

Islamic Studies

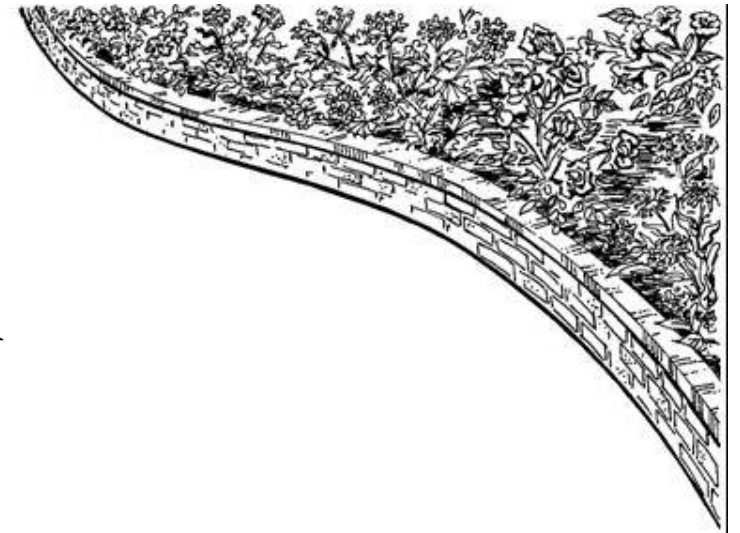
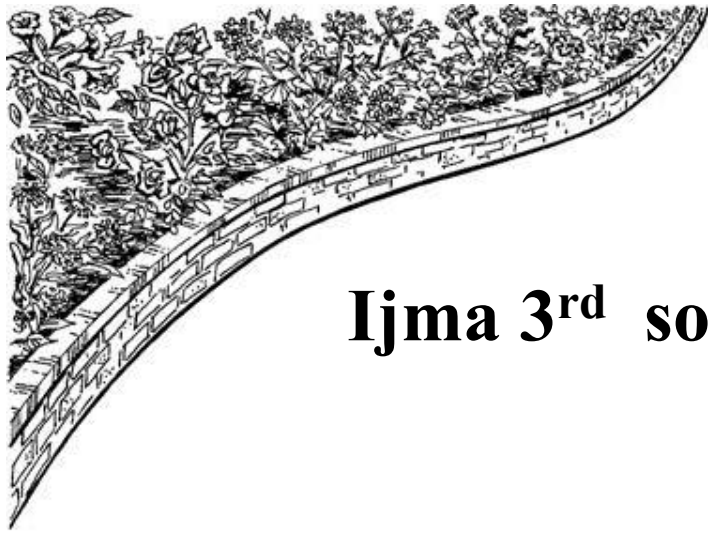
Sunnah, Ijma, Qiyas and Ijtihad



MLO 7.1.4

Recognizing examples of Ijma and distinguishing between its explicit and silent types.

