



AL MAHDI MADRASAH

FIQH SYLLABUS - CLASS 6

- LESSON 1 - SALAAT - QIBLAH (1)
- LESSON 2 - SALAAT - QIBLAH (2)
- LESSON 3 - SALAAT - WAJIB RUKN & WAJIB GHAYR RUKN
- LESSON 4 - SALAAT - NIYYAT
- LESSON 5 - SALAAT - TAKBIRATUL EHRAM
- LESSON 6 - SALAAT - QIYAM
- LESSON 7 - SALAAT - QIRA'AT (1)
- LESSON 8 - SALAAT - QIRA'AT (2)
- LESSON 9 - SALAAT - QIRA'AT (3)
- LESSON 10 - SALAAT - RUKU' (1)
- LESSON 11 - SALAAT - RUKU' (2)
- LESSON 12 - SALAAT - RUKU' (3)
- LESSON 13 - SALAAT - QUNOOT
- LESSON 14 - GIRLS - INTRODUCTION TO KHUMS
- LESSON 15 - GIRLS - INTRODUCTION TO TAQLID

CLASS 6 - LESSON 1

SALAAT (PRAYERS): 01- KA'BAH IS THE QIBLAH

When you have done your Wudhu and are ready to pray, what direction should you face ?

You will pray facing the direction of the Ka'bah which is Makka.

But why should we face Ka'bah?

Allah has said that all the Muslims are brothers of each other. And all are the same in their relationship to their God. All believe in one and the same Allah. So Allah has commanded that all the Muslims should face in one direction at the time of prayers and Ka'bah has been selected by Allah as the direction for prayers.

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

So facing the direction of Ka'bah is Wajib for all Muslims. It is also a sign of Muslim brotherhood. Millions of Muslims of the world facing the same direction at the same time.

Isn't that wonderful!

THE KA'BAH IS THE HOUSE OF ALLAH

THE KA'BAH IS OUR QIBLAH

QIBLAH MEANS

THE DIRECTION WHICH WE FACE IN SALAAT

Exercise 1

Answer the following questions:

1. Qiblah is located in the city of _____ which is in _____ (country).
2. The name of the mosque that surrounds Ka'bah is _____
3. Ka'bah is the house of _____ and another name of Ka'bah is _____
4. Ka'bah was built by Prophets _____ and _____
5. Imam _____ removed the idols from the Ka'bah and the same Imam was also born inside the Ka'bah.
6. Qiblah means the _____ which we face in Salaat.

CLASS 6 - LESSON 2

SALAAT (PRAYERS): 02 - FACING THE QIBLAH

1. It is Wajib to face the Qiblah while praying. This rule should be observed for all the Wajib prayers.
2. For those who go inside the (Masjidul Haram) Holy Mosque of Mecca, the Ka'bah is their Qiblah. For those who are outside the Masjidul Haram, the Masjidul Haram is Qiblah.
3. It is Wajib to know the direction of Qiblah. If you do not have any means of knowing the Qiblah, then you can rely on the information given to you by a trustworthy person.

You can also find the direction of Qiblah by looking at the Mihrab of a mosque, or by looking at a Muslim's grave.

How can you know the Qiblah from Mihrab or from a Muslim's grave?

Mihrab is a place in the mosque specially built for the person who leads the prayers, and it is also built in the direction of the Qiblah.

As for a Muslim's grave; when a Muslim dies, he is laid down in his grave on his right, with his face towards the Qiblah. If you can know on which side the dead person head (e.g. by looking at the tomb stone), then you can easily know the direction of the Qiblah.

4. If you do not know the Qiblah and there is no way of finding out, but you have a strong feeling that it must be in a certain direction then you should pray facing that direction.
5. If you have no idea at all about the direction of the Qiblah, then you should pray facing any direction you like. Though, in such a case, if there is enough time, it is better to pray four times facing four directions. If there is not enough time, then it is better to pray as many time as possible.

