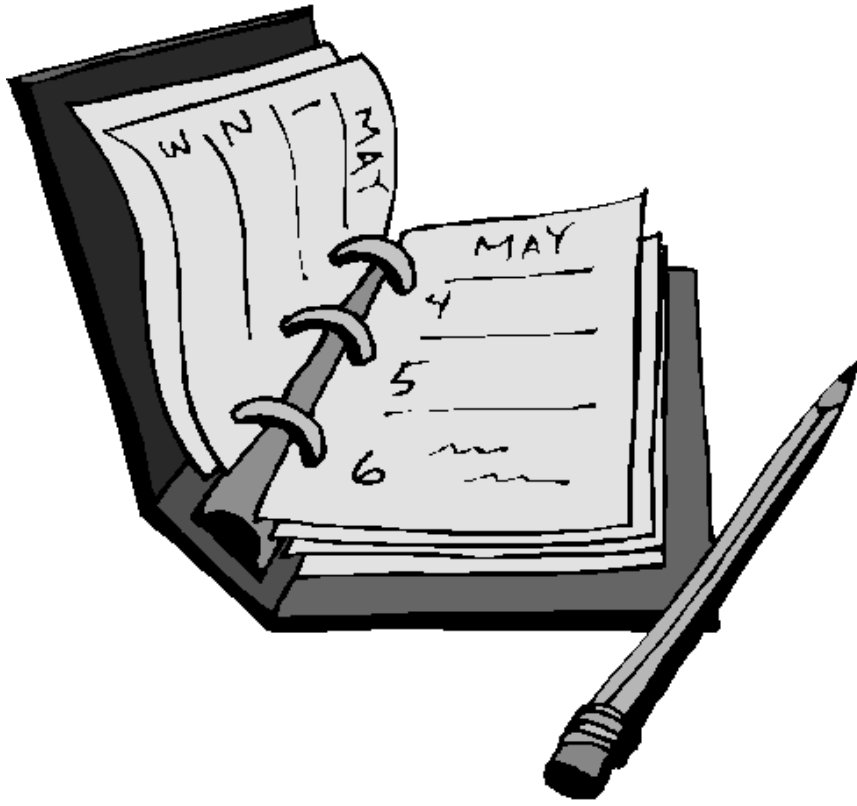


Qaḍā' Ṣalāh Diary

HELPING YOU COMPLETE YOUR QAḌĀ' ṢALĀH



For Free Distribution

مقدمہ

از

حضرت مولانا ہاشم پٹیل صاحب مدظلہ

(خلیفہ مجاز حضرت قطب الاقطاب شیخ الحدیث مولانا محمد زکریا صاحب نور اللہ مرقدہ)

اس بات سے مسرت ہوئی کہ عزیزم مولوی وصی اللہ سلمہ اپنے مکتب کے طلبہ اور مسجد کے مقتدیوں کے لیے نہایت متفکر رہتے ہیں، کہ ان کے ساتھیوں کے ذمہ کوئی قضاء نماز باقی نہ ہو اور سب "صاحب ترتیب" ہوں۔

اس سلسلہ میں موصوف نے نوجوانوں کے لیے نماز کی فضیلت اور قضاء نمازوں کی ادائیگی کی اہمیت اور قضاء نمازوں کی ادائیگی میں سہولت کے لیے چارٹ بنا کر چھپوانے کا ارادہ کیا ہے۔ عبادت میں سب سے اہم فرض نماز ہے، اسکی ادائیگی کا اہتمام کرنا لازم ہے۔ اول تو فرائض کی ادائیگی ہے، اس کے بعد درجہ نوافل کا ہے۔ جن حضرات کے ذمہ فرض نمازوں کی قضاء باقی ہو، ان کو قضاء نمازوں کی ادائیگی کو پہلے ترجیح دیتے ہوئے، ان کی ادائیگی کی فکر کرنا لازم ہے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ عزیزم مولوی وصی اللہ سلمہ کی کاوشوں کو قبول فرمائیں اور اس کو اپنی رضامندی کے حصول اور نجات کا ذریعہ بنائیں۔

فقط والسلام

حضرت مولانا ہاشم پٹیل صاحب مدظلہ

دارالعلوم ہولکب، بری (یو کے)

*In the name of Allāh, the Most Beneficent, the
Most Merciful.*

*All praise is due to Allāh, Lord of the Worlds.
Peace and blessings be upon Muḥammad, his
family and his Companions.*

WHAT IS QAḌĀ' ṢALĀH?

