

Purification in Islam

Understanding Islamic Teachings on
Purity in Daily Life

written by

Islamic Life and Education

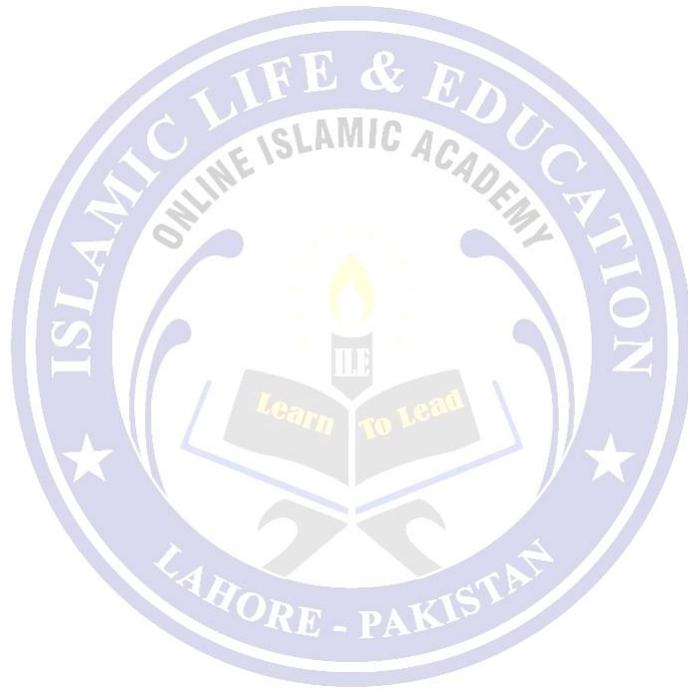
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Rules About Using Water	2
Impure Water	2
Public Water Sources	2
Private Water Sources	2
Paying for Water	3
Owning Collected Water	3
Water Saved for Drinking	3
Water Suitable for Wudu and Ghusl	3
Water NOT Suitable for Wudu and Ghusl	4
Leftover Water of Animals and Humans	4
<i>Istinja</i> (Cleaning After Using the Toilet)	5
Washing Hands After Waking Up	5
What Is Sunnah for Istinja	5
Proper Way to Make Istinja	6
Don't Stand and Urinate	6
Facing the Qiblah	6
Teaching Children Proper Manners	6
Dua for Entering and Leaving the Toilet	6
Before entering toilet:	7
When leaving the toilet:	7
Things to Avoid in the Toilet	7
Purification from Impurities	8
Purification Rules	8
Four Types of Good Deeds	9
1. Fard (Compulsory Acts)	9
Waajib (Necessary Acts)	9
3. Sunnah (Ideal Acts)	9
4. Mustahabb (Liked by Allah)	10
WUDU (Ablution)	10

