IFIQH

فقيه

المكتب التعاوني للدعوة والإرشاد بالولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

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Merits of knowledge

“Allah will exalt those who believe among you and those who have knowledge to high ranks.”
(Surat al-Mujadalah: 11)

“And say: ‘My lord! Increase me in knowledge.’”
(Surat Taha:114)

Abu-Hurayrah reported that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said:

“A person who follows a path for acquiring knowledge Allah will make easy the passage for paradise for him.”
(Collected by Muslim)
**Sunan al-Fitrah**
(Acts that Correspond to Human Nature)

*B Sunan al-fitrah:

'A’ishah reported that the Messenger of Allah (r) said:

"ʼA'būr from the fitrah: washing behind the finger, washing between the fingers, removing hair under the arms, shaving pubic hair, cleaning private parts with water."

"Ten are of the fitrah, trimming the mustache, letting the beard grow, using the siwak, sniffing water into the nose, clipping fingernails, washing in between the fingers, removing hair from under the arms, shaving pubic hair, cleaning private parts with water." The narrator said, "I forgot the tenth, but it could be rinsing the mouth." (Collected by Muslim)

- **Siwaak** (brushing teeth)
- **Shaving pubic and underarm hair**
- **Circumcision**
- **Trimming mustache and letting beard grow**
- **Clipping fingernails & toenails**
- **General tidiness**

**Toilet Manners**

- **Du’aa’** before entering:

"Allahumma innee a'oothu bika minal-khubuthi wal-khabaa’ith" (O Allah, I seek refuge in you from the filth and filthy).

- **Concealment**
- **Should not face the qiblah**
- **Squatting**
- **Avoiding splattering**
- **Avoiding conversation**
- **Avoiding prohibited places**
- **Cleaning method**
- **Using left hand.**
- **Removing with water (istinjaa’), and / or removing with dry material (istijmaar).**
Du’aa’ after leaving:

"Ghafraanak" (O Allah, i seek your forgiveness).

Entering with left foot & leaving with right foot

**Tayammum**
(Purification Made with Clean Earth)

Allah ( ) says in the Quran:

(“وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ مَرْضِيَّ أَوْ عَلَى سَفْرٍ أَوْ جاهِدُ أَوْ مَكَّنِكُمْ مِنَ الطَّلَفَ أَوْ لَا مَسْتَمِعُ النَّاسُ فَقُلْ لَهُمْ نُحْجِبُهُمْ مَعاصِيٗا طَيْبَةٗ مِّنْ حَرِّجٍ وَلَكِنْ نُبِيُّ” (Al-Maa'idah:6))

“But if you are ill, or on a journey, or one of you comes from relieving himself, or you have been in contact with women (sexual intercourse) and find no water, then make *tayammum* with clean earth and wipe therewith your faces and hands. Allah does not want to place you in difficulty, but he wants to purify you, and to complete his favour on you, that you may be grateful.” (Al-Maa’idah:6)

**Cases when *tayammum* is allowed:**

- Cannot find water.
- Not enough and is needed for drinking.
- Harmful to a person (injured or very sick).
- Very cold and cannot heat.

**Note:** *Tayammum* takes the place of *ghusl* or *wudoo’*.

**How *tayammum* is made:**

- Use clean soil that covers the earth (dirt, sand, dust, etc.).
- *Neeyah* (intention) to attain *tahaarah*.
- *Sunnah* to say: "bismillah"
- ‘Ammar ibn Yaser said:

  "The prophet ( ) stroked the earth with his hands, blew in them, then wiped his face and hands with them.” (Collected by Al-Bukhaari & Muslim)

**Note:** Wipe left hand on right hand up to the wrist, then right hand on left hand up to the wrist.

- *Sunnah* to blow on them if the earth is dusty.
Acts that invalidate (break) tayammum:
Anything that breaks wudoo’ or ghusl.
If water becomes present and could be used.

Al-Adhaan & al-Iqaamah
(Calls for Salaah)

Islamic ruling on adhaan & iqaama:
Fard-kifayah (collective obligatory duty): It is sufficient if this duty is performed by some in the community. If not, then the whole community has sinned.

