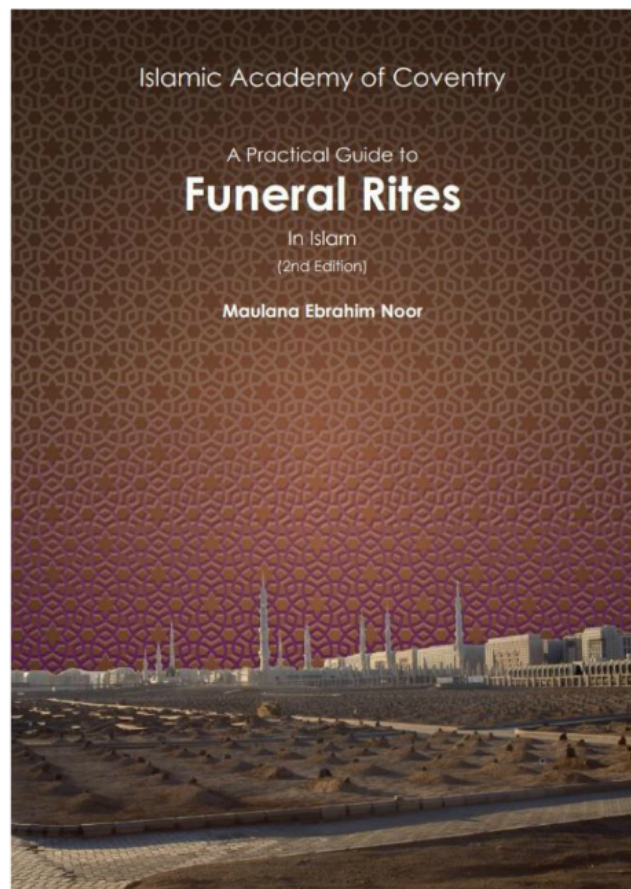
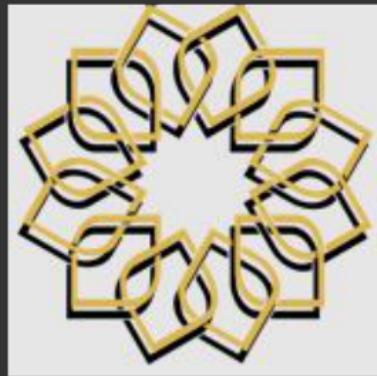


Islamic Academy of Coventry

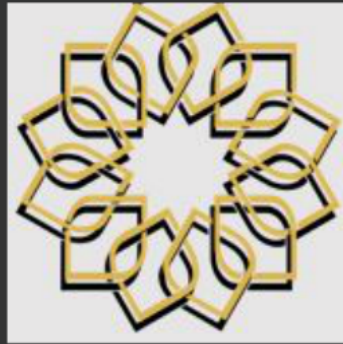


السلام عليكم

Schedule



Introduction



Preparing a Will



**What to do
when a person
is passing
away**



Legal Preparation



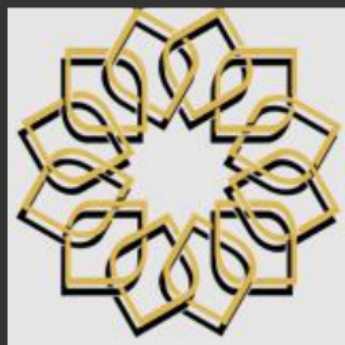
Ghust of the Deceased



Shrouding the Body



The Janāzah Prayer



The Islamic Burial Process

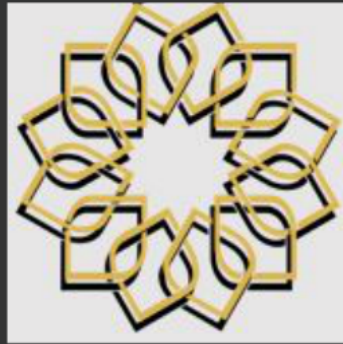




Other Rulings pertaining to Funerals



Introduction



Revelation

كُلُّ نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ

“Every soul has to taste death”

[Sūrah Āl-'Imrān]



Ḥadīth

كُنْ فِي الدُّنْيَا كَأَنَّكَ غَرِيبٌ أَوْ عَابِرُ سَبِيلٍ

“Live in this world as if you are a traveller or a wayfarer”



[Jāmi' al-Tirmidhī 2255]

الْكَيْسُ مَنْ دَانَ نَفْسَهُ وَعَمِلَ لِمَا بَعْدَ
الْمَوْتِ وَالْعَاجِزُ مَنْ أَتْبَعَ نَفْسَهُ هَوَاهَا وَتَمَنَّى
عَلَى اللَّهِ

“The intelligent person is the one who controls his self-desires and performs deeds for after his death, and the helpless person is the one who follows his self-desires and relies on Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى”

[Jāmi' al-Tirmidhī 2383]

Islamic Academy of Coventry



- 'Ālimiyyah Classes
- Evening Classes for Teenagers
- Daytime classes for Sisters 
- Short Courses for Brothers/Sisters
- Workshops
- Publications 

Personal Introduction



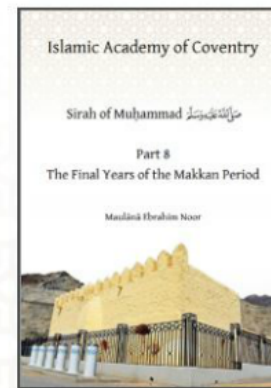
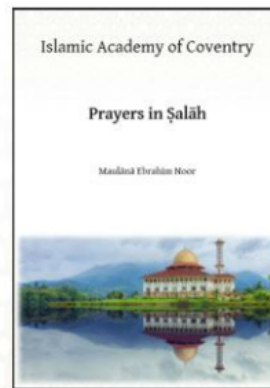
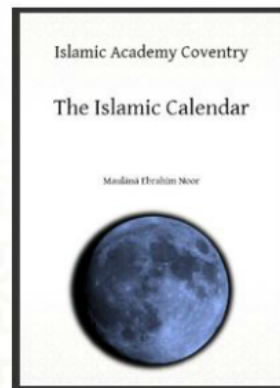
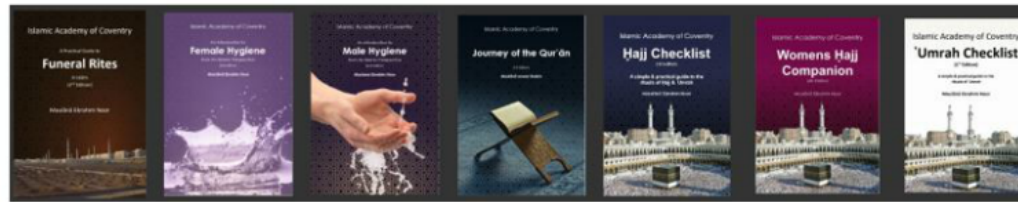
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9:30 – 10:30		Sisters Tajwīd Class x 3	Shamāil Tirmidhi – Short Course	Sisters Tajwīd Class	
17:00 – 18:15	Girls Class (11+)	Girls Class (11+)	Girls Class (11+)	Girls Class (11+)	Girls Class (11+)
		Path to Piety (16+)		Path to Piety (16+)	Path to Piety (16+)
18:30 – 20:00	Boys Class (11+)	Boys Class (11+)	Boys Class (11+)	Boys Class (11+)	Boys Class (11+)
	‘Ālim Class Year 1	‘Ālim Class Year 1	‘Ālim Class Year 1	‘Ālim Class Year 1	‘Ālim Class Year 1
	‘Ālim Class Year 2	‘Ālim Class Year 2	‘Ālim Class Year 2	‘Ālim Class Year 2	‘Ālim Class Year 2
20:00 – 21:30			‘Ālim Class Year 3		

Islamic Academy of Coventry

- 'Ālimiyyah Classes
- Evening Classes for Teenagers
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- Short Courses for Brothers/Sisters
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- Publications 



Personal Introduction





Publication	Printed Copies
Male Hygiene	7600
Female Hygiene	5000
Funeral Rites in Islām	3100
Ḥajj Checklist	2500
Journey of the Qur'ān	1000
Women's Hajj Companion	1000
Total since 2014	20,200

Islamic Academy of Coventry

- 'Ālimiyyah Classes
- Evening Classes for Teenagers
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- Short Courses for Brothers/Sisters
- Workshops
- Publications 

Personal Introduction



Why have we prepared this Workshop

Stop committing innovative acts which have no basis in Islām

Stop certain customs which can be expensive & wasteful

Provide proof on acts & customs which are regularly performed

Explain the burial process according to Sharī'ah as well as the legal process



What will we learn ?

- What do we do when we see someone passing away?
- What legal paperwork do we require for burial?
- How to prepare the Kafan (shroud) and bathe the body of the deceased
- The correct burial process according to Sharī'ah
- The period of mourning and information on 'Iddah
- Etiquettes of visiting the house of the deceased
- What can we do for those who have passed away?



Preparing a Will



Ḥadīth

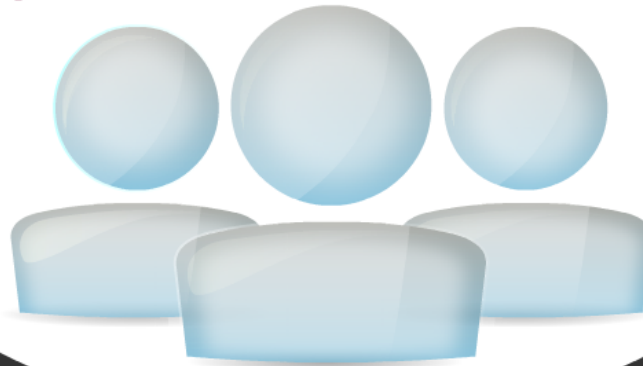
عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ
" مَا حَقُّ امْرِئٍ مُسْلِمٍ لَهُ شَيْءٌ يُرِيدُ أَنْ يُوصِيَ فِيهِ يَبِيتُ لَيْلَتَيْنِ
إِلَّا وَوَصِيَّتُهُ مَكْتُوبَةٌ عِنْدَهُ " ⁴

Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that
Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said "It is the duty of a Muslim
who has something which is to be given as a
bequest, not to have it for two nights without having
his Will written down regarding it"

[Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim 1627]

Points of Consideration

- If you do not leave a Will behind, the inheritance laws of this land will not distribute your wealth according to Islamic Law
- Not leaving a Will can lead to internal family disputes during the distribution of wealth
- Islām has set fixed proportions of a person's wealth for certain relatives after they pass away
- You can use up to one third of your wealth of your estate to distribute as you wish
- The rest of your wealth from the estate will be divided according to Islamic Law



So what do we need to do next?



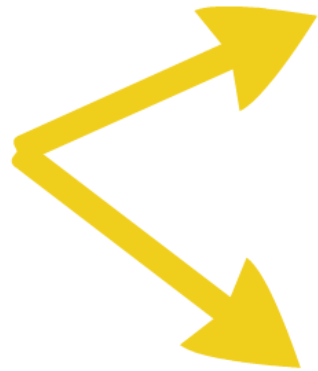
Prepare a Will



Fill in 'Testators Asset & Finance Identifier'



do we need to do next?



Prepare a Will



Fill in 'Testators Asset & Finance Identifier'

APPENDIX B – ISLAMIC WILL TEMPLATE

Last Will and testament of (insert full name)

1. REVOCATION

I REVOKE all my previous Wills and testamentary dispositions.

2. DECLARATION OF FAITH

I bear witness that there is nothing worthy of worship but Allah, the One, the Merciful, Almighty God, Creator of the Heavens and the Earth and all therein. He is the One God and He has no partner. And I bear witness that the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is His servant and His Messenger and the last of all the Prophets, peace be upon them all. I bear witness that Paradise is true, and Hell is true. And I bear witness that the coming of the Day of Judgement is true, there is no doubt about it, and that Allah, Who is exalted above all deficiency and imperfection, will surely resurrect the dead of all the generations of mankind; first and last and those in between.

This is my counsel to my relatives and friends, my Muslim brothers and sisters, and all those who remain after me: that they strive to be true Muslims and that they submit to their Creator, may He be exalted, and worship Him as He alone is to be worshipped, fear Him and love Him and His Prophet Muhammad ﷺ with a complete love that is rivalled by nothing besides them. Let them obey Him and hold fast to His Shar'ah. Let them spread and firmly establish His religion of Islam, and let them die only in a state of complete submission to His will.

I remind them that no man and no woman dies before their time. The exact duration of each life span is precisely determined before we are born, by the All-Powerful Creator, may He be exalted. Death is tragic only for the one who lived out their life in self-deception without submitting to the Creator and preparing for the final return to Him. So, do not preoccupy yourselves with my death, but instead make the proper preparations for your own. Maintain patience and self-composure, as the religion of Islam requires. Islam permits male and female relatives to mourn for up to three days. However, a widow is required to observe mourning for the duration of her 'iddah (period of waiting). Wailing and excessive lamentation is forbidden by the Creator, may He be exalted.

Finally, I ask all my relatives, friends and all others, whether they choose to believe as I believed or not to honour my beliefs: I ask them to honour my instructions and wishes in this document

Testator (Legator) - person who has made the Will

5. APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

I APPOINT **Executors are the people who deal with distributing your estate after you've died. Being an executor can involve a lot of work and responsibility, so consider the people you appoint carefully.**
of (insert address)
and
of (insert address)

to be the Executors and Trustees of the Will

6. RESIDUARY ESTATE I GIVE

I GIVE all the residue of my estate (out of which shall be paid my funeral expenses and my debts) and any property over which I have at my death any general power of appointment to my Trustees ON TRUST to sell, call in and convert into money such parts as do not consist of money but with full power to postpone doing so for as long as they see fit without being liable for loss (and such estate and property which currently represents it is referred to in my Will as "the Trust Fund").

7. TRUSTS OF RESIDUE

MY TRUSTEES shall hold the Trust Fund ON TRUST absolutely to be distributed and where relevant invested in accordance with Shar'ah (Islamic Law), the interpretation and application of which my Trustees in their absolute discretion shall determine provided that such distribution does not breach English Law in which case my Trustees shall apply such modifications as are necessary to comply with English Law.

