

بِسْمِ تَعَالَى

# Detailed Women's Fiqh Introduction & Definitions

The precepts in this course are based on the commentary of  
*'Allāmah Muhammad Ibn 'Ābidīn Al-Shāmī (Rahimahullah)*  
on

*"Dhukhr al-Muta'ahilīn fī masā'il al ḥayḍh"*

"The treasures of those with families, regarding the rulings of Haydh"

A primary text of *Allāmah Muḥammad ibn Pīr Alī Al Barkawī (Rahimahullah)*

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&

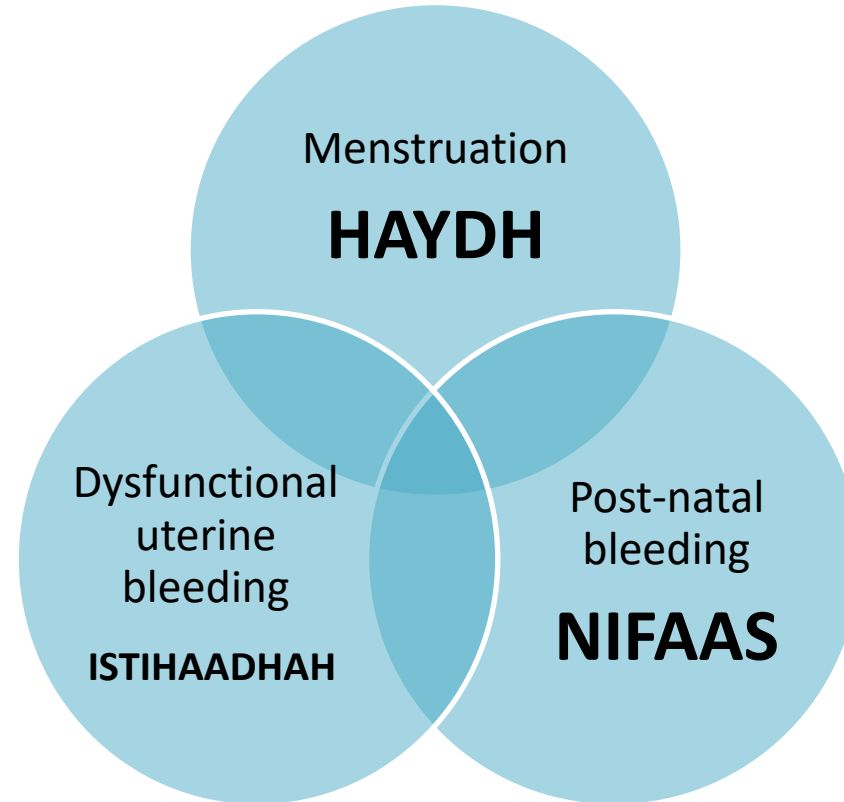
Ustadhah Umm Huzayfah (Rayyan Institute)

*Acknowledgement: many slides used in this course are with the permission of Ustadhah Umm Huzayfah*

# Introduction



Why is it **important** to study the rulings of these Bloods?



**Not knowing the rulings can affect the most important aspect of our lives, our worship (Salaat, Sawm, Qur'an Recitation, Tawaaf of the Ka'bah etc.)**

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## Haydh - حَيْض

### Literal Definition

- To flow

It is called Haydh due to the flowing of menstrual blood at specific times (during the month)

# Haydh

حائِضه is a woman who is menstruating i.e. the woman's blood flowed

## Legal Definitions

- 1. (State) It is a legal impediment to worship that requires purity, such as prayer, recitation of the Qur'an, fasting, entering the masjid, etc.

# Haydh

Blood that flows from the womb and exits from the vagina even if it is legal blood without birth.

## Legal Definitions

- 2. (Physical Impurity) Blood that flows from the womb and exits from the vagina even if it is legal blood without birth

This excludes:

- 1. Istihādha
- 2. Bleeding from the rectum
- 3. Blood seen by a girl below the age of 9
- 4. Blood seen by a pregnant woman before childbirth
- 5. Blood seen by animals (hyena, rabbit, bat)
- 6. Blood seen by an uncategorised hermaphrodite
- 7. The internal flowing of blood that does not exit
- 8. Blood seen after childbirth

\*Hermaphrodite is a person having both male and female sex organs

# Beginning of Haydh

“and exits from the vagina”

When does menstruation begin?

