

VIRTUES OF RAMADHAN

Ramadan is the month in which the Qur'an was revealed as Guidance for Mankind, and as clear signs that show the right way and distinguish between right and wrong. So those of you who witness the month must fast in it. {Surah Al-Baqarah; verse: 185}

The Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) said: Whoever fasts Ramadan with faith and seeks reward from Allah only, all his past sins will be forgiven. Whoever prays in the nights of Ramadan with faith and seeks reward from Allah only, all his past sins will be forgiven. And whoever spends Lailat-ul-Qadr in worship with faith and seeks reward from Allah only, all his past sins will be forgiven. {Al Bukhari and Muslim}

INTENTION FOR KEEPING FAST

"I intend to fast for the pleasure of Allah Ta'aala"

NB: It is sufficient to make intention from the heart.

DUA AT THE TIME OF BREAKING FAST

اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ صُمْتُ وَ عَلَى رِزْقِكَ أَفْطَرْتُ

Allahumma laka sumtu wa 'ala rizqika aftartu.

O Allah I fasted for You and break my fast with Your sustenance

After this Dua, Bismillah should be recited, before eating.

Zakaat Nisaab : \$2,066.55TT(calculated on 4/05/2015)

Fidya : \$13.00TT (per day)

Sadaqatul Fitr : \$13.00TT

NB: Sadaqatul Fitr should be given before the Eid Salaah, it may also be given during the month of Ramadhan.

FASTING TIMINGS 1436 AH

Day / Date	Fasting Begins	Fasting Ends
Thur 18th June	4:22 am	6:35 pm
Fri 19th June	4:22 am	6:35 pm
Sat 20th June	4:22 am	6:35 pm
Sun 21st June	4:22 am	6:35 pm
Mon 22nd June	4:23 am	6:36 pm
Tue 23rd June	4:23 am	6:36 pm
Wed 24th June	4:23 am	6:36 pm
Thur 25th June	4:23 am	6:36 pm
Fri 26th June	4:24 am	6:36 pm
Sat 27th June	4:24 am	6:37 pm
Sun 28th June	4:24 am	6:37 pm
Mon 29th June	4:25 am	6:37 pm
Tue 30th June	4:25 am	6:37 pm
Wed 1st July	4:25 am	6:37 pm
Thur 2nd July	4:25 am	6:37 pm
Fri 3rd July	4:26 am	6:37 pm
Sat 4th July	4:26 am	6:37 pm
Sun 5th July	4:26 am	6:37 pm
Mon 6th July	4:27 am	6:38 pm
Tue 7th July	4:27 am	6:38 pm
Wed 8th July	4:27 am	6:38 pm
Thurs 9th July	4:28 am	6:38 pm
Fri 10th July	4:28 am	6:38 pm
Sat 11th July	4:28 am	6:38 pm
Sun 12th July	4:29 am	6:38 pm
Mon 13th July	4:29 am	6:38 pm
Tue 14th July	4:29 am	6:38 pm
Wed 15th July	4:30 am	6:38 pm
Thurs 16th July	4:30 am	6:38 pm
Fri 17th July	4:30 am	6:37 pm

ONE HUNDRED RULINGS PERTAINING TO FASTING AND RAMADHAN

ACTS WHICH DO NOT INVALIDATE THE FAST

1. Injections/vaccination /IV Drips/insulin. (ضابطات المفطرات)
2. Applying oil/ henna/ dye/ to the hair.
3. Using eye-drops or kohl/surma.
4. Applying perfume or inhaling it.
5. Taking a shower for refreshment.
6. Using Miswak. NB- Swallowing the remaining taste of the natural miswak will not break your fast, however it would be best to spit it out.
7. Swallowing of one's own saliva.

8. Vomiting unintentionally regardless of the amount.
9. Vomiting intentionally less than a mouth full.
10. Unintended entrance of smoke/dust into the throat.
11. Wet dream during the day.
12. Delaying the compulsory ghusl until after the break of dawn.
13. Applying medicine/oil/drops in the ear (unless there is a hole in the eardrum) NB- Modern day medical research shows there is no connection from the ear to the throat. (ضابطات المفطرات)

ACTS WHICH DO NOT INVALIDATE THE FAST (CONT.)

