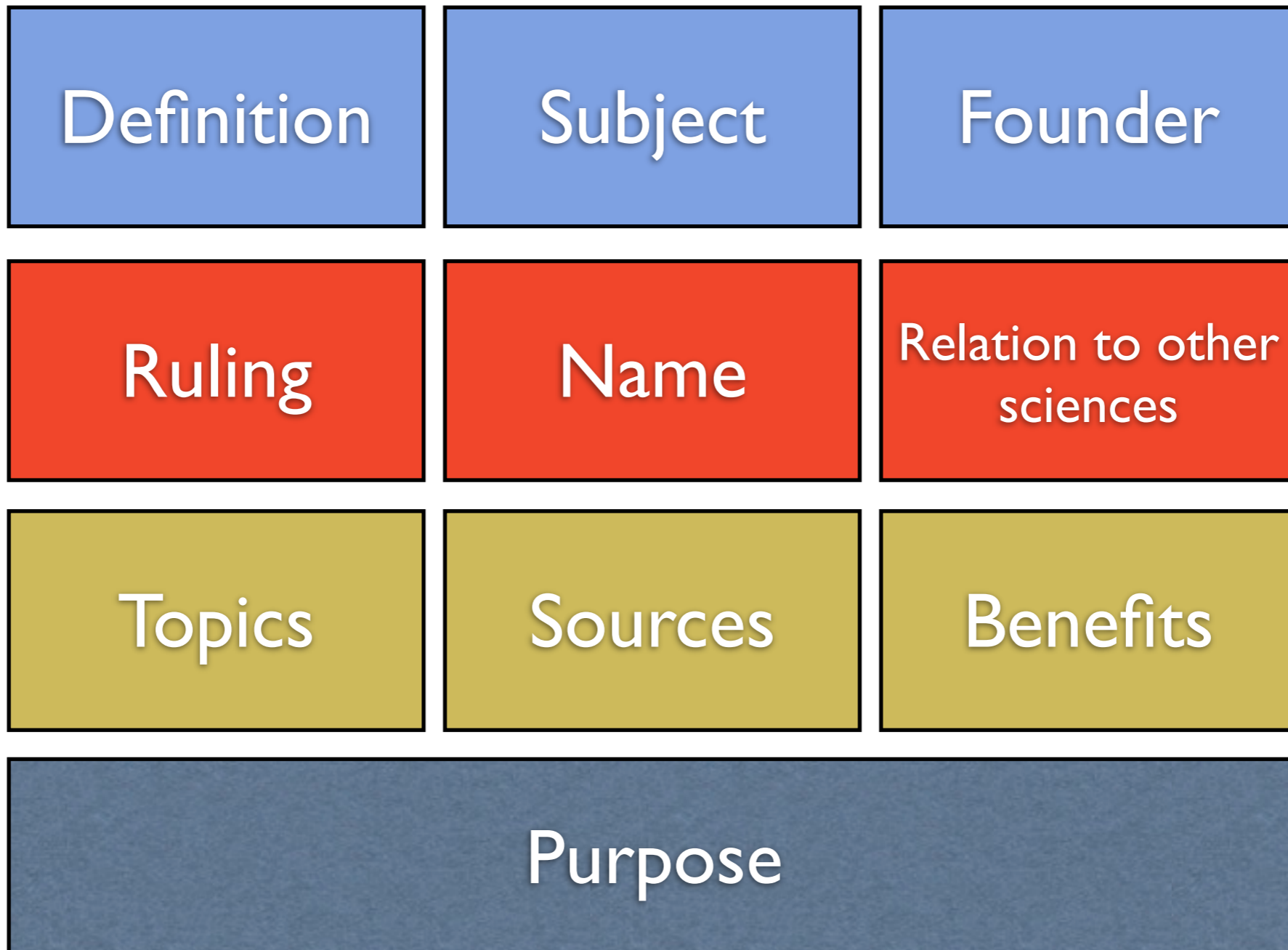


# Fiqh

Study of Maraqi al-Sadat  
Imam Abu'l Ikhlas al-Shurunbulali

# Ten Foundational Principles of Fiqh



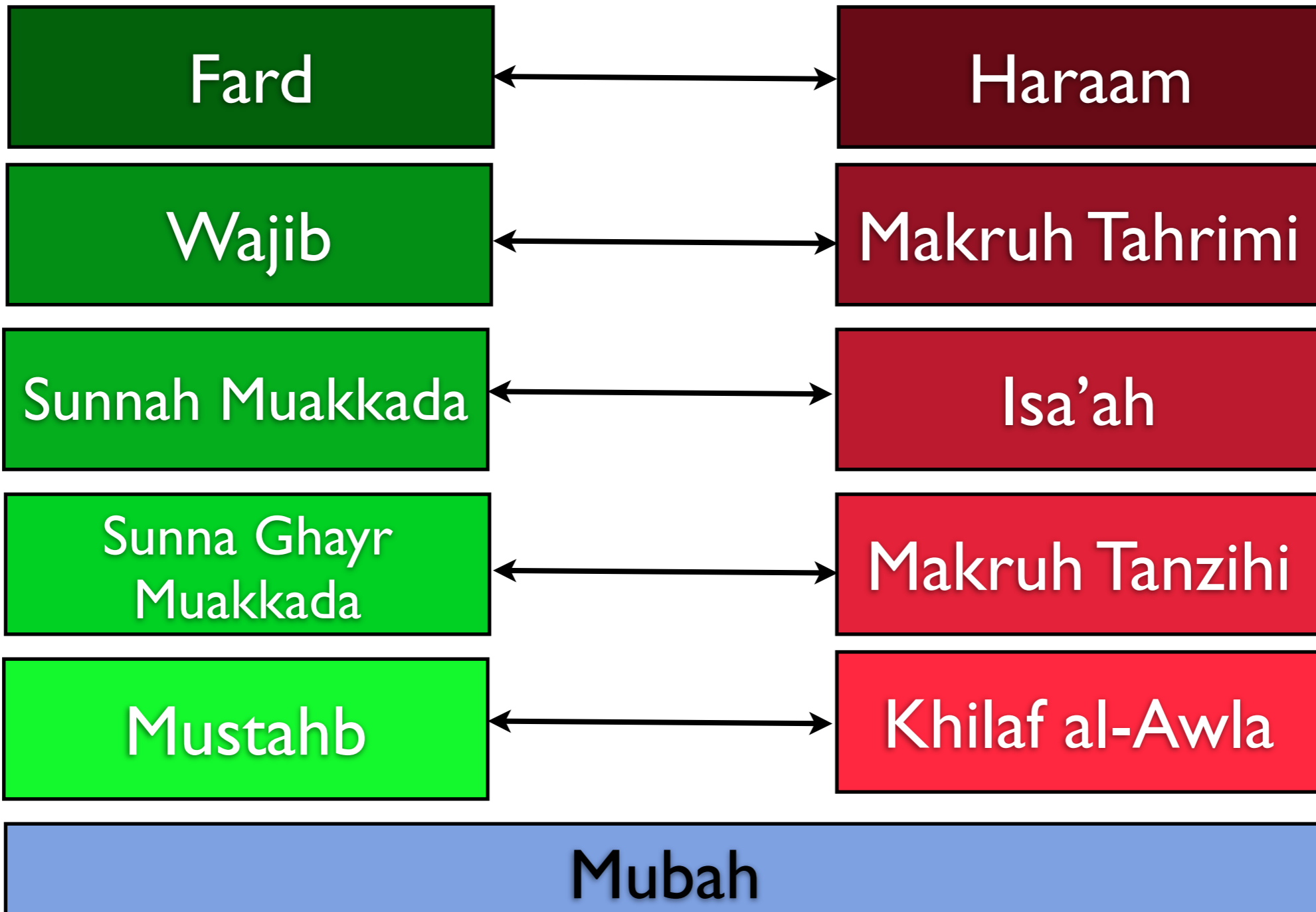
## 1. Definition

- Literally: knowledge, deep understanding of something
- Technically: Knowledge of the ruling related to the actions of those morally responsible, as derived from the primary sources

