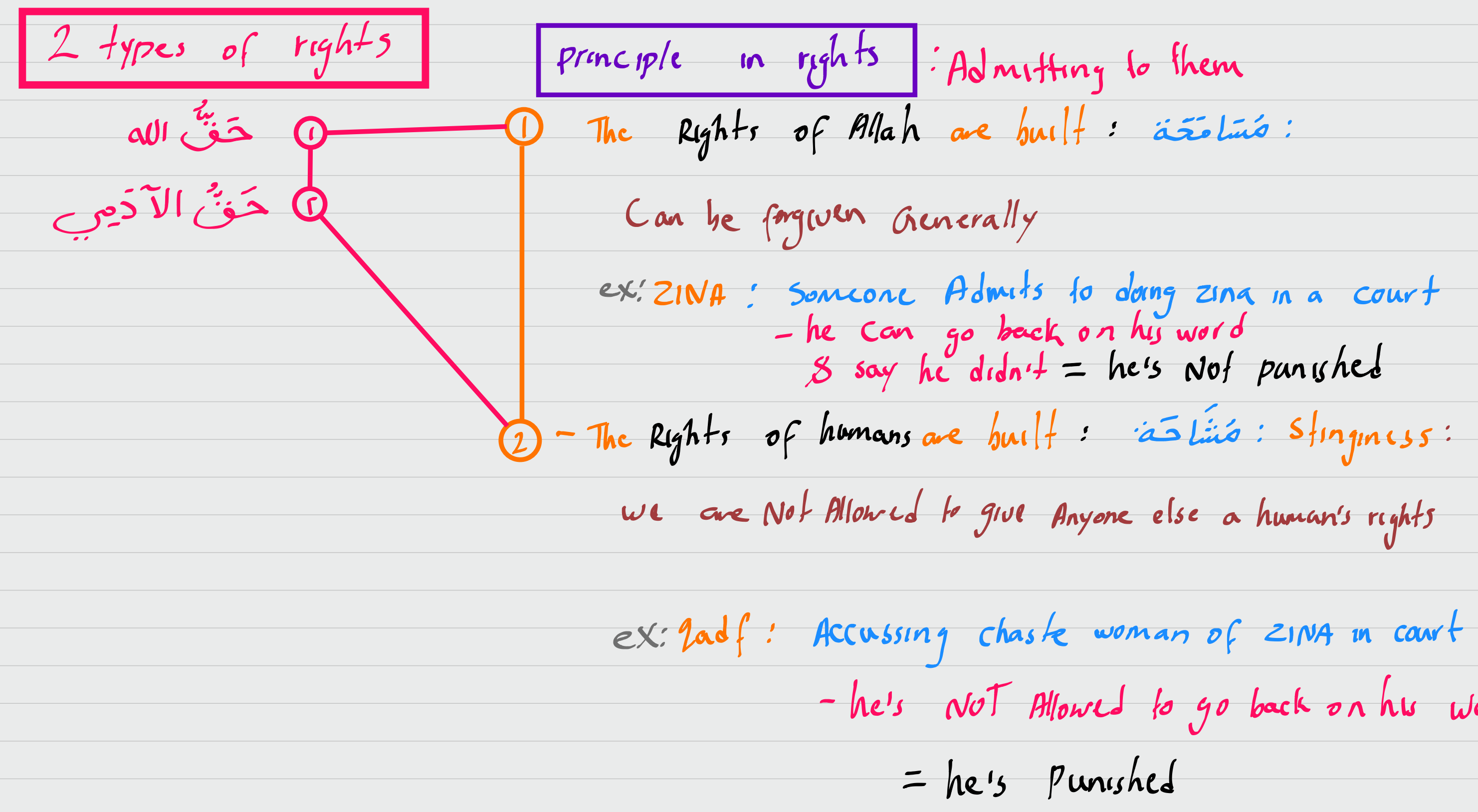


Strongest type of Proof in Islamic Court of law : Admission

Admitting to something

Admitting to something is two



ex: Admits to Rape/murder
woman's right : must atleast get paid mahr / blood money for rape / murder
Allah's right : he's punished on top of paying
Then he denies it :
- Allah's rights falls : he don't get punished
- human's rights still there : gets paid