6. If you think that the Qiblah must be in either of two directions, then you must pray twice, facing both the directions.
7. If you pray facing a certain direction and after the prayer you come to know that you prayed in the wrong direction, then there can be two circumstances:
 - a) If your deviation was 90 degrees or more from the Qiblah, (i.e Qiblah was on your right, left or back), then you will have to repeat your prayer provided the time for that prayer has not expired yet.
 - b) If your deviation was less than 90 degrees, then your prayer is correct. There is no need to repeat.

QIBLAH CAN BE KNOWN BY:

1. ANY CONVINCING MEANS OF KNOWLEDGE

2. MIHRAB OF A MOSQUE

3. GRAVE OF A MUSLIM

Exercise 2

1. Name four occasions during which it is Wajib to face towards Qiblah.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.

2. Are the following sentences true (T) or false (F) ? Write 'T' or 'F'
 - a) It is Haraam to face Qiblah while in the toilet.
 - b) It is Wajib to face Qiblah while doing Wudhu.
 - c) When a Muslim is buried, he is lied down on his right, with his face towards the Qiblah.
 - d) It is Wajib to put a dying person towards Qiblah during his last few moments before death.
 - e) For those who go inside the Holy Mosque of Ka'bah, the Holy Mosque is their Qiblah.

3. Name three ways of finding out the direction of Qiblah in a Muslim village.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

- 4a) Complete the following directions of a compass by filling the SW, NE, NW or SE

	N	
W		E
	S	

- b) What do the following initials stand for :

SW =	NE =
NW =	SE =

- c) We in England are in the Northern Hemisphere (N). In what direction do we face for Salaat ?

CLASS 6 - LESSON 3

SALAAT (PRAYERS): 03 -THE WAJIB ACTS OF SALAAT

(RUKN AND GHAYR RUKN)

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

There are 10 things which are Wajib in the Salaat:

1. **NIYYAT:**
The intention to perform a particular Salaat, "Qurbatan Ilallah".
2. **TAKBIRATUL EHRAM:**
The first "Allahu Akbar" in Salaat.
3. **QIYAM:**
Standing for recitation.
4. **QIRA'AT:**
Recitations during the Qiyam.
5. **RUKU':**
Bending from the waist.
6. **TWO SAJDAHS:**
Prostration with knees, palms and toes touching the ground.
7. **ZIKR:**
The recitations during Ruku' and Sajdahs.
8. **TASHAHUD:**
9. **SALAAM:**
10. **TARTIB AND MUWALAT:**
Tartib means to pray in the order prescribed by the Shariat.
Muwalat means to pray without interruption or gap.

The Salaat is like a building which is made up of many parts: Some of these parts form the foundation of the building, while other are just build upon the foundation. If the foundation gives way, then the whole building will collapse.

In the same way, the Wajib acts of Salaat are divided into two categories; **Rukn** and **Ghayr Rukn**.

Rukn means those parts of the Salaat which are its foundation. If any of these Wajib parts are left out or added, **even if unintentionally**, the Salaat becomes Batil.

Ghayr Rukn means these parts of the Salaat which are not considered as its foundation. Such Wajib parts make the Salaat Batil if they are left out, or added, intentionally. **But they do not make the Salaat Batil if they are left out or added unintentionally.**

The **Rukn** parts of the Salaat are **five**:

1. **NIYYAT**
2. **TAKBIRATUL EHRAM**
3. **QIYAM (MUTASIL BEFORE RUKU' included)**
This is a pause (you can say Allahu Akbar) after the second Surah. Without this pause Salaat becomes Batil.
4. **RUKU'**
5. **TWO SAJDAHS TOGETHER**

If anyone leaves out or adds any Rukn of Salaat whether intentionally or by mistake then his Salaat will become Batil (incorrect).

