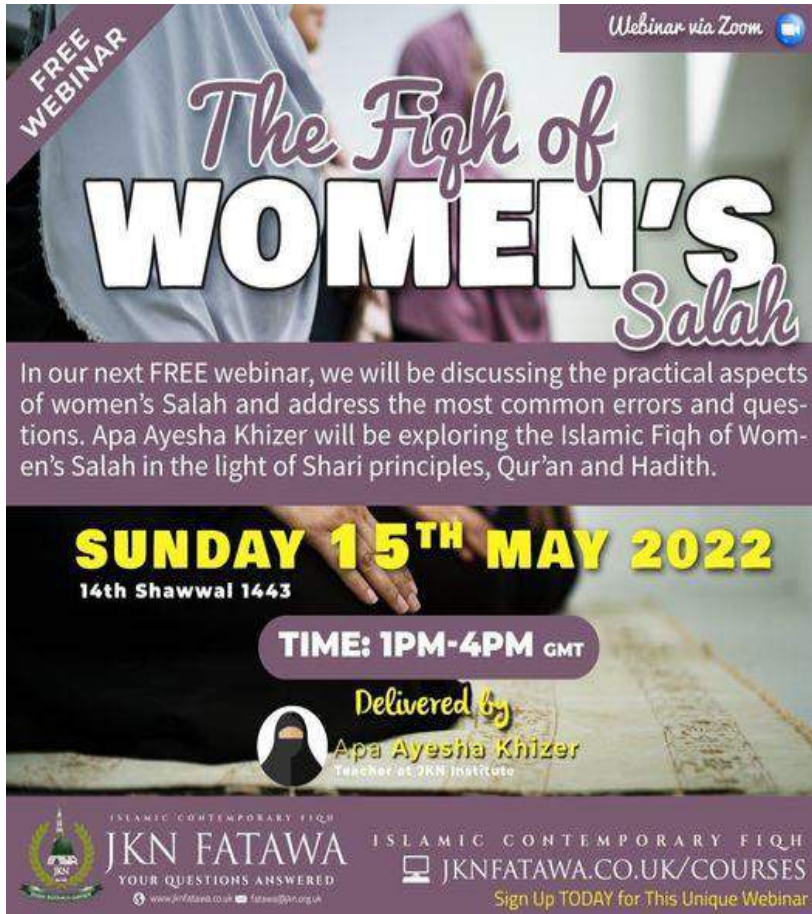


TITLE: THE FIQH OF WOMEN'S SALAH



FREE WEBINAR

Webinar via Zoom

The Fiqh of WOMEN'S Salah

In our next FREE webinar, we will be discussing the practical aspects of women's Salah and address the most common errors and questions. Apa Ayesha Khizer will be exploring the Islamic Fiqh of Women's Salah in the light of Shari principles, Qur'an and Hadith.

SUNDAY 15TH MAY 2022
14th Shawwal 1443

TIME: 1PM-4PM GMT

Delivered by
Apa Ayesha Khizer
Teacher at JKN Institute

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Sign Up TODAY for This Unique Webinar

- ▶ presented by
- ▶ Name: Apa Ayesha Khizer
- ▶ Date: 15th May 2022
- ▶ Time: 1 pm to 3 pm

AGENDA OF THE WEBINAR

| | | |
|----------------|--|--------------------|
| 1:00 - 1:05 pm | Introduction to the Course and JKN Fatawa Department | Mufti Abdul Waheed |
| 1:05 - 2:30 | The Fiqh of Women's Salah | Apa Ayesha Khizer |
| 2:30 - 2:45 | BREAK | |
| 2:45 - 2:55 pm | Questions and Answers | Apa Ayesha Khizer |
| 2:55 - 3:00 pm | Concluding remarks and end of webinar | Mufti Abdul Waheed |

Home

Important Announcements

Assalaamu alaikum Warahmatullahi wa barakatuhu

UPCOMING FREE WEBINAR: FIQH OF BEAUTY FOR WOMEN

A unique webinar that will include the Islamic guidelines to personal beautification and adornment in Islam. Topics will include facial hair removal, hair dye, hair extensions, shaping eyebrows, piercing the body, skin care and much more.

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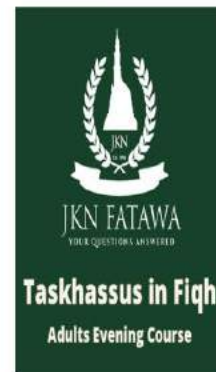


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UPCOMING EVENT



Topic: Fiqh of Beauty and Adornment

Date: Sunday 20th June 2021

Duration: 2 hours

Delivered by: Muftiya Aya Gul-e-

Q&As

Recent Q&As

- Menopausal Woman Seeing Blood 1 June 2021
- Can Men Braid their Hair like a Ponytail? 26 May 2021
- Is Keeping a Dog Allowed in Islam? 19 May 2021
- Eating Disorder and Fasting 18 May 2021
- Impurity Drops Falling into a 180 Liters of Water Tank 13 May 2021
- Removing Impurity from the Clothes 13 May 2021
- Do I Qualify as a Ma'dhoor in this Situation? 12 May 2021
- Forming Rows Outside of the Masjid in the Container Provided 9 May 2021
- Taking COVID Vaccine Injection Whilst Fasting 5 May 2021
- Does the Fast break by taking Tablets for Seizure? 2 April 2021

Latest Video





The Fiqh of Women's Salah:

Key Islamic Rulings

Introduction

Why study the Fiqh of Salah?