Qaḍā', with regard to Ṣalāh, means to fulfil or perform a Ṣalāh after expiry of the time of that Ṣalāh. It is a grave sin to neglect one's Ṣalāh and delay its performance such that its fixed time expires. It is not permissible to forego the performance of a Farḍ Ṣalāh without a valid reason. However, if a Farḍ Ṣalāh was not performed for some reason and its time expired, it is obligatory to make Qaḍā' of that Ṣalāh without any delay. To delay in performing the Qaḍā' Ṣalāh is also a sin.

APPOINTED TIME FOR ṢALĀH

Allāh Ta'āla has given us appointed times to pray, as the Qur'ān says:

“Verily Ṣalāh is compulsory upon the believers at fixed times.” (Al-Nisā:103).

Allāh Ta‘āla says elsewhere:

“Then came after them the successors who neglected Ṣalāh and followed (their selfish) desires. So they will soon face (the outcome of their) deviation.” (Maryam:59).

Sayyidunā Ibn ‘Abbās (raḍiAllāhu ‘anhu) narrates that Rasūlullāh (Ṣallallāhu ‘alayhi wasallam) said,

“Whoever reads two Ṣalāhs in one time without a valid excuse, has reached one of the doors from the doors of major sins.” (Mustadrak:1020)

Therefore, to read a Ṣalāh outside its prescribed time without a valid Shar‘ī excuse, makes a person deserving of severe punishment. In Sūrat al-Mā‘ūn, referring specifically to the hypocrites, Allāh Ta‘āla warns them with destruction for neglecting their Ṣalāh and not performing it on time. Unfortunately, this sin has become widespread amongst Muslims today.

Sayyidunā Anas (RaḍiAllāhu ‘anhu) narrates,
“The Messenger of Allāh (Ṣallallāhu ‘alayhi wasallam) was asked about a man who slept and missed the prayer or forgot it. He said: ‘The expiation for that is to pray it when he remembers it.’” (Nasā’ī:615)

These Aḥādīth, as well as many others, are clear that any Ṣalāh that has been missed must be performed when one remembers. There is a consensus among the jurists that Qaḍā’ must be performed for all missed Farḍ Ṣalāhs. There is no Qaḍā’ for the Sunnats and Nafls which are missed.

It is mentioned in Badā’i’ al-Ṣanā’i’:

“Any Farḍ or Wājib Ṣalāh that may have been missed after attaining puberty (bulūgh) needs to be prayed.” (Badā’i’ al-Ṣanā’i’, Vol 1, page 287)

QAḌĀ’ AL-‘UMURĪ DIARY

Due to the major deficiency in performing daily Ṣalāhs on time, many individuals will have accumulated many years of Qaḍā’ to be

performed. For this reason, I would like to introduce this pocket size Qaḍā' Diary that will, inshāAllāh, help those who are struggling to make up their Qaḍā' be able to fulfil this obligation with more ease.

CALCULATING YOUR MISSED ṢALĀH

Firstly, you will need to calculate approximately how many Ṣalāhs you have missed from the age of puberty. The big figures that you work out should not break your courage. Your nafs is going to work on you even harder now, to deter you from this great step that you will be taking to get closer to Allāh Ta'āla and complete your obligatory duty.

STEP 1: ESTIMATING PUBERTY

There are two ways of determining bulūgh (maturity/puberty).