- When blood exits from the vaginal opening (Farj Daakhil) toward the labia minora (Farj Khaarij)
- Or is parallel to the edges of the Farj Daakhil

(Explanation separate)

## Legal Blood

دم حُكْمِي

**“even if it is legal blood”**

i.e. Tuhr Mutakhallal,  
a period of purity within  
the days of Haydh

Days which are considered menstruation even though there is no physical/actual, bleeding



If a day of purity falls within the days of menstruation (3 to 10 days), it is **legally** considered menstruation

# Nifās - نِفاَس

نُفَسَاءُ is a woman who is in the state of Nifaas i.e. a woman who bleeds after she has given birth

## Legal Definition

- (Physical Impurity) Blood that flows from the womb and exits from the vagina even if it is legal blood, after most of the child is delivered and she had not given birth 6 months prior to this.



# Nifās

Blood that flows from the womb and exits from the vagina even if it is legal blood after most of the child is born and she had not given birth 6 months prior to this.

## Rulings:

- Caesarian birth: Only blood that exits from the vagina is considered nifaas
- Salaat is waajib until delivery of more than half (most) of the child. She can pray by indicating, sitting, lying down, with tayammum etc. if the need arises
- Twins: Blood after delivery of the first twin is nifaas

# Istihādḥah

## إِسْتِحَاذَه

مُسْتِحَاذَه is a woman who is experiencing the bleeding of Istihaadhah

## Literal Definition

- Blood which flows due to a ruptured vein; not due to menstruation.

Hayd

Nifās

دم صَحِيح – Valid Blood

- Valid Blood (*Dam Saheeh*) is used to establish a habit in menstruation and Nifās.

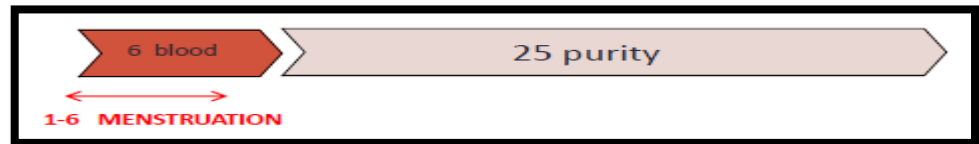
دم فَاسِد - Invalid Blood

- It is that blood which is other than valid. Invalid blood cannot be used to establish a habit.

# Haydh

## Valid Blood (Dam Saheeh):

- 3 + days
- Less than 10 days
- Legal blood or actual blood

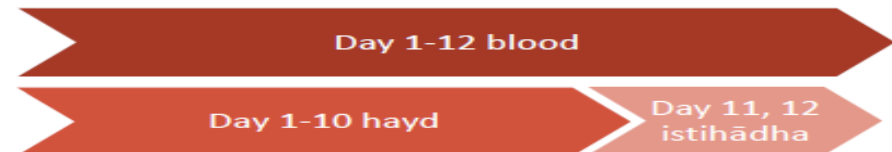


# Haydh

## Invalid Blood (Dam Faasid)

- Other than that which is valid
- It cannot be used as a habit

If a beginner bled for 12 days, days 1- 10 will be considered menstruation and days 11, 12 will be istihādha, which is invalid blood



Menstruation cannot be more than 10 days therefore

Days 11 & 12 are "Legal Purity" where there is bleeding however they are regarded as days of purity when Salaah will be performed.