The other five Wajib acts of Salaat are Ghayr Rukn. If anyone leaves out or adds any Ghayr Rukn intentionally, then his Salaat is Batil; but if a person leaves out or adds any of the Ghayr Rukn by mistake, then his Salaat will still be correct.

WAJIB ACTS OF SALAAT ARE 10

5 ARE RUKN & 5 ARE GHAYR RUKN

Exercise 3

1. Write down, in your own words, the meaning of Wajib-e- Rukni and Wajib-e-Ghayr Rukni.
2. How many Wajib actions are there in Salaat ?
3. If you left out one Sajdah by mistake in Salaat, is your Salaat Batil ?
4. Which of the following is Wajib-e-Rukni, Wajib-e-Ghayr Rukni or Sunnat?

RUKU'

MUWALAT

ZIKR OF SAJDAH

TARTIB

SALAWAAT

ZIKR OF RUKU'

QIYAM

TASHAHHUD

NIYYAT

QIRAAT

SALAAM

CLASS 6 - LESSON 4

SALAAT (PRAYERS): 04 - WAJIBATS OF SALAAT IN DETAIL

4a - NIYYAT

Niyyat means intention to do something. Niyyat is important because Islam does not want us to pray just out of habit. Islam wants us to be aware of what we do. Before we start our prayer we must be aware of what we are about to do.

The Niyyat of Salaat must be made with the idea that you are performing the Salaat in obedience to the command of Allah, or to seek the pleasure of Allah (Qurbatun Ilallah).

This intention should not be mixed with any other purpose, otherwise your Salaat will become Batil.

Two things are very important in Niyyat.

1. The Salaat which you intend to perform must be specified.
2. The intention must be sincerely for pleasing Allah (Qurbatun Ilallah).

Remember that Niyyat is a Wajib Rukn of Salaat; if you miss it knowingly or unknowingly, your Salaat will become Batil.

NIYYAT IS MOST IMPORTANT IN SALAAT

Exercise 4

Find as many words as you can, these words are associated with Salaat (they have got something to do with Salaat).

T	A	R	T	A	A	L	A	W	U	M
Y	I	K	A	M	A	H	C	H	D	A
I	L	A	R	B	Z	A	M	U	S	R
N	I	Z	T	L	Z	A	M	S	M	H
A	T	B	I	Y	Y	I	S	A	T	I
A	A	L	B	I	U	Q	K	C	Y	L
H	B	I	Q	A	U	R	A	R	A	U
D	M	T	U	N	U	M	U	P	S	T
A	N	B	U	H	H	R	T	K	H	A
T	A	U	W	A	J	I	B	O	N	R
A	T	A	A	R	I	U	Q	H	I	I
Z	A	S	A	L	A	A	M	A	Y	B
R	S	A	C	K	Z	A	S	D	Y	K
A	Z	Z	A	M	A	N	T	J	A	A
Q	B	A	A	R	H	A	M	A	T	T
D	U	H	A	H	S	A	T	S	T	T

Clue :

Some of the words are Wajib-e-Rukni & Wajib-e-Ghayr Rukni parts of the prayer

CLASS 6 - LESSON 5

SALAAT (PRAYERS): 04 - WAJIBATS OF SALAAT IN DETAIL

4b - TAKBIRATUL IHRAM

The second Wajib act of Salaat is Takbiratul Ihram. It is made from two words: **Takbir** and **Ihram**.

Takbir means praise of Allah by saying "**Allahu Akbar**" - which means "God is Great."

Al Ihram means an act which makes certain things Haraam.

The first "Allahu Akbar" of the Salaat is known as Takbiratul Ihram because, once you say it you have entered Salaat and so the things which break the Salaat become Haraam for you. Now you cannot do anything other than pray Salaat. You cannot talk, walk, eat or turn away from Qiblah, etc.

There are 4 conditions of Takbiratul Ihram:

1. It must be said in its proper form, i.e. Allahu Akbar.
2. It must be in Arabic.
3. It must be said while standing (unless one is unable to stand). While saying Takbiratul Ihram, the body of the person must be still, not moving.
4. Muwalat - There should be no unusual gap of time between the saying of the two words.