Women's awrah in salah

Women' Postures in a concealed manner

Best place for women's prayer

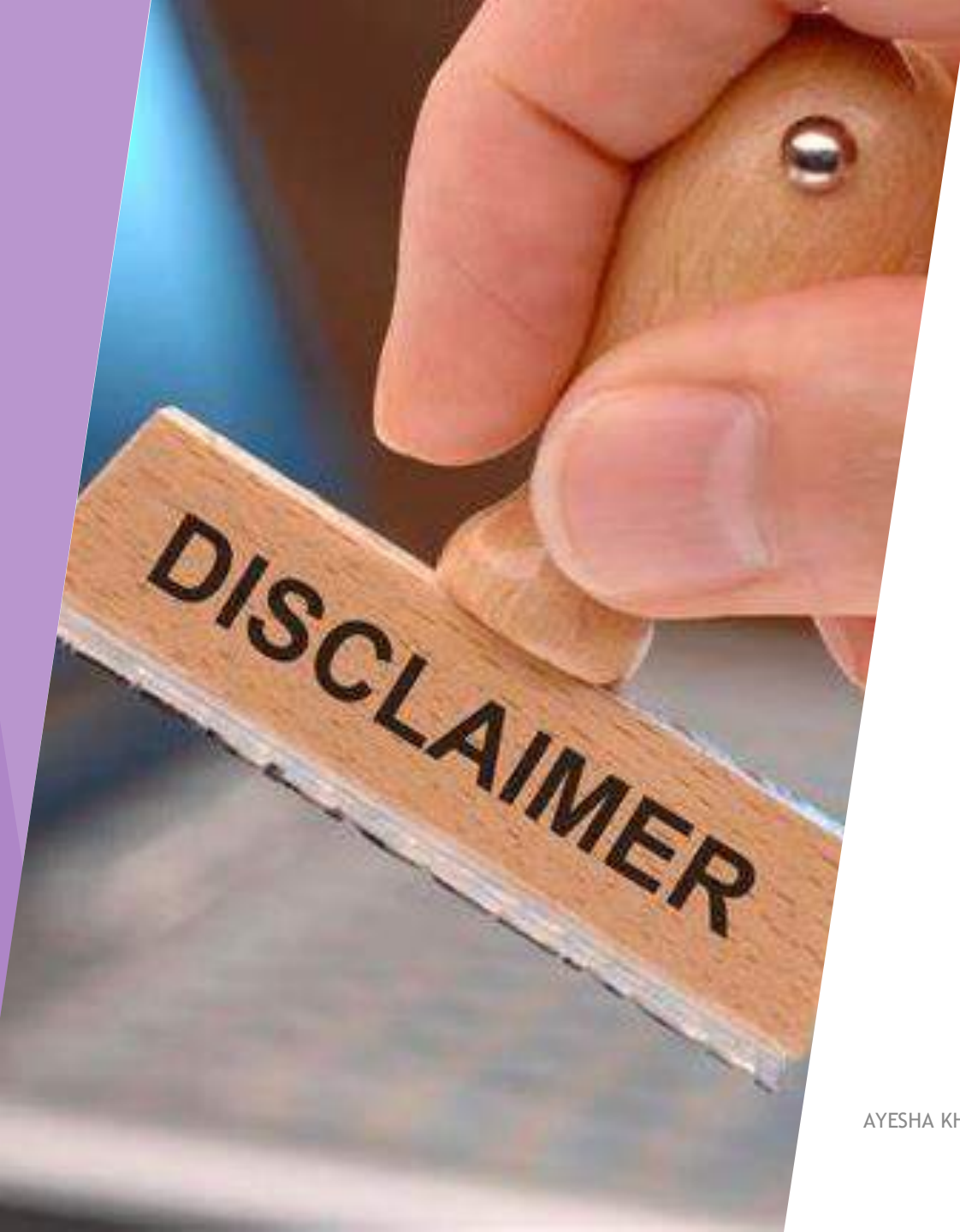
Women and congregation

Adhan and Iqamah by women

Common Mistakes in Salah

Q&A

What will we not cover in this webinar?



Why study the Fiqh of Salah?

The Messenger (saw) said, “The first action for which a servant of Allah will be held accountable on the Day of Resurrection will be his prayers. If they are in order, then he will have prospered and succeeded. If they are lacking, then he will have failed and lost. If there is something defective in his obligatory prayers, then the Almighty Lord will say: See if my servant has any voluntary prayers that can complete what is insufficient in his obligatory prayers. The rest of his actions will be judged in the same way.

Prophet(saw) order us: **Pray as you have seen me pray**

Definition of Salah

In Arabic, Salah literally means,
“to supplicate, to petition, to
pray for someone.”

*“And pray for them, for your
prayers are a comfort for
them.” [alTawbah,103]*

Salah in this ayah, means to
make du’a.