8. STANDARD PROVISIONS

SUBJECT as below, the standard provisions of the Society of Trust and Estate Practitioners (1st Edition) shall apply with the deletion of paragraph 5 and with the modification of paragraph 6 such that the Trustees have the same additional powers as to the application of capital as they have as to the application of income. NEITHER Section 33 Wills Act 1837 nor Section 11 and 22 Trusts of Land and Appointment of Trustees Act 1996 shall apply to this Will. MY TRUSTEES are requested to have regard to generally accepted Islamic principles of investment and shall not be liable for the consequences of following such principles, nor for any loss to the Trust Fund that may result from investing, or keeping the Trust Fund or any part of it invested, in Islamic investments; rather than non-Islamic investments. MY TRUSTEES shall not be obliged to insure any part of the Trust Fund and shall not be liable for the consequences of not insuring any part of the Trust Fund.

and not to seek to alter or obstruct it in any way. Rather, let them see that I am buried as I have asked to be buried, and let my assets be divided as I have instructed them to be divided.

Any other bequests you may wish to make can be added here, for example giving up to one third to charity.

I request my trustees to donate to (insert name, address and Charity Registration number):

..... **Bequest**

To the amount (insert amount) absolutely for its general purposes and I direct that the receipt of the Treasurer or other duly authorised officer shall be a sufficient discharge to my Executors. The foregoing shall be taken from my Trust of Residue, such that its total does not exceed one third of said remainder of the value of my total estate. Otherwise, each of the foregoing contributions shall be proportionally reduced to make the total within the "one-third limit".

3. FUNERAL WISHES

I direct my Executors, surviving relatives and friends to ensure that I have a funeral strictly in accordance with Islamic Law, which must include ghusl (washing), Janazah (funeral prayer) and dafn (burial). In particular I do not wish for an autopsy to be performed on my body, and request that my body be released for burial immediately upon death or as soon as is practical. In the event that an autopsy becomes a legal requirement, I would wish that this is met through an MRI scan if my Trustees deem it appropriate. I would also like to be buried in the Muslim Cemetery closest to the place of my death. I am aware that this is a serious obligation and would request that you use your best endeavours to reach agreement over the fundamental matters mentioned and compromise on others if you differ in opinion.

4. GUARDIANSHIP

If you have children under 18

I APPOINT my (relation)

of (insert address)

to be the Guardian of any of my children who are under the age of eighteen at the time of my death but if (he/ she) is unable or unwilling to act for any reason then I appoint:

of (insert address)

to be the Guardian.

SIGNED by me on the (DD/MM/YY)		SIGNED by:	
.....		
Signature of First Witness	.....	Signature of Second Witness	.....
Name:	.....	Name:	.....
Address:	.....	Address:	.....
Occupation:	.....	Occupation:	.....

See instruction booklet for the process of the independent witnesses. Witnesses should be in your presence and must remain in the room together until each the signs of the Will is signed separately in the presence of the other.

SIGNED by the said (legator)

In our presence and then by us in 'his/her' presence

9. APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

Please include Properties (include full postal address), Bank Accounts (include name of holder, name of bank, sort code, account number), Jewellery / Diamonds / Watches etc (include details of where these are stored), Any other valuable assets not mentioned above (please use additional sheets if required)

ASSET 1	ASSET 2
ASSET 3	ASSET 4

Note to Executors / Guardians: When required, please visit www.direct.gov.uk for details on how to obtain a death certificate and probate. Probate is a legal process which authorizes the executors to access the wealth of the deceased.

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SIGNED by me on the (DD/MM/YY)		SIGNED by:	
.....		
Signature of First Witness		Signature of Second Witness	
Name:		Name:	
Address:		Address:	
Occupation:		Occupation:	

You must sign your will in the presence of two independent witnesses, who must also sign it in your presence - so all three people should be in the room together when each one signs. If the will is signed incorrectly, it is not valid

SIGNED by the said (legator)


in our presence and then by us in 'his/her' presence

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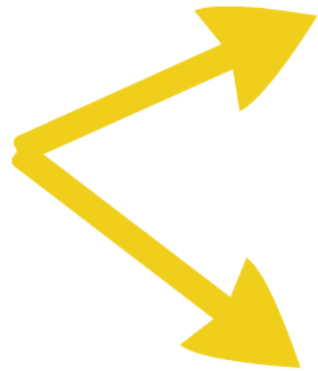
Asset 1	Asset 2
Asset 3	Asset 4

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do we need to do next?



Prepare a Will



Fill in 'Testators Asset & Finance Identifier'

Addendum

This document is an addendum to the Last Will and testament of

Name	
Address	
Date	
Signature	

Assets Owned

Finances – Bank Accounts

List Bank name, account number and sort code. If shared account, list name of partners and state percentage owned:

Bank	Account Number	Sort Code	Partner	% Share Owned

Finances - Money

Enter details of any money (including cash held at other location etc.). If held at another address.

Amount	Location

Finances - Shares

Enter details of any shares held through which they were held. Also list them down as well. Also

Company	Shares

name of partners and

	% Share Owned

Finances - Money

Enter details of any money which is not in a Bank Account or Investment (Cash at home, cash at other location etc.). If someone else is looking after your money for you, state their name & address.

Amount	Location	In Care of

Finances - Shares

Enter details of any shares which you have purchased, the amount of shares and the Broker through which they were purchased if applicable. If you have any online account details, note them down as well. Also details of any linked Bank Accounts used for the transactions.

Company	Shares	Broker Account Details/Associated Bank Details

Finances - Pensions

Write down details of a numbers and contact d

Pension Provider

Finances - ISA's, Bonds

Write down details of applicable and relevant

Investment Type

(Cash at home, cash
ou, state their name &

shares and the Broker
e account details, note
e transactions.

etails

Finances – Pensions

Write down details of any contributory pensions you have, associated account details/policy numbers and contact details.

Pension Provider	Account Details/Policy Number	Contact Details

Finances – ISA's, Bonds or Gilts

Write down details of any other type of financial investment, bond or Gilt including value if applicable and relevant details

Investment Type	Account Details/Amount	Provider Details

Finances – Other

If you have a
business then
needed.

--

details/policy

cluding value if

Finances – Other

If you have any other type of investment, e.g. part share in a company or business then enter all relevant details below: Use additional sheets if needed.

--

Property

Include addresses of all properties owned, including properties which you rent out to other parties. Details of any outstanding mortgages if applicable. If shared ownership, state name of partner/s & percentage owned by all parties.

Address	Mortgage Details\Account Number (if applicable)	If Shared, name of partner/s, relation, address and % owned by all partners

Other Assets

Include details below of all other Assets which are owned by you including cars, jewellery, precious stones, precious metals (gold, silver etc.), watches, mobile phones, computers, tablets, furniture, utensils, books etc. If shared ownership, also include percentage share. Add on additional sheets if needed.

--

Money loaned

List details of any money loaned and any dates which have been repaid. Addendum as proof of loan.

Amount

Assets loaned

List all assets which you have loaned.

Asset	Description

rent out to other
ownership, state

of partner/s,
s and % owned by

uding cars, jewellery,
es, computers, tablets,
ntage share. Add on

Money loaned

List details of any money which someone has borrowed off you including repayment details and any dates which have been agreed. Any written agreements should also be kept with this addendum as proof of loan. Include details of Qarḍ Al-Ḥasanah borrowed to Islamic Institutions.

Amount	Details of borrower, name and address & other details (repayment dates etc.)

Assets loaned

List all assets which you have lent to someone else

Asset	Description & Location	Details of borrower, name and address & other details (return dates etc.)

Money borrowed

If you have borrowed money, list the amount and address of the lender. Any written agreements should be kept with this addendum.

Amount	Name & Address

Assets borrowed

If you have borrowed assets, list the asset and details of the borrower.

Asset	Details of borrower

repayment details
be kept with this
Islamic Institutions.

er details

nd address & tc.)

Money borrowed

If you have borrowed any money off anyone, then write this here including the amount, name and address of the lender and any repayment agreements. Any written agreements should also be kept with this addendum as proof of loan.

Amount	Name & Address of Lender	Other Information, repayment dates etc.

Assets borrowed

If you have borrowed any assets off anyone, write them down here including any details.

Asset	Description & Location	Details of lender, name and address & other details (return dates etc.)

Beques

Up to one
be your in
be left bla

Name of Charity

Bequests

Up to one third of your total wealth can be given to persons or charities. These parties cannot be your inheritors. If this section has already been covered in your Islamic Will, then it should be left blank.

Name of Person or Charity	Amount	Other Information

Relatives

This section will help any Scholars in correctly calculating the shares of the inheritors from the testator's estate. This is not a comprehensive list of potential inheritors.

At the time of distribution, clarification will be sort, as some people mentioned below could have passed away which in turn could possibly lead to other family members being included in the inheritance of the estate.

Write down the names of the following relatives if they are living.

Spouse

Relative	Name
Husband	

List names of all wives you are currently married to.

Relative	Name	Name	Name
Wives			

If you have recently divorced a wife, and she is still observing her *'Iddah*, then list her name as well and make a note of the date of Islamic divorce.

Relative	Name	Date of divorce
Divorced Wife		

Parents

Relative	Name
Father	
Mother	

Grandparents

If either mother or father h
below.

Relative
Paternal Grandfather
Paternal Grandmother
Maternal Grandfather
Maternal Grandmother

Children

Enter names of your childr

Relative	Name
Sons	
Daughters	

es of the inheritors from the
itors.

ple mentioned below could
members being included in

Name

Iddah, then list her name

Date of divorce

Grandparents

If either mother or father has passed away and grandparents are still alive, enter their details below.

Relative	Name
Paternal Grandfather	
Paternal Grandmother	
Maternal Grandfather	
Maternal Grandmother	

Children

Enter names of your children, not adopted, fostered or step sons or daughters.

Relative	Names
Sons	
Daughters	

Grand Children

If sons have passed away

Relative	Name
Grandsons	
Granddaughters	

Brothers & Sisters

If you have no sons, only

Relative	Name
Full Brothers	
Full Sisters	

e, enter their details

nters.

Grand Children

If sons have passed away, enter details of paternal grandchildren (son's sons & daughters)

Relative	Names
Grandsons	
Granddaughters	

Brothers & Sisters

If you have no sons, only daughters, then enter the names of your brothers and sisters.

Relative	Names
Full Brothers	
Full Sisters	

Nephews

If your father has passed

Full & Paternal Nephews

Relative
Full Nephews (Brother shared same mother and father)
Paternal Nephews (Brother shared same father not mother)

Household Bills

Enter details of all Bills

from, or if it a cash payment

Address of Property

--

Description	Comments
Council Tax	
Water Rates	

s & daughters)

and sisters.

Nephews

If your father has passed away, and you have no children or siblings, then list the names of Full & Paternal Nephews (brother's sons only).

Relative	Names
Full Nephews (Brother shared same mother and father)	
Paternal Nephews (Brother shared same father not mother)	

Household Bills

Enter details of all Bills, Reference Numbers, Cost, Frequency, Account from which they are paid from, or if it a cash payment. Also include any mobile phone contracts.

Address of Property

Description	Company	Customer Reference	Payment Frequency & Date (Annual/Monthly)	Payment Method & Amount	Account Detail (Bank Name, A/C Number Sort Code)
Council Tax					
Water Rates					

Gas & Electricity

Telephone/ Internet

Mobile Phone Contract

Car Insurance

Mortgage/ House Rent (if applicable)

Car Breakdown Cover

Car Road Tax

e names of

n they are paid

--

ount Detail
nk Name,
Number
t Code)

--

Gas & Electricity					
Telephone/ Internet					
Mobile Phone Contract					
Car Insurance					
Mortgage/ House Rent (if applicable)					
Car Breakdown Cover					
Car Road Tax					

Charity Pay

Write down the n
subscriptions and

Charity/ Subscription

--

--

--

--

Other information

If Financial Inform
and details neede

--

Charity Payments & Subscriptions

Write down the names of any regular payments made to any Charities or regular subscriptions and memberships which can be cancelled.

Charity/ Subscription	Customer Reference	Frequency	Payment Method	Account Detail (if applicable)

Other information

If Financial Information is held in a spreadsheet, database or application, write down location and details needed to access file.

Where to keep a Will

Once a will has been made, it should be kept in a safe place and other documents should not be attached to it. There are a number of places where you can keep a will:-

- at home
- with a solicitor or accountant
- at a bank
- in England and Wales at the Principal Registry of the Family Division of the High Court, a District Registry or Probate Sub-Registry for safe keeping. If you wish to deposit a will in this way you should visit the District Registry or Probate Sub-Registry or write to the Probate Department



Inform the Executors of the location of the Will

Questions

Q. What is the ruling on purchasing and preparing your own grave in your lifetime?

A. It is permissible. However, it is worth noting that no one knows the place of his/her death



Questions

Q. How can a person who has embraced Islām and lives with non-Muslim family members, or is a Muslim who is in a relationship with a non-Muslim, ensure their burial takes place according to Islamic Rites?

A. Many Islamic Wills will have a section stipulating the requirement of an Islamic burial. Another option is for them to sign a Statutory Declaration in the presence of 2 witnesses. This Declaration should be given to their next of kin and also to anyone else who would be able to present it at the time of their death. It can also be given to their Hospital/Hospice/Care Home if applicable. A Sample Statutory Declaration can be found in Appendix A



APPENDIX A – STATUTORY DECLARATION

I

of

Solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

1. I am a Muslim and following my demise my body **SHALL** be prepared for burial in keeping with Islamic Law that is based upon the Holy Qur'ān and the Sunnah of the Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ.
2. I do not give permission for my body or any of my remains thereof to be subjected for autopsy. Such wish is to be enforced by my next of kin and executors and I understand that my wish shall be subject to legal obligations that would have to be fulfilled.
3. My body or any remains thereof **SHALL NOT be embalmed or cremated.**
4. The preparation of my body is to be performed by Muslims of the same sex in **strict compliance with Islamic Shari'ah (Law) & practise.**
5. There is to be no viewing of my remains after my body has been prepared for burial and the Janāzah Ṣalāh has been performed.
6. There **SHALL BE NO OTHER** religious service for me other than the Janāzah Ṣalāh and the traditional Islamic Prayer by my graveside.
7. The interment of my body must also meet the Islamic requirement that I (my body) face in the direction of the Holy Ka'bah in Makkah, Saudi Arabia.
8. Burial shall take place without delay following my death
9. In the event of my death, the next of kin or other Muslim as set out in the schedule below are to be contacted immediately. They shall have complete authority along with any executors that I may appoint to complete all my funeral arrangements that shall be in accordance with Islamic Law and practice.