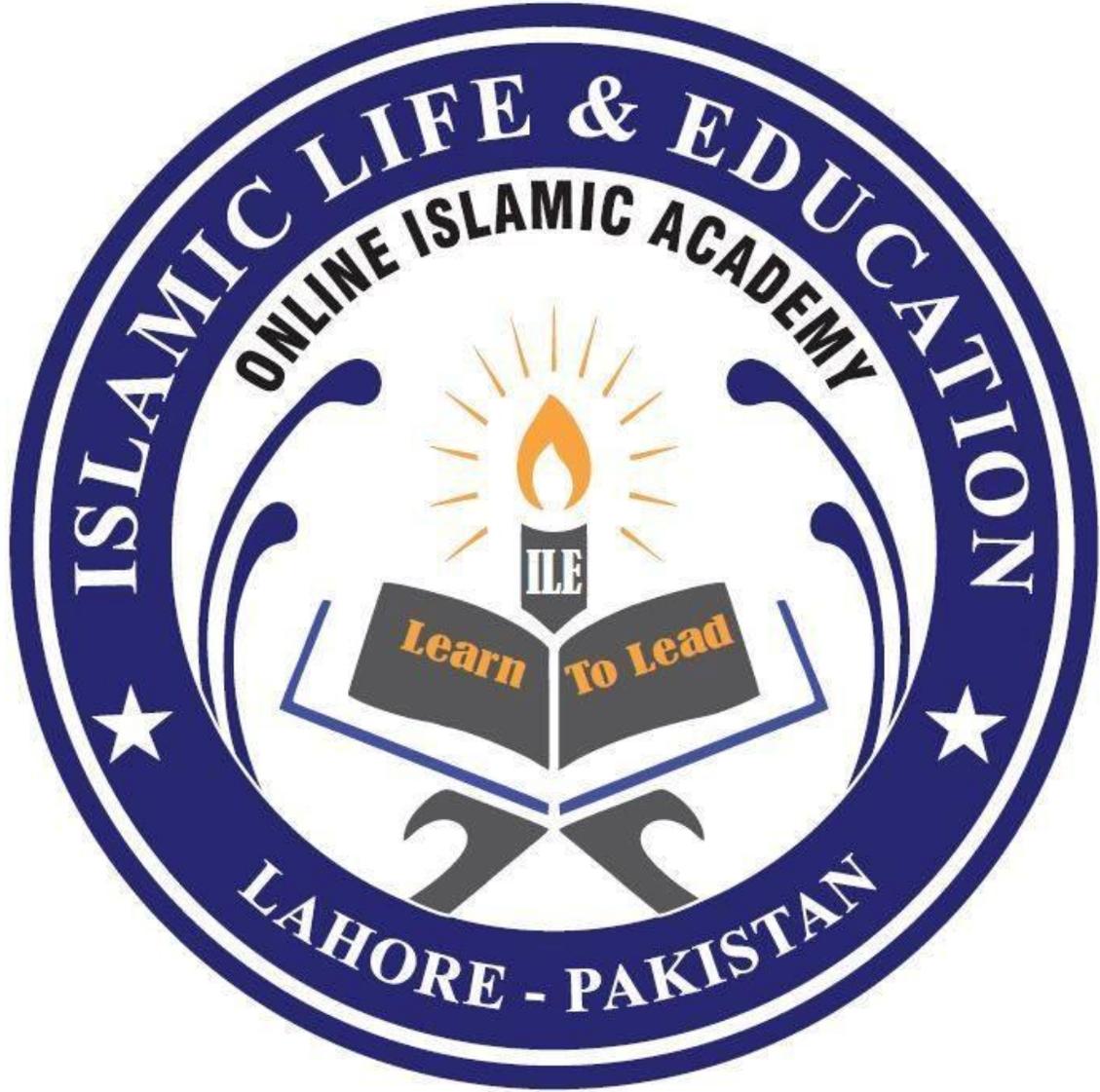
How to Make Wudu (Ablution).....	10
Fard (Compulsory) Acts of Wudu	12
Sunnahs of Wudu (Ablution).....	12
Acts That Break Wudu.....	13
Touching the Quran	13
Acts That Do Not Break Wudu.....	13
Mazur (Excused Person).....	13
Conditions for Becoming a Ma'zur:	14
Rules for Wudu for a Ma'zur:.....	14
Blood on Clothes.....	14
When Ma'zur Status Ends:	14
Ghusl (Full Body Ablution).....	14
Steps of Ghusl.....	14
Fard (Obligatory) Acts of Ghusl.....	15
Sunnah (Recommended) Parts of Ghusl.....	15
When Ghusl is Sunnat (Recommended).....	16
Tayammum (Dry Ablution).....	16
What is Tayammum?.....	16
When Tayammum is Allowed.....	16
How to Perform Tayammum.....	16
Rules for Masah (Wiping) on Leather Socks.....	17
After Wudu:	17
Length of Socks and Wudu State:.....	17
Time Limits:.....	17
When Ghusl is Needed:	17
Where to Make Masah:.....	17
How to Make Masah:.....	18
Other Notes about Masah:	18
Where Masah is Not Allowed:.....	18

Wet Socks from Rain or Grass:	18
Minimum Requirement:.....	18
Things That Break Masah:.....	18
Removing One Sock:	18
Expiry of Masah Period:	18
Socks Getting Wet:	19
Torn Socks:	19
Change from Non-Travel to Travel:	19
Change from Travel to Home:	19
Leather Socks Over Other Socks:.....	19
Ordinary Socks Alone:.....	19
Socks Getting Wet:	19
Haid (Menstruation) and Nifaas (Postpartum bleeding).....	20
Duration of Haid	20
Irregular Bleeding Patterns	20
First Menstruation (Menarche)	21
Period of Purity Between Haid	21
Bleeding During Pregnancy and Pre-Delivery	21
Qada of Prayers in istihaada	22
Salah and Fasting During Haid	22
Bleeding During Salah or Fast.....	22
Intimate Relations and Haid.....	22
Istihaada (Bleeding outside normal period)	22
Ruling:.....	23
Nifaas (Postpartum bleeding)	23
Blood classification:.....	23
Miscarriage:	23
Duration and Habit Considerations.....	23
Touching or reading the Quran During Haid/Nifaas	24

Prohibited:..... 24
Permitted:..... 24



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



Rules About Using Water

Impure Water

- If water changes in **taste**, **smell**, and **colour** because of dirt or impurity, it becomes **impure**.
- This water **cannot** be used for:
 - Wudu (ablution) or Ghusl (bath for purity)
 - Giving to animals
 - Building or plastering walls
- But if **all three qualities don't change**, it can be:
 - Given to animals
 - Used for building or watering plants
- However, this type of water **should not be used to plaster the walls of a Masjid**.

Public Water Sources

- The **sea**, **rivers**, **public ponds**, and **waqf wells** (given in Allah's name) are for **everyone**.
- No one is allowed to stop others from using this water.
- But people must use it **fairly** — not in a way that harms others.
 - For example, no one should take so much water that the river dries up or floods another place.
- Everyone has the right to stop someone who is using it in a **harmful** or **unfair** way.

