



# Fiqh of Ghusl

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# Intention

- There is no particular hadith for intention.
- **Imam Malaki's** Risala states the imam did not mention intention, but did imply it.
- **Imam Shafi** states that intention should be declared



# Tasmiya

- **Sheikh Fawzan** mentions *tasmiya* before commencing the ghusl, but there is no particular hadith for it and no fuqqa mention it.



# Number of times the deceased should be washed

- **Muslim** mentions; Washing as many times as required to clean the deceased; 3/5/7/more (vol 2:2172).
- Last wash with camphor. (Muslim vol 2:2171)



# Number of times the deceased should be washed

- **Shafi:** No less than 3 washes no maximum limit (*more in-line with hadith*)
- **Hanafi:** limited washing to three only
- **Malaki:** Required to wash in odd numbers, but there's no limit
- **Hanabli:** not to exceed seven washes



# Cover parts of awrah with a cloth

- **Fiqh-us-Sunnah** states common practice to cover awrah; however, there is no particular hadith on the issue, but is something that should be done, as it's in-line with scholarly opinion.
- **Shafi**: navel to knees, but ankle length shirt is sunnah
- **Hanafi**: Cover private parts
- **Malaki**: Cover private parts (between waist to knees)
- **Hanabli**: Nakedness should be covered



# Remove clothes from underneath

- There is no particular hadith for removing the clothes, but it's agreed upon, by majority of scholars; in order to remove impurities.
- **Shafi**: washing under the shirt sleeve if big enough or undoing side seam from under the arm.
- Washer and assistants to only be present at the time of washing - No particular hadith, but advisable





# Water & Sidr

- Water –Recommended to use sidr (lote tree leaves) infused in water (Muslim: vol 2: 1253).
- **Hanafi**: boil water with sidr (lote tree leaves) or saltwort, if not available then pure water can be used.
- **Shafi**: use cold water, unless need to wash away any filth.
- **Hanbali**: use water with sidr leaves
- **Malaki**: Use water and sidr; (first wash should be with clear water then with sidr and last wash should be with camphor).



# Press the stomach of deceased

- There is no particular hadith for gently pressing the stomach of the deceased
- **Shafi**: Recommended to force waste from stomach, before washing of private parts.
- **Hanafi**: Pressing stomach light at the end of ghusl, by reclining the deceased against yourself, if anything comes out then that should be washed away without the repetition of wudu or ghusl.
- **Hanbali**: His abdomen should be squeezed gently.
- **Malaki**: Gently squeezing the stomach before the washing



# Using a cloth to clean the genitals

- Wrap hand with a coarse piece of cloth/ordinary cloth and clean the anus of deceased; washing away stool and urine. No particular hadith for using a cloth, but advisable for cleansing private parts.
- Shafi: Touch deceased with cloth
- Hanbali: The washer should wrap his hand with a cloth and wash their private areas



# Perform ablution as for prayer

- Begin washing with right side with parts washed in ablution (Muslim: vol 2: 1259)
- **Hanafi**: Perform wudu on deceased, without gargling and inserting water into the nostrils.
- **Hanbali**: Make wudu and "Start with the right parts washed in wudu'."
- **Shafi**: Give the deceased body ablution
- **Malaki**: Wudu is recommended to be performed, but not obligatory.

