

Islamic Studies

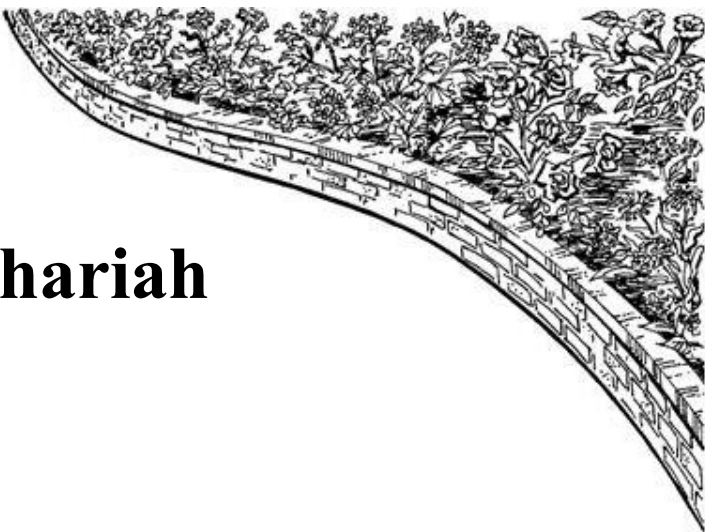
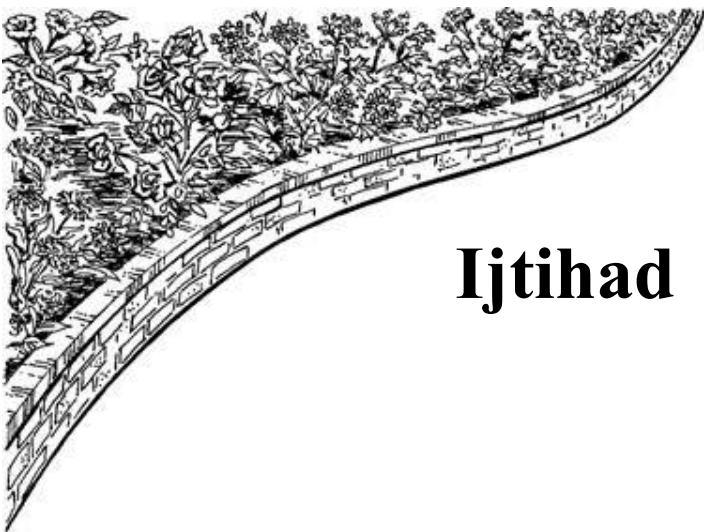
Sunnah, Ijma, Qiyas and Ijtihad



MLO 7.1.8

Understanding the conditions, examples, and patterns of Ijtihad to understand how Islamic legal rulings are derived and applied.

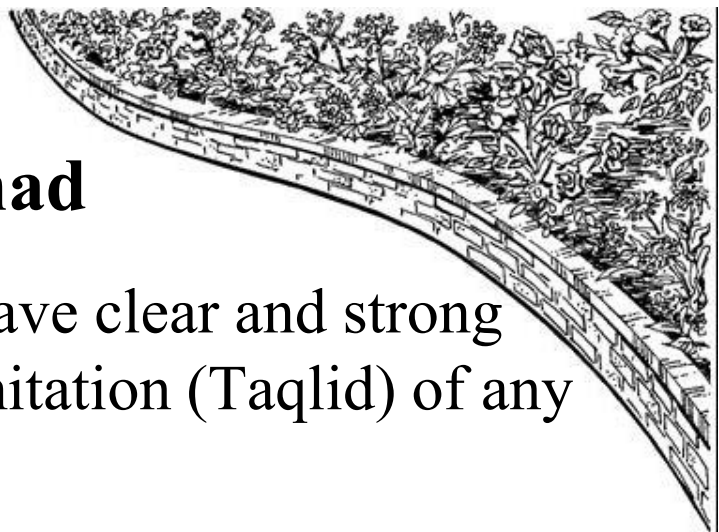
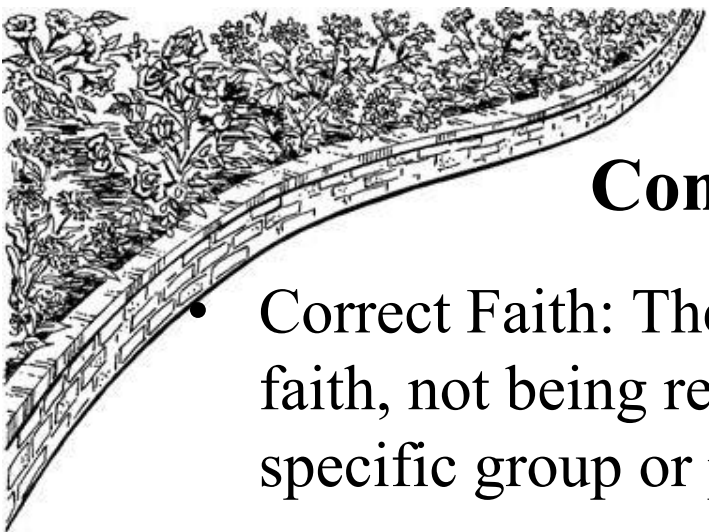