Private Water Sources

- If someone has a **well**, **spring**, or **pond** on his **own land**, others are still allowed to:
 - Drink from it
 - Give water to their animals
 - Make wudu or ghusl
 - Wash clothes
 - Fill buckets to water their trees

- But if too many animals come and the water might **run out** or **damage** the place, the owner can stop them.
- If there's another well nearby (about 1.6 km away) that people can use, then they should use that instead.
- If there's no other water source, the owner should allow them to take water **carefully** — or draw it himself and give it to them.
- However, **water for farming or gardens** cannot be given to others without the owner's **permission**.

Paying for Water

- If someone wants to use **another person's well or tank** to water his crops and the owner asks for **payment**, then it is **allowed** according to some scholars.
- So, paying for using someone's private water is **permissible**.

Owning Collected Water

- If a person fills water from the **sea, river, or well** into his **own bucket or pot**, that water becomes **his property**.
- Others **can't use it without permission**.
- But if someone is **very thirsty** and near death, he may take a little water **to save his life**, but he must **pay for it later**.

Water Saved for Drinking

- Water that is **kept aside for drinking** should **not be used for wudu or ghusl** — especially in **summer** when water is limited.
- But if a **large amount** of water is stored, then it **can be used**.
- Water kept for **wudu** can also be **used for drinking** — that's allowed.

Water Suitable for Wudu and Ghusl

Permissible Natural Water

- Rainwater
- Rivers, canals, springs, wells, dams, seas
- Sweet or salty water

Water with Minor Impurities

- Falling sand, leaves, soap, in it.
- Water that slightly changes color or smell but is still water
- Small quantities of water in jungles or tanks are usable if purity is not doubtful

Flowing Water

- Large ponds or tanks (5x5 meters or similar) are treated as flowing water

Dead Creatures in Water

- Small insects (mosquito, fly, wasp, etc.) or water-born creatures (fish, frogs, turtles, crabs) that die in water **do not make it impure**
- Water can be used for Wudu and Ghusl, but it is better not to drink or cook with it

Water NOT Suitable for Wudu and Ghusl

Juices and Extracts

- Juice from fruits, trees, or leaves (watermelon, sugarcane, etc.)
- Anything that changes water to syrup, soup, rose-water, etc.

Boiled or Cooked Water

- Water in which something is cooked that thickens it or changes color or taste
- Exception: boiling something that **purifies the water** without thickening is allowed (e.g., boiling leaves for bathing a dead body)

Leftover Water of Animals and Humans

Human Water:

- Always pure, regardless of gender, age, or state (disbeliever, menstruation, nifaas).

Animals:

- **Impure water (najis):** Dog, pig, ferocious animals (lions, wolves, monkeys, jackals, etc.).
- **Pure but makruh:** Cat (its leftover water should not be used if other water is available).
 - If a cat drinks after killing a rat, water becomes impure immediately; otherwise, makruh.

- **Pure:** Halal animals (sheep, goats, cows, buffaloes, antelopes), horses, caged birds (like doves, nightingales), and domesticated non-predatory birds.
- **Makruh:** Birds of prey (hawks, falcons), house-dwelling creatures (rats, lizards, snakes, scorpions).
- **Donkey/mule water:** Pure, doubtful for wudu; can choose wudu or tayammum.

Istinja (Cleaning After Using the Toilet)

Washing Hands After Waking Up

- When you **wake up**, don't put your hands in the water container until you **wash them up to your wrists** three times.
- **If water is in a small jug:**
 - Use the **left hand** to pour water onto the **right hand**, wash three times, then wash the left hand.
- **If water is in a big drum:**
 - Take water out using a **small jug or cup** — don't dip your fingers directly!
- If hands are **dirty (impure)**, don't put them in the water.
 - Use any other way to wash your hands first so the water doesn't become **impure**.

What Is Sunnah for Istinja

- It is Sunnah (a practice of the Prophet ﷺ) to clean yourself after using the toilet for any impurity that comes from the front or back private parts.

Using Tissue or Water

- If there's no water, you can clean yourself using **pure tissue** until you are clean.
- This is allowed, but using water is better and cleaner.
- If water is not available, using tissue in this way is perfectly fine.

How to Use Tissue

- There's no special method, but be careful not to spread the impurity.
- Make sure the body is fully clean.

Tissue and Water Together

- After using **tissue**, it is Sunnah to also use water.
- But if the impurity spreads more than the size of a 50-cent coin, then using water becomes **wajib** (necessary).
- Without washing with water in that case, **salaah (prayer)** will not be valid.
- If the impurity is small and cleaned with **tissue**, prayer is valid — but using water is better.

Proper Way to Make Istinja

- First, **wash your hands up to your wrists**.
- Go to a **private place** and **sit down** properly.
- Wash until you are **sure you're clean**.
- If someone always **doubts** their cleanliness, they should wash **three or seven times** — not more.
- Islam teaches **cleanliness with balance** — not wastefulness.