Merits of al-adhaan:
Abu Sa’eed al-Khudri said: i heard the Messenger of Allah (r) say:

“No one hears the most distant voice of the mu’adhdhen, whether jinn, human beings or any other creation, but shall be a witness for him yaumul-qiyama (the day of resurrection).” (Collected by Al-Bukhaari)

How adhaan is made:

“Almighty Allah is the most great,”

“Allahu akbar, Allahu akbar” (Allah is the most great, Allah is the most great)

“Allahu akbar, Allahu akbar” (Allah is the most great, Allah is the most great)

“Ash-hadu alla ilaha illa-Allah, ash-hadu alla ilaha illa-Allah” (I testify that none has the right to be worshiped except Allah), (I testify that none has the right to be worshiped except Allah)

“Ash-hadu anna Mohammadan rasool-ullah, ash-hadu anna Mohammadan rasool-ullah” (I testify that Mohammed is the Messenger of Allah), (I testify that Mohammed is the Messenger of Allah)

“Hayyah ‘alas-salaah, hayyah ‘alas-salaah” (Hurry towards salaah, hurry towards salaah)

“Hayyah ‘alal-falah, hayyah ‘alal-falah” (Hurry towards success, hurry towards success)

“Allahu akbar, Allahu akbar” (Allah is the most great, Allah is the most great)

“La ilaha illa-Allah” (None has the right to be worshiped except Allah)
Note: This is added for Fajr prayer after "hayyah 'alal-falah"

"As-salaatu khaireun minan-naum, as-salaatu khaireun minan-naum" (Salaah is better than sleep, salaah is better than sleep)

Repeating the adhaan with the caller:

It is preferred to repeat the adhaan with the caller.

Note: Except for "Hayyah ' alas-salaah" & "Hayyah ' alal-falah" one should say:

"La hawla wa la quwata illa billah" (There is no power nor ability except by Allah).

Du’aa’ after adhaan:

Jaber reported that the Messenger of Allah (r) said:

"Whoever says when he hears the adhaan, ‘Allahumma rabba hadhi-hid da’wa tit-tam-mati wa-salaatil qa-imati ati Mohammadan nil waseelata wal fadeelata wab ‘ath-hu maqamam mahmuda nil-ladhi wa’ad-tahu (O Allah, Lord of this perfect call and established salaah! Grant Mohammed intercession (to you) and honour, and raise him to the position of praise on the day of judgement, which you promised him),’ He becomes eligible for my intercession on the day of judgement.” (Collected by Al-Bukhaari)

Anas ibn Malik reported that the Messenger of Allah (r) said:

“Du’aa’ is never turned down between adhaan and iqaamah.” (Collected by At-Tirmidhi & Abu Dawood)

How iqaamah is made:

"Allahu akbar, Allahu akbar" (Allah is the most great, Allah is the most great)

"Ash-hadu alla ilaha illa Allah" (I testify that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah),

"Ash-hadu anna Mohammadan rasool-ullah, (I testify that Mohammed is the Messenger of Allah),

"Hayyah ' alas-salaah" (Hurry towards salaah)

"Hayyah ' alal-falah" (Hurry towards success)
Salatul Jamaa'ah
(Praying Together in a Group)

Islamic ruling & the importance of Salatul Jamaa'ah:

Wajib (obligatory): one must pray the obligatory salaaahs with others in a group, unless he has a legitimate excuse.

Allah (dr) says in the Quran:

(Who should be the Imam: (one who leads the salaah)

Uqba ibn 'Aamir reported that the Messenger of Allah (dr) said:

"The one to lead the people in prayers should be the most memorized in the book of Allah; and if they are equal in memorization, then the most knowledgeable in the sunnah; and if they are equal in the sunnah, then the earliest to make hijrah; and if they are equal in making hijrah, then the earliest to embrace Islam." (Collected by Muslim)
é **Position of the imam and his followers:**

A The imam stands in the front, facing the qiblah.

C The followers stand behind the imam.

È The first rows are better than the last rows. The right side of the row is better than the left. Being closer to the imam is better than being far.

