

the owner of these four (4) camels, wants to give something, he can.

If the number of camels increases to five (5), the owner has to pay one (1) sheep as *Zakāt*. As regards the *Zakāt* for the (flock) of sheep; if they are between forty (40) and one hundred and twenty (120) (sheep), one (1) sheep is to be in *Zakāt*; and if they are between one hundred and twenty (120) to two hundred (200) (sheep), two (2) sheep are to be paid; and if they are between two hundred (200) to three hundred (300) (sheep), three (3) sheep are to be paid; and for over three hundred (300) sheep, for every extra one hundred (100) sheep, one (1) sheep is to be paid as *Zakāt*.

[No *Zakāt* for sheep less the forty (40)]

And if somebody has got less than forty (40) sheep, no *Zakāt* is required, but if he wants to give, he can. For silver: the *Zakāt* is one-fortieth of the lot (i.e. 2.5%), and if its value is less than two hundred (200) Dirhams [i.e. approx. six hundred and forty (640) Grams] there is no *Zakāt* but if the owner wants to pay he can.⁷

(39) CHAPTER. Neither an old, nor a defective animal, nor a male-goat may be taken as *Zakāt* except if the *Zakāt* collector wishes (to take it).

1455. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ wrote to me what Allāh had ordered His Messenger ﷺ (about *Zakāt*) which goes: Neither an old nor a defective animal, nor a male-goat may be taken as *Zakāt* except if the *Zakāt* collector wishes (to take it)⁽¹⁾.

كُلُّ أَرْبَعِينَ بِنْتُ لَبُونٍ، وَفِي كُلِّ خَمْسِينَ حِقَّةٌ. وَمَنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ مَعَهُ إِلَّا أَرْبَعٌ مِنَ الْإِبِلِ فَلَيْسَ فِيهَا صَدَقَةٌ إِلَّا أَنْ يَشَاءَ رَبُّهَا، فَإِذَا بَلَغَتْ خَمْسًا مِنَ الْإِبِلِ فَفِيهَا شَاةٌ. وَفِي صَدَقَةِ الْغَنَمِ فِي سَائِمَتِهَا إِذَا كَانَتْ أَرْبَعِينَ إِلَى عَشْرِينَ وَمِائَةً: شَاةٌ. فَإِذَا زَادَتْ عَلَى عَشْرِينَ وَمِائَةٍ إِلَى مِائَتَيْنِ: شَاتَانِ. فَإِذَا زَادَتْ عَلَى مِائَتَيْنِ إِلَى ثَلَاثِمِائَةٍ فَفِيهَا ثَلَاثٌ. فَإِذَا زَادَتْ عَلَى ثَلَاثِمِائَةٍ فَفِي كُلِّ مِائَةٍ شَاةٌ. فَإِذَا كَانَتْ سَائِمَةً الرَّجُلِ نَاقِصَةً مِنْ أَرْبَعِينَ شَاةً وَاحِدَةً فَلَيْسَ فِيهَا صَدَقَةٌ إِلَّا أَنْ يَشَاءَ رَبُّهَا. وَفِي الرِّقَّةِ رُبْعُ العُشْرِ. فَإِنْ لَمْ تَكُنْ إِلَّا تِسْعِينَ وَمِائَةً فَلَيْسَ فِيهَا شَيْءٌ إِلَّا أَنْ يَشَاءَ رَبُّهَا». [راجع: ١٤٤٨]

(٣٩) بَابٌ: لَا يُؤْخَذُ فِي الصَّدَقَةِ هَرَمَةٌ وَلَا ذَاتُ عَوَارٍ، وَلَا تَيْسٌ إِلَّا مَا شَاءَ الْمُصَدِّقُ

١٤٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي ثُمَامَةُ أَنَّ أَنَسَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ حَدَّثَهُ: أَنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ كَتَبَ لَهُ الَّتِي أَمَرَ اللهُ رَسُولَهُ ﷺ: «وَلَا يُخْرَجُ

(1) (H.1455) The Arabic word which means '*Zakāt*-collector' when slightly modified may mean 'the *Zakāt* payer'. In this case the *Hadīth* will mean: The male-goat may not be taken as *Zakāt* if the owner does not want to give it up. If we regard the '*Zakāt*-collector' as the proper word then the meaning is: The *Zakāt*-collector is not to take an old or defective animal or a male-goat unless he finds no better alternative.

