

Lesson 45

Topic: **fasting**

It is not mandatory requirement to give Zakat-al-Fitrah to a pauper who is righteous ('*ad il*),<sup>2</sup> however, as an obligatory precaution, it should not be given to one who drinks alcohol.

It is not permissible, as a precaution, for one who is not a Sayyid to give his Zakat-al-Fitrah to a Sayyid,

**Time of Giving Zakat-al-Fitrah**

It **would not be valid** if one gives Zakat-al-Fitrah **before or during the month of Ramadan...**

... but if one gives money **as a loan** to a poor, afterwards when he is obliged to give Fitrah, it is permissible to adjust the loan against the Fitrah.

The person who wishes to perform the 'Eid prayer, should, as a mostahab precaution, **give the Fitrah to the poor before the 'Eid prayer.**

... but if one does not wish to perform the 'Eid prayer, it is permissible for him to delay the payment until **noontime.**

**The Priority**

**Niyyat-al-Qurbah**

## **Chapter Five: Rulings of Qada' Fasting**

If an **unbeliever** becomes a Muslim he is **not obliged to offer the qada'** of fasting for the fast he has missed during the days he was not a Muslim.

Case: It is **permissible** for a person offering the **qada'** of fasts of the month of Ramadan **to break his fast before noon**, if the time is not short to offer the qada'.

If a person misses the fasting of the month of Ramadan because of illness, and his **illness continues** to the Ramadan of the following year, it is not obligatory for him to offer the qada'...

... but it is obligatory for him to give to the paupers **for each day [of fasting he missed] one *modd*** of food.

If the illness continues for many years, it is obligatory for him to offer the qada' of the last Ramadan only, after having recovered from his illness, and give one *modd* of food for every day he missed from the previous years.

Case: If a person delayed the qada' of the fasting of the month of Ramadan for many years, it is mandatory for him to give one *fidyah* for each day he missed.

Case: It is **mandatory for the eldest son to offer the qada'** of the obligatory acts his deceased father missed during his lifetime in terms of salah (the daily obligatory prayers) and fasting.

## **Chapter Six: Rulings of Fasting for Traveler**

The travelling individual **who has to shorten his salah** (the daily obligatory prayers) **must not fast**, and is obliged to offer the qada' for that.

There is no objection to travelling in the month of Ramadan, but **it is makrooh to travel if it is in order to avoid fasting**.

**If the fasting individual travels in the afternoon, he is obliged to continue with his fast**, but if he travels before noon, he is obliged to break his fast when he reaches *ha dd al-tarakhus*.

If the traveler reaches, **before noon**, his hometown or where he intends to reside for ten days, if he has not committed any of the muftir until that moment which invalidates his fast, he is obliged to fast that day.

## **Chapter Seven: Prohibited, Discouraged and Mostahab Fasting**

It is **haram** to fast on the days of 'Eid al-Fitr and 'Eid al-Adha. Also it is haram to fast [a day with the intention that it is] the first day of the month of Ramadan, when there is doubt...

It is haram for a wife to observe a mostahab fast if that results in denial of the husband's right.

On the other hand, if one is certain that **fasting is harmful** to him, or he considers it probable such that he fears [for his wellbeing] **he is obliged not to fast**.

If a person observes a mostahab fast, it is not obligatory for him to complete it to the Maghrib, in that if a faithful brother invites him to a meal it is mostahab for him to accept his invitation.