

Topic: اِسْتِقْرَاء (INDUCTION) / تَمَثِيل (ANALOGY)

Section 37

اِسْتِقْرَاء (INDUCTION)

Induction is of two types:

- 1) **Complete (تَام)**: exploring the state of all the divisive concepts (جُزئِي) without exception. This leads to **certainty** of the state of the universal concept (كُلِّي).
- 2) **Defective (نَاقِص)**: exploring some of the divisive concepts, this leads to **assumption** rather than certainty.

Section 38

تَمَثِيل (ANALOGY):

كُلِّي → جُزئِي

- For example: *Nabeez is like wine, so it is haraam.*

➤ **Analogy has four pillars:**

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1) The original (أصل) | → | Wine |
| 2) The secondary (فرع) | → | Nabeez |
| 3) The conjunction (جامع) | → | Intoxication |
| 4) The precept (حُكْم) | → | Haraam |

➤ **(Correct) analogy has three conditions:**

1. Certainty about the cause of precept in the original
2. Certainty about existence of the same cause in the secondary
3. Certainty about lack of any impediment in the secondary to convey the precept