- 1) Physical maturity
- 2) Maturity by age

According to Sharī'ah, if a boy experiences Iḥtilām (wet dream) or has the ability to impregnate he will be regarded to be bāligh (mature). This is referred to as physical maturity. However, if a boy does not become physically mature by the age of 14 years and 7 months (which is 15 Islamic years), Shariah will consider him to be bāligh from the age of 14 years and 7 months.

A girl will be regarded to be bāligh if she experiences ḥayḍ (menses) or she becomes pregnant. If she does not experience menses by the age of 14 years and 7 months, then just like the boy she will be considered bāligh from the age of 14 years and 7 months. (Shāmī Vol.6 Page 580 H M Saeed)

If you are uncertain about when you became bāligh naturally, try to recall any incidents that may give you a better idea. For example, if you remember you just began high school, that will indicate that you were approximately 11 years old when you may have become bāligh.

STEP 2: CALCULATION

Calculate how long it has been since you were bāligh, so you can determine how many days, months or years of Qaḍā' Ṣalāh you need to perform. For example, if your age is 17 years and 3 months, and you were bāligh at the age of 13 years and 5 months, then you know that you will need to perform 3 years and 10 months of Qaḍā' Ṣalāh.

STEP 3: DEDUCTION

This is when you calculate exactly how many Ṣalāhs you might have missed. Try to remember in an average week, how many Ṣalāhs you neglected. That might tell you roughly how many you missed in a year. For example, if you missed 5 Ṣalāhs a week, multiply by 52 (52 weeks in a year) = 260 Ṣalāhs per year. Now, after you work out the average number of Qaḍā' per year, then deduct or add any change of pattern in the year, to make your number more accurate. For example, in the month of Ramaḍān, you have

prayed most of your Ṣalāhs (so work out and deduct accordingly), or in a year you had some holidays in which you may have missed some Ṣalāhs so include them in your calculation. A Muslim sister should deduct her days of ḥayḍ (menses) because she does not need to pray in those days.

STEP 4: CATCHING UP

One easy method of performing the outstanding Qaḍā' is to pray one Qaḍā' before or after each Ṣalāh, or five Ṣalāh in one go, on a daily basis. For example, before the Fajr Ṣalāh perform two rak'āt of Fajr Qaḍā'. Similarly, before or after Ṣalāh perform the four rak'āt of Ṣalāh Qaḍā' and likewise 'Aṣr, Maghrib and 'Ishā' including Witr. This way, one day's Qaḍā' will be performed in a day. If one has missed three years of Ṣalāh, then it will take three years to complete the Qaḍā' and so forth. If someone dies in the meantime, there is sure hope in Allāh Ta'āla's mercy that they will be forgiven, because they were in the process of fulfilling the outstanding Qaḍā'. The same cannot be said for

those who have no inclination to perform the Qaḍā' and still vainly hope for Allāh Ta'āla's mercy. Keep in mind that any Ṣalāh missed during travelling will need to be performed accordingly. In other words, if it was Qasr (shortened), then Qasr will be performed even when one has reached home. Likewise, if whilst travelling a person is making up Qaḍā' of Ṣalāh missed at home, it will be performed in full.

STEP 5: TIPS & ADVICE

To save more time in completing your Qaḍā', in the 3rd and 4th Rak'ah of Qaḍā' Ṣuhr, 'Aṣr, Maghrib & 'Ishā' Ṣalāhs, instead of reciting Sūrat al-Fātiḥah as usual, one can read SubḥānAllāh three times then proceed into Rukū'. However, in the Witr Ṣalāh, one must read Sūrat al-Fātiḥah and another Sūrah in all three rak'āt.

In Tashahhud (Al-taḥiyyāt), instead of reading Durūd Ibrāhīm, one may read any short Durūd Sharīf.

