

RAMADAN TIMETABLE

VIRTUES & RULINGS OF RAMADAN

1445 AH | 2024

Allah states in the Quran: 'O you who believe! Fasting is prescribed to you as it was prescribed to those before you, that you may learn piety and righteousness' [Quran,2:183]

Abdullah ibn 'Amr reported that the Prophet (peace be upon him) said,

'Fasting and the Qur'an will intercede on behalf of Allah's servant on the Day of Judgment:

Fasting will say, "O my Lord! I prevented him from food and desires during the day, so accept my intercession for him."

And the Qur'an will say, "O my Lord! I prevented him from sleeping by night, so accept my intercession for him."

The intercession of both will thus be accepted.' (Ahmad)

FASTING

The Prophet (peace be upon him) said 'every deed of the son of Adam is for him except fasting; it is for Me and I shall reward him for it' [Bukhari]

Fasting in the month of Ramadhan is one of the five pillars of Islam. Fasting in ISLAM means to abstain from EATING, DRINKING and COHABITATION from Subha Sadiq (early dawn) to sunset with the intention of fasting for the sake of Allah. Fasting has many physical, moral and social benefits. However, Allah has made fasting compulsory so that we become pious and attain an increased consciousness of Allah [Taqwa].

Fasting in the month of Ramadhan is compulsory upon every Muslim, male and female who is sane and mature. Young children, the elderly, those who are travelling and those who are ill [physically and/or mentally] are exempt from fasting. Pregnant and breastfeeding women may also fall into this category if their fasting is likely to cause harm to themselves or to the child. Those who are exempt will make up the days of Ramadaan on other days or pay 'Fidyah'. The Fidyah (Compensation) is to give 1.6kg of wheat, its equivalent flour or its value in money to the poor for every single fast.

Those excused from fasting due to old age and inability to fast due to persistent medical condition must pay Fidyah (compensation) for all fasts missed. If after having given fidyah/compensation they recover or develop the ability to fast then the fasts will need to be kept. In this situation the previously paid compensation will be considered optional charity donation.

If a person is fearful of falling ill due to fasting or; fears the severity of an illness increasing or lengthening; or a pregnant or breast-feeding lady fears for her health or the health of her child or; a person experiences unbearable amount of hunger or thirst; under these circumstances they will be permitted not to fast or to break a fast.

In the condition of travelling, a person may choose not to fast. However, without a valid reason one should not break a fast which has already started.

Ladies will not fast during Haidh (menstruation) and Nifās (post-natal bleeding). These fasts will be kept after the month of Ramadhaan.

Although Children are not obliged to fast until the age of puberty it is recommended for parents to encourage fasting especially during weekends and holidays.

Parents are encouraged to create an environment within their homes whereby the actions and practices of Islam are loved, honoured and respected.

The Niyyah (intention) of fasting is NECESSARY. If a person stays away from all those things that break ones fast without a Niyyah, the fast will NOT be valid.

It is NOT necessary to express the Niyyah verbally as Niyyah means to intend. Thus, the intention at heart will suffice. However, one may verbally express his intention to fast.

ACTIONS WHICH BREAK THE FAST AND MAKE QADHA AND KAFFARAH BOTH NECESSARY

Eating, drinking, having sexual intercourse intentionally or breaking the fast via smoking, vaping intentionally etc. or by taking medication orally without a valid reason. If a person intentionally eats, drinks, smokes a cigarette, uses a vaping device or cohabits in the condition of fasting, alongside repeating the fast, he/she will also need to carry out kaf'fārah (major compensation). Kaf'fārah is that a person fasts for 60 consecutive days one after the other. If he cannot do so, he must feed 60 poor people two meals. He may alternatively donate 96kg of wheat, its equivalent of flour or value in money to the poor.

THINGS THAT BREAK ONE'S FAST BUT ONLY MAKE QADHA NECESSARY

☉ Anything put by force into the mouth of fasting persons.

☉ To vomit mouthful intentionally or to return vomit down the throat.

☉ Swallowing intentionally a pebble, piece of paper or any item that is not used as food or medicine.

☉ Swallowing something edible, equal to or bigger than a grain of gram which was stuck between the teeth.

☉ However if it is first taken out of the mouth and then put back in and swallowed, it will break the fast whether it is smaller or bigger than the size of a gram.

☉ Putting oil into the ear.

☉ Inhaling items via the nostrils.

☉ To eat and drink forgetting that one is fasting and thereafter thinking that the fast is broken, to eat and drink again.

☉ To eat and drink after Subha Sadiq or to break the fast before sunset due to a cloudy sky or a faulty watch etc. and then realising one's fault.

☉ Ejaculating due to foreplay or stimulation.

☉ Please consult one of the Imams or a qualified Alim for further and detailed guidance on the rulings of Ramadhan and for specific and individual cases.

TARĀWEEH

Performing 20 Rakāh Tarāweeh Salāh is Sunna Mu'akkadah upon every mature male and female. 20 Rakah is made up of 10 sets of 2 rakats and a short rest or pause following every four Rakah.