Don't Stand and Urinate

- It is **not allowed** to urinate while **standing**.
- Always **sit down quietly** and clean yourself properly.

Facing the Qiblah

- Never **face** or **turn your back** toward the **Qiblah** (the direction of the Ka'bah in Makkah) when using the toilet.
- This is **prohibited** because the Qiblah is a **holy direction**.

Teaching Children Proper Manners

- Don't let small children **face the Qiblah** when they use the toilet.
- Teach them to sit in the right direction and behave **respectfully**.

Dua for Entering and Leaving the Toilet

When entering the toilet, first read **Bismillah** (in your heart) and say:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخُبَائِثِ

Allahumma inni a'udhu bika minal khubuthi wal khabaa'ith

Translation: “O Allah! I seek Your protection from the evil male and female jinn.”

Before entering toilet:

- Read the dua **outside** the toilet
- **Enter with your left foot** first
- Don't say Allah's name or talk inside
- If you sneeze, say *Alhamdulillah* **in your heart only**, not with your tongue
- If you're wearing a **ring or pendant** with Allah's name, remove it before entering

When leaving the toilet:

Step out with your **right foot first** and say:

غُفْرَانَكَ، الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنِّي الْأَذَى وَعَافَانِي

Ghufraanaka, alhamdulillahil lazi azhaba 'anni al-adha wa 'aafaani

Translation: “O Allah, I ask for Your forgiveness. All praise is for Allah who removed harm from me and granted me comfort.”

After finishing, **wash your left hand properly** — with **sand, soil, or soap** .

Things to Avoid in the Toilet

1. **Talking** — stay silent.
2. **Coughing** unnecessarily.
3. **Reciting Quran or Hadith** — this is not allowed inside.
4. **Taking items** with Allah's or the Prophet's ﷺ name written on them (unless safely covered or wrapped).
5. **Standing or lying down** while using the toilet — without a valid reason.
6. **Removing all clothes** and being fully naked.
7. **Using the right hand** for cleaning.
8. **Facing or turning your back to the sun or moon** — it is *makruh* (disliked).
9. Using the toilet **near water, trees, or places where people sit** — this is *makruh tahrimi* (strongly disliked).

10. Never use the toilet **on roads, near masjids, graveyards, or where people gather** — this causes **harm and discomfort** to others.

Purification from Impurities

Even if a **small amount of Impurity** touches the body or clothes, it must be **washed carefully**.

Examples of Impurities

- Examples:
 - Human blood, stool, urine, semen
 - Intoxicants (alcohol, etc.)
 - Meat, hair, bones, etc. of **pigs**
 - Urine of donkeys, mules, and all *haram* animals

Purification Rules

For Clothes and Body

- Must be **washed until impurity is removed**.
- If visible, remove until **no trace remains**.
- Preferable to wash **three times** even if clean in one or two.
- If smell or stain remains but impurity is gone → **still pure**.
- If invisible impurity (e.g. urine) falls → wash **three times** and **squeeze** each time.

For Non-Cloth Items

- **Non-squeezable items** (bed, mat, jewelry, utensils, shoes, etc.):
→ Wash three times; allow water to stop dripping each time.
- **Thin pure liquids** (e.g., rose water, vinegar) can purify.
Sticky things (ghee, oil, milk) cannot.
- **Leather socks or shoes** can be purified by **rubbing** if impurity is visible.
 - But **urine** requires **washing**.
- **Metal objects** (mirror, knife, jewelry, etc.) can be purified by **wiping** or **scraping**, unless engraved (then must wash).

Four Types of Good Deeds

Islam teaches us to do good in every part of life. All good deeds are not the same — some are **compulsory**, some **necessary**, and some **optional but loved by Allah**.

1. Fard (Compulsory Acts)

These are actions that Allah has made **obligatory** on every Muslim.

Examples include:

- Performing **five daily prayers (Salah)**
- **Fasting in Ramadan**
- **Giving Zakat**
- **Performing Hajj** (if able)

If a person **leaves a Fard act**, they are **sinful**, and their worship is incomplete.

Example: If you miss a Fard prayer, it must be made up.

Waajib (Necessary Acts)

These are also very important acts — only a little lower than Fard in importance.

Examples include:

- **Witr prayer** after Isha
- **Eid prayers**
- **Sajdah Tilawah (prostration when hearing a verse of Sajdah)**

Missing a Waajib act without a valid reason is also **sinful**, but less than missing a Fard.

3. Sunnah (Ideal Acts)

These are the actions and habits of **Prophet Muhammad ﷺ** that he regularly practiced.

Examples:

- Performing **Sunnah rak'ahs** before and after Fard prayers
- **Using Miswak**
- **Smiling**, greeting others with **Salam**

Performing Sunnah acts earns **great reward**, and avoiding them is a **loss of reward**, though not a sin.

