

ISLAMIC STUDY CIRCLE

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Cleanliness (Taharat) in Islam

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Cleanliness (Taharat) in Islam

Importance and Emphasis

1. Purity is half of the Faith (Hadith), reported by Abu Malik Ash-ari, Muslim
2. Prophet Muhammed (peace be upon him) also stressed the importance of regular baths, ablutions and the use of a toothbrush. This is all the more remarkable in an environment where water was at a premium.
3. Cleanliness and personal hygiene are maintained as part of religious devotion and as part of daily routine.
 - i A Muslim is required to wash his private parts after going to the toilet.
 - ii He/She is required to be in a state of Wudhu (with clean clothes and a clean body), which is a condition of Salaat.
 - iii Ghusl (a particular method of having a bath) is compulsory on every Muslim.
4. Islam requires Muslims to remain clean and to develop habits of cleanliness.

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Benefits of Wudhu

Prophet Muhammed (peace be upon him) is reported to have said:-

1. Whoever makdes Wudhu and ensures that it is done properly and perfectly, all his/her sins come out of his/her body, even the sins from under the nails too. (Hazrat Usman - Bukhari & Muslim)
2. Whoever makes proper Wudhu and then says:-
"I bear witness that there is no god but Allah. He is alone and has no partners and I bear witness that Muhammed is His sincere servant and Messenger."
for him/her all the eight doors of the Heavens are opened. He/She may enter it from any door he/she likes. (Hazrat Umar bin Khattab - Muslim)
3. On the Day of Judgement my Ummah (people) shall be called with their faces hands and feet glittering because of Wudhu. (Hazrat Abu Hurairah - Bukhari and Muslim)

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Benefits of Miswak (Toothbrush)

Prophet Muhammed (peace be upon him) is reported to have said:-

1. Had it not been troublesome to my people then I should have ordered them to delay the observance of Eisha Prayer and to brush their teeth before every prayer.
(Hazrat Abu Hurairah - Bukhari & Muslim)
2. Brushing teeth keeps the mouth clean and makes Allah happy. (Hazrat Ayesha - Bukhari)
3. A prayer (salat) with miswak is 70 times better than a prayer (salat) without miswak.
(Hazrat Ayesha - Mishkat)

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Wudhu

Wudhu is essential for performing Salah (salat), we cannot offer our Salah without first making Wudhu.

Faraa'id (compulsory acts) of Wudhu

1. To wash the entire face
2. To wash both hands up to the elbows
3. To pass the palms of wet hands over the head (Masah)
4. To wash both feet up to the ankles.

Washing:- Means that water should pass (flow) over that part of the body.

Face:- Means from forehead to chin and from one ear to the other.

Masah:- of one fourth of the head is Fardh

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Wudhu

Sunnats of Wudhu

1. To make Niyyah (intention)
2. To say Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim
3. To wash both hands up to the wrists three times
4. To brush the teeth (Miswak)
5. To rinse the mouth 3 times
6. To sniff water into the nostrils 3 times
7. To do Khilal (picking of the beard)
8. To do Masah of the whole head
9. To do Masah of the ears (to rub wet fingers into the grooves of both ears and to pass wet thumbs behind the ears)
10. To do Khilal of fingers, hands and feet
11. To wash the required parts of the body 3 times
12. To wash the required parts of the body in sequence
13. To wash the required parts of the body soon after one another

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Wudhu

Fardh Wudhu

1. For Salah
2. For Funeral prayer
3. For Sijdah of recitation of the Qur'an
4. For touching the Holy Qur'an
5. For Tawaf of Kaabah

Sunnat Wudhu

1. Before obligatory (fardh) Ghusl
2. For Azan and Iqamat
3. For Wuquf in Arafat (Hajj)
4. For Sayee between Safa and Marwah
5. For the Ziyarah of the tomb of the Prophet (peace be upon him)

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Things that break the Wudhu

1. Natural discharges: urine, stools, gases etc.
2. Flow of blood or pus and the like from any part of the body
3. Full mouth vomiting
4. Falling asleep (lying down or resting the body against something)
5. Insanity, fainting, unconsciousness
6. Bursting into laughter while praying
7. Sexual contact between spouses