فِي الصَّدَقَةِ هَرِمَةً وَلَا ذَاتُ عَوَارٍ،
وَلَا تَيْسٌ إِلَّا مَا شَاءَ الْمُصَدِّقُ».

(40) CHAPTER. To accept a she-kid as *Zakāt*.

1456. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said, "By Allāh! If they (pay me the *Zakāt* and) withhold even a she-kid which they used to pay during the lifetime of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, I will fight with them for it."

١٤٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ، أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ ح وَقَالَ اللَّيْثُ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ خَالِدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: وَاللَّهِ لَوْ مَنَعُونِي عَنَاقًا كَانُوا يُؤَدُّونَهَا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَقَاتَلْتُهُمْ عَلَى مَنَعِهَا. [راجع: ١٤٥٠]

1457. 'Umar said, "It was nothing but Allāh Who opened Abū Bakr's رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ chest towards the decision to fight, and I came to know that his decision was right."

١٤٥٧ - قَالَ عُمَرُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: فَمَا هُوَ إِلَّا أَنْ رَأَيْتُ أَنَّ اللَّهَ شَرَحَ صَدْرَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ بِالْقِتَالِ فَعَرَفْتُ أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ. [راجع: ١٣٩٩]

(41) CHAPTER. "Do not take the best from the property of the people as *Zakāt*."

(٤١) بَابٌ: لَا تُؤْخَذُ كَرَائِمُ أَمْوَالِ النَّاسِ فِي الصَّدَقَةِ

1458. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ sent Mu'adh to Yemen, he said (to him), "You are going to a nation (from) the people of the Scripture (Divine Book - Jews, Christians etc.) First of all invite them to worship Allāh (Alone - Islamic Monotheism i.e. to testify *Lā ilāha illallāh Muḥammad ﷺ* *Ar-Rasūl Allāh* - none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh, and Muhammad ﷺ is the Messenger of Allāh) and when they (testify) Allāh, then inform them that Allāh has enjoined on them, five

١٤٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أُمَيَّةُ بْنُ بَسْطَامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ صَيْفِيٍّ، عَنْ أَبِي مَعْبُدٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَمَّا بَعَثَ مُعَاذًا عَلَى الْيَمَنِ قَالَ: «إِنَّكَ تَقْدَمُ عَلَى قَوْمٍ أَهْلِ كِتَابٍ، فَلْيَكُنْ أَوَّلَ مَا

Ṣalāt (prayers) in every day and night (24 hours); and if they start offering these Ṣalāt, inform them that Allāh has enjoined on them, the Zakāt. And it is to be taken from the rich amongst them and given to the poor amongst them; and if they obey you in that, take Zakāt from them but avoid (don't take) the best property of the people as Zakāt."

تَدْعُوهُمْ إِلَيْهِ عِبَادَةَ اللَّهِ، فَإِذَا عَرَفُوا
اللَّهَ فَأَخْبِرُهُمْ أَنَّ اللَّهَ قَدْ فَرَضَ عَلَيْهِمْ
خَمْسَ صَلَوَاتٍ فِي يَوْمِهِمْ وَلَيْلَتِهِمْ،
فَإِذَا فَعَلُوا الصَّلَاةَ فَأَخْبِرُهُمْ أَنَّ اللَّهَ قَدْ
فَرَضَ عَلَيْهِمْ زَكَاةً تُؤْخَذُ مِنْ أَمْوَالِهِمْ
وَتُرَدُّ عَلَى فُقَرَائِهِمْ، فَإِذَا أَطَاعُوا بِهَا
فَخُذْ مِنْهُمْ وَتَوَقَّ كَرَائِمَ أَمْوَالِ
النَّاسِ». [راجع: ١٣٩٥]

(42) CHAPTER. There is no Zakāt for less than five camels.

