

786/202

Please Recite Surah Fateha For

**Syed Nurul Hasan Jafri**

**Humayun Ali Baig**

**Basheerunnisa Begum**

**and**

**All Momineen and Mominaat**

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## INTRODUCTION

Dear readers,

With the help of Allah (S.W.T.) and the 14 Masumeen we at Madressa Matam Ali Yusuf have come together this year to compile and print this Namaaz Booklet - Me'raj ul Mumin. There is a hadith that says, "As Salaat Me'raj ul mumin." From this 3 facts can be derived.

- 1) Every time we go for Namaz it is like we are ascending to the heavens
- 2) It is the highlight of our day as it was the highlight of our prophet Mohammed's life
- 3) It is the closest we can be to Allah (S.W.T.)

In the Me'raj ul Mumin we cover several aspects including:

- Wudhoo
- Azan and Iqama
- Namaaz
- Shakyat e Namaaz
- Wudhoo e Jabira
- Tayammum

I would sincerely like to thank everyone involved in the making of this booklet.

Shahnaz Vakil - design

Zainab Hirji - design

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Shabbar Naqvi - photographs

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Muntazir Datto - contributor

Arif Rizvi - contributor

The management at Ghusais

And all our sponsors and Donors and everyone else who has worked to make this project a success.

I hope that our efforts are not in vain and that everyone learns and benefits from this booklet.

For queries and comments about this book please email us at [misbahmagazine@gmail.com](mailto:misbahmagazine@gmail.com).

Ali Abbas Virani.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF NAMAAZ

Namaaz is the most precious Wealth bestowed by Allah S.W.T. through the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) and firmly established by the Household of Ahlul Bait A.S.

In Surah Ankabut, Allah says "And establish Prayer. Undoubtedly, the prayer forbids one from indecency and evil thing". (Ayah 45)

Namaaz is one of the greatest blessings of Allah (S.W.T.) where people get an opportunity to talk with Allah. All of our Imams have emphasized greatly to perform namaaz regularly and on time.

Hazrat Abuzar-e-Ghaffari once said, "I asked Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H.) that you have instructed me to perform Namaaz, but what is Namaaz?" Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H.) replied, "Namaaz is the best deed - whoever wants to do more can do more and whoever wants to do less of it can do less", (Bihar-ul-Anwar) except for the wajib prayers.

Namaaz is the pillar of religion. According to the Hadith, "whoever's namaaz is accepted, all of their aamals are accepted, and whoever's namaaz is rejected then all of their aamals are rejected".

One of the Masomeens has said, "Do not think of your namaaz as petty. Whoever thinks of his/her namaaz as petty is not amongst us".

As per another hadith, "Whoever misses namaaz intentionally, that person has no place in Islam. The best example is from the Aale-Muhammad (S.A.W.W.) who established namaaz in all circumstances, even in the most difficult of moments. The sons of Hazrat Muslim - Muhammad and Ibrahim - asked for permission to perform 2 rakaat sunnat namaaz from the tyrant as part of their last request before they were mercilessly slaughtered.

We can see from history that our 1st and 3rd Imams received shahadat in the state of sajdah. Our 4th Imam spent his entire life after Karbala in worship and azadari. We should use these examples to understand the importance of namaaz and make sure that we perform them regularly and on time.

Abbas Kirmani



## WUDHOO

In the name of ALLAH and for the sake of ALLAH and all thanks are due to ALLAH, Who made water TAHIR (its tahir and it makes other things tahir) and did not make it najis (impure)

Before you pray Namaaz you have to do wudhoo. The 1st part of wudhoo is the Niyat. You have to determine in your mind that I am doing wudhoo so that I can pray Namaaz for carrying out the Order of Allah(S.W.T).

You must remember that you cannot pray without Wudhoo, so see the way it is done and make sure you do it properly. If your wudhoo is Batil (not done properly) you will be considered as "without wudhoo" and your namaaz will therefore be considered Batil.

When you see the water recite this dua.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَبِاللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ  
الَّذِي جَعَلَ  
الْمَاءَ طَهُورًا وَلَمْ يَجْعَلْهُ نَجَسًا

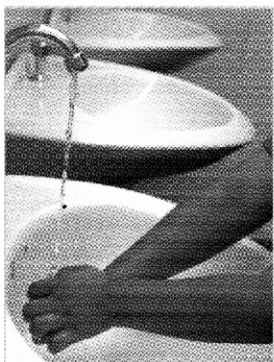
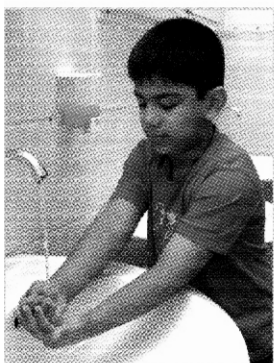
The first thing you do before Wudhoo is wash your hands from the wrist or the place you wear your watch to your fingertips.

During this stage you may pray to Allah to cleanse your hands of any bad or haraam things so you can feel the warmth of Heaven

It is also MUSTAHAB to recite the following

اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِيْ مِنَ التَّوَّابِيْنَ  
وَاجْعَلْنِيْ مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِيْنَ

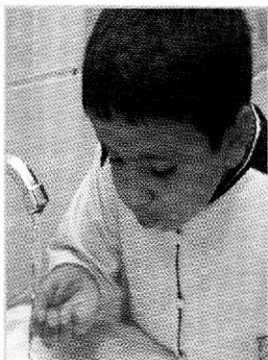
O Allah! make me of those who repent and make me of those who purify themselves



Washing hands up to wrists

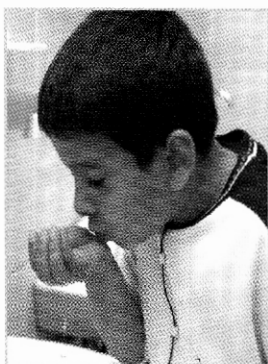
There are 13 detailed conditions for making your Wudhoo valid, you may learn these from the "TAWZEEHUL MASAEEL" of the mujtahed whose taqleed you are doing. This booklet gives you a short account of the practical actions of performing wudhoo.

These are Mustahab actions in wudhoo.



You take some water from the tap and put it in your mouth, and then you spit it back into the sink. You must do it 3 times.

During this stage you should pray to Allah to cleanse your mouth of any bad or haraam things so you can taste the fruits of Heaven.



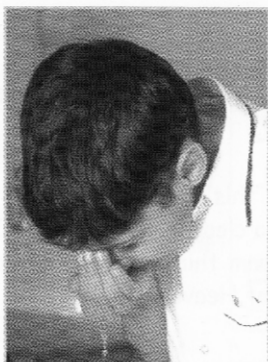
اَللّٰهُمَّ لَقِّنِيْ حُجَّتِيْ يَوْمَ الْقَاكَ  
وَ اَطْلِقْ لِسَانِيْ بِذِكْرِكَ

O Allah! Comprehend in me my proofs of faith on the day I am presented before you and make my tongue fluent with your remembrance.

Gargling 3 times

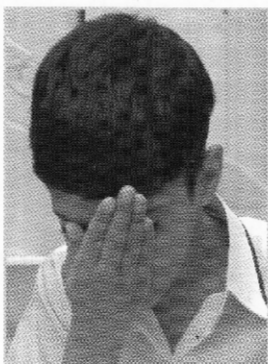
**Remember:** Wajib actions are compulsory, Mustahab actions are good to do but not compulsory - but they are what make Ibadat special.

## This is also a Mustahab Action



After that you may take some water and make it touch the outside of your nostrils. Our Prophet Mohammed has said it is better to smell the water. You may do it 3 times

During this stage you may pray to Allah to cleanse your nose of any bad or haraam things so you can smell the flowers in heaven.