ë **Things that concern the followers:**

A The followers should not make any acts of salah before or with the imam, but should make them after.

C If a person reaches the salah before the imam has risen from rukoo', he has gained that rak'ah.

È If a person reaches the salah after the imam has risen from rukoo’, he must make-up that rak'ah.

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**Sutrah**

*(Object Placed in front of Someone Praying)*

B **Subjects related to sutrah:**

A Talha reported that the Messenger of Allah (r) said:

> "If any of you places in front of him (an object), like the back of a saddle, then let him make salah and he should not care who passes from the other side." (Collected by Muslim)

C It is preferred for a person praying to place a sutrah in front of him as a barrier between him and others.

È The sutrah should preferably be about an arms length in height.

N The sutrah for the imam is a sutrah for his followers.

B **Note:** It is prohibited to pass in front of someone who is praying. The praying person should in this case prevent anyone from passing in front of him.

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**Sujood us-sahu**

*(Sujood to Make up for Forgetfulness)*

a **How sujood us-sahu is made:**

A Ibn Mas’ood reported that the Messenger of Allah (r) said:
“If someone adds or decreases (something from his salaah), he should make two sujood.”
(Collected by Muslim)

Note: The two sujoods are made after the last tashahhud, before tasleem.

When sujood us-sahu is made:

A If one forgets and makes any addition to his salaah.
B Example: If one was praying Dhuhr and stood up to pray a 5th rak‘ah, then remembered. He should sit down make the last tashahhud, then sujood us-sahu then tasleem.
B Note: If one remembers after completing his salaah, he can still make sujood us-sahu then tasleem.

C If one forgets and leaves a rukn, he must return and make that rukn.
B Example: If one was praying Dhuhr and remembers while sitting for the last tashahhud that he only made 3 rak‘ahs. He should stand up and complete the 4th rak‘ah. Then after the last tashahhud, he should make sujood us-sahu then tasleem.
B Note: If one remembers after completing his salaah, he should stand up and complete the 4th rak‘ah, then after the last tashahhud, he should make sujood us-sahu then tasleem.

É If one forgets and leaves a wajib, he does not need to return and make that wajib.
B Example: If one was praying Dhuhr and remembers while standing in the 3rd rak‘ah that he did not make the first tashahud, he does not need to return, but after the last tashahhud, he should make sujood us-sahu then tasleem.
B Note: If one remembers before completely standing, he can return and make his first tashahud, then after the last tashahhud, he should make sujood us-sahu then tasleem.

Í If one is uncertain about the number of rak‘ahs he has made, he should assume the lesser amount.
B Example: If one was praying Dhuhr and became doubtful during the 3rd rak‘ah “Is this the 3rd or 4th rak‘ah?”, he should assume the lesser amount (3 rak‘ahs), complete his salaah. Then after the last tashahhud, he should make sujood us-sahu then tasleem.
B Note: If one is praying behind an imam and notices that the imam has forgotten something, one can remind him by saying: "subhan-Allah"

Salatul-Jumu‘ah
(Friday Prayer)

Islamic ruling on salatul-Jumu‘ah:

A Fard / wajib (obligatory / mandatory) on every non-traveling, sane, adult, Muslim male. It is not obligatory for females, children under puberty, travelers and those with a legitimate
excuse, unless they choose to attend; if they do not attend then they should pray 4 rak'ahs for Dhuhr.

Allah (I ) says in the Quran:

"O you who believe! When the call is proclaimed for salaah the day of Friday, come to the remembrance of Allah and leave off business (and every other thing). That is better for you if you did but know." (Al-Jumu'ah: 9)

Merits of Jumu'ah:

Abu Hurayrah reported that the Prophet (r ) said:

"The best day on which the sun has risen is Friday; on it Adam was created, on it he was made to enter Paradise, on it he was expelled from it. And the last hour will not take place except on Friday." (Collected by Muslim)

Conditions of salatul-Jumu'ah:

Time: Same time as Dhuhr prayer.
Persons: At least 3 including the imam.
Two khutbahs: Subjects should strengthen belief in Allah and address problems faced by Muslims.
Salaah: Two rak'ahs recited out-loud.