# Nifās

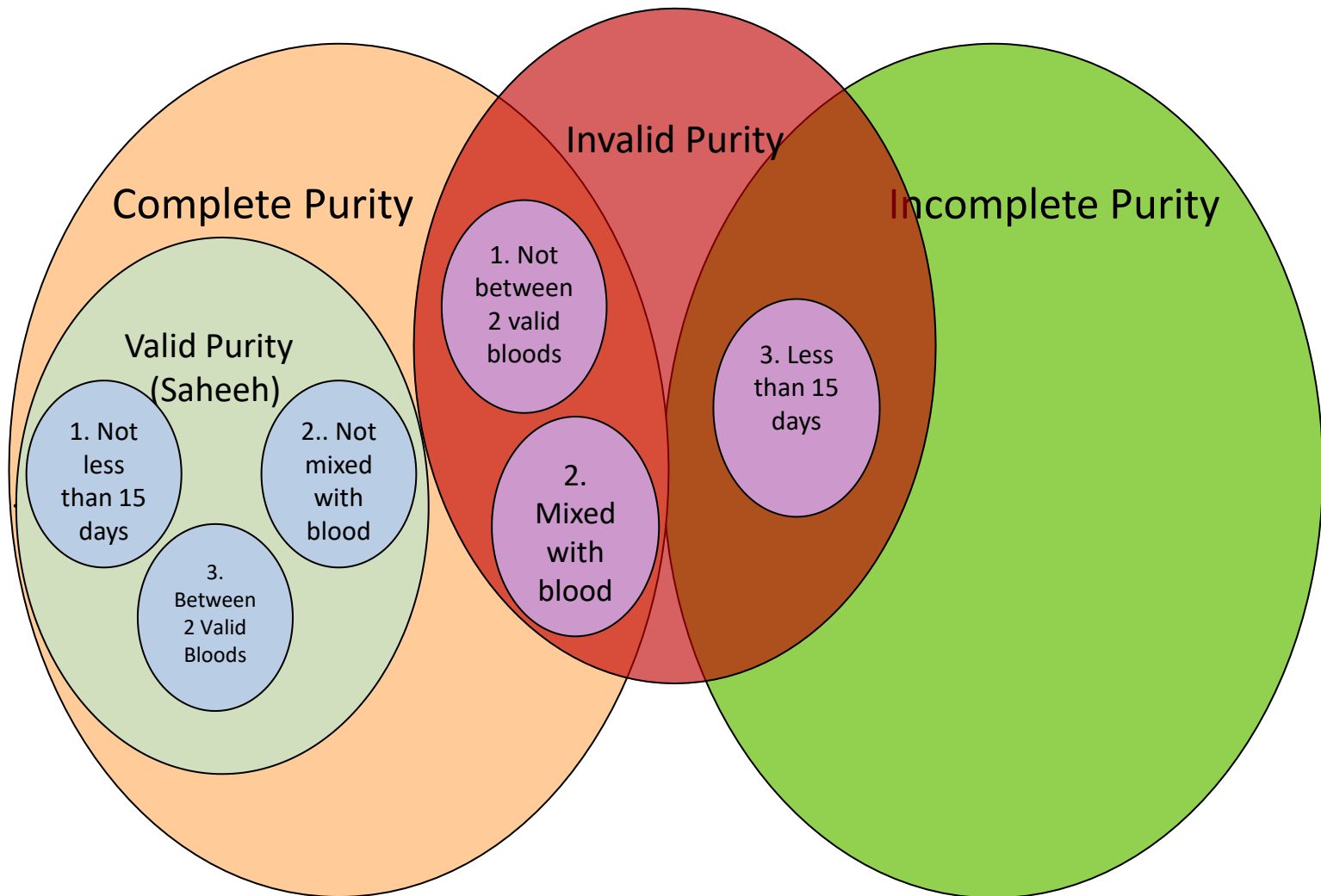
## Valid Blood (Dam Saheeh):

- Less than 40 days
- Legal blood or actual blood

(No minimum in Nifās)

All bleeding within 40 days is  
postnatal bleeding (Imam Abu  
Hanifa)

# Purity



***A complete purity can be both valid and invalid, whereas an incomplete purity is only invalid***

## Purity - طهر

General Purity:

Is not hayd or nifās.

Includes:

1. Valid Purity
2. Invalid Purity
3. Complete purity
4. Incomplete purity



# Purity

Valid Purity

## 1. Valid Purity:

- Is not less than 15 days
- Is not mixed with blood in the beginning, middle or end
- Is between 2 valid bloods

A valid purity can be used to establish a habit

Example: A beginner sees 9 blood 15 purity



# Purity

## Invalid Purity

### 2. Invalid Purity:

- Is less than 15 days
- Is mixed with blood in the beginning, middle or end
- Is between 2 invalid bloods or 1 valid and the other invalid