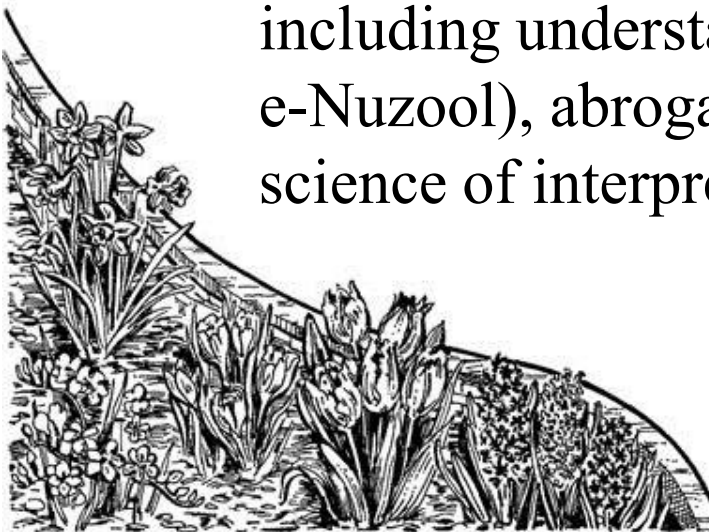
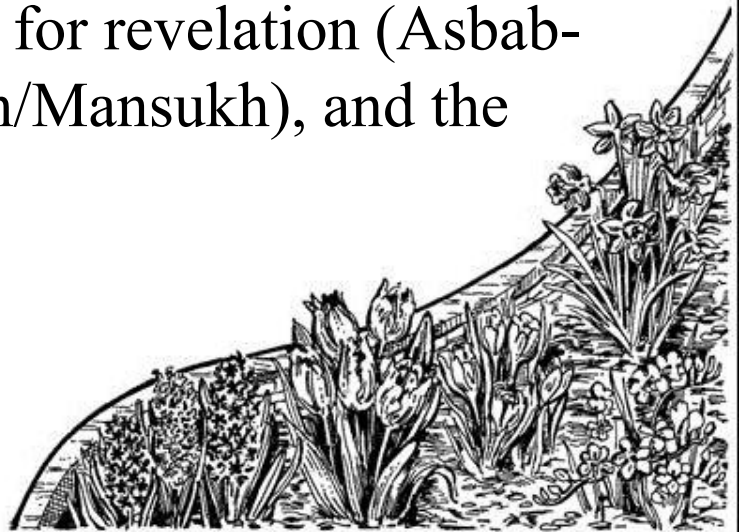
Ijtihad 5TH source of Shariah

