

Islamic Studies

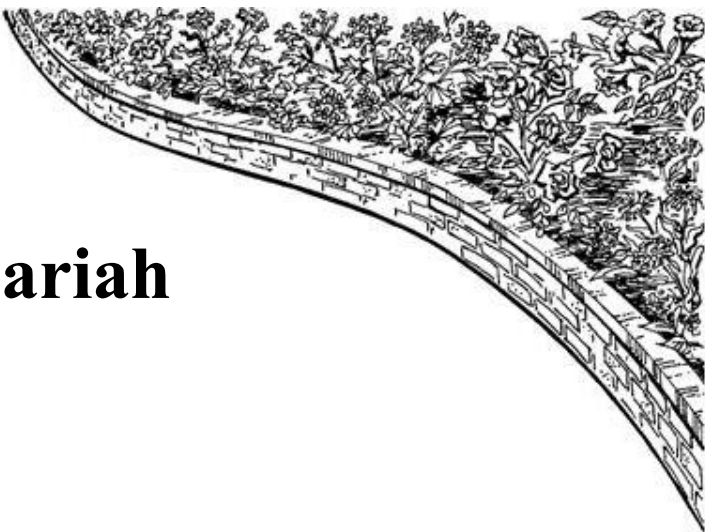
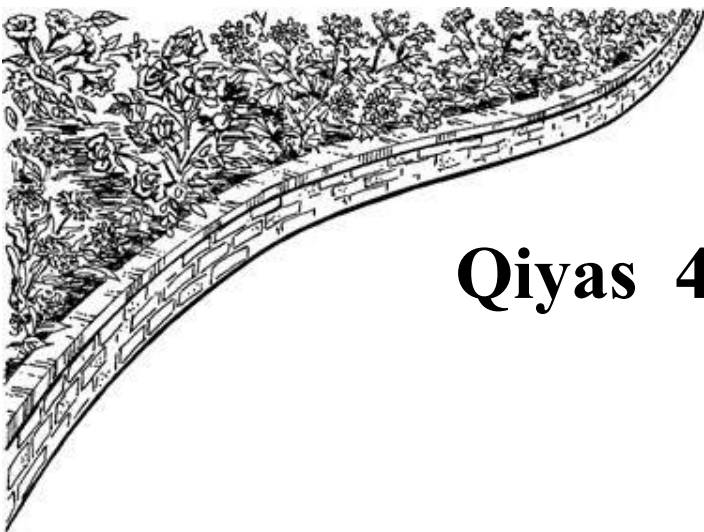
Sunnah, Ijma, Qiyas and Ijtihad



MLO 7.1.6

Understadning the conditions and pillars of Qiyas to determine when and how analogy is applied in Islamic law.