(٤٢) بَابٌ: لَيْسَ فِيهَا دُونَ خَمْسِ
ذَوْدٍ صَدَقَةٌ

1459. Narrated Abū Sa'īd (Al-Khudrī) رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "No Zakāt is imposed on less than five Awsuq of dates; no Zakāt is imposed on less than five Awāq of silver, and no Zakāt is imposed on less than five camels." [See Niṣāb footnote No. 3, Ḥadīth No. 1447].

١٤٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ
يُوسُفَ، أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ
عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي صَعْصَعَةَ
الْمَازِنِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ
قَالَ: «لَيْسَ فِيهَا دُونَ خَمْسَةِ أَوْسُقٍ
مِنَ التَّمْرِ صَدَقَةٌ. وَلَيْسَ فِيهَا دُونَ
خَمْسِ أَوْاقٍ مِنَ الْوَرِقِ صَدَقَةٌ. وَلَيْسَ
فِيهَا دُونَ خَمْسِ ذَوْدٍ مِنَ الْإِبِلِ
صَدَقَةٌ». [راجع: ١٤٥٥]

(43) CHAPTER. The Zakāt of cows.⁽¹⁾

Abū Ḥumaid told that the Prophet ﷺ said, "I do not want a person to come to Allāh with a mooing cow (on the Day of Resurrection)."

(٤٣) بَابُ زَكَاةِ الْبَقَرِ،
وَقَالَ أَبُو حُمَيْدٍ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ:
«لَا أَعْرِفَنَّ، مَا جَاءَ اللَّهَ رَجُلٌ بِبَقْرَةٍ لَهَا
حُوَارٌ». وَيُقَالُ: حُوَارٌ، ﴿تَجْعُرُونَ﴾
[النحل: ٥٣]: أَي تَرْفَعُونَ أَصْوَاتَكُمْ
كَمَا تَجَارُ الْبَقْرَةُ.

(1) (Ch. 42) For every thirty cows there is (to be paid as Zakāt) one Tabiy'ā (one-year-old cow) and no Zakāt for less than thirty cows. For every forty cows there is (to be paid as Zakāt) one Mussinā' (two-years-old cow).

1460. Narrated Abū Dhar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Once I went to him (the Prophet ﷺ) and he said, "By Allāh in Whose Hands my life is (or probably said, 'By Allāh, except Whom none has the right to be worshipped), whoever had camels or cows or sheep and did not pay their *Zakāt*, those animals will be brought on the Day of Resurrection far bigger and fatter than before; and they will tread him under their hooves, and will butt him with their horns, and (those animals will come in circle). When the last does its turn, the first will start again, and this punishment will go on till Allāh has finished the Judgement amongst the people."

١٤٦٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصِ بْنِ غِيَاثٍ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنِ الْمَعْرُورِ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: انْتَهَيْتُ إِلَيْهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ، أَوْ وَالَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُهُ، أَوْ كَمَا حَلَفَ، مَا مِنْ رَجُلٍ تَكُونُ لَهُ إِبِلٌ أَوْ بَقَرٌ أَوْ غَنَمٌ لَا يُؤَدِّي حَقَّهَا إِلَّا أَتَيْتُ بِهَا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ أَعْظَمَ مَا تَكُونُ وَأَسْمَنَهُ، تَطَوُّهُ بِأَحْفَافِهَا وَتَنْظَحُهُ بِقُرُونِهَا، كُلَّمَا جَارَتْ أُخْرَاهَا رَدَّتْ عَلَيْهِ أَوْلَاهَا حَتَّى يُقْضَى بَيْنَ النَّاسِ».

رَوَاهُ بُكَيْرٌ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [انظر: ٦٦٣٨]

(44) CHAPTER. The giving of *Zakāt* to relatives.

And the Prophet ﷺ said, "The one who gives *Zakāt* to kith and kin shall get double reward; one for fulfilling the rights of kith and kin, and the other for paying the *Zakāt*."

