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Microblading Technique, a Jurisprudential Study of the Fatwas of the Internet

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ABSTRACT

The research deals with the coming down from the juridical issues while it is going down (Microblading), which is a non-surgical cosmetic technique that aims to show the eyebrows more beautifully, by filling in the spaces, defining the shape of the eyebrows and intensifying their hairs, and adding a bend to them when needed, and the shape of the eyebrows can be completely changed With this technique, or rebuilding them for those who do not have hair, and this is done by cutting the skin of the eyebrows superficially and introducing the desired color under it, in the form of hairs, drawn in a 3D manner with a hand tool, to show a hair of hair, simulating the truth, so the eyebrows appear naturally, and it was The Internet has a prominent role in explaining the reality of this technology, through what cosmetic experts and doctors have mentioned, and its ruling also through fatwas and jurisprudential opinions, and these fatwas and opinions differed according to the evidence adopted by each of the two teams, so this research came to shed light on these views Jurisprudence, and the evidence they have inferred, then study it in jurisprudence to reach the legal ruling And among its results: First: The disagreement in the fatwas about the Microblading technique is caused by the disagreement in the origin to which the Microblading technique was referred to regarding whether it is tattooing, or not. Second: There are differences between tattooing and Microblading, but they do not affect judgment. Third: The microblogging technique is forbidden unless necessary.

1. Introduction

Man was created in love with beauty, the pursuit of good looks, and the beauty of the countenance. To meet this acceptance from himself first and then from those around him, and whoever looks at the texts of the Holy Qur'an will find

it full of beauty meanings, including the creation of man and his appearance upon which God Almighty created him, and about which God Almighty said: “O mankind, what has deceived you concerning your Lord, the Generous, Who created you, proportioned you, and balanced you?, In whatever form He willed has He assembled you.” [Al Infitaar 6:8], [1]. Including the Almighty said “We have certainly created man in the best of stature.” [Al Tin 4], [2]. As he, may God bless him and grant him peace, said: “Verily God is beautiful and loves beauty.” [3]. Warning about the value of beauty in life and that it is required of man, and that God Almighty is characterized by the quality of beauty in his qualities and actions, and has all the attributes of perfection and beauty, and the Almighty loves beauty, and the believer is required to do what God Almighty loves and to keep away from what he hates, and this beauty is an intended adornment. Because it is one of the reasons for his comfort, joy and happiness. In spite of what God Almighty granted to the sons of Adam of good manners, many people were not convinced of it, so they actively sought to search for new cosmetic methods and means. To satisfy their desires of impossible perfection. And because the first axis of beauty is focused on the face; Because it is the focus of consideration, and it is the measure of judging a person by beauty or ugliness. Therefore, the care of him was more intense, especially by women, as it has a role in the sermon of women or their reluctance to do so, and with the succession of methods and means of beauty in recent times, the so-called (Microblading) technology has appeared, which is a new cosmetic technique for the eyebrows. And between tattoos, and its legal ruling by studying some internet fatwas about it [4].

2. THE CONCEPT OF MICROBLADING TECHNIQUE

Microblading is a compound term from: micro, blading, meaning the word (micro): small, as for the word (blading): it is a compound name in two parts: blade + ing: meaning a blade or blade.

It is a non-surgical cosmetic technique that aims to show the eyebrows more beautifully, by filling in the spaces, defining the shape of the eyebrows, intensifying their hairs, and adding a curvature to them when needed. This is done by cutting the skin of the eyebrows superficially and introducing the desired color below it, in the form of hairs, drawn in a 3D manner with a hand tool, to show a hair of hair, simulating the truth, so the eyebrows appear naturally [4].

3. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MICROBLADING AND TATTOOING

The word (tattoo) was mentioned in the saying of the Prophet, peace and blessings of God be upon him: “May God curse the woman who wore the tattoo and the tattooist” [5].

The tattooer: she is the one who makes tattoos for others. The prostitute is the one who asks for a tattoo [6].

And a tattoo, as defined by the jurists, is: stitching the skin with a needle, then filling it with a similar kohl [7].

Wikipedia has defined it as: a form of physical modification, which is done by placing a fixed mark in the body, by inserting the skin with a needle, then applying the dye through these openings and wounds, so that it remains inside the skin and does not disappear [8].

