

## Chapter – 10

# The two Festivals

(نماز عید)

Quran:

فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحِرْ

{So offer the prayers for your Lord, and perform the sacrifice. (108:02)}

وَلِتُكْمِلُوا الْعِدَّةَ وَلِتُكَبِّرُوا اللَّهَ عَلَىٰ مَا هَدَاكُمْ

{So that you complete the count (of fasts), and glorify Allah's greatness for having guided you. (02:185)}

Hadith:

Narrated Abu Saeed Al-Khudri and 'Abdullah bin Umar:

Allah's Prophet used to offer the prayer of 'Eid-ul-Azha and 'Eid-ul-Fitr and then deliver the Khutba after the prayer. (Sahih Bukhari: 907 and 908)

Narrated Jabir bin 'Abdullah:

For the prayers of 'Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Azha the Adhan was never pronounced in the life time of Allah's Prophet. On one Eid occasion, when the Prophet of Allah finished his Khutba, the Prophet went to the women section and preached to them for charity. He got an immediate response too. Bilal was spreading his garment and the ladies were putting alms in it. (Sahih Bukhari: 909)

Narrated Ibn Abbas:

The Prophet offered a two Rakat prayer on the Day of Eid-ul-Fitr and he did not offer any prayer before or after it. (Sahih Bukhari: 912)

Narrated Saeed bin Harith:

On the Day of Eid the Prophet used to return after offering the prayer through a way different from that by which he went. (Sahih Bukhari: 933)

Narrated Al-Bara bin Azib:

The Prophet said that sacrifice before prayer is not correct. Anyone slaughtered before the prayer then it was not sacrifice but just meat. (Sahih Bukhari: 916)

Narrated Nafey Ibn 'Umar:

The Prophet used to Nahr or slaughter sacrifices at the Musalla (an enclosed place outside a town). (Sahih Bukhari: 929)

Narrated Sh'abi Al-Bara:

I heard the Prophet delivering a Khutba saying, "The first thing to be done on this day (Eid-ul-Azha) is to pray; and after returning from the prayers slaughter our sacrifices in the name of Allah. And whoever does so, he acted according to my Sunnah." (Sahih Bukhari: 902)

Narrated Anas bin Malik:

Allah's Prophet never proceeded for the prayer on the Day of 'Id-ul-Fitr unless he had eaten some dates. The Prophet used to eat odd number of dates. (Sahih Bukhari: 904)

Narrated Um 'Atiyah:

We used to be ordered to come out on the Day of Eid and even bring out the virgin girls from their houses and menstruating women so that they might stand behind the men and say Takbeer along with them. (Sahih Bukhari: 922)

Narrated Aisha:

Two girls came to me while they were singing beside me the songs of Buath (a story about the war between the two tribes of the Ansar, the Khazraj and the Aus, before Islam). The Prophet lay down and turned his face to the other side. Then Abu Bakr came and spoke to me harshly saying, "Musical instruments of Satan near the Prophet?" Allah's Prophet turned his face towards him and said, "Leave them. Every nation has a celebration day, and today is our Eid". (Sahih Bukhari: 903)

## Important Aspects of Islamic Doctrine

### Obligatory (فرض):

(1) Prayers of both Eid are not obligatory, because Quran do not speak anything for it.

### Essential (واجب):

(1) However, both Eid prayers are essential. (2) There are two Rakat in each prayer with additional Takbeer. (3) After Eid-ul-Azha prayer slaughter of animals as sacrifice is done. (4) In Eid-ul-Azha, during the days of Arafat, Sacrifice and Tashreeq (9<sup>th</sup> Zilhajjah from Fajr prayer to 13<sup>th</sup> Zilhajjah to Asr prayer) recite Takbeer once or thrice that is as follows:

الله اكبر الله اكبر، لا اله الا الله، والله اكبر، الله اكبر، والله الحمد

**Sunnah (سنة):**

(1) Taking bath. (2) Use Perfume. (3) In Eid-ul-Fitr eating dates for even numbers and nothing in Eid-ul-Azha. (4) Prayers in open grounds (عيدگاه). (5) Reciting 'Takbeer' on the way. (6) Imam has to deliver two speeches after prayers. (7) Recite Takbeer during both Khutbah.

**Desirable (مستحب):**

(1) Wearing clean and new dress. (2) Going to Eid Ground and returning to home with different routes and with dignity. (3) Early prayer for Eid-ul-Azha and little late in Eid-ul-Fitr. (4) Slaughtering of sacrifice is allowed for three days but first day is preferable. (5) In Eid-ul-Fitr, paying charity money before Eid prayer. It is called "Fitrah".



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