4. Mustahabb (Liked by Allah)

These are **optional good deeds** that Allah loves.

Examples:

- **Helping others**, feeding the poor
- **Showing kindness** to parents, animals, and people
- **Saying extra dhikr (remembrance of Allah)**

If you do them, you are **rewarded**. If you skip them, there's **no sin**.

WUDU (Ablution)

Wudu means cleaning special parts of our body before prayer.

It helps us stay pure and ready to talk to Allah.

How to Make Wudu (Ablution)

Wudu means washing certain parts of the body before prayer so that we can be clean and ready to stand before Allah.

Sit Properly

Sit on a **high or clean place** so that the **used water does not splash** back on you. Face the **Qiblah (the direction of Ka'bah)** when making wudu.

Begin with Allah's Name

Say بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ
(Bismillahir Rahmaanir Raheem)

Meaning: *In the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful.*

Wash Your Hands

Wash your **both hands up to the wrists** three times. Make sure **water reaches between the fingers**.

Rinse the Mouth

Take some water in your right hand, **rinse your mouth three times**, and **clean it well**.

Use a Miswaak or Finger

Use a **miswaak (tooth stick)** to clean your teeth. If you don't have one, use a **clean cloth** or your **forefinger** to remove any dirt.

Gargling the Mouth

If you are **not fasting**, gargle your mouth well.
If you are **fasting**, do not gargle too deeply because **water might go down your throat**.

Cleaning the Nose

Wash your nose **three times** using your **left hand**.
If you are **fasting**, do not let water go too deep into the nose.

Washing the Face

Wash your face **three times** —
from your **hairline** to **under the chin**,
and from one **ear** to the other.
Make sure **no spot stays dry**, even **under your eyebrows**.

Washing the Hands

Wash your **right hand** up to and including the **elbow**, then do the same with your **left hand**.

Cleaning Between Fingers

Pass your fingers through each other — this is called **khilaal**.

Removing Rings or Jewelry

If you are wearing **rings or bracelets**, move or remove them so that **water can reach underneath**.

Wiping the Head, Ears, and Neck

- **Masah of the head:** Wipe your wet hands over your head once.
- **Masah of the ears:** Use your forefingers inside the ears and thumbs behind them.
- **Masah of the neck:** Wipe the back of your neck only — **not the throat**, because that is **not allowed**.

16. Using the Same Water

You can use the **same wet hands** for your ears after wiping the head — no need for new water.

Washing the Feet

Wash your **right foot** up to and including the **ankle**, then your **left foot**.
Clean **between your toes** using your **little finger**, starting with the **right foot**.

Fard (Compulsory) Acts of Wudu

To make **wudu valid**, four acts are compulsory:

1. **Washing the Face:**
From hairline to chin, and from one ear to the other.
Ensure that no spot is left dry.
2. **Washing the Hands and Arms:**
Up to and including the elbows.
3. **Masah (Wiping) of the Head:**
Wipe at least one-fourth of the head with wet hands.
4. **Washing the Feet:**
Up to and including the ankles.

If any of these are left out, **wudu is not valid**.

Sunnahs of Wudu (Ablution)

Following the Sunnah way of performing wudu brings extra reward and purity.

- Say “**Bismillahir Rahmaanir Raheem**” before starting.
- **Face the Qiblah** if possible.
- **Wash hands up to the wrists three times.**
- **Rinse the mouth three times.**
- **Use Miswak** or your finger to clean teeth.
- **Clean the nose three times** with the left hand.
- **Wash face three times**, ensuring no dry area remains.
- **Wash arms three times** (right first, then left).
- **Run fingers through each other (Khilaal).**
- **Remove rings or jewelry** to clean under them.
- **Perform Masah of the whole head once.**
- **Clean inside and behind ears** with wet fingers.
- **Wipe the neck (not throat).**
- **Wash both feet three times**, using the little finger to clean between toes.

Doing wudu properly is a **light of faith**, and Prophet ﷺ said,

“Whoever performs wudu properly, his sins fall away with every drop of water.”

- After wudu, read **Surah Al-Qadr** and the dua:

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنْ عِبَادِكَ الصَّالِحِينَ

O Allah! Make me among those who repent, who stay clean, and who are Your good servants.

Acts That Break Wudu

1. **Using the Washroom:** Passing urine or stool.
 2. **Flowing Blood or Pus:** If it flows out from a wound.
 3. **Vomiting a Mouthful:** Small vomit does not break it.
 4. **Deep Sleep:** While lying down or leaning.
- **Laughing Aloud During Salah:** Breaks both salah and wudu, Laughing quietly that nobody else heard breaks only salah on wudu.

Touching the Quran

- **Without wudu:** not allowed to touch the Quran or any written verse.
- Permissible to touch through a **cloth not worn** (like a handkerchief).
- **Reading from memory or looking without touching** is allowed.
- Touching **other scriptures (Torah, Injil)** is makruh (disliked) without wudu.

