

If one is unable to recite “*Bismillah Allahu Akbar*” in the Arabic language, he can recite the name of Allah in his own language by saying “*In the name of Allah.*”

Distribution of the Meat

If an animal is sacrificed on behalf of more than one person, like a Cow or Camel, its meat should be distributed equally among its owners by weighing the meat strictly and not at random or mere guess.

Even if all the partners agree on its distribution without weighing, it is still not permissible according to Shariah.

However, if the actual weighing is not practicable due to some reason, and all the partners agree to distribute the meat without weighing, distribution by guess can be done with the condition that each share necessarily contains either a portion of leg, of the animal, or some quantity of its liver.

Although the person offering an Udhiya can keep all its meat for his own use, yet, it is preferable to distribute one-third among the poor, another one-third among his relatives and then, keep the rest for his personal consumption.

All parts of the sacrificed animal can be used for personal benefit, but none can be sold, nor can be given to the butcher as a part of his wages.

If somebody has sold the meat of the animal or its skin, he must give the accrued price as Sadaqah to a poor man who can receive Zakah.

May Allah, the Most Merciful Accept all of Our Udhiya/Qurbani.

Ameen

Learn Wing Chun Kung Fu at The Bilal Academy

Rear of 226 Milton Street (Unit 3)

TIME: 8.30PM

DAY: Friday's

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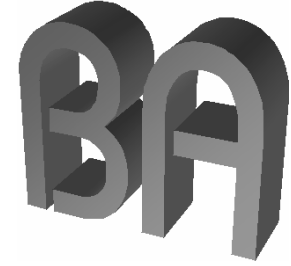
**For information on the academy please visit our
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The Bilal Academy

'STRIVING FOR THE UMMAH'



Qurbani
Qurbani

**'For the development of the Ummah
worldly and spiritually in
adherence to the
Islamic Shariah'**

Bilal Academy

**Rear of 226 Milton Street (Unit 3)
Walsall**

Tel - 07816969188

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The Sunnahs of the day of Eid

The Sunnah acts of the day of Eid al-Adha include:

To adorn oneself according to the shariah, by:

- Performing Ghusl (this is a confirmed sunnah for the Eid prayer);
- Brushing ones teeth, using a Miswak if possible;
- Applying perfume;
- Wearing the best clothing one possesses without excess. White, when available, is preferable.

Ritual Slaughter (Udhiya/Qurbani)

The following are the rules with regards to the worship of Udhiya (known in Urdu as Qurbani) according to the Hanafi school of thought.

The Time of Udhiya (Qurbani)

Udhiya can only be performed during the three days of Eid, namely the 10th, 11th and 12th of Dhu'l Hijjah. It is only in these days that slaughtering of an animal is recognised as an act of worship. No Udhiya can be performed in any other day of the year.

Although Udhiya is permissible on each of the three aforementioned days, yet it is preferable to perform it on the first day i.e. the 10th of Dhu'l Hijjah.

No Udhiya is allowed before the Eid Salat is over. However, in small villages where the Eid prayer is not to be performed, Udhiya can be offered any time after the break of dawn on the 10th of Dhu'l Hijjah.

It can also be performed in the two nights following the Eid day, but it is more advisable to perform it during daytime.

Who is required to Perform Udhiya (Qurbani)?

Every Adult Muslim, male or female, who owns 613.35 grams of silver or its equivalent in money, personal ornaments, stock in trade or any other form of wealth which is surplus to his basic needs, is under an obligation to offer a ritual slaughter (Udhiya) and also not a sha'ri musafir in those 3 days.

Each adult member of a family who owns the above mentioned amount must perform his own Udhiya separately. If the husband owns the required quantity but his wife does not, then slaughtering will be obligatory on the husband only and vice-versa. If both of them have the prescribed amount

of wealth, both should perform the Udhiya separately.

If the adult children live with their parents, Udhiya is obligatory on each one of them possessing the prescribed amount. The sacrifice offered by a husband for himself does not fulfil the obligation of his wife, nor can the Udhiya offered by a father discharge his son or daughter from their obligations. Each one of them should care for his/her own Udhiya.

However, if a husband or a father, apart from offering his own ritual slaughter, offers another on behalf of his own wife or his son, he can do so with their permission.

No Alternative for Udhiya (Qurbani)

Some people think that instead of offering a ritual slaughter (Udhiya) they should give its amount to some poor people as charity. This attitude is totally wrong. Actually, there are different forms of worship obligatory on Muslims. Each one of them has its own importance and none of them can stand for another. It is not permissible for a Muslim to perform Salah instead of fasting in Ramadhan, nor is it permissible for him to give some charity instead of observing the obligatory Salah. Similarly Udhiya is an independent form of worship and its obligation cannot be discharged by spending money in charity.

However, if an individual, out of ignorance or negligence, could not offer it on the three prescribed days (10th, 11th and 12th of Dhu'l Hijjah) then, in that case only, he can give the price of a ritual slaughter (Udhiya) as Sadaqah to those entitled to receive Zakah. But during the days of Udhiya, no Sadaqa can discharge the obligation.

The animals of Udhiya (Qurbani)

The following animals can be slaughtered to offer an Udhiya:

1. Goat, either male or female, of at least one year of age,
2. Sheep, either male or female, of at least six months of age,
3. Cow, Ox Buffalo of at least two years of age,
4. Camel, male or female, of at least five years of age.

One goat or sheep is enough only for one person's Udhiya. But as for all other animals like Cow, Buffalo or Camel, one of each is equal to seven offerings, thus allowing seven persons to offer Udhiya jointly in one such animal.

If the seller of the animal claims that the animal is of the recognised age and there is no apparent evidence to the

contrary; one can trust his statement and the sacrifice of such an animal is lawful

Rules about Defective Animals

The following defective animals are not acceptable in Udhiya:

1. Blind, one eyed or lame animal,
2. An animal so weak that it cannot walk to its slaughtering place,
3. An animal with one-third part ear or nose or the tail missing,
4. An animal that has no teeth at all or most of its teeth are missing
5. An animal born without ears.

The Sunnah Method of Udhiya (Qurbani)

It is more preferable for a Muslim to slaughter the animal for his Udhiya with his own hands. However if he is unable to slaughter the animal himself, or he does not want to do so for some reason, he can request another person to slaughter it on his behalf. In this case also, it is more preferable that he, at least, be present at the time of slaughter. However, his absence at the time of slaughter does not render the Udhiya invalid, if he had authorised the person who slaughtered the animal on his behalf.

It is a Sunnah to lay the animal with its face towards the Qiblah, and to recite the following verse of the Holy Qur'an:

"I, being upright, turn my face towards the One who has created the heavens and the earth, and I am not among those who associate partners with Allah."
(al-An'am, 6:79)

But the most essential recitation when slaughtering an animal is:

"Bismillah, Allahu Akbar. (In the name of Allah, Allah is the greatest)".

If somebody intentionally avoids reciting it when slaughtering the animal, it does not only make his Udhiya unlawful, but also renders the animal Haram, and it will not be permissible to eat the meat of that animal. However, if a person did not avoid this recitations intentionally, but he forgot to recite it when slaughtering the animal, this mistake is forgiven and both the Udhiya and the animal are lawful.