## Can A Person Repeat a Wajib ul Iada Salah After Fajr or Asr?

## Darulifta Ahlesunnat

(Dawateislami)

## Question

What do the noble scholars say about the following matter: It is common knowledge that praying Nafl prayers after Fajr and Asr is not allowed, but what about those prayers that have become Wajib upon us to repeat? Is it allowed to repeat them after these 2 prayers?

## بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْلِي الرَّحِيْمِ الْجَوَابُ بِعَوْنِ الْمَلِكِ الْوَهَّابِ اللهُمَّ هِدَايَةَ الْحَقِّ وَالصَّوَابِ

It is permissible to offer a Wajib al-I'ada Salah (prayers that must be repeated) after Fajr and 'Asr if one has the surety or Zann-e-Ghalib (overwhelming assumption) that a Wajib was missed or that the prayer became Makruh Tahrimi. If he is not sure about either of these things, rather has a slight doubt and he wants to repeat his prayer just as a precaution, it is not allowed for him to repeat the prayer after Fajr or 'Asr.

The details are as follows: It is allowed to offer a missed Fard prayer after Fajr and Asr but offering a Nafl prayer is not allowed. As for Wajib prayers, there are two types:

- 1. Wajib Li 'Ainihi
- 2. Wajib Li Ghairihi

Wajib Li Gairihi has the same ruling as Nafl prayers. For example, if one starts a Nafl prayer but abandons it before finishing, he won't be allowed to make it up after Fajr or 'Asr. As for Wajib Li 'Ainihi prayers such as Witr, they are treated like Fard prayers and can be made up after Fajr and 'Asr.

Regarding the impermissibility of offering Nafl Salah after Fajr and 'Asr, it is narrated in *Sahih al-Bukhari* from Abu Saeed Khudri رضیالله

say: صلى الله تعالى عليه وسلم that he said, "I hear the Holy Prophet تعالى عنه

**Translation:** There is no (nafl) prayer after Fajr until the sun rises, and there is no (nafl) prayer after 'Asr until the sun sets." (Sahih al-Bukhari, Hadith No. 586, Vol. 1, p. 121, Publ. Dar Tauq al-Najah)

It is stated in Durr al-Mukhtar:

(Durr al-Mukhtar Ma'a Radd al-Muhtar Multaqit, Vol. 2, pp. 44-45, Publ. Dar Alam al-Kutub)

It is stated in Hashiya Tahtawi 'Ala Maraqi al-Falah:

(Hashiya Tahtawi 'Ala Maraqi al-Falah, p. 188, Publ. Beirut)

It is stated in *Tabyin Al-Haqaiq*:

(Tabiyin Al-Haqaiq, Chapter of Salah, Vol. 1, p. 87, Publ. Cairo)

The Salah which became Wajib-ul-I'ada because of leaving a Wajib act or committing a Makruh Tahrimi act is categorized as 'Wajib Li-'Ainihi'. That is why the jurists have permitted offering it after Fajr and 'Asr. However, as mentioned before, if one doesn't have the surety or Zann-e-Ghalib about leaving a Wajib or committing a Makruh Tahrimi act, rather he wants to repeat the Salah out of precaution, it will not be permissible to offer them after Fajr or 'Asr as it is a Nafl and Nafl Salah can't be offered at these times.

It is stated in *al-Bahr al-Raiq* and referring to it, it is stated in *al-Shami*:

فإن كان في وقت يكره التنفل بعد الفرض فمكروه كما بعد الصبح والعصر و إلا فإن كان لخلل في المؤدى فإن كان ذلك الخلل محققا إما بترك و اجب أو بار تكاب مكروه فغير مكروه بل و اجب و صرح به في الذخيرة وقال إنه لا يتناوله النهي و إن كان ذلك الخلل غير محقق بل نشأ عن وسوسة فهو مكروه (Al-Bahr al-Raiq, Vol. 2, p. 67, Publ. Dar al-Kitab al-Islami)

The following question was asked in Fatawa Razawiyyah:

Translation: What do the respected scholars of Islam say about this: Is it allowed to offer Salah behind an opium addict? If it is necessary to repeat the Salah offered behind him, should one only repeat the Zuhr and 'Isha prayers or Fajr, 'Asr, and Maghrib as well? Also, how is it to use opium? Is an opium addict a sinner and deserving of punishment or not?

Answering this, my master, A'la Hazrat Imam Ahmed Raza Khan stated:

"اوراگر ہوش میں ہوجب بھی اس کے پیچے نماز ممنوع ہے: "لان الصلوة خلف الفاسق تکرہ کراھة تحریم کماحققه فی الغنیة وغیر ھا"کیونکہ فاس کے پیچے نماز مکروہ تحریکی ہے جیسا کہ اس مسکلہ کی تحقیق غنیہ وغیرہ میں کی ہے۔ (ت) اگر پڑھ لی ہو، تو نماز پھیر نی ضروری ہے، اگرچہ فجر خواہ عصر خواہ مغرب کاوقت ہو" فان کل صلاۃ ادیت مع کراھة تحریم تعاد وجوبا کما فی الدروغیرہ بل و کذاعلی قول من قال بالتنزیه فان الاعادۃ اکمال لاتنفل کمالایخفی والله سبخنه، و تعالٰی اعلم "کہ ہر وہ نماز جو کراہت تحریک کے ساتھ اداکی گئی ہواس کا عادہ واجب ہوتا ہے، جیسا کہ در مختار وغیرہ میں ہے، بلکہ اس کے قول پر بھی یہی تھم ہے، جواسے مکرہ تنزیہی قرار دیتا ہے، کیونکہ اعادہ اکمال ہے، زائد اور بے فائدہ نہیں، جیسا کہ واضح ہے۔ واللہ سبحانه و تعالٰی اعلم (ت)۔"

Translation: If he (an opium addict) is sober at that time, even then it is prohibited to offer Salah behind him, "For indeed the Salah

offered behind a Fasiq is Makruh Tahrimi, as was verified in al-Ghunyah and other books." If one offered a Salah behind such, he must repeat it regardless of it being the time of Fajr, 'Asr, or Maghrib, "because it is wajib to repeat every Salah offered as Makruh Tahrimi as mentioned in Durr al-Mukhtar and other books. Rather, the ruling is the same for those who consider it Makruh Tanzihi because repeating is done for perfection of the Salah and that cannot be considered extra as is obvious." Allah, the pure and exalted knows best.

(Fatawa Razawiyyah, Vol. 6, pp 463-464, Publ. Raza Foundation, Lahore)

The Salah offered out of precaution is considered Nafl and this has been stated in *Munyah al-Musalli*, *al-Fatawa al-Hindiyyah*, and *Hashiya al-Shalbi*. The following words are from *al-Munyah*:

ومن ارادان يقضى صلوات كلها صلاهاان كان لاجل نقصان دخلهااو كراهة فحسين والافقيل لايكره لانه

اخدبالاحتياط الابعد الفجر والعصر لانه نفل ظاهراوهو مكروه بعدهما

(Ghunyah al-Mutamalli, p. 535, Publ. Quetta) (Al-Fatawa Al-Hindiyyah, Vol. 1, p, 124, Publ. Dar al-Fikr) (Hashiya al-Shalbi 'Ala Tabyin al-Haqaiq, Vol. 1, p. 188, Publ. Cairo)

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّوْجَلَّ وَرَسُولُه أَعْلَم صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَالِهِ وَسَلَّم

(Allah Almighty knows best and His Messenger صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْدِ وَالِمِ وَسَلَّم knows best.)

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