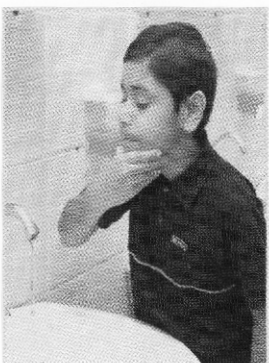
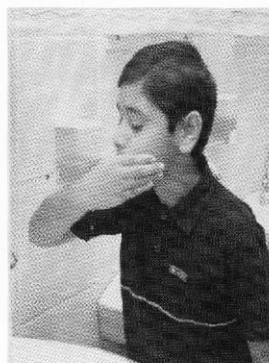
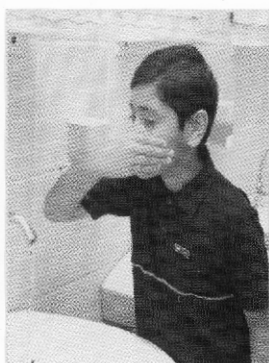
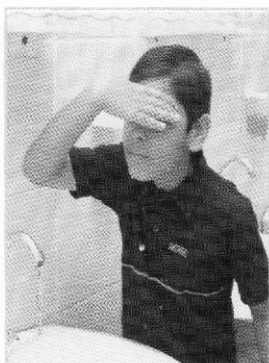
اللَّهُمَّ لَا تَحْرِمْ عَلَيَّ رِيحَ الْجَنَّةِ  
وَأَجْعَلْنِي مِمَّنْ يَشْمُ رِيحَهَا  
وَرَوْحَهَا وَطَيِّبَهَا

O Allah! do not forbid on me the fragrance of Paradise and put me among those who benefit from its fragrances, health and aromatic essence.

Washing the nose

It is Asraaf to let the water run while you complete your wudhu. Water should be taken step by step as not to be sinful. Asraaf is gunah e kabira.

## This is a Wajib Action



Now you have to wash your face from where the hair on the head starts up to the chin (the area between the middle finger and thumb should be washed and to be sure pass your palm over the whole face). You must do it from up to down and make sure water touches your whole face. It is Wajib to do once and Mushtahab to do twice

During this stage you should pray that Allah makes your face with light or noor on the day of judgement because only those whose faces have noor on the day of judgement will go to heaven

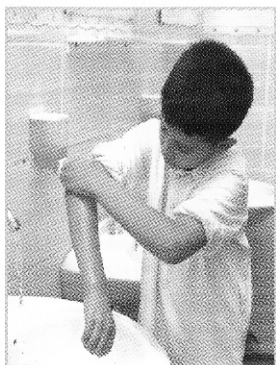
اَللّٰهُمَّ بَيِّضْ وَجْهِيْ يَوْمَ تَسْوَدُّ الْوُجُوْهُ

وَلَا تَسْوَدِّ وَجْهِيْ يَوْمَ تَبْيَضُّ وَجُوْهُ

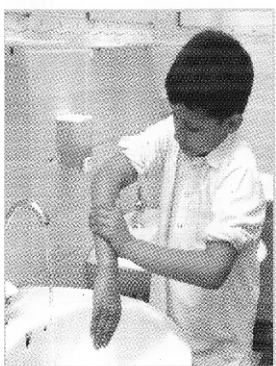
O Allah! Whiten my face on the day when faces will turn black, and do not blacken my face on the Day when faces are made bright.

Washing face from where hair starts to grow to the chin.

## WASHING OF THE RIGHT HAND - WAJIB



Ladies pour water over inside of their elbows; gents pour water on their elbows.



Make sure no oils or nailpolish are on the skin since they will obstruct water and invalidate wudhu

Now you must take some water and pour it above your right elbow and the front part of your right elbow and rub it all the way down to your fingertips. You should do this atleast once and make sure water touches all the flesh between the elbow and the fingertips and you wash from up to down only!

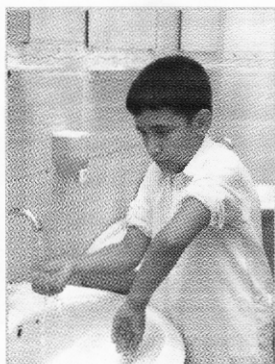
Dua at the time of washing the right hand

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَعْطِنِيْ كِتٰبِيْ بِيَمِيْنِيْ وَالتَّلَدُ فِي  
الْجَنّٰنِ بِيَسَارِيْ وَحَاسِبُنِيْ حِسًا بَآيْسِرًا

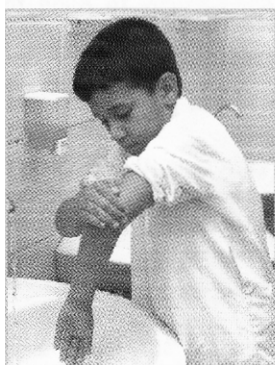
O Allah! give my book of deeds in my right hand and make my ever lasting abode in Paradise easy and my accountability tranquil.

Washing the hands from the elbows to the fingertips.

## WASHING OF THE LEFT HAND - WAJIB



The method for washing the left hand is the same as described for the right hand



During this stage you may pray to Allah to give you your book of deeds in your right hand because the people who receive the book in the right hand will go to paradise.

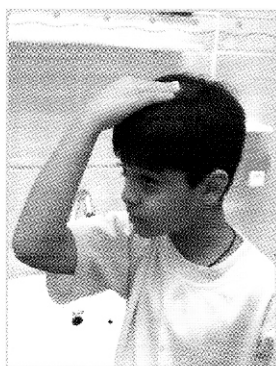
Dua at the time of washing the left hand

اَللّٰهُمَّ لَا تُعْطِنِيْ كِتَابِيْ بِشِمَالِيْ وَلَا مِنْ وَّرَآءِ ظَهْرِيْ وَلَا  
تَجْعَلَهَا مَغْلُوْلَةً اِلَى عُنُقِيْ وَ اَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنْ مُّقْطَعَاتِ النَّيِّرَانِ

O Allah! Do not give me my book of deeds on my left nor from behind my back nor may it chained to my left and I seek refuge in you from the hell fire.

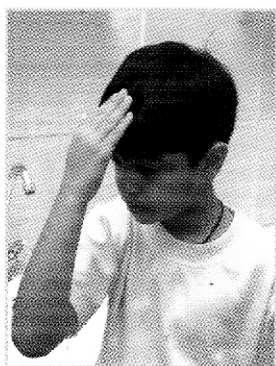
## MASAH OF THE HEAD - WAJIB

Masah of the head may be done with one finger of the right hand but it is better to do it with the middle and three fingers joined together. It must be done on the skin of the head, if the hair are too small it can be done on hair also. In all circumstances neither the skin of the head nor the hair should be oily or with any substance which prevents the water from the fingers to reach the skin of the head or the shortest hair



In this stage you should pray to Allah to protect you from Shaitan from head to toe.

DUA AT THE TIME OF MASAH OF HEAD

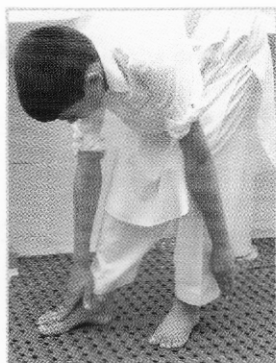
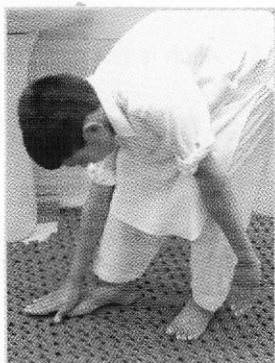


اَللّٰهُمَّ غَشِّينِيْ بِرَحْمَتِكَ  
وَبَرَكَاتِكَ وَعَفْوِكَ

O Allah! Cover me with Your mercy, blessings and forgiveness.

- Masah of the head from the middle of the head up to the edge of the hair (using wet fingers of the right hand)

## MASAH OF THE FEET - WAJIB



Then with your wet hands, 1st wipe your right foot with your right palm and then your left foot with your left palm. Do this one time only for each.

In this stage you should pray to Allah to protect you from Shaitan from head to toe.

اللَّهُمَّ ثَبِّتْنِي عَلَى الصِّرَاطِ يَوْمَ تَذِلُ فِيهِ الْأَقْدَامُ وَاجْعَلْ سَعْيِي فِي  
مَا يَرْضِيكَ عَنِّي يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ

O Allah! Keep me firm on the path to Paradise on the day when the feet will tremble and convert my efforts into those that will please you. O the Glorious and the Mighty!