And the way in which the tattoo is done is by using a hand-held machine that works like a sewing machine, containing one or more needles to puncture the skin repeatedly, where small drops of ink are inserted with each hole that is pierced with needles, but the tattoo without anesthesia may cause a small amount of bleeding, accompanied by it possible great pain [9].

Among the differences mentioned between Microblading and tattooing technique:

1. Tattoos are characterized by permanence, while Microblading is a temporary pigment that fades with time, and its disappearance varies according to the type of skin.

2. The tattoo maker has difficulty removing it, as for the Microblading, it will disappear with time without suffering.

3. The pain resulting from applying tattoos is very large. As for Microblading, the pain in it is very simple, as it results from a slight incision on the skin.

4. The components of tattoo pigments contain minerals, while the components of Microblading pigments are natural.

5. The tools used for tattooing are electrical devices that go into a deep layer of the skin, while Microblading is just striping the surface of the skin [10].

However, an article was published on the Society of Cosmetic Professionals website confirming that this technique is considered a kind of tattoo, and it came in it: "With the sudden popularity and media interest of the term Microblading, many have led to the belief that Microblading is not a tattoo process. Permanent cosmetics, micro pigmentation,

Skin transplantation, Microblading / Microstroking, eyebrow embroidering, and long-wearing / long-wearing makeup are all different names for the same procedure - cosmetic tattooing. Anytime a color is applied to the skin using any device, it is a tattoo process ... Refusing this process as a tattoo can be a problem for those who, for religious or other personal reasons, usually refuse to receive a tattoo.

As mentioned in the article: "Some people claim ... that the color reaches the epidermis (outer) layer of the skin ... This is not correct ... the color is instilled in the dermis of the skin" [11].

And the dermis: it is the middle layer of the skin layers, which follows the epidermis layer, and not the outer layer, so this means that the color reaches the second layer, like a tattoo [12].

In the article he also mentioned the reason why this technique is not permanent: "because much less pigment is introduced into the skin compared to fully filled or solid brow tattoos" [13].

And in another article published on the tattoo cosmetic website, it stated: "Microblading is not an invention but a modification of old tattoo technique tools" [14].

4. ISLAMIC SHARIA RULING IN MICROBLINDING TECHNOLOGY THROUGH INTERNET FATWAS

4.1 Fatwa of Egypt's Dar Al Ifta:

There is no objection in Sharia to using the "Microblading" technique to draw the eyebrows with a pure substance. Because it is like the outward drawing on the outer layer of the skin, and it is a temporary, visible adornment that is removed after a period of time, and there is no blameworthy change to something from the creation of God Almighty. Whether it is to treat defects or as a kind of adornment, provided that this use does not harm, and is not for the purpose of deception. Rather, it may be desirable for the wife if she intends by that beautification and adornment for her husband [15].

The ruling: the permissibility of the Microblading technique, subject to conditions:

1. The substance in which the skin is injected is pure.
2. The use of this technology should not be harmful.
3. The purpose of using this technology should not be fraud.

Evidence:

1. It is like the outward drawing on the outer layer of the skin.
2. It is a temporary apparent adornment that disappears after a while.
3. There is no blameworthy change to anything from the creation of God Almighty.

4.2 Fatwa of General Authority of Islamic Affairs and Awqaf, United Arab Emirates:

The Microblading technique for eyebrows is a modern technique that enables drawing the eyebrow, for example, a hair by hair without surgery, without the pen blade reaching where the capillaries are, and therefore it is a drawing on the upper layer of the skin and not a tattoo. The tattoo forbidden according to scholars is: blood mixed with colored matter.

Sheikh Al-Adawi said - in his commentary that the student is sufficient - regarding the definition of forbidden tattoo: (It is engraving with a needle, for example, so that blood comes out and the wound is filled with kohl or soot or something that is black so that the place becomes green ... and the place of its sanctity, unless it is required a way to the medicine, otherwise it is permissible).

In order for it to be permissible to draw eyebrows: - That the dye with which they are dyed is pure. - That it does not prevent water from reaching the skin during the obligatory purity. - That it is not intended to deceive [16].

The ruling: the permissibility of the Microblading technique, with conditions, namely:

1. That the dye with which it is dyed is pure.

2. That it does not prevent water from reaching the skin during the obligatory purity.
3. That it is not intended to cheat.

