



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson 28

Washing the Dead

Rulings of Ghusl:

1. It is mandatory to give Ghusl to every Muslim person, whether he is a practising Muslim or not.
2. To wash the dead with three types of water; firstly, the water of Sidr. We cannot add so much Sidr to the water that it becomes Mudhaf (mixed water).

- The body must be washed fully, starting from the head, then the right side, followed by the left side.
- The second washing should be done with water mixed with camphor.
- The third washing must be done with plain water. The sequence must be observed.
- It is Wajib Kifayi to give ghusl to a dead Muslim. If one Muslim performs it, others become free from the obligation.
- Ghusl is mandatory even if the dying person is an illegitimate child or has committed suicide.
- The only exceptions to the Muslims from being washed are the Mughali, Nasibi and Khariji.
- Mughali is the person who commits Ghuluww by idolizing human figures and considering them God. For example, those who worship



one of the Imams of Ahl al-Bayt (as) like the worshippers of Imam Ali (as).

- Nasibi is the one who openly condemns and expresses enmity towards the Ahl al-Bayt (as).
- Khawarij is the group of people who came out to fight the Imam of their time.
- If we don't find water or the body was burnt in such a manner that pouring water will scatter its parts, it is obligatory for us to give the body three Tayammum instead of three Ghusls.
- If a person dies in the state of Ihram, for the second Ghusl, camphor will not be added to water because camphor is prohibited in the state of Ihram.

Conditions of Ghusl

1. It is mandatory to make the Niyah (intention) before washing the body each time.
2. The water must be pure (not Najis).
3. The water must be Mubah or permissible to use.
4. Before giving Ghusl to the dead, any Najasah (impurity) must be removed from the body.
5. There should be no barrier on the skin which might prevent water from reaching the skin.

- Men can be washed by men alone and women can be washed by women. In this case, the only exception is husband and wife.
- A man can wash the dead body of his daughter only if she is under three years of age. It is not permissible for him to wash her after three years. Same is the case of a woman washing the body of her son.



- If there is no woman who can wash the body of the woman, then the priority is that she should be washed by a Mahram male (such as her son).
- If there is no Mahram male available, then we should look for a female non-Muslim (from the people of the book) to wash her.
- If there is no Mahram or female non-Muslim, other men are not allowed to wash her and she must be buried without Ghusl.