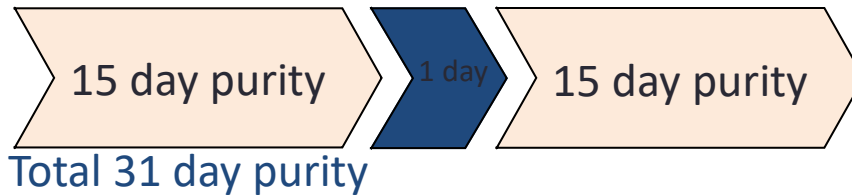
# Purity

Complete Purity

Incomplete Purity

## 3. Complete Purity:

- A purity of 15 days or more whether valid or invalid



## 4. Incomplete Purity:

- A purity of less than 15 days

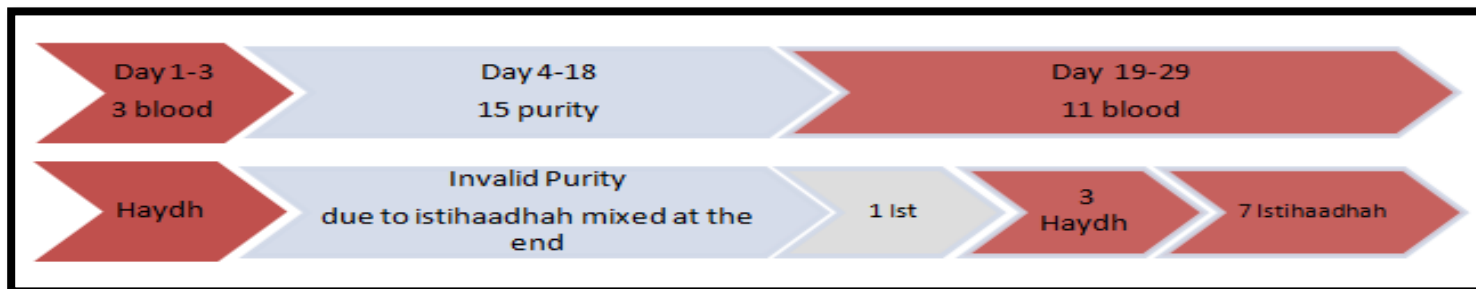
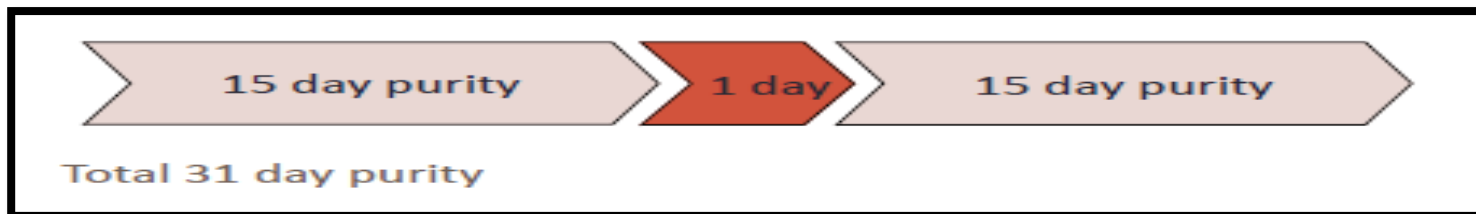
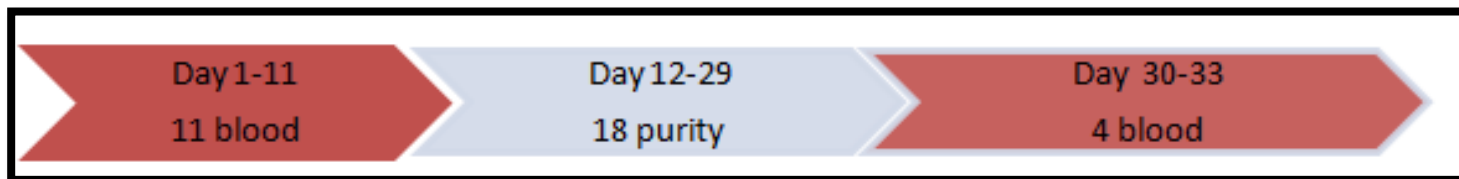
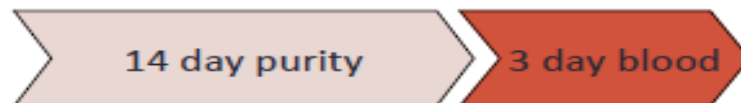


*Both examples show an invalid purity*

A Complete purity of 15 + days is a separator. First example has a complete purity however the 1 day istihaadhah in the middle makes it invalid. The reason it is invalid is that it cannot be used to establish a habit but it is still a separator because in total it is a purity of 31 days

