Najasah Haqeeqi (Real Filth)

It is the 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.

There are two kinds of de facto filth too:

- (a) Severe filth
- (b) Mild filth

(a) Najasah Haqeeqi Ghaleezah (Heavy filth)

Severe filth is the thing whose filthiness has been established by an incontrovertible evidence in the Shari'ah.

Examples of Severe Filth:

- Spilled-out blood
- 2. Wine
- 3. Flesh and skin of a dead animal
- 4. Urine of a flesh-inedible animal
- 5. Excreta of dog
- 6. Excreta and saliva of a carnivore
- 7. Droppings of hen and duck
- 8. Anything whose emission out of the human body leads to invalidation of ablutionary state.

Rulings of severe filth:

Severe filth is excusable if it is smaller than or equal to a dirham.

If the severe filth is larger than a dirham, washing it off with water or some other removing substance is obligatory. With this quantity on a person's body, garment or prayer-mat, Salah is not permissible.

(b) Najasah Haqeeqi Khafeefah (Light filth)

Mild filth is a substance whose filthiness is not incontrovertible, because of the presence of another evidence which indicates its purity.

Examples of mild filth:

- 1. Horse urine
- 2. Urine of a flesh-edible animal like camel, cattle, goat or sheep.
- 3. Droppings of a flesh-inedible bird

Rulings of mild filth:

Mild filth is excusable as long as it is not in large quantity. Large quantity is estimated to be a quarter of the body or garment.

Najasah Hukmiyah (Ruled to be filth)

It is the state of a person in which Salah is invalid. Najasah Hukmiyah filth is also called *Hadath*.

There are two kinds of de jure filths:

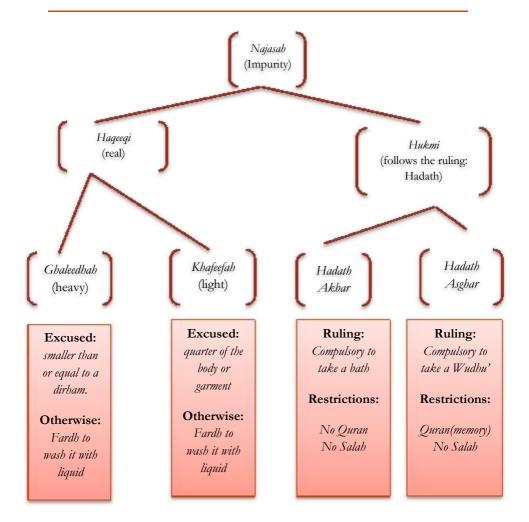
1. Hadath Akbar (major impurity):

It is the state of a person in which taking bath is compulsory and Salah offered in this state is invalid. Similarly, recitation of the holy Quran in this state is impermissible.

2. Hadath Asghar (Minor impurity):

It is the state of a person in which ablution is compulsory. Salah in this state is not permissible but oral recitation of the holy Quran is permissible

Review



Some Rules pertaining to Najasah

- Droplets of urine, the size of a needle-eye are excused.
- If a filthy garment or filthy bed sheet gets wet by the sweat of a sleeping person or by the wetness of a person's foot, then only if the effect of filth is apparent on the person's body or foot respectively, it will be ruled that the body or foot is filthy.
- If the effect of filth is not apparent on the person's body or foot, it will not be considered filthy.
- If a wet garment is spread over a dry, filthy ground and the ground gets wet due to the garment, then if the effect of filthy is not visible on the garment, it will not be filthy.
- If a dry, pure garment is wrapped up in such a wet, filthy garment from which water does not drop on wringing, then the pure garment will not become filthy.

Removing Najasah

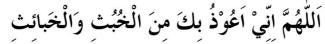
- Purity from a visible filth like blood and excreta is obtained by eradicating the body of filth by washing.
- The washing should be done as many number of times as required to eradicate the filth. However, if the trace of filth in the form of color or odor remains on the garment and removing it is very difficult, then there is no problem.
- Purification from non-visible filth like urine is obtained when the garment is washed thrice and wringed each time in such a way that water stops dropping. It is necessary that each time new, pure water is used.
- Najasah Haqeeqah filth is removed from body and garment with water or any liquid capable of removing filth, like vinegar and rose oil.
- Ablution with vinegar, rose oil and the like is not permissible.
- Shoes and thick socks are purified by washing.
- Shoes can also be purified by scrubbing over pure ground when the filth has a body, no matter whether it is wet or dry.
- Sword, knife, mirror and oiled utensils are purified by wiping off.
- Ground becomes pure when it dries up and the effect of filth dies off. Salah on such a ground is permissible but Tayammum with it is not.
- When the body of filth transforms completely, it becomes pure. For example, an animal falls in a mine of salt and after some days, its body gets transformed to salt.