Schedule

Boxes 1 & 4 can be completed by the local Burial Committee.

Boxes 2 & 3 should be completed by the person.

1.	Enter Details of Local Burial Committee if Applicable:
	<input type="text"/>
2.	Next of Kin:
	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>
3.	Local Mosque Details:
	<input type="text"/>
4.	Other Emergency Telephone Numbers:
	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>

I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Statutory Declaration Act 1835:

Declared by me:	<input type="text"/>	Signed:	<input type="text"/>	Date:	<input type="text"/>
Witnessed by:	<input type="text"/>	Signed:	<input type="text"/>	Date:	<input type="text"/>
Witnessed by:	<input type="text"/>	Signed:	<input type="text"/>	Date:	<input type="text"/>

Copy 1: Local Burial Committee	Copy 2: Next of Kin	Copy 3: Hospital/Hospice/Care home
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**What to do
when a person
is passing
away**



What are the Physical Signs of a person who is nearing death?

Classical Signs

- The quickening of the breath
- Nose becomes bent
- Temples subside
- Body becomes cold
- Body becomes weak

Modern Medicine

- Mottled Skin
- Increase in sleep
- Incontinence – loss of bowel/urinary functions
- Restlessness due to a lack of oxygen
- Fluid and food decrease



Classical Signs

- **The quickening of the breath**
- **Nose becomes bent**
- **Temples subside**
- **Body becomes cold**
- **Body becomes weak**



Modern Medicine

- Mottled Skin
- Increase in sleep
- Incontinence – loss of bowel/ urinary functions
- Restlessness due to a lack of oxygen
- Fluid and food decrease



Why the Stupor (Sakarāt) of Death?



Removal of sins



Raise their status



Transition into
the hereafter

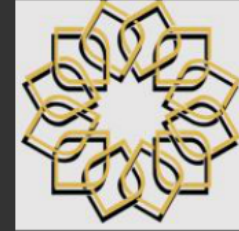
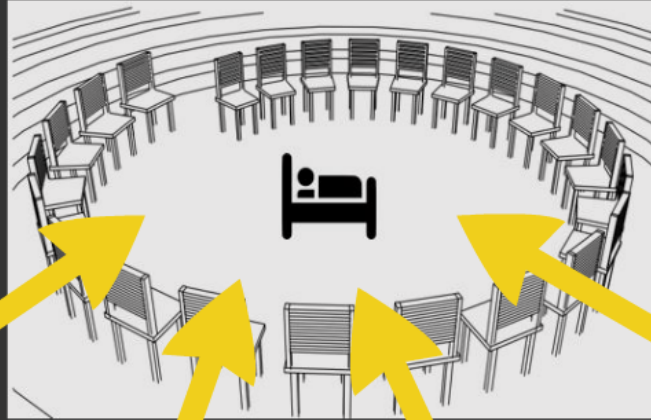
Question

Q. What is the person called who is about to pass away?

A. The person who is about to pass away and on whom the signs of death can be clearly seen, is called a Muḥtaḍar. This is taken from the Arabic word 'Ḥaḍarah' which means to be present. The reason why they are called a Muḥtaḍar is because death is present, or the Angels of death are present



Who should be present ?



Family

Friends

Neighbours

Community

Any person who is in the state of ritual impurity (Janābah) should not be present. If they would like to be present, then they should have a ritual bath (Ghusl)

Question

Q. When a person is passing away, is it permissible for a woman in menses to sit in the same room and make dhikr (remembrance) of Allāh?

A. Our Ḥanafī jurists have differed regarding a woman in menses sitting near a person who is passing away. Some jurists say this is permissible. Others suggest that she should not remain there due to her impure state. However, this appears to be advisory and not a compulsory ruling. For this reason, if the woman is a close family member or associate of the person, there is no harm and she will not be sinful if she remains in the room. She should supplicate and undertake dhikr (remembrance) of Allāh سُبْحَانَكَ وَتَعَالَى and preferably avoid sitting very close to the deceased.





Feet facing the Qiblah with
Muḥtaḍar's head raised



Right-hand side facing the Qiblah



How to position
the Muḥtaḍar



Feet facing the Qiblah with
Muḥtaḍar's head raised



Right-hand side facing the Qiblah



How to position
the Muḥtaḍar

What should we pray near the dying person?

Ma'qal ibn Yasār رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrates that
the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said

“Recite Yāsīn over your dying”

The other opinion for this Ḥadīth is
that the word ‘Mawtākum’ is taken
as the literal meaning, so it means
“Recite Yāsīn over your dead”.

[Sunan Abū Dāwūd 3121]



Talqīn

Talqīn is the action to remind the person who is passing away of the kalimah

عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ لَقِّنُوا مَوْتَاكُمْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

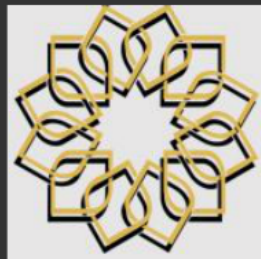
Abū Sa'īd رضي الله عنه narrates that the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said
“Perform the Talqīn for your dead with
Lā ilāha illallāh”

[Jāmi' al-Tirmidhī 898]



How to perform the Talqīn

- A person should sit near the Muḥtaḍar and read the kalimah in a voice loud enough so that they can hear
- We should not instruct the Muḥtaḍar to recite it, but keep on reciting it until the Muḥtaḍar recites the kalimah as well
- Once the Muḥtaḍar has recited the kalimah, the people reciting the Talqīn should remain silent. This is to ensure that the last words the Muḥtaḍar recites, are the kalimah



What to do when the Muḥtaḍar passes away

- Close the eyes
- Close the jaw gently and keep it in place by tying a strip of cloth around the head and tie it firmly at the top
- Straighten all of the limbs gently but do not force them
- Place the legs together and tie the ankles together with a strip of cloth
- Remove all jewellery from the body
- Remove all of the tubes/catheters etc. and bandage any open wounds



Importance of an Early Burial

- Our Religion of Islām provides advice for us on all aspects about our life, from birth, through to death
- Sometimes our religious Rites may be not in conformance with the practices of the country we live in
- As Muslims, our religion of Islām places great emphasis on burying the deceased as soon as possible
- Therefore, under normal circumstances, it is of great importance that the deceased is buried as soon as possible
- If there is a legitimate reason for the delay, for example, a post-mortem or MRI scan is necessary to ascertain the cause of death, this is excused



“Hurry up with the dead body, for if it was righteous, you are forwarding it to good; and if it was otherwise, then you are putting off an evil thing from your necks”

[Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

Burying the deceased abroad

- It is the practice in certain communities to send the body of the deceased to other countries for burial. This practise is not recommended unless there is a justifiable reason
- It contravenes the emphasis Islām places on burying the deceased as soon as possible as mentioned in the previous chapter
- Our religion is simple and avoids extravagance and unnecessary costs
- Many Companions passed away in the surrounding regions of Makkah and Madīnah, but their bodies were not brought to Makkah or Madīnah for burial



Transportation Abroad

- It is a legal requirement in many countries to embalm the body before transportation
- The embalmment process consists of four stages
- This includes the corpse undergoing treatment and being filled with chemical preservatives including alcoholic solvents. This process, again without a valid reason, is prohibited and violates the sanctity of a deceased person.
- In addition to this, much of the deceased's body is kept uncovered during this process. This again, without a valid reason, violates the sanctity of the deceased which contravenes Islamic teachings

“Breaking the bones of the deceased is like breaking his bones when he is alive.”

[Sunan Ibn Mājah 1616]

Legal Preparation



Important Advice

If a person is terminally ill and expected to pass away, keep the family doctor informed. The doctor may only be able to issue a Cause of Death Certificate if they had seen the patient within 14 days prior to death.



Why is Ghusl needed for the deceased?
For Allah's **Razak** because when he leaves this world and going to the afterlife, Ghusl has to be performed for the body should be sent with honour and respect. There is no harm way for the deceased to come with respect and further them in clean sheets.

What to do with the body before the Ghusl?
Q. Can the Qur'an be recited in the deceased, before he/she has the body to be buried?
A. Junists have different opinions.

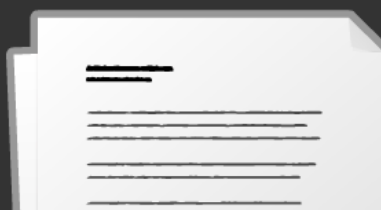
Documents for Legal Preperation

Form Name	Who can Issue the form ?	What is the form used for ?	Where does the form need to be submitted ?
Medical Certificate of Cause of Death (MCCD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GP• Hospital Doctor• Medical Examiner	Details the Cause of Death & is needed so Registrar can issue Certificate of Burial	Registrar's office
Certificate of Burial (Green form)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Registrar's office	Permission to bury the deceased. The burial cannot take place until this form has been given to the Burial Authority	Burial Authority (Bereavement Services)
Death Certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Registrar's office	The family of the deceased can use this as evidence for making claims for the assets of the deceased. There will be a charge for this form	
Interment Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Funeral Director (Burial Committee)	This form has information (i.e. casket size) which will enable the grave to be prepared accordingly	Burial Authority (Bereavement Services)