Masah of the feet (from the upper part of the foot) from the tip of the toe to the junction of the ankle using the wet fingers of the right hand, and left hand respectively



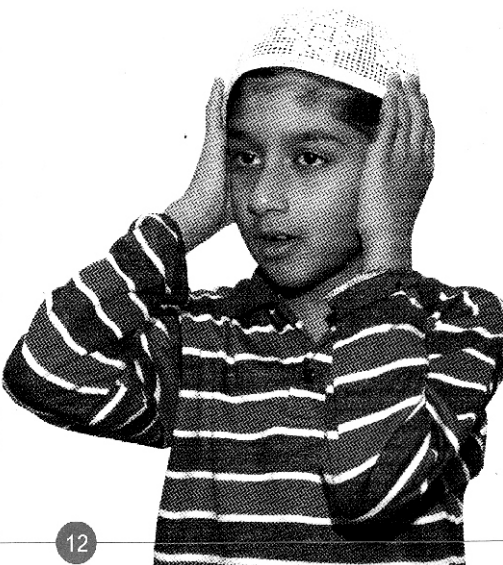
## AZAN

Allah O Akber	4	Allah is the greatest
Ash hado al La Ilaaha Illallah	2	I bear witness that there is no God but Allah
Ash hado anna Mohammedon Rasoolullah	2	I bear witness that Prophet Mohammed is the Rasool of Allah
Ash Hado anna Aliyyun Waliullah	2	I bear witness that Ali is the Wali of Allah
Hayya Alas Salaah	2	Hasten to Prayers
Hayya Alal Falaah	2	Hasten towards prosperity
Hayya Ala Khairil Amal	2	Hasten towards the best of deeds
Allahu Akber	2	Allah is the greatest
Lailaha Illah	2	There is no God but Allah

### Azan and Iqamah

When you recite the Adhan and the Iqamah, two rows of angels will perform the Prayer behind you; but if you said the Iqamah (only), one row of angels would perform the Prayer behind you.  
(Furu' al-Kafi, Volume 3, Page. 303)

There are many other traditions to the same effect, some of which say that the length of each row is as the distance between the east and the west



## IQAMA

Allah o Akber	2	Allah is the greatest
Ash hado al La Ilaaha Illallah	2	I bear witness that there is no God but Allah
Ash hado anna Mohammedon Rasoolullah	2	I bear witness that Prophet Mohammed is the Rasool of Allah
Ash Hado anna Aliyyun Waliyullah	2	I bear witness that Ali is the Wali of Allah
Hayya Alas Salaah	2	Hasten to Prayers
Hayya Alal Falaah	2	Hasten towards prosperity
Hayya Ala Khairil Amal	2	Hasten towards the best of deeds
Qad Qa matis Sallah	2	Prayer has been established
Allahu Akber	2	Allah is the greatest
Lailaha Illah	1	There is no God but Allah

### Namaaz

Remember: Fajr has 2 rakaats, Zohr and Asr have 4, Maghrib has 3 and Isha has 4.



## NAMAZ PROCEDURES

In the below table, we have explained the procedure for the 5 daily incumbent prayers. The actions are named and described in detail later on the in book.

Rakaat	Fajr	Zohr, Asr, and Isha	Maghrib
1	Niyyat	Niyyat	Niyyat
	Takbiratul Ehram	Takbiratul Ehram	Takbiratul Ehram
	Qiyam - 2 surah. Qiyam before Rukuu.	Qiyam - 2 surah. Qiyam before Rukuu.	Qiyam - 2 surah. Qiyam before Rukuu.
	Rukuu	Rukuu	Rukuu
	Qiyam after Rukuu	Qiyam after Rukuu	Qiyam after Rukuu
	1st Sajdah	1st Sajdah	1st Sajdah
	Sitting between the Sajdah	Sitting between the Sajdah	Sitting between the Sajdah
	2nd Sajdah	2nd Sajdah	2nd Sajdah
	Stand up for second rakaat	Stand up for second rakaat	Stand up for second rakaat
2	Qiyam - 2 surah. Qiyam before Rukuu.	Qiyam before Rukuu. Qiyam - 2 surah.	Qiyam - 2 surah. Qiyam before Rukuu.
	Qunoot	Qunoot	Qunoot
	Rukuu	Rukuu	Rukuu
	Qiyam after Rukuu	Qiyam after Rukuu	Qiyam after Rukuu
	1st Sajdah	1st Sajdah	1st Sajdah
	Sitting between the Sajdah	Sitting between the Sajdah	Sitting between the Sajdah
	2nd Sajdah	2nd Sajdah	2nd Sajdah
	Tashahud	Tashahud	Tashahud
	Salaam	Stand up for third rakaat	Stand up for third rakaat
	End with Tasbeeh of bibi Fatema		

	and a dua		
3		Qiyam - Tasbeehat e arba. Qiyam before Rukuu	Qiyam - Tasbeehat e arba. Qiyam before Rukuu
		Rukuu	Rukuu
		Qiyam after Rukuu	Qiyam after Rukuu
		1st Sajdah	1st Sajdah
		Sitting between the Sajdah	Sitting between the Sajdah
		2nd Sajdah	2nd Sajdah
		Rise for the 4th Rakaat	Tashahud
			Salaam
			End with Tasbeeh of bibi Fatema and a dua
4		Qiyam - Tasbeehat e arba. Qiyam before Rukuu	
		Rukuu	
		Qiyam after Rukuu	
		1st Sajdah	
		Sitting between the Sajdah	
		2nd Sajdah	
		Tashahud	
		Salaam	
		End with Tasbeeh of bibi Fatema and a dua	

## NIYYAT

Before starting the Namaz you have to say to yourself that "I am praying either Fajar or Zohr or Asr or Maghrib or Isha, 2, 4, 4, 3, 4 Rakaats, for the sake of Allah" - This is called the Niyyat.

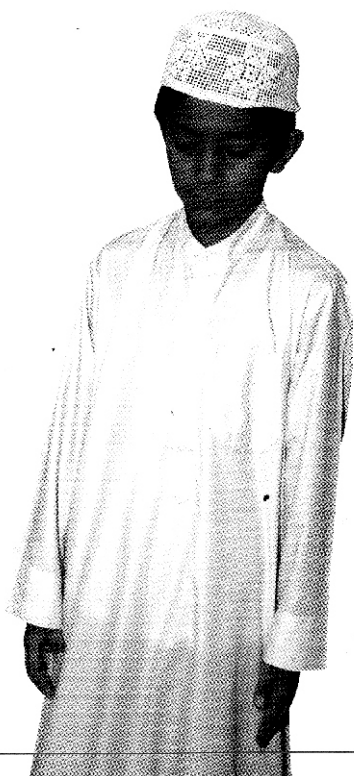
**REMEMBER** - Niyyat is Wajib

Niyyat is when you make a definite intention in your mind deciding

- Which prayer you are offering
- How many rakaats
- Whether or not it is wajib
- Whether it is Adaa (in the correct time) or Kazaa (late)
- It is being prayed in the obedience of the order of Allah for the sake of Allah - "Kurbatan Ila-llah"

Your niyyat must remain in your mind right from the start to the end of that prayer.

It does not have to be spoken.



## TAKBIRATUL EHRAM

By this reminder of God is great, the servant of God gets a tremendous power within his existence and becomes fully saturated with hope. He gets an assurance that since his reliance is on the greatest power in all aspects, then his efforts will be successful and eventually the end is going to be well.

