

Chapter – 27

Fasting

(روزه)

[يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الصِّيَامُ كَمَا كُتِبَ عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ، (02:183)]

[أَيَّامًا مَّعْدُودَاتٍ فَمَن كَانَ مِنكُم مَّرِيضًا أَوْ عَلَى سَفَرٍ فَعِدَّةٌ مِّنْ أَيَّامٍ أُخَرَ، (02:184)]

[شَهْرُ رَمَضَانَ الَّذِي أُنزِلَ فِيهِ الْقُرْآنُ — فَمَن شَهِدَ مِنكُمُ الشَّهْرَ فَلْيَصُمْهُ، (02:185)]

No.**Hadith**

1773 While answering to a Bedouin, Allah's Prophet said: "You have to offer five compulsory prayers in a day; however, you may also pray Nawafil (*optional prayers*) if you like. You have to fast during the month of Ramazan; however, you may fast in other days optionally." And then the Noble Prophet explained him all the Islamic rules about Zakat. The Bedouin then said, "By Allah! I will not decrease what Allah has enjoined on me, nor I will increase in it. Allah's Prophet said, "If this man is telling the truth, he will be granted Paradise." *Narrated: Talha bin 'Ubaidullah.*

(See Hadith - 64).

1774/1775 The Prophet used to observe the fast compulsorily on 'Ashura (*the 10th of Muharram*), but when the fasting of the month of Ramazan was prescribed, the fasting of the 'Ashura' was made optional and said "One who wants to fast may fast, and if does not want to fast may not fast." *Narrated: Ibn 'Umar and 'Aisha.* (See Hadith - 45).

1776 Allah's Prophet said, Fasting is a shield (*shelter*). So, the person observing fasting should not behave foolishly and impudently. If somebody fights with him or abuses him, he -

No.**Hadith**

- should tell him twice, "I am fasting". ---- The Prophet added, "The smell coming out from the mouth of a fasting person is better in the sight of Allah than the smell of musk. The person who leaves food, drink and other desires for Allah's sake, the reward for it and all his good deeds is multiplied ten times." *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*
- 1777 The Prophet said, "The affliction of a person is in his family, neighbours, and in his property. These afflictions are redeemed by his prayers, fasting, and giving in charity." *Narrated: 'Umar.*
- 1778 The Prophet said, "There is a gate in Paradise called Raiyan. Those who observe fasts will enter through it on the Day of Resurrection and none except them will enter through it." *Narrated: Sahl.*
- 1779 Allah's Prophet said, Whoever gives two kinds of things in charity for Allah's Cause, will be called from the "Gate of Paradise". And whoever was amongst the people who used to offer their prayers regularly, will be called from the "Gate of the Prayer"; and whoever was amongst the people who used to participate in Jihad, will be called from the "Gate of Jihad"; and whoever was amongst those who used to give in charity, will be called from the "Gate of charity".
Abu Bakr asked the Prophet, "Will there be any one who will be called from all these gates?" The Prophet replied, "Yes, and I hope you will be one of them."
Narrated: Abu Hurairah.
- 1780 Allah's Prophet said, "When Ramazan begins, the gates of Paradise are opened." *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*
- 1781 Allah's Prophet said, "When the month of Ramazan starts, the gates of the Heaven are opened and the devils are chained." *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*
- 1782 The Noble Prophet said, "When you see the crescent of the month of Ramazan, start fasting, and when you see the crescent of the month of Shawwal, stop fasting; and if the sky is overcast then regard the crescent month of Ramazan (as of 30 days)." *Narrated: Ibn Umar.*