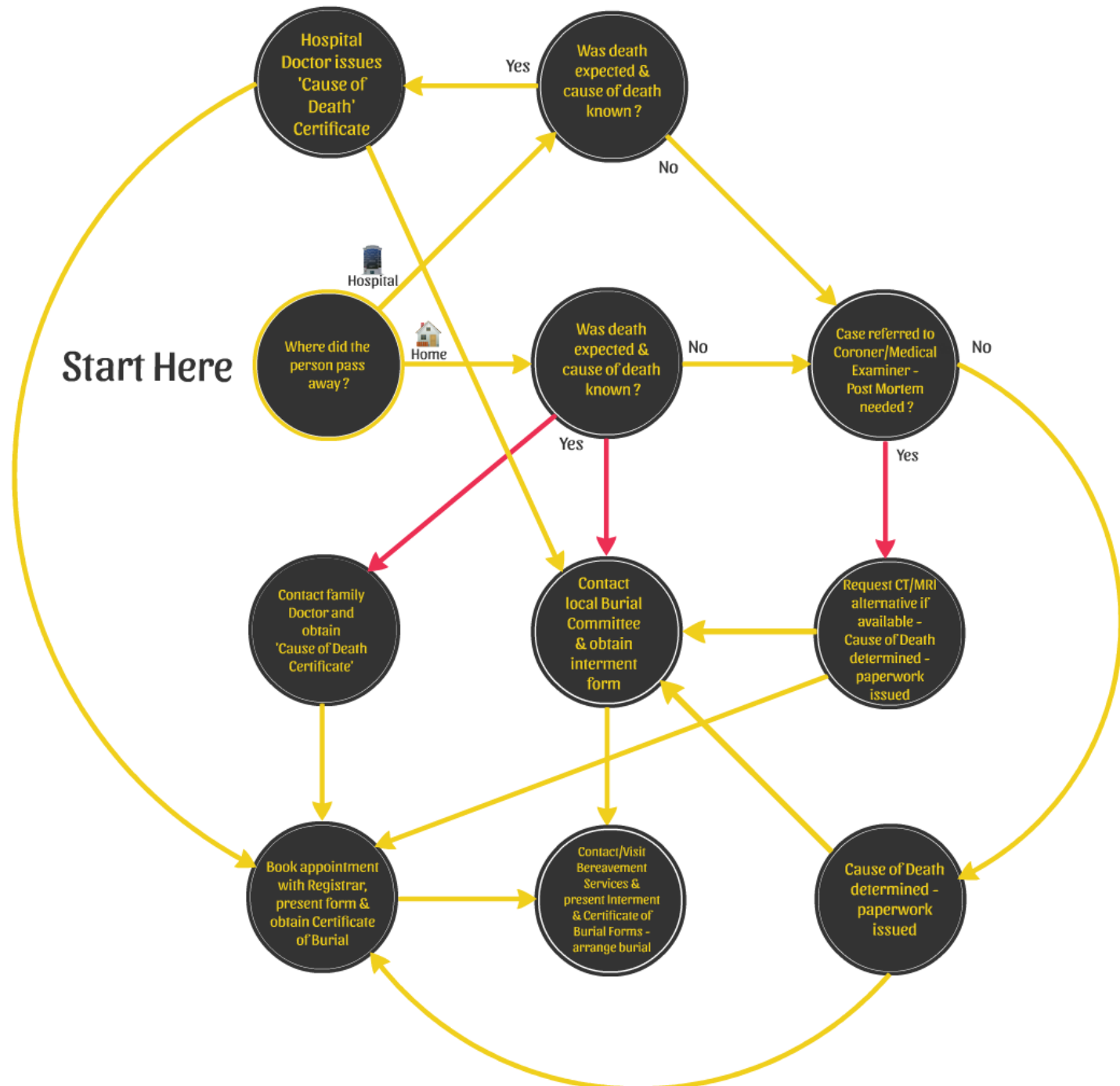


Legal Preparation

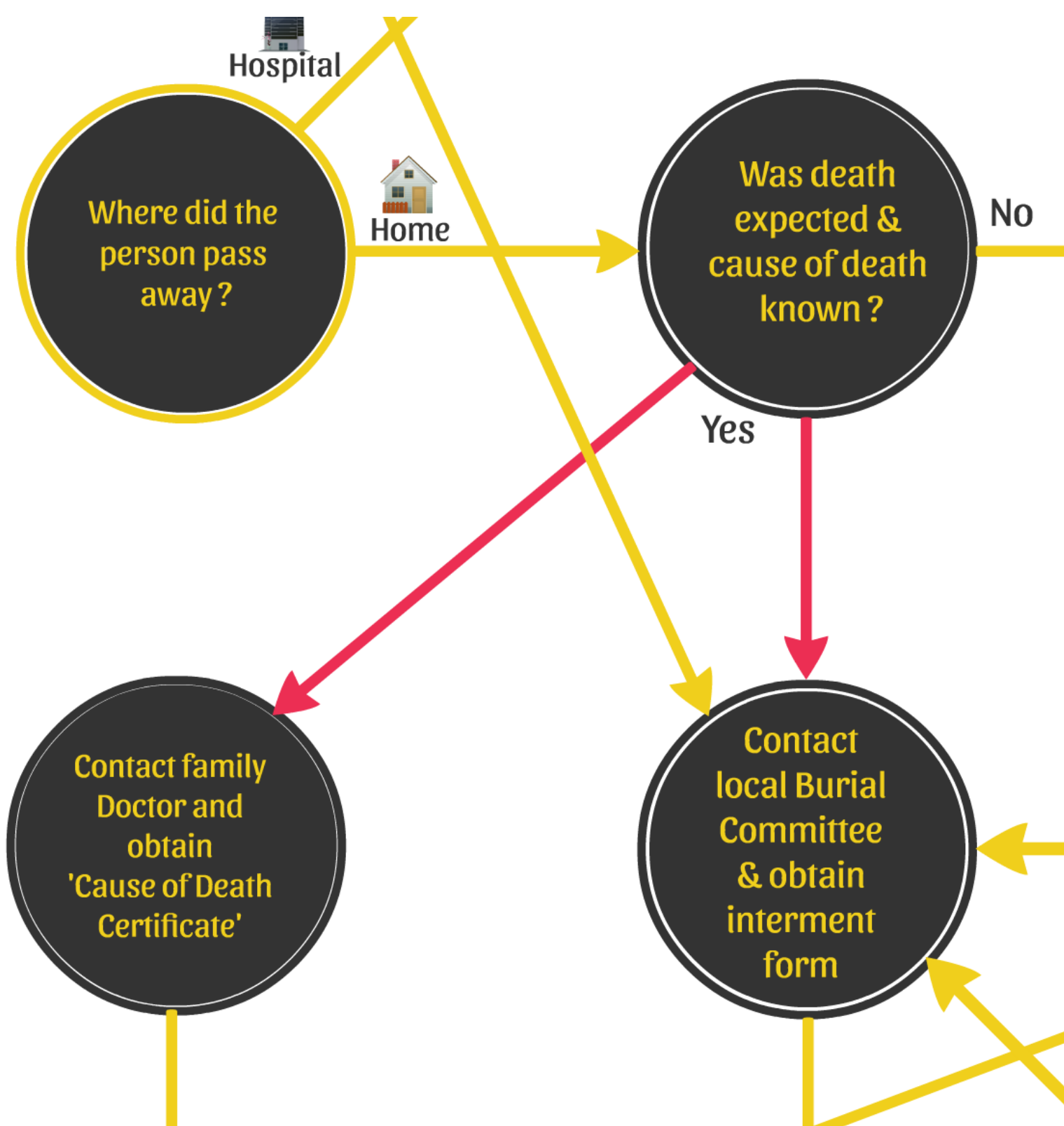
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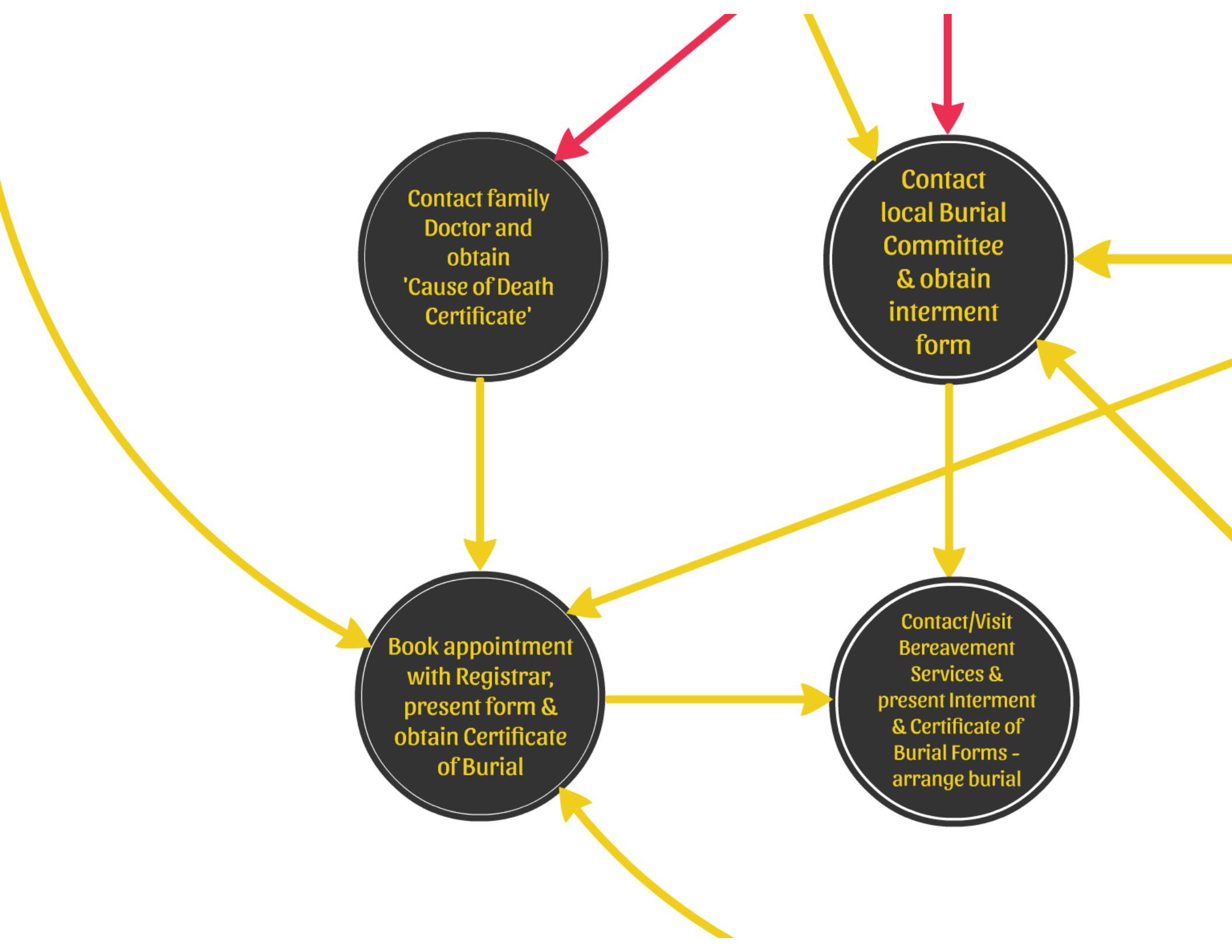