1461. Narrated Ishāq bin ‘Abdullāh bin Abī Ṭalḥa: I heard Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ saying, "Abū Ṭalḥa had more property of date-palm trees (gardens) than any other amongst the *Anṣār* in Al-Madīna, and the most beloved of them to him was Bairuḥā’ garden, and it was in front of the mosque of the Prophet ﷺ. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ used to go there and used to drink its nice water." Anas added, "When these Verses were revealed:

‘By no means shall you attain *Al-Birr* (piety, righteousness — here it means Allāh’s reward i.e., Paradise) unless you

(٤٤) بَابُ الزَّكَاةِ عَلَى الْأَقَارِبِ،

وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَهُ أَجْرَانِ: أَجْرُ الْقَرَابَةِ وَأَجْرُ الصَّدَقَةِ».

١٤٦١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: كَانَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ أَكْثَرَ الْأَنْصَارِ بِالْمَدِينَةِ مَالًا مِنْ نَحْلِ. وَكَانَ أَحَبَّ أَمْوَالِهِ إِلَيْهِ بَيْرُحَاءَ وَكَانَتْ مُسْتَقْبَلَةَ الْمَسْجِدِ، وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَدْخُلُهَا وَيَشْرَبُ مِنْ مَاءٍ فِيهَا طَيِّبٍ. قَالَ أَنَسٌ رَضِيَ

spend (in Allāh's Cause) of that which you love...' (V.3:92)

Abū Ṭalḥa said to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ 'O Allāh's Messenger! Allāh, the Blessed, the Superior says: By no means shall you attain *Al-Birr* unless you spend (in Allāh's Cause) of that which you love. And no doubt, *Bairuḥā'* garden is the most beloved of all my property to me. So, I want to give it in charity in Allāh's Cause. I expect its reward from Allāh. O Allāh's Messenger ﷺ! Spend it where Allāh makes you think it feasible.' On that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, 'Bravo! It is useful property. I have heard what you have said (O Abū Ṭalḥa), and I think it would be proper if you gave it to your kith and kin.' Abū Ṭalḥa said, I will do so, O Allāh's Messenger.' Then Abū Ṭalḥa distributed that garden amongst his relatives and his cousins."

الله عنه: فَلَمَّا أُنزِلَتْ هَذِهِ الْآيَةُ ﴿لَنْ نَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتَّىٰ نُنْفِقُوا مِمَّا نَحِبُّونَ﴾ قَامَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَى يَقُولُ: ﴿لَنْ نَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتَّىٰ نُنْفِقُوا مِمَّا نَحِبُّونَ﴾ [آل عمران: ٩٢] وَإِنَّ أَحَبَّ أَمْوَالِي إِلَيَّ بَيْرُحَاءَ، وَإِنَّهَا صَدَقَةٌ لِلَّهِ أَرْجُو بِرَّهَا وَدُخْرَهَا عِنْدَ اللَّهِ، فَصَعَهَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ حَيْثُ أَرَاكَ اللَّهُ. قَالَ: فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «بَيْحٌ، ذَلِكَ مَالٌ رَابِحٌ، ذَلِكَ مَالٌ رَابِحٌ، وَقَدْ سَمِعْتُ مَا قُلْتَ، وَإِنِّي أَرَى أَنْ تَجْعَلَهَا فِي الْأَقْرَبِينَ». فَقَالَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ: أَفْعَلُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ. فَفَسَمَهَا أَبُو طَلْحَةَ فِي أَقَارِبِهِ وَبَنِي عَمِّهِ.

تَابَعَهُ رُوْحٌ. وَقَالَ يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى وَإِسْمَاعِيلُ عَنْ مَالِكٍ: «رَابِحٌ».

[انظر: ٢٣١٨، ٢٧٥٢، ٢٧٥٨، ٢٧٦٩،

٤٥٥٤، ٤٥٥٥، ٥٦١١]

1462. Narrated Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudri رضي الله عنه: Once on the day of *Eid-ul-Fitr* or *Eid-ul-Adḥa*, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ went out to the *Muṣallā* (praying place). After finishing the *Ṣalāt* (prayer), he delivered the *Khuṭba* (religious talk) and ordered the people to give alms. He said, "O people! Give alms." Then he went towards the women and said, "O women! Give alms, for I have seen that the majority of the dwellers of Hell-fire were you (women)." The women asked, "O Allāh's Messenger! What is the reason for it?" He replied, "O women! You curse frequently, and are ungrateful to your