Evidence:

It is a drawing on the top layer of skin, not a tattoo.

4.3 Fatwa from Islam Question and Answer website:

Microblading is a type of tattoo that lasts about two years. Where a fine blade similar to a mouse blade is used in the work of Microblading, so that the eyebrow is drawn and injected with a chemical substance by the blade, and it is close to the (tattoo) in which a needle is used to implant the material instead of the blade, but the tattoo is durable, and it can only be removed by laser, unlike this technique. The drawing in it begins to gradually disappear between 18 months and two years, and it is possible to repaint again. Tattoos, which are implantation of color under the skin, are forbidden, and their perpetrators are cursed, whether filled with kohl, lead, or any other substance. And if this technique requires removing some of the eyebrow hair to correct the drawing, then that is forbidden plaque, and there are two deprivations: tattooing and styling [17].

The ruling:

Sharia is forbidden the Microblading technology.

Evidence:

1. By analogy with the forbidden tattoo that God Almighty said “They call upon instead of Him none but female [deities], and they [actually] call upon none but a rebellious Satan., Whom Allah has cursed. For he had said, "I will surely take from among Your servants a specific portion., And I will mislead them, and I will arouse in them [sinful] desires, and I will command them so they will slit the ears of cattle, and I will command them so they will change the creation of Allah. And whoever takes Satan as an ally instead of Allah has certainly sustained a clear loss.” [An Nisaa 117:119], [18].

Al-Qurtubi said in the interpretation of this verse: “And a group said: The reference to change is to tattoo, and what has happened is a course of artificiality for Hassan” [19].

2. This technique may require removing some of the eyebrow hair to correct the drawing. This is one of the forbidden plums, about which the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, said: “May God curse the tattooer and the tattooist.”

4.4 Fatwa of Dr. Mohamed Odeh:

The technique of Microblading is the injection of dyes into the skin to change its color, and it is a type of marking, and tattoos are a major sin that is cursed for their effect, so it is not permissible to deal with it [20].

The ruling:

Sharia is forbidden the Microblading technology.

Evidence:

Consideration is a type of forbidden tattoo.

4.5 Fatwa of Prof. Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Fawzan:

Says that this is a type of tattoo, and the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, cursed the tattooist and the tattooist, so this is not permissible, as long as it opens the lips or the eyebrow, and this substance is inserted into it, and blood comes out mostly, even if it is something small, then this is like a tattoo, the difference between it and among the old known tattoos, its duration is short, six months, or eight months, and then it gradually fades away [21].

The ruling:

Sharia is forbidden the Microblading technology.

Evidence:

Consideration is a type of forbidden tattoo.

5. JURISPRUDENCE STUDY OF PREVIOUS FATWAS

From the above it appears to me that the disagreement in the fatwas about the Microblading technique is caused by the disagreement in the origin to which the Microblading technique was referred to regarding whether or not it is considered tattooing.

Whoever considers it a tattoo, his opinion differs based on the difference of the advanced jurists regarding tattooing, so the majority are forbidding it, and among the jurists are those who permit it in case of necessity.

Whoever considers it not a forbidden tattoo; They said that it differs from forbidden tattoos in some matters.

Accordingly, the evidence cited by those who say that tattooing is prohibited is the same evidence that those who say that Microblading is forbidden as a type of tattoo, and it is also the same evidence that those who say that Microblading is prohibited except for necessity, inferring its permissibility for necessity with texts from the Qur'an, Sunnah, Sharia rules and reason.

As for those who say that Microblading is permissible with conditions, they exclude it from being a forbidden tattoo due to the differences between them.

Accordingly, the legal ruling of the Microblading technique revolves around three jurisprudential opinions:

5.1 Sharia is forbidden the Microblading technology**Their evidence:**

1. "I will surely take from among Your servants a specific portion., And I will mislead them, and I will arouse in them [sinful] desires, and I will command them so they will slit the ears of cattle, and I will command them so they will change the creation of Allah. And whoever takes Satan as an ally instead of Allah has certainly sustained a clear loss." [An Nisaa 117:119].

The verse indicates that tattoos change the creation of God, and Microblading is a type of tattoo, so it changes the creation of God Almighty and this is from Satan, so it is not permissible.