Note: If a person comes to the salaah after the 2nd rak'ah, he has missed salatul-Jumu'ah and should pray 4 rak'ahs for Dhuhr.
Sunnah prayer: 4 rak'ahs in masjid or 2 rak'ahs at home.

Things that should be avoided:

Speaking is not allowed during the khutbah.
Avoid fiddling with things during the khutbah.
Avoid stepping over others shoulders in the masjid.

Mustahab (desirable) things to do:

Making ghusl and wearing your best clothes.
Going early to the masjid.
Making many salaah 'ala an-nabee.
Reciting surat al-Kahf (18).
Making *du’aa’* during the last day hour of Friday.

*Salatul-*’*Eid*  
(*’Eid Prayer*)

**Islamic ruling on salatul-*’eid*:**

**Fard kifayah** (collective obligatory duty): It is sufficient if this duty is performed by some in the community. If not, then the whole community has sinned.

**Abu Sa’eed al-Khudri** said:

"كان رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم يخرج يوم الفطر والأضحى إلى المسجد فأول شيء يبدأ به الصلاة ثم يصرف فيصلي مقال الناس وناس جلس على صفوفهم فيظدهم ويوصئهم ويأمرهم" (رواه البخاري ومسلم)

"The Messenger of Allah (r) used to go out to an open area on the Day of *al-Fitr* and *al-Ad-ha*, and the first thing he would start with was the prayer. When he finished, he would stand facing the people who were seated in their rows; then he would preach to them, advise them and command them." (Collected by Al-Bukhaari & Muslim)

**Definition of *’eid*:**

**Linguistically:** Recurring.  
**Juridically:** *’Eid* Days are joyful days of eating and drinking and remembering Allah.

**Dates of *’eid*:**

**’Eid ul-Fitr:** 1st of Shawwaal (month 10).  
**’Eid ul-Ad-ha:** 10th of Dhul-hijjah (month 12).

**Conditions of salatul-*’eid*:**

**Time:** After sunrise (approximately two hours after *adhan* for *Fajr*).  
**Persons:** At least 3 including the *imam*.  
**Salaah:** Two rak’ahs recited out-loud, made *without* *adhan* or *iqamah*, first rak’ah 7 takbeer (*takbeeratul-ihram* + 6) second rak’ah 5 takbeer.  
**Two khutbahs:** Made after salaah.

**Mustahab (desirable) things to do:**

**Making ghusl** and wearing your best clothes.  
**Sunnah** to eat odd no. Of dates before salaat ’*Eid ul-Fitr* and to eat from your sacrifice after salaat ’*Eid ul-Ad-ha*.  
**Sunnah** (if possible) to take one route while going and to return from another (walking).
Making takbeer: "Allahu akbar, allahu akbar, la ilaha illa-Allah wal-lahu akbar, Allahu akbar, wali-lahil-hamad."

Note: Takbeer should be said individually and not in one voice together in a group.

Salatul-Janazah
(Funeral Prayer)

Islamic ruling on salatul-janazah:

Fard kifayah (collective obligatory duty): It is sufficient if this duty is performed by some in the community. If not, then the whole community has sinned.

Merits of salatul-janazah:

Abu Hurayrah reported that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said:

"He who attends a funeral salah till it is made for (the dead), for him is (the reward of) one qeeraat. And he who attends until it is buried, for him is (the reward of) two qeeraat." They asked, "What are the qeeraat?" He (ﷺ) replied, "Like two huge mountains." (Collected by Al-Bukhaari & Muslim)

How salatul-janazah is made:

The body of the deceased Muslim is placed between the imam and the qiblah.

For a male: The imam stands opposite the head.

For a female: The imam stands opposite the waist.

Make takbeeratul-ihram, then recite al-Fatihah to yourself.

Make a 2nd takbeer, then recite the 2nd part of the last tashahhud to yourself.

(Allahumma salli 'ala Mohammed....)

Make a 3rd takbeer, then recite a du’aa’ for the deceased to yourself.