The Legal Technical Definition :

*“The worship of Allah with a
particular set of statements
and actions that begin with the
takbir (Allahu Akbar) and end
with the taslim (Assalamu
‘alaykum wa rahmatullah).”*

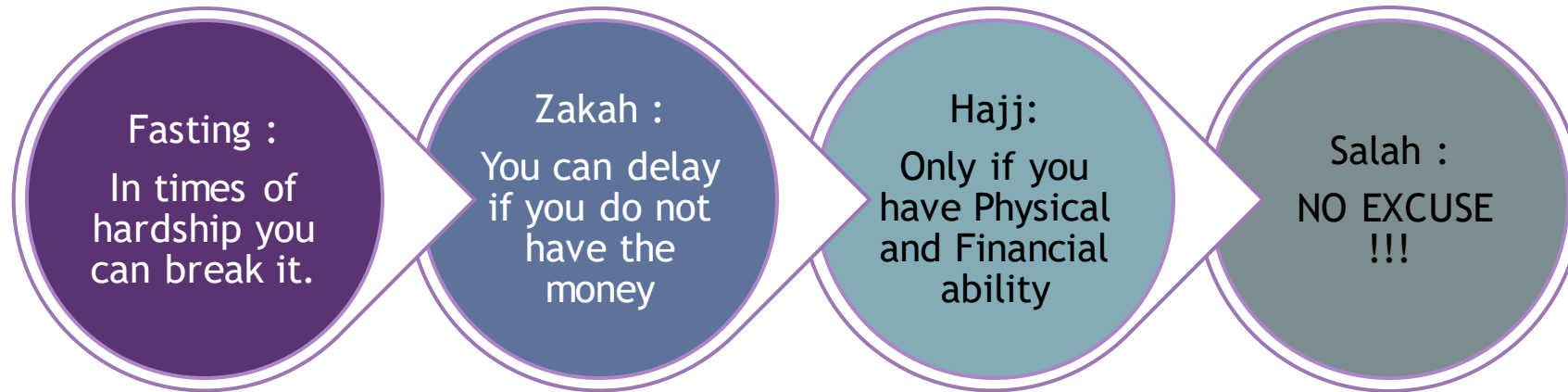
THE RULING OF SALAH

The prayer obligation is based on evidence from the Qur'an, the Sunnah and Ijma' (consensus of the Muslim Scholars).

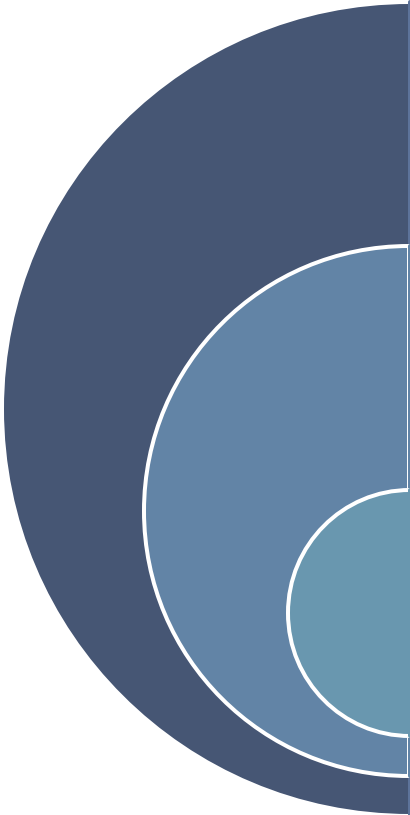
Salah is an obligation and a Muslim will be held accountable for that ignorance will not be excused



IMPORTANCE OF SALAH




Proof for the obligation of Prayer



“What has caused you to enter into the terrible torment?’ They said: ‘We were not of those who used to pray’.” (surah al-Muddaththir: 42)

And when you have completed the prayer, remember Allah standing, sitting, or [lying] on your sides. But when you become secure, re-establish [regular] prayer. Indeed, prayer has been decreed upon the believers a decree of specified times.(Q.4:103)

Five Prayers, Allah has obligated upon his slaves in a day and night. So whoever preserves them has a covenant with Allah to admit him into Jannah, and whoever does not preserve them, then there is no such covenant. If he wishes He will punish him, and if he wishes He may forgive him. [Abu Dawud]

A hand is shown from the wrist up, reaching towards a bright sun. The sun is in the upper center, creating a strong lens flare and illuminating the hand. The background is a mix of warm colors from the sun and cooler purple tones from the geometric shapes. The purple shapes are layered, creating a sense of depth. The overall mood is hopeful and spiritual.

“PRAY AS YOU
SEE ME
PRAYING”

Women's awrah in salah



Awrah of a woman in Salah

A free woman must cover her whole body except her face, palms and feet. Her forearms can also be exposed, but it is better to cover them.

A more detailed understanding of this is by classifying the *'awrah* into two parts: the heavy and the light. The heavy *'awrah* is the private parts (the front part and what is between the buttocks) and the light *'awrah* is other than that.

If more than one dirham (about 2.75cm in diameter) is exposed to the heavy *'awrah*, *ṣalāh* will not be permissible. If more than one-fourth of a limb from the light *'awrah* is exposed, then likewise *ṣalāh* will not be permissible.