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Ghusl (Ritual Bath)

Fardh (Obligatory) Ghusl

1. After sexual intercourse (with or without discharges)
2. Discharge of semen with sexual desire (not with any pre-ejaculation discharges)
3. Discharge of semen while sleeping
4. A non-Muslim becoming a Muslim while Ghusl was Fardh on him/her
5. For a dead body
6. For Hayz (at the completion of the menstrual cycle)
7. For Nifas (after cessation of blood of childbirth)

Masnoon (Sunnah) Ghusl

1. On Fridays, after Salah of Fajr and before Salah of Juma for those upon whom Friday prayer is Fardh
2. On the days of two Eids, after Fajr prayer, for those upon whom Eid prayers are Wajib
3. Before putting on Ihram for Hajj
4. In Arafat for Wuquf of Hajj

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Ghusl (Ritual Bath)

Faraaid (compulsory acts) of Ghusl

1. To gargle fully and profusely so that every part of the mouth may be washed fully
2. Putting water into the nostrils in such a way that nothing is left un-washed
3. Passing water over the entire body

If any of the Faraaid are left out, Ghusl will be incomplete

Sunnats of Ghusl

1. Making intention of Ghusl i.e. saying "I am performing Ghusl to become Paak (ritually clean)"
2. Washing hands up to the wrists
3. Washing the private parts and the parts over which uncleanness is found
4. Making Wudhu before washing the entire body
5. Passing the water over the entire body 3 times

Note:- After a proper Ghusl, there is not need for additional Wudhu

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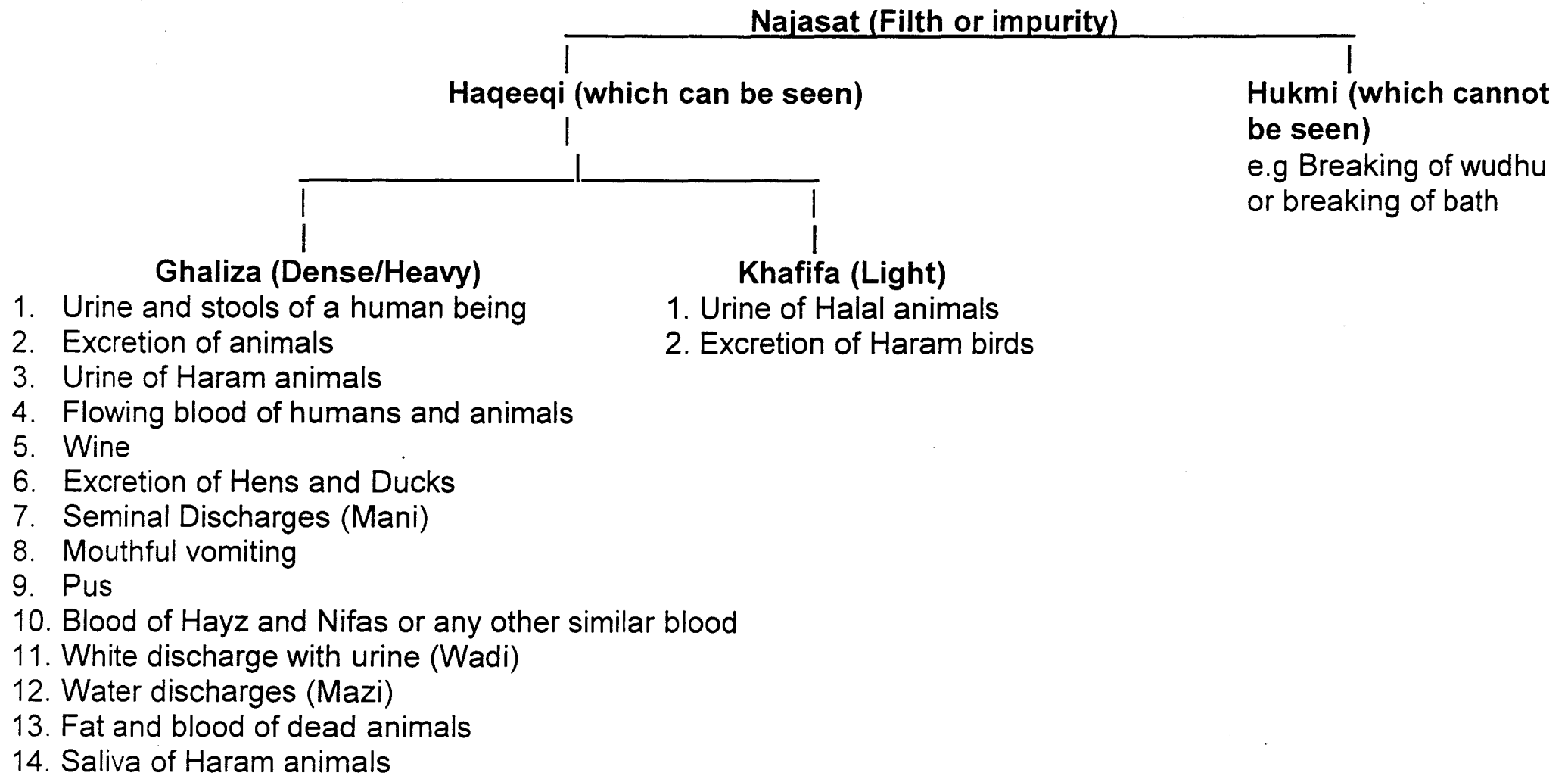
Ghusl (Ritual Bath)