14. Donating blood / taking a blood test.
15. Cutting nails/hair/shaving.
16. Cupping (Should be avoided if it leads to weakness).
17. Kissing **without** the exchange of saliva (should be avoided for one who cannot control his desires).
18. Acid reflux, if acidity remains in the oesophagus, even though the bitterness could be tasted. If however, the substance enters the mouth it must be expelled. The fast will be broken if swallowed deliberately.
19. Waking up after the break of dawn, hence not being able to partake of suhoor (predawn meal).
20. Applying Vicks to the nose.
21. Casual usage of the normal Vicks inhaler. (Should be avoided if not necessary).
22. Eating/drinking /sexual relations forgetting that one is fasting. One must stop as soon as he remembers.
23. Pain/Nicotine/Hormone patches.
24. Emission of seminal fluids without physical contact - (i.e. touching /caressing etc.)
25. Rinsing the mouth/nose provided that water does not enter the throat.
26. Emission of pre-seminal fluid (*Mazi*) and *Wadiy* - a thick sticky substance that comes out after urination.
27. Firm intention to break one's fast during the day without actually eating or drinking.
28. Bleeding gums even though it may slip down the throat, provided that the blood swallowed is less in proportion to the saliva.
29. Breastfeeding /Expressing milk.
30. Blood discharged by a pregnant woman.
31. Vaginal discharge in other than menstrual period.
32. Swimming (with the condition that water does not enter the throat, should be avoided).
33. Forgetting to make intention for fasting before the break of dawn. **NB** - One's fast is still intact if he makes intention any time before half of the day has passed, provided that he did not perform an act that will nullify his fast since the break of dawn.
34. Flavoured Miswaks provided that the flavour/substance is not swallowed.
35. Usage of Tampon/ Contraceptive coils.
36. Tablets/Pills placed under the tongue to treat angina or other medical cases, with the condition that it does not enter the throat.
37. Becoming unconscious.
38. Dialysis.
39. Dental fillings/ tooth extractions/ cleaning, as long as one does not swallow any particles.(Should avoided)
40. Cervical smear test /Pap smear.
41. Internal Ultrasound Examination **NB** Medical research proves that there is no direct connection between the uterus and the intestine. (ضابط المفطرات)
42. Inhaling fumes from paint/glue/gasoline/chemicals/ substances which does not have a perceptible body.
43. Infusion of medicine/liquids into urethra.
44. Inserting dye into the bloodstream for medical purposes, e.g. Coronary angiography.

45. Acupuncture.
46. External usage of creams/lotions/ointments.
47. External usage of Limacol/Alcolado/ methylated spirit/rubbing alcohol etc.
48. Mosquito/fly entering the throat.

ACTS WHICH ARE MAKROOH (DISLIKED) BUT DO NOT INVALIDATE THE FAST

49. Tasting with the tongue only, without the substance being swallowed.
50. Using toothpaste/tooth power (with the condition that the substance is not swallowed).
51. Rinsing using a mouthwash provided that nothing enters the throat.
52. Gargling, provided that water doesn't enter the throat **NB** in case if a compulsory bath rinsing will suffice.
53. Chewing a piece of cloth/thread/plastic etc. which is tasteless, void of flavour/inedible, as long as the item is not swallowed.
54. Wearing lip balm provided that it is not swallowed. **NB**-The above mentioned are categorized "**Disliked**" as they can nullify one's fast if any substance slips down the throat, even if this occurs accidentally or unintentionally.
55. Nutritional injections/ Supplements e.g. Vitamin B12

ACTS THAT NULLIFY THE FAST AND NECESSITATE QADHA ONLY

Qadha is to keep a single fast in place of the one that was nullified.

