

# أحكام زكاة الفطر

## THE LEGISLATIVE RULINGS OF ZAKAH UL FITR

# Guide To The Legislations Of Zakaatul Fitr

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Zakaatul Fitr is a mandatory act of worship legislated at the end of Ramadan and the beginning of Shawwal. It is crucial for Muslims to understand its rulings to ensure their worship is accepted.

## Meaning & Obligation

The term Fitr comes from the word iftar, meaning to break the fast. Therefore, Zakaatul Fitr signifies breaking the fast of Ramadan, as it marks the time when fasting is no longer mandatory for Muslims

Scholars agree that this Zakat is mandatory (wajib). It is confirmed in the Quran, where the companions interpreted the verse, "And indeed the one who has purified then he is the one that is successful," as referring to giving Zakaatul Fitr

Furthermore, it is included in the command to establish prayer and pay Zakat

## Who Must Pay & Receive

According to the Hadith narrated by Abdullah ibn Umar, the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) commanded that Zakaatul Fitr be paid by and for every individual among the Muslims, regardless of their status :

- Free person or slave
- Male or female
- Young child or elder

The head of the household is responsible for paying Zakat on behalf of everyone under his care, including his wife and children, even without their explicit permission.

If a person gives on behalf of someone not under their direct care, they must obtain permission first.

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## Measurement and Types of Food

The Zakat must be given as a measurement of one saa' of staple foods. Historically, the companions gave from:

- Dates, Barley, Wheat, Raisins, Cheese

It is instructed that for each city, the Zakat should be paid using the staple food of that place. In the United States, for example, this would be staples like rice, beans, and flour. Giving grain is preferred over cooked food because it lasts longer and is less likely to be wasted.

## Legislated Times For Giving

The Hadith explicitly states that Zakat must be paid before the Eid prayer

- Best Time: From sunset when the moon is sighted for Eid until right before the Eid prayer
- Permissible Time: One or two days before Eid, as practiced by the companions
- Expiation Time: After the Prayer; If paid after the Eid prayer, it is not considered Zakaatul Fitr, but merely general charity, and doing this intentionally is considered a sin.

## Wisdom & Purpose

The legislation of Zakaatul Fitr serves several important purposes :

- Expiation: It cleanses the fasting person from mistakes made during Ramadan, such as backbiting.
- Support for the Poor: It ensures that the poor have the opportunity to celebrate Eid along with more fortunate people.
- Gratitude: It is a means of showing gratitude to Allah for helping Muslims complete the fast of Ramadan.

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## The Issue of Giving Money.

This emphasizes that despite money being available during the time of the Prophet (ﷺ), he did not command giving money. Imam Ahmad stated it is not sufficient to give the equivalent value in money. Therefore, following the explicit command to give staple food is the correct practice.

Disclaimer : This has been compiled by the Students Of Masjid DTWS from lessons by Abu Abdil Maalik Abdul Haqq, and any mistake is from the mistakes of the compilation.