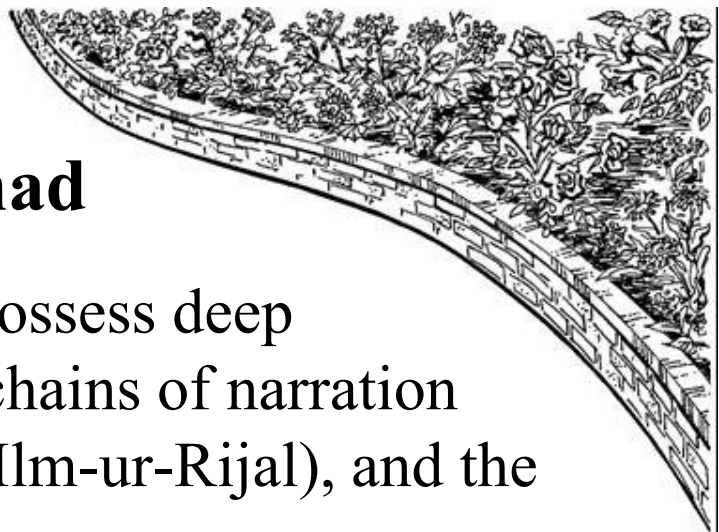
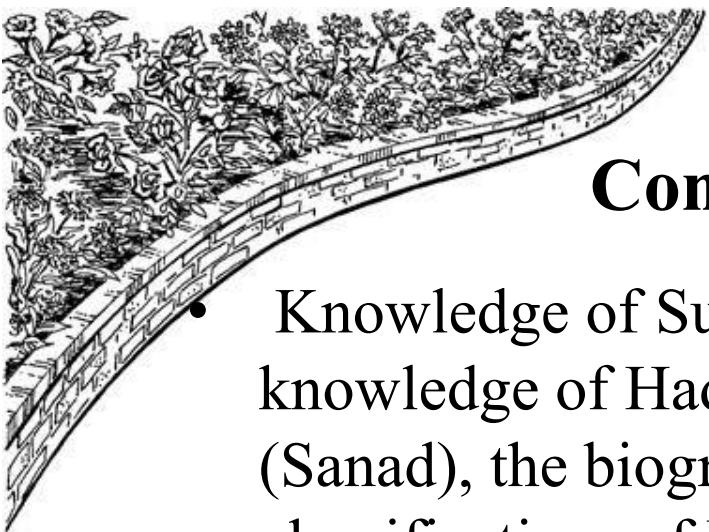
Conditions for Ijtihad
Examples of Ijtihad
Patterns of Ijtihad
Reward for Ijtihad



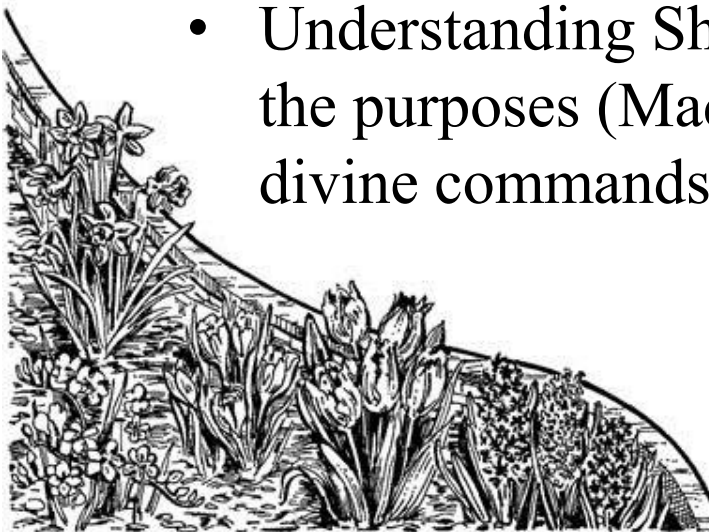
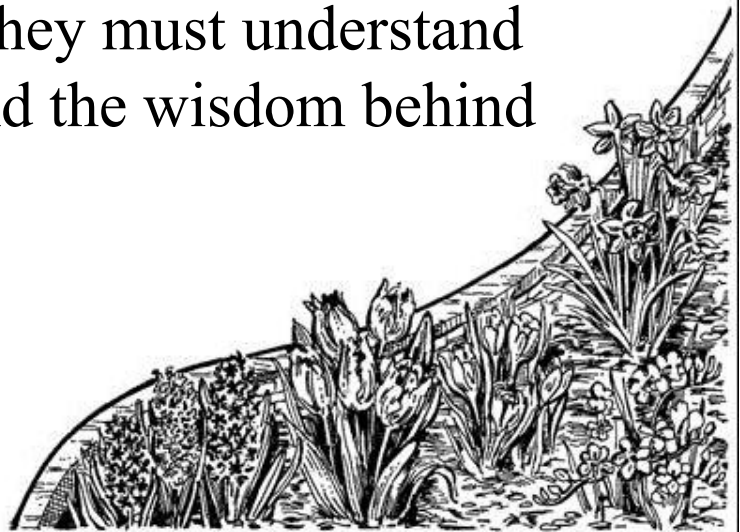