# Examples of Invalid Purity in Haydh

- A purity of less than 15 days

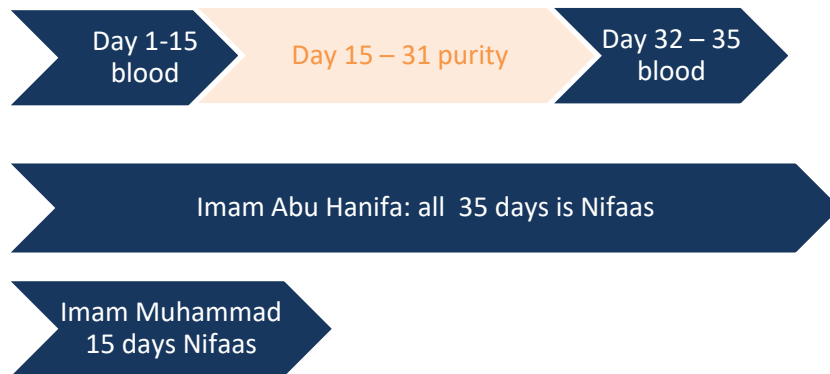


# Nifās

Intermittent purity in Nifās  
(Tuhr Mutakhallal)

## Purity within Nifas:

All bleeding within 40 days is  
postnatal bleeding  
(Imam Abu Hanifah)

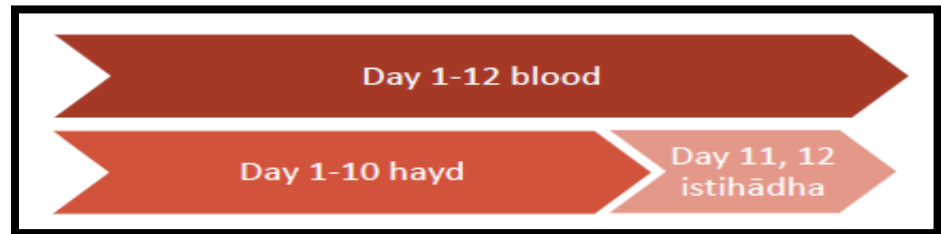


# Legal Purity

طهر حُكْمِي

Days which are considered of purity though there is bleeding

Example: Day 11 and 12 are legal purity



# Habitual Woman

مُعْتَادَه

Mu'taadah

- A woman who has a habit in menstruation and/or purity. She has experienced a valid menstruation and a valid purity or one of the two



*Her habit is 3 menstruation and 15 purity*

# Beginner

مُبْتَدِئَةٌ

Mubtadi'ah

This is the term used for a beginner who becomes Baaligh (mature) by seeing blood. She is one with no habit.

If a girl sees blood for the first time and it is a valid blood followed by a valid purity then she will no longer be a Mubtadi'ah. She will immediately become a Mu'taadah in both Haydh and Tuhr (i.e. a woman with a habit in Haydh and Tuhr).

- A girl age 9 + (lunar years) who bleeds for the first time

Note that if a girl was to mature in continuous bleeding which lasts for 5 years then technically she is considered a Mubtadi'ah with the Nisaab for a Mubtadi'ah which is 10/20



# Confused

مضلة

Mudhillah

one who forgets her habits (could be due to being negligent of keeping a record or ignorance or confusion etc.)

*Mudhillah* implies someone who has lost something

*Dhallah* is one who is lost herself

Mutahayyirah implies that she is one who is in a state of confusion herself

Muhayyirah implies that she is one who confounds/confuses the Mufti (Jurist)

- The woman who has forgotten her habit in Haydh or Nifaas. (Both time and place)

Menstruation الحيض  
Post natal bleeding النفاس

Dysfunctional Uterine Bleeding الاستحاضة  
Legal blood الدم الحكمي

Uncategorised hermaphrodite الخنثي المشكل

Invalid blood (Istihadha) الدم الفاسد  
Valid blood الدم الصحيح

General purity الطهر المطلق  
Complete Purity الطهر التام  
Incomplete purity الطهر الناقص  
Valid Purity الطهر الصحيح  
Invalid Purity الطهر الفاسد

Beginner المبتدأ  
Habitual المعتادة

Inner vagina فرج داخل  
Labia minora فرج خارج

Confused المضلة  
Confused المتحيرة