

FIQH SESSION (1)

2/01/2017

1) What is Fiqh? What does it mean?

Literal Meaning: to open, to clarify

Technical Meaning: Fiqh is the knowledge of the injunctions of Deen that are derived from its detailed sources.

Subject Matter: the actions (A'amaal) that need to be carried out by an adult muslim who is sane.

Purpose: to practice on the injunctions of Deen in order to achieve success in both worlds.

2) Why do I need to learn Fiqh? How will it benefit me?

- a) Fiqh develops contentment in the heart.
- b) It broadens the mind.
- c) It provides strength to tackle inferiority complex.
- d) Deen becomes easy.
- e) To protect my A'amaal.

3) How does it work?

This will be elaborated on the board.

4) What are the sources of Fiqh:

- a) Quran
- b) Sunnah
- c) Ijmaa (consensus)
- d) Qiyas (analogy)

5) Was fiqh used at the time of the Prophet(SAW)?

Yes, fiqh was applied at the time of the Prophet (SAW) and it went through 4 major eras.

6) Which book will we study on Fiqh?

"At-tasheel-Udhuroori" by Sheikh Mohammad Ashiq Ilahi Barni (rht).

02-08-2017

FIQH SESSION (2)

1) The 4 major eras of Fiqh Development:

- a) Lifetime of the Prophet (SAW) until 10 AH
- b) Khulafa-e-Rashideen & Senior Sahabah until 41 AH
- c) Appointed Sahabah and Tabieen in Major Muslim Cities until the end 1st century AH
- d) Tabieen, Famous Mujtahids and Imams until half of 4th century

2) Who are the 4 Imams of Fiqh?

- a) Imam Abu Haneefa Numan bin Thaabit (RHT) 80 AH – 150 AH Kufa, Iraq
- b) Imam Malik bin Anas (RHT) 93 AH- 179 AH Madinah Munawarah
- c) Imam Muhammad bin Idriss Shaafi (RHT) 150 AH-204 AH Egypt
- d) Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal (RHT) 164 AH- 241 AH Baghdad, Iraq

3) How did they become Imams?

It was great acceptance from Allah SWT which gave their research tremendous success.

4) How is their research linked to the Prophet (SAW)?

This will be explained on the board.

5) What are the various terminologies used in determining the rulings of Fiqh?

Acts that have to be done

Fardh

Fardh Ayn

Fardh Kifayah

Waajib

Waajib Ayn

Waajib Kifayah

Sunnah

Sunnah Mu'akkadah

Sunnah Ghayr Mu'akkadah

FIQH SESSION (3)

02/15/2017

1) What were some common qualities of the 4 great Imams?

- a) Adab
- b) Steadfastness
- c) Love for one another

2) What is Taqleed?

Meaning: to unconditionally accept the view of an authentic person in matters pertaining to Deen.

3) Is Taqleed proven through Quran, Hadith and the Life of Sahabah (RDA)?

Yes, Taqleed is proven and well established since the time of the Prophet (SAW).

4) What is the difference between a Muqallid and a Ghayr Muqallid?

Basic difference is that a Muqallid follows the opinion of someone and a Ghayr Muqallid is free from following anyone.

5) Why follow only one Imam when all of them are correct?

In numerous matters the Imams hold extreme differences between one another. By following multiple opinions one will be left with great confusion and as a result ultimately one will follow his/her carnal desires.

6) What are the various terminologies used in determining the rulings of Fiqh?

Acts that have to be done

Fardh

Fardh Ayn

Fardh Kifayah

Waajib

Waajib Ayn

Waajib Kifayah

Sunnah

Sunnah Mu'akkadah

Sunnah Ghayr Mu'akkadah

1)What are some contributions of the subcontinent scholars in Fiqh?

They made immense effort on spreading the Hanafi Fiqh with its connection to most reliable sources. Numerous books have been authored in Arabic, Urdu, Bangla, English and other languages in order to simplify the understanding of Fiqh.

2)What are some common questions used to mislead people from Taqleed ?

a)Where does it say in the Quran to follow the 4 Imams?

b)Are you Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi, Hunbali, or Muslim? Aren't we all one Ummah?

c)Do you follow Hadith or Sunnah?

