

Masa'il and tarteeb of performing qadhaa salaah

Qaza salaah

Importance of salaah

“And order (the performance) of salaah upon your people and be yourselves constant in it. We ask not of you to provide sustenance. We provide it for you. And the Aakhiraat is for those who fear Allah (righteous)” (20:132)

“Seek Allah’s help in patience and salaah and surely it is definitely difficult except for the humble minded.” (2:45)

“Most certainly salaah restrains from shameful and unjust actions.” (29:45)

“A person who has missed one salaah is like one who has lost all his family and wealth.” (Nisai, Ahmed)

“A person neglecting his salaah (even though he makes it up later) shall remain in Jahannam for a period of one “huqb”. A “huqb” is equal to 80 days of 360 days each and a day in the aakhiraat shall be equal to 1000 days of this world.” (Majlasi Abar)

“A person who does not go for salaah after hearing ‘azaan’ is committing a great wrong and is doing an act of ‘kufr’ and ‘nifaq’. (Ahmed)

“Salaah will be the first thing to be reckoned for on the day of Jugement. If this is found satisfactory then the rest of the deeds will also come out as such. If this is not so then the remaining deeds are sure to be found wanting.”

“ Between Imaan and kufr is to discard salaah.” (Ahmed, Muslim)

“Between Imaan and shirk and kufr is to discard salaah.” (Abu Dawud, Nisai)

“There is nothing between the servant and kufr except to discard salaah.” (Tirmizi)

Definition of Qadhaa salaah:-

If a fardh or waajib salaah could not be offered at the prescribed time due to some reason, it is said to have been rendered (Qadhaa or missed), and has to be offered later in the prescribed way.

Regulations:-

There is no fixed time for offering a missed salaah, one may offer it at any time as long as it is not during the forbidden times for salaah.

If a person has missed over months and years of salaah, he should determine their number, even by estimation, and then start offering them accordingly, naming the salaah missed, in the intention, till he observes all the missed salaah.

The salaah missed while on journey should be read as qasr-qadhaa.

If salaah are missed by someone who did not have the opportunity of offering them, then before his death it is essential for him to leave a will that fidya (compensation) be given for his missed salaah otherwise it would be a sin.

When the number of qadhaa salaats exceed 5, then the observance of the tarteeb (sequence) is not waajib (compulsory). In this case one may perform Qadhaa of the salaah in any order.

If one is liable for several qadhaa salaah, one should stipulate in the niyyat (intention) when making the qadhaa salaah which qadhaa salaah is being made. For example, if Fajr, Zuhr and Asr salaahs have been missed, then when making qadhaa it should be intended:-
“ I am making qadhaa of Fajr or Zuhr salaah as the case be.”

If the intention is not stipulated the qadhaa will not be valid.

Qadhaa has to be made for missed fardh and waajib salaah.

It is essential to offer a salaah that one had vowed to offer but has missed it, eg. A vow was made that salaah will be performed on a set day if a wish is fulfilled and the specified day passed without the salaah being read. Qadhaa will have to be made of this salaah.

There is no qadhaa salaah for missed sunnats and nafl salaah, however a nafl salaah after commencement, becomes obligatory to complete. If due to some reason, it becomes void or is abandoned, it has to be offered later as a missed salaah.

If so little of Fajr time remains that only 2 rakaats could be performed in that time, then in such a case only the fardh of Fajr should be performed, and about 20 minutes after sunrise, qadhaa of 2 Fajr sunnats should be performed.

There is no qadhaa salaah for missed Jumah, Eid or Janazah salaah. In place of Jumah salaah, Zuhr salaah is to be performed.

It is better to perform qadhaa salaah at home.

One may give preference to qadhaa salaah in relation to nafl salaah.

Remember to make good your missed fasts and zakaat also.

