

Fatḥ al-Mu'īn Fī Taqrīb Manhaj al-Sālikīn Wa Tawḍīḥ al-Fiqh Fī al-Dīn, By Sheikh Haytham Bin Muḥammad Sarḥān (ḥafidhahullah) (the former teacher of the Masjid of the Prophet ﷺ)

THE RULING OF ZAKAAT AL-FITR:

It is obligatory upon every single Muslim who lives through the sunset of the last day of Ramadaan, regardless of whether he is young, old, male, female, free, or a slave. Along with this, it is also a must that they own, for the day and night of 'eid, a saa' more than what they need to feed themselves and their dependents, along with fulfilling their basic needs.

It is recommended to be paid on behalf of the fetus.

The wisdom behind the obligation zakaat al-Fitr:

- It is a form of purification for the fasting person from as a form of purification for the fasting person from vain speech and indecency.
- It suffices the impoverished and poor from begging on the day of 'eid.

The times of giving zakaat al-Fitr:

Permissible to give it one or two days before 'eid.

Recommended to give it before the 'eid salaah, after salaah al-Fajr.

Prohibited to give it after the 'eid salaah.

That which counts as zakaat al-Fitr:

A saa' of food that serves as nourishment for humans. The quantity of a saa' of good wheat is 2kg 40g, and every type of food is weighed accordingly.

Giving money does not count as zakaat al-Fitr.

The required quantity for zakaat al-Fitr of the most famous foods, with their weights:

Flour: 1400g

Wheat: 2040g

Beans: 2060g

Semolina: 2000g

Lentils: 2100g

Dates: 1800g

Rice: 2300g

Chickpea: 2000g

Raisins: 1640g

Types of Zakaat based on the recipient and the quantity:

[1] That in which the amount to be given is specified without looking at the payer and the recipient, such as Zakaat al-Fitr.

[2] That in which the amount to be given and the recipient are both specified, such as ransom of causing damage: "Feed six miskeens; half a saa' for every miskeen."

[3] That in which the recipient and payer both are specified, not the amount, such as expiation for oaths.