

