<u>No.</u>	<u>Hadith</u>
1783	The Prophet said, "Whoever established fasts throughout the month of Ramazan and offer prayers on the night of Qadr, with all sincere faith and hoping for a reward from Allah, then all his previous sins will be forgiven." <i>Narrated: Abu Hurairah.</i>
1784	The Prophet was the most generous amongst the people, and he used to be more so in the month of Ramazan. Gabriel used to meet him on every night of Ramazan till the end of the month. The Prophet used to recite the Holy Qur'an every night to Gabriel. <i>Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas.</i>
1785	The Prophet said, "Whoever does not give up forged speech and evil actions, Allah is not in need of his leaving his food and drink." <i>Narrated: Abu Hurairah.</i>
1786	<i>(Fasting and the person who fasts):</i> This is repeated hadith. See hadith- 1776 above. <i>Narrated: Abu Hurairah.</i>
1787	The Prophet said, 'He who can afford to marry should marry, because it will help him refrain from looking at other women, and save his private parts from committing illegal sexual relation; and he who cannot afford to marry is advised to fast, as fasting will diminish his sexual power.' <i>Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Masood.</i>
1788to1791	<i>(The beginning and the end of Ramazan):</i> These are repeated hadiths. See hadith- 1782 above. <i>Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Umer and Abu Hurairah.</i>
1792/1793	Once the Prophet determined to keep aloof from his wives for a period of one month. After the completion of 29 days he went to his wives. Someone said to him "You vowed that you would not go to your wives for one month." He replied, "This month is of 29 days." <i>Narrated: Um Salama and Anas.</i> (See Hadith - 369).
1794	The Prophet said, "The two months of Eid, i.e. Ramazan and Dhul-Hijja, do not decrease <i>(in superiority)</i> ." <i>Narrated: Abu Bakra.</i>
1795	The Prophet said, "We are an illiterate nation; we neither write, nor know accounts. The month is like this and this, i.e. sometimes of 29 days and sometimes of 30 days." <i>Narrated: Ibn 'Umar.</i>

No.**Hadith**

- 1796 The Prophet said, "None of you, should fast a day or two before the month of Ramazan unless he has the habit of fasting (Nawafil)." *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*
- 1797to1799 When the noble Prophet was asked about the nights of Ramazan, the clear-cut orders in the following verse was revealed:
- أَحَلَّ لَكُمْ لَيْلَةَ الصِّيَامِ الرَّفَثُ إِلَى نِسَائِكُمْ
- {Going to your wives during the nights of the fast is made lawful for you; (02:187)}
- And Allah further revealed in the same verse that:
- وَكُلُوا وَاشْرَبُوا حَتَّى يَتَبَيَّنَ لَكُمُ الْخَيْطُ الْأَبْيَضُ مِنَ الْخَيْطِ الْأَسْوَدِ مِنَ الْفَجْرِ
- "And eat and drink until the white thread of dawn appears to you distinct from the black thread (of the night)." (2.187)}
- Narrated: Bara, 'Adi bin Hatim and Sahl bin Sa'ad.*
- 1800 Bilal used to pronounce the Azan at night (for Tahajjud), so Allah's Prophet said, "Carry on taking your meals (eat and drink) till Ibn Um Maktum pronounces the Azan, as he does not pronounce it till it is dawn. *Narrated: 'Aisha.* (See Hadith - 588).
- 1801 I used to take my Sahar meals with my family and then hurry up for presenting myself for the Fajr prayer with Allah's Prophet. *Narrated: Sahl bin Sa'ad.*
- 1802 The Noble Prophet was asked, "What is the interval between the Sahar and the Azan (of Fajr)?" He replied, "This interval is equivalent to the required time for the recitation of fifty verses of the Quran." *Narrated: Zaid bin Thabit.*
(See Hadith - 1067).
- 1803 The Prophet fasted continuously for days; the people also did the same but it was difficult for them. When this thing came in the knowledge of the Prophet he said, "I am not like you, as I am provided with food and drink (by Allah). So you do not fast continuously." *Narrated: Nafi' 'Abdullah.*
- 1804 The Prophet said, "Take Sahar as there is a blessing in it." *Narrated: Anas.*
- 1805 Once the Prophet ordered a person on 'Ashura' (the tenth of Muharram) to announce, "Whoever has eaten, should not eat