(kitab al ikhtiyar vol. 1, pg. 62-63)

AYESHA KHIZER



22/05/2022

14



CAN WOMEN PRAY SALAH IN NIQAB?

CASE STUDY: Look at the picture below and identify what went wrong here





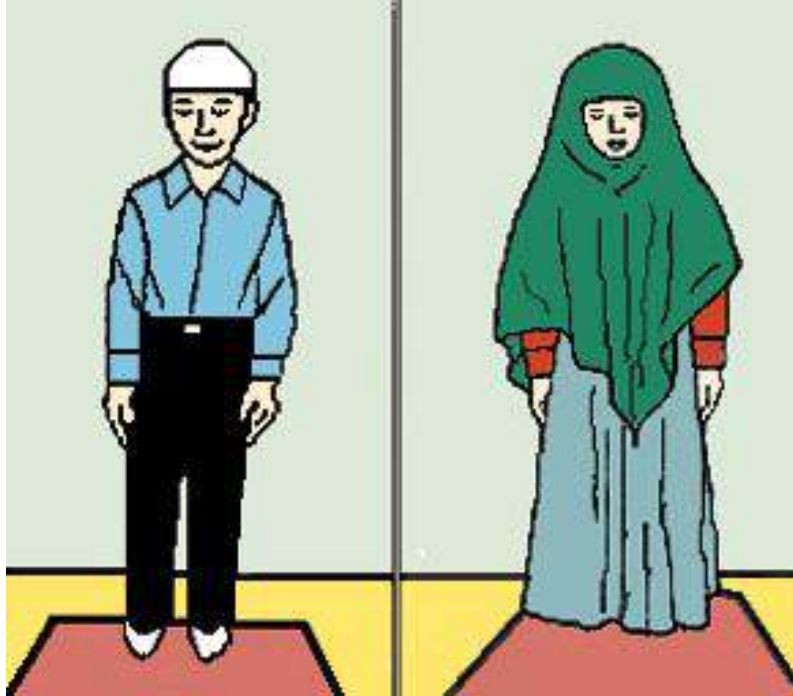
Difference between men and women prayer

What is the Principle of Difference between men's and women's salah?



Imam Baihaqi says

“All of the laws of Salah in which a woman differs from a man are based on the principle of satr (concealment)”



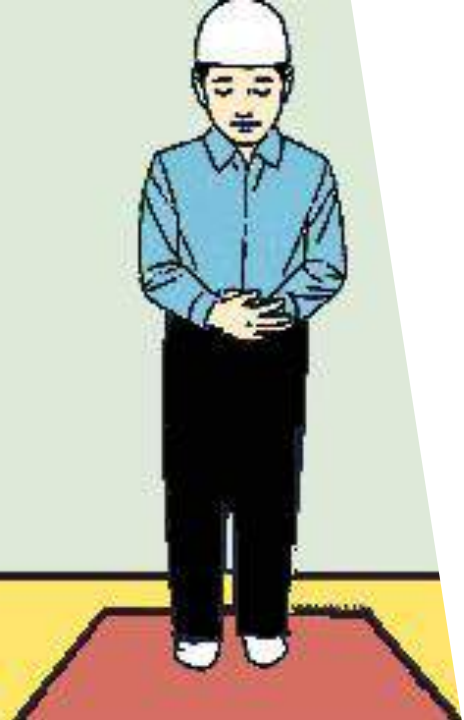
Standing for Salah (Qawmah)

Raising hands for Takbeer



When beginning salat, a woman should raise her hands to her shoulders without taking her hands out of her cloak.

This is mentioned in a hadith of Majma' al-Zawa'id and was the practice of Umm al-Darda as is reported in Musannaf Ibn Abi Shaybah.



Qiyam (Standing position)

- ▶ The way and position of where the hands are placed is as follows:
- ▶ **Men** - just below the navel, the right over the left hand. The thumb of the right hand should wrap around the top of the left wrist and the little finger should wrap under the bottom of left wrist. The remaining three middle fingers will rest on the left forearm.
- ▶ **Women** - the right hand over the left over her chest.





Bowing (Ruku')



Women should bow down slightly, just enough for the hands to touch the knees.

Do not bend down so much that the back becomes completely straight like the males.

Performing Prostration (sajdah)



The hands should be placed in line with the ears and close to the ears while in sajdah. The fingers should be close together and facing the qiblah.

The ahadith describing the manner of the salat of Rasulullah Salallahu Alayhi Wa Sallam state that he used to separate his thighs from his stomach. (Sunan Tirmidhi, Sunan Abi Dawud). However, this is in reference to the salat of men. There are explicit ahadith which emphasize that the salat of women is different in this aspect.

Abdullah Ibn Umar Radhiyallah Anhu reports that Rasulullah Salallahu Alayhi Wa Sallam said, “When a woman sits during sajdah, she should place her one thigh over the other and when she prostrates, she must attach her stomach to her thighs so that it is more concealing for her.” (Sunan Bayhaqi)

In all, there are twelve narrations from Rasulullah Salallahu Alayhi Wa Sallam, the Sahaba, and the Tabi'in in this regard. We will not quote all of them at this juncture for the sake of brevity.