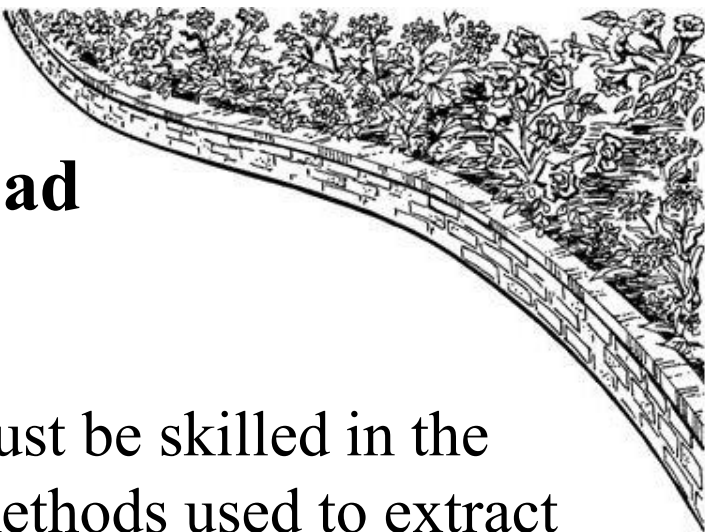
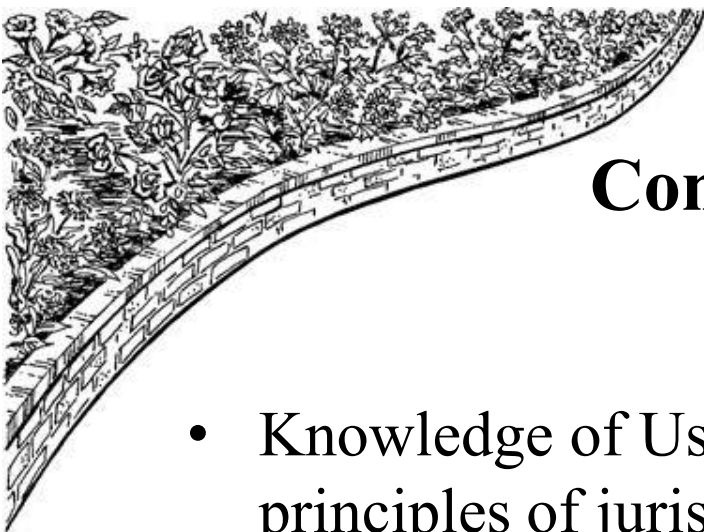
Conditions for Ijtihad

