaha illallaah Rabbanaa aatena fid dunyaa hasanatan

wa fil aakherate hasanatan wa qenaa azaaban naar. Rabbanaa zalamnaa anfusanaa wa in lam taghfir lanaa wa tarhamnaa lanakoonanna minal khaasereen Astaghferullaaha lee wa le waaledayya wa le jameeil mumeneena wal mumenaat.

La ilaha illallaah Muhammadun rasoolullaah Aliyyun waliyullaah, Allahummaj aal baaqiya umree fil Hajje wal Umrate ibtighaae wajhaka ya Rabbal Aalameen.

O Lord I ask Thee to save me from the fire. Allah is great and there is no god but Allah. O Lord give us the good in this world as well as in the hereafter and keep us away from the fire. O Lord we have wronged ourselves and if Thou wouldst not forgive us and be kind to us we shall be great losers. I seek forgiveness from Allah for myself, my parents and all the believing men and women. There is no other god except Allah, Muhammad is Allah's messenger and Ali is the beloved of Allah. O Lord enable me to spend the rest of my life piously, seeking your countenance through Haj and Umrah.

- o The stay in Arafat is known as *Wuqoof*.
- o After sunset march towards Mina and on the way stop for the night in Muzdalefah. Offer Maghrib and Isbaa Namaaz there and pick up 70 small pebbles from the plain around Muzdalefah. Maghrib Namaaz remains *adaa* no matter how late it is during the night.
- o Offer the Fajar prayer on the 10th Zil Hijjah in Muzdalefah.
- o After sunrise proceed to Mina and use seven pebbles to stone Jamratul Aqabah (the big shaitaan). The stoning of the Jamrah (shaitaan) is symbolic, hence it is to be done with the index finger and thumb of the right hand.
- o While stoning the Jamrah say :

Allaho Akbar Allaho Akbar la ilaha illallaah wallaho Akbar wa lillaahil hamd Allahummad-har aannish shaitaana wa junoodahoo Alla humma tasdeeqan be kitaabeka wa ittebaa-aan le amre nabiyyeka. Allahummaj aalho Hajjan mabroora wa saayan mashkoora wa zamban maghfoora.

Allah is Great, Allah is Great. There is no god except Allah. He is Great All praises are due to Allah. O Lord keep the devil and his troop away from me. O Lord I testify to the truth of Thy scriptures and follow in the footsteps of Thy prophet. O Lord make this Haj a blessing for me, appreciate my efforts and forgive my sins.

With every pebble thrown you may say *Bismillaahe Allaho Akbar*.

- o Now offer sacrifice and recite :
- Wajjahto wajhiya lillazee fataras samaavaate wal ardha haneefan musleman wa maa ana minal mushrekeen. Bismillahir Rahmaanir Raheem Allahumma taqabbal minnee kamaa taqabbaltahoo min Ibrahim al khalil ya Arhamar Raahemeen.*

I turn my face to the Lord who created the skies and the earth. I am a sincere believer and am not one of those who associate someone with

God. O Lord accept my sacrifice just as thou didst accept the sacrifice of Ibrahim. Thou art the Most Merciful.

- o Shave your head and bury the hair. (Women should cut a lock of their hair).
- o Stay in Mina and continue offering duas.
- o Proceed to Makkah after Zohor and perform Tawaaful Ifaadha (Tawaaful Haj) in Kaabah to be followed by Sa'ee.
- o After this you can come out of the state of Ehraam.
- o Now husband and wife should perform Tawaafun Nisaa, the niyyat for which is :

*Alla humma innee navayto an atoofa be haazal Baitil Atiq
Tawaafan Nisaa sabaata ashwaatin lillaahe azza wa jalla. Alla
humma fa yassirho lee wa ainnee alaihe wa taqabbalho minnee
Bismillaahe Allaho Akbar.*

Now all prohibitions and restrictions are lifted except the hunt, which becomes permissible on the final return from Mina.

- o After the Tawaafs return to Mina and spend the night there.
- o Stay in Mina for the 11th, 12th and 13th Zil Hijjah, known as Ayyaamut Tashreeq and every day with seven pebbles stone each of the three Jamrahs. First Jamratus Sughraa, then Jamratul Wustaa and then Jamratul Aqabah thus using 63 pebbles, the balance out of the 70 you picked from Muzdalefa.
- o During Ayyaamut Tashreeq you may go to Makkah every day for optional Tawaaf but the nights must be spent back in Mina.
- o If you wish to leave Mina during Ayyaamut Tashreeq you may do so but the unused pebbles should be buried.
- o Return to Makkah and perform the farewell Tawaaf, the niyyat for which is :

*Alla humma innee navayto an atoofa be haazal Baitil Atiq
Tawaafal Wadaae sabaata ashwaatin lillaahe. Alla humma fa
yassirho lee wa ainnee alaihe wa taqabbalho minnee.*

- o Recite the Qur'an and offer dua. The Haj is now completed.
- o You must go to Medina, visit the Prophet's tomb and offer prayers in Prophet's Mosque.