١٤٦٢ - حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي زَيْدٌ، عَنْ عِيَاضِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي أَضْحَى أَوْ فَطْرٍ إِلَى الْمُصَلَّى، ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ فَوَعَطَ النَّاسَ وَأَمَرَهُمْ بِالصَّدَقَةِ، فَقَالَ: «أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ تَصَدَّقُوا»، فَمَرَّ عَلَى النِّسَاءِ فَقَالَ: يَا مَعْشَرَ النِّسَاءِ تَصَدَّقْنَ فَإِنِّي

husbands. I have not seen anyone more deficient in intelligence and religion than you. O women, some of you can lead a cautious wise man astray.” Then he left. And when he reached his house, Zainab, the wife of Ibn Mas‘ūd, came and asked permission to enter. It was said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! It is Zainab.” He asked, “Which Zainab?” The reply was that she was the wife of Ibn Mas‘ūd. He said, “Yes, allow her to enter.” And she was admitted. Then she said, “O Prophet of Allāh! Today, you ordered people to give alms and I had an ornament and intended to give it as alms, but Ibn Mas‘ūd said that he and his children deserved it more than anybody else.” The Prophet ﷺ replied, “Ibn Mas‘ūd had spoken the truth. Your husband and your children had more right to it than anybody else.”

رَأَيْتُكُمْ أَكْثَرَ أَهْلِ النَّارِ. فَقُلْنَا: وَمِمَّ ذَلِكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ: «تُكْثِرُونَ اللَّعْنَ، وَتَكْفُرُونَ الْعَشِيرَ، مَا رَأَيْتُ مِنْ نَاقِصَاتِ عَقْلِ وَدِينٍ أَذْهَبَ لِلْبَّبِ الرَّجُلِ الْحَازِمِ مِنْ إِحْدَاكُنَّ يَا مَعْشَرَ النِّسَاءِ». ثُمَّ أَنْصَرَفَ. فَلَمَّا صَارَ إِلَى مَنْزِلِهِ جَاءَتْ زَيْنَبُ امْرَأَةُ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ تَسْتَأْذِنُ عَلَيْهِ، فَقِيلَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ هَذِهِ زَيْنَبُ فَقَالَ: «أَيُّ الزَّيَانِبِ؟» فَقِيلَ: امْرَأَةُ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ، قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، ائْذِنُوا لَهَا»، فَأْذِنَ لَهَا. قَالَتْ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ، إِنَّكَ أَمَرْتَ الْيَوْمَ بِالصَّدَقَةِ وَكَانَ عِنْدِي حُلِيِّ لِي فَأَرَدْتُ أَنْ أَتَصَدَّقَ بِهِ، فَزَعَمَ ابْنُ مَسْعُودٍ أَنَّهُ وَوَلَدُهُ أَحَقُّ مَنْ تَصَدَّقْتُ بِهِ عَلَيْهِمْ. فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «صَدَقَ ابْنُ مَسْعُودٍ، زَوْجُكَ وَوَلَدُكَ أَحَقُّ مَنْ تَصَدَّقْتَ بِهِ عَلَيْهِمْ». [راجع: ٣٠٤]

(45) CHAPTER. No Zakāt is imposed on the horse of a Muslim.

(٤٥) بَابٌ: لَيْسَ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِ فِي فَرَسِهِ صَدَقَةٌ

1463. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “There is no Zakāt either on a horse or a slave belonging to a Muslim.”

١٤٦٣ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ دِينَارٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنَ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ عِرَاكِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَيْسَ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِ فِي فَرَسِهِ وَعُغْلَامِهِ صَدَقَةٌ». [انظر: ١٤٦٤]

(46) CHAPTER. No *Zakāt* is imposed on the slave belonging to a Muslim.

1464. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "There is no *Zakāt* either on a slave or on a horse belonging to a Muslim."

(٤٦) بَابُ: لَيْسَ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِ فِي عَبْدِهِ صَدَقَةٌ

١٤٦٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ خُثَيْمِ بْنِ عِرَاكِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ ح وَحَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا خُثَيْمُ بْنُ عِرَاكِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَيْسَ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِ صَدَقَةٌ فِي عَبْدِهِ وَلَا فِي فَرَسِهِ». [راجع: ١٤٦٣]

(47) CHAPTER. Giving in charity to orphans.

