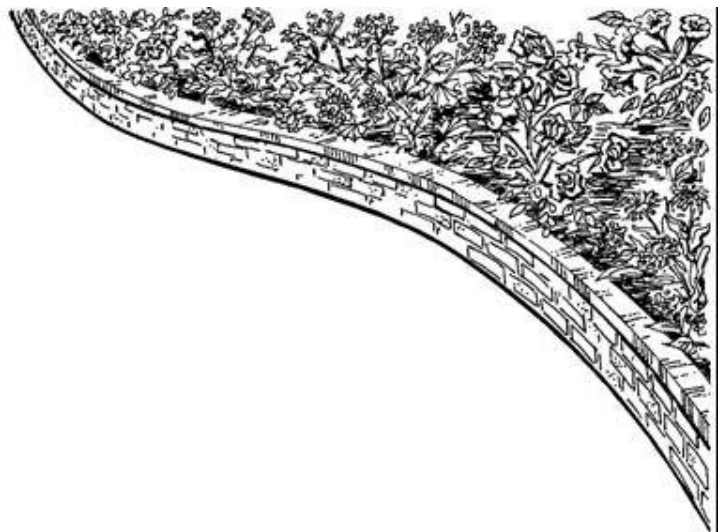


Islamic Studies

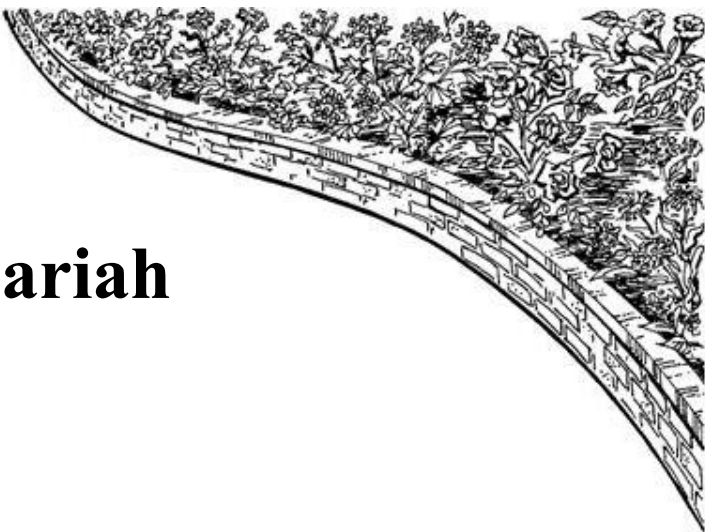
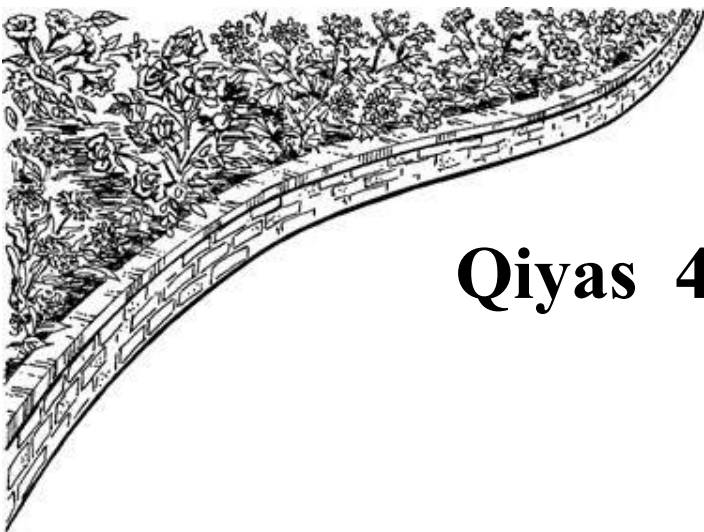
Sunnah, Ijma, Qiyas and Ijtihad



MLO 7.1.5

Explaining the concept of Qiyas, its authority, and the conditions for applying analogy in Islamic law.