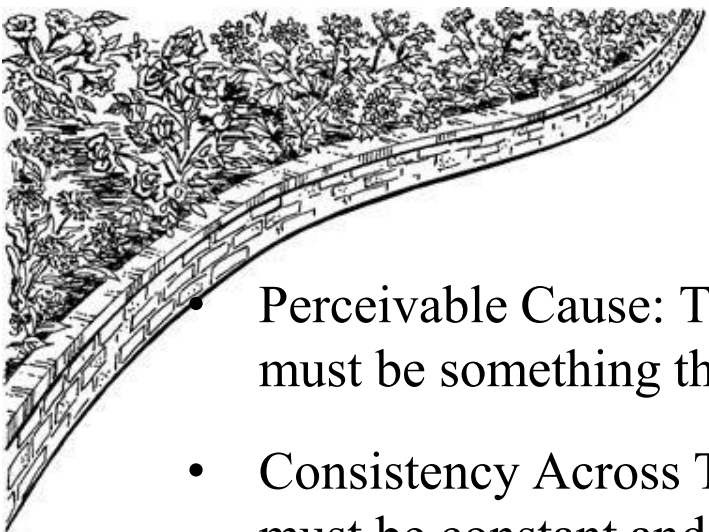




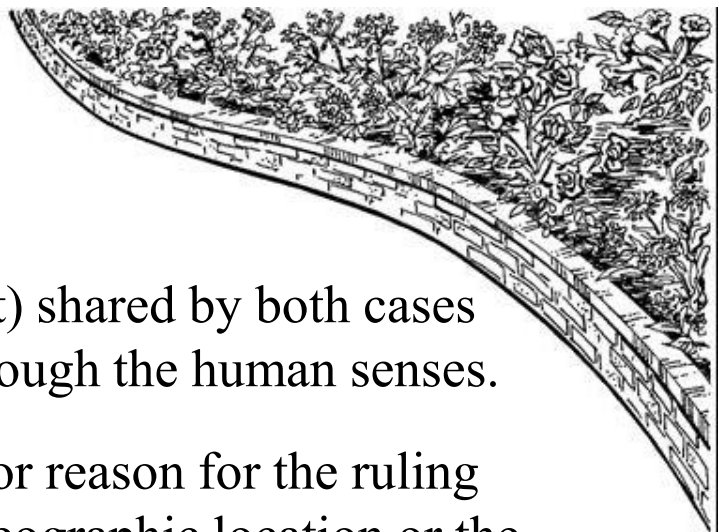
Qiyas 4TH source of Shariah

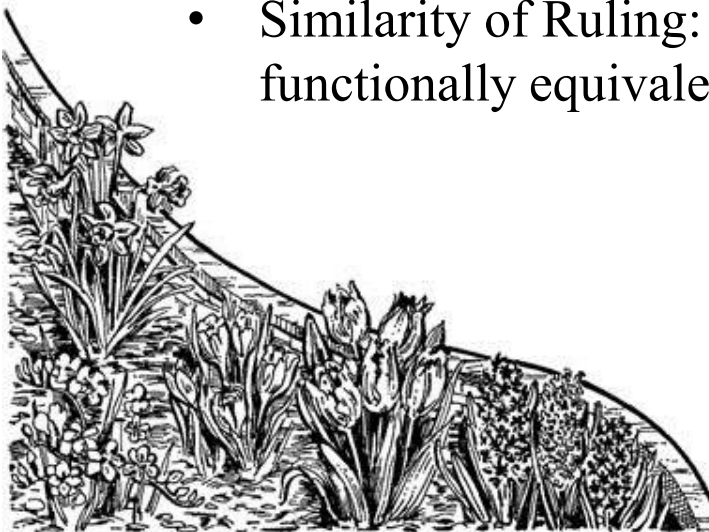
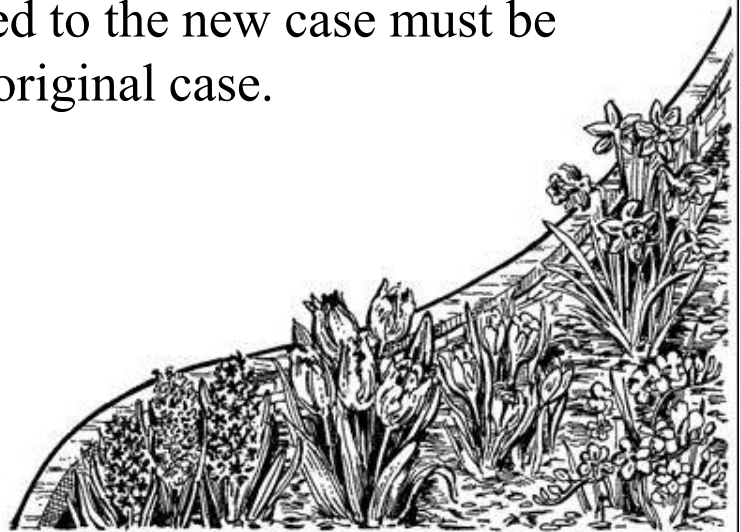
Conditions for Qiyas.
Pillars of Qiyas

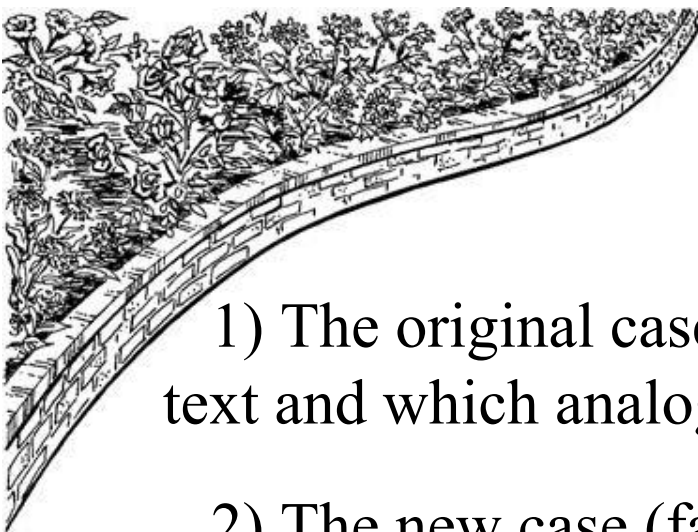




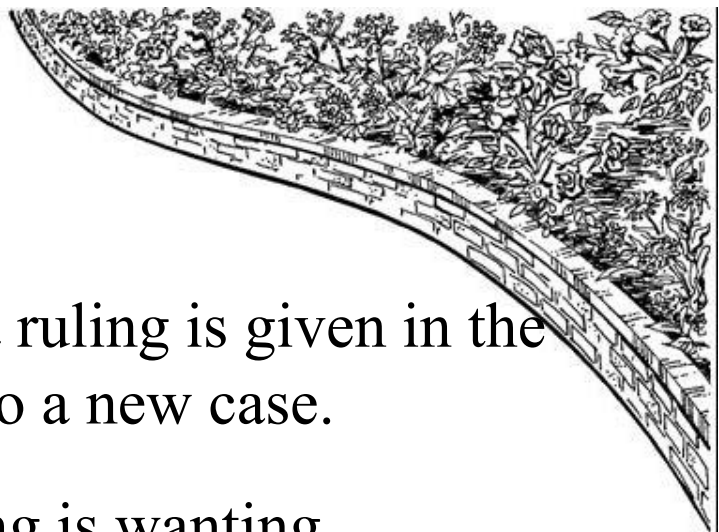
Conditions



- 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.
 - 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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Pillars of Qiyas



1) The original case, or asl, on which a ruling is given in the text and which analogy seeks to extend to a new case.

2) The new case (far`) on which a ruling is wanting.

3) The effective cause (`illah) which is an attribute (wasf) of the asl and is found to be in common between the original and the new case.

4) The rule (hukm) governing the original case which is to be extended to the new case.

