

‘Īd-ul-Adḥā

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Saleem Dhorat ḥafīẓahullāh



First Ten Days of Dhul Ḥijjah

Abū Hurayrah ؓ relates that the Prophet ﷺ said:

“On no days is the worship of Allāh desired more than in the (first) ten days of Dhul Ḥijjah. The fast of each of these days is equal to the fast of a whole year, and the worship of each of these nights is equal to the worship of Laylat-ul-Qadr.” (At-Tirmidhi, Ibn Mājah)

Night of ‘Īd

The nights of both ‘Īds are described in the ḥadīth as amongst the great and sacred nights in the Muslim calendar. To remain awake on the nights of ‘Īd and perform ‘ibādah is a source of great virtue and reward.

Mu‘adh ibn Jabal ؓ relates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said:

“Jannah is wājib (incumbent) for those who stay awake with the intention of making ‘ibādah on the following nights: 8th & 9th, the night of ‘Īd-ul-Adḥā (10th of Dhul Ḥijjah), the night of ‘Īd-ul-Fiṭr and the night of the 15th of Sha‘bān.” (At-Targhib)

Uḍḥiyah (Qurbāni)

Uḍḥiyah is a practice commanded by Allāh ﷻ:

“....so turn in prayer towards your Lord and sacrifice (animals).” (108:2)

‘Ā’ishah ؓ said:

“There is nothing more dearer to Allāh during the days of Uḍḥiyah than the sacrificing of animals. The sacrificed animal shall come on the Day of Judgement with its horns, hair and hooves (to be weighed). The sacrifice is accepted by Allāh before the blood reaches the ground. Therefore sacrifice with an open heart.” (At-Tirmidhi, Ibn Mājah)

Sunnats of the Day of ‘Īd

1. To rise early.
2. To clean the teeth with miswāk.
3. To have a masnūn bath.
4. To dress in one’s best garments in an Islamic manner.
5. To use ‘iṭr (apply fragrance).
6. To avoid eating before ‘Īd Ṣalāh.
7. To go early for ‘Īd Ṣalāh.
8. To go walking for ‘Īd Ṣalāh.
9. To read the Takbīrāt of Tashrīq in a loud voice while going for the ‘Īd Ṣalāh.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allāhu akbar Allāhu akbar lā ilāha illallāhu wallāhu akbar
Allāhu akbar wa lillāhil ḥamd

10. To use different routes to and from the place of ‘Īd Ṣalāh.
11. To eat the meat of Uḍḥiyah (sacrifice) of one’s own offering, after the ‘Īd-ul-Adḥā Ṣalāh.

Mas’alah: It is ḥarām to fast on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of Dhul Ḥijjah, (i.e. on ‘Īd-ul-Adḥā and three days after) and the day of ‘Īd-ul-Fiṭr.

The Method of ‘Īd Ṣalāh

1. Make niyyah (intention) of performing two raka‘āts wājib of ‘Īd-ul-Adḥā behind the imām, with six wājib takbīr.
2. The first takbīr in the first rak‘ah is the takbīr taḥrīmah which is followed by three wājib takbīr. Raise your hands to the ears in all four takbīr (saying the takbīr). However, after the first takbīr fold the hands under the navel and read thanā (*subḥānakallāhumma...*). Thereafter, in the following two takbīr raise the hands up to the ears and drop them on the sides and after the fourth takbīr fold them again.
3. The imām will recite Sūrah-al-Fātiḥah and another sūrah and go into rukū‘ and sajdah etc. as usual.
4. In the second rak‘ah, after the recitation and before rukū‘ another three takbīr will be called. In all three takbīr raise the hands to the ears and drop them on the sides and go into rukū‘ when the fourth takbīr is called.

NOTE: Four takbīr are said together in each rak‘ah; at the beginning of the first rak‘ah and before going into rukū‘ in the second rak‘ah. The easy method of remembering when to drop the hands and when to fold is mentioned hereunder:

- (a) Remember the following words: Fold, drop, drop, fold, for the first rak‘ah and drop, drop, drop, rukū‘, for the second rak‘ah.
- (b) Or keep the following general rule in mind: when there is something to be recited after a takbīr; the hands should be folded and when nothing is to be recited the hands are to be dropped to the sides.

Mas’alah: It is makrūh to offer any ṣalāh in the masjid where the ‘Īd Ṣalāh is to be performed, before or after the ‘Īd Ṣalāh.

Mas’alah: It is also makrūh to perform any ṣalāh at home before the ‘Īd Ṣalāh, but it is not makrūh after the ‘Īd Ṣalāh. Hence, we should not perform nafl Ṣalāh such as Ishrāq on ‘Īd day.

Mas’alah: If anyone missed the ‘Īd Ṣalāh then he cannot offer it individually.

Mas’alah: Khuṭbah after the ‘Īd Ṣalāh is sunnah. However, the listening of the khuṭbah is wājib.

Mas’alah: It is wājib to say the Takbīr of Tashrīq after the ‘Īd-ul-Adḥā Ṣalāh, according to some ‘ulamā; therefore one should recite it after the ṣalāh.

Mas’alah: If anyone joins the ‘Īd Ṣalāh after the imām has said the three takbīr in the first rak‘ah he should say his three takbīr immediately. If he joins while the imām is in rukū‘, then if he feels and has strong hope that he will say three takbīr and join the imām in rukū‘ then he should complete the takbīr before going into rukū‘. Otherwise he should join the imām in rukū‘ and say the three takbīr instead of the tasbīḥ of rukū‘.

NOTE: Whilst saying the takbīr in rukū‘, he should not raise his hands.

NOTE: If the imām rises from rukū‘ before one’s takbīr are completed, one should also rise with the imām and his takbīr will be remitted for him.

Mas’alah: If anyone missed the first rak‘ah and joined the imām in the second rak‘ah, he should say the three takbīr of the first rak‘ah after the recitation when he gets up to complete the missed rak‘ah.

Mas’alah: If anyone joined the imām in the second rak‘ah after rukū‘, then he should perform two raka‘āts as mentioned above.

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