Ruling Regarding Offering Salah While Wearing Gloves Darulifta Ahlesunnat

(Dawateislami)

Question

What do the noble scholars and jurists of Islamic law say about the following: Ruling regarding the Salah offered while wearing gloves due to the cold?

بِسِم اللهِ الرَّحْلِي الرَّحِيْمِ ٱلْجَوَابُ بِعَوْنِ الْمَلِكِ الْوَهَّابِ اَللَّهُمَّ هِدَايَةَ الْحَقِّ وَالصَّوَابِ

Offering Salah while wearing pure gloves is undoubtedly permissible, as it's not required to offer Salah barehanded. The Beloved Prophet صلى الله عليه و سلم also offered Salah while covering his hands with a cloth due to the cold or other reasons. If there is no valid reason, men should offer Salah barehanded while women, in most cases, should cover their hands in their shawls as there is more veiling in this.

Hazrat Waail bin Hujr رضي الله عليه saw the Beloved Prophet وسلم offering Salah and explained it:

Translation: When he صلى الله عليه و سلم began the Salah, he raised his hands and said Takbir e Tahrimah (Humam states that he raised his hands to the ears) then covering his hands in his clothes, he placed his right hand on his left hand. After that, when he intended to perform Ruku, he took his hands out of his clothes.(Sahih al-Muslim, Vol. 1, p. 173, Publ. Karachi)

Mulla 'Ali Qari رحمة الله عليه states regarding "التحف بثوبه" (He covered with his clothes):

Translation: The Beloved Prophet صلى الله عليه و سلم took out his blessed hands from his sleeves to perform Takbir-e-Tahrimah, and when he got done with Takbir, he inserted his hands in his sleeves. Ibn Malik states: "It's likely that inserting the hands in the sleeves was due to the severe cold or to explain that revealing the hands is not Wajib other than Takbir-e-Tahrimah. I say that revealing hands in Takbir-e-Tahrimah is also not Wajib but Mustahab.(Mirqat al-Mafatih Sharah Mishkat al-Masabih, Vol. 2, p. 657, Publ. Dar al-Fikr, Beirut)

It is stated in *Multaqa al-Abhur* and its *Sharah, Majma' al-Anhur*, in the chapter regarding the Mustahabbat of Salah:

"(واخراج كفيه من كميه عندالتكبير) لانه اقرب الى التواضع وابعد من التشبه بالجبابرة وامكن من نشر الاصابع ، الالضرورة البردونحوه ، قيد بدر الدين العينى بالاول ، فقال : عندالتكبير الاول ، لكن المصنف اطلقه وفيه اشعار بانه يجوز ادخاله ما في الكمين في غير حال التكبير لكن الاولى اخراجه ما في حميع الاحوال ، هذا في الرجال واما النساء فتجعل يديها في كميها"

(Majma' al-Anhur Sharah Multaqa al-Abhur, Vol. 1, p. 91, Publ. Dar Ihya al-Turas, Beirut)

وَ اللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّدَ جَلَّ وَ رَسُولُ لَ أَعْلَم صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَالِهِ وَسَلَّم

(Allah Almighty knows best and His Messenger صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَ الِهِ وَسَلَّم knows best.)

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