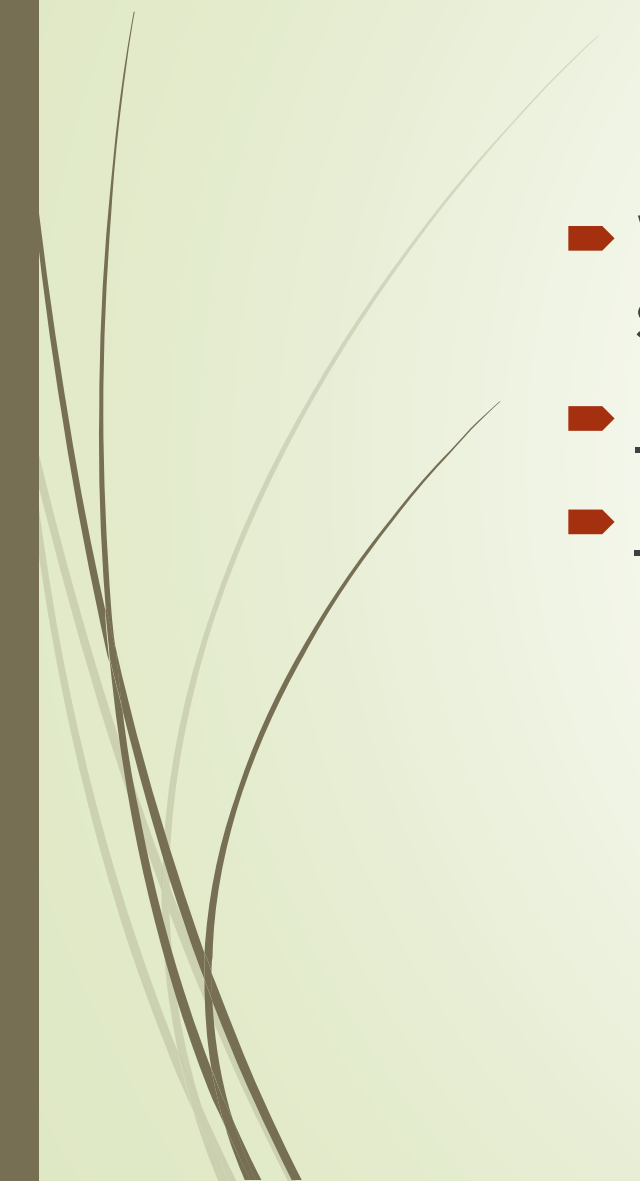


# Rinsing the mouth & nose

- **Hanafi**: No gargling or rinsing nose.
- **Shafi**: Turning head when rinsing mouth and nostrils; ensuring no water goes into the stomach.
- Wipe over teeth and nostrils with wet cloth/wet fingers; without allowing the water to enter the body via the mouth and nostrils. (Fawzan)

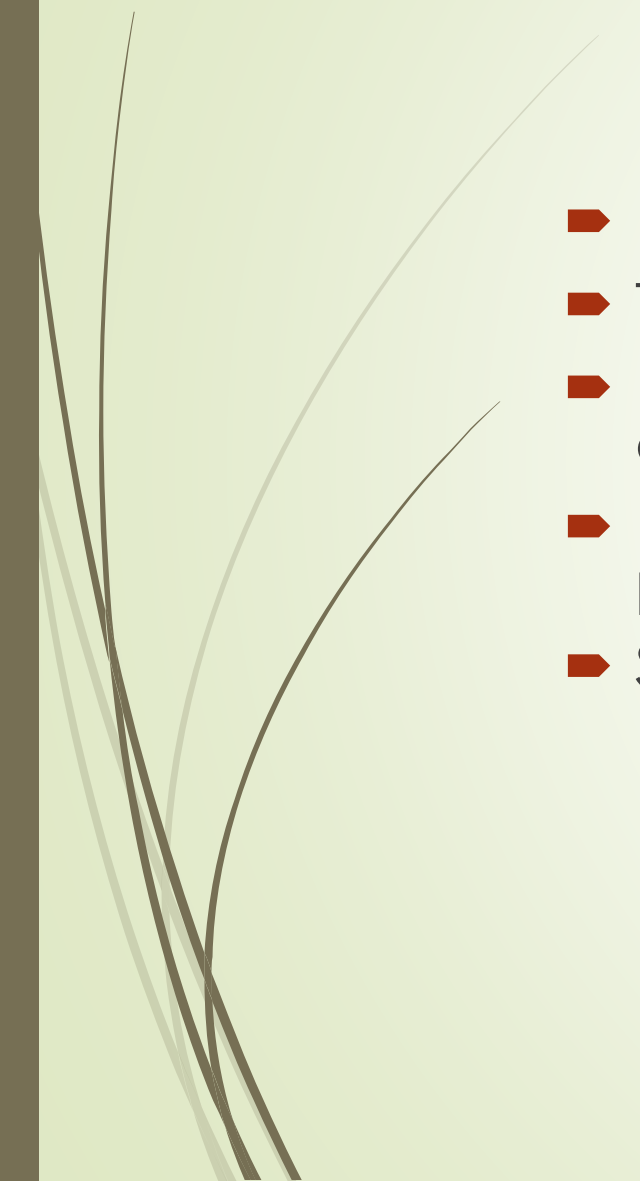


# Head & Beard

- Wash head and beard with sidr (lote tree leaves) or soap
  - Hanafi: wash beard with marshmallow root
  - Hanbali: then wash his head and beard
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# Begin Washing from right side

- Begin with right side – (Muslim: vol 2:1259)
  - Then wash left side
  - Roll deceased on left side and begin washing the back parts of the right side
  - Roll deceased on right side and begin washing the back parts of the left side
  - Sprinkle camphor at the end; last thing before shrouding (Muslim vol 2:1254 – 1258)
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## Hanafi:

- Pour water over deceased, as in normal ghusl, by laying him/her on left side; in order to wash the right side (front & back); ensure water reaches all parts, even parts that require the deceased to be lifted. Turn person on right side and repeat the wash on the left side.
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## Shafi:

- Wash head, beard, body with water and sidr, each time stroking gently the abdomen. Ensure water reaches all external parts of body and all filth is removed. Undo hair and comb it and if hair falls out then these should be placed back in shroud and buried with the deceased. If any excretion leaves the body after washing; then only the affected area needs to be washed, without repeating ablution.




## Hanbali:

- One should wash deceased's right side; and then the left; and then wash him/her entirely. Then deceased should be washed a second time and then a third. Each time washer is required to press his/her hand on the deceased's stomach, and if something comes out it needs to be washed away (the filth). One should stuff the rectum and anus with a piece of cotton and if it falls out then it should be stuck with some clay and repeat the ablution. If washing three times didn't suffice in cleaning the deceased then one should increase it to five or seven and not go beyond the seventh wash.



