

## 13711 - Fasting on the day of doubt

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### the question

On the night of the thirtieth of Sha'ban we went out to sight the crescent, but the weather was cloudy so we could not see it. Should we fast the thirtieth day of Sha'baan, because it is a day concerning which there is some doubt?.

### Detailed answer

Praise be to Allaah.

This is what is called the "day of doubt", because there is doubt concerning it - is it the last day of Sha'baan or the first day of Ramadaan? Fasting on this day is haraam because the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said, "Fast when you see the new moon and break your fast when you see the new moon, and if you are not sure, then complete the number of Sha'baan as thirty days." (Narrated by al-Bukhaari, 1909).

'Ammaar ibn Yaasir said: "Whoever fasts on the day concerning which there is doubt has disobeyed Abu'l-Qaasim (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him)." This was narrated by al-Tirmidhi and classed as saheeh by al-Albaani in Saheeh al-Tirmidhi, 553.

Al-Haafiz ibn Hajar said: "It was understood from this that it is haraam to fast the day of doubt, because the Sahaabah would not say such a thing based on personal opinion, so a report such as this has the same status as a marfoo' hadeeth.

The scholars of the Standing Committee said concerning the day of doubt, "The Sunnah indicates that it is haraam to fast this day." (Fataawa al-Lajnah, 10/117)

# Islam Question & Answer

General Supervisor:

Shaykh Muhammad Saalih al-Munajjid

Shaykh Muhammad ibn 'Uthaymeen (may Allaah have mercy on him) said, after mentioning the difference of opinion concerning the ruling on fasting the day of doubt: "The most correct of these views is that it is haraam, but if it is proven to the ruler that it is obligatory to fast this day and he commands the people to fast, then no one should go against his opinion, and that means that no one should show that he is not fasting on that day, rather a person (who has a different opinion) may not fast, but he should do so secretly."

Al-Sharh al-Mumti', 6/318.