The rules about Takbiratul Ihram:

- a. You should not join Takbir with anything before or after it. For example, you should not say "Allahu Akbar, bismillahir.." in one breath. Rather, you should say Allahu Akbar alone.
- b. It is advised to pronounce the lam in "Allah" and the ra in "Akbar" clearly.
- c. As you already know, Takbiratul Ihram is a Wajib Rukn. If you add to it, your Salaat will become Batil. So if you say a second "Allahu Akbar," then you will have to say your Salaat again.
- d. It is better to say the Takbir while you are raising your hands upto your ears. The fingers should be closed together, and the inside of the hands should be facing Qiblah.

Remember that Takbiratul Ihram is a Wajib Rukn of Salaat. If you miss it knowingly or unknowingly, your Salaat will become Batil.

Exercise 5

1. Match the five prayers on the left with their correct meaning on the right :

FAJR The mid-day prayer

ZUHR The night prayer

ASR The evening prayer

MAGHRIB The afternoon prayer

ISHA The dawn prayer

2. Write down the no. of rakaats of the following prayers

FAJR ASR

ZUHR ISHA

MAGHRIB

3. Fajr Salaat is offered before _____

Zuhr Salaat is offered at _____ and Asr

Salaat is offered after _____ but before

_____ Salaat is offered after _____

Isha Namaz is offered after _____.

CLASS 6 - LESSON 6

SALAAT (PRAYERS): 04 - WAJIBATS OF SALAAT IN DETAIL

4c -THE QIYAM IN SALAAT

Qiyam means standing. It is divided into two types:

1. **Rukni Qiyam** and
2. **Ghayr Rukni Qiyam.**

Standing while saying Takbiratul Ihram and also just before going to Ruku' is a Wajib Rukni. So if you say Takbiratul Ihram or go to Ruku' while sitting, your Salaat will be Batil.

But the obligation of standing while reciting the Surahh in the 1st and 2nd raka'at, and also while reciting the Tasbihate Arba'ah in the 3rd and 4th raka'at is Wajib but not a Rukn. So if you sit while reciting the Surahs or the Tasbihate Arba'ah, your Salaat will still be correct; but if you sit intentionally then your Salaat will become Batil.

The following things are Wajib during the Qiyam:

1. You should stand straight, facing the Qiblah.
2. You should stand still, not moving. But there is no harm in moving your head or hands, as long as it doesn't look like you are not praying Salaat.
3. You should not lean on anything while standing (unless it is necessary). You should stand on your whole feet, not on your heels or toes.

Mustahab differences between Qiyam of Men and Women:

Men should stand with their feet apart from 4 to 8 inches; while women should stand with their feet close to each other.

The following things are Mustahab during the Qiyam:

1. Letting the shoulders hang loose.
2. Keeping the arms down, and letting the hands rest on the thighs.
3. Keeping the fingers closed.
4. Keeping the eyes on the Sijdahgah (muhr).
5. Keeping the feet straight with the fingers facing Qiblah.
6. Standing with humility just as a slave stands in front of his master.

Substitute of Qiyam:

1. If a person cannot stand without any support, then he may stand with a support, e.g., walking-stick, leaning on a wall, etc.
2. If a person cannot stand even with a support, then he should sit without a support.
3. If a person cannot even sit without a support, then he should sit with a support.
4. If a person cannot even sit with a support, then he should lie on his right side, facing Qiblah.
5. If a person cannot lie on his right side, then he should lie on his left side facing Qiblah.
6. If a person cannot even lie on his sides, then he should lie on his back with his feet towards the Qiblah.

In case 2 up to 6, if a person can stand for a part of the Salaat, then he should stand for as long as he can and then sit down and continue his Salaat.