It is wajib to remain motionless while saying Takbir

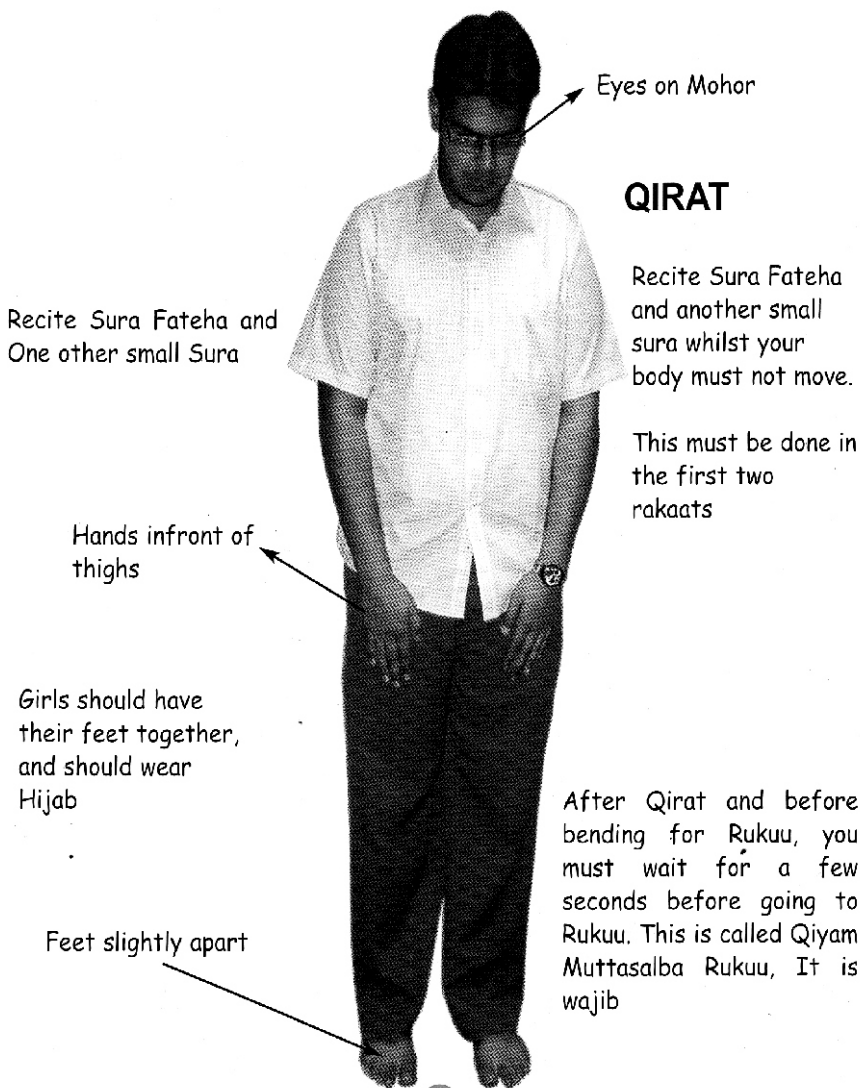
It is mustahab for all to raise hands for Takbir at ul Eham

Thumbs inclined with ears



## QIYAM & QIRAT

In this state, when you are facing the Qibla, you despair the world of what it contains of creation and what others are occupied with, and with an empty heart of all preoccupation, you are now standing on the foot of fear and hope. Qiyam is standing position, which is a state of getting into action or movement. And you start this movement by reciting the Takbeer, which is declaring greatness of Allah and hence denying the greatness of everyone else.



Surae Fateha is requested for Habib Haji Moledina Chithiwala & Amina Bai  
Bin Ahmed Moledina Chithiwala

In the 3rd or 4th rakaat, during Qiyam, you have an option of reciting either the Sura Fateha as you did in the 1st and 2nd rakaat, but it is better to recite the Tasbeehat e Arba.

Subhanallahi, Walhamdulillahi, Wa la ila ha illalah, wallahu Akber.

While men may recite the Qirat of the 1st 2 rakaats loudly during Fajr, Maghrib and Isha, Women must recite all Qirat quietly.



Ladies should keep their feet together

During Qiyam women must stand with their feet together, they may keep their hands on their chest or stretch them down without resting them on their thighs (on the sides).



## QUNOOT

A sunnat act you can do in the second rakaat, is to raise your hands in the position shown and recite a Dua. Although this is not wajib, it is highly recommended.



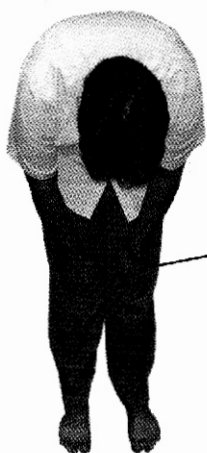
## RUKUU

Rukoo reflects the human-humility before a power, which he considers superior to himself. Since we do not consider anyone other than God superior to himself, in this state he presents that he only bows down to the Almighty in humility. Along with this, by recitation of the glorification by his tongue, he openly and explicitly announces his own honour, dignity and freedom from the slavery of others.

Once in Rukuu, recite the following

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ

This must also be done in every Rakaat.



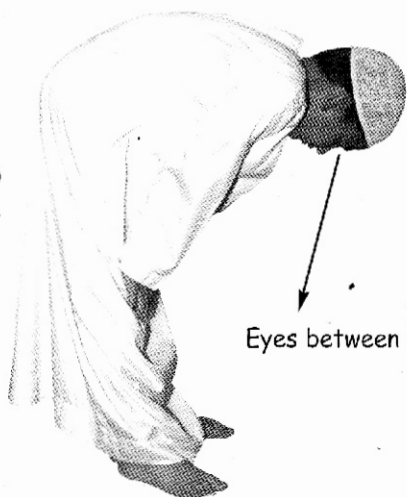
In Rukuu, women should bend forward only keeping their hands on their thighs; their back should not be parallel to the Floor, unlike gents whose backs must be parallel to the floor

Men should keep their hands on their knees

After Rukuu you must stand up again and wait for a few seconds. Then say

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

and then go to Sijdah



Eyes between feet

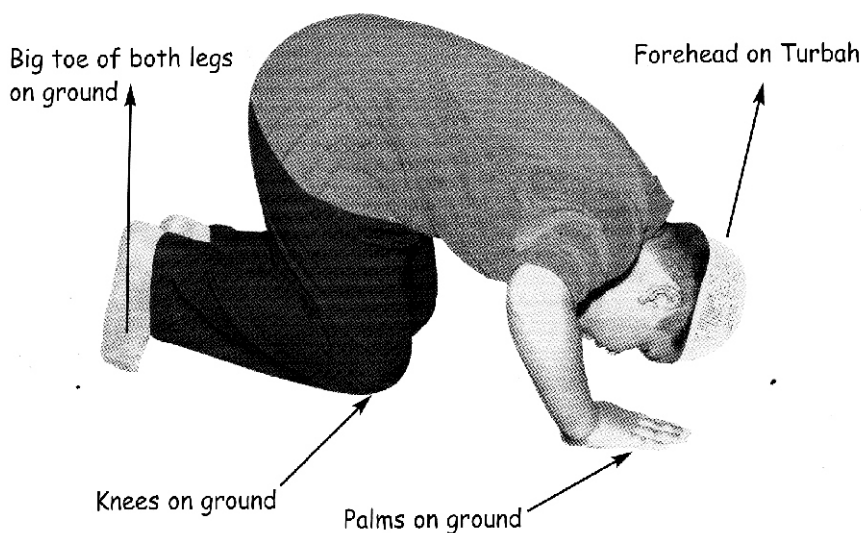
## SIJDAH

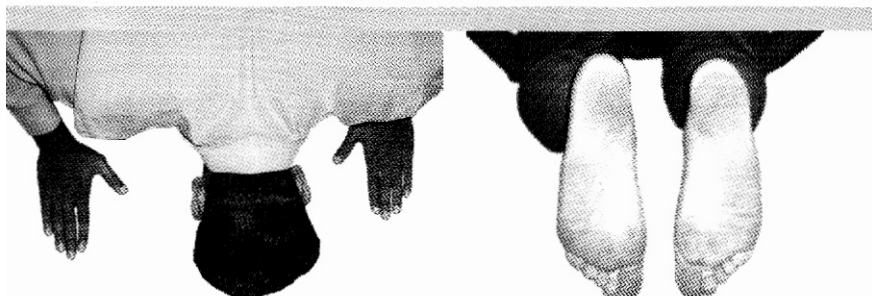
Sujood is the extreme state of humiliation, and the prayer offerer considers this much humility appropriate only in the front of God Almighty, because he does and should not present such a state of humility in front of anyone else. This is state of sujood tells man that in front of his Lord he is most humiliated rubbing his forehead on dust, but humility in front of others is undesirable. And hence, he glorifies his lord by his stating that he is the most High by his tongue, whereas he himself now is in the most lowest state.