Quantity of fidya

The fidya for a fast is similar to that of farz and waajib namaaz. Fidya for every missed farz or waajib salaah is:-

1. saa of wheat or
2. 3 lbs= 1.6kg of wheat or

3. 7 lbs = 3.2 kg of barley or
4. the equivalent of the above in cash (the price in that year) or kind to poor and needy person.

The above will be applicable when calculating the payment for missed salaah of a deceased person.

How to calculate number of salaah missed:

Since salaah becomes obligatory on maturity, first find out the date on which one matured.

If the above is impossible or very difficult to ascertain, then calculate the age of maturity by means of the average, which is 15 years for boys and 12 years for girls.

From the day of maturity estimate how many salaah have been missed and which ones e.g. maybe one was in habit of performing only Friday Jumuaah salaah up to the age of 18 and thereafter began the other salaah on regular basis. One would therefore have less Zuhr qadhaa salaah etc.

Women should subtract the number of days of haiz and nifaas when calculating qadhaa as there is no qadhaa for salaah missed during these days.

Once the number Fajr, Zuhr, Asr, Magrib and Esha qadhaa has been calculated, estimate the number of days one had been on journey as the salaah missed while on journey have to be made qasr in the qadhaa as well.

Now use the table provided and the following guidelines.

Qadhaa of	Fajr is	2	Rakaats	Farz
Qadhaa of	Zuhr is	4	Rakaats	Farz
Qadhaa of	Asr is	4	Rakaats	Farz
Qadhaa of	Magrib is	3	Rakaats	Farz
Qadhaa of	Esha is	4	Rakaats	Farz and 3 witr waajib

Qasr qadhaa is as follows:

Qadhaa qadhaa	Fajr is	2	Rakaats	Farz
Qadhaa qadhaa	Zuhr is	2	Rakaats	Farz
Qadhaa qadhaa	Asr is	2	Rakaats	Farz
Qadhaa qadhaa	Magrib is	3	Rakaats	Farz
Qadhaa qadhaa	Esha is	2	Rakaats	Farz and 3 witr waajib

Tick the salaah off as the qadhaa are performed. If one desires to make all Fajr salaah qadhaa and then Zuhr etc. then continue in this manner until all qadhaa are complete.

Preference should be given to qadhaa as nafl salaah are not questionable on the days of reckoning.

Regulations concerning missed prayer of Sahib Tartib

A Sahib Tartib, in the terminology of the shariah;

- a. Is a muslim who after adulthood has missed no prayer;
 - b. Or has missed only one or two prayers consecutively or at different times;
 - c. Or if missed previously, has offered them promptly and now has only these few, or at the most five missed prayers to be offered. Such a true muslim has to keep in mind the following regulations concerning the performance of his missed prayer:
 1. He cannot observe a prayer at its prescribed time until he has first offered a missed prayer; e.g. if he has missed all the five prayers from Fajr to Isha on a particular day he cannot observe the Fajr prayer of the following day until he has offered qadhaa of all the missed prayers of the previous day. If however he observes the Fajr prayer the following day KNOWINGLY; it will not be valid and he will have to repeat it after offering the missed prayers. If he FORGETS to offer a missed prayer and has observed a prayer at its prescribed time; he need not repeat it on remembering the mistake. This regulation is applicable to the Witr prayer as well.
 2. The missed prayers will have to be offered in their proper sequence, starting from the Fajr prayer. If he offers any prayer out of its due sequence, e.g. Zuhr prayer before the Fajr prayer he will have to repeat it after offering the earlier missed prayer.
 3. A person who misses more than five prayers is no longer a Sahib Tartib, and the above laws do not apply to him, i.e. he does not have to maintain the order etc.
 4. Salaah becomes obligatory on a person on maturity. However in the light of the blessed hadith children should be encouraged to read salaah at the age of seven and they should be beaten at the age of ten to become steadfast and regular in salaah performance.
- KINDLY SEE ATTACHED CHART TO RECORD THE MISSED SALAAT BEING READ.