3)What is the difference between Hadith and Sunnah?

Hadith comprises of 4 things:

a)Sayings of The Prophet ﷺ

b)Doings of The Prophet ﷺ

c)Approvals of The Prophet ﷺ

d)Physical traits and habits of The Prophet ﷺ

Sunnah : The followed way in Deen. Examples will be given to elaborate.

4)Why so many sects in Islam?

The Prophet ﷺ had prophesied this in His sayings. The only sect to attain salvation is the Ahlu-Sunnah-Wal-Jamma'ah.

5)What are the terminologies used for actions that are not to be done?

Haraam

Makrooh Tahreemi

Makrooh Tanzeehi

Mubah (neutral term)

FIQH SESSION (5)

03-01-17

1)What is the correct understanding of the Ummah dividing into 73 sects?

This division is based on the Usool (fundamentals) and not on the Furoo (branches).Initially, these sects will have differences related to the articles of Faith(Iman).

2)What is the term used for purification and its importance?

The term for purification is "Tahaarah". Numerous verses of the Quran and Ahadith have indicated to its importance. It means to remove oneself from the state of Hadath Akbar ,Hadath Asgar and to remove filth from body, clothes and places of Salaah.

3)What is Hadath Akbar and Hadath Asgar?

When washing the whole body becomes obligatory upon one in order to perform Salaah etc., this state is called Hadath Akbar.

When washing particular parts of the body become obligatory upon one in order to perform Salaah etc., this state is called Hadath Asgar.

4)How do we remove ourselves from Hadath Asgar? Is Ablution (Wudhu) proven from the Quran and Sunnah?

In Surah Ma'idah Ayat 6 Allah (SWT) says: O believers! When you rise up for Salah (prayer), wash your faces and your hands as far as the elbows, wipe your heads with wet hands and wash your feet to the ankles.

5)What are the Faraaidh (mandatory acts) of Wudhu?

a)Washing the face

b)Washing both the hands including the elbows

c)Wiping of ¼ of the head

d)Washing both feet including the ankles

Note: Even if the space of a hair is left dry the wudhu will NOT be valid.

FIQH SESSION (6)

1) Why do I need to take part in Fiqh Sessions when this material can be found in books and online?

Contradicting info is available in books and online which may make one more confused than ever before about his/her deen. Allah (SWT) has chosen the practice of learning via teachers for all Prophets (ALS) and their followers throughout history.

2) What are some cautious points regarding the Faraaidh of Wudhu?

- a) nail polish, paint, and other chemicals and cosmetics must be removed.
- b) water must reach under rings and all other jewelry covering the wudhu parts.
- c) if any Fardh is left out wudhu will **not** be valid.

3) How much water is Sunnah to use for Wudhu?

Hadith: Anas (RDA) reported that the Prophet ﷺ used one S'aa up to 5 mudds of water for bathing and one mudd for performing ablution. (Sahih Bukhari)

4) What is the importance of following the Sunnah in every action?

- a) It increases the reward and reaches the Pleasure of Allah (SWT).
- b) Sunnah beautifies every Amal.

5) What are the Sunnahs of Wudhu?

- Making Intention
- Beginning with the Name of Allah (SWT)
- Washing both hands up to wrists thrice
- Using the miswak
- Rinsing the mouth
- Passing water into the nostrils
- Masah of the entire head
- Masah of the ears
- Khilal of the fingers
- Khilal of the beard
- Washing 3 times
- Maintaining the routine
- Beginning from the right
- Doing wudhu without long pauses
- Masah of the nape

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fiqh Session (7) 03-22-17

1) If Imam Abu Haneefa (RHT) had knowledge of hadith, then where are his compilations?

Imam Abu Haneefa (RHT) was an expert in both Hadith and Fiqh. He chose to focus more on organizing, categorizing, and establishing the rulings of Fiqh. Having compilations of Ahadith is not a requisite for developing expertise in Hadith.

2) What is the harm of committing a Makrooh (disliked) act?

Makrooh acts are against Sunnah. No sooner does one go away from Sunnah, one will end up misguided. Makrooh acts are stepping stones towards major sinful acts.

3) What are the Makrooh acts in Wudhu?