One should try to perform Tarāweeh Salāh in such a congregation where at least one full completion of the Qur'ān is made.

LAYLATUL QADR

"We have indeed revealed this in the 'Night of Power'. And what will explain to you what the night of power is? The Night of Power is better than a thousand months. Therein come down The Angels and the Spirit by Allah's permission, on every errand. "Peace!...This until the rise of dawn!" Surah Al-Qadr

The Night of Power – also referred to as Laylat-al-Qadr – is considered to be the Holiest night in the Islamic calendar. This was the night when the first verses of the Holy Qur'an were revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), by Angel Jibrail. Laylat-al-Qadr falls in the final 10 days of Ramadan. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) advised Muslims to "Look for it in the odd nights of the last ten nights of the month of Ramadan." (Bukhari). All the nights of Ramadaan, especially the last ten nights should be spent in worship and Dua. The reward of worship on the night of Qadr is equivalent to the worship of a thousand months.

SADAQATUL FITR

Sadaqatul fitr is also an obligation for every Muslim, male or female, who owns 613.35 grams of silver or its equivalent, either in the form of money, ornaments, stock-in-trade, or in the form of some goods or commodities beyond one's normal needs. Every person who owns such an amount is obliged to pay Sadaqat-ul-fitr, not only on behalf of himself but also on behalf of his minor children.

The prescribed amount of Sadaqat-ul-fitr is 1.75 Kilograms of wheat or its value in money. This amount is prescribed for paying Sadaqat-ul-fitr for one person only. If a person has some minor children, the same amount has to be paid on behalf of each one of them separately.

It is a Sunnah that the Sadaqat-ul-fitr is paid before performing the 'Eid prayer. It can also be paid before the 'Eid day, but it is not advisable to delay it up to the performance of 'Eid prayer. It can be paid any time in Ramadhaan.

Sadaqat-ul-fitr should be paid only to a person who is entitled to receive Zakah.

The rate or amount each person is required to pay will be calculated and displayed in the Masjid during the month of Ramadhan

AND FINALLY

During the month of Ramadhan we continue to encourage the whole community to increase their donations to the Masjid thus increasing their reward in the hereafter.

We also would like to request worshippers to be courteous to our neighbours and to the environment. Please leave the Masjid quietly avoiding social gatherings outside the gates especially during the evening and night.

Where possible visitors should come to the Masjid by foot or bicycle, if a vehicle must be used, please ensure the vehicle is parked courteously and legally avoiding any harm or inconvenience to our neighbours.

RAMADHAN	MONTH	DAY	SEHRI ENDS	IFTARI
1	11	MON	4.57	6:10
2	12	TUE	4.54	6:12
3	13	WED	4.51	6:14
4	14	THU	4.49	6:15
5	15	FRI	4.46	6:17
6	16	SAT	4.43	6:19
7	17	SUN	4.40	6:21
8	18	MON	4.38	6:23
9	19	TUE	4.35	6:24
10	20	WED	4.32	6:26
11	21	THU	4.29	6:28
12	22	FRI	4.27	6:30
13	23	SAT	4.24	6:31
14	24	SUN	4.21	6:33
15	25	MON	4.19	6:34
16	26	TUE	4.16	6:37
17	27	WED	4.13	6:38
18	28	THU	4.10	6:40
19	29	FRI	4.07	6:42
20	30	SAT	4.05	6:44
21	31	SUN	5.02	7:45
22	APRIL 1	MON	4.59	7:47
23	2	TUE	4.56	7:49
24	3	WED	4.53	7:51
25	4	THU	4.50	7:52
26	5	FRI	4.47	7:54
27	6	SAT	4.45	7:56
28	7	SUN	4.42	7:58
29	8	MON	4.39	7:59
30	9	TUE	4.36	8:01

10 MINUTES HAVE BEEN DEDUCTED FROM DAWN (SUB-SADIQ) AS A SAFETY CONTINGENCY
EID SALAT 1ST JAMAT 6.45 AM. 2ND JAMAT 9.00 AM.
THE START & END OF RAMADHAN WILL BE ACCORDING TO THE MOON BEING SIGHTED

INTENTION AT THE TIME OF SAHUR

وَبَصُومِ عَدِ نَوَيْتُ مِنْ شَهْرِ رَمَضَانَ

TRANSLATION 'I intend to fast tomorrow for the month of Ramadan'

DUA AT THE TIME OF IFTAR

اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ صُمتٌ وَعَلَى رِزْقِكَ أَفْطَرْتُ

TRANSLATION - 'O' Allah, I fasted for you and with your sustenance I completed my fast' [Abu Dāwūd]

DUA TO BE RECITED AFTER IFTAR

ذَهَبَ الظَّمَأُ وَابْتَلَّتِ العُرُوقُ

وَتَبَّتْ الأَجْرُ إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ

TRANSLATION - 'The thirst is gone, the veins are moist and the reward is guaranteed if Allah wills' [Abu Dāwūd]

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