No.**Hadith**

- any more but fast, and who has not eaten should not eat but complete his fast (*till the end of the day*). *Narrated: Salama bint Al-Akwa.*
- 1806 If an obligatory bath (*for Janaba*) is due on someone, then he would first take a bath and then keep fast. *Narrated: Abu Bakr Bin Abdur Rahman.*
- 1807/1808 The Prophet used to kiss and embrace his wives while he was fasting. Because he had more power to control his desires than any of you.. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
(See Hadith - 292 to 295 and Hadith 314/315).
- 1809 Allah's prophet used to sleep with me underneath a woollen sheet, while I got the menstruation too. Similarly, I and the Prophet used to take a bath from one water pot. Moreover, he used to kiss me while he was fasting." *Narrated: Zainab Bint Um Salama.*
- 1810/1811 In Ramazan, the Noble Prophet used to take the obligatory bath before Fajr prayer and then would continue his fast. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 1812 The Prophet said, "If somebody eats or drinks forgetfully then he should complete his fast, because what he has eaten or drunk has been given to him by Allah." *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*
- 1813 I saw 'Uthman performing ablution; He washed his hands thrice. Then he rinsed his mouth and then washed his nose by putting water in it and then blowing it out. Then he washed his face thrice. Then he washed his right forearm up to the elbow thrice, and then the left-forearm up to the elbow thrice. Then wipe his head with water. And in the end he washed his right foot thrice, and then his left foot thrice; and said, "I saw Allah's Prophet performing ablution similarly". Then he said, "Whoever performs ablution like my present ablution and then offers two Rakat in which he does not think of worldly things, all his previous sins will be forgiven." *Narrated: Humran.* (See Hadith - 160).
- 1814to1816 A man came to the Prophet and said that I had been burnt (*ruined*), because I had sexual intercourse with my wife in Ramazan (*while I was fasting*)." (*Hadith 1815 and 1816 says --*

No.**Hadith**

that): In reply to his statement Allah's Prophet asked him few questions: "Can you fast for two successive months?" "Can you afford to feed sixty poor persons?" Can you afford to manumit a slave?" He replied all in the negative.

The Prophet went (*inside his house*) and brought a bag of dates. He gave it to him and said, "Take this (*basket of dates*) and give it in charity." The man said, "Should I give it to a person poorer than I? By Allah! there is no family poor than me." The Noble Prophet smiled and said, "Then keep it yourself and feed your family with it." *Narrated: 'Aisha and Abu Hurairah.*

- 1817to1819 The Prophet was cupped while he was in the state of Ihram. (*Hadith 1819 says that*): The Prophet disliked the cupping for a fasting person, if it is due to weakness. *Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas.*
- 1820 We were in the company of Allah's Prophet on a journey. (*It was the time for breaking our fast*): The Prophet said to a man, "Get down and mix Sawiq (*powdered barley*) with water for me." The man said, "The sun has not set yet." ---- This conversation was repeated thrice from both sides. Finally, the Prophet took the liquid barley and said that, "When you see the night is falling from this side, then a fasting person should break his fast." *Narrated: Ibn Abi Aufa.*
- 1821 Hamza bin Aslami said, "O Allah's Prophet! I fast continuously while travelling?" The Prophet said, "You may fast if you wish, and you may not fast if you wish." *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 1822 Allah's Prophet set out for Makah in Ramadan. He fasted and when he reached Al-Kadid, he broke his fast and the people with him broke their fast too. *Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas.*
(*Compiler's Note: Imam Bukhari writes that, "Al-Kadid is a land between Usfan and Qudaid and here water is available."*)
- 1823 We set out with Allah's Prophet on one of his journeys on a very hot day. It was so hot that none of us was fasting except the Prophet and Ibn Rawaha. *Narrated: Abu Darda.*
- 1824 (*It was the month of Ramazan*) Allah's Prophet was on a journey. He saw a crowd of people, and a man was being shaded by them. He asked, "What is the matter?" They said,