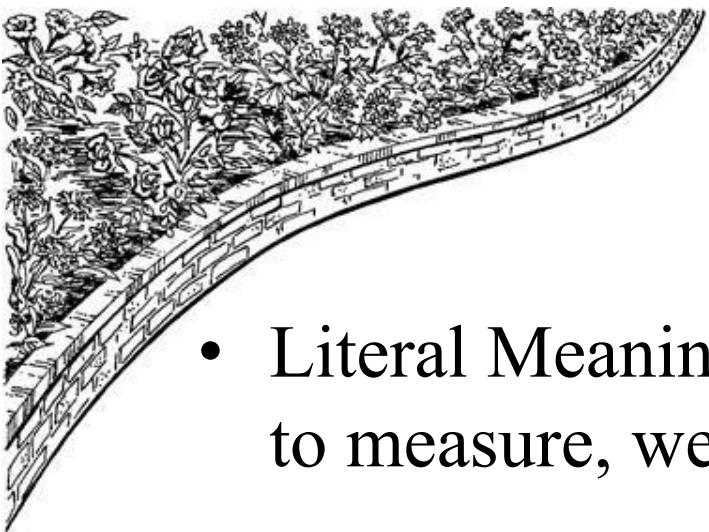
Qiyas 4TH source of Shariah

Definition

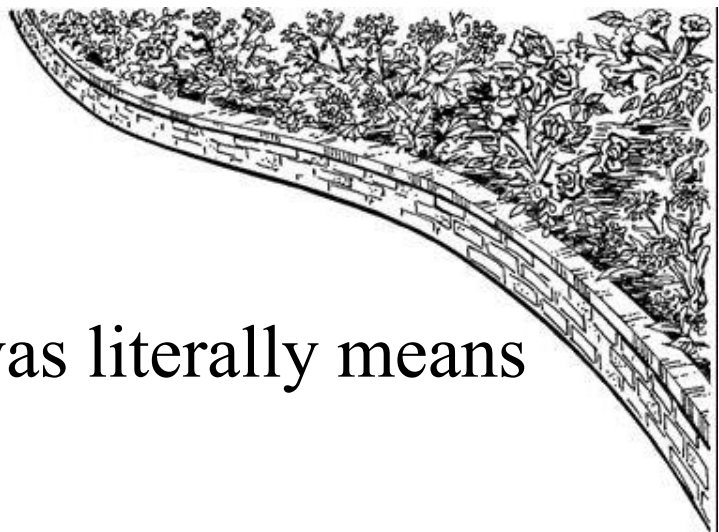
Authority of Qiyas

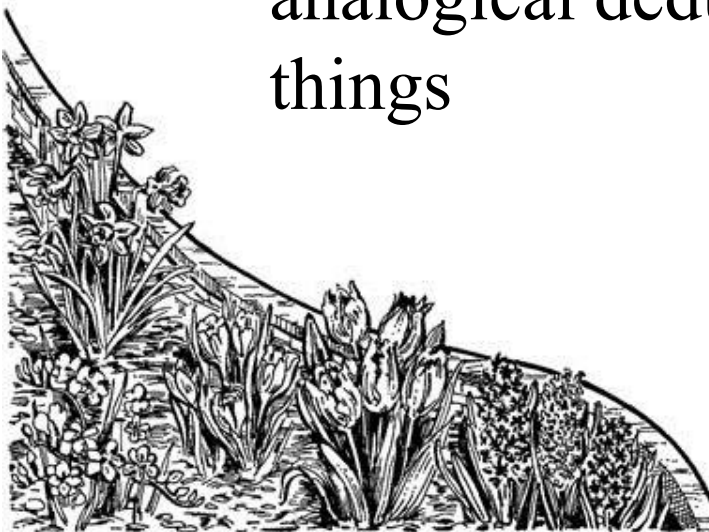
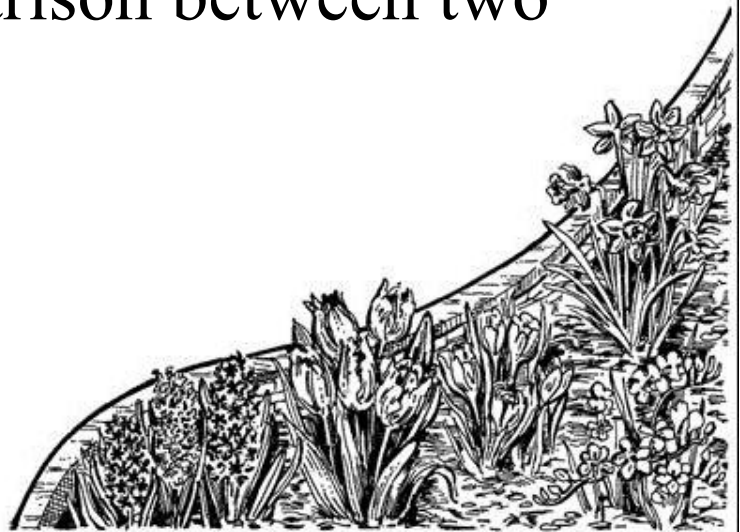
Conditions for Qiyas