Example:

"Allahummagh-fir lahu warhamhu wa 'aafih wa'afa anhu wakrim nuzoolahu wa wassi' mudkhalahu wagsihlu bil maa-i wath-thalji wal barad, wa naqqeehi minal khataayaa kamaa yunaqqath thawbal abyadu minal danas. Wabdilahu daaran khayran min daarihi wa ahlun khayran min ahlhi wa zawjan kharan min zawjihi. Wadkhillul jannah, wa qahi fitnatal qibri wa 'adhaaban naar."
(O Allah! Forgive him and have mercy on him, give him well-being and absolve him. Receive him with honour and make his grave spacious. Wash him with water, snow and hail, cleanse him from his sins as a white garment is cleansed from dirt. Replace his dwelling with a better dwelling, a family better than his family, a spouse better than his spouse. Enter him into paradise, save him from the trials of the grave and the punishment of the fire).

Ö Make a 4th takbeer then tasleem to the right.

**Washing the Body of a Deceased Muslim**

- Men wash men, women wash women, husband and wife wash one another.
- Clothes of the deceased are taken off but ‘awrah must be covered.
- The back is raised and the stomach is pressed to remove impurities. Remove impurities with gloves & plenty of water.
- Make wudoo’ for the deceased.
- Make ghusl for the deceased beginning from the right side then left.
- **Note:** Wajib (obligatory) to wash the body at least once. Sunnah (optional) to wash the body 3 times.
- **Note:** It is recommended to wash the body with sidr (lotus jujube) or soap. And the last wash with kafoor (camphor) or perfume.
- Mustache, fingernails and underarm hair if long, should be trimmed.
- Women should have hair put into 3 braids.

**Shrouding the Body of a Deceased Muslim**

- Kafan (shroud) of a deceased male:
  - Preferably 3 large sheets (clean, white & perfumed).
- Kafan (shroud) of a deceased female:
  - Preferably 5 sheets (clean, white & perfumed) (1 loincloth + 1 shirt + 1 scarf + 2 large sheets).

**Burying the body of a deceased Muslim**

- The qabr (grave) should be deep and wide.
- The qabr (grave) should preferably have a lahd (crevice on the side of the grave facing the qiblah), which is covered with un-burnt bricks.
- The body of the deceased should be placed on his right side facing the qiblah.
- The qabr (grave) should not be raised more than one hand above the ground.
Salaat at-Tawwuw
(Optional Desirable Prayers)

Merits of salaat at-tawwuw:

Abu Hurayrah reported that the Messenger of Allah (r) said:

"If he tells his father and his mother and his nearest relatives that if they perform salah they will enter Paradise, and if they do not perform salah they will enter Hell, they will perform salah..." ( ''. (رواه البخاري وابن ماجه)

"The first thing a person will be taken to account for on the Day of Judgement from his deeds will be his salah. If it is satisfactory, he will be successful and pass. And if it is not satisfactory, he will fail and lose. And if something is lacking from his obligatory salah, Allah (I) says (to the malaa’ikah (angels): "Look and see does my worshiper have any optional salah so that it can complete what has been lacking from his obligatory salah?"
(Collected by At-Tirmidhi & Ibn Maajah)

As-Sunan ar-rawaatib: (regular optional prayers)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before</th>
<th>Salah</th>
<th>After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 rak’ahs</td>
<td>Fajr</td>
<td>-------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunnah to make it light.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunnah to recite:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1st rak’ah al-kafiroon and 2nd rak’ah al-ikhlas</td>
<td>Dhuhr</td>
<td>2 rak’ahs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 rak’ahs</td>
<td>‘Asr</td>
<td>-------</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Maghrib</td>
<td>2 rak’ahs</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘Ishaa’</td>
<td>2 rak’ahs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Salatul-Lail: (night prayers)

Ibn Omar reported that the Messenger of Allah (r) said:

"Night prayers are doubles, doubles (2 rak’ahs, 2 rak’ahs) and if you fear the dawn is near, finish your prayer with one Witr." (Collected by Al-Bukhaari & Muslim)

Time: After ’Isha until Fajr, preferably during the last third of the night.