In cases where a person has to pray while sitting, the Sajdah, if possible, should be done as normally. For Ruku', one should bow down a little.

In cases where a person has to pray while lying down, he should do Ruku' and Sajdah with his eyelids - close the eyelids a little for Ruku' and completely for Sajdah.

STAND AS A SLAVE IN FRONT OF YOUR LORD

Exercise 6

1. Match the following actions/recitations with their correct meaning on the right :

NIYYAT	The recitations in the 3rd/4th rakaats
TAKBIRATUL IHRAM	The doa recited in the 2nd raakat
QIYAM	A firm intention
RUKU'	The first Allahu Akbar of Salaat
SAJDAH	The bowing posture
QUNOOT	The standing position
TASBIHAAT-E-ARBAA	Seven parts of the body touch the ground during Sajdah

CLASS 6 - LESSON 7

SALAAT (PRAYERS): 04 - WAJIBATS OF SALAAT IN DETAIL

4d - QIRA'AT IN THE SALAAT (1)

Qira'at means recitation or reading. It is a Wajib, but Ghayr Rukn, part of Salaat. That is, if it is left out by mistake, then your Salaat is still correct; but if it is left out intentionally, then the Salaat is incorrect.

Qira'at is Wajib during the Qiyam in all the rak'ats.

In the 1st and 2nd raka'at, it is Wajib to recite Surah al-Hamd and any other Surah after it.

In the 3rd and 4th raka'at, it is Wajib to recite either Surah al- Hamd or Tasbihate Arba'ah.

"Tasbihate Arba'ah" means "four praises" of Allah. This refers to the following:

SUBHAAN ALLAHI	1st tasbih.
WAL HAMDU LIL LAHI	2nd tasbih.
WA LA ILAHA IL LAL LAHU	3rd tasbih.
WAL LAHU AKBAR	4th tasbih.

Qira'at = RECITATIONS DURING THE QIYAM

Exercise 7

1. Niyyat means to do
2. Why is Niyyat so important before the start of all actions ?

3. Name three things for which Niyyat is needed :
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
4. What two things are Wajib for Niyyat in Salaat :
 - a.
 - b.
5. Niyyat is a Wajib _____ of Salaat. This means that if you miss it intentionally or _____ your Salaat is _____

6. The first Takbir in Salaat is known as _____. This Takbir is Wajib, all other Takbirs are _____.
7. "Allahu Akbar" means _____.
8. Takbiratul Ihram must be said while you are _____ and it must be said in the correct form.
9. How many times do we recite Takbir at the end of Salaat ?
10. Takbiratul Ihram is a Wajib _____ of Salaat.

CLASS 6 - LESSON 8

SALAAT (PRAYERS): 04 - WAJIBATS OF SALAAT IN DETAIL

4d-QIRA'AT IN THE SALAAT (2)

MUSTAHAB and MAKRUH things in Qira'at

MUSTAHAB:

1. To begin the recitation of the first Surah in the first rak'at with "AUZU BIL LAHI MINASH SHAYTANIR RAJIM." (I seek refuge in Allah from the cursed Shaitan). It is better to recite this quietly.
2. To recite loudly the "Bis millahir rahmanir rahim" in the first two raka'ats of Zuhr and Asr.
3. To recite the Surahs and Tasbihat Arba'ah slowly.
4. To recite in a good voice, but not to the extent of singing.
5. To stop at the end of the verses of the Surahs.
6. To stop for a moment between Surah al-Hamd and the second Surah, and also between the second Surah and Ruku' and Qunut.
7. To say "al-Hamdu lil lah" after Surah al-Hamd, and "Kazali kallahu rabbi" (My lord is just like the Surah [Tawhid] describes Him) after Surah Tawhid. The Ma'mum should say this after the Imam finishes the recitations.

MAKRUH:

1. It is Makruh not to recite Surah Tawhid in any of the five daily prayers.
2. It is Makruh to repeat the same second Surah in both the first and the second raka'ats. However, this does not apply to Surah Tawhid - it is not Makruh to repeat this Surah in both the raka'ats.