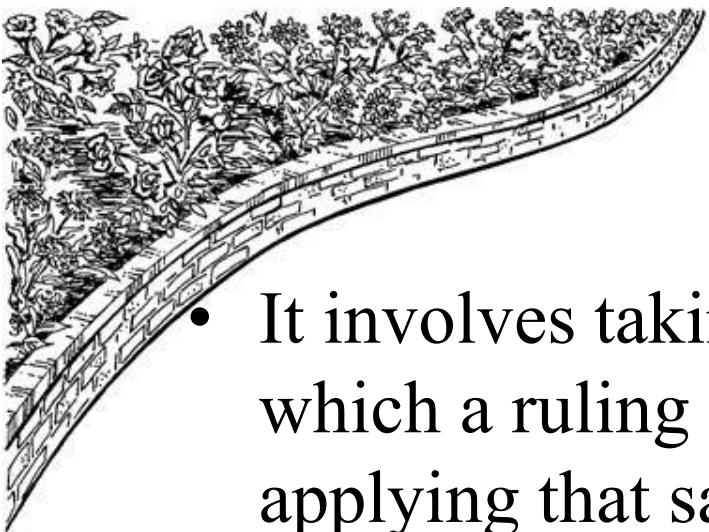




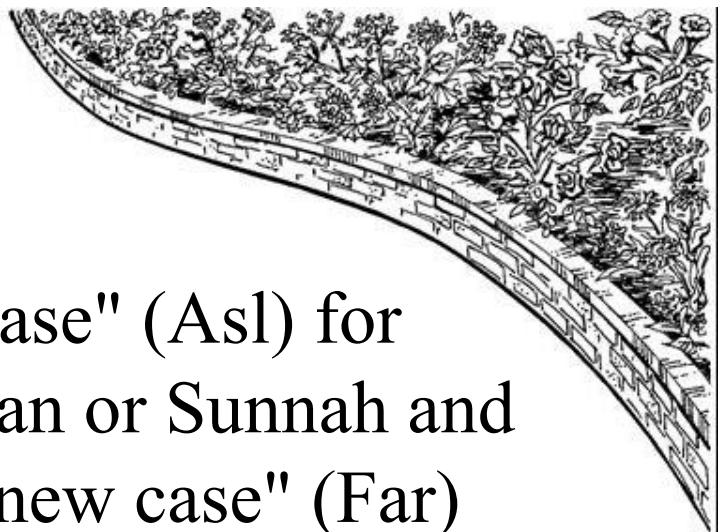
Definition



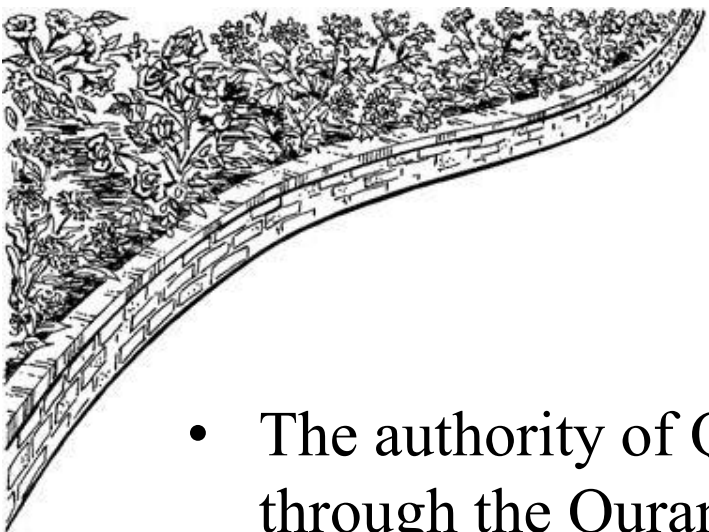
- Literal Meaning: The word Qiyas literally means to measure, weigh, or compare
 - It refers to determining the quantity or quality of something by comparing it to a known standard
 - Technical Meaning: Technically, Qiyas is the analogical deduction or comparison between two things
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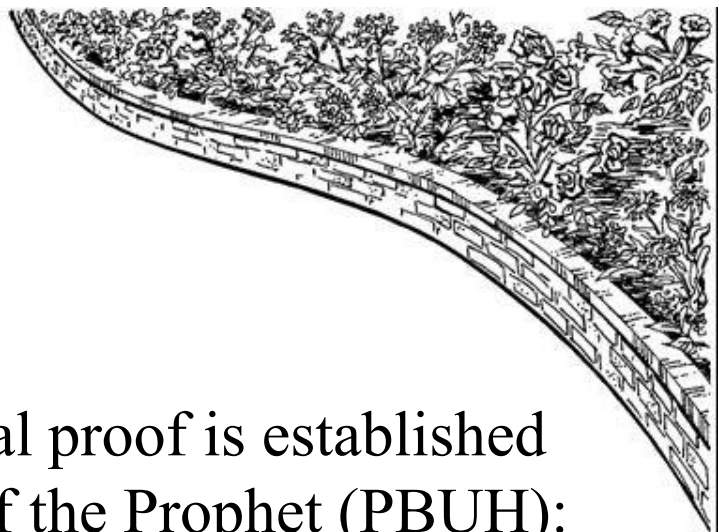
Definition