1465. Narrated Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudrī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Once the Prophet ﷺ sat on a pulpit and we sat around him. Then he said, "The things I am afraid of most for your sake (concerning what will befall you after me) is the pleasures and splendours of the world and its beauties which will be disclosed to you." Somebody said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Can the good bring forth evil?" The Prophet ﷺ remained silent for a while. It was said to that person, "What is wrong with you? You are talking to the Prophet ﷺ while he is not talking to you." Then we noticed that he ﷺ was being inspired Divinely. Then the Prophet ﷺ wiped off his sweat and said, "Where is the questioner?" It seemed as if the Prophet ﷺ liked his question. Then he said, "Good never brings forth evil. Indeed it is like what grows on the banks of a water-stream which either kills or makes the animals sick, except if an animal

(٤٧) بَابُ الصَّدَقَةِ عَلَى الْيَتَامَى

١٤٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ فَصَالَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ هِلَالِ بْنِ أَبِي مَيْمُونَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا عَطَاءُ بْنُ يَسَارٍ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيَّ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ يُحَدِّثُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ جَلَسَ ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ وَجَلَسْنَا حَوْلَهُ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ وَمَا أَخَافُ عَلَيْكُمْ مِنْ بَعْدِي مَا يُفْتَحُ عَلَيْكُمْ مِنْ زَهْرَةِ الدُّنْيَا وَرَبِينِهَا»، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ، أَوْ يَأْتِي الْحَيْرَ بِالشَّرِّ؟ فَسَكَتَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، فَقِيلَ لَهُ: مَا شَأْنُكَ تُكَلِّمُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ وَلَا يُكَلِّمُكَ؟ فَرَأَيْنَا أَنَّهُ يُنْزَلُ عَلَيْهِ، قَالَ: فَمَسَحَ عَنْهُ الرَّحْضَاءَ، فَقَالَ: «أَيْنَ

eats its fill the *Khadirā* (a kind of vegetable) and then faces the sun, and then passes out dung and urine, and grazes again. No doubt this wealth is sweet and green. Blessed is the wealth of a Muslim from which he gives to the poor, the orphans and to needy travellers (Or the Prophet ﷺ said something similar to it). No doubt, whoever takes it illegally will be like the one who eats but is never satisfied, and his wealth will be a witness against him on the Day of Resurrection.”

السَّائِلُ؟» وَكَأَنَّهُ حَمِدَهُ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّهُ لَا يَأْتِي الْحَيْرُ بِالشَّرِّ وَإِنَّ مِمَّا يَنْبَغُ الرَّيْبُ يَقْتُلُ أَوْ يَلْمُ إِلَّا أَكَلَةَ الْحَضِيرِ، أَكَلْتُ حَتَّى إِذَا امْتَدَّتْ خَاصِرَاتُهَا اسْتَقْبَلَتْ عَيْنَ الشَّمْسِ فَلَطَطَتْ وَبَالَتْ وَرَنَعَتْ. وَإِنَّ هَذَا الْمَالَ خَضِرَةٌ حُلْوَةٌ، فَنِعْمَ صَاحِبُ الْمُسْلِمِ مَا أَعْطَى مِنْهُ الْمُسْكِينِ وَالْيَتِيمِ وَابْنَ السَّبِيلِ» أَوْ كَمَا قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ «وَإِنَّهُ مَنْ يَأْخُذْهُ بَغَيْرِ حَقِّهِ كَالَّذِي يَأْكُلُ وَلَا يَشْبَعُ، وَيَكُونُ شَهِيداً عَلَيْهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ». [راجع: ٩٢١]

(48) CHAPTER. The giving of *Zakāt* to one's husband and to orphans under one's protection.

And this was narrated by Abū Sa'īd on the authority of the Prophet ﷺ.