It is Mustahab TO SAY "AL-HAMDU LIL LAH" AFTER Surah AL-HAMD

CLASS 6 - LESSON 9

SALAAT (PRAYERS): 04 - WAJIBATS OF SALAAT IN DETAIL

4d - QIRA'AT IN THE SALAAT (3)

Rules during Qira'at:

1. Your body should stay still during the recitation. The movement of the hand and fingers does not affect the Salaat.
2. If you wish to move a little during Qira'at you should stop your recitation, adjust your position and only then continue your recitation.
3. If you moved unintentionally (e.g., because of a strong wind), then it is better to repeat whatever you recited during the movement.
4. Muwalat should be observed during the recitation - that is, there should be a flow or continuity in reciting the words of a Surah or the Tasbihate Arba'ah.

Exercise 9

Are the following sentences True or False. Write 'T' or 'F' in the spaces.

1. Qiyam is a Wajib Ghayr-Rukni part of Salaat. _____
2. During Qiyam, it is Sunnat to stand straight, facing Qiblah

3. In Qiyam, men should stand with their feet apart from 4 to 8 inches _____
4. It is not Wajib to stand in Qiyam before going to Sajdah _____
5. Keeping your eyes on the Muhr is a Wajib action of Qiyam

Fill in the blanks :

If a person cannot stand without support in Salaat, then he may stand with support, for example, by using a walking _____ or lean against the _____.

If a person cannot stand with a support, then he should _____ without support.

If a person is completely disabled, he should pray while lying _____ and do Ruku' and Sajdah with his _____.

CLASS 6 - LESSON 10

SALAAT (PRAYERS): 04 - WAJIBATS OF SALAAT IN DETAIL

4e - RUKU' (1)

Ruku' is a Wajib Rukn part of the Salaat. If it is left out or one more Ruku' is added either by mistake or knowingly then the Salaat is Batil.

Five things are Wajib in the act of Ruku':

1. To bend from the torso until the fingers come to rest upon the knees. Every person has to follow his own physical structure in determining the extent of bending.
2. Recitation in the Ruku' to distinguish between the recitation in the Qiyam and Ruku'. The first is known as Qira'at', while the second is known as Zikr'.

The Zikr of Ruku' can be any of the following:

- **SUBHAN ALLAH - 3 times;**
- **AL-HAMDU LILLAH - 3 times;**
- **ALLAHU AKBAR - 3 times;**
- **SUBHANA RABBI YAL AZIMI WA BI HAMDIH - 1 time;**
- **combination of any two or all of the above.**

The Zikr must be in Arabic. There should be flow in the recitation. Each word should be pronounced correctly.

3. While reciting the Zikr of Ruku' you should be still. You should not start the Zikr until you have reached the required position and are not moving.
4. To stand up straight after the Ruku' and before going to the Sajdah.
5. To remain still during the Qiyam of no. 4 above.

Of course, if remaining still (in Nos 3 and 4 above) is not possible because of illness or any other reason, then the obligation is lifted.

MUSLIMS BOW ONLY TO ALLAH

CLASS 6 - LESSON 11

SALAAT (PRAYERS): 04 - WAJIBATS OF SALAAT IN DETAIL

4e - RUKU' (2)

Further rules of Ruku':

1. If a person intentionally moves during the recitation of the Zikr of Ruku' then he must remain silent at that time and repeat the Zikr after he stops moving.
2. If a person cannot bend for Ruku' by himself then he can use whatever help he requires. If even that is not possible, then he should bend from his waist as much as he can and do Ruku' by bending his head. If bending the head is also not possible, then he should do Ruku' by closing his eyelids and he can "get up from Ruku'" by opening his eyelids.
3. If someone is praying while he is sitting, for example in a nafila prayer, then he should do Ruku' by bending from his waist until his head comes over his knees.
3. If a person forgets Ruku' and goes down for sajdah, and he remembers just before putting his forehead on the ground, then he should stand up again and do Ruku' and then go to the Sajdah. The same procedure should be followed if he remembers it after the first Sajdah, but before going into the second one. But if such a person remembers that he missed the Ruku' after doing the second Sajdah, then his Salaat is Batil.
5. It is permitted for a person who is sick or in an emergency to just recite one "Subhan Allah" in Ruku'.