Acts That Do Not Break Wudu

- Small bleeding that doesn't flow.
- Dry or clotted blood in the nose.
- Fluids that don't flow out (like from pimples).
- Scratching skin, trimming nails, or combing hair.

These don't affect your wudu.

Mazur (Excused Person)

A **Ma'zur** is a person who has a **continuous problem** that makes it hard to remain pure, such as:

- Constant bleeding or discharge

- Continuous urine drops
- Frequent nosebleeds

Conditions for Becoming a Ma'zur:

If the problem continues **for the entire time of one prayer**, the person becomes a Ma'zur.

Rules for Wudu for a Ma'zur:

- Perform **wudu once for each prayer time**.
- That wudu remains valid **until the next prayer time begins**.
- If another impurity happens (like urination), the wudu breaks.
- If the same issue continues, it does **not** break wudu.

Examples

If wudu is made at **Fajr**, it cannot be used after sunrise; fresh wudu is needed for Zuhr.

- If wudu is made **after sunrise**, it can be used for Zuhr, but fresh wudu will be needed for Asr.

Blood on Clothes

- If blood falls on clothes, check:
 - **If it will fall again soon** during prayer, no need to wash.
 - **If it won't fall again** and prayer can be done cleanly, it **must be washed**.
 - If the blood is **larger than a fifty-cent coin**, prayer is **not valid** without washing it off.

When Ma'zur Status Ends:

If a full prayer time passes **without the issue occurring**, the person is no longer Ma'zur.

Ghusl (Full Body Ablution)

Ghusl is a full-body purification bath required after certain conditions like **Janabah (impurity), menstruation, or after childbirth bleeding**.

Steps of Ghusl

1. **Make the intention (niyyah)** in your heart to purify yourself.
2. **Wash your hands** up to the wrists.

3. **Wash private parts** even if they are already clean.
4. Wash the rest of the body if it has any impurity.
5. **Make wudu** (ablution).
 - If you are sitting somewhere and water collects at your feet, wash them after ghusl.
6. **Pour water over your head three times.**
7. **Pour water over your right and left shoulders three times** each.
8. Rub your body to make sure **water reaches everywhere.**
9. Move to a clean place and **wash your feet** if not washed during wudu.

Fard (Obligatory) Acts of Ghusl

1. **Gargle the Mouth:** Let water reach every part of the mouth.
2. **Wash the Nose:** Up to the soft bone.
3. **Pour Water Over the Whole Body:** No area should remain dry.

If any of these are missed, **ghusl is incomplete**, and a person is not considered pure.

Sunnah (Recommended) Parts of Ghusl

- Do not face the **qiblah** while bathing.
- Use **enough water**, but not too much or too little.
- Bath in a **private place**.
- **Do not talk** while bathing.
- Wipe the body with a **towel or cloth** afterward.
- Sit while bathing for **modesty**.

Things to Take Care Of

- Hair must be **completely wet**. If plaited, water must reach the roots.
- Rings, earrings, or nail polish should not block water.
- Remove any **dried dirt, makeup, or lipstick** that blocks water.
- Ensure **water reaches nose, mouth, and navel**.

When Ghusl is Sunnat (Recommended)

- On **Fridays** after Fajr.
- On **Eid days**.
- Before entering **Ihraam** for Hajj or Umrah.
- After bathing the dead body.
- On **Bara'at night** (15th Sha'ban).
- On **Lailatul Qadr** (Night of Power).

Before **Tawaaf** or certain prayers like eclipse, rain, or fear prayers

Tayammum (Dry Ablution)

What is Tayammum?

Tayammum is a special way of cleaning yourself using **dust or sand** when you can't use water.

When Tayammum is Allowed

1. **No Water Nearby:** When water isn't available at all.
2. **Water is Too Far:** When it's not possible to reach it.
3. **Sickness or Injury:** When using water could harm you.
4. **Cold Weather:** If using water may cause illness.
5. **Wounds or Pain:** When water may worsen the condition.

How to Perform Tayammum

1. **Make Intention (Niyyah):**
In your heart, intend to purify yourself for prayer.
2. **Strike Clean Dust or Sand Once:**
Place both hands lightly on clean dust or sand.
3. **Wipe the Face:**
Wipe your whole face using both hands.
4. **Strike the Ground Again:**
Touch the dust again with your hands.

- **Wipe Both Arms:**
Wipe each arm up to the elbows, (including under bracelets, bangles) , starting with the right
- Tayammum can replace **wudu** or **ghusl**.
- If water is found after tayammum but salaah was performed, no need to repeat unless tayammum was forced by a human's obstruction.

Rules for Masah (Wiping) on Leather Socks

After Wudu:

- If you wear leather socks after making wudu and your wudu breaks later, you can make **masah** over the socks when you renew wudu.
- It is **better** to remove the socks and wash the feet.

Length of Socks and Wudu State:

- If the socks are short and don't cover the ankles, **masah is not allowed**.
- If you were not in a state of wudu when putting on the socks, **masah is not allowed**. You must remove the socks and wash your feet.