56. Smoking cigarettes /E-Cigarettes/ Hookah etc.
57. Water slipping down the throat while performing Wudhu or Ghusl, even if not done deliberately.
58. Insertion of suppositories/enemas/ liquids/gels etc. into the anal passage.
59. Deliberately vomiting a mouthful or more.
60. Deliberately swallowing one's vomit, even a little, regardless if it came out unintentionally or not.
61. Applying medicine to one's mouth /nose and then the substance enters the throat.
62. Usage of mist/steam / Ventolin inhaler/ puffs, nebulizer.
63. Deliberately and purposely inhaling incense/ loban smoke or any matter that has a perceptible body.
64. Ejaculation due to physical contact - (touching/ kissing/caressing and fondling).
65. Masturbation **NB**-This however is a sinful act.
66. Eating/drinking on the assumption that it is still night then realizing that dawn has already broken.
67. Eating mistakenly, assuming that the sun has already set, while in reality it did not.
68. Swallowing any foreign object even if it is smaller than a split pea (edible or not).
69. Swallowing particles stuck between the teeth the size of a split pea or larger.
70. Inhaling snuff (tobacco powder) into the nostrils.
71. A woman commencing her menstrual cycle.

ACTS THAT NECESSITATE QADHA AND KAFFARAH

Kaffarah is a penalty of fasting sixty consecutive days.

72. Eating/drinking while one is fully aware that he is fasting.
73. Intercourse (just mere penetration, even if emission of fluids didn't occur). Kaffarah will be Wajib upon both husband and wife. NB-One whose fast has been broken, except by menstruation, MUST refrain from the nullifiers of fast until sunset.

OTHER RULINGS RELATING TO FASTING

74. A traveller (by definition of the *Shariah*), is excused from fasting.
75. A sick person, whose illness may worsen due to fasting or it may lead to death, is also excused from fasting.
76. Students writing/studying/preparing for exams are NOT excused from fasting.
77. A pregnant /nursing woman who fears harm to herself or her baby is excused from fasting, however if there is no fear then she must fast.
78. A woman experiencing her menstrual cycle/post natal bleeding is NOT allowed to fast until she attains purity.
79. Those exempted from fasting should avoid eating/drinking in the presence of those fasting.
80. A menstruating woman who sees blood more than her usual habit should refrain from fasting, as this may be regarded as part of her menstrual cycle.
81. If a woman in her menses becomes pure anytime during the day, she must refrain from eating/drinking etc. until sunset.
82. If a woman experiences the signs and symptoms of her menstrual cycle, but hasn't seen any blood, her fast will remain intact.
83. Blood discharged after ten days of menstrual cycle will be considered abnormal bleeding, hence it will be compulsory for her to observe the fast.
84. A woman should accept the decree of Allah Ta'ala by not taking any medication to prevent her menses.
85. A woman does not need to seek permission from her husband to fast in the month of Ramadhan, if the husband does not consent, she is still obliged to fast.
86. A traveller has the choice to keep the fast or not, even though the journey is not difficult and tiresome, however it is better to fast.
87. If a person decides to undertake a journey, and is departing after the break of dawn, then he must fast that day.

88. If a person undertakes a journey in Ramadhan for leisure/entertainment, then he still has the choice of keeping the fast or not. NB- The month of Ramadhan is very precious and should be spent in a worthwhile manner.
89. A traveller who is not fasting, returns to his hometown anytime during the day, he must refrain from the invalidators of fast until sunset.
90. A traveller who is not fasting, intends during the day temporary residence (for at least 15 days), must refrain from the invalidators of fast until sunset.
91. If a person feels extreme hunger or thirst, and fears that he may die if he continues fasting, then he is allowed to break his fast and do Qadha for that day.
92. An individual whose job is laborious and demands physical strength is NOT absolved from fasting, rather he should make special arrangements to facilitate the Holy Month of Ramadhan.
93. Giving Iftaar to a fasting person does not absolve one from keeping the fast.
94. If a person has a sickness that prevents him from fasting and he hopes to recover, then he is permitted to delay his fast, and make Qadha after recovery.
95. If a person is suffering from a chronic disease which prevents him from fasting, then he will have to give Fidyah for each day's fast.
96. A person who gave Fidyah (because of a chronic disease which prevented him from fasting), recovers and is able to fast, then such a person must do Qadha for all missed fasts, as Fidyah will no longer suffice.
97. An elderly person who has lost his strength and is getting weaker every day, will have to give Fidyah for each day's fast.
98. A person who was unable to complete his previous Qadha fasts before Ramadhan commences, does not have to pay Fidyah. However, Qadha for the previous missed fast will still be Wajib on him.
99. If a person is eating and hears the Adhan for Fajr or is informed that the break of dawn has entered then he MUST spit out whatever is in his mouth.
100. A person who is working in such an environment where he is in **constant** contact with dust particles/ smoke/cement dust/sawdust /sand etc. should wear a dust mask as a precautionary measure.