Legal Preparation when a Death Occurs

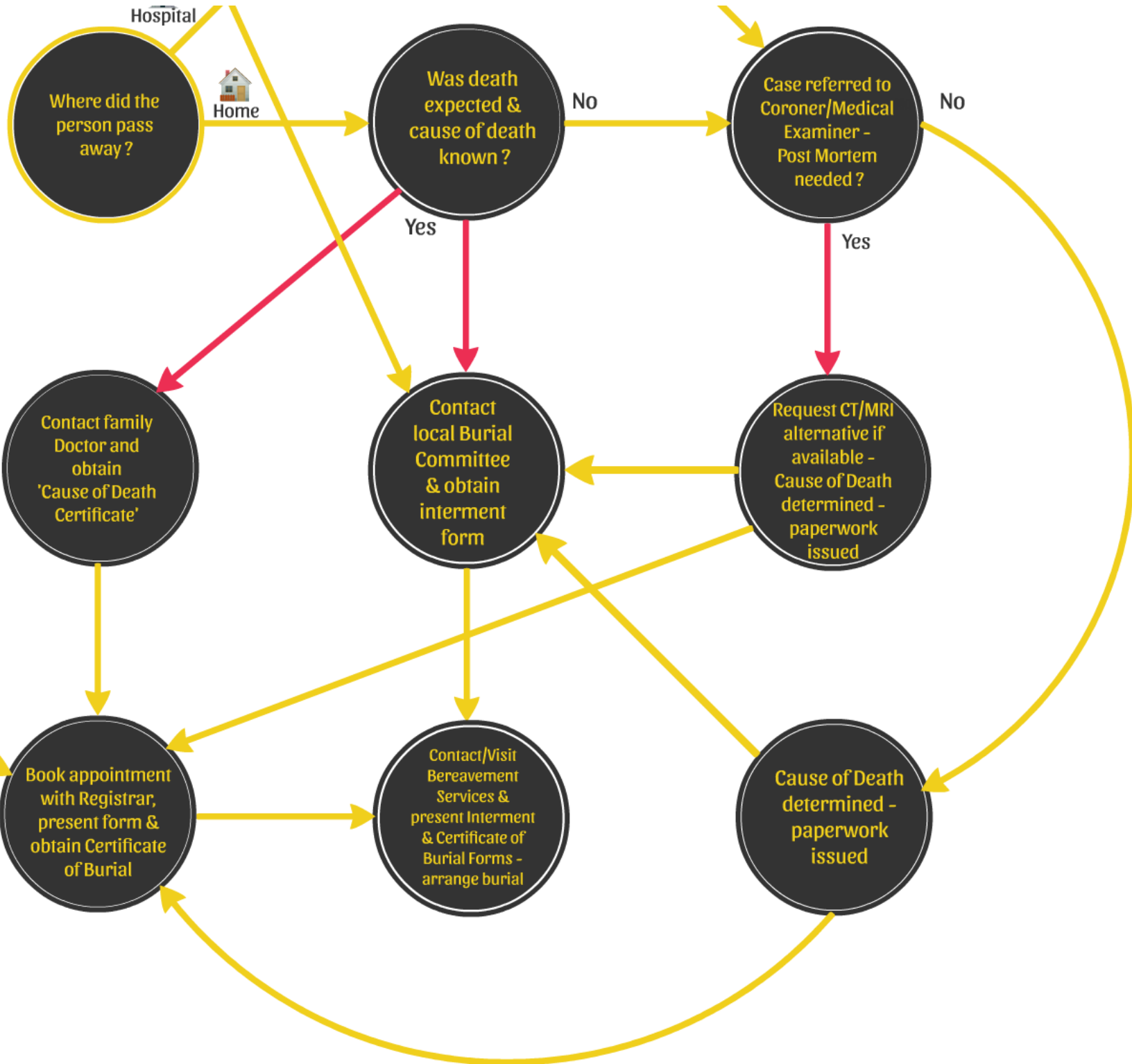


Start Here

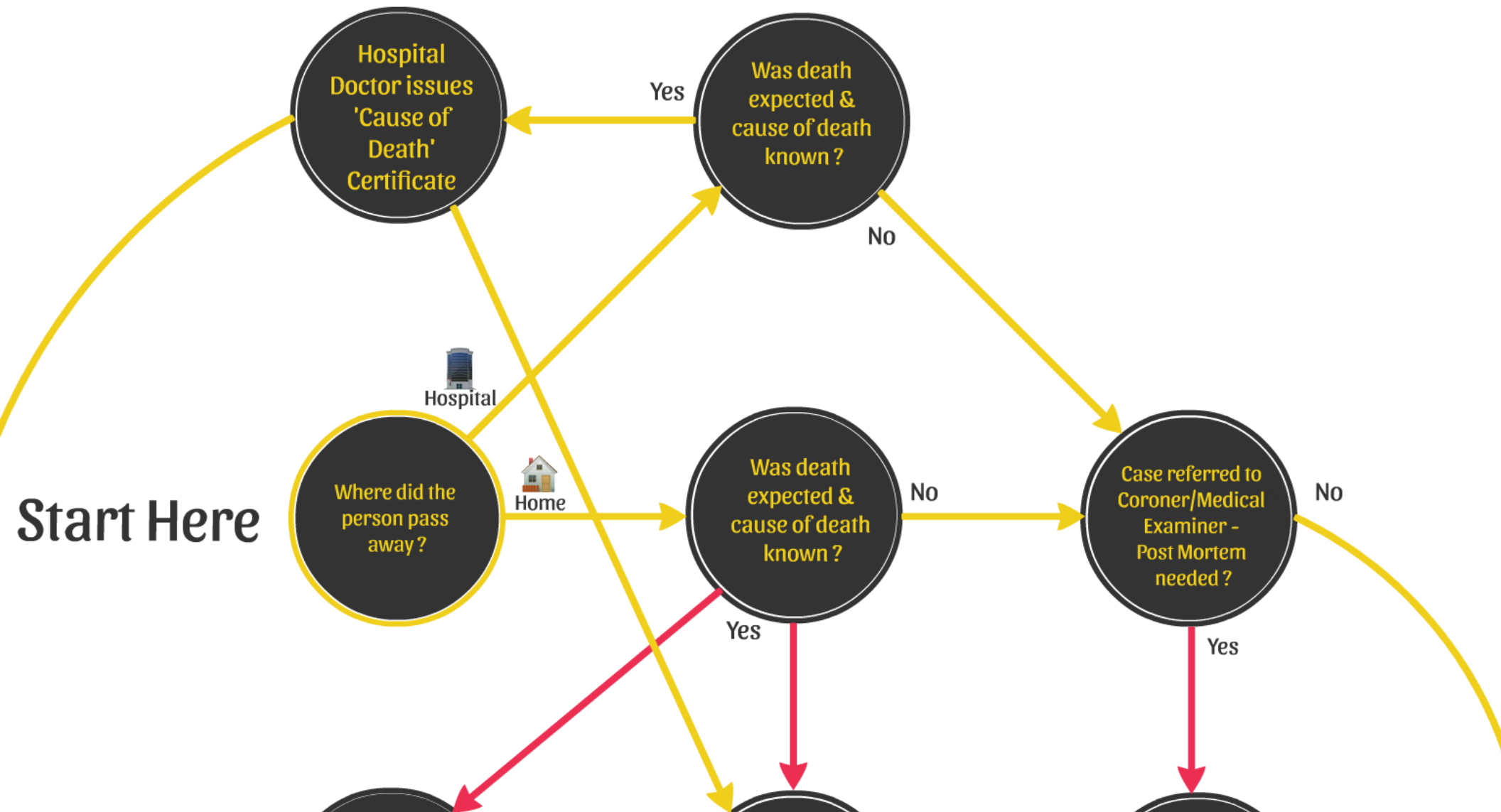


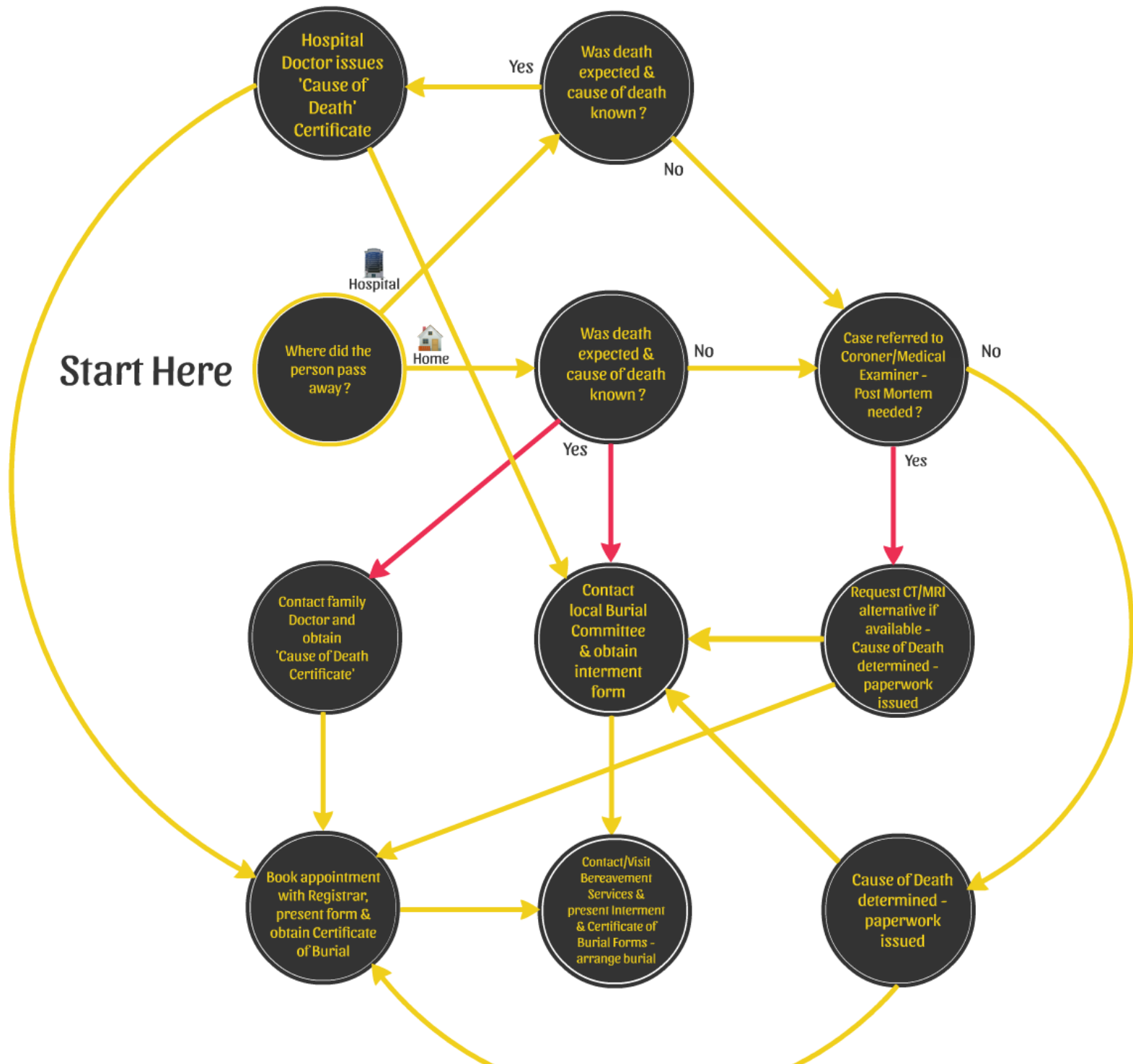


Start Here



Legal Preparation when a Death Occurs





Funeral Costs

Based on Burial at Coventry - Lentons Lane Cemetery - 1st Jan 2020

https://www.coventry.gov.uk/info/160/deaths/1019/cemetery_fees_and_charges

Description	Price - Resident	Price - Non Resident
Land 	£2181	£4362
Interment 	£1115	£2230
Coffin	£240	£240
Coffinless Shuttering	£100	£100
Ghusl - Bath	£30	£30
Kafn - Shroud	Free	Free
Cold Storage/per night	£15	£15
Service for Coventry	£100	£100
Total - Coffinless	£3541	£6837
Total - With Coffin	£3681	£6977

Purchase of exclusive right of burial

Description	Resident	Non resident
An adult plot for the initial lease period of 75 years for up to two interments where possible, lawn, kerb, woodland (interment for one), and wildflower	£2,181	£4,362
A Cremated Remains plot for the initial lease period of 75 years for up to two interments.	£1,726	£3,450
Exclusive Right of Burial in a children's section (coffin size 5'6" maximum).	£0	£526
Purchase in reserve - adult	£3,051	£6,102
Purchase in reserve - Cremation Plot	£2,396	£4,793

Interment fees

Interment fees	Resident	Non resident
For an interment of a child under the age of 16 years at the time of death (in any type of adult grave) at a depth of 4'6"	£0	£479
For the interment of a child in a child's grave, max coffin size 5'6" (at a depth of 4'6")	£0	£479
For an interment of a person whose age at the time of death is 16 years and over. Includes lawn, kerb, woodland (one interment) and wildflower meadow.	£1,115	£2,230
(New grave for 1 & reopen grave at 4'6")		
For an interment of a person whose age at time of death is 16 years or over (New grave for 2 or reopen at 6'6" or below)	£1,250	£2,500
For an interment in any grave of cremated remains.	£465	£930
Strewing of cremated remains on any grave.	£124	£124

Funeral Costs

Based on Burial at Coventry - Lentons Lane Cemetery - 1st Jan 2020

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Ghust of the Deceased



Why is Ghusl needed for the deceased?

For Allāh's **سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى** servant who is leaving this world and going to the afterlife, Sharī'ah has given the command that the body should be sent with honour and respect. There is no better way for the deceased to be sent with respect than to bathe them, make them clean and clothe them in clean sheets.



What to do with the body before the Ghusl

Q. Can the Qur'ān be recited in the presence of the deceased, before he/she has been washed?

A. Jurists have differed regarding this as some have held the body to be impure until after the Ghusl. The preferred opinion is that it is permitted as long as there are no visible impurities and that the deceased is covered. It is permitted to recite the Qur'ān from another room regardless.

Q. Are close family allowed to touch the body? Is there any sin in kissing the body of the deceased?

A. There is no harm in touching the body of the deceased, also there is no harm in kissing the deceased (both only for those who are allowed).

“Āi'shah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا narrates that the Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ kissed 'Uthmān ibn Maz'ūn رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and he had passed away and the Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was crying or said that his eyes were flowing”

[Jāmi' al-Tirmidhī 910]

What to do with the body before the Ghusl

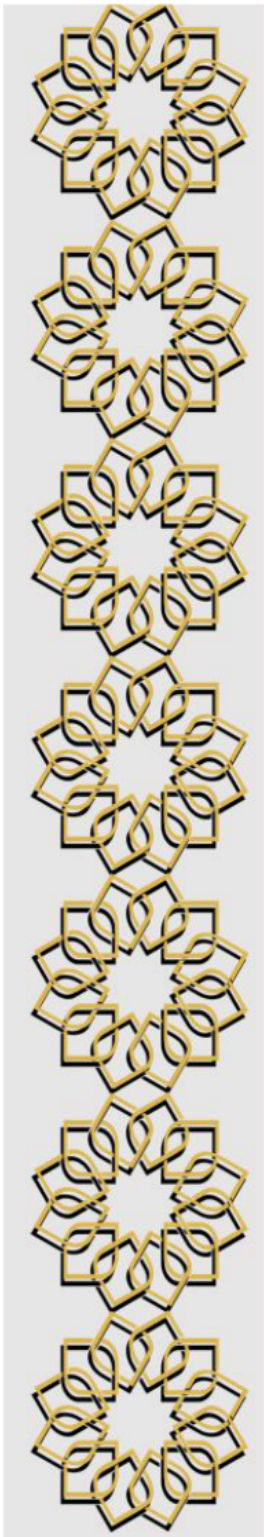
Q. Is a non-mahram male or female allowed to see the deceased?

A. Just like whilst the person was living, purdah was observed, it should be observed in the same manner after the person passes away. Therefore any males should not see the face or body of a non mahram female and vice versa.



If there is going to be no delay in performing the burial and the Ghusl, then it is recommended that the body be moved to the place of the Ghusl at the correct time.

If there is a risk that the funeral could get delayed for any reason, then it is recommended that the body be moved to a Mortuary



The Shroud



	Description	Male l x w	Female l x w
Lifāfah (Wrapping)	From above head to below feet	8ft x 5ft	8ft x 5ft
Sina'Band (Mantle/Frock)	From below armpits to the thighs	Not Needed	4ft x 5ft
Izār (Loin Cloth)	From the head to the feet	6ft x 5ft	6ft x 5ft
Qamīs (Tunic)	Folded in half, from shoulders to below the knees	8ft x 5ft (folded 4ft x 5ft)	8ft x 5ft (folded 4ft x 5ft)
Orhni/Hijāb (Headscarf)	Covering the head and hair	Not Needed	4ft x 2ft

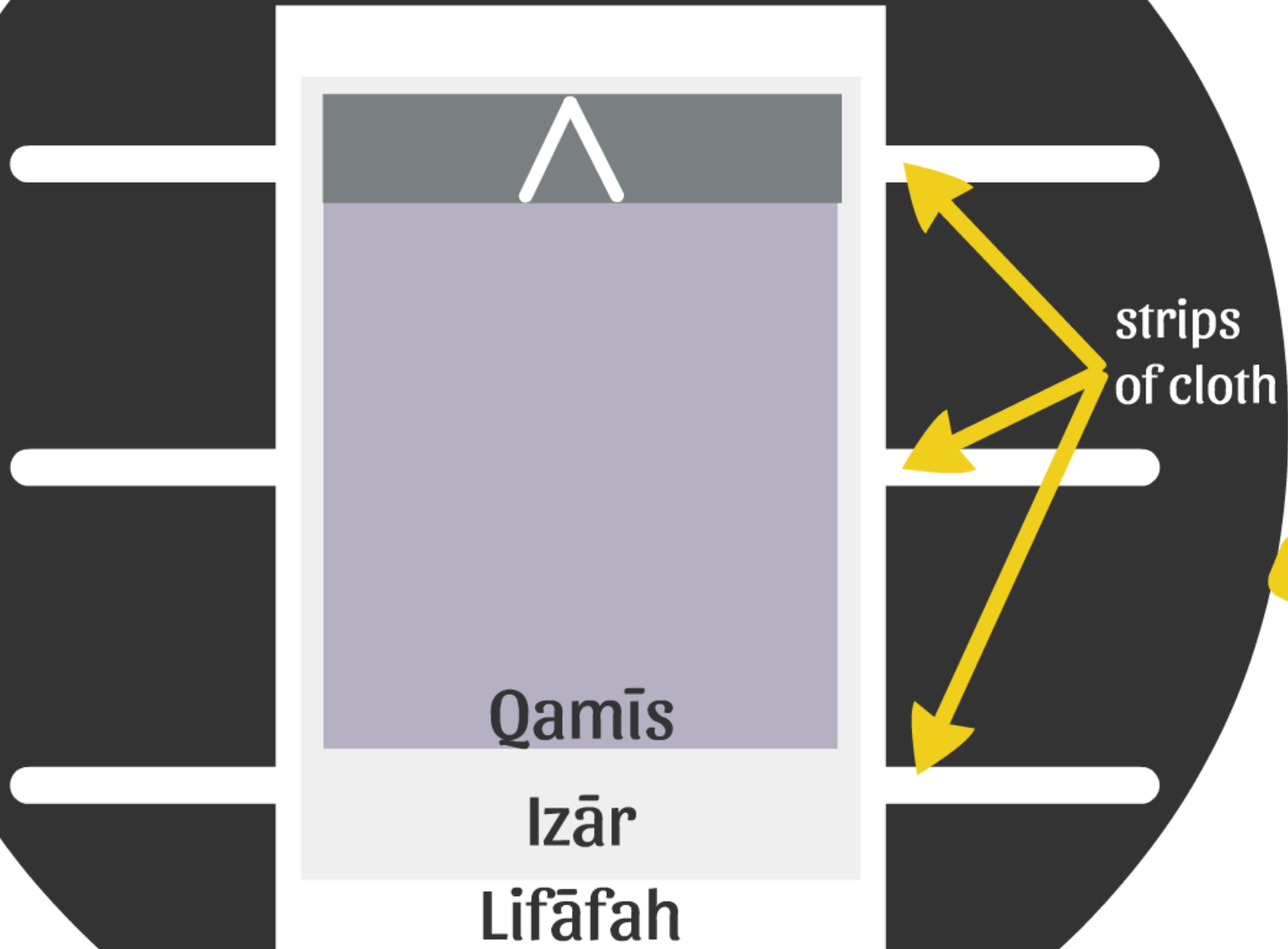
Three strips of cloth will also be needed to tie the shroud afterwards

Preparing the Qamīs (Tunic)



All of the shrouds will be cut as rectangles, however the sheet for the Qamīs (tunic) will have to have an extra cut to allow it to be put on the body of the deceased. The sheet for the Qamīs should be folded in two from the top down and then a cut made at the top in the shape of a 'T'. This will allow the sheet to be folded over the body of the deceased.

