

Nifas

Issue No.1- From the time when the child birth takes place, the blood seen by the mother is Nifas, provided that it stops before or on completion of the tenth day. While in the condition of Nifas, a woman is called Nafsa.

Issue No.2- If a woman has fixed habit of duration, then, the blood which she sees after the habitual days of duration will require her to act as a Mustahaza.

Issue No.3- It is not necessary that the baby is fully grown. Even if a deficient baby is born, the blood seen by the mother for ten days or less will be Nifas. The term 'Child birth' must be applicable to it.

Issue No.4- It is possible that Nifas blood may be discharged for an instant only, but it never exceeds 10 days.

Issue No.5- All acts which are haraam and void for a Haez are also haraam and void for a Nafsa

Issue No.6- When a woman becomes clean from Nifas, she should do Ghusl and perform acts of worship. And if she sees blood again, once or often within 10 days after the child birth takes place, and the total number of days on which blood is seen and the intervening days during which she remains clean is 10 or less than 10, then all of it will be Nifas.

In the intervening days, she should perform all that is obligatory for a clean woman. If the woman does not have a fixed habit of duration, then she will count the first ten days as Nifas, and the rest as Istihaza.

Issue No.7- If a woman becomes Pak from Nifas, but feels that there might be blood in the interior part, she should insert some cotton, and if she finds herself clean then she should do Ghusl for the acts of worship.

Issue No.8- If Nifas blood is seen by a mother for more than 10 days and she has a fixed habit of Hayz, then her Nifas will be equal to the duration of Hayz and the rest would be

Istihaza. But, if she does not have a fixed habit of Hayz, she would take ten days as those of Hayz, and treat the rest as Istihaza.

Issue No.9- If a woman, with a fixed habit of Hayz sees blood continuously for a month or more after giving birth to a child, the blood seen for the days equal to her Hayz habit will be Nifas, and the blood seen after that for ten days will be Istihaza. After the lapse of 10 days, if bleeding continues, then it is Hayz if it falls in the days of habit. And if bleeding does not occur in the days of Hayz habit, that blood is Istihaza.

Issue No.10- If a woman does not have a fixed habit of duration, and if after giving birth she sees blood continuously for a month or more, the rules contained in former issue will apply to the first 10 days; and as for the next 10 days it is Istihaza. And as regards the blood seen thereafter, it can be either Hayz (if it has the signs of Hayz), or Istihaza (if it does not have the signs of Hayz).
