



# Essential Q & A

## Regarding

## Zakaat ul-Fitr

### *Rulings and Wisdom*

*Compiled by*

*Abul Abbaas Naveed Ayaaz*



# SALAFI RESEARCH INSTITUTE



## ESSENTIAL Q&A REGARDING ZAKAAT UL-FITR

1<sup>st</sup> Edn. © [SRI] Salafi Research Institute  
Ramadhan 1437H / July 2016ce

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## *Essential Q&A's regarding Zakaat Al-Fitr Rulings & Wisdoms*

*In the name of Allaah, the Most Merciful, the Bestower of Mercy.*

It is incumbent upon every Muslim to seek knowledge and learn, more so before a particular act of worship is obligated upon him. Below is a concise summary of the basic rulings of Zakaat Al-Fitr.

### ***What is Zakaat Al-Fitr?***

Zakaat al-Fitr is an obligatory charity during Fitr i.e. when the fasting of Ramadhan is broken with Eid.

### ***What is the wisdom behind Zakaat Al-Fitr?***

The Prophet (sal Allaahu alayhi wa sallam) beautifully explained the wisdom for the obligation of Zakaat Al-Fitr, he said:

*“It is purification for a fasting person, from idle talk and false speech, and also to feed the poor.” [1]*

i.e. despite a fasting person trying his best to stay away from false speech during fasting, however sometimes he may fall short. Therefore, Zakaat Al-Fitr is a purification from this.

It is also a way of us showing our gratitude to our Lord, who bestowed upon us Ramadhan and allowed us to live till Eid.

### ***Who needs to pay Zakaat Al-Fitr?***

The Prophet (sal Allaahu alayhi wa sallam) obligated Zakaat Al-Fitr

*...on the Muslims, free or a slave, male or female, young or old.” [2]*

Therefore, it is an obligation upon every Muslim, however the responsibility falls on the head of the household such as the father or husband, to donate it on behalf of his dependants. This is assuming they have enough food for themselves.

It is not obligated to pay Zakaah Al-Fitr on behalf of a foetus, however it is recommended and desired.

### ***What should be donated?***

The Prophet (sal Allaahu alayhi wa salaam obligated Zakaat al-Fitr to be given

*“a Saa’ of dates, a Saa’ of barley...” [3]*

Abu Sa’eed Al-Khudree narrates that the companions

*“would give Zakaat al-Fitr on behalf of every young and adult, the free and enslaved in the era of the Messenger of Allah one Saa’ of staple foodstuff...” [4]*

The above - and other narrations - show us that Zakaat Al-Fitr should be donated in the form of the staple food of one’s locality.

### ***How much should be donated?***

The measure used at the time of the Prophet (sal Allaahu alayhi wa sallam) was a Saa’. [5]

In modern measurements this relates to:

Rice: 2.3kgs Raisins: 1.64kgs

Dates: 1.8kgs Wheat: 2.04kgs

Lentils 2.1kgs Flour: 2.06kgs

Couscous 1.8kgs [6]

From the above measurements we can see that Zakaat Al-Fitr ranges from 1.5kgs to 2.5kgs approximately depending on the type of food. For this reason, the scholars have recommended for 3kgs of food to be given as a matter of caution. [7]

### ***How is it given and to whom?***

Zakaat al-Fitr is given to any poor person who cannot afford his daily food for himself and his family. There are three possibilities for Zakaat Al-Fitr:

1. The correct measure of food should be given to poor people in your locality. This is the Sunnah and it fulfils the objective of community cohesion.
2. If poor people are not found in one's community, then the correct measure of food can be transferred to a different community or country, especially if the poor are relatives.
3. Finally, if none of the above are possible, then a person should give the monetary value of food, this is not from the Sunnah however it is done for a particular need or benefit. [8]

### ***How should it be given?***

From the above it is clear that the best practice is to give it directly to the poor in one's locality. A person should include his wife and children in every step of the donation – buying the food, each child measuring their own quantity, packaging it and finally donating it to the poor.

However, we should also be sensitive to the poor who are receiving the Zakaat, that they are not to be made to feel belittled, therefore where appropriate anonymity can be maintained.

### ***Why is it given to the poor specifically?***

Eid is a day of happiness and festivities, and nobody should feel left out on such a day. For this reason, essential food items are distributed to the poor without them asking. It is also encouraged for Muslims to give gifts and honour the poor in other appropriate ways.

### ***When should it be given?***

The best time to donate the Zakaat Al-Fitr is before the Eid prayer, however it can be given earlier by a day or two especially if it is felt that it may not reach the poor in time. If it is delayed until after the Eid Prayer, it is no longer considered as Zakaah, but mere charity.

The Prophet (sal Allaahu alayhi wa sallam) said,

*“Whoever donates the Zakaah before the Eid Prayer then it is an accepted form of Zakaah, and whoever gives it after the Prayer it is a Sadaqah.” [9]*

*Allaah knows best; May peace and blessings be upon our beloved Prophet, his family and companions.*

Written by the one in need of Allaah,  
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28th Ramadhan, 1437H  
Corresponding to 3rd July, 2016

### ***Footnotes***

[1] Narrated by Ibn Abbaas; Collected by Abu Dawood

[2] Narrated by Ibn Umar; collected by Al-Bukhaaree & Muslim

[3] Ibid.

[4] Narrated by Abu Sa'eed Al-Khudree; Collected by Muslim

[5] A Saa' is a measure of volume which was used in the Prophetic era, it is 'four double handfuls of food' measured by an average man.

[6] This was calculated by a number of students in the presence of Shaykh Ferkous of Algeria. Ref: [www.sahab.net/forums/index.php?howtopic=131485](http://www.sahab.net/forums/index.php?howtopic=131485)

[7] Refer to: [www.binbaz.org.sa/article/353](http://www.binbaz.org.sa/article/353)

[8] Ibn Taymiyyah said: "As for donating Zakaat Al-Fitr in monetary value (ie as opposed to actual food) then there is a difference of opinion. Is it permitted unrestrictedly? Is it forbidden unrestrictedly? Is it permitted in some instances to do a need or a benefit? There are three opinions [as above] in the Madhab of Imaam Ahmad and others. [The last opinion] is the most just and fair." [Majmoo' Al-Fataawa 25/79]

[9] Narrated by Ibn Abbaas; Collected by Abu Dawood