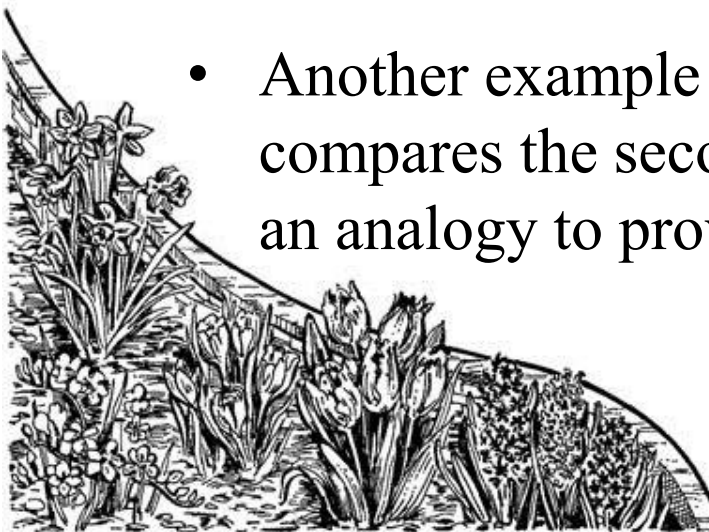
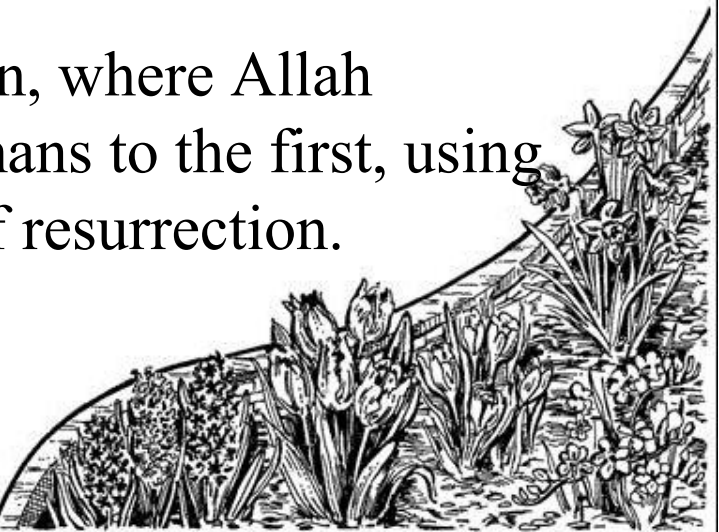


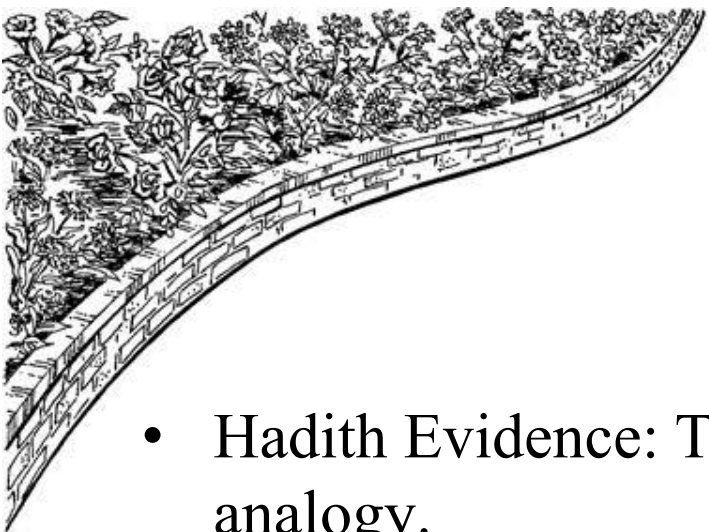
- It involves taking an "original case" (Asl) for which a ruling exists in the Quran or Sunnah and applying that same ruling to a "new case" (Far) because both share a common effective cause (Illat)
 - This method is used when the Quran and Sunnah do not provide a direct ruling for a new problem.
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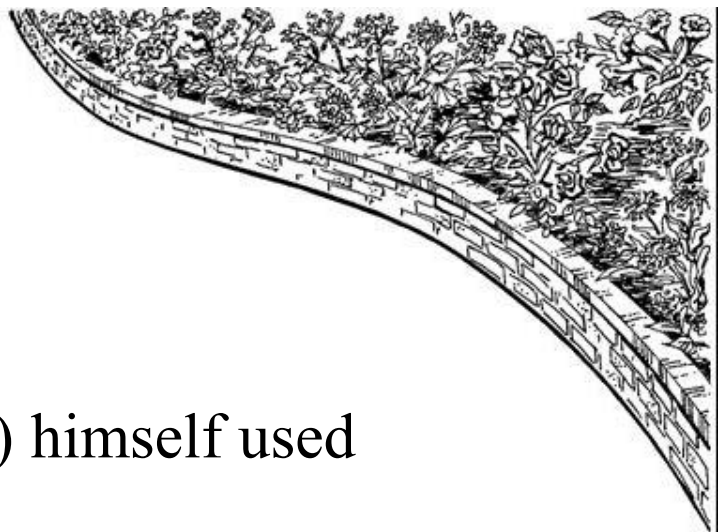
Authority