## Malaki:

- Positioning the deceased in either sitting position for washing or turning him/her to one side to wash right and then the left side. If one sees anything impure after the washing, the washer does not repeat the ghusl or perform wudu again, as it's sufficient to wash the area.
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# Hair of deceased women

- 'Combed her (zaneb) hair and divided them in three braids and entwined her hair' (Muslim: vol 2:1259)
- 'One braid was intertwined in front and two on the sides of the head and let it fall back' (Muslim: vol 2:1263).
- **Hanafi:** Plait the deceased women's hair into two plaits and place them on her chest over the chemise (no hadith on this method).
- **Shafi:** Allowed to comb hair
- **Hanbali:** The woman's hair should be braided into three braids; one in middle two on the sides and kept behind her (more in-line with hadith)



# Clipping nails/Shaving hair

- **Hanafi:** No clipping of nails or combing of hair.
- **Malaki:** No cutting nails or shaving hair (more in-line with hadith)
- **Hanbali:** if moustache or nails are long, then one should trim them and should not comb male hair



# Drying deceased

- Dry deceased with a cloth– (no differences among the fuqqha )



# Perfuming the deceased

- 'Apply scent to dead body' (Muslim: vol 2: 1247).
- **Hanbali:** Perfume should be applied to one's skin folds and the spots of prostration. And if one applies perfume to the entire body, it would be good.
- **Shafi:** Commendable to perfume entire body.
- **Hanafi:** Apply balm on his head, beard and camphor on his forehead (part of prostration).
- **Malaki:** Perfume should be applied to body, each layer of shroud, but not on top. Perfume should be applied on eyes, ears, nose and orifices (openings like nostrils) without putting it in. and places which touch the ground in prostration, including brows and neck (7 limbs)





# Shrouding

- The garments for women are five (Abu Dawud) though this hadith's authenticity is disputed.
- The prophet gave his waist-sheet and the asked the women to shroud his daughter in it (Bukhari; vol 2:1253)
- For men the shrouds consist of three and no shirt or turban in them (Muslim; vol 2: 1264).
- **Shafi, Hanbali & Malaki** include the same five pieces of shroud.
- **Hanafi's** fifth piece of shroud includes a cover for chest.

# Hanbali: Shrouding

- A man gets shrouded in three - white garments none of which are;
- a qamees (the top that goes down to the middle of the leg or longer)
- or an 'emamah (turban).
- He should be placed into those non form-fitting cloths.
- He was shrouded in
- A qamees
- An izar (the bottom piece that gets wrapped around the lower half)
- A shroud.
- Hanbali: The woman is shrouded in five shrouds:
- A dress
- A miqna'ah (head cover that is bigger than a khimar)
- An izar
- Two shrouds.



# Malaki: Shrouding

- Shrouding in odd numbers 3, 5 or 7
- Seven garments recommended for women
- More than 5 disliked for men.
- Turban is recommended and an arm's length should be left out and later used to cover the face.



# Shafi: Shrouding

- Wrap men in three shrouds; without an ankle length shirt or turban, unless under the shroud.
- Each shroud covering the body; for men navel to knees and a women's entire body should be covered.
- Women shroud is five pieces of garments;
- Wraparound
- Headcover
- Shirt
- Two shrouds



# Hanafi: Men's Shrouding

- Men three cloths and women five cloths.
- Men: first spread the lifafah (outer garment)
- Then spread izar over it.
- The deceased is then laid over the izar and is put into a qamis (shirt).
- The izhar (waist wrapper) is wrapped around the deceased from front to back and wrapped around starting from right side.
- Then lifafah is wrapped from left side then right side.
- If one worries the shrouding will loosen the one can tie it with a strip of cloth.



# Hanafi: Women's Shrouding

- Women: Includes a particular cloth for chest
- Put chemise first; hair must be tied in the form of plaits and put on chest over the chemise.
- Veil placed over these
- Izar under the lifafah
- Then lifafah
- A piece of cloth over the chest



# Shrouding

Summarisation






# Men's Shroud

- Men's shroud: - three cloths
- Spread all three shrouds on top of one another
- Place deceased on them, so shrouds are beneath him
- Wrap left side of upper part of shroud across to right side
- Wrap right side of upper part of shroud across to left side
- Do same with second piece of shroud
- Do same with third piece of shroud
- Ensure large parts of shroud are towards the head and feet; in order to draw over feet & face (for later)
- Tie shrouds with cotton belts to prevent it from loosening – usually tied at head, waist and feet



## Women's shroud:

- A loincloth (izar); a shirt (chemise); a veil (headcover); two shrouds (Abu Dawud)
- Put on izar first
- Then chemise
- Veil
- Two shrouds
- Wrap left side of upper part of shroud across to right side
- Wrap right side of upper part of shroud across to left side
- Do same with second piece of shroud
- Ensure large parts of shroud are towards the head and feet; in order to draw over feet & face (for later)
- Tie shrouds with cotton belts to prevent it from loosening – usually tied at head, waist and feet



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