Time Limits:

- **For travelers:** Masah on socks is allowed for **3 days and 3 nights (72 hours)**.
- **For non-travelers:** Masah is allowed for **1 day and 1 night (24 hours)**.
- The time starts **from when wudu breaks**, not from when you wore the socks.
- Example: If you make wudu at Zuhr and wear socks, then wudu breaks at sunset, you can do masah until sunset of the next day (or third day if traveling). After sunset, it is **no longer allowed**.

When Ghusl is Needed:

- If ghusl (full bath) becomes necessary, **remove the socks first**.
- Masah on socks during ghusl is **not allowed**.

Where to Make Masah:

- Masah should be done on the **top part** of the socks, **not the soles**.

How to Make Masah:

- Wet your fingers.
- Place the fingers on the front of the socks with palms facing away from them.
- Then, **slide your fingers toward the ankles**.
- It is also allowed to place **palms flat** on the socks along with the fingers.

Other Notes about Masah:

- Masah on boots is permissible if conditions similar to leather socks.
- Ordinary socks can have masah only if covered with leather or thick enough to hold firmly.
- Masah **not permissible** on burqah, gloves, hats, turban.

Where Masah is Not Allowed:

- Masah on the **soles, heels, or sides** of the leather socks is **not allowed**.

Wet Socks from Rain or Grass:

- If socks get wet from **rain or wet grass**, masah is considered **complete**.

Minimum Requirement:

- It is **fard (obligatory)** to wipe at least an area equal to **three fingers** on each sock.
- Anything less is **not valid**.

Things That Break Masah:

- Anything that breaks **wudu** also breaks masah.
- **Removing socks** breaks masah.
- If you remove socks while in wudu, you must **wash both feet** again. No need to repeat the whole wudu.

Removing One Sock:

- If you remove **only one sock**, you must remove the **other sock** too and wash **both feet**.

Expiry of Masah Period:

- When the allowed time for masah **expires**, masah breaks.
- If wudu is still valid, **wash the feet** only.

- If wudu has also broken, **remove socks and repeat the entire wudu.**

Socks Getting Wet:

- If socks are loose and water **enters the sock** and wets the whole foot or more than half, **masah breaks.**
- Socks must be removed and **both feet washed.**

Torn Socks:

- If socks are **torn** and walking exposes an area equal to three fingers, **masah on them is not valid.**

Change from Non-Travel to Travel:

- If someone not traveling starts **masah**, then begins a journey **before one day and one night ends**, **masah can continue for three days and three nights.**
- If **one day and one night** pass before starting the journey, the time **expires**, and feet must be **washed before wearing socks** again.

Change from Travel to Home:

- If someone was traveling and returns home, and **one day and one night have expired**, **masah is not allowed**; socks must be removed.
- If one day and night is **not yet complete**, **masah can continue** until the period ends.

Leather Socks Over Other Socks:

- If leather socks are worn over **ordinary socks** (cotton, wool, etc.), **masah is allowed.**

Ordinary Socks Alone:

- **Masah on ordinary socks alone is not allowed.**
- It is allowed if:
 - Covered with leather, or
 - Covered with leather soles like shoes, or
 - Thick and firm enough to **stay on without tying** and can be used for walking 4–6 km.

Socks Getting Wet:

- If a **large part of the foot gets wet**, **masah is broken.**

- Socks must be **removed and the feet washed**.

Haid (Menstruation) and Nifaas (Postpartum bleeding)

- **Haid (Menstruation):** The regular monthly bleeding.
- **Istihaada:** Blood flowing outside the normal menstrual period, usually due to illness or irregularity.

Duration of Haid

- **Minimum:** 3 days and 3 nights.
- **Maximum:** 10 days and 10 nights.
- Blood flowing **less than 3 days and 3 nights** → **Istihaada**.
- Blood flowing **more than 10 days and 10 nights** → first 10 days counted as **Haid**, remaining days as **Istihaada**.

Examples:

- Blood from Friday morning to Sunday after sunset → Istihaada (less than 3 full days/nights).

Irregular Bleeding Patterns

1. **Slightly longer than usual (≤ 10 days):** All days counted as haid.
2. **Exceeding 10 days:** First 10 days counted as haid, extra days → Istihaada. Qada of prayers required for Istihaada days.
3. **No fixed pattern:**
 - Use previous month's haid duration to determine haid days for the current month.
 - Remaining days beyond that → Istihaada.

Examples:

- Woman usually bleeds 4 days, then 5 days → haid 5 days.
- If next month she bleeds 15 days → first 5 days haid, remaining 10 days → Istihaada.

Change of Habit

- If a woman's normal bleeding pattern changes (e.g., she used to bleed 4 days, now 5 days), **her new pattern will be considered her current habit**.