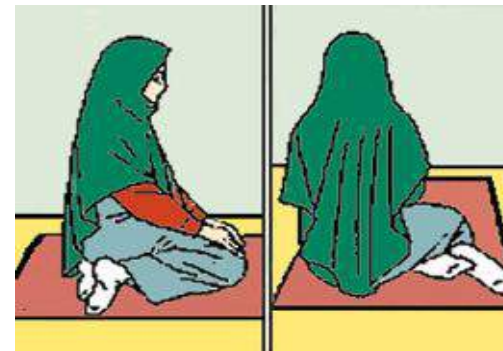
Manner of Sitting in Salah for women

The manner of sitting in salat for women is to sit on the left buttock, take the feet out to the right and keep the right thigh on the left thigh.

The feet must be kept horizontally on the ground and not kept erect.

Abdullah Ibn Umar Radhiyallahu 'Anhu said that women during the time of Rasulullah SAW were then ordered to draw themselves close together and lean onto one side by resting on their left buttocks and completely contracting themselves." (Jami' al-Masanid).

Abul Wafaa Afghani adds, "This is the most authentic narration of this chapter. It is for this reason that Imam Abu Hanifa has made it the basis of his madhab."



Making Dua



Women should not raise their hands too high and should keep them close to their bosoms



22/05/2022

WOMEN AND CONGREGATION

CAN WOMEN PRAY IN THE
CONGREGATION?

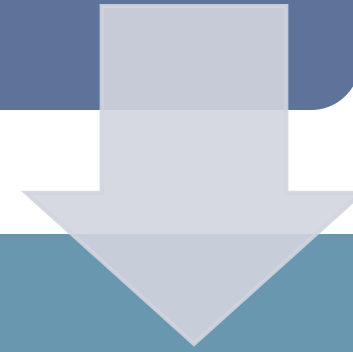
AYESHA KHIZER

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Allāh Ta‘ālā states in the Qur’ān:

“Remain in your homes, and do not display (your beauty) as it used to be displayed in the days of earlier ignorance (pre-Islāmic era) ...”

(Qur’ān: 33:33)



‘Abdullāh ibn Mas‘ūd (raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu) narrated that the Prophet (ṣallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) said:

“The woman is ‘awrah, so when she goes out, shayṭān casts his gaze upon her [to tempt her and tempt others with her].”

(Ḥadīth: al-Tirmidhī - 1173)



In the time of
Rasulullah (Sallallahu
Alaihi Wasallam)
women had permission
to perform their salah
then why can we
women not pray in
masjid anymore?

Umm Humayd, the wife of Abu Humayd, narrates that she went to Nabi (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) and said,



“O Rasulullah, I wish to perform salat with you.” Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) replied, “I know well that you wish to perform salat with me. However, the salat you perform in your room is better than perform it in your flat, and the salat performed in your flat is better than it performed in the building, and the salat perform in the building is better than it performed in the local masjid, and the salat performed in the local masjid is better than it performed in my masjid. The narrator says that she ordered that a prayer area be build for her in the farthest and darkest corner of the house and she performed her salat there until she met her Lord. (Musnad Ahmad)

Amrah bint Abdur Rahman narrates that she heard 'Aisha (Radhiyallahu Anhu) the wife of Nabi (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) say,

"If Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) were to see the condition of the women (of today), he would have verily prevented them from coming to the masjid how The Israelites women were preventing from coming to their place of worship. The narrators say, "I asked Amrah, were the Israilites women prevented form coming to the masjid?" She replied, "Yes". (Sahih Muslim)

Case Study

Asima is on a journey with her family and need to pray Salah

Can she pray in masjid?
Will it be makruh





Best place for women's prayer

WOMEN'S SALAH AT HOME IS MORE VIRTUOUS

A woman can perform salah at home without any decrease in the rewards. In fact, it is more virtuous to perform at home.

It was narrated from 'Abd-Allaah ibn Mas'ood that the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said: "A woman's prayer in her room is better than her prayer in her courtyard, and her prayer in her cabinet is better than her prayer in her room."

(Narrated by Abu Dawood, 570; al-Tirmidhi, 1173).

WOMEN'S SALAH AT HOME IS MORE VIRTUOUS

Also, even if a woman is in the privacy of her home and there is no one to look at her, the angels are still there and a person should dress modestly in their presence.

A woman should not look upon this as a burden, rather she should consider it as a commendable action deserving of reward.

Rasulullah Salallahu Alayhi Wa Sallam said, "Indeed Allah looks at her (the woman who conceals herself by attaching her stomach to her sides) and says, 'O My Angels. Bear witness that I have forgiven her.'" (Sunan al-Bayhaqi)

WOMEN PRAYING BEHIND IMAM

If a woman performs Salah behind an Imam, then the Imam should make the intention of leading her in Salah.

If the Imam does not make the intention of leading the woman in Salah, her Salah behind him will be invalid. (Mabsut Sarakhsi 2:33)

If women performing Salah behind men at home as in the lockdown situation, then it is advisable for the Imam to be a Mahram, for example, father, son etc.

If she joins the congregation, there should be a barrier, for example, a screen, curtain etc. separating the males and females in the same room.