- Filth also becomes pure on burning in fire.
- If the semen of a person sticks to his garment or body and then dries up, it may be purified by scraping it off.
- But if the semen is wet, the garment will be purified only by washing.
- Hide of a dead animal is purified by tanning, no matter whether the tanning was Najasah Haqeeqah or Najasah Hukmiyah.
- In no case will the hide of a swine become pure. Tanning it has no effect on its impurity.
- Skin of a human becomes pure by tanning, but its use is not permissible. Making use of a human body or any of its organs conflicts with Man's high status and honor.
- Hide of a non-flesh-edible animal is considered pure if the animal has been slaughtered in the Shari'ah prescribed manner.
- An organ in which blood does not enter does not become filthy on account of the animal's death.
- Example: hair, cut-off feather horn, hoof and bone.
- This is the case when there is no fat in the above things. But if there is fat in them, then they become filthy upon death of the animal.
- Nerve of a dead animal is filthy.
- Musk pouch of a deer is pure just as the musk is pure. Eating it is permissible

Istinjaa' (Cleansing) after relieving oneself: Etiquettes and rules

Whoever intends to relieve himself either from urine or excreta should observe the following etiquettes:

- He should go far away from the eyes of the people till no one is able to view him nor hear the sound of what comes out of his body nor smell the odor.
- He should select a soft and low ground for easing himself so that urine droplets may not fly back towards him.
- 3. Before entering washroom he should recite:



O Allah ﷺ, I seek Your protection from the male and female Devil. (Tirmidhi, Vol. 1, Pg. 3)

A person who intends to relieve himself outside his house in the open should recite this supplication when he starts tucking up his garments and before his private parts are revealed.

- 4. When going to the washroom, he should first enter his left foot and when coming out, he should first put out his right foot.
- 5. His sitting posture during relieving should be such that he puts more weight on his left foot. This posture is more helpful in discharging the excretion.
- 6. He should cover his head at the time of relieving himself and cleansing.

- 7. He should not urinate in a hole in the ground as it is possible that there might be some reptile in the hole to hurt him.
- 8. He should not urinate nor relieve himself on road or in a graveyard.
- 9. He should not urinate or relieve himself in a shadow wherein people usually sit.
- 10. He should not urinate or relieve himself at a place where people gather for conversation.
- 11. He should not urinate or relieve himself under a fruit-laden tree.
- 12. It is detestable for a person engaged in relieving himself to talk unless necessary. If he sees a blind man walking towards a pit and fears that he might fall into the pit, it will be compulsory for him to call out and guide the blind man.
- 13. It is detestable for him to recite the Quran or a remembrance formula while engaged in the act of relieving himself or cleansing his filth.
- 14. It is strictly prohibited to face the Ka'bah or keep his back towards it whether he is inside a washroom or in open space.
- 15. Urinating or relieving oneself in a small-quantity, stagnant water is strictly prohibited.
- 16. Urinating or relieving oneself in flowing water or largequantity, stagnant water is undesirable.
- 17. Urinating in a bathroom is detestable.
- 18. Urinating or relieving oneself near a well, river or pond is detestable.
- 19. Revealing one's private parts for the purpose of relieving himself in a non-hidden place is detestable.

- 20. Cleansing oneself with the right hand without any necessity is detestable.
- 21. Urinating in standing posture without necessity is detestable as the droplets of urine might fly back to his body or garments.
- 22. When the person has finished relieving himself, he should step out with his right foot first, then he should recite:



I seek Your pardon. Praise be to Allah se who removed from me discomfort and gave me relief. (Ibnu Majah, Pg.26)

Istibraa'

- Istibraa' is necessary before cleansing.
- Istibraa' is expulsion of whatever is left in the organ of urine or excreta till it appears overwhelmingly probable to the person that nothing remains in the organ. If a person has a particular habit for achieving this, he should follow that. E.g. standing, walking, hitting the ground with a foot, clearing the throat by hemming, etc.
- There is some detail in the rulings for need of cleansing:
 - When impurity goes beyond the organ of urine or excretion and gets larger than a dirham, washing it with water becomes *fardh* and Salah is not permissible in its presence.
 - When impurity goes beyond the organ and is **equal** to a dirham, washing it with water is **wajib**.
 - When filth does not goes beyond the organ and is less than a dirham, then cleansing is sunnah.
- In cleansing, it is permissible to use water alone. (i.e when the impurity is beyond dirham)
- Similarly, it is permissible to use only mud blocks or anything similar to it (absorbent) as long as the overstepped filth does not get bigger than a dirham. However, washing with water is better.
- The most preferred way is to first wipe/dab it up with mud blocks or a similar thing and then wash it with water as this would clean more efficiently.

- It is desirable to cleanse using three mud blocks.
- Limiting oneself to two mud blocks or only one gravel is permissible if cleansing the organ is achieved.
- When one has finished wiping with mud blocks; first wash hands and then the organ with water.
- He should thoroughly clean the organ till the odor almost vanishes.
- Upon completing this cleansing, he should wash his hand and thoroughly rub it till the smell is finished.