MONTHLY AHKAM | JANUARY 2021 - 3 /Jun/ 2021

How Much to Pay as Zakat Fitrah

Question1: How much should be paid as zakat fitrah for each person?

Answer: a mukallaf must give a poor person approximately three kilos - for each person - of wheat, barley, dates, raisins, rice, corn or the like for himself and his dependents. It is enough to give the price.

The Time for Setting aside Zakat al-Fitṛ and When to Pay It

Question2: What is the time for putting aside zakat al-fitṛ and when must we pay it?

Answer: From the last sunset of Ramadan, we can pay or set aside the fiṭṛah. According to the obligatory caution, a mukallaf must pay the fiṭṛah to the poor before the Eid prayer; But if he does not offer the Eid prayer, he can delay its payment until sharʿī noon, and if he has access to the poor, it is not enough to leave it aside. However, if he does not have access to the poor until noon, he should set aside his fiṭṛah and give it to the poor whenever he has access to them.

If one has not put it aside, he is still obligated to pay it by obligatory caution and must pay it for the sake of nearness to Allah and without intending it as adā'/qaḍā

To Transfer Zakat Fitrah to the Needy Person's Bank Account

Question3: Considering that sometime we must put aside zakat fitrah and then pay the same money, can we transfer fitrah to the account of a poor person using our bank card?

Answer: If you have not set aside the fitrah before, you can intend paying fitrah by transferring from your card to the poor person's card. However, if you have already set aside some paper money for this purpose, you must give it to the poor.

Different Kinds of Ribā

Question4: How many kinds of ribā do exist?

Answer: There are two kinds of ribā:
1. Ribā in a loan; i.e. to lend something stipulating that borrower returns more than what he receives at the time of settling the debt;
2. Ribā in a transaction; i.e. to sell an item — normally sold by weight/ volume — in exchange for something of the same 'category' as recognized in Islamic law plus extra.

Washing Wuḍū' Parts of Body Using Hand's Moisture

Question5: In wuḍū', is it enough to make hands wet and to rub them on the face and hands (without pouring water)?

Answer: If the moisture in the hands is enough so that people say you have washed the face and hands, it is not a problem.

Khums on Inheritance

Question6: Is the property - including shares - inherited from my father subject to khums if I do not know whether it was purchased with money subject to khums or not?

Answer: It is not subject to khums

Observing Tajwīd's rules in Prayer

Question7: When reciting Surah Al-Ḥamd in prayer, should the rules of tajwīd be observed?

Answer: In recitation, the standard is that the words should originate from their appropriate places in such a manner that the native speakers recognize the word and do not confuse it with another. However, Observing the rules which provide betterment of pronunciation is not necessary.

The Percept on Opening the Water Drain Valve for Fishing

Question8: If the water drain valve of a fish pond is opened with the intention of catching fish so that the water is completely drained and the fish die, is the said act considered as fishing and the fish are ḥalāl to eat?

Answer: In the given case, tadhkiyyah is materialized and the fish are ḥalāl.

Khums on Income Received after the Khums Year

Question9: During khums year, a person earns an amount of money and spends it on buying something and then sells it on credit, what is his obligation towards the khums on that income?
Is it considered as a part of the revenue of the year in which he receives the proceeds or the year of transaction?

Answer: In the given case, the cash price of the goods at the time of transaction is a part of income of the year in which he bought and sold it while the profit on selling it is a part of the income of the year of receiving the proceeds.