



The Purity






In Islam, purity (often referred to as "Tahara" in Arabic) holds immense significance, encompassing both the physical and spiritual dimensions of a believer's life.

Physical Purity relates to cleanliness of the body, clothes, and the place of worship. Ritual purity is a prerequisite for many acts of worship, such as the five daily prayers. Methods like "wudu" (ablution) and "ghusl" (full body wash) are prescribed to attain this cleanliness.

Moreover, cleanliness in dietary habits, personal hygiene, and general living are emphasized throughout Islamic teachings.





Technically, purity is divided into two types; removing the filth and uplifting the ritual status of impurity





The water that ensures purification is called tahir, and it is defined as pure and purifying. It is every type of water that retains its original state as it is created, whether it falls from the sky, such as rain water, snow and hail, or comes up from the earth, such as the water of rivers, springs, wells and seas.





**Unbelievers' utensils:
The primary ruling is that these are
permissible to use. However, if it is
known that they are contaminated
with impurity, then they may not be
used until they have been washed**





Istinja' is the Arabic word used for the removal of traces of what is discharged through the private parts, while istijmar signifies the use of a cleansing solid object, such as toilet paper or something similar. Either one is sufficient, as it is authentically reported





Istijmar involves wiping with a solid object that is pure and cleansing, such as toilet paper, stones, wood, etc. The Prophet (peace be upon him) used stones for the purpose, and whatever achieves the same results is also acceptable





The Arabic word ghusl means to take a bath to wash the whole of one's body. In the Islamic context it means pouring pure water over the entire body in a particular way, with the intention of worshipping Allah by uplifting the state of major ritual impurity

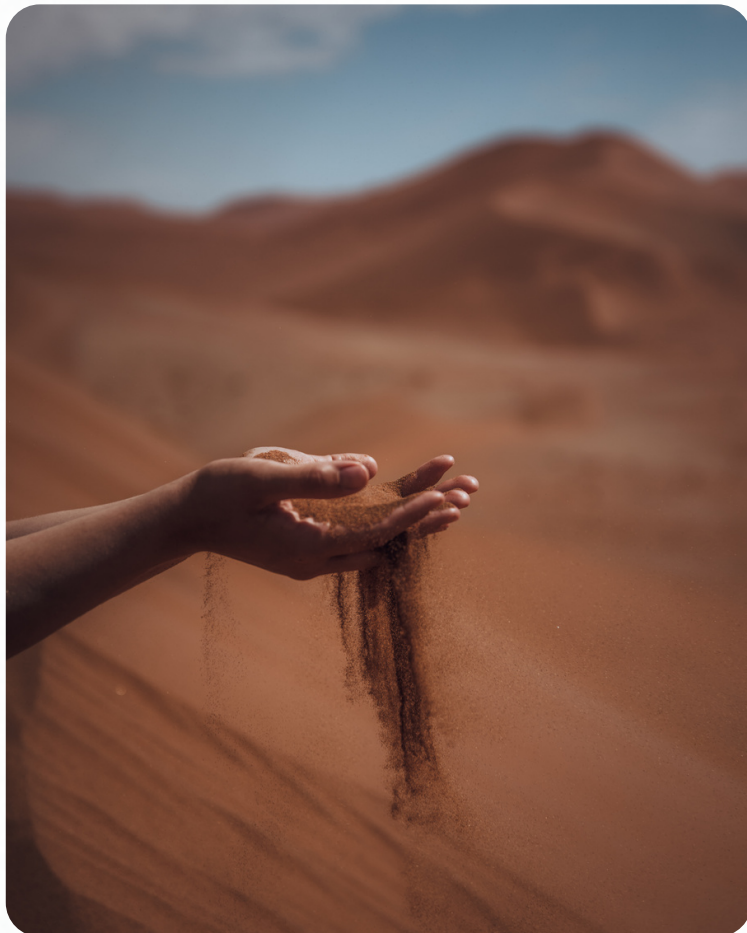




**The ghusl is obligatory when
there is
a cause requiring it**



The Arabic word tayammum, which is translated as 'dry ablution', means wiping one's face and arms with dust in a particular way as an act of worship when using water is not possible





Dry ablution is a legitimate concession granted by Allah says in the Qur'an to His servants. It is one of the distinctive aspects of Islamic law and it is peculiar to the Muslim community





Scholars are unanimous that dry ablution is perfectly legitimate when the conditions for it apply. They also agree that it replaces purification with water, making it permissible to pray, perform the tawaf, recite the Qur'an, etc



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