## 2. Subject

- The actions of the morally responsible, in terms of validity and invalidity; obligation and prohibition; recommendation, dislikes and permission

# Legal Value (Hukm)



### 3. Name

• Ilm ul Fiqh, Ilm ul Furu', Ilm ul Ahkam

### 4. Ruling

• Personal Obligatory

• Communal obligatory

# Imam Abu'l-Ikhlās al-Shurunbulālī

- Born in Egypt in 944/1586
- Studied in Egypt at al-Azhar University
- Authored Nur ul-Idāh, Marāqī Falāh, Imdād al Fattāh and other works
- Departed in 1069/1659 at the age of 75
- Great Imam & authority in Fiqh in the muslim world

# Maraqi al-Sadat (Ascent to Felicity)

- Basic primer in Beliefs and Hanafi Fiqh
- Covers
  - Beliefs
  - Purification
  - Prayer
  - Fasting
  - Zakah
  - Hajj

# Purification

```
graph TD; A[Purification] --> B[Hukmiyya Ritual Impurity]; A --> C[Haqiqiyya Physical impurity]; B --> D[Minor Wudu]; B --> E[Major Ghusl]; C --> F[Heavy Impurity]; C --> G[Light Impurity];
```

The diagram is a hierarchical flowchart. At the top is a green box labeled 'Purification'. Two arrows point down from this box to two red boxes. The left red box is labeled 'Hukmiyya Ritual Impurity' and has two arrows pointing down to two blue boxes: 'Minor (Wudu)' and 'Major (Ghusl)'. The right red box is labeled 'Haqiqiyya Physical impurity' and has two arrows pointing down to two blue boxes: 'Heavy Impurity' and 'Light Impurity'.

Hukmiyya  
Ritual Impurity

Haqiqiyya  
Physical impurity

Minor  
(Wudu)

Major  
(Ghusl)

Heavy  
Impurity

Light  
Impurity



# The sources of Water

Rain Water

Snow

Hail

Well Water

Spring Water

River Water

Sea Water

# PROPERTIES OF WATER

1. Fluid / Subtle

2. Thin

3. Colourless

4. Tasteless

5. Odourless

# Conditioning of Water

```
graph TD; A[Conditioning of Water] --> B[Mixes with Solid]; A --> C[Mixes with Liquid]; B --> D["If it does not flow and loses its thinness then wudu not allowed"]; C --> E[See next slide];
```

Mixes with Solid

If it does not flow and loses its thinness then wudu not allowed

Mixes with Liquid

See next slide



Water mixes with a substance with:	Example and Ruling
3 qualities such as vinegar: (colour, taste and smell)	Water is conditioned if <b>2</b> of the three qualities dominate. E.g. Water becomes colourful and can be tasted. Wudu not allowed.
2 qualities such as milk: (colour and taste)	Water is conditioned if <b>1</b> of the 2 qualities dominate. E.g. Water becomes colourful. Wudu not allowed.
1 quality such as coloured water: (colour)	Water is conditioned if <b>1</b> quality dominates over the water. E.g. Water takes the colour of the substance it mixed with. Wudu not allowed.
0 qualities such as Used water:	Water is conditioned if the <b>QUANTITY</b> of used water is greater than the quantity of normal water.

## Types of Water in terms of its purifying nature

Pure and Purifying  
(Absolute water)

Pure & Purifying but  
Makruh

Pure but not Purifying  
(Used water)

Impure/filthy  
(small quantity in which impurity has fallen)

Doubtful Water  
(donkey/mule has drunk from)