And Allah Ta'ala Knows Best

For further clarification and inquiries please contact: DARUL IFTA JAAMIA MADINATUL ULOOM

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Significance of SUHUR (Sehri): *Anas (May Allah be pleased with him) reported: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, "Partake of Suhur (predawn meal), for surely, there is blessing in Suhur."* (al-Bukhari)

Suhur (partaking of food shortly before dawn) is a Sunnah of the Prophet ﷺ, even if one takes a small quantity of food. This meal is blessed and maintains one's energy and vitality during Saum. How great is Allah's favor upon us that even the partaking of food before dawn for fasting is so greatly rewarded. Also at the time of Suhur, Duas are accepted and one gets the opportunity to remember Allah, and lift the hands to Him in prayer.

Significance of IFTAAR: *Sahl (Radhiallahu Anhu) narrates that the holy Prophet ﷺ said: "The people will continue experiencing blessings so long as they hasten in breaking their fast (at the time of Iftaar)."* (al-Bukhari)

The breaking of the fast (Iftaar) should not be delayed. The Sunnah of The Prophet ﷺ was to break fast with dates. Also the time of Iftaar is a time for acceptance of Duas, therefore one should utilize this time in remembering and asking from Allah ﷻ

The TARAWEEH Salaah: *Abu Huraira (radhiallahu anhu) narrates that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, "Whoever stands up for (the Taraweeh salaah) in Ramadhan with faith and expecting reward, his past sins are forgiven. (al-Bukhari)*

Taraweeh Salaah is Sunnah Muakkadah (an emphasised Sunnah). It should be performed in congregation (with Jamaah) and one should make an effort to listen to the entire Quran in the Taraweeh.

One who discards Taraweeh deliberately and repeatedly becomes sinful. The unanimous ruling of all the madhaahib (schools of jurisprudence) is that Taraweeh consists of 20 Rak'aats. Congregational Taraweeh in Ramadhan was established by Rasulullah ﷺ himself. Thereafter, Sayyiduna 'Umar (radhiallahu anhu) unified the Ummah upon 20 rakaats of Taraweeh. His decision to unify the Taraweeh behind one Imam was met with approval and consensus of all the Sahaabah (radhiallahu anhum) and Tabi'een of that era, without record of any objection. For the centuries that followed thereafter, this remained the uninterrupted practice of the entire Ummah.

The Prophet of Allah ﷺ commanded us "Hold on firmly to my Sunnah and that of the rightly guided Khulafaa. (i.e Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman, and Ali (may Allah be pleased with them) (Abu Dawood)

Moreover, the command of our beloved Nabi ﷺ specifically about the Taraweeh in Ramadhan is to pray with the Imam until the end! The Prophet ﷺ said: 'Indeed, whoever stands (praying) with the Imam until he finished, then it is recorded for him as having spent a whole night in prayer. (Abu Dawood).

Ramadhan is a golden opportunity that arrives once in a year. It is a month which Muslims should exert themselves in worship. Why compromise our reward and profit by being neglectful and lazy? Taraweeh Salaah in Ramadan is one of the greatest acts of worship by means of which a person can draw closer to Allah Ta'ala in this month.

May Allah Ta'ala forgive us accept all our Ibaadaat in this great month. Ameen!

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