(٤٨) بَابُ الزَّكَاةِ عَلَى الزَّوْجِ وَالْأَيْتَامِ فِي الْحَجْرِ،

قَالَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

1466. Narrated 'Amr bin Al-Hārith: Zainab, the wife of 'Abdullāh (bin Mas'ūd) said, "I was in the mosque and saw the Prophet ﷺ saying, 'O women! Give alms even from your ornaments.'" Zainab used to provide for 'Abdullāh and those orphans who were under her protection. So she said to 'Abdullāh, "Will you ask Allāh's Messenger ﷺ whether it will be sufficient for me to spend part of the *Zakāt* on you and the orphans who are under my protection?" He said: "You yourself ask Allāh's Messenger ﷺ (about it)." (Zainab added): So, I went to the Prophet ﷺ and I saw there an *Anṣārī* woman who was standing at the door (of the Prophet ﷺ) with a similar problem as mine. Bilāl passed by us and we asked him, 'Ask the Prophet ﷺ whether it is permissible for me to

١٤٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي شَقِيقٌ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ زَيْنَبِ امْرَأَةِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا، قَالَ: فَذَكَرْتُهُ لِإِبْرَاهِيمَ فَحَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ، عَنْ أَبِي عُبَيْدَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ زَيْنَبِ امْرَأَةِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بِمِثْلِهِ سَوَاءً. قَالَتْ: كُنْتُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ فَرَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «تَصَدَّقِي وَلَوْ مِنْ حُلِيِّكِ». وَكَانَتْ زَيْنَبُ تُنْفِقُ عَلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَأَيْتَامٍ فِي حَجْرِهَا، فَقَالَتْ:

spend in charity on my husband and the orphans under my protection.' And we requested Bilāl not to inform the Prophet ﷺ about us. So Bilāl went inside and asked the Prophet ﷺ regarding our problem. The Prophet ﷺ asked, "Who are those two?" Bilāl replied that she was Zainab. The Prophet ﷺ asked, "Which Zainab?" Bilāl said, "The wife of 'Abdullāh (bin Mas'ūd)." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Yes, (it is sufficient for her) and she will receive a double reward (for that): One for helping relatives, and the other for giving *Aṣ-Ṣadaqa* (charity etc.)."

لِعَبْدِ اللَّهِ: سَلِ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ: أَيْجِزِي عَنِّي أَنْ أَنْفِقَ عَلَيْكَ وَعَلَى أَيْتَامِي فِي حَجْرِي مِنَ الصَّدَقَةِ؟ فَقَالَ: سَلِي أَنْتَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَاظْلُقْتُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَوَجَدْتُ امْرَأَةً مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ عَلَى الْبَابِ، حَاجَتُهَا مِثْلُ حَاجَتِي. فَمَرَّ عَلَيْنَا بِإِلَاءٍ فَقُلْنَا: سَلِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ: أَيْجِزِي عَنِّي أَنْ أَنْفِقَ عَلَى زَوْجِي وَأَيْتَامِ لِي فِي حَجْرِي؟ وَقُلْنَا: لَا تُحْبِرْ بِنَا، فَدَخَلَ فَسَأَلَهُ فَقَالَ: «مَنْ هُمَا؟» قَالَ: زَيْنَبُ، قَالَ: «أَيُّ الزَّيَابِ؟» قَالَ: امْرَأَةٌ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: «نَعَمْ وَلَهَا أَجْرَانِ: أَجْرُ الْقَرَابَةِ، وَأَجْرُ الصَّدَقَةِ».

1467. Narrated Zainab, the daughter of Umm Salama رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: My mother said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Shall I receive a reward if I spend for the sustenance of Abū Salama's offspring, and in fact they are also my sons?" The Prophet ﷺ replied, "Spend on them and you will get a reward for what you spend on them."

١٤٦٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ. حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُهُ عَنْ هِشَامِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ زَيْنَبِ بِنْتِ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ عَنْ أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَلِي أَجْرٌ أَنْ أَنْفِقَ عَلَى بَنِي أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، إِنَّمَا هُمْ بَنِيَّ. فَقَالَ: «أَنْفِقِي عَلَيْهِمْ، فَلَكَ أَجْرٌ مَا أَنْفَقْتِ عَلَيْهِمْ».