Laying the Shroud for a Male



Laying the Shroud for a Female

Orhni/Hijāb

put on later

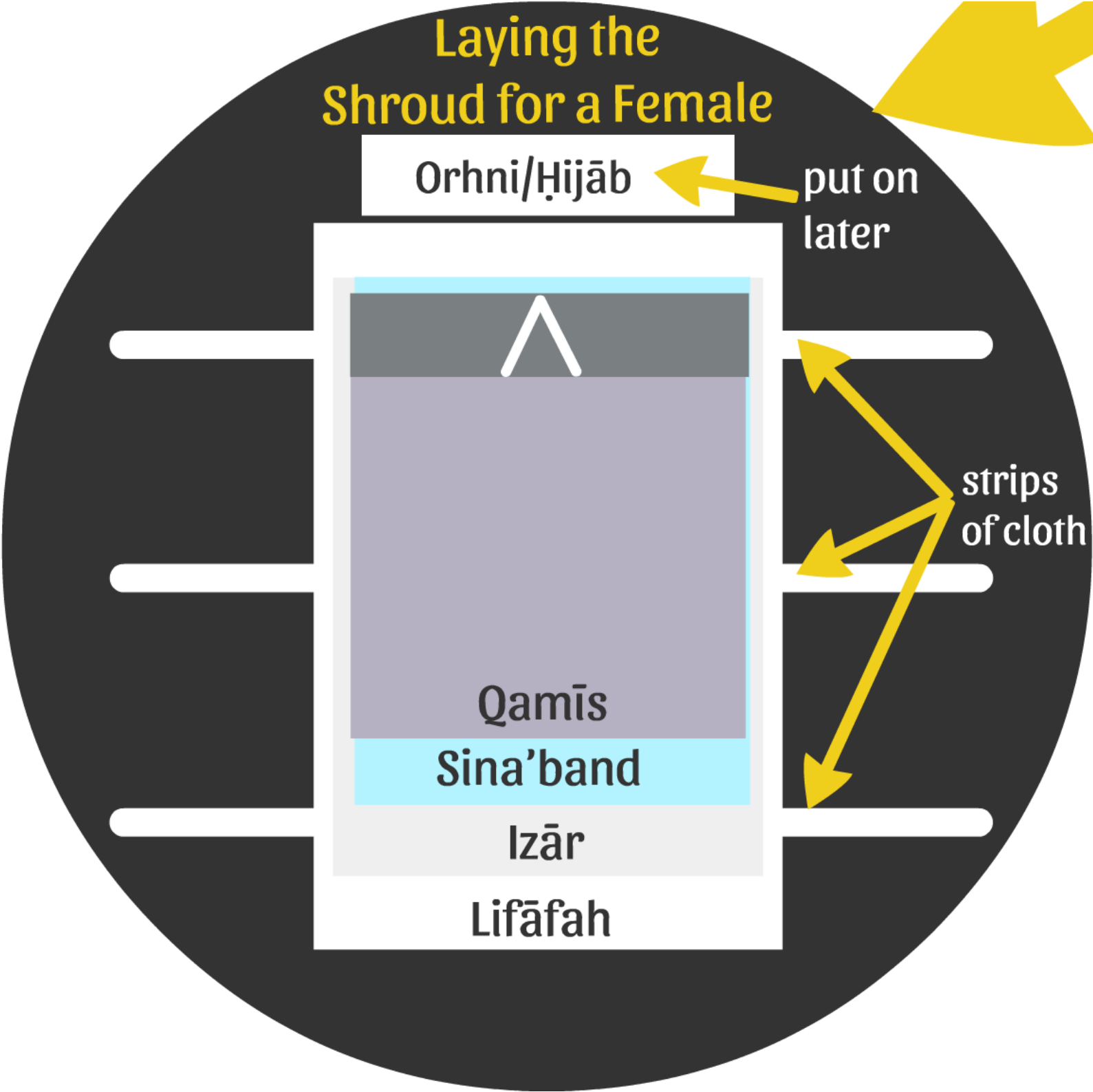
strips of cloth

Qamīs

Sina'band

Izār

Lifāfah



Ghusl of the deceased Items needed

- 2 Large opaque sheets/towels to cover the body whilst washing. They should be thick enough, so they are not see through and also of a dark colour so when they get wet, they do not become transparent.
- 2 large towels to dry the body
- 2 pairs of strong rubber gloves
- Normal disposable surgical gloves
- Cotton wool and shampoo
- Soap, Camphor, Ittar
- Jugs and bucket
- Bin bags for disposing of rubbish
- Nail polish remover & Bandages/plasters (if required)



Rulings for Ghusl

- Only females should wash the body of a female
 - **Only males should wash the body of a male**
- Women on menses & washing the deceased: Scholars from all schools of thought suggest that it is preferable for the person washing the deceased to be in the state of purity and ablution. It is therefore preferable for the woman in her menses to avoid bathing the deceased, unless there is a need to do so. If, however, there is a close family member of the deceased who wishes to partake in the washing of the deceased, she should not be stopped.
 - **A female may wash the body of a minor child**
 - If there are no males around to perform the Ghusl for a man or females to give the Ghusl to a woman, then please consult your local 'Ālim (Scholar) on the permissibility of which people are allowed to carry out the Ghusl



Important Facts about the Ghusl

Take great care
in handling the
body of the
deceased

The number of
people
required will
depend on the
size of the
deceased

If you are not
familiar with the
procedure then
seek help from a
local Scholar or
brothers/sisters
who are familiar



The Ghusl will be given in the same method as one takes a bath when becoming pure from Janābat (ritual impurity)

The only difference between the Ghusl of the living and the deceased will be whether the mouth is open or closed. If it is closed, then the lips will be cleaned with wet cotton wool with the intention of gargling. If the mouth is open, then the inside will be also cleaned with cotton wool

POSITION THE BODY



Qiblah

Whichever position is convenient is permissible

a) Having the LEGS facing the Qiblah

LEGS



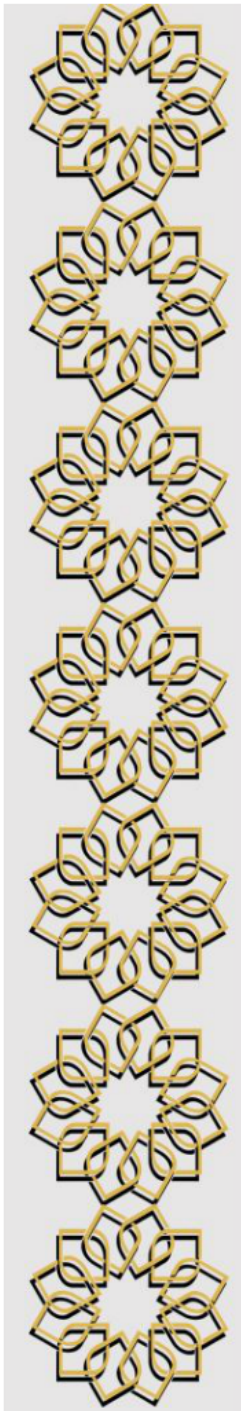
FACE

b) Having the RIGHT shoulder and SIDE towards Qiblah

RIGHT SHOULDER AND SIDE




(AS A PERSON IS MADE TO LIE IN THE GRAVE)



Ghisl of the Deceased






**Hold a thick covering
over the deceased and
begin by removing the
clothing**

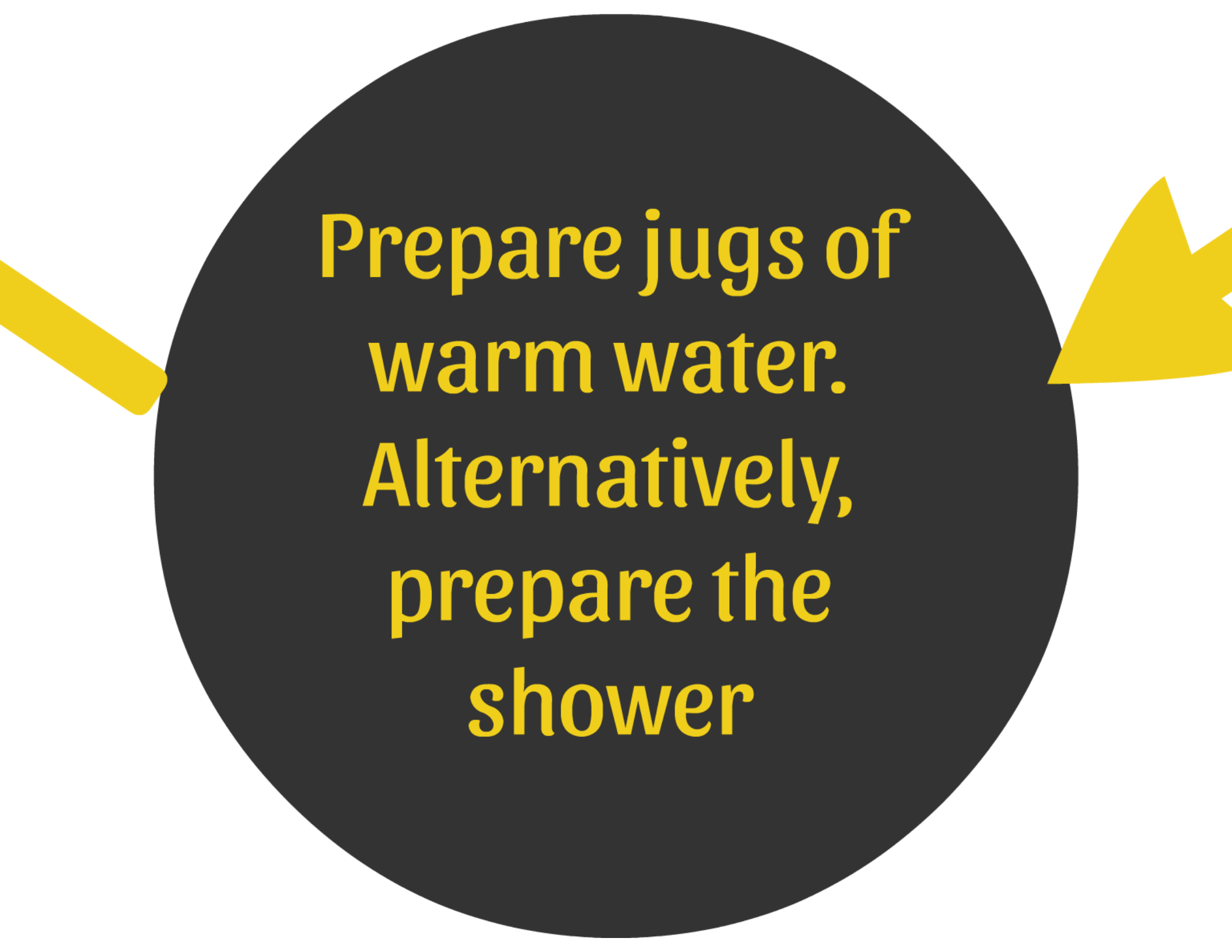


Remove any tubes.

**If it causes
bleeding, place
cotton wool over
the wound.**



**Remove
dentures,
jewellery and
nail polish
from the body.**


A dark grey circle is centered on a white background. Inside the circle, the text "Prepare jugs of warm water. Alternatively, prepare the shower" is written in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font. To the left of the circle, a yellow diagonal bar extends from the edge. To the right, a yellow arrow-like shape points towards the circle.

**Prepare jugs of
warm water.
Alternatively,
prepare the
shower**


Gently press the stomach to push out any waste from the body. Tilt the body right and clean the passage.




**Perform Wudū on
the body**




**Wash the hair with
shampoo. A woman's
plaits should be
undone and parted in
two from the middle**



**Wet the rest of the
body and gently rub
soap over the body.
Ensure that you tilt
the body so the back
can be washed**




**Rinse the body three
times ensuring that
all soap, shampoo
and waste have
been washed away**



**On the last washing,
fill a bucket of water
and add some
camphor. Pour this
water over the
entire body**

**Once the Ghusl is
complete, gently dry
the body with the
towels**



**After drying the
body, apply
camphor and
perfume on the
body**

A large, dark grey circle is centered on the page. To its right, a yellow arrow points horizontally towards the right edge of the frame. The text is centered within the circle.

**Body is now ready
to be shrouded**

Question

Q. Do people who have given the deceased Ghusl need to also perform Ghusl themselves?

A. According to the majority opinion of Jurists, it is **Mustahab (desirable)** for the people who have bathed the deceased to perform Ghusl themselves. There are 2 advantages in this, firstly there is a possibility that specs of water have touched the body and clothes of the bather which cannot be seen, and these may be unclean. By performing Ghusl, the bather will become clean. Secondly, for people who are not used to bathing the deceased, they could become frightened or get into a state of tension, by taking a bath, it will help them to relax and return to a normal state.