First Menstruation (Menarche)

- **If a girl sees blood for the first time:**
 - Bleeding ≤ 10 days \rightarrow all days are **haid**.
 - Bleeding > 10 days \rightarrow first 10 days are **haid**, remaining days are **istihaada**.
- **If the bleeding continues for several months:**
 - First 10 days of each period \rightarrow **haid**.
 - Next 20 days \rightarrow **istihaada**.
 - This cycle continues until she establishes a regular pattern.

Period of Purity Between Haid

- **Minimum gap:** 15 days of purity between two haid periods.
- **Maximum gap:** No maximum limit.
- If bleeding stops for months, she remains pure.

Examples:

1. Bleeding 3 days + 15 days of purity + 3 days \rightarrow first 3 days and last 3 days \rightarrow **haid**, 15 days in between \rightarrow **pure**.
2. Bleeding 1–2 days + 15 days of purity + 1–2 days \rightarrow the 1–2 day periods \rightarrow **istihaada**, 15 days \rightarrow **pure**.
3. Bleeding 1 day + < 15 days purity + 1 day \rightarrow considered **continuous bleeding**; normal period \rightarrow **haid**, extra \rightarrow **istihaada**.

Example from text:

- Habitually bleeding on 1st, 2nd, 3rd: one day bleeding \rightarrow 14 days pure \rightarrow another day bleeding \rightarrow considered **16 days continuous** \rightarrow first 3 days \rightarrow **haid**, remaining 13 days \rightarrow **istihaada**.

Bleeding During Pregnancy and Pre-Delivery

- **Pregnancy:** Any blood that flows \rightarrow **istihaada**, regardless of number of days.
- **Before delivery:** Any blood that flows \rightarrow **istihaada** until more than half of the child is delivered.

Qada of Prayers in istihaada

- For **istihaada**, after **10 days of continuous bleeding**, she should:
 1. Make **qada of prayers** for the days exceeding the haid period.
 2. Take **ghusl** (ritual bath) and continue prayers normally after haid ends.

Salah and Fasting During Haid

Salah (prayer):

- It is **not permissible** to offer salaah during haid.
- She is completely excused; **no qada** is required for missed fard salaah.

Fasting:

- Fasting is **not permissible** during haid.
- **Qada of missed fasts** is wajib after haid.

Special Case:

- If bleeding is uncertain (first time or irregular), she should **stop salaah initially**, and later determine which days were haid vs istihaada. Qada may be required for salaah if initial assumption about haid was incorrect.

Bleeding During Salah or Fast

- **During fard salaah:**
 - If bleeding starts mid-salaah → salaah excused, **no qada** needed.
- **During optional/sunnah salaah:**
 - Must make **qada** after haid ends.
- **During fasting:**
 - Fast is broken → **qada required**, even for optional fasts.

Intimate Relations and Haid

- **Not allowed** during haid.
- **Allowed** after haid stops, **after performing ghusl** (ritual bath).

Istihaada (Bleeding outside normal period)

- **Definition:** Blood that flows **outside the normal haid period** or abnormally.

Ruling:

- Treat like a continuous minor excuse (ma'zur), similar to someone whose **nose bleeds continuously**.
- She **must offer salaah, fast, and cannot leave them out**.

Note: Rules for istihaada are the same as for the ma'zur.

Nifaas (Postpartum bleeding)

- **Definition:** Blood after childbirth.
- **Duration:**
 - Maximum = **40 days**
 - Minimum = **no limit** (even half an hour counts).

Blood classification:

- **More than half the child delivered:** blood = nifaas
- **Less than half:** blood = istihaada
- **Bath (ghusl):** Wajib after childbirth, even if no blood flows.

Miscarriage:

- If child partially formed → blood = nifaas
- If no formation → blood = haid or istihaada depending on duration/purity

Duration and Habit Considerations

First childbirth exceeding 40 days:

- First 40 days = nifaas, remaining = istihaada → bath wajib, continue salaah

Subsequent childbirths:

- Follow previous habit for nifaas; remaining days = istihaada
- **Example:** Habit = 30 days, bleeding stops after 40 days → first 30 days = nifaas, next 10 days = istihaada → bath wajib, qada for 10 days salaah.

Salah, Fasting, and Sexual Intercourse Rules (for Haid & Nifaas)

- **Salah:** Not permissible during haid or nifaas; must do qada after the period ends.
- **Fasting:** Not excused; qada wajib.

Touching or reading the Quran During Haid/Nifaas

Prohibited:

- Entering mosque, tawaaf of Kaaba, touching Quran directly.
- Touching Quran on coins, amulets, or unwrapped items with verses.

Permitted:

- Quran in a removable cover, wrapped in cloth, or in a case.
- Reading **part of a verse for dua**.
- Duas (like “Rabbana atina fid dunya...”) and **Dua-e-Qunoot** are allowed.
- Teaching Quran to girls → permissible by spelling out words in parts, **not full recitation**.
- Saying kalimah, durood, istighfar, or dhikr everything besides The Quran is allowed.