Qaḍā' Ṣalāh can be performed at any time except at the three Makrūh times which are:

- 1) Sunrise (when the sun is rising)
- 2) Zenith (Istīwā' time)
- 3) Sunset (when the sun is setting)

INTENTION OF THE QAḌĀ' ṢALĀH

When making Qaḍā', one must intend: "From all my Qaḍā' Ṣalāhs, this is the first (or last) Qaḍā'". Thereafter, the same intention will be made for the next Qaḍā', which is now the first (or last) Qaḍā' being performed.

If you are in a habit of offering Nafl Ṣalāh, it is very important that more emphasis is given to Qaḍā' than Nafl. Therefore, if you find yourself reading a lot of Qaḍā' and think it's getting too much then leave your Nafl Ṣalāh and concentrate on your Qaḍā'. The Qaḍā' is obligatory. However, the Sunan Mu'akkadah Ṣalāh before and after the five daily Ṣalāhs should not be omitted. If you are still not certain how many Ṣalāhs you have missed,

refer to your local ‘ulamā’ who will help you calculate your missed prayers.

This booklet will inshāAllāh help you maintain your Qaḍā’ Ṣalāh and keep you punctual until you become ‘Ṣāhib al-Tartīb’.

WHO IS A ‘ṢĀḤIB AL-TARTĪB’?

A Ṣāhib al-Tartīb is a person who has missed less than 6 Ṣalāhs (i.e. 5 or less) which must be made Qaḍā’ of. In principle, if a person is Ṣāhib al-Tartīb and he misses a Ṣalāh, he must make Qaḍā’ of that Ṣalāh before he performs the next Ṣalāh. However, if he is constrained by time to the extent that the present Ṣalāh will be missed if he was to make up the Qaḍā’ Ṣalāh, then he will perform the present Ṣalāh first and then the Qaḍā’ Ṣalāh. Similarly, if he forgets to perform the Qaḍā’ Ṣalāh and as a consequence performs the present Ṣalāh, he will not have to repeat the present Ṣalāh after making up the Qaḍā’ Ṣalāh.

REPENTANCE

Lastly, make lots of Du‘ā’ to Allāh Ta‘āla to make it easy for you, for He is the solution to all our matters. In addition, it is very important that you make Tawbah (repentance) for making your Ṣalāh Qaḍā’. Just doing your Qaḍā’ is not sufficient for forgiveness. Tawbah is also essential.

“My Lord, make me steadfast in Salāh, and my offspring as well. And, Our Lord, grant my prayer.”
(Ibrāhīm:40)

Only Allāh Ta‘āla knows best

Vasiyyullah Ibn Abdus Samad (Preston, UK)

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Notes

Hāfiẓ ibn al-Qayyim (*raḥimahullāh*) writes:

“Ṣalāhs (daily prayers) ensures daily bread, promotes health, drives out diseases, strengthens the heart, brings light and beauty on the face, pleases the soul, refreshes the body, gets rid of laziness, relaxes the mind, feeds the soul, illuminates the heart and guarantees Allāh’s favour. It grants protection against Allāh’s punishment. It keeps Shayṭān away and brings us nearer to Allāh. In short, ṣalāh is the guarantee for all that is good and a protection against all that is evil for both body and soul, equally in this world and the hereafter.”

(Faḍā’il-e-A‘māl - Virtues of Ṣalāh. Pg. 32)

For more copies, please contact 07850888853 or email

Manchester: ismailbharucha@yahoo.co.uk

London: ibu007@hotmail.com

Preston: bhayatv@gmail.com

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BATHE, FIVE TIMES A DAY

**Sayyiduna Abū Hurayrah RaḍiAllāhu
‘anhu narrates:**

**I heard Allāh Ta‘āla’s Apostle
Ṣallallāhu ‘alayhi wasallam saying,
*“If there was a river at the door of any
one of you and he took a bath in it five
times a day, would you notice any dirt
on him?” They said, “Not a trace of
dirt would be left.” The Prophet
Ṣallallāhu ‘alayhi wasallam added,
“That is the example of the five
prayers with which Allāh Ta‘āla annuls
evil deeds.”***

(Bukhārī)