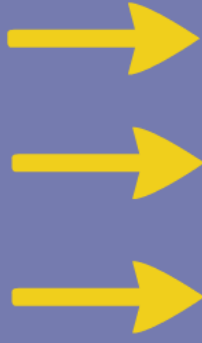
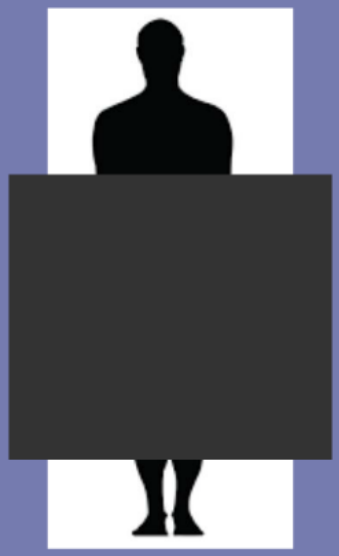


Shrouding the Body

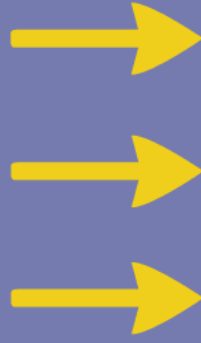
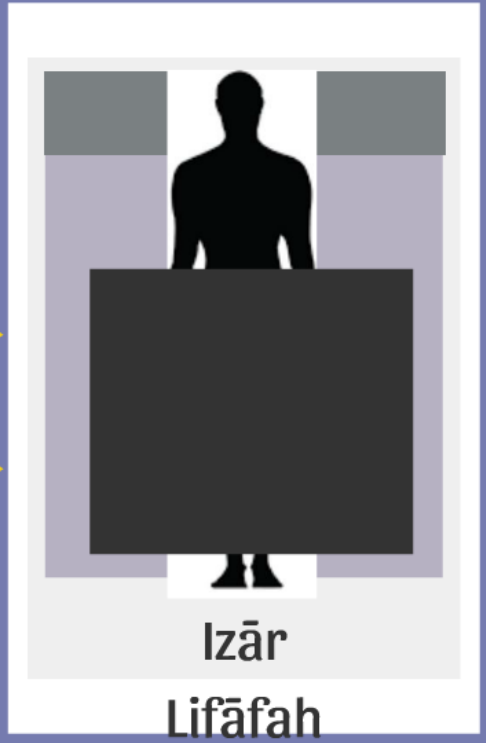


Shrouding the deceased

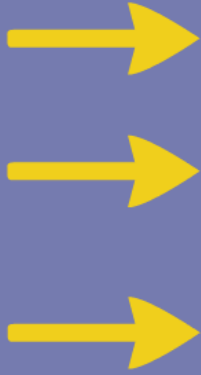
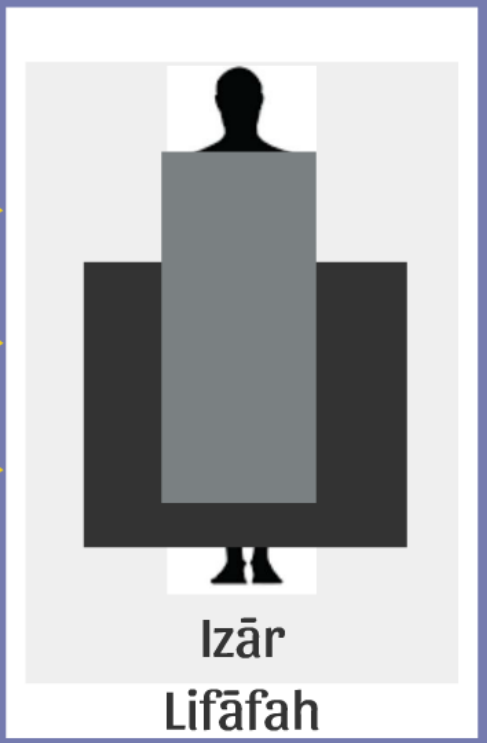
Ensure body stays covered



Move body onto shroud

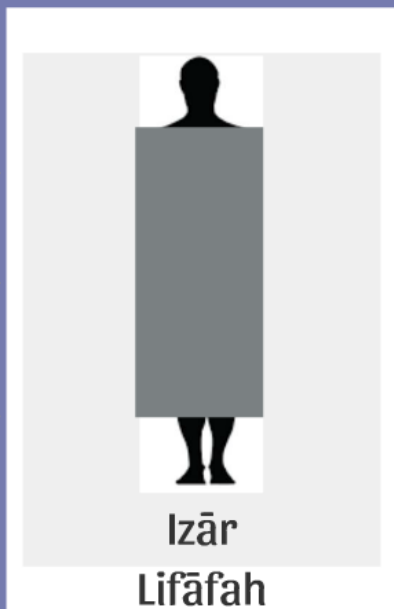


Put on Qamīs



R

Remove Covering Sheet



Wrap Izār



Wrap Lifāfah



Tie with strips of cloth



Visiting the deceased before the burial

Do not laugh and joke, talk about worldly affairs etc. when we are in the presence of the deceased

Q: Who is allowed to see the body of the deceased?

A. Only the people who are allowed by Sharī'ah can view the body of the deceased. There may be instances where the family do not wish for the face to be uncovered. We must respect their wishes and not demand that we see it



How should the body be carried?

“Whoever follows a Janāzah and carries it 3 times, then indeed he has fulfilled its rights over him.”

There is no specific way in which the Janāzah should be carried. As long as the body is carried carefully and swiftly as per the Hadīth below:

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ يَبْلُغُ بِهِ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
قَالَ أَسْرِعُوا بِالْجَنَازَةِ فَإِنْ يَكُنْ خَيْرًا تُقَدِّمُوهَا
إِلَيْهِ وَإِنْ يَكُنْ شَرًّا تَضَعُوهُ عَنْ رِقَابِكُمْ¹⁰

Abu Hurayrah رضي الله عنه narrates that the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said
“Walk swiftly with the Janāzah, if the deceased is a good person then you are sending them towards good and if he is a bad person then you are putting down the bad from your shoulders.”

[Jāmi' al-Tirmidhī]

What should we do whilst waiting for burial

Recite
Qur'ān

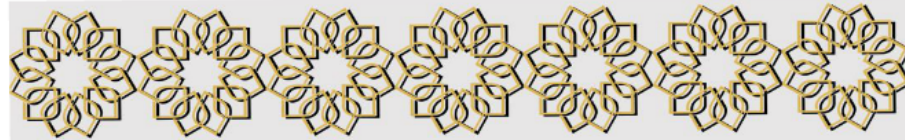
Supplicate
to Allāh for
yourself and
deceased

Console the
family
members

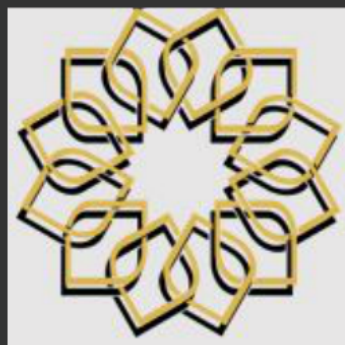
Ensure all
preparation
for burial are
complete

Have some
rest

Ensure any
payments are
ready if
needed



The Janāzah Prayer



The Rights of a Muslim

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ
عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ حَقُّ الْمُسْلِمِ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِ خَمْسٌ رَدُّ السَّلَامِ
وَعِيَادَةُ الْمَرِيضِ وَاتِّبَاعُ الْجَنَائِزِ وَإِجَابَةُ الدَّعْوَةِ وَتَشْمِيْتُ
الْعَاطِسِ²³

Abū Hurayrah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ mentions that I heard
Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ saying, “The rights of a Muslim on the
Muslims are five: to respond to the Salām, visiting the
sick, to follow the funeral processions, to accept an
invitation, and to reply to those who sneeze”

[Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]



Reward for reading the Janāzah Prayer

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَنْ
صَلَّى عَلَيَّ جَنَازَةً فَلَهُ قِيرَاطٌ وَمَنْ تَبِعَهَا حَتَّى يُقْضَى دَفْنُهَا
فَلَهُ قِيرَاطَانِ أَحَدُهُمَا أَوْ أَصْغَرُهُمَا مِثْلُ أَحَدٍ²⁴

Abū Hurayrah رضي الله عنه narrated that the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said “The person who reads the Janāzah Prayer will get the reward of one Qirāṭ and the one who follows the Janāzah until its burial has finished for him, there are 2 Qirāṭs, one of them or the smaller of them is equivalent to Uḥud”.

[Jāmi' al-Tirmidhī]

Who should be the Imām?

Imām of
the local
Masjid

Father

Son

It is the right of the
Walī to decide who
will lead the Ṣalāh



Can we read Janāzah Ṣalāt with our shoes on ?

This question has been answered by Maulānā Ashraf Ali Thanvi رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ . For those people who wish to pray with their shoes on, it is necessary that the spot on which they are standing is pure, and that their shoes are also pure. If they remove their shoes and stand on them, then it is necessary that only the shoes be pure. If people are not mindful of this, then their Ṣalāh will not be valid





The Janāzah Prayer

Takbīr	
1	Thanā' or Sūrah Fātiḥah will be read
2	Invocations upon the Prophet ﷺ
3	Supplication for the Deceased
4	Conclude the Ṣalāh by reciting Salām



Head



Minimum 3 lines

The Janāzah Prayer

Takbīr	
1	<p>Thanā' or Sūrah Fātiḥah will be read <small>بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ</small></p>
2	<p>Invocations upon the Prophet <small>صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ</small></p>
3	<p>Supplication for the Deceased <small>Du'a for the deceased (Adu') اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لَهُ وَارْحَمْهُ وَعَافِهِ وَاعْرِضْ عَنْهُ وَارْحَمِ الْوَالِدَيْنِ وَالْأَقْرَبِينَ</small> <small>Du'a for children اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لَهُ وَارْحَمْهُ وَعَافِهِ وَاعْرِضْ عَنْهُ وَارْحَمِ الْوَالِدَيْنِ وَالْأَقْرَبِينَ</small></p>
4	<p>Conclude the Ṣalāh by reciting Salām</p>

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى
جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

The Janāzah Prayer

Takbīr	
1	<p>Thanā' or Sūrah Fātiḥah will be read <small>اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ</small></p>
2	<p>Invocations upon the Prophet <small>صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ</small> <small>اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ</small></p>
3	<p>Supplication for the Deceased <small>Du'a for the deceased (Adu')</small> <small>Du'a for children</small></p>
4	<p>Conclude the Ṣalāh by reciting Salām</p>

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَ
عَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَّجِيدٌ. اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِ
مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَ عَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَّجِيدٌ.

The Janāzah Prayer

Takbīr	
1	<p>Thanā' or Sūrah Fātiḥah will be read <small>اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ</small></p>
2	<p>Invocations upon the Prophet <small>صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ</small> <small>اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ</small></p>
3	<p>Supplication for the Deceased <small>Du'a for the deceased (Adu'a)</small> <small>Du'a for children</small></p>
4	<p>Conclude the Ṣalāh by reciting Salām</p>

Du'ā for the deceased (Adult)

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَيِّنَا وَمَيِّتِنَا وَشَاهِدِنَا وَغَائِبِنَا وَصَغِيرِنَا وَكَبِيرِنَا وَ

ذَكَرِنَا وَأُنْثَانَا اللَّهُمَّ مَنْ أَحْيَيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَأَحْيِهِ عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ وَمَنْ

تَوَفَّيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَتَوَفَّهُ عَلَى الْإِيمَانِ ³³

Du'ā for children

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ لَنَا فَرَطًا وَسَلَفًا وَأَجْرًا

اللَّهُمَّ أَعِذْهُ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ

The Janāzah Prayer

Takbīr	
1	<p>Thanā' or Sūrah Fātiḥah will be read <small>اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ</small></p>
2	<p>Invocations upon the Prophet <small>صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ</small> <small>اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ</small></p>
3	<p>Supplication for the Deceased <small>Du'a for the deceased (Adu'a)</small> <small>Du'a for children</small></p>
4	<p>Conclude the Ṣalāh by reciting Salām</p>

Moving the body to the Cemetery

- Arrive early
- Put body in suitable vehicle for transportation to Cemetery
- Do not spend excessive amounts in hiring hearses
- Make preparations for the Janāzah Ṣalāt if needed
- Submit form to Undertaker if needed, then proceed with burial once permission is granted



The Islamic Burial Process



Items needed for burial

- Spades for filling in grave
- Wooden Planks cut to size if body is being buried without Casket
- Unbaked Bricks if necessary
- Large Covering Sheet if female



Taking the body to the grave

- The remembrance of Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى is recommended at all times. However, we have not come across any basis for saying the Shahādah or Kalimah loudly when lifting and transferring the deceased
- According to the Jurists, it is permissible to walk in front of the Janāzah, behind it, or to the side. The only difference of opinion is in what is most Afḍal (preferential). According to the Ḥanafī School of thought, it is better to walk behind the Janāzah
- We must ensure that the close family are around the grave, especially if the deceased is a female

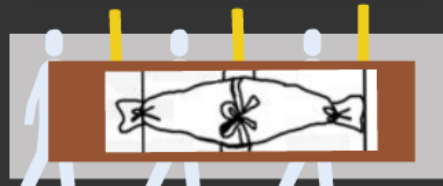


Laying the body in the grave



Head

The body should be carried to the grave and placed on the side of the grave towards Qiblah



Grave

Recite supplication whilst lowering body inside grave



A few people should lower themselves in the grave

The body of the deceased will be passed to those inside the grave who will slowly lower the body into the grave and place it on the right-hand side close to the Qiblah

We must ensure that there are not lots of people shouting out instructions at this point, it should only be the people who know what needs to be done

Turning the body towards Qiblah

If body is inside the coffin then the casket will be opened and the body will be shifted to the right-hand side of the coffin, as close to the Qiblah as possible

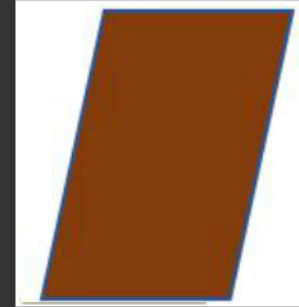


- Pieces of earth will then be used to tilt the body towards Qiblah
- The whole body should be turned towards the Qiblah and not just the head
- Once the body has been laid and turned, if it is inside a coffin, the knots should all be untied, and the casket closed. If not in a casket then untie the knots then lay the planks of wood or bricks



Filling the Grave

If the burial is being done without a casket, then starting from the head side for a female or the feet side for a male, lay the bricks or planks of wood close to each other ensuring there is no gap



- Once all of the wood or bricks have been laid, large clumps of earth should be manually laid on the floor of the grave
- The people inside the grave should now come out.
- The grave should then be filled in a timely manner
- This could be a difficult task so as many people as possible should try and get involved



Supplications during Burial

- It is desirable to throw in 3 handfuls of dirt into the grave.