Once in Sijdah, recite the following

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَبِحَمْدِهِ

Then you must sit up, and say Astaghfirullah rabbi wa atoobu ileyh, and go back and do sajdah again. This must also be done in every Rakaat.





### **Sitting between Sujood**

After first Sijda, that is the state of expressing humiliation, you sit and repent, whereby you are telling that despite of expressing my humiliation and in that same state declaring his highness, I have been disobedient to him, hence I seek repentance. And after doing so, I again go and express my humiliation and his highness.

While going from "Qiyam after Rukuu" to Sajdah, men must have their palms reach the ground 1st, while women may have their knee's reach the ground 1st, i.e. they may sit down 1st, and then go to Sajdah.

While in Sajdah men should have their palms for the and the elbows raised, womens hands should be placed closer to the head and elbows close to the body.

## TASHAHUD

These three sentences reflect the basic reality of faith. In the first one he witnesses the Tauheed by denying all other false deities and accepting only one God, without associating any partners to him in any form. In the second sentence, by accepting Muhammad(P.B.U.H.) as his prophet explicitly defines that the direction for all his actions and endeavours has to be same as Muhammad(P.B.U.H.). By stating that Muhammad(P.B.U.H.) was an Abd, it is reminding him that the all virtues which Muhammad(P.B.U.H.) had, was because of his being a slave of Allah. The third sentence is a supplication which is a blessing on Muhammad(P.B.U.H.) and his progeny, since they are perfect and the complete manifestation of this school of thought. Hence the Tashahud witnesses the Wilayat of Allah, the Wilayat of Prophet(s) and the Wilayat of his progeny.

During Tashahud you should recite:

Ashhaddu Alla Ilaha Illalaho Wahdahu la Sharika Lahu, Wa Ashhaddo Anna Muhammadun Abdohu wa Rasuloh. Allah humma salli alah Mohamadin wa aali Mohammed



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## SALAAM

In the first sentence, the prayer offerer takes a giant step towards the superior and perfect society prescribed by the Holy Prophet(s), hence it is natural salutation on the Prophet who has guided him towards this path and has been his leader throughout this journey. Then he sends his greetings on his fellow combatants and upon all righteous servants of Good deeds. This way, he keeps the memory of God's righteous servants alive in his mind; and the feeling of their presence and existence provides him strength and energy. In the end, he sends greetings to the same worthy servants (the angels and other prayer offerers), thereby reminding himself about the goodness and angelic virtues, and union with other prayer offerers.

During Salaam you should recite:

Assalamu Alaika Ayuuhan Nabiyyu wa Rahmatullahe wa Barakatuh  
Assalamu Alaina wa'ala Ibadillahis Saaleheen Assalamu Alaikum wa  
Rahmatullahe wa Barakatuh



Hands on Thighs

Salaam concludes the Namaaz, now you should end with three Takbeer followed by Tasbeeh and a Dua

## NAMAZ E SHAB

The most highly recommended namaz is Namaz e Shab. It may be prayed after midnight till Subhe Sadiq.

Our Holy prophet Mohammed (PBUH) has said that if a person offers this namaz, before he even stands up after finishing, 50 YEARS OF HIS PAST SINS, AND 50 YEARS OF HIS FUTURE SINS WILL BE FORGIVEN! For every unit of prayer, his reward will be worth 1000 YEARS!

Imam Ali (AS) has also said, SEVENTY THOUSAND angels will escort him when he will emerge from the grave and give him glad tidings of paradise, they will escort him up to heaven if he performs this Namaz.

It may be prayed as follows.

1. Recite 4 two rakaat namaz, each like the Fajr Namaz. The niyyat should be of reciting Namaz e Shab
2. Recite another two rakaat namaz with niyyat of namaz e shifa, it is prayed just like Fajr namaz.
3. Namaz e witr consists of one rakaat! 1st you recite Sura al Hamd, followed by sura Tawheed 3 times, then sura Falaq once and sura Nas once. Then proceed to Qunoot.

Qunoot in Namaz e Witr:

This is a special Qunoot; in it you must recite 100 times "Astaghfirullah, rabbi wa atoobu ilaih." Then recite the names of 40 mumineen. Lastly repeat 300 times "al afv"

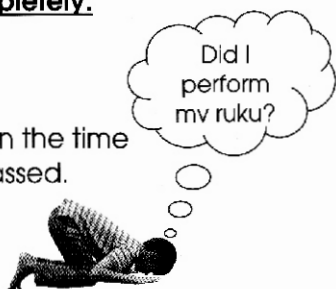
Then continue normally - with Rukuu then Sujood etc - to finish the namaz.

## **Shakkiyat- e – Namaaz. (Doubts in Prayer)**

**6 doubts to be ignored in Namaaz. If these doubts occur we should ignore them completely.**

### **1<sup>st</sup> Doubt: -**

When a doubt occurs about action when the time of performing that action has already passed.



### **2<sup>nd</sup> Doubt: -**

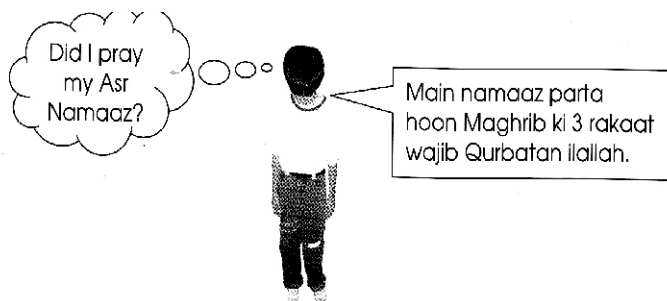
When the doubt occurs after you have finished the namaaz.



### **3<sup>rd</sup> Doubt: -**

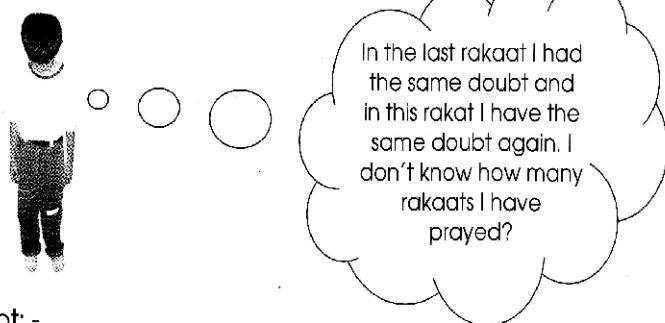
When the doubt occurs after the time of that namaaz has already finished.





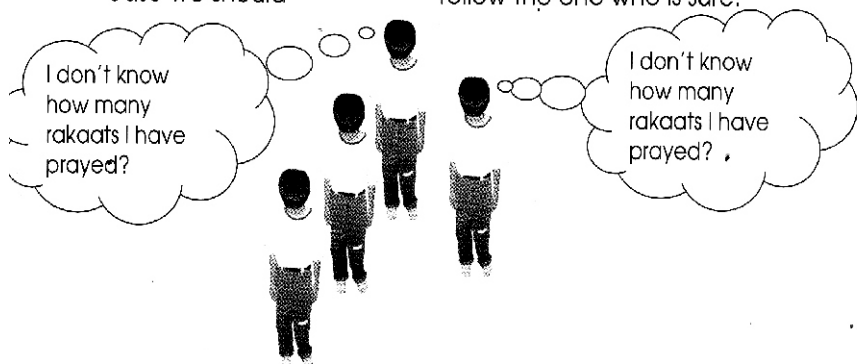
#### 4<sup>th</sup> Doubt: -

When the doubt occurs often constantly.