[انظر: ٥٣٦٩]

(49) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh

تعالى: "(Zakāt should be spent)... to free the captives; and for those in debt; and for Allāh's Cause..." (V.9:60)

It is said that Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا had said (the above Verses mean) that one may spend (*Zakāt*) for manumission (of slaves) and also (for helping the poor) to perform

(٤٩) بَابُ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَفِي

الرِّقَابِ وَالْقَدِيرِينَ وَفِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ﴾

[التوبة: ٦٠]

وَيُذَكِّرُ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: يُعْتَقُ مِنْ زَكَاةِ مَالِهِ، وَيُعْطَى فِي الْحَجِّ. وَقَالَ الْحَسَنُ: إِنْ اشْتَرَى

Hajj. And Al-Ḥasan said, "It is permissible to manumit one's father with one's *Zakāt*, and also to give from it to *Mujāhidīn* (Muslims fighting in holy battles) and to those who have not performed *Hajj*." Then he recited this holy Verse: *Aṣ-Ṣadaqāt* (*Zakāt*) are only for the poor....' (V.9:60) [8 types of people - (see footnote 1 of Chap.1. The Book of *Zakāt*, before H. No.1395)] Al-Ḥasan went on, "And if you give *Zakāt* to any of them, you will receive its reward." And the Prophet ﷺ said, "No doubt, *Khalid* has kept his armour for Allāh's Cause." And Abū Lās said, "The Prophet ﷺ made us ride on camels given as *Zakāt*, for the purpose of performing *Hajj*."

1468. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ ordered (a person) to collect *Zakāt*, and that person returned and told him that Ibn Jamīl, *Khalid* bin Al-Walid, and 'Abbās bin 'Abdul Muṭṭalib had refused to give *Zakāt*." The Prophet ﷺ said, "What made Ibn Jamīl refuse to give *Zakāt*; though he was a poor man, and was made wealthy by Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ? But you are unfair in asking *Zakāt* from *Khalid* as he is keeping his armour for Allāh's Cause (for *Jihād*)⁽¹⁾. As for 'Abbās bin 'Abdul Muṭṭalib, he is the uncle of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and *Zakāt* is compulsory on him and he should pay it and a similar amount along with it (i.e. double)."

أَبَاهُ مِنَ الزَّكَاةِ جَارًا، وَيُعْطِي فِي الْمَجَاهِدِينَ وَالَّذِي لَمْ يَحْجَّ. ثُمَّ تَلَا ﴿إِنَّمَا الصَّدَقَتُ لِلْمَفْرُوءِ﴾ [التوبة: ٦٠] الْآيَةَ. فِي أَيُّهَا أُعْطِيَتْ جَزَتْ. وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنَّ خَالِدًا أَحْتَسَبَ أَدْرَعُهُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ» وَيُذَكَّرُ عَنْ أَبِي لَاسٍ: حَمَلْنَا النَّبِيَّ ﷺ عَلَى إِبِلِ الصَّدَقَةِ لِلْحَجِّ.

١٤٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِصَدَقَةٍ فَقِيلَ: مَنَّعَ ابْنُ جَمِيلٍ وَخَالِدُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ وَالْعَبَّاسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَا يَنْفَعُ ابْنَ جَمِيلٍ إِلَّا أَنَّهُ كَانَ فَقِيرًا فَأَغْنَاهُ اللهُ وَرَسُولُهُ. وَأَمَّا خَالِدٌ فَإِنَّكُمْ تَظْلُمُونَ خَالِدًا، فِدِ احْتَسَبَ أَدْرَاعُهُ وَأَعْتَدَهُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ. وَأَمَّا الْعَبَّاسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ فَعَمَّ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَهِيَ عَلَيْهِ صَدَقَةٌ وَمِثْلُهَا مَعَهَا». تَابَعَهُ ابْنُ أَبِي الزُّنَادِ عَنْ أَبِيهِ. وَقَالَ ابْنُ إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ أَبِي الزُّنَادِ: «هِيَ عَلَيْهِ

(1) (H. 1468) From this narration religious scholars consider it permissible to buy weapons (artillery, missiles, tanks, planes etc.) for *Jihād* from the *Zakāt*. (See *Fath Al-Bārī*).