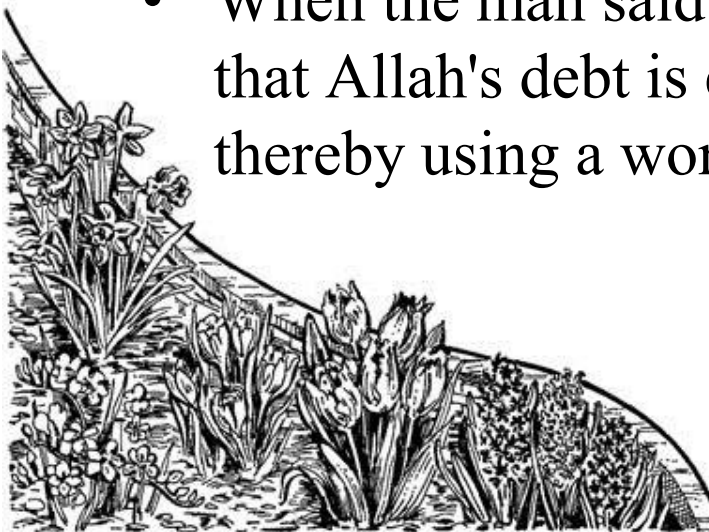
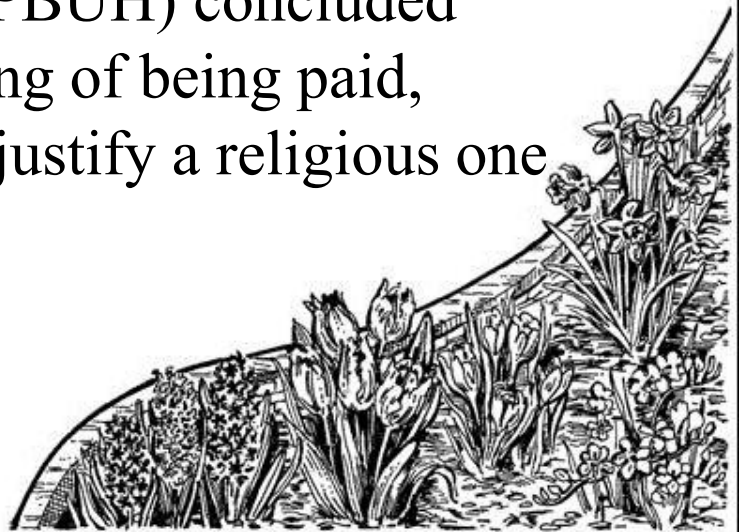