No.**Hadith**

- "The man is fasting." The Prophet said, "*(that is why)* It is not righteousness that someone fasts on a journey." *Narrated: Jabir bin 'Abdullah.*
- 1825 We were travelling with the Prophet *(in Ramazan)*. In this journey neither did the fasting persons criticize to those who were not fasting, nor did those who were not fasting criticize to the fasting ones. *Narrated: Anas bin Malik.*
(Compiler's Note: During journey fasting can be observed, but if it is not observed then one can go for its late execution.)
- 1826 Allah's Prophet set out from Medina to Makah and he fasted till he reached 'Usfan, where he asked for water and raised his hand to let the people see him, and then broke the fast. He did not fast after 'Usfan till he reached Makah. --- In fact, this time the Prophet showed everyone practically that "During journey, you may fast if you wish, and you may not fast if you wish." *Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas.*
- 1827 I recited the following verse of Quran:
 فَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْكُمْ مَّرِيضًا أَوْ عَلَىٰ سَفَرٍ فَعِدَّةٌ مِّنْ أَيَّامٍ أُخْرَىٰ وَعَلَىٰ الَّذِينَ يُطِيقُونَهُ فِدْيَةٌ طَعَامَ مِسْكِينٍ
 {For a certain number of days only; so whoever is sick among you, or on a journey, the same number in other days; and those who do not have the strength for it must give a redemption by feeding a needy person. (02:184)}
 And then I informed them that the order given in this Verse was cancelled. *Narrated: Ibn 'Umar.*
{Compiler's Note: The current research on the subject "Abrogation of Quranic Verses" concludes that there is no verse of Quran which has been declared cancelled. For this, refer: (1) Tafseer-e-Siddiqui, Maulana Abdul Qadeer Siddiqui, Section-1, page 152 to 155 and section-10, page 24 to 26 and Introduction, page 42 to 52. Published by Idarah Isha'at Tafseer-e-Siddiqui, Karachi. (2) Tafseer-e-Siddiqui - Its Fruits, Muhammad Abdul Ahad Siddiqui, Chapter-82, Published by Maktabah Ta'ameer-e-Insaniyat, Lahore.}
- 1828 Sometimes I missed some days of Ramazan, but could not fast in lieu of them till it reaches to the month of Sha'ban. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*

<u>No.</u>	<u>Hadith</u>
1829	The Prophet said, "Isn't it true that a woman does not pray and does not fast during menses? And it is the defect (<i>a loss</i>) in her religion." <i>Narrated: 'Aisha.</i>
1830	Allah's Prophet said, "Whoever died and he ought to have fasted (<i>the missed days of Ramazan</i>) then his guardians / heirs must fast on his behalf." <i>Narrated: 'Aisha.</i>
1831	A man came to the Prophet and said, "O Allah's Prophet! My mother died and she ought to have fasted one month (<i>for her missed Ramazan</i>). Shall I fast on her behalf?" The Prophet replied in the affirmative and said, "Allah's debts have more right to be paid." <i>Narrated: Ibn Abbas.</i>
1832	Allah's Prophet said, "When night falls from this side (<i>East</i>) and the day vanishes from this side (<i>West</i>) and the sun sets, then the fasting person should break his fast." <i>Narrated: Umar bin Al-Khattab .</i>
1833/1834	(<i>Timing of closing the fast</i>): These are repeated hadiths. See hadith- 1820 above. <i>Narrated: Abdullah bin Abi Aufa.</i>
1835	Allah's Prophet said, "The people will remain on the right path as long as they hasten the breaking of the fast." <i>Narrated: Sahl bin Sa'ad.</i>
1836	(<i>Timing of closing the fast</i>): This is repeated hadith. See hadith- 1820 above. <i>Narrated: Abdullah bin Abi Aufa.</i>
1837	We broke our fast during the lifetime of the Prophet on a cloudy day and then the sun appeared." Hisham was asked, "Were they ordered to fast in lieu of that day?" He replied, "It had to be made up for."---- However, Hisham said, "I don't know whether they fasted in lieu of that day or not." <i>Narrated: Asma bint Abi Bakr .</i>
1838	The Prophet sent a messenger to the village of the Ansar in the morning of the 'Ashura' (<i>10th of Muharram</i>) to announce: 'Whoever has eaten something should not eat but complete the fast, and whoever is observing the fast should complete it. ---- Since then we used to fast on that day regularly and also make our boys fast. <i>Narrated: Rabi' bint Mu'awad.</i>
1839to1845	The Noble Prophet said, "Do not practice Wisal (<i>fasting continuously without breaking</i>).." The people said to the Prophet, "But you practice this Wisal?" The Prophet replied