If the females are in another room of the house which is less than two Sufoof (rows) behind the menfolk, then it is permissible for them to follow the Imam in Salah.

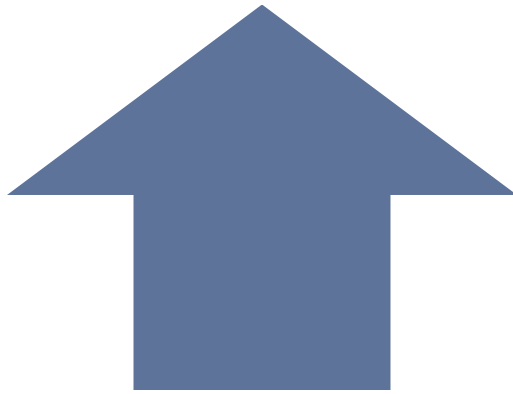
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Women only congregation

AYESHA KHIZER

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Women only congregation



On the authority of Aisha (Allah be pleased with her), the Prophet (Allah bless him and give him peace) said, “There is no good in the congregation of women.” [Ahmad, and Tabrani in Awsat]



At the same time, it is reported by Rayta that Aisha (Allah be pleased with her) led them in the prayers and stood in between, in a fard prayer. [Musannaf Abdul Razzaq]

Explanation by Imam Zaffar Usmani RH

- ▶ Imam Zafar Usmani explains the two ahadith by stating that the first narration explains the general offensiveness of women's own congregation.
- ▶ Sayyida Aisha's leading of prayer, which is stated in the latter hadith, indicates the permissibility at times and to teach the women the proper method of prayer.
- ▶ We do not negate the permissibility of this matter, to such an extent that if they were to pray in a congregation of their own, we would state the validity of the prayer. **[Imam Zafar Usmani, I'la al-Sunan 4/215]**
- ▶ Without such a reason, however, a congregation of women would be prohibitively disliked (*makruh tahriman*), **[Shurunbulali, Maraqi al-Falah; Hashiyat Ibn Abidin]** because it is going against that which has been legislated, which is that women either pray alone (given the normal case would be for them to pray at home), or behind a male congregation.

Case Study

- ▶ Aabida heard a hadith that The Prophet (peace be upon him) ordered Umm Waraqah to lead her household in prayer (Abu Dawud). Also Reports that Aisha RA and Umm Salama RA led other women in obligatory prayers and stood amongst them (Daraqutni, Bayhaqi). She has decided to hold a women's congregation in her house and lead them in salah.
- ▶ Is Aabida allowed to do that? Will their prayer be valid?



22/05/2022

Adhan and Iqamah by Women

AYESHA KHIZER

40



Can women
give Adhan
or Iqamah?

Can women give Adhan or Iqamah?

narrated that Ibn 'Umar (may Allaah be pleased with him) said: When the Muslims came to Madeenah, they used to gather and wait for the prayer, and there was no call for the prayer. One day they spoke about that and some of them said, "Let us use a bell like the bell of the Christians." Others said, "No, let us use a horn like the horn of the Jews." 'Umar said, "Why don't you send a man to give the call to prayer?" The Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said, "O Bilaal, get up and call the people to prayer." al-Bukhaari (604) and Muslim (377)

Can women give Adhan or Iqamah?

It is narrated from Sahl ibn Sa'd al-Saa'idi (may Allaah be pleased with him) that the Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said: "Whoever notices anything amiss during the prayer, let him say tasbeeh, for if he does so it will be noticed; and clapping is only for women." al-Bukhaari (684) and Muslim (421)

al-Haafiz said: "It is as if women are not allowed to say tasbeeh because they are enjoined to keep their voices low in prayer at all times, because of the fear of fitnah".

Can women give Adhan or Iqamah?

It says in Badaa'i' al-Sanaa'i' (1/411) (Hanafi):

It is not allowed for a woman to give the adhaan, according to all the reports.

It says in Mawaahib al-Jaleel (2/87) (Maaliki):

The adhaan of a woman is not valid.

Al-Shaafa'i said in al-Umm (1/84):

A woman should not give the call to prayer, and if she gives the adhaan for men, her adhaan is not valid (and they should repeat it).

It says in al-Insaaf (1/395) (Hanbali):

The adhaan of a woman is not valid.

Can Women attend Eid Salah in Congregation?

Salah of both Eid-ul-adha and Eid-ul-fitr are wajib on Muslim men who are mature. (Badai Sanai 1:275)

It is not wajib for women to attend the Eid prayers. (Badai Sanai 1:275)

Can Women pray Jumuah Salah in Congregation?

One of the prerequisite which make Friday prayer necessary is to be male.

Friday prayer is not necessary for a female

If they pray Friday salah then Zuhr salah is waived from them

Menstruating Women and Salah

Menstruation Is Not A Punishment

The Prophet (Allah bless him and give him peace) said about menstruation, “Verily this is a matter Allah has written upon the girls of Prophet Adam (Allah bless him)...” [Bukhari]

Those who claim that menstruation is like a punishment because one cannot perform acts of worship are severely mistaken. On the contrary, there are many forms of worship that a woman can do while menstruating aside from what is legally prohibited.