- **Correct Faith:** The individual must have clear and strong faith, not being restricted by blind imitation (Taqlid) of any specific group or person.
 - **Arabic Language Mastery:** They must have sufficient knowledge of the Arabic language to understand the true meanings and nuances of the primary texts.
 - **Quranic Knowledge:** They must be an expert in the Quran, including understanding the reasons for revelation (Asbab-e-Nuzool), abrogated verses (Nasikh/Mansukh), and the science of interpretation.
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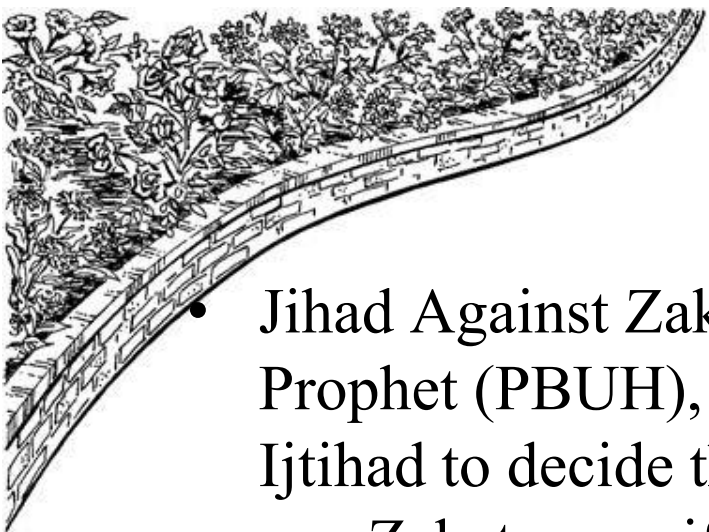
Conditions for Ijtihad

- Knowledge of Sunnah: They must possess deep knowledge of Hadith, including the chains of narration (Sanad), the biography of narrators (Ilm-ur-Rijal), and the classifications of Hadith.
 - Awareness of Consensus and Disagreement: The scholar must know which matters have already been settled by Ijma and which involve scholarly disagreement.
 - Understanding Sharia Objectives: They must understand the purposes (Maqasid) of Sharia and the wisdom behind divine commands.
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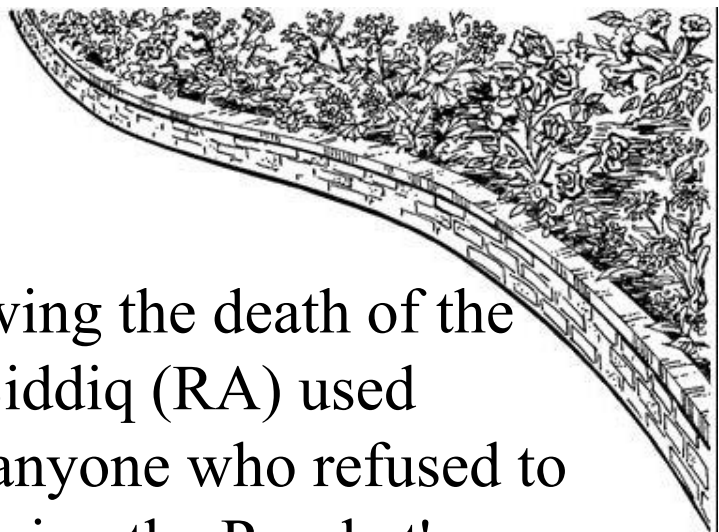