No.**Hadith**

"I am not like any of you, as I am given food and drink (by Allah) during the night." *Narrated: Anas Bin Malik.*

(See Hadith - 1803).

1846 The Prophet made a bond of brotherhood between Salman and Abu Darda. Salman paid a visit to Abu Darda. Um Darda complained to Salman that, "Your brother Abu Darda' is not interested in this world. He is fasting continuously, and offering prayers day and night."

Salman said to him, (*Look Abu Darda!*) "Your Lord has a right on you, your soul has a right on you, and your family has a right on you; so you should give the rights of all those who has a right on you."

Abu Darda came to the Prophet and narrated the whole story. The Prophet said, "Salman has spoken the truth."

Narrated: 'Aun Bin Abu Juhaifa.

1847 Allah's Prophet used to fast till one would say that he would never stop fasting, and sometimes he would abandon fasting till one would say that he would never fast. ---- I never saw Allah's Prophet fasting for a whole month except the month of Ramazan, and did not see him fasting in any month more than in the month of Sha'ban. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*

1848 The Prophet used to fast more in the month of Sha'ban. He used to say, "Do those deeds which you can do easily, as Allah will not get tired (*of giving rewards*) till you get bored and tired (*of performing religious deeds*)."

The most beloved prayer to the Prophet was the one that was done regularly even if it were little. And whenever the Prophet offered a prayer he used to offer it regularly.

Narrated: Yahya Abu Salama.

1849to1851 (*In normal days sometimes fasting and sometimes no fasting*):

These are repeated hadiths. See hadith- 1847 above.

(*Hadith1850 adds*): And if one wanted to see the prophet praying at night, one could see him (*in that condition*), and if one wanted to see him sleeping at night, one could see him (*in that condition*) too.

(*Hadith1851 adds*): I never touched silk or velvet softer than

No.**Hadith**

- the hand of Allah's Prophet and never smelled musk or perfumed smoke more pleasant than the smell of Allah's Prophet." *Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas, Anas and Humaid.*
- 1852to1858 Allah's Prophet told me, "O Abdullah! I came to know that you fast in the day time and offer prayers in the night time. I said in affirmative. He said, Don't do like that, because your own body has a right on you; your guest has a right on you." For you only three day's fasting is enough. If you have more stamina then fast like the fasting of the Prophet Dawood." I said, "How was the fasting of the Prophet Dawood?" He said, "One day fasting and the next day rest". *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Amr Bin Al-'Aas, (Abul Abbas Sha'ir and Abul Maleeh also narrated referring Abdullah).*
- 1859 My love (*Muhammad*) advised me to observe three things: (1) to fast three days a month; (2) to pray two Rakat of Chast prayer (*fore-noon prayer*); and (3) to pray Witr before sleeping. *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*
- 1860/1861 The Prophet paid a visit to Um-Sulaim and she placed before him dates and ghee. The Prophet said, "I am fasting." Then the Prophet stood somewhere in her house and offered an optional prayer and then he invoked good on Um-Sulaim and her family. Then Um-Sulaim said, "O Allah's Prophet! Please invoke for your servant Anas." So Allah's Prophet said, "O Allah! Give him (*Anas*) property and children and bless him." ----- Thus, I am one of the richest among the Ansar. My daughter Amina told me that more than 120 of my offspring had been buried. *Narrated: Anas.*
- 1862 The Prophet asked someone that, "Did you not fast in the last days of this month (*Sha'ban*). The man replied, "No, O Allah's Prophet!" Then the Prophet said to him, "When you finish your fasting (*of Ramazan*) fast two additional days (*in Shawwal*)." *Narrated: 'Imran Ibn Husain.*
- 1863to1865 I asked Jabir "Did the Prophet forbid fasting on Fridays?" He replied, "Yes." (*Other narrators elaborated*), the Prophet said, "None of you should fast on Friday. Rather, he should fast a day before or after and make them 2 days." *Narrated: Muhammad bin 'Abad, Abu Hurairah, & Juwairiyah bint Al-Harith.*