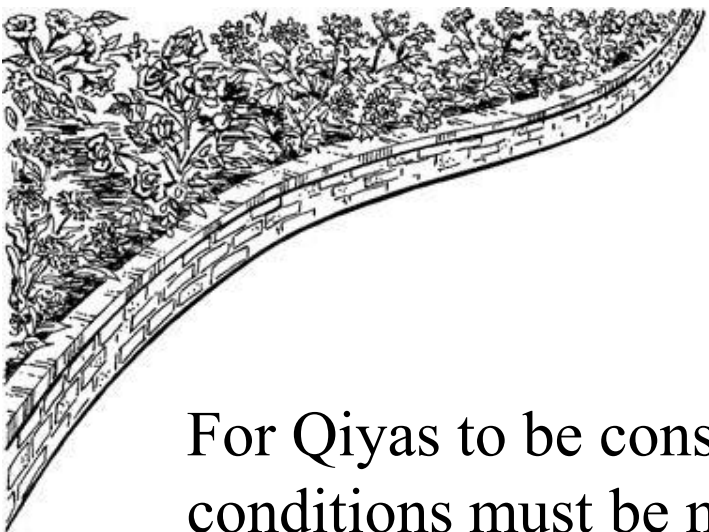
- The authority of Qiyas as a valid legal proof is established through the Quran and the practice of the Prophet (PBUH):
 - Quranic Evidence: Scholars cite Surah Al-Hashr, where Allah commands those with "vision" to "take warning" (Fa'tabiru), which is interpreted as comparing one's own situation to others' to derive a lesson.
 - Another example is from Surah Yasin, where Allah compares the second creation of humans to the first, using an analogy to prove the possibility of resurrection.
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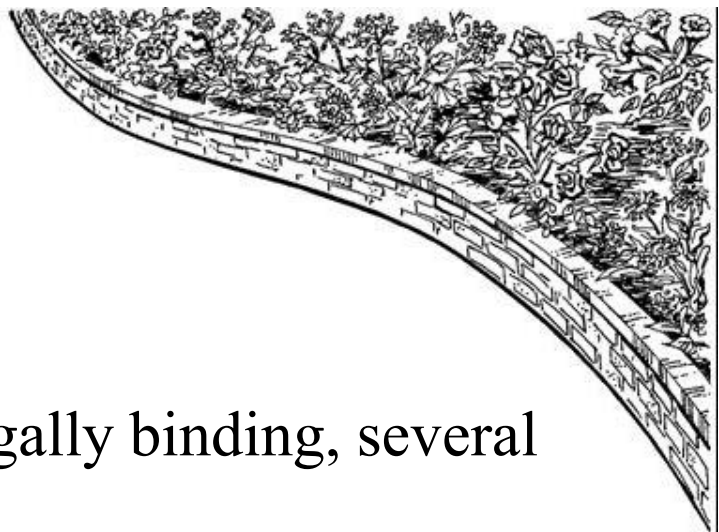
Authority



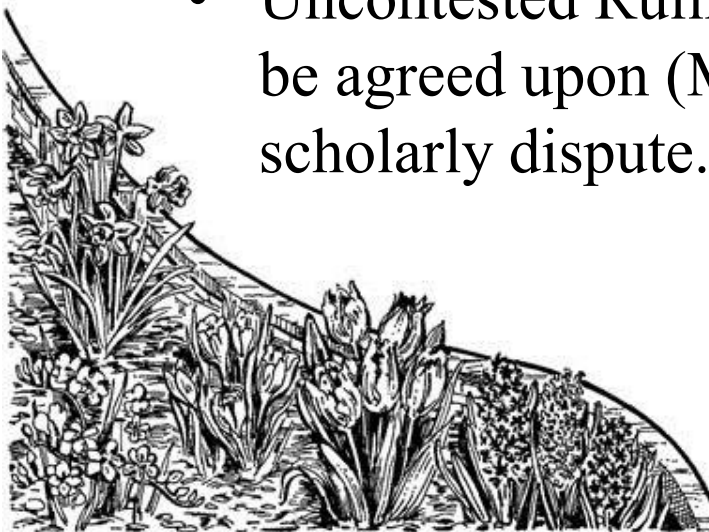
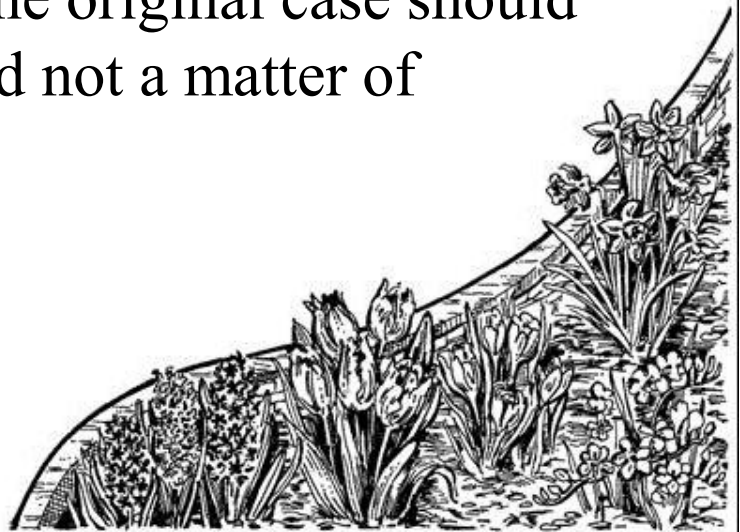
- Hadith Evidence: The Prophet (PBUH) himself used analogy.
 - When a man asked if he should perform missed fasts for his deceased mother, the Prophet (PBUH) asked if he would pay off her worldly debts.
 - When the man said yes, the Prophet (PBUH) concluded that Allah's debt is even more deserving of being paid, thereby using a worldly obligation to justify a religious one
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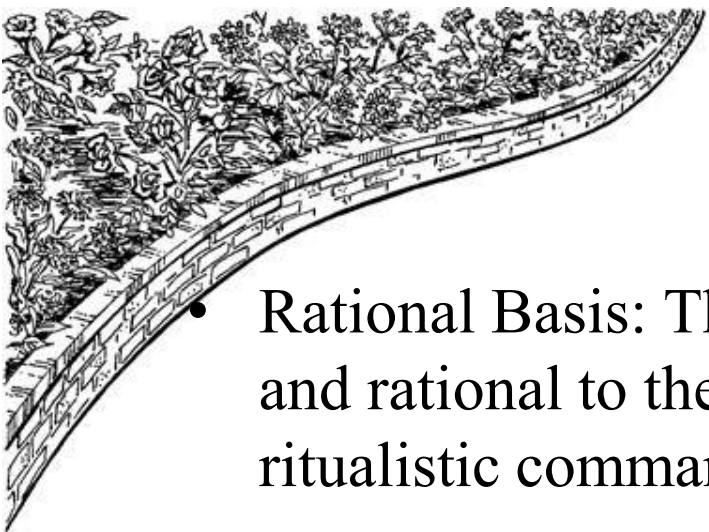