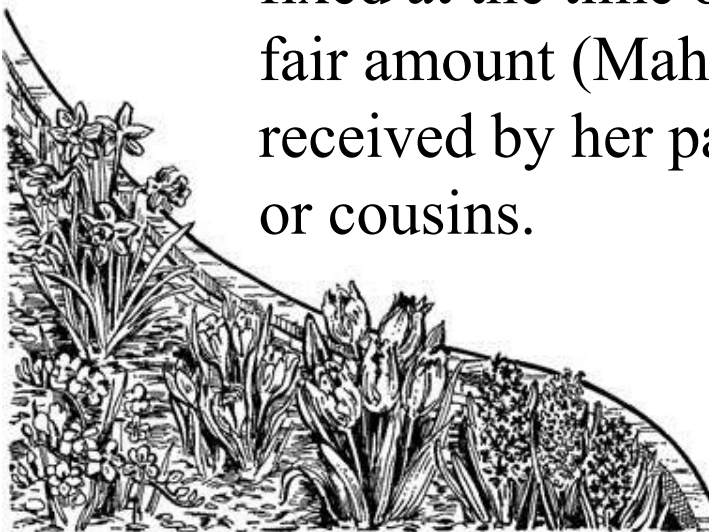
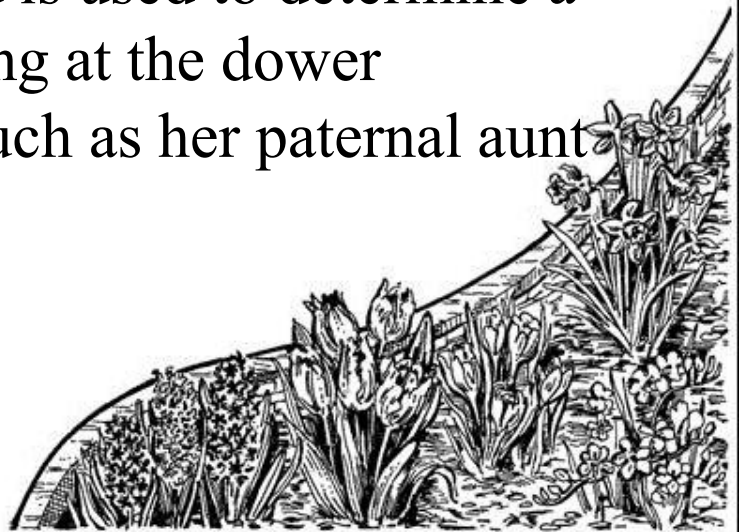
Conditions for Ijtihad

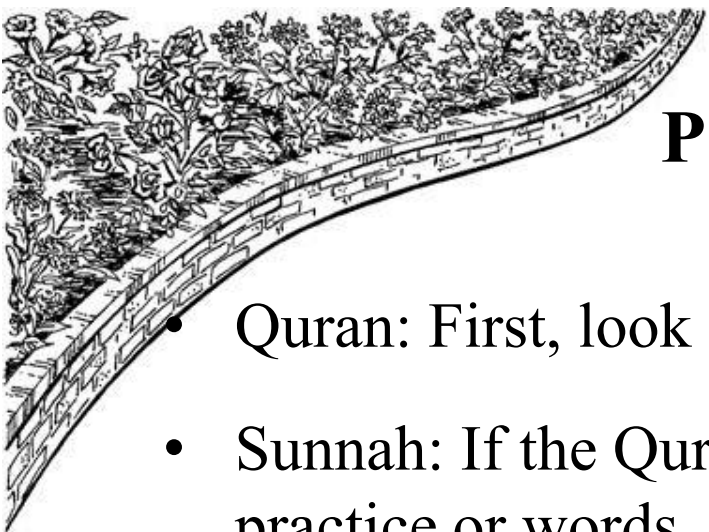
- Knowledge of Usul-ul-Fiqh: They must be skilled in the principles of jurisprudence and the methods used to extract laws
 - Instinctive Ability: Beyond academic study, they must have a natural, instinctive aptitude for performing Ijtihad
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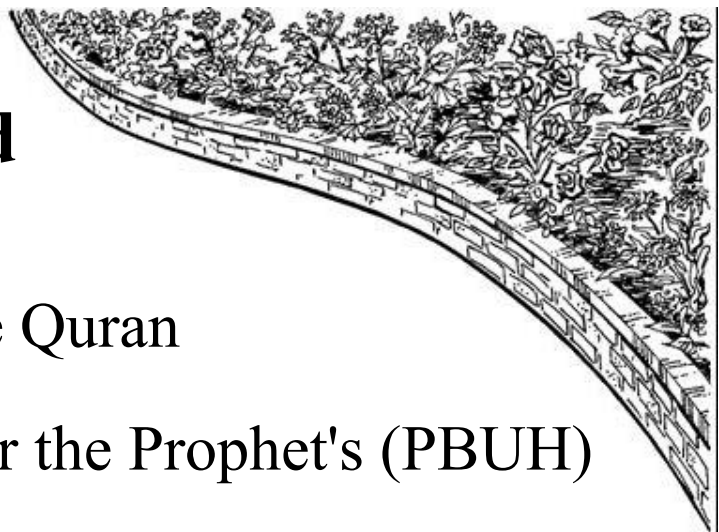
Examples

