

## 6

### Matters concerning Information Technology<sup>♦</sup>

1. Smart Phones are a very important invention of the modern age which is both beneficial and harmful. If the phone is being used for accessing knowledge and information regarding the religion or social wellbeing or in pursuance of rightful objectives then it is being used correctly but if it is being used for un-Islamic objectives then it is definitely wrong.
2. It is “Jayez” or permissible to keep the holy Quran or other regions books in the smart phone for beneficial use.
3. If the Quran is downloaded to the phone but the text is not displayed on the screen then for that duration the phone shall not fall into the category of the reverence set for Quran. But if the text is displayed on the screen then one must refrain from touching that part of the screen without “Wudu” or ablution even if the screen has a glass cover or screen-guard on it.
4. Messages containing religious text or relating to information either written or in other forms copied or created meant for references and spreading knowledge can be forwarded.
5. It is not right for a man to message a woman or vice versa that is not a “Mehram” (legally prescribed relative by Islam) unless under extreme conditions allowed in Islam.
6. It is permissible to install CCTV cameras at religious seminaries and mosques generally for various reasons and safety purposes.
7. It is not permissible for one to access someone’s personal information by unlocking his device or site without his permission, neither is it permitted for him to forward such information to a third party.
8. The relationship of the husband and wife is based on mutual trust. It is therefore not right in ordinary circumstances for either of them to access the other’s personal information without his/her knowledge.
9. Right to privacy is fundamental to each individual. Therefore it is not permissible to gather someone’s information without a valid reason.
10. If someone comes across somebody’s secrets and is afraid that the person is planning to harm someone, it is fair to pass on the information.
11. If one has some secret information stored on the social media it is not permissible to collect such information without his consent neither is it permissible for him to sell off his information to some other firm.
12. It is permissible to use spy cameras for recording the crime of the criminal in order to use it as a proof against him.

13. A lot of hard work, expertise and capital is involved in developing a soft-ware therefore the soft-ware belongs to the developer and hence cracking its codes and purchasing or buying the same illegally is not permissible.
14. It is not permissible to hack someone's website or send virus to his computer. Albeit in some circumstances wherein the website propagates matters detrimental and harmful it can be done.
15. Any news which is known to be true and the forwarding of which may not result in adverse effects can be forwarded. But if that event or matter requires verification or is bound to cause harm then it is not right to forward them.
16. It is not right to make additions to or subtract from the original message, or script of the writer.
17. It is not right for the government or individual to share or make public someone's personal information without his consent.
18. All those things that are permitted for use can also be advertised on the condition that the means of advertisement does not contain anything not permitted in Shariah.
19. It is not permitted to make caricatures of someone for the purpose of making fun of him.
20. It is not permissible for mobile companies to collect personal call records and provide the same to the government or other people, since this is a breach of trust.