Conditions

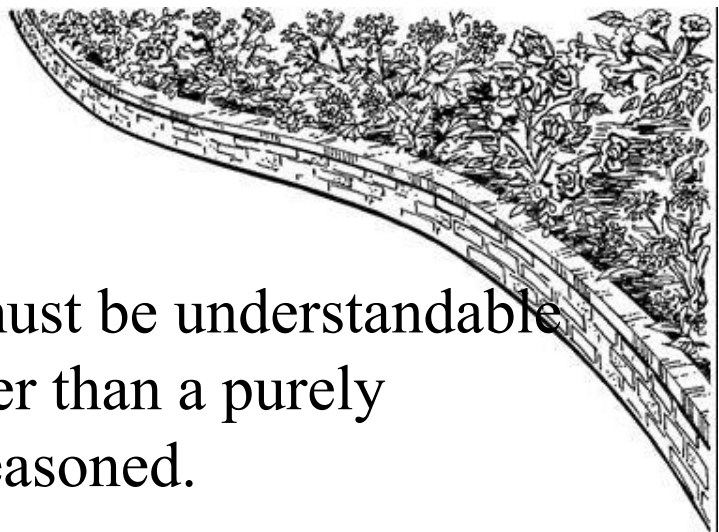


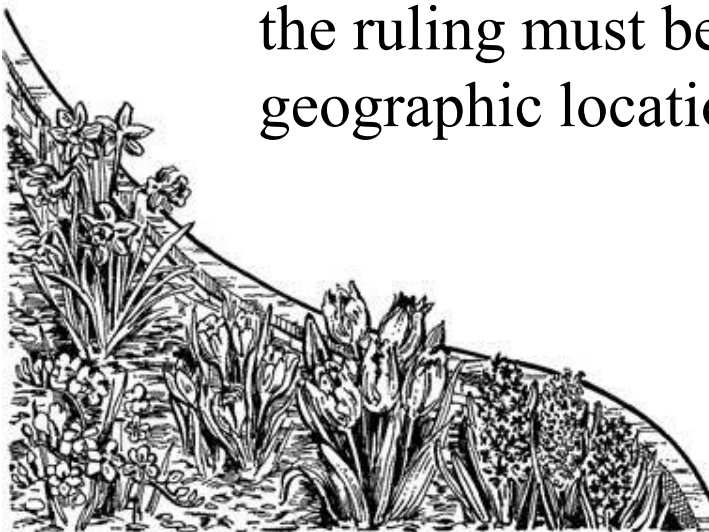
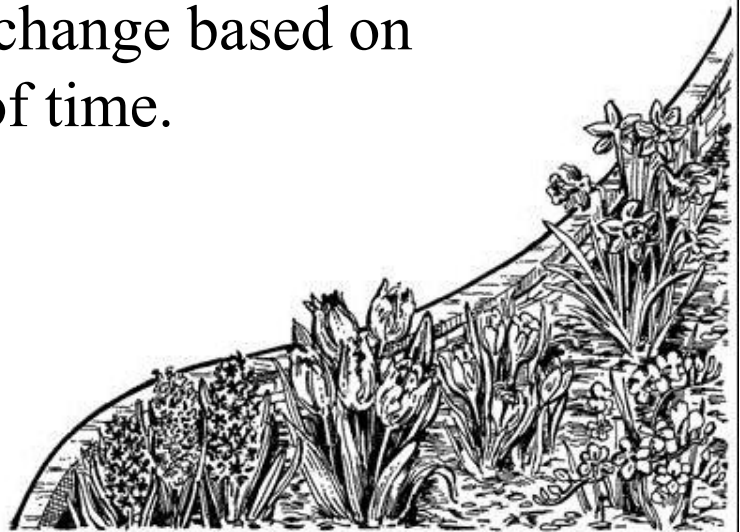
For Qiyas to be considered valid and legally binding, several conditions must be met:

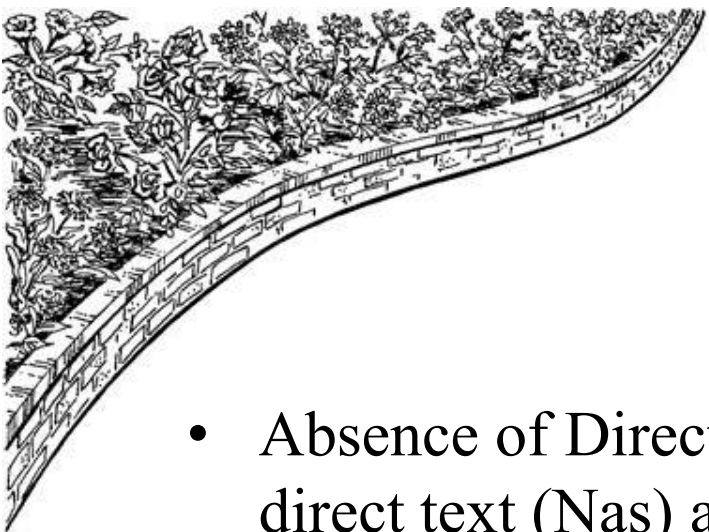
- Established Original Case: The ruling for the original case (Asl) must be clearly established by the Quran or Sunnah (Nas).
 - Uncontested Ruling: The ruling of the original case should be agreed upon (Muttafaq Alaih) and not a matter of scholarly dispute.
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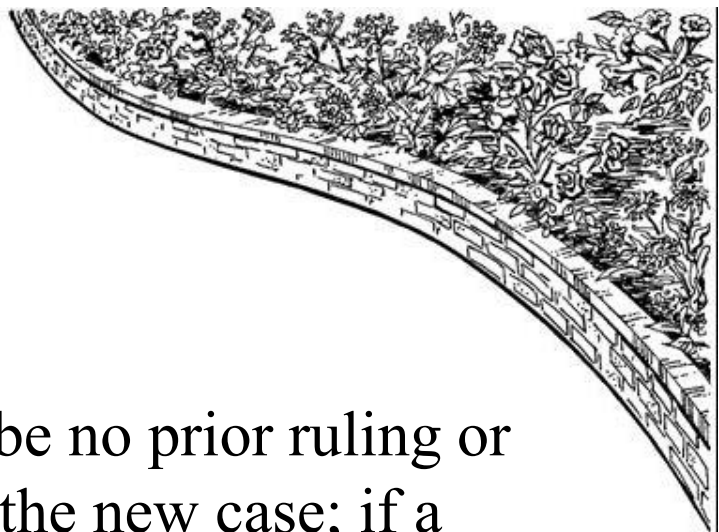
Conditions

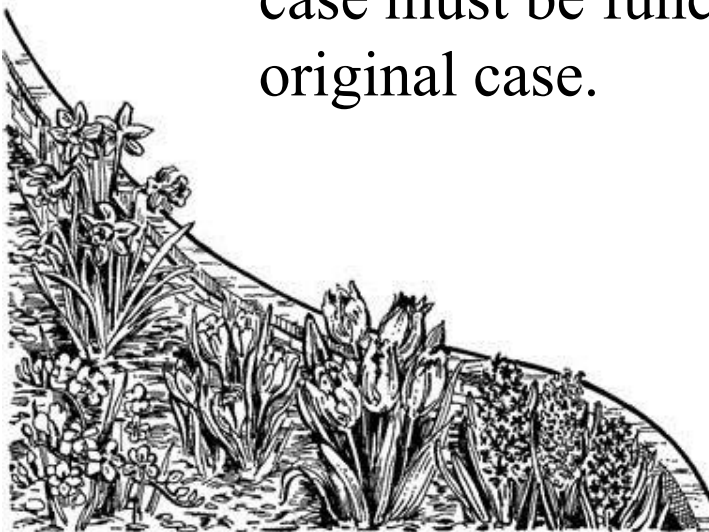


- Rational Basis: The original ruling must be understandable and rational to the human mind, rather than a purely ritualistic command that cannot be reasoned.
 - Perceivable Cause: The common cause (Illat) shared by both cases must be something that can be perceived through the human senses
 - Consistency Across Time/Place: The cause or reason for the ruling must be constant and not change based on geographic location or the passage of time.
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Conditions



- Absence of Direct Text: There must be no prior ruling or direct text (Nas) already existing for the new case; if a direct command exists, Qiyas is unnecessary.
 - Similarity of Ruling: The final ruling applied to the new case must be functionally equivalent to the ruling of the original case.
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