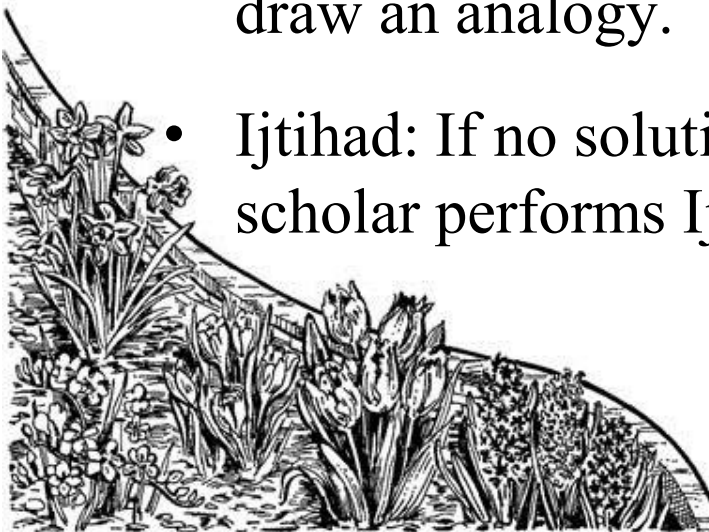
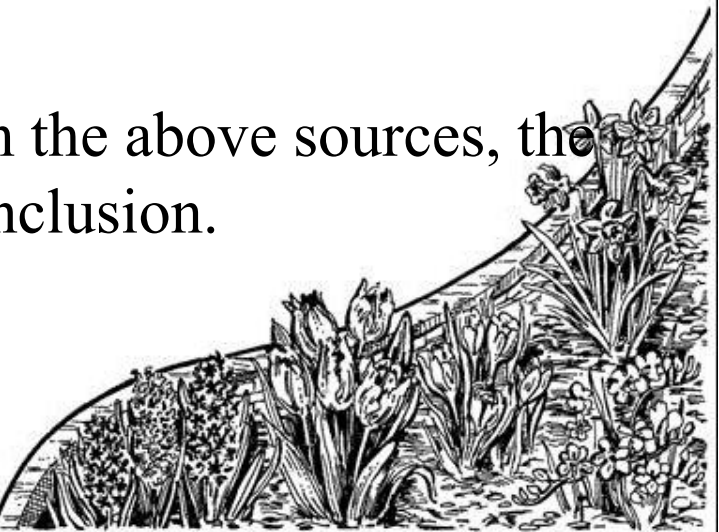