No.**Hadith**

- 1866 I asked 'Aisha, "Did Allah's Prophet use to choose some special days for fasting?" She replied, "No, but wherever he used to do anything he did it regularly. Who amongst you can endure what Allah's Prophet used to endure?" *Narrated: Alqama.*
- 1867/1868 When the Noble Prophet was staying at Arafat, just to know whether the Prophet was fasting or not, a bowl full of milk was sent to him. He drank it, and the people were looking at him." *Narrated: 'Umair 'Abdullah bin Abbas and Maimuna.*
(See Hadith - 1555).
- 1869to1871 (1) Allah's Prophet has forbidden people to fast on the days of Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Azha.
(2) Allah's Prophet has forbidden the wearing of *Samma'* (a single garment covering the whole body).
(3) He forbade the prayers after the Fajr and the 'Asr prayers.
(4) He also forbade sales of Mulamasa and Munabadha. (These are the kinds of sales).
Narrated: Abu 'Ubaid Abu Saeed Khudri and Abu Hurairah.
(See Hadith - 359).
- 1872 A man vowed to fast on Monday, and that day happened to be Eid day. 'Umar said, "Allah orders vows to be fulfilled and the Prophet forbade the fasting on Eid days." *Narrated: Ziyad bin Jubair.*
(Compiler's Note: With Hazrat Umer's saying it may be inferred that this swear can be fulfilled on next Monday or any other day of the week)
- 1873 I heard four things from the Noble Prophet and I like them much. These are:;
1. No lady should travel on a journey of two days except with her husband or a Mahram;
2. No fasting is permissible on Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Azha;
3. No prayer may be offered after the Fajr prayer until Sun rises; and no prayer after the 'Asr prayer till Sun sets;
4. One should travel only for visiting three mosques: Masjid-ul-Haram, Masjid-ul-Aqsa, and Masjid-e-Nabavi.
Narrated: Abu Saïd Al-Khudri. (See Hadith - 1745).

No.**Hadith**

- 1874 Nobody was allowed to fast on the days of Tashriq (9 to 13 Zul-Hajja), except those who could not afford the Hadi (Sacrifice). *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 1875 Fasting on the day of 'Arafat is for those who perform Hajj-at-Tamattu. And if one does not get a Hadi and did not fast then one should fast on the days of Mina. (11, 12 and 13th of Dhul Hajja). *Narrated: Ibn 'Umar.*
- 1876to1883 Quraish used to fast on the day of 'Ashura in the Pre-Islamic period. Allah's Prophet used to fast as well. When the Prophet came to Medina and saw the Jews fasting on the day of Ashura. He asked them about that. They replied, "This is a good day, the day on which Allah rescued Bani Israel from their enemy. So, Moses did fast this day." The Prophet said, "We have more claim over Prophet Moosa than you." So not only he observed fast but ordered others to fast.
- But when fasting in the month of Ramazan was made obligatory then, the prophet left the fast of 'Ashura, and said to the Muslims that "You have the choice either to fast or not to fast on this day".
- Narrated: 'Aisha, Salim, Hisham bin 'Urwa, Mu'awiya Bin Sufyan Ibn 'Abbas, Abu Musa and Salama bin Al-Akwa.*
(See Hadith - 45 and Hadith 1774/1775).