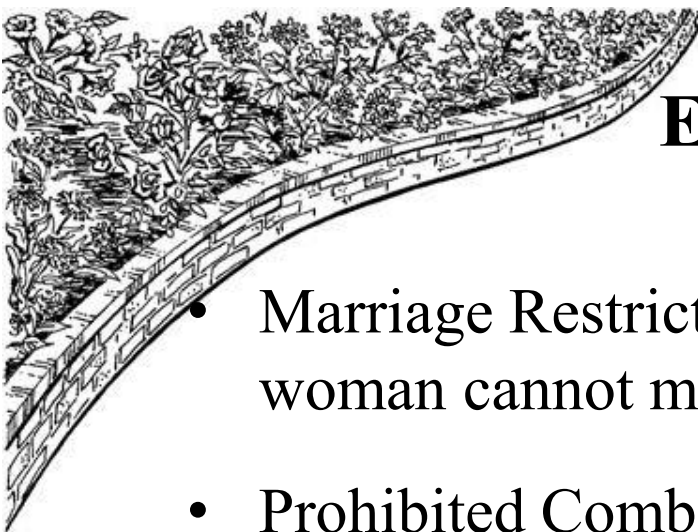




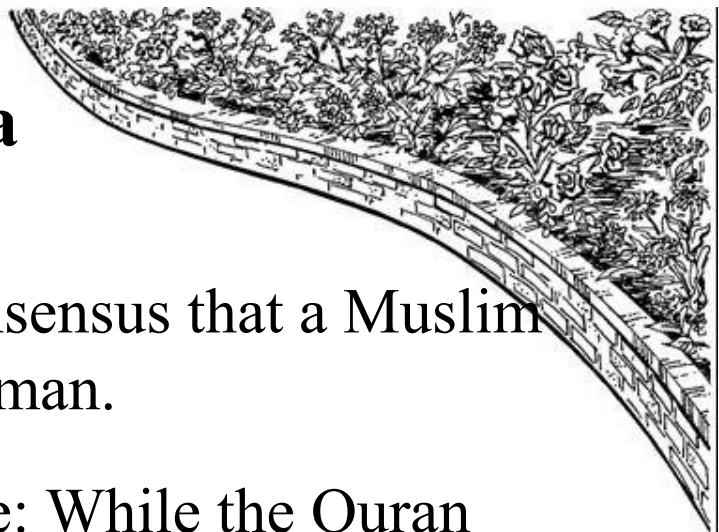
Ijma 3rd source of Shariah

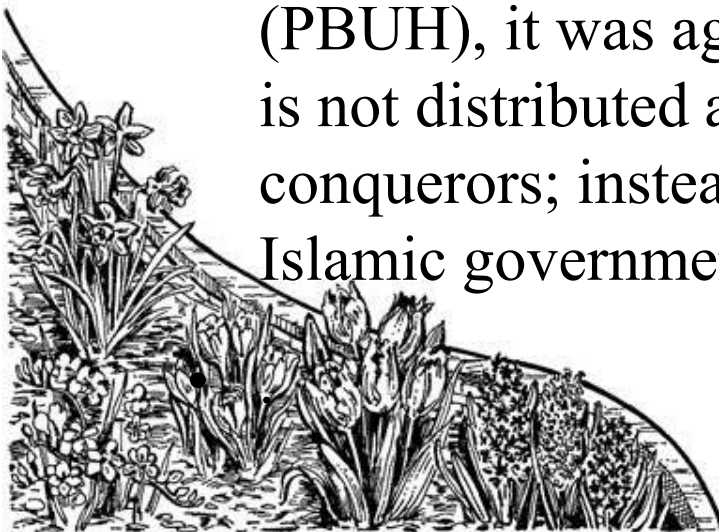
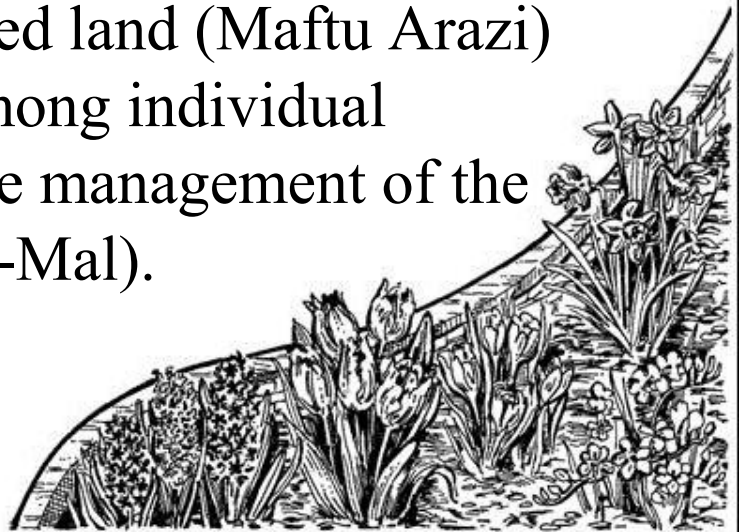
Examples of Ijma
Kinds of Ijma

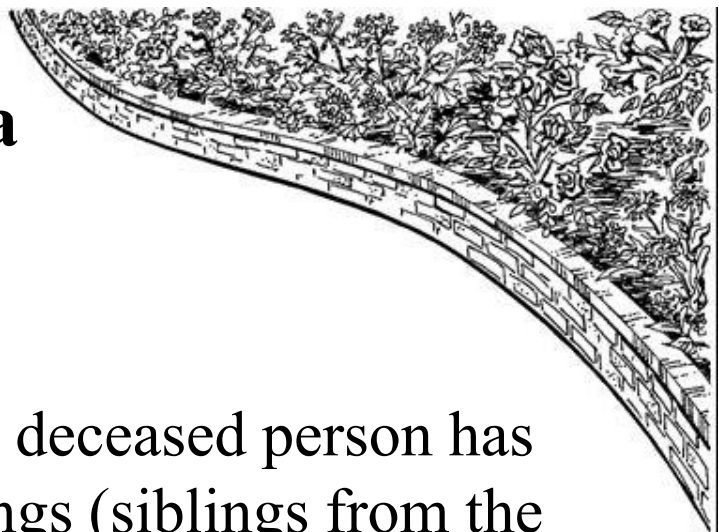
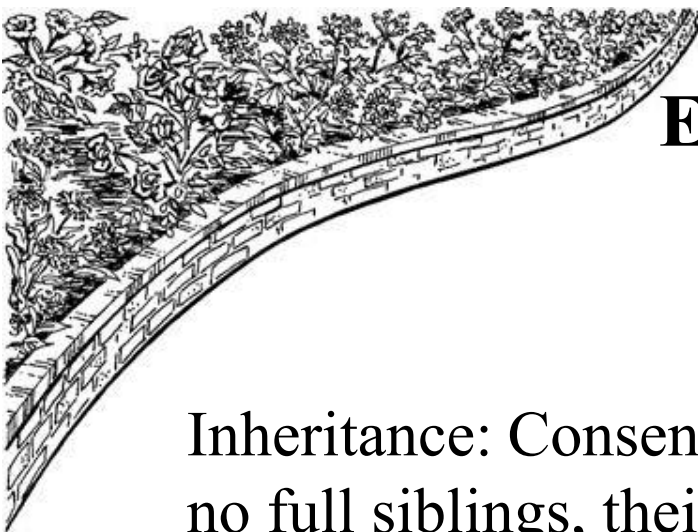