2. The hadith of the Messenger, may God's prayers and peace be upon him: "May God curse the woman with the tattoo and the tattooist."

And the hadeeth indicates that the tattooist and the tattooist deserve to be cursed, and drawing the eyebrows using Microblading is nothing but a form of tattooing, so it is forbidden.

5.2 The inviolability of the Microblading technique unless necessary

Their evidence:

1. Almighty saying "And why should you not eat of that upon which the name of Allah has been mentioned while He has explained in detail to you what He has forbidden you, excepting that to which you are compelled. And indeed do many lead [others] astray through their [own] inclinations without knowledge. Indeed, your Lord - He is most knowing of the transgressors." [Al An'aam 119], [22]. The verse indicates the permissibility of the forbidden act in case of necessity, and it is necessary to allow the Microblading of those whose eyebrows have fallen due to disease or accident, and whose appearance causes him severe psychological pain.

2. What was narrated by Al-Harith, may God be pleased with him, who said: "The Messenger of God, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, cursed the usury, his client, the witness, the kasbah and the writer?" He said: "Yes" [23].

The hadeeth indicates that these things are forbidden if they are for the purpose of improving and beautifying oneself, but if they are for the purpose of treating a disease then they are not forbidden because they are out of necessity.

5.3 The permissibility of the Microblading technique, under certain conditions

Of the conditions:

1. That the color is not permanent, and that it is fading, so that it will disappear without special procedures, even if it is under the skin.
2. That the color does not mix with the blood under the skin.
3. That the material with which it is dyed should not be a layer that prevents water from reaching during ablution and washing, so that washing and ablution are valid, and the reference is to know whether or not it is isolated, those who are specialized in its manufacture or the personal experience of its user
4. Observance of the regulations for women displaying their adornment in front of non-mahram men [24].

And their evidence:

The Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, said: "May God curse the straightening, the continuous, the tattoos, and the tattoos."

The tattoo that is forbidden in the hadith is the permanent tattoo that can only be removed by special procedures, because it is done by changing the color of the skin with eyeliner or indigo and the like, which is placed under the skin by flat or inserted a needle in it in the desired position, and it mixes with blood, so this is what is forbidden according to Sharia for hadith. As for changing the color of the skin by dyeing it, even with a device under the skin, but it tends to disappear, and nothing is implanted in it to mix with the blood under the skin,

this is permissible and there is nothing wrong with it, because it is an adornment.

6. THE RESULTS

What seems more likely - and God Almighty knows best - is the second view, which is the prohibition of Microblading technology, except for necessity. The reasons for weighting are:

1. The strength of the evidence of the second opinion, and the possibility of combining the first and second opinions by saying that it is forbidden unless necessary.

2. Weak evidence for the third opinion; He will be answered with several things:

- The first: The tattoo involves mixing of blood with the dye, so the site becomes impure, and this is what happens in the Microblading technique, as blood comes out of the skin, and the dye mixes with the blood. And their requirement not to mix the dye with blood may be near impossible. Quite a few experts in semi-permanent make-up and doctors have confirmed that it is impossible for blood not to come out.

Second: Their requirement that the color not be permanent, so that it disappears automatically, is an uncontrolled requirement, as some cosmetologists have stated that this matter cannot be confirmed even in tattoos, as all forms of tattoos may fade with the passage of time, and there is no form of The tattoo lasts forever unchanged [25].

7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Praise be to God who, by His grace, good deeds are accomplished, and to Him is the grace and blessing in the first and the hereafter, and we ask Him to be the Most Exalted and to be sincere and accepting, and to conclude with good works our deeds, He is Hearer, Near and Responsive.

And I hope that I have succeeded in raising this issue, and the following are the conclusion and most important recommendations:

First: The conclusion

In my study, I reached three main conclusions:

1. The disagreement in the fatwas about the Microblading technique is caused by the disagreement in the origin to which the Microblading technique was referred to regarding whether or not it is tattooing.

2. There are differences between tattooing and Microblading, but they do not affect judgment.

3. The microblogging technique is forbidden unless necessary.

Second: The recommendations

1. That this technology is applied in hospitals and health care homes for a certain group of people who suffer from deformed eyebrows.

2. Issuance of a law regulating Microblading technology, which results in failure to comply with it.

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