REMAIN STILL DURING THE ZIKR OF RUKU'

Exercise 11

1. Tasbihate Arbaa means the _____ Tasbihs of Allah.
2. The Tasbihs are as follows : _____
meaning _____, _____
_____ meaning _____
_____, _____ meaning _____
_____ meaning _____
_____, _____
meaning _____.
3. Qiraat means the _____ of Salaat. In the first two rakaats we recite Surah-e-Al-_____ followed by any other Surah such as Surah-e-_____.
4. It is better to seek refuge from Shaytan before you begin the recitation of the first Surah. This is how you recite:
_____.
5. To say _____ at the end of the first Surah is Mustahab.
6. It is better to recite Surah-e-_____ at least once a day in one of your prayers.
7. If you move intentionally in Qiraat your Salaat becomes _____. If you want to move in Qiyam (e.g. scratch yourself !), you must your recitation, adjust your position and _____ then continue.
8. Muwalat must be observed during recitations - this means that there is no _____ or _____ during recitations.

CLASS 6 - LESSON 12

SALAAT (PRAYERS): 04 - WAJIBATS OF SALAAT IN DETAIL

4e - RUKU' (3)

The things which are **Mustahab** and **Makruh** during Ruku'.

Mustahab:

1. Saying Takbir (Allahu Akbar) before the Ruku' and raising the hands during the Takbir.
2. **For a man:**
 - a. Placing the hands upon the knees.
 - b. Pushing the knees backwards.
 - c. Straightening the back.
 - d. Keeping the arms away from the body.

For a woman:

- a. Placing the hands on the thighs.
 - b. Not pushing the knees backwards, rather leaving the loose.
 - c. Not straightening the back like men.
 - d. Keeping the arms close to the body.
3. Stretching the neck at the same level as the back.
 4. Keeping the eyes fixed on the spot between the feet.
 5. Repeating the Zikr 3 or 5 or more times ... let the last Zikr be an odd number, not even.
 6. Saying "Sami Allahu li man hamidah" after getting up from the Ruku'.
 7. Adding "Al-hamdu lil lahi rabbil alamin" to no. 5 above.
 8. Reciting the Salawat in the Ruku'.

Makruh:

1. Bending the head or raising it high.
2. Keeping the hands over the sides.
3. Keeping the hands over opposite knees.
4. Keeping the hands in between the legs.
5. Reciting parts of the Holy Qur'an in Ruku'.
6. Keeping the hands inside the clothes, that is, touching the body.

RUKU' FOR ALLAH KILLS ARROGANCE

Exercise 12

Are the following actions of Ruku' Wajib, Makruh or Sunnat. Write 'W', 'M' or 'S'

1. To recite the Zikr in Arabic _____
2. To place your hands on your knees (boys) or thighs (girls) _____
3. To keep the eyes fixed on the spot between the feet _____
4. To recite parts of the Holy Quran _____
5. To remain still during the Qiyam of Ruku'. _____
6. To recite Salwat after the Zikr of Ruku' _____
7. To bend the head or raising it high _____
8. To say Takbir before going for Ruku' _____
9. To recite the full Zikr of Ruku' once or any short Zikr at least thrice _____
10. To recite the Zikr of Ruku' more than three times _____

CLASS 6 - LESSON 13

SALAAT (PRAYERS): 05 - QUNOOT

Qunoot means humble praying to Allah. In Salaat, it refers to the act where we raise our hands to pray to Allah just before going to the second Ruku'.

