

Hayz

Issue No.1- Menstrual discharge (Hayz) is a kind of blood which is normally discharged every month from the womb of women for several days. When menses is discharged the woman is called 'Haaez'.

Issue No.2- The blood seen by a girl who is not Baaligh (up to 13 years old) will not be classified as Hayz. However if she sees the blood with the signs of Hayz, then it should be classified as Hayz and it indicates that she is Baligh.

Issue No.3- The blood seen by women who is Yaaisa is not classified as Hayz.

Yaaisa means the women who are not from the clan of Quraish and they are 50 years old or more, or the women who are from the clan of Quraish and they are 60 years old or more.

Issue No.4- Menses is usually thick and warm and its colour is either black or red. It is discharged with a pressure and a little irritation.

Issue No.5- If a girl does not know whether she is Baligh or not and if she sees blood which does not bear any sign of Hayz, then that blood is definitely not Hayz.

Issue No.6- The period of Hayz is not less than 3 days and not more than 10 days and if the period during which blood is discharged falls short of 3 days even by a small measure of time, that blood will not be considered as Hayz.

Issue No.7- The blood of Hayz flows continuously for the first 3 days. Therefore, if blood is seen for 2 days and then interrupted for 1 day and then seen again for 1 day, it will not be Hayz.

Issue No.8- If a woman sees blood continuously for three days, and then it stops for a brief period before it is seen again, and if the total number of days in which blood was seen and in which it stopped does not exceed ten, then the days in which blood flowed will be counted as of Hayz,

Issue No.9- If blood is seen for less than 3 days and then stops and starts again for 3 days the second blood will be Hayz only.

Issue No.10- Acts which are Haraam for a woman who is in the state of Hayz:

- The worships for which Wudhu or tayammum or Ghusl is necessary, like: prayer, fasting and Tawaf. However, there is no harm in her performing those acts of worship for which Wudhu, tayammum or Ghusl are not obligatory (e.g. Prayer for Mayyit).
- All those acts which are forbidden to a junub (see rules of Janabt).
- Having sexual intercourse; it is Haraam for man as well as for woman.

Issue No.11- As will be explained in the rule relating to divorce, if a woman is divorced while she is in the state of Hayz, the divorce is void.

Issue No.12- If a woman becomes Haaez while she is praying, her prayer will become void.

Issue No.13- If a woman has doubt while offering prayers whether or not she has become Haaez, her prayer is in order.

Issue No.14- After a woman becomes clean from Hayz it is obligatory for her to take bath for the prayers and other acts

of worship which require Wudhu or Ghusl or tayammum. The rules for this Ghusl are the same as for the Ghusl of Janabat, but with Niyyat of Hayz.

Issue No.15- There is no Qadha for the prayers which she left during her Hayz, but she should give Qadha for the obligatory fasts missed by her due to Hayz.

Issue No.16- There are six types of Haaez:

1. Woman having the habit of time and duration: A woman who sees blood in each of the two consecutive months at a particular time and for a fixed number of days. For example, in each month blood may be seen from the 1st up to the 7th of the month.
2. Woman having the habit of time: A woman who sees blood in each of the two consecutive months at a particular time but the number of days varies. For example, in two consecutive months her blood starts coming on the 1st of the month but she becomes clean on the 6th day in the first month and on the 8th day in the second month.
3. Woman having the habit of duration: A woman who sees blood in each of the two consecutive months for a particular number of days but the time of commencement is not the same. For example, in the first month the blood is seen from the 1th to the 5th of the month and in the second month from the 10th to the 15th of that month.
4. Muztariba: A woman who has seen blood for a few months but who has not formed a habit or whose former habit has been disturbed and has not formed a new one.

5. Mubtadea: A girl who sees blood for the first time.
6. Nasiya: A woman who has forgotten her habit.

Issue No.17- If a woman having the habit of time and duration sees blood during all days of her fixed habit plus a few days before and after, and if the total number of days does not exceed 10, all of it is Hayz. And if it exceeds 10 days, then only the blood seen during the days of habit is Hayz and the rest will be Istihaza.

Issue No.18- If a woman with fixed habit of time and duration fails to see blood in her habit, and sees it earlier or later, it will be considered as Hayz if it comes for the equal number of days, and bears the signs.

Issue No.19- If Muztariba sees blood for ten days or less, then all of it is Hayz. And if she sees blood for more than ten days, and if for some days the blood has the signs of Hayz and if the blood which has the signs of Hayz is not less than 3 days nor more than 10 days, then all of it is Hayz. The rest will be Istihaza.

Issue No.20- Mubtadea is a girl who sees blood for the first time. If she sees it for ten days or less, it is Hayz. But if she sees it for more than ten days and all the blood has common signs then she should refer to the prevailing habit among her relatives and consider her corresponding duration as Hayz and the rest as Istihaza.

Issue No.21- Nasiya is a woman who has forgotten her habit of time and duration. If she sees blood for ten days or less, it is Hayz. But if she sees it for more than ten days, then the blood which has signs of Hayz is Hayz, if its duration is not less than 3 days and more than 10 days.