3 conditions for Iqar to be correct

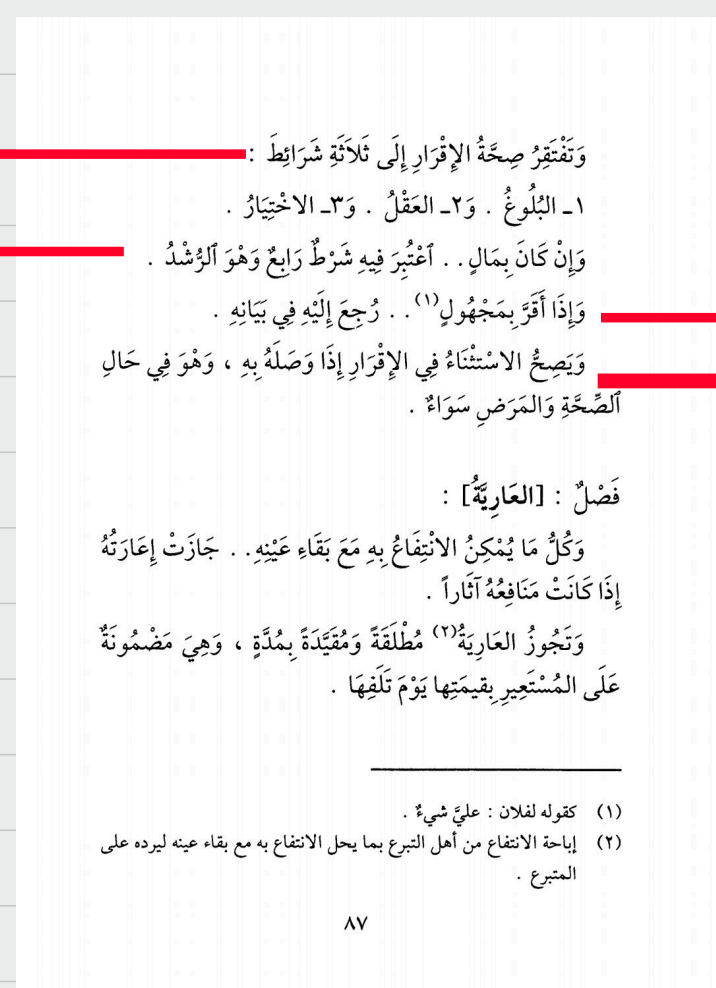
- 1 Person Admitting must be baalig : puberty age = child's niyyah is considered weak
 - 2 must be Sane = Insane person has No intention
 - 3 must have a choice : Not forced
- Admitting to something that has to do with wealth
- fourth condition is Added
- 4 The Admitting person must be Rashid : one who is NOT a Safih - uses his wealth in a correct way

his rashid & safih

: is ONLY to do with wealth
= He can Admit to things other than wealth

ex: man's wife argue about divorce
woman says he divorced me
Safih man says he didn't divorce

= his iqar is Accepted



Someone Admitting to unknown thing : Not made clear

ex: Someone says "I owe this person money"
: doesn't say how much
= he's asked to clarify the Amount

You are Allowed to do exception in Iqar as long it's connected to the sentence : No large delay

ex: "I owe him 100 dollars except for 5 dollars" = 95 dollars

why?

regret can kick in

ex: first he says 100 dollar
after 5 min he says lower number
= not accepted

how to count delay
↳ خرف : customs
as long as what's known as reasonable pause
ex: yawns
- lose breath
- sneeze
Allowed

- A Sick & healthy person's Admittance = SAME

Both acceptable

Someone on death bed Admittance

Khilaf

Scholars who say it's Not acceptable, say
"might try to prevent the inheritance"

Scholars who Allow it say
"why would a dying person commit a sin"