Recommended Acts

1. Listen to the Quran

2. Make Much Remembrance (Dhikr) of Allah

3. Send Blessings on the Prophet (Allah bless him and give him peace)

4. Give Generously In Charity

5. Be Kind to Others, Including Spouses & Family Members

6. Make Dua for the Ummah

7. Make Much Repentance

8. Feed Fasting People

9. Show Allah Goodness

Case Study

- ▶ Aamina is in the state of menstruation and feeling very down and it feels to her as if her connection with Allah is becoming weaker because she cannot pray Salah. Her friend advised her that she can pray Quran by using gloves?

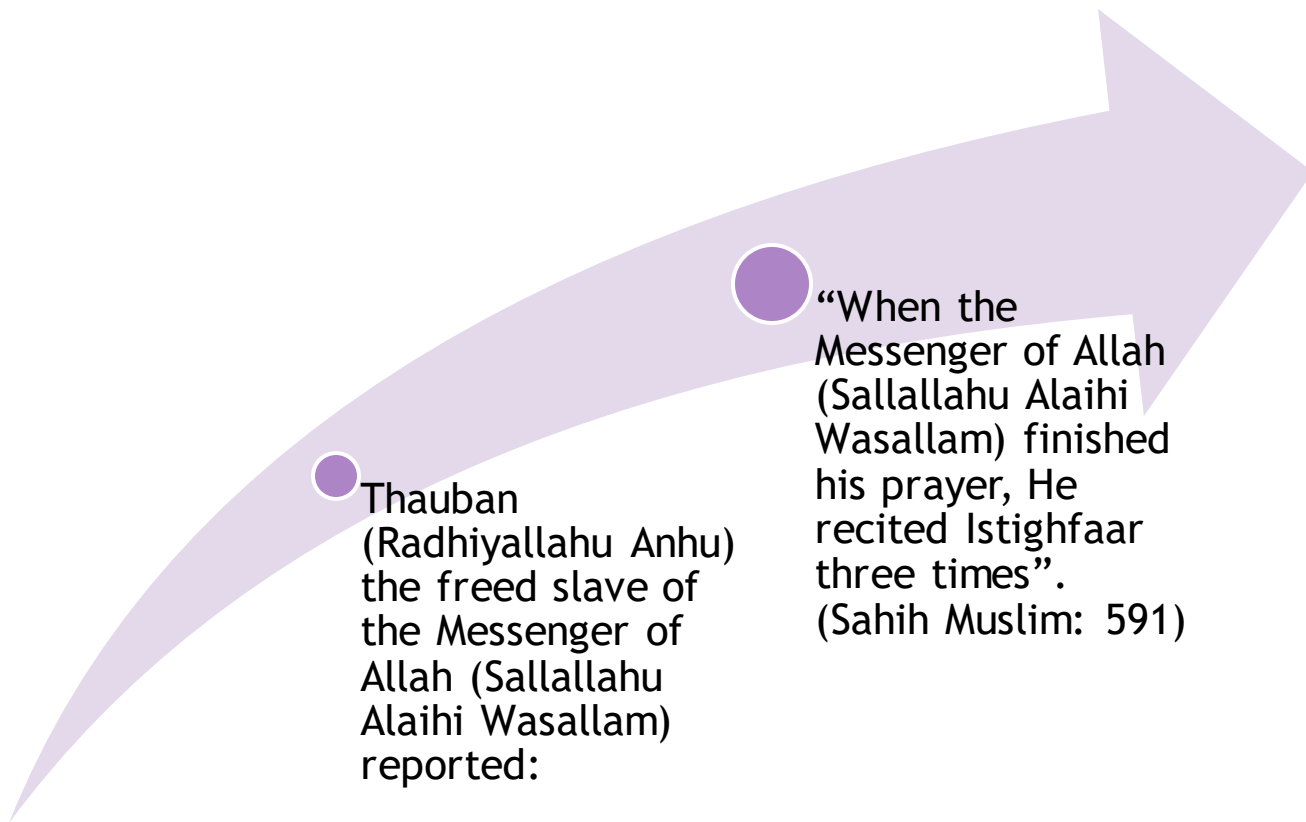
▶ Is she allowed to do that?





RECOMMENDED DUAS AND ADHKAR AFTER SALAH

1. Istighfaar after Salah



Thauban
(Radhiyallahu Anhu)
the freed slave of
the Messenger of
Allah (Sallallahu
Alaihi Wasallam)
reported:

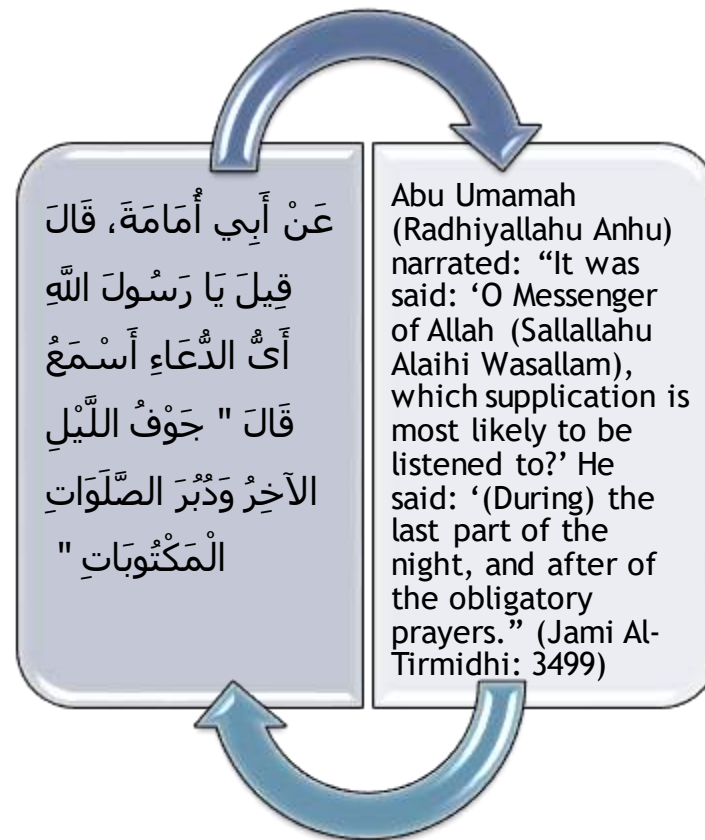
“When the
Messenger of Allah
(Sallallahu Alaihi
Wasallam) finished
his prayer, He
recited Istighfaar
three times”.
(Sahih Muslim: 591)

2. Praise Allah Ta'ala after Salah

عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ
صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ كَانَ إِذَا سَلَّمَ
قَالَ "اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ
تَبَارَكْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ"

Aishah (Radhiyallahu Anha) said:
When the Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi
Wasallam finished his prayer, he
used to say: "O Allah, You are As-
Salam, and from you is As-Salam.
You are blessed, Oh One of
Magnificence and Generosity."
(Sunan Abu Dawud: 1512)

3. Du'a after Salah



4. Tasbih Fatimi

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، عَنِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " مَنْ سَبَّحَ اللَّهَ فِي دُبُرِ كُلِّ صَلَاةٍ ثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ وَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ ثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ وَكَبَّرَ اللَّهَ ثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ فَتِلْكَ تِسْعَةٌ وَتِسْعُونَ وَقَالَ تَمَامَ الْمِائَةِ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ غُفِرَتْ خَطَايَاهُ وَإِنْ كَانَتْ مِثْلَ زَبَدِ الْبَحِّ

Abu Huraira (Radhiyallahu Anhu) reported Allah's Messenger (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) as saying: If anyone says Subhanallah after every prayer thirty-three times, Alhamdulillah thirty-three times, Allahu Akbar thirty-three times, ninety-nine times in all, and says to complete a hundred:" There is no god but Allah, having no partner with Him, to Him belongs sovereignty and to Him is praise due, and He is Potent over everything," his sins will be forgiven even If these are as abundant as the foam of the sea. (Sahih Muslim: 597) **[Muslim.597]**

5. AYATUL KURSI

Prophet SAW said

“Whoever recites Aayatul Kursi after every Fard (Fard Salah), only death is keeping him/her from entering Jannah. (As soon as he/she dies, will enter Jannah) (Nasa’i, Ibne Hibban, Kanzul Ummal)

6. Recite the fourth Kalimah along with the following Dua's

أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ، يُحَدِّثُ عَلَى هَذَا الْمَنْبَرِ وَهُوَ يَقُولُ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِذَا سَلَّمَ يَقُولُ " لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ لَا نَعْبُدُ إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ أَهْلَ النِّعْمَةِ وَالْفَضْلِ وَالثَّنَاءِ الْحَسَنِ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ وَلَوْ كَرِهَ الْكَافِرُونَ "

Abu Az-Zubair (Rahimahullah said: "I heard Abdullah bin Az-Zubair (Radhiyallahu Anhu) speaking from the Minbar, saying: 'When the Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) said the Salam, he would say: "There is none worthy of worship except Allah alone, with no partner or associate. His is the Dominion, to Him be all praise, and He is able to do all things; there is no power and no strength except with Allah the Almighty. There is none worthy of worship except Allah, and we worship none but Him, the source of blessing and kindness and the One Who is deserving of all good praise. There is none worthy of worship except Allah, and we are sincere in faith and devotion to Him even though the disbelievers detest it.(Sunan Al-Nasai: 1339)

Case study

- ▶ In hadith Shareef, It has been prohibited to recite long Zikr after the Fard Salah. Saliha is confused about whether or not she can read Ayatul Kursi after her fardh salah?

▶ Advise Saliha?





COMMON MISTAKES IN SALAH

Common Mistakes in Salah

Long hair showing from the back

Bad habit of cracking the knuckles during Salah

Carelessness to offer Sujood

Wearing thin Clothes in Salah

Raising the voice of recitation with the purpose to interrupt others

Unnecessary motions during Salah

Playing with clothes

Closing eyes in Salah

Common Mistakes in Salah

Performing the Salah hastily

Gazing right, left, or upward during Salat

Performing Sujood improperly

Not performing Prayers during illness or while traveling

Crossing in front of a person who is performing Salah

Delaying the Salah intentionally

BREAK FOR 15
MINS





Any Questions

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