Examples of Ijma



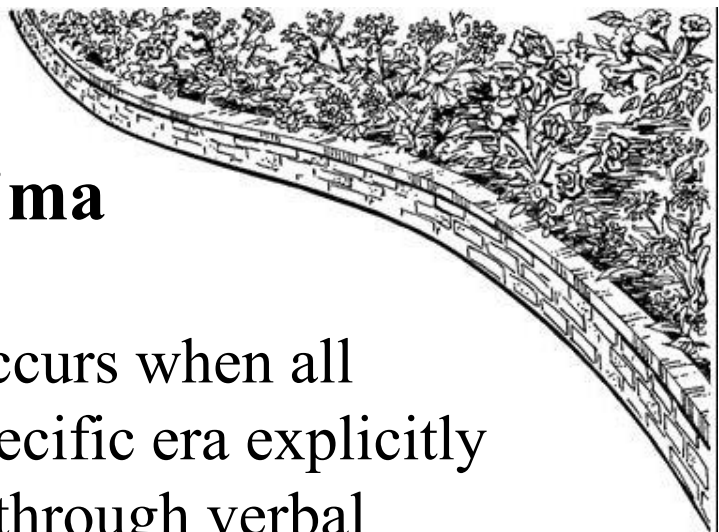
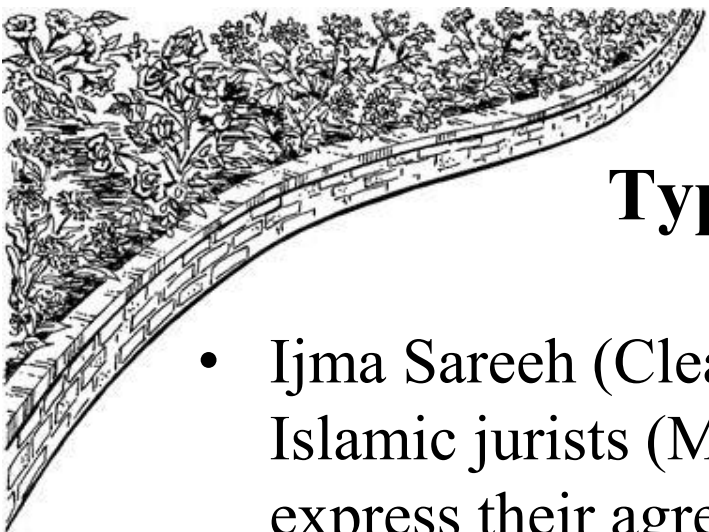
- Marriage Restrictions: There is a consensus that a Muslim woman cannot marry a non-Muslim man.
 - Prohibited Combinations in Marriage: While the Quran forbids marrying two sisters simultaneously, Ijma establishes that a man also cannot be married to a woman and her maternal or paternal aunt or niece at the same time.
 - Conquered Land: Following the death of the Prophet (PBUH), it was agreed that conquered land (Maftu Arazi) is not distributed as spoils of war among individual conquerors; instead, it falls under the management of the Islamic government system (Bait-ul-Mal).
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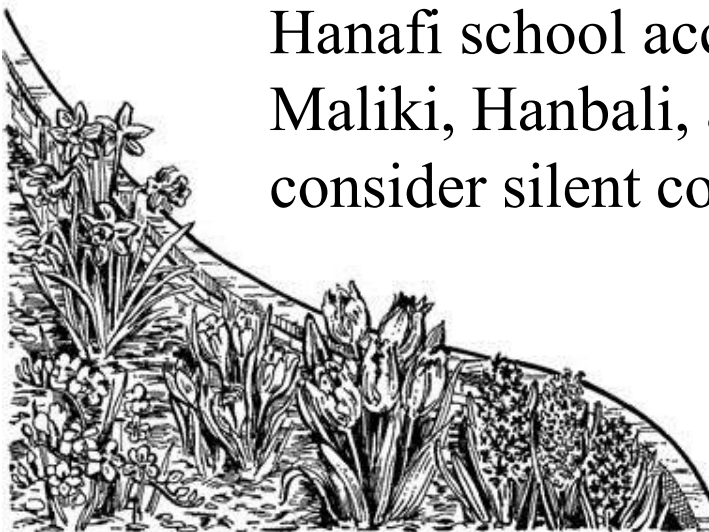
Examples of Ijma

Inheritance: Consensus dictates that if a deceased person has no full siblings, their paternal half-siblings (siblings from the father's side) are entitled to a share in the inheritance.





Types (Kinds) of Ijma

- **Ijma Sareeh (Clear/Explicit):** This occurs when all Islamic jurists (Mujtahideen) of a specific era explicitly express their agreement on a matter through verbal statements, formal fatwas, or judicial rulings.
 - **Ijma Sukuuti (Silent):** This occurs when some scholars express an opinion on a matter and other scholars remain silent. They do not explicitly agree or disagree. While the Hanafi school accepts this as a valid argument, the Maliki, Hanbali, and Shafi'i schools generally do not consider silent consensus to be a binding legal proof.
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