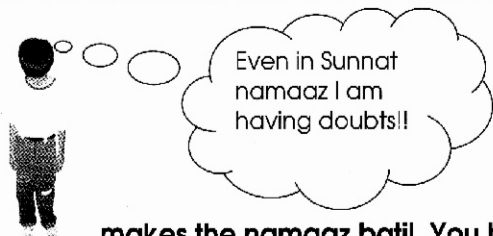
#### 5<sup>th</sup> Doubt: -

When the doubt occurs by the Imam or the Ma'mun. In this case we should follow the one who is sure.



6<sup>th</sup> Doubt: -

When a doubt occurs in Sunnat Namaaz and Namaaz-e-Ehtiyaat.

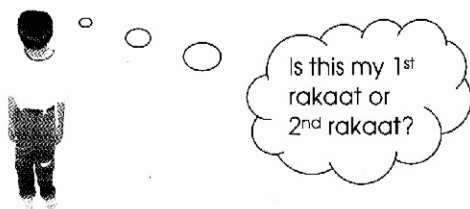


7 doubts that

makes the namaaz batil. You have to pray that namaaz again.

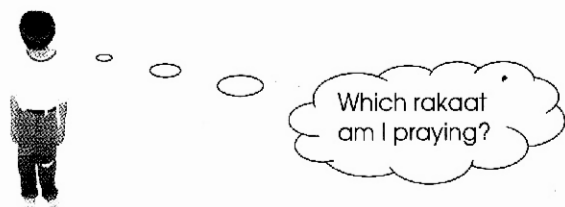
1<sup>st</sup> Doubt: -

When you have a doubt in a 2 rakaat wajib namaaz about which rakaat you are praying. (Fajr namaaz or Qasr namaaz)



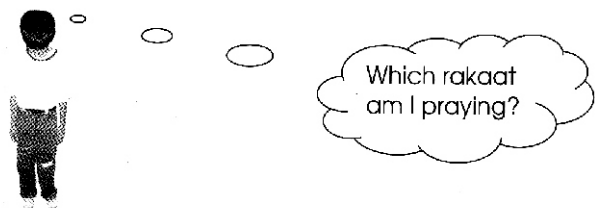
2<sup>nd</sup> doubt: -

When you have a doubt in a 3 rakaat wajib namaaz about which rakaat you are praying. (Maghrib namaaz)



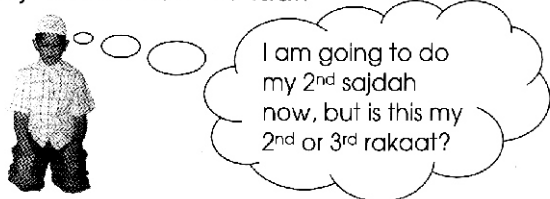
3<sup>rd</sup> Doubt: -

When you have a doubt in a 4 rakaat wajib namaaz about which rakaat you are praying. (Zohr, Asr or Isha namaaz)



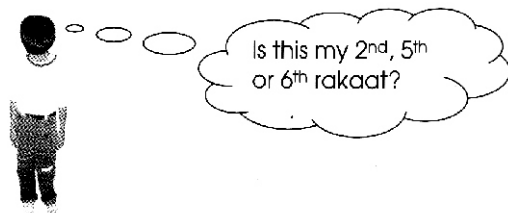
4<sup>th</sup> doubt: -

When you have a doubt in a 4 rakaat wajib namaaz before going for the 2<sup>nd</sup> sajdah of the 2<sup>nd</sup> rakaat.



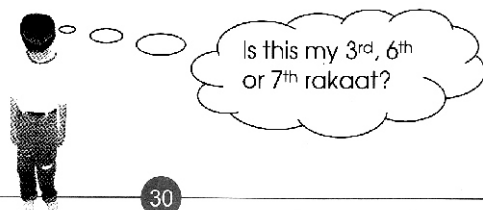
5<sup>th</sup> Doubt: -

When you have a doubt in a 4 rakaat wajib namaaz, whether you are praying your 2<sup>nd</sup> rakaat, 5<sup>th</sup> rakaat or more.



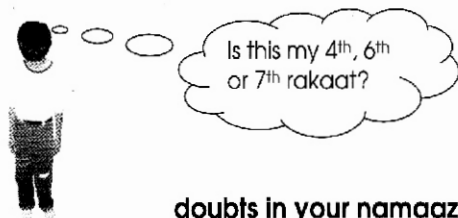
6<sup>th</sup> Doubt: -

When you have a doubt in a 4 rakaat wajib namaaz, whether you are praying your 3<sup>rd</sup> rakaat, 6<sup>th</sup> rakaat or more.



### 7<sup>th</sup> Doubt: -

When you have a doubt in a 4 rakaat wajib namaaz, whether you are praying your 4<sup>th</sup> rakaat, 6<sup>th</sup> rakaat or more.

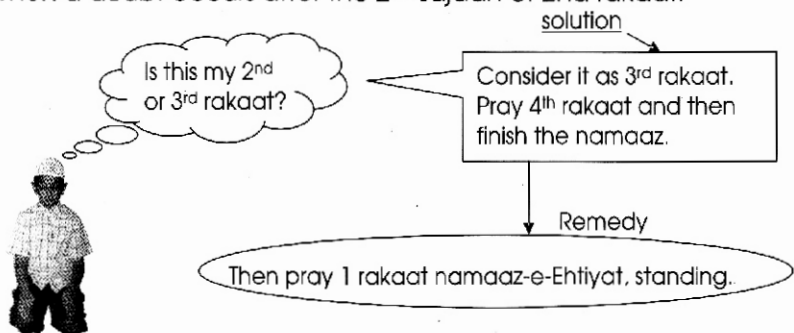


**9 valid (Jaiz)**

**doubts in your namaaz**

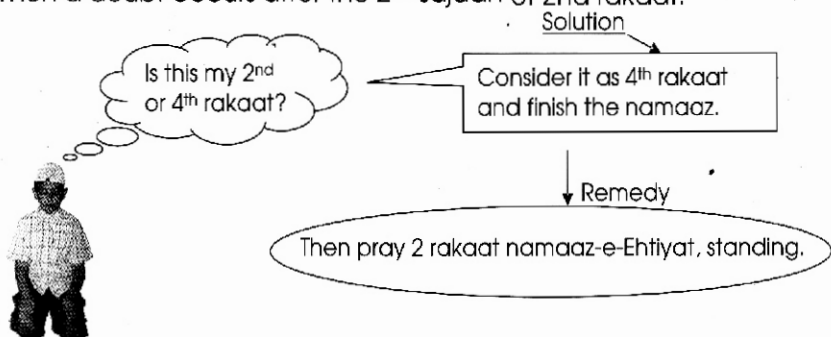
### 1<sup>st</sup> doubt: -

When a doubt occurs after the 2<sup>nd</sup> sajdah of 2<sup>nd</sup> rakaat.



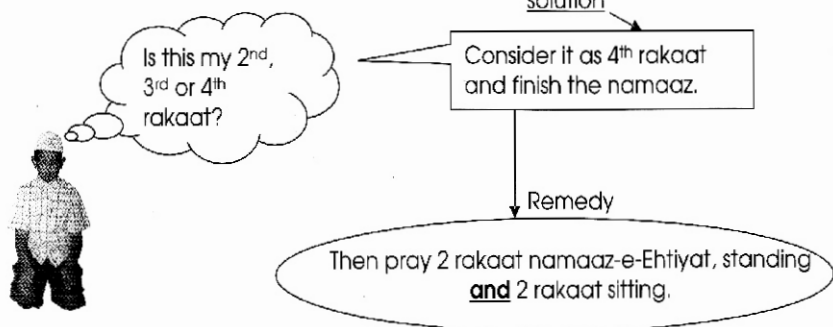
### 2<sup>nd</sup> doubt: -

When a doubt occurs after the 2<sup>nd</sup> sajdah of 2<sup>nd</sup> rakaat.



