800 پاؤنڈز پر زکوۃ ہوگی اگر بندہ کام نہ کرتا ہو؟ الْحَمْدُلِّلهِ وَالصَّلُوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلٰی رَسُولِ اللهِ

الاستفتاء: كيا فرماتے ہيں علمائے دين و مفتيانِ شرع متِين اس مسئلہ كے بارے ميں كہ اگر زيد كے پاس آٹھ سو 800 پاؤنڈز ہيں اور وہ كام نہيں كرتا تو اس پر زكوة واجب ہوگى۔

سائل:ایک بهائی (انگلینڈ)

بِشِ مِٱللَّهِٱلرَّحْمَٰزِٱلرَّحِي مِ

ٱلْجَوَابُ بِعَونِ المَلِكِ الوَهَابِ ٱللهَٰمَ اجْعَلْ لِيَ النُّوْرَوَ الصَّوَابِ

اگر کسی کے پاس ساڑھے باون تولے چاندی(تقریبا 612.15گرام) کی قیمت کے برابر کرنسی ہو جو آج کے حساب کے مطابق 243.69 پاؤنڈز ہیں اوریہ رقم اس کی حاجتِ اصلیہ سے زائد ہو تو وہ مالک نصاب ہے اور اگر سال بھر تک اس کے پاس رہےتو اس پر زکوۃ واجب ہے ۔اگرچہ کام نہ کرتا ہو کیونکہ پاؤنڈز رائج الوقت کرنسی ہے اور جب ان کی قیمت چاندی کے نصاب کے برابر ہوگی تو صاحب نصاب کرے گی ۔

جیساکہ بہار شریعت میں ہے:پیسے جب رائج ہوں اور دو سو ۲۰۰ درم چاندی (ساڑھے باون تولے) یا بیس مثقال سونے کی قیمت کے ہوں تو ان کی زکاۃ واجب ہے نوٹ کی زکاۃ بھی واجب ہے، جب تک ان کا رواج اور چلن ہو کہ یہ بھی ثمنِ اصطلاحی ہیں اور پیسوں کے حکم میں ہیں۔

(بهار شریعت ج1 ص905 مطبوعہ مکتبۃ المدینہ)

اور كام نه كرنا زكوة كے وجوب كے ليے مانع نہيں كيونكه وجوب زكوة كى شرائط ميں سے مالک نصاب ہونا ہے جيساكه علامه ابو البركات عبد الله بن احمد نسفى رحمۃ الله تعالىٰ عليه متوفى ١٧١٠ه فرماتے ہيں: "شرط وجوبها العقل والبلوغ والإسلام والحريۃ وملک نصاب حولي فارغ عن الدين وحاجته الأصليۃ نام ولو تقديراً"

ز كؤة كى فرضيت كى شرائط ميں سے عاقل ہونا، بالغ ہونا، مسلمان ہونا، آز ادہونا اور قرض اور حاجتِ اصليہ سے فارغ بقدر نصاب مال نامى (بڑ هنے والا مال) كا مالك ہونا ہے اگرچہ وہ مال تقديرًا بڑهنے والا ہو۔

(كنز الدقائق مع البحر إلرائق،كتاب الزكاة،ج٢، ص٣٥٣-٣٥٥)

وَاللَّهُ تَعَالَى اَعْلَمُ وَرَسُوْلُهُ اَعْلَم عَزَّوَجَلَّ وَ صَلَّى الله تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَالِم وَسَلَّم

كتبه ابو الحسن محمد قاسم ضياء قادري

Date: 20-6-2018

Is there Zakāh upon the one who has £800 but is not working?

الحمدلله والصلوة والسلام على رسول الله

QUESTION:

What do the scholars of the Din and muftis of the Sacred Law state regarding the following issue: If Zayd has £800 pounds and is not working, is Zakāh wājib upon him?

Questioner: A brother from England.

ANSWER:

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الجواب بعون المَلِكِ الوَهَّابِ اللَّهِم هداية الحَقِّ والصّواب

If someone has the equivalent currency of 52.5 Tolas of silver (approximately 612.15 grams) in value, which, according to present day calculations, accumulates to £243.69 [October 2018] and this amount excludes his basic needs, then he will possess the threshold (i.e. becomes the owner of nisāb), and when a complete [lunar] year passes whilst it being in his possession, then Zakāh will be wājib upon him, even if he does not have a job, because pounds is a currency which is being operated (used - meaning it is in usage) in this current moment time i.e. it is a common currency which is in circulation, and so when its value equals to the amount of silver required (for Zakāh) then this will make one the owner of nisāb.

Just as it is stated in Bahār-e-Sharī'at, that when money is used in society as common currency and is in circulation, and it is equal to the value of two hundred Dirhams of silver (52.5 Tolas) or 20 Mithqāls of gold [7.5 Tolas], then its Zakāh is wājib, even if it is not for trade purposes. Alternatively, if that currency is redundant (i.e. not in use anymore), then unless it is not used for trade purposes, Zakāh on it is not wājib. [Fatāwā Qārī al-Hidāyah]. Zakāh on notes is also wājib, for as long as they are common and in circulation, as this is also regarded as 'Thaman Istilāhī'¹ [i.e. that which the word 'payment' is applicable to], and the ruling is the same as any (other) money (i.e. coins).

[Bahār-e-Sharī'at, vol 1, part 5 pg 905]

¹ There are two types of thaman (payment):

¹⁾ Haqīqī - Former payment which consisted of gold or silver, for example, if 5g of gold is worth £1, thus a £1 coin would be made of 5g of gold (this is why previously money only used to be in the form of coins and would be weighed using a scale).

²⁾ Istilāhī - Payment which is not made from gold or silver, rather it is made from any material and is given a certain value; this applies to coins as well as notes, cheques, etc. So though this is not the traditional method of payment i.e. gold or silver, it is still a form of payment and regarded as so.

Furthermore, one not working does not stop Zakāh becoming necessary upon someome, as it is from the conditions for Zakāh becoming necessary that one becomes the owner of nisāb (as explained above).

Just as 'Allāmah abū al-Barakāt 'Abdullāh bin Ahmad Nasafī, may Allāh shower endless mercies upon him, stated,

"The conditions which necessitate Zakāh are: Being sane, being mature, being a Muslim, being free [i.e. not being a slave] and being the owner of nisāb [for such a complete year] in which one is free from any debts - the nisāb must be free from one's general necessities [of living] and the wealth must be nāmī (i.e. the potential of growth/increase), even if that wealth is assumed to have the potential to grow/increase."

[Kanz al-Daqā'iq & Bahr al-Rā'iq, vol 2, pg 353-355]

والله تعالى اعلم ورسوله اعلم عزّوجلّ صلّى الله عليه وآله وسلّم كتبه ابو الحسن محمد قاسم ضياء قادري

Answered by Mufti Qasim Zia al-Qadri

Translated by Bilal Shabir