Qunoot is Mustahab (desirable) in all the prayers, whether Wajib or Mustahab. It is especially recommended in the Salaat of Subh, Maghrib and Isha.

There is no special recitation for Qunoot although a dua from the Qur'an or hadith is more recommended. Even saying "Subhan Allahu" once or three times will be enough.

The following things are Mustahab during Qunoot:

1. Saying a Takbir (Allahu Akbar) before the Qunoot.
2. Raising the hands and keeping them in front of your face wide open with the palms facing upwards and all the fingers except the thumbs joined together.
3. Saying the dua of Qunoot loudly, for both the Imam and the Ma'mum (during Jamaat Salaat), but the Ma'mum should not say it so loud that the Imam hears it.

If a person forgets to do Qunoot and remembers it before reaching the final position of Ruku', then he may get up and do Qunoot before continuing the Salaat.

If such a person remembers it after reaching the final position of Ruku', then he may do the Qunoot after he gets up from the Ruku' and before going to the Sajdah.

A dua in Qunoot in a non-Arabic language will not make the Salaat Batil, but it is not enough, that is, it will not be counted as a Qunoot.

Exercise 13

Fill in the blanks using the following words :

Mustahab Arabic hands Allah second

Qunoot means humble praying to _____. In this act, we raise our _____ to Allah just before going to the _____ Ruku'.

Although this act is not Wajib (it is _____), it is especially recommended since this is the only part of Salaat where we can communicate directly with Allah. The doa for Qunoot can be recited in any language, but it is better to recite it in _____ or it will not be counted as Qunoot.

Read the following translation of a famous dua recited in Qunoot :

" O' Allah ! Bestow upon us in this world what is good; and in the Hereafter what is good and save us from the torture of Hell Fire."

Now write down this dua in Arabic:

CLASS 6A - LESSON 14

INTRODUCTION TO KHUMS

Setting aside one-fifth of the amount of a year's savings (after deducting all the lawful expenses from the earnings of that year) is called KHUMS.

ONE-FIFTH = 20 %

Example : If you have saved 100 pounds in one year, you will pay 20 pounds as Khums at the end of that financial year.

Khums is also paid on minerals and treasure-trove.

Khums should be divided into two parts :

- 1) One-half belongs to our 12th Holy Imam (as). During his Ghaibat, it must be handed over to a Mujtahid or his appointed agent (Wakeel). The Mujtahid can then use it for a good cause.
- 2) The other half belongs to the Sadaat [descendants of the Holy Prophet (saw)] provided they are Ithna-asheri and poor.

The Qur'an command for Khums is as follows :

"And know that out of all wealth that you may acquire, one-fifth of it is for ALLAH, and for the Messenger and for his family, and the orphans, the poor and the wayfarer."

(Surah no 8, Ayat no 41)

CLASS 6A - LESSON 15

REVISION : INTRODUCTION TO TAQLID

In every sphere of life, we need advice of the experts in that field. Likewise, in the matter of Islamic laws, we must obey the rulings of the experts of that law. These experts are called Mujtahids; and the act of obeying these rules is called TAQLID.

Every Baligh male and female has to follow (WAJIB) rules regarding Furu-e-Din. Taqlid is to obey the Islamic laws according to the rulings of the Mujtahid. The one who follows the orders of the Mujtahid is called Muqallid. We are doing the Taqlid of :

Ayatullah Syed Ali al-Hussaini as- Seestani

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

BULOUGH

A girls become Balighah upon completion of her ninth lunar year (according to Islamic Calendar) AND AFTER THAT ALL WAJIBAT BECOME APPLICABLE UPON HER. This is because at this age, a girl knows good from bad. This is known as "Mumayyaz."It becomes Wajib upon her to act upon the rules of the Shariah.

It also becomes Wajib on her to do Hijab in the presence of a Na-Mahram.