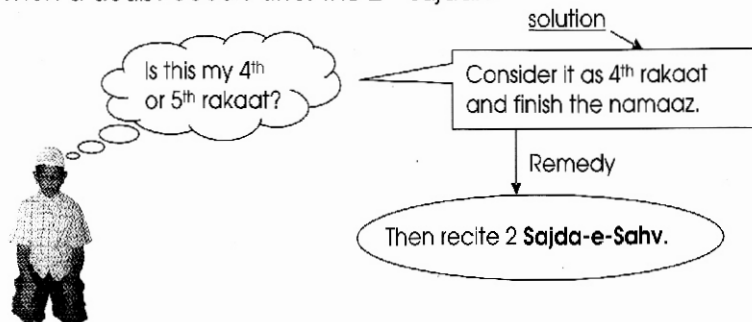
### 3<sup>rd</sup> doubt: -

When a doubt occurs after the 2<sup>nd</sup> sajdah of 2<sup>nd</sup> rakaat.



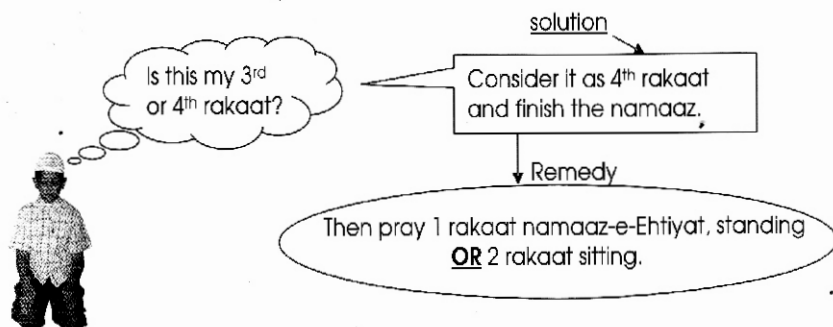
### 4<sup>th</sup> doubt: -

When a doubt occurs after the 2<sup>nd</sup> sajdah.



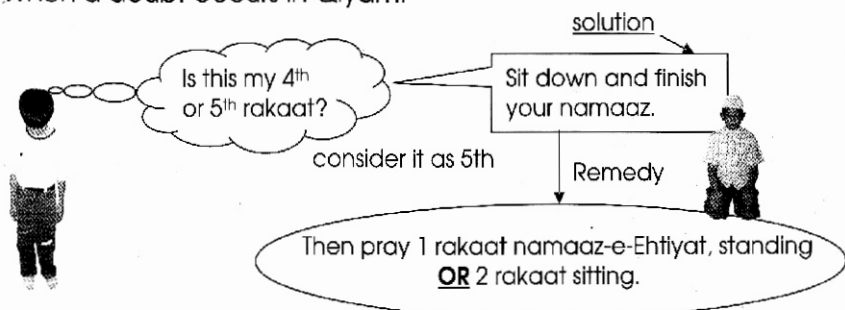
### 5<sup>th</sup> doubt: -

When a doubt occurs at any time in the namaaz.



6<sup>th</sup> doubt: -

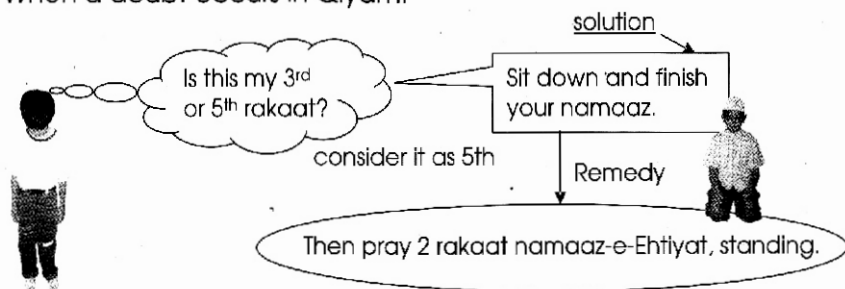
When a doubt occurs in Qiyam.



*Recommended that 2 Sajda-e-Sahv be done for extra Qiyam.*

7<sup>th</sup> doubt: -

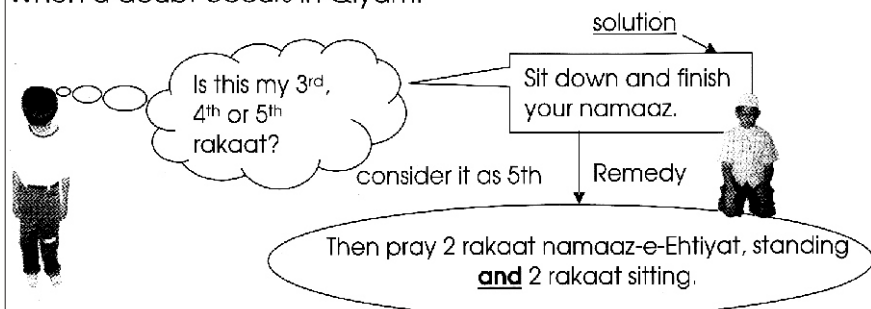
When a doubt occurs in Qiyam.



*Recommended that 2 Sajda-e-Sahv be done for the extra Qiyam.*

8th doubt: -

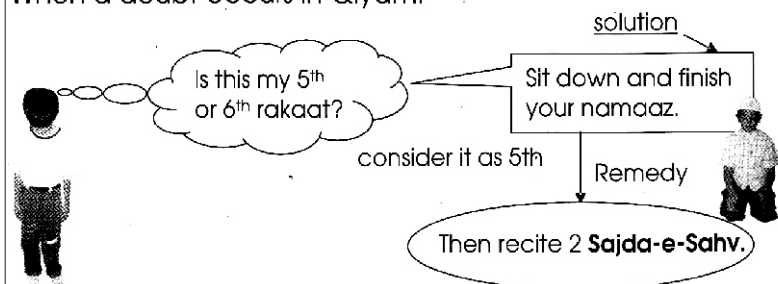
When a doubt occurs in Qiyam.



*Recommended that 2 Sajda-e-Sahv be done for the extra Qiyam.*

9th doubt: -

When a doubt occurs in Qiyam.



*Recommended that an extra 2 Sajda-e-Sahv be done for the extra Qiyam.*

By Zehra Amirali  
Class 5 Teacher

### **Method of Namaaz-e-Ehtiyat.**

- Make the niyyat immediately after the salaam of your namaaz.
- Say Takbiratul Eham.
- Recite Surah Hamd.
- Perform Ruku, 2 Sajdah, Tashahud and Salaam.

### **Sajda-e-Sahv. (Sajda for forgotten actions)**

Besides the **2** above mentioned, there are 3 other situations that require Sajda-e-Sahv.

1. Talking by mistake in namaaz.
2. Reciting Salaam at the wrong place.
3. Forgetting to do Tashahud.

### **Method of Sajda-e-Sahv.**

As soon as you finish your namaaz, don't turn away from Qibla, make niyyat of performing sajda. In the sajda the recommended dhikr should be recited,

"Bismillahi wa billah. Assalaamu alayka ayyuhan nabiyyu wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh."

Then sit and go to sajda again and recite the same dhikr. After doing the 2<sup>nd</sup> sajda, we should sit and recite tashahud and then say,

"Assalamu alaykum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh."

By Zehra Amirali  
Class 5 Teacher



## **WUDHU-E-JABIRA**

'Wudhu' is a set of acts which is obligatory for performing religious acts like namaaz (except namaaz-e-mayyit), tawaf of the kaa'bah etc. There are various wajibaats and mustahibaats of wudhu, which I am sure all of you are aware of. One of the wajibaats of wudhu is that water must wet:-

- The face completely, from the forehead (hairline) to the chin and sideways between the thumb and the middle finger



- The hands, from the elbow down to the fingers
- The front portion of the head.
- The upper part of both feet.

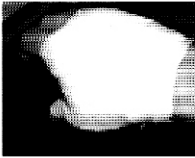
But some times due to medical reasons like wounds or fractures, certain parts of the body which are involved in wudhu can not be made wet with water as it may cause harm to the wound. Then how does one perform wudhu? In such cases a special type of wudhu called as '**Wudhu-e-Jabira**' is performed. Now what do you mean by 'Jabira'? The medicine or bandage which is applied to an injury or fracture is called Jabira.

