

FQ-101

Essentials of Fiqh

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Taharah (Purity)

{ وَثِيَابَكَ فَطَهِّرْ } [المدثر: 4]

and your clothes, so purify (them) (74:4)

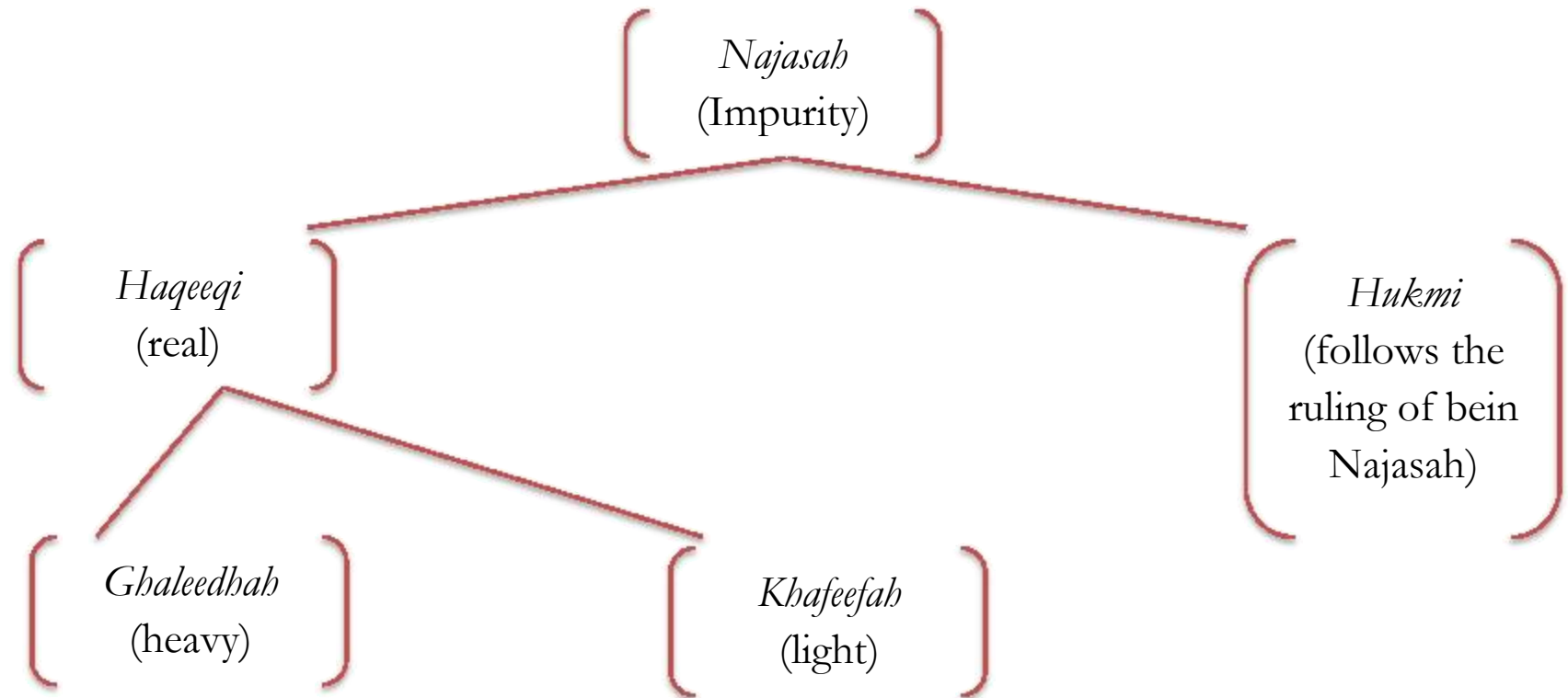
Similarly Rasulullah salallahu alyhi wasallam says,

لا تقبل صلاة بغير طهور ... (صحيح مسلم (1 / 204))

a salah shall not be accepted without purity.

Direct commandment to cleanse our self from impurity.

Najasah



Najasah

A state of body, clothing or place such that Shar'ia dictates that it ought to be cleansed.

Najasah Haqeeqi (Real Impurity)

- Uncleanliness or filth that can be seen. Essentially, there is visible or quantifiable evidence of such filth.
- Solid or liquid filth keeping away from which is compulsory for a Muslim and if some of it sticks to his body, garment etc., then eliminating it is compulsory.

Najasah Haqeeqi Ghalidhah

- Dense (heavy) types of Najaasat
- Ruling: Excused upto the level of 1 dirham (hollow of palm). If increases it is obligatory to wash.
- Washing must be with medium which can cleanse
- Examples :
 - Spilled-out blood
 - Wine
 - Flesh and skin of a dead animal
 - Urine of a flesh-inedible animal
 - Excreta of dog
 - Excreta and saliva of a carnivore
 - Droppings of hen and duck

Najasah Haqeeqi Khafeefah

- Lighter types of Najaasat.
- Ruling: Excused in larger quantity. As much as $\frac{1}{4}$ of the portion of the limb
- Splashes of urine also excused
- The state of najasah will be established with certainty
- and when the impression of najasah is found
- Examples:
 - Horse urine
 - Urine of a flesh-edible animal like camel, cattle, go
 - Droppings of a flesh-inedible bird

Removing Najasah

- Visible Najasah (blood, feces)
 - Removing actual najasah itself

- Non visible (urine etc.)
 - Washing three times and squeezing