

# **Notes of Lectures on Fiqh by Maulana Sadiq Hasan Lecture # 28 (Thursday 25 September 2003)**

## **DIRECTION OF QIBLA**

✳️ If, after offering salat in a particular direction (for a short or long period of time), you come to know that that direction was not towards Qibla, then there are two cases:

- (a) if you come to know about this fact after the time of salat has passed, then all your previous salat in that direction are considered valid, and you do not have to repeat them;
- (b) if you come to know about the correct direction before the end of time of that salat, then your salat is OK if your wrong direction was within 90 degrees from the actual Qibla direction. If it was more than 90 degrees, then you have to repeat your salat in the actual direction.

✳️ If an animal was slaughtered by mistake in the wrong direction (i.e. away from Qibla), then the slaughtered animal is OK.

✳️ If a dead body was positioned in the grave by mistake in the wrong direction (i.e. not in Qibla direction), then

- (a) if the body is believed to have decomposed, then no action is necessary
- (b) if the body is not decomposed, then the grave must be opened and the body must be positioned in the Qibla direction

## **DRESS CODE FOR SALAT**

✳️ For a woman, during salat, her whole body must be covered, except the face, the two hands with palms, and the feet. If a na-mahram male is present, then the feet must also be covered for hijab requirement.

✳️ For a man, the minimum permissible dress for a salat to be valid is an underwear covering private parts, but it is mustahab that he should wear a normal dress covering his body.

✳️ The dress used during salat must fulfil the following conditions:

- (1) Dress must be tahir
- (2) It must not contain parts of animals which are tahir but haram to eat (e.g. hair or leather items of cat, fox etc)
- (3) It must not contain parts of animals which are not slaughtered Islamically (e.g. leather jacket, leather belt, leather watch strap from non-zabiha sheep, goat etc)
- (4) It must not be ghasbi (unlawful, e.g. khums not paid etc)
- (5) Men can not wear anything made of gold (e.g. gold ring, gold watch etc)
- (6) Men can not wear anything made of pure silk
- (7) It must not be dress of bad fame (shuhrat) (e.g. police uniform or military uniform in some countries)

✳️ If you doubt whether the item is made of gold or if you doubt whether the item is made of pure silk, then wearing it during salat is OK. If you come to know later that it was real gold or real silk, then your salat is valid.

✳️ Wearing a tie of pure silk by men is allowed during salat as well as during other times according to Ayatullah Seestani. But Ayatullah Khui does not allow it on the basis of Ehtitate Wajib (hence followers of Khui can follow Seestani on this issue).

✳️ Keeping an item made of gold or silk in your pocket during salat is OK.

✳️ If you have hair of a cat on your dress during salat, then according to Ayatullah Seestani, your salat is valid, but according all other Mujtahids (Khui, Khomeini and Khamenei), it is not allowed to offer salat if hair of a cat is on your dress.

### **SITUATIONS OF NAJASAT ALLOWED DURING SALAT**

✳️ There are certain situations where a small amount of najasat is allowed on the dress or on the body during salat. Some of these are explained below.

✳️ Blood is najis. But salat will not be affected if a small amount of blood of the area of the size of Dirhame Baghli is there on your dress or on your body during salat (even if there are several such spots) whether intentionally or unintentionally. Dirhame Baghli is an area equivalent to the size of the front part of the top one-third portion of your index finger. But such blood must not be the blood of menstruation, istahaza or nifas, or blood of najis animals.

✳️ Blood due to injury on your body is allowed during salat (to be discussed in more detail later).

✳️ Najis cap, najis watch, najis belt are allowed during salat (to be discussed in more detail later).