- > Making Wudhu in a dirty place
- > Cleaning the nose with the right hand
- > Talking during Wudhu
- > Performing Wudhu without following the Sunnahs of Wudhu

4) Is not knowing a valid excuse in Deen?

With all the resources and technological advancements to attain knowledge of deen, not knowing isn't a valid excuse. Neglectfulness amounts to sin in matters of deen.

5) What are the nullifiers of Wudhu?

- > Anything exiting from the private parts
- > Blood or pus flowing from its place of origin
- > Vomiting a mouthful
- > Sleeping
- > Loss of consciousness
- > Insanity
- > Laughing out loud in Salaah
- > Everything which causes Ghusl to become Fardh

1) What is the definition of Ghusl?

Ghusl is the procedure which a person undertakes to clean their body from ritual impurity or "Janaabat". If a person does not do ghusl properly then he/she will not leave the state of janaabat and any acts of Worship, which require a condition of cleanliness will not be valid.

2) What does Islam say about hygiene?

Islam has put great emphasis on cleanliness and hygiene. In fact the basis of many Ibadaat and its acceptance is purity.

3) What are the basic instructions related to hygiene?

5 fundamental things are instructed to us:

- a) Circumcision
- b) Cutting the nails
- c) Trimming moustache
- d) Shaving the armpit hair
- e) Shaving the pubic hair

4) What is the ruling regarding nails?

Nails must be cut and kept clean on a regular basis. The preferred method of cutting is explained on the screen.

5) What are the instructions related to trimming the mustache?

Mustache must be trimmed so it does not exceed the upper lips. It will be considered Makrooh to have longer than this limit.

6) What are the rulings for armpit and pubic hair?

Both must be shaved in order to maintain cleanliness. These regions of the body accumulate sweat and bad odor. One will be sinful if 40 days have exceeded and this hair is not removed. Salaah will be considered Makrooh in such condition.

FIQH SESSION (9)

~~04-19-2017~~

4-26-2017

1) When does Ghusl become compulsory?

- a) State of Janabah
- b) Completion of menstruation
- c) Completion of nifaas

2) What is the difference between Haydh, Nifaas and Istihaadha?

Haydh: Monthly Menstrual Cycle

Nifaas: The bleeding which takes place after childbirth

Istihaadha: Bleeding due to illness

3) What are the particular rulings related Haydh and Nifaas, ?

- No touching the Quran
- No reciting the Quran
- No entrance in the Masjid boundaries
- No salaah (Do not have to be made up)
- No sajdah tilawah
- No tawaaf
- No fasting in Ramadhan (Must be made up ASAP)
- No intercourse

4) What are the Faraaidh of Ghusl?

- a) Gargling the mouth
- b) Putting water into nostrils
- c) Pouring water over the entire body

5) What are some cautionary steps for performing Ghusl?

- a) Modesty
- b) Least time in the bathroom
- c) No wasting water
- d) We should not urinate in the place of bathing

6) What is the complete Sunnah procedure of Ghusl?

Will be explained on screen.

Dr. Saadiah Saadiah

FIQH SESSION (10)

05-10-2017

1)What is Istinja?

Istinja means cleaning the private parts after passing urine or stool with water and/or earth etc.

There are 3 rulings of Istinja:

Fardh

Sunnah

Mustahab

2)Is there a Sunnah procedure to use the toilet?

Every aspect of our life is covered through the Sunnah of our beloved Prophet (SAW).

3)What are the guidelines prior to entering the restroom?

- a) Find complete privacy
- b) Remove rings ,badges and all objects with Islamic content
- c) Keep head covered
- d) Dua
- e) Use the left foot to enter

4)How should we position ourselves for Istinja?

We must sit while doing Istinjah and refrain from facing ourselves or our backs towards the Qiblah.
(It is Sunnah to squat while leaning on one side during Istinja.)

5)What are the permissible and impermissible things to use for attaining purity?

One should use water and/or lump of earth for purity. The water will be poured with the right hand and washing will be done with the left hand.

One should refrain from using the following things for Istinja:

- Printed Paper
- Bricks
- Bones
- Glass
- Coal

6)What are other precautions related to Istinja?

- a) Protect oneself from urine drops
- b) Istibraa
- c) Achieve content of purity