### **Method of performing Wudhu-e Jabira**

- a) **Open wound-** If the wound is open then the area around the injury must be washed and the wet hand must be passed over the wound (if not harmful). Then a clean (pak) piece of cloth must be kept on the injury and a wet hand must be passed over it.



- b) **Covered wound-** If the wound is covered with a bandage or splint ,which can not be removed; then the adjacent parts of the wound must be washed and a wet hand must be wiped over the Jabira i.e. bandage or splint.



#### **Criteria for performing Wudhu-e-Jabira-**

- a) This type of wudhu can be performed by a person only when the pouring of water over the wound is harmful and can lead to serious complications in the wound.
- b) It is performed only when a jabira that is a bandage or a medicine, is present on the place of wudhu. But if the person is not able to use water for some other reason like laser eye operation, etc; then tayammum must be performed.

*Note:- For further details on specific masails relating to wudhu-e jabira please refer Pg 57 of 'Islamic Laws' by Ayatollah al Uzma Syed Ali al Husain Seestani.*

## TAYAMMUM

If you are sick and because of the sickness you cannot use water or you are in the middle of the desert and water is not available, Allah - out of his mercy - has given us an alternative to Wudhoo. We can do Tayammum.

1. After you do Niyyat you strike your palms (including fingers) on a sufficient quantity of dry earth or sand.
2. Then (after removing the sand) put both your palms on your forehead and rub them down.
3. Lastly rub the back of your right hand with your left palm and your left hand with your right palm and, strike your palms again on the dry sand only do the rubbing on the back of the right hand and the left hand.

It will be like you have done Wudhoo, you can now proceed to Namaaz



3



4



5



6



## TEST YOUR SELF

Test yourself, ask an older person to check your actions using the below table and every time you do it correctly he will tick the boxes. Give yourself a point for every tick you get.

Points to note:

Items in Bold are Wajib. All other Items are Mustahab, and these Mustahab actions and recitations should be performed as often as possible as these make your salah extra special and will thus earn you additional sawab. Your goal should be to perform all Mustahab and Wajib actions and recitations. **Avoid performing your prayers in haste and try to make your next salah the best salah.**

Wajib actions and recitations CANNOT be performed together. For example, whilst going from Qayam to Rukuu do not recite the zikar of Rukuu while you are still in between Qayam and Rukuu. Go to Rukuu, make sure that all the actions of the Rukuu mentioned in the Rukuu section above are performed correctly then start your recitation. The Maneuvers must be carried out before recitations comments.

Surat Fateha is requested for Marhumeen of Saiyed Meer Saheb  
Mohammed Al Jafri Family and Marhumeen of Saiyed Mahmood Ali Family

Wudhoo Action	Tick if performed Correctly	Comments (if any)
<b>Niyyat</b> <b>'Qurbatan Ilallah'</b> If this is not recited loudly, please ask so that it is said	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Washing the hands (two times) Up to the wrist	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Gargling (three times)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Washing the face (Wajib once, Sunnat twice)</b> From where the hair starts to grow to the chin lengthwise (bonus if washed again and extra thoroughness demonstrated to ensure that water reaches everywhere)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

Surat Fateha is requested for Marhum Syed Qamar Abbas Rizvi  
son of Syed Badshah Hussain Rizvi

<p><b>Washing of the right hand (Wajib once, Sunnat twice)</b></p> <p>From the elbows to the fingers (bonus if washed again and extra thoroughness demonstrated to ensure that water reaches everywhere)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<p><b>Washing of the left hand (Wajib once, Sunnat twice)</b></p> <p>From the elbows to the fingers (bonus if washed again and extra thoroughness demonstrated to ensure that water reaches everywhere)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/>	
<p><b>Masah of the Head</b></p> <p>From the middle of the head up to the edge of the hair (using wet fingers of the right hand)</p> <p><b>No extra water used for Masah. Particular attention must be paid to ensure that the tap was closed before the wiping of the left hand (and the same Wudhoo water used for Masah).</b></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/>	
<p><b>Masah of the Right Foot</b></p> <p>From the upper part of the foot from the tip of the toe to the junction of the ankle using the wet fingers of the right hand</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Surae Fateha is requested for Late Mohammed Ali Rehmatullah, Late Amir Ali Mohammed Ali And Marhoomeen Of Pirani Family.  
Late Hussain Ali Rajani and Marhumeen Of Rajani Family

Action	Tick if performed Correctly	Comments (if any)
<p><b>Masah of the Left Foot</b></p> <p>From the upper part of the foot from the tip of the toe to the junction of the ankle using the wet fingers of the left hand</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



Namaz Act	Action	Tick if performed correctly	Recitation	Tick if recited correctly
1 <sup>st</sup> Rakaat Niyyat			Prayer must be specified, e.g. Subh, Zuhr, etc. Intention specified, i.e. <i>Qurbatan Hallah</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Takbiratu l Ihram	Raising hands up to ears, touching the ears Fingers close together Muwalat (no gap or interruption) maintained <b>Tamaninat (motionless) while reciting</b> Performed while standing	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Allahu Akbar</i> recited in the approved form <b>Correct Arabic</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Qiyam	Standing erect <b>facing Quibla</b> Tamaninat (motionless) QMBR (Qiyam Muttasil Ba Rukuu) i.e. Qiyam before Rukuu Standing with feet apart, approximately 4 to 8 inches [male] Hands resting on thighs Eyes looking down at Muhr	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim before each sura</b> <b>Correct recitation of Al-Hamd</b> Correct recitation of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sura Takbir before bending down for Rukuu	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Rukuu	<b>Bending over and placing palms on knees</b> Remaining motionless while reciting Dhikr of Rukuu Standing firm and motionless after Rukuu (Qiyam after Rukuu) Keeping the eyes fixed between feet [male] Palms kept on the knees [male] Fingers stretched on the knees [male]	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Correct Dhikr of Rukuu ( <i>Subhana Rabbiyal Azeeme Wabi Hamdehi</i> ) or <i>Subhanallah</i> (three times) Salawat after Dhikr above <i>Sami Allahu leman hamedah</i> during Qiyam after Rukuu Takbir after ' <i>Sami Allah....</i> ' above	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

	Arms and elbows kept away from the body [male]	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Knees stretched backwards (straight and tight) [male]	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Back kept in a complete horizontal position [male]	<input type="checkbox"/>		



Suræ Fateha is requested for Marhooma Rubina, Marhoom Siraj and  
Marhoom Mohammad Raza children of Yousuf Ali Moledina

<b>Tashahhud</b>	<b>during Tashahhud</b> <b>Remaining seated</b> Palms rest on thighs Fingers (while palms rest on knees) close to each other pointing towards Quibla Eyes resting on lap	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>correct approved form</b> <i>(Ashhaddo Alla Ilaha Illalaho Wahdahu la Sharika Lahu, Wa Ashhaddo Anna Muhammadan Abdohu wa Rasuloh)</i> Salawat after Shahadatain Above recited in correct sequence Above recited without interruption or gap	<input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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	Action	Tick if performed correctly	Recitation	Tick if recited correctly
<b>Act</b>				
3 <sup>rd</sup> Rakaat				
<b>Tasbihat-e-Arbaa</b>			The tasbihi (Subhanallahi, wal hamdu lillahi, wa la ilaha illallahu wallahu Akbar) recited in the approved form Above recited correctly Above recited without interruption or gap	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Last Rakaat				
<b>Salaam</b>	<b>Remaining seated</b> <b>Remaining motionless during Salaam</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Correct recitation of Salaam:</b> <i>Assalamu Alaika Ayuushan Nabiyyu wa Rahmatullahe wa Barakatuh</i> Only one of the following two : <i>Assalamu Alaina wa'ala Ibadillahis Saalehe</i> OR <i>Assalamu Alaikum wa Rahmatullahe wa Barakatuh</i> <b>Note:</b> It is better to recite all three in the above specified order Takbir (three times) after Salaam	<input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>