Preferred to make long rukoo’ and long sujood.
The Prophet ( ﷺ ) used to pray 11 rak’ahs and sometimes 13. Sunnah sometimes to recite during the last 3 rak’ahs:

Al-A’la (87)  Al-Kaafiroon (109)  Al-Ikhlaas (112)

Salat ad-Duhaa:

Abu Hurayrah said:

“My friend ( ﷺ ) advised me to do 3 things and I shall not leave them as long as I live: to fast 3 days from every month, to make salaat ad-Duhaa, and not to sleep before making salatul-Witr.” (Collected by Al-Bukhaari & Muslim)

Time: From after sunrise until shortly before midday.

Two rak’ahs up to 8 rak’ahs.

Du’aa’ al-Istikharah:

Pray two rak’ahs.

Then a du’aa’ is made for seeking Allah’s guidance on a vital matter or decision.

Tahiyyatul-masjid:

Abu Qatadah reported that the Messenger of Allah ( ﷺ ) said:

“If anyone of you enters a masjid, he should not sit until he prays 2 rak’ahs.” (Collected by Al-Bukhaari & Muslim)

Sunnatul-wudoo’:

Two rak’ahs prayed after making wudoo’ or ghusl.

Sujood at-tilawah:

One sujood made when hearing or reading an ayah that has sujood (15 ayahs).

Sujood ush-shukr: (sujood for thankfulness)

Abu Bakrah said:
“That when the Prophet (r) received something that pleased him or some glad tidings, he would fall to sujood in thanks to Allah.” (Collected by Abu Dawood & Ibn Maajah)

Salah of Someone Who Is Sick

Allah (I) says in the Quran:

(لا يكَلِفُ اللَّهُ نَفْساً إِلَّا وَاسَعَهُ) (Al-Baqarah:286)

“On no soul does Allah place a burden greater than it can bear.” (Al-Baqarah:286)

How salah of someone who is sick is made:

‘Imraan ibn Husain said:

"I had hemorrhoids so I asked the Prophet (r) about salah, he (r) said, 'Make salah while standing, and if you cannot do so, then while sitting, and if you can not do so, then while lying on your side'” (Collected by Al-Bukhaari)

If one is too sick to make salah on time, he can join two salahs together.

Salah of a Traveler

Allah (I) says in the Quran:

(وَإِذَا ضَرَّتَكَ السَّلَامُ فِي الْأَرْضِ فَشَيَّدْنَاهُ عَلَيْكُمْ حَيَاةً أَنْ تَقُضُوهُ مِنَ الْصَّلَاةِ) (Al-Nisa:101)

“And when you travel in the land, there is no sin on you if you shorten your prayers.” (An-Nisa:101)

Qasr (shortening) & jam’ (joining) of salah:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qasr &amp; Jam’</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fajr (2 rak’ahs) + (not joined)</td>
<td>at Fajr time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhuhr (2 rak’ahs) + 'Asr (2 rak’ahs)</td>
<td>At either time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maghrib (3 rak’ahs) + 'Isha (2 rak’ahs)</td>
<td>At either time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: If a person is not actually (moving on the road), it is preferred not to join two salahs, but to pray each salah at its respective time.
Distance for qasr: (shortening)

The distance for shortening is what people consider as travel.

Note: Shortening begins when one leaves his city.

Time period for qasr: (shortening)

A traveler may shorten his salaah as long as he does not intend to stay in a place.

Note: If there are masjids where the traveler is staying, he should complete his salaah with the imam.

Things permissible to do while traveling:

It is permissible to leave as-sunan ar-rawaatib, except preferably the sunnah for Fajr and salatul-Witr.

It is permissible to leave salatul-Jumu’ah.

It is permissible to break your fast.

It is permissible to wipe on socks 3 days and nights.

Times When Salaah Is Prohibited

After salatul-Fajr:

From after salatul-Fajr until the sun has risen the length of a spear (approximately two hours after adhan for Fajr).

At high noon:

From high noon (approx. 15 minutes before adhan for Dhuhr) until just after the sun passes the zenith (Dhuhr time).

After salatul-‘Asr:

From after salatul-‘Asr until the sun sets (Maghrib time).

Persons Who Are Exempted from Salaah

Menstruating women.

Women with post-birth bleeding.

Persons who are mentally insane.