MONTHLY AHKAM | May 2024 - 16 /May/ 2024

Assigning Work Orders to Others

Question1: I am a computer programmer and various orders are offered to me. Can I pass them on to someone else and take a part of the price for myself as the person who introduced the work?

Answer: If it is stipulated or it is understood from the context that you have to do the work yourself, it is not permissible to entrust it to someone else. Otherwise, you can only entrust it to someone else for a greater or equal price. Yet, if you do some of the work, then you can entrust it to someone else for a lower price.

Investment Contract with Fixed Interest

Question2: A person wants to take money from others to invest in his work in advertising and service industry (i.e. a non-commercial activity) and give them profit. Which shar'i transaction serves this purpose?

Answer: He can conclude a contract to be their attorney in such a way that the owners of the capital give him power of attorney to carry out the economic activity with their money, to give them a certain amount (according to the agreement) of the obtained profits monthly or at the end of the contract and to take the rest for himself as a fee for doing the job.

Buying on Credit without Specifying the Time for Payment

Question3: In an on-credit transaction, if the buyer says that I will pay when I get the money, is such a transaction correct?

Answer: For an on-credit transaction to be valid, it is necessary to specify the time for payment. Therefore, the said transaction is not valid. However, if the seller consents to the customer's possession of the sold goods despite the fact that the transaction is invalid, there is no problem with the customer's using it.

Hijab in Mustaḥabb Prayers

Question4: Is it necessary for women to observe hijab in mustaḥabb prayers such as night prayers? If it is not observed, is the prayer invalid?

Answer: There is no difference between obligatory and mustaḥabb prayer, and if it is not observed intentionally, the prayer is invalid.

Fasting by a Nine-Year-Old Girl

Question5: My daughter has just reached bulūgh and cannot fast. What is her duty?

Answer: She is obliged to fast and it is not permissible to break it simply because of hardship, physical weakness, or the like unless fasting is harmful to her or it is very difficult to bear it.

To Fast during a Journey

Question6: How can I not be deprived of the grace of fasting while traveling in the holy month of Ramadan?

Answer: In your watan, if you make a nadhr to observe a mustaḥabb fast while traveling, you can fulfill that nadhr during a journey.

Using Sublingual Tablets during Fasting

Question7: In which case does the use of sublingual tablets (medicine) not invalidate the fast?

Answer: Unless a part of the sublingual tablet is swallowed, there is no problem with using it and it does not harm the validity of the fast. Of course, if the tablet is melted in, mixed with, saliva, you must spit the saliva out.

Doubt about Continuing One's Fast

Question8: During fast, I felt weak and I decided to break the fast but did not eat anything and continued the fast after that. It is notable that it was not harmful to continue the fast. Should I make up for this fast as qaḍā?

Answer: By caution, you must make up for it as qaḍā.

To Face Difficulty While Fasting

Question9: If fasting is difficult for someone due to the type of job he has and he cannot complete the fast, can he not fast from the beginning of the morning?

Answer: He should intend to fast from the morning adhān, and if the continuation of the fast during the day becomes exhausting and unbearable, he can break his fast and make up for it at an appropriate time.

A Pure Object's Coming in Contact with a Possibly Najis One

Question10: If we know that, for example, one of the clothes we have is najis but we don't know which one it is, then a wet pure object comes in contact with one of these clothes; has the object become najis?

Answer: It is pure.