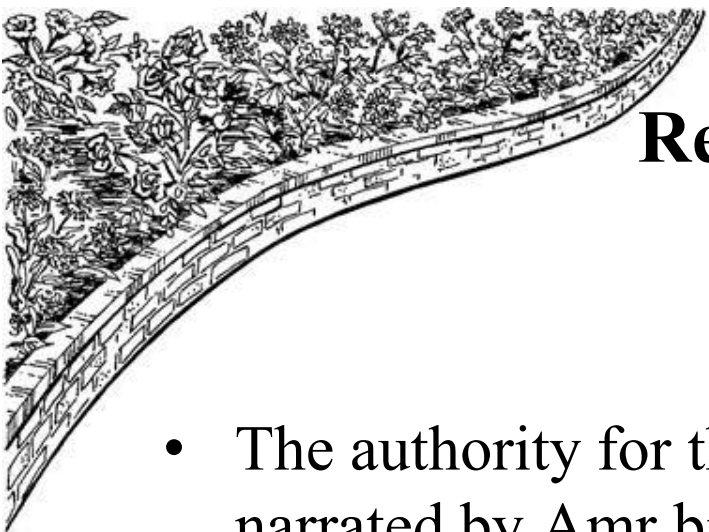
- Jihad Against Zakat Refusers: Following the death of the Prophet (PBUH), Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) used Ijtihad to decide that he would fight anyone who refused to pay Zakat, even if they had paid it during the Prophet's time. He reasoned that a religious obligation cannot be abandoned
 - Mahr-e-Misl (Proper Dower): If a woman's dower was not fixed at the time of marriage, Ijtihad is used to determine a fair amount (Mahr-e-Misl) by looking at the dower received by her paternal relatives, such as her paternal aunt or cousins.
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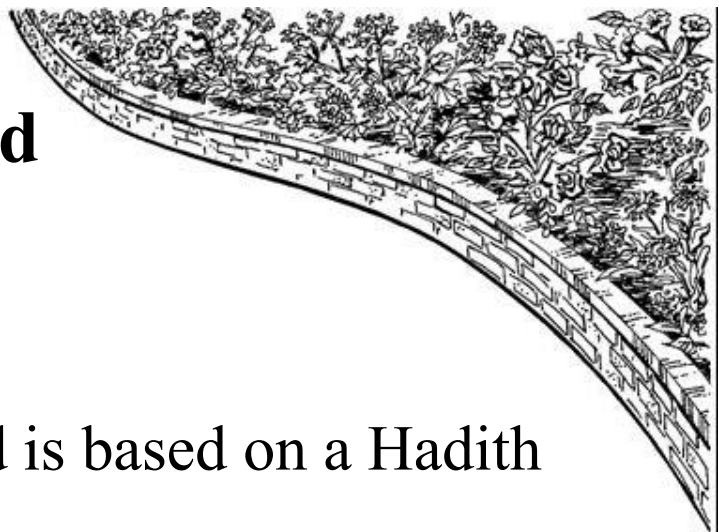
Pattern of Ijtihad

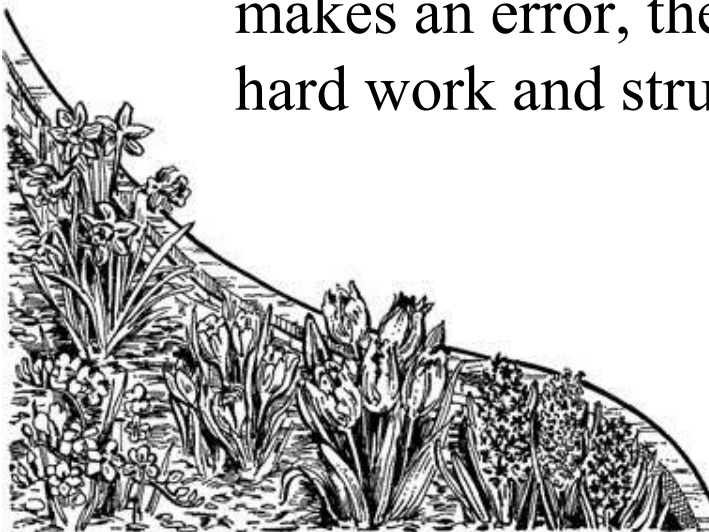


- Quran: First, look for a solution in the Quran
 - Sunnah: If the Quran is silent, look for the Prophet's (PBUH) practice or words
 - Ijma: If the Sunnah is silent, check for a consensus reached by previous scholars or companions
 - Qiyas: If there is no consensus, look for a similar situation to draw an analogy.
 - Ijtihad: If no solution is found through the above sources, the scholar performs Ijtihad to reach a conclusion.
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Reward for Ijtihad



- The authority for the reward of Ijtihad is based on a Hadith narrated by Amr bin Aas:
 - Double Reward: If a scholar performs Ijtihad and reaches the correct conclusion, they receive a double reward.
 - Single Reward: If a scholar exerts their maximum effort but makes an error, they still receive one reward for their sincere hard work and struggle.
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