Some Important Rules

One who is lawfully in need of a bath is forbidden from:

1. Entering a Mosque
2. Performing Tawaf
3. Touching the Quran (one cannot touch the Quran even without Wudhu)
4. Reciting the Quran
5. During the state of Hayz and Nifas, sexual intercourse is Haram (strictly forbidden)

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How to remove Najasat

Najasat-e-Galeezah

- 1.If it is greater than an old 10p coin (1 Dihram), it is fardh to clean it from clothes or the body before offering a prayer
- 2.If it is equal to the size of a 10p coin, it is wajib to clean it
- 3.If it is less than the size of an old 10p coin, it is sunnah to clean it

How to clean it

It can be cleaned by washing the affected part of the clothing or the body with clean water 3 times. A cloth must also be squeezed after every washing

Najasat-e-Khafifah

If it is to the extent of one fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$ th) or more than that, of the size of the affected part of the body or particular portion of the garment (clothing), then it is necessary to clean it.

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Istinja

1. Istinja:- means cleaning the private parts after urine/stools by using clean water, or by using toilet paper and then washing with clean water
2. Doing Istinja is sunnah and essential to keeping our body and clothes clean
3. It is a sin to pass urine while standing
4. It is a sin to face or to show the back to Ka'abah when passing urine or stools
5. use the left hand in Istinja
6. Do not urinate or pass stools on public place, under a fruit tree or a tree giving shade or in a river

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Instructions regarding Hayz and Nifas

1. During the period of Hayz and Nifas offering prayer and observing the fast are forbidden
2. The missed prayers are not to be offered on other days
3. The fasting is to be completed afterwards
4. Recitation of the Qur'an and touching it is also forbidden
5. Other recitals like Kalimah, Darood Sharif are allowed
6. Sexual intercourse is forbidden during this period
7. The period of Hayz is at least 3 days and at the most 10 days
8. The duration of Nifas is 40 days at the most
9. Any blood which is not of Hayz or Nifas is called Istehaza blood
10. Neither prayer nor fasting is forbidden during Istehaza

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Tayammum (Dry Ablutions)

Tayammum is allowed for both Wudhu and Ghusl

[A] You can perform your Salah with Tayammum when:

1. You are sick and cannot use water
2. Water is not available
3. Use of Water is harmful

[B] In these cases you are required to do the following:

1. Place both hands lightly on earth, sand, stone or any other object having dust upon it.
2. Blow the dust off the hands and wipe the face with them once in the same way as done in Wudhu
3. Repeat as in 1 and wipe the right arm up to the elbow with the left hand and left arm with the right hand

[C] Items on which Tayammum is not allowed

1. Wood
2. Metal
3. Glass
4. Food items