مِنْهَا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ وَفِيهَا نُعِيدُكُمْ وَمِنْهَا نُخْرِجُكُمْ تَارَةً أُخْرَى

“From the earth We created you, and We shall return you to it, and from it We shall raise you once again”

- Some scholars have further mentioned that it is desirable to take three handful of soil and split the three parts of the verse on each handful respectively, however, we have not come across any Ḥadīth to substantiate this

Other Funeral Rites

Fill grave and shape like a camels hump

Sprinkle water on grave, starting from head side to the feet

Permissible to plant branch but practice should not be made habitual

Stay a while and supplicate for the deceased whilst facing the Qiblah

Read the last Rukū' of Sūrah al-Baqarah near the foot of the grave

Read the first Rukū' of Sūrah al-Baqarah near the head of the grave





Other Rulings pertaining to Funerals



Preparing Food for the Day of the Funeral

- If any people are attending the funeral from far, then they should make preparation for food themselves
- If for any reason they have not made preparations and there is an excess of food at the household of the deceased, then there is no issue in them eating it, if invited to do so
- Visitors cannot make any demands for food or drink

Organising food for guests who have travelled from a distance is permissible subject to the following conditions

- The food must not be prepared from the wealth of the deceased or the wealth of minors
- It should only be intended for guests who have travelled from a distance and the family of the deceased along with those who are busy assisting with the burial arrangements
- There should be no *litizām*; it should not be expected or considered necessary
- It should not become a burden on the family of the deceased or anyone else
- It should not take the form of a *da'wat* to which people are invited, rather, whoever happens to be present, can eat from the food. This includes those from the locality who are assisting with the funeral arrangements as mentioned above

Ideally, the people in the locality should make arrangements for such guests. However, it is also permissible for the family or the associates of the deceased to make such arrangements

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Building Structures on Graves

عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ نَهَى النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَنْ تُجَصَّصَ الْقُبُورُ
وَأَنْ يُكْتَبَ عَلَيْهَا وَأَنْ يُبْنَى عَلَيْهَا وَأَنْ تُوَطَّأَ⁵⁰

“Jabir رضي الله عنه narrates that the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم told us not to make our graves built up, not to write on them, not to build on them and not to walk on them”

From this Ḥadīth we can see that graves should not be made into structures. We should not write any excessive words on the grave stones, especially verses from the Qur’ān and we should not spend excessive amounts decorating the graves

Note: There is no harm in having a small gravestone and writing the name of the deceased on it to identify the plot of the deceased and prevent it from being desecrated



Visting the Cemetery

The purpose of visiting a Cemetery is two-fold

- A reminder for us that our lives in this world are temporary
- Our visit is also beneficial to the deceased

Face the graves and greet them

Supplicate for yourself

Supplicate for the deceased

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ أَهْلَ الدِّيَارِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ
وَالْمُسْلِمِينَ وَإِنَّا إِن شَاءَ اللَّهُ لَلْآحِقُونَ أَسْأَلُ اللَّهَ لَنَا
وَلَكُمْ الْعَافِيَةَ³⁷

Read Sūrah Yāsīn as well as other Du'ās
and Sūrahs to send as Īsāl al-Thawāb
for the deceased

Taziyat

Visiting the House of the deceased

- Say only good words for the deceased
- Ask forgiveness for themselves and for the deceased
- Visit the house of the deceased within the three-day mourning period if possible
- No basis to the custom where upon arrival of new guests, incense sticks are lit, and a group supplication takes place
- There is no harm in doing Du'ā, but considering it an obligation which every visitor must undertake is incorrect
- Visitors should busy themselves in praying and Du'ā
- Console family members and refrain from asking awkward questions relating to the deceased
- It is a difficult time for them so keep the visit short



Do not make any demands for food and drink when visiting

Preparing Food for the household of the deceased during the mourning period

When the cousin of Rasūlullāh ﷺ, Ja'far رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ passed away, he gave instruction to his household to send food to the household of the deceased

عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ قَالَ لَمَّا جَاءَ نَعْيُ جَعْفَرٍ قَالَ
النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ اصْنَعُوا لِأَهْلِ جَعْفَرٍ
طَعَامًا فَإِنَّهُ قَدْ جَاءَهُمْ مَا يَشْغَلُهُمْ⁴¹

- It is Mustahab (desirable) that food is sent to the household of the deceased which is sufficient for one day and one night
- The reason for this is that during their mourning, the household does not have to worry about preparing food
- No evidence that the food should be sent for more than one day and night

The custom where groups of people get together and take turns in sending food for a number of days sharing the cost has no basis in Islām

Period of Mourning

- The mourning period starts immediately after the demise and not the burial.
- The period of mourning for a woman whose husband has passed away shall be 4 months and 10 days.
- For any other relative, the period of mourning shall be 3 days from the moment of demise
- This is to allow the family to try and return to some kind of normality. We should try and visit within these 3 days if possible
- If someone is from outside the city and could not make it within this time, then there is no issue with them visiting the house of the deceased at a later time.



Preparation for Death

Our whole life is preparation for the hereafter

We must use the advice of the Prophet ﷺ and do those things which he has recommended

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِنَّ مِمَّا يَلْحَقُ الْمُؤْمِنَ مِنْ عَمَلِهِ وَحَسَنَاتِهِ بَعْدَ مَوْتِهِ عِلْمًا عَلَّمَهُ وَنَشَرَهُ وَوَلَدًا صَالِحًا تَرَكَهُ وَمُصْحَفًا وَرَثَةً أَوْ مَسْجِدًا بَنَاهُ أَوْ بَيْتًا لِابْنِ السَّبِيلِ بَنَاهُ أَوْ نَهْرًا أَجْرَاهُ أَوْ صَدَقَةً أَخْرَجَهَا مِنْ مَالِهِ فِي صِحَّتِهِ وَحَيَاتِهِ يَلْحَقُهُ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَوْتِهِ⁴²

Abū Hurayrah رضي الله عنه narrates that the Prophet ﷺ said “Indeed the good actions and deeds that follow a believer are the knowledge he taught and spread, and the pious son he left, or the Qur’ān he left in his inheritance, or the Masjid he built, or the house that he built for the traveller, or that stream he made flow, or that charity he took out from his wealth when he was healthy in his life, it will follow him after his death”

[Sunan Ibn Mājah]

Preparation for Death

- There are many steps we can take to increase our reward for the hereafter
- Look at those which we are capable of and invest in them as soon as possible
- It is advisable for the Scholars to ensure they teach the knowledge they learn and spread it far and wide, whether that is in the form of literature, talks or teaching
- All of us are capable of giving our children a good Islamic upbringing
- Give someone a Qur'ān or donate them to Masājid
- Sponsoring a student to become a Ḥāfiẓ or a Scholar
- Building Masājid, donating to good causes, building housing for the poor and destitute, making wells and water supplies in places where water is scarce. There are so many opportunities for us to do good.



Īsāl al-Thawāb
Sending reward to the deceased

Conclusion

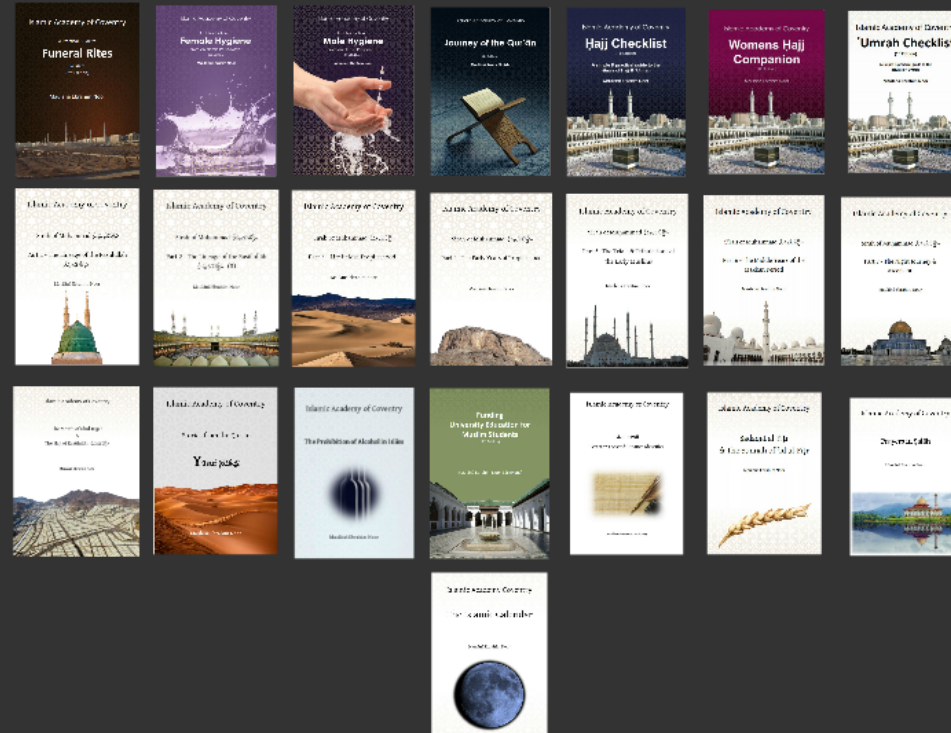
أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ يَقُولُ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
وَسَلَّمَ يَتَّبِعُ الْمَيِّتَ ثَلَاثَةٌ أَهْلُهُ وَمَالُهُ وَعَمَلُهُ فَيَرْجِعُ
اِثْنَانِ أَهْلُهُ وَمَالُهُ وَيَبْقَى وَاحِدٌ عَمَلُهُ⁴³

Anas ibn Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that the Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said
“Three things follow a person to the grave, his family, his wealth and his deeds, two return, his family and his wealth and one remains, his deeds.”

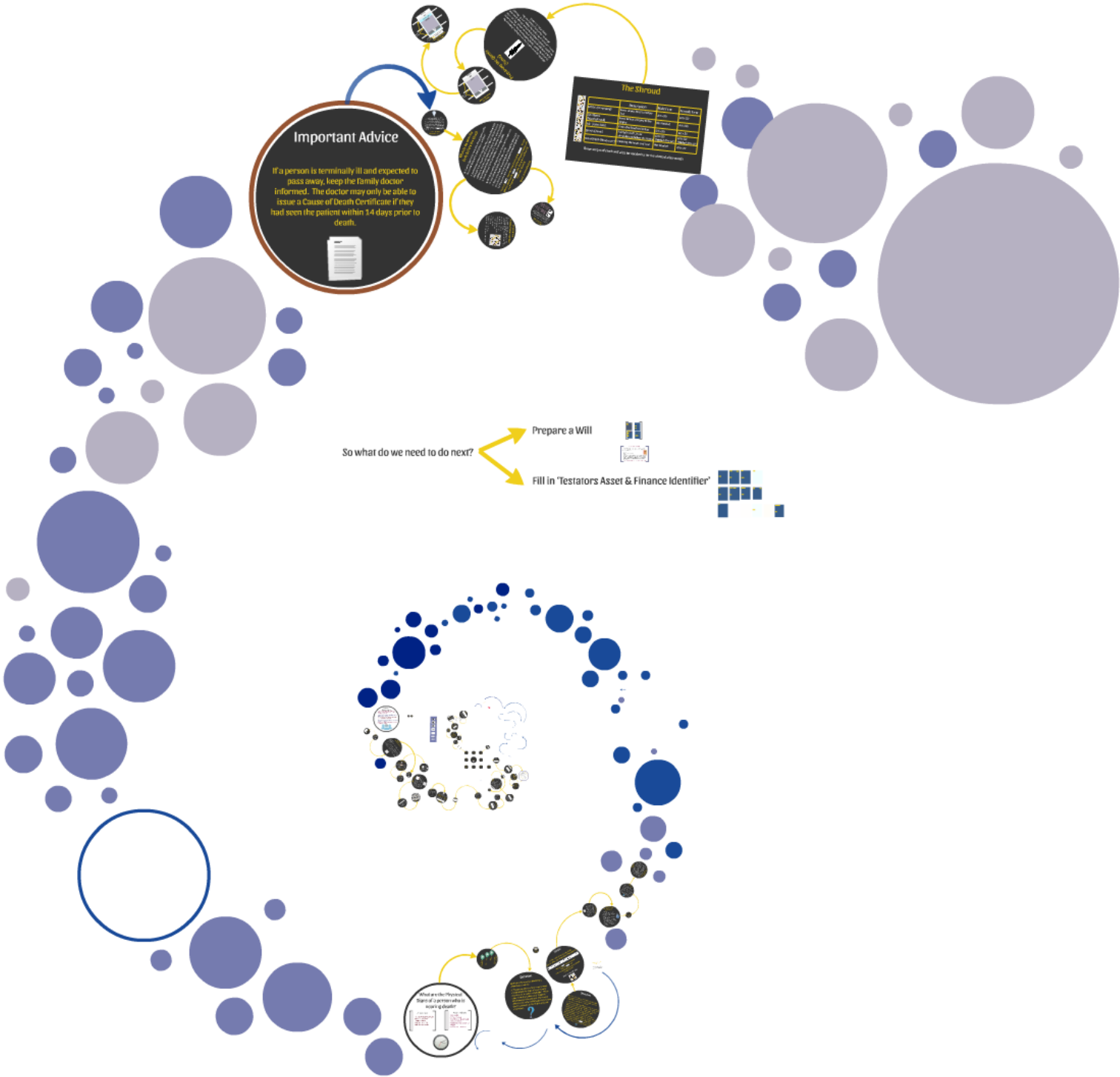
May Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى give us all the ability to
prepare for our death and make us pass away
in the state of Īmān. Amīn



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<https://islamicportal.co.uk/english-books/>



Jazākumullāh for
attending



Important Advice

If a person is terminally ill and expected to pass away, keep the family doctor informed. The doctor may only be able to issue a Cause of Death Certificate if they had seen the patient within 14 days prior to death.

The Shroud

Document	Where to get it	When to get it	Who to get it from
Wills	Lawyer	As soon as possible	Lawyer
Power of Attorney	Lawyer	As soon as possible	Lawyer
Advance Care Directive	Healthcare Professional	As soon as possible	Healthcare Professional
Testamentary Executor	Lawyer	As soon as possible	Lawyer
Beneficiary Nominations	Financial Institution	As soon as possible	Financial Institution
Life Insurance	Insurance Company	As soon as possible	Insurance Company
Retirement Savings	Financial Institution	As soon as possible	Financial Institution
Investment Accounts	Financial Institution	As soon as possible	Financial Institution
Real Estate	Real Estate Agent	As soon as possible	Real Estate Agent
Business Interests	Business Lawyer	As soon as possible	Business Lawyer
Charitable Donations	Charity	As soon as possible	Charity
Gifts	Gift Recipient	As soon as possible	Gift Recipient
Other Assets	Asset Owner	As soon as possible	Asset Owner

So what do we need to do next?

- Prepare a Will
- Fill in 'Testators Asset & Finance Identifier'

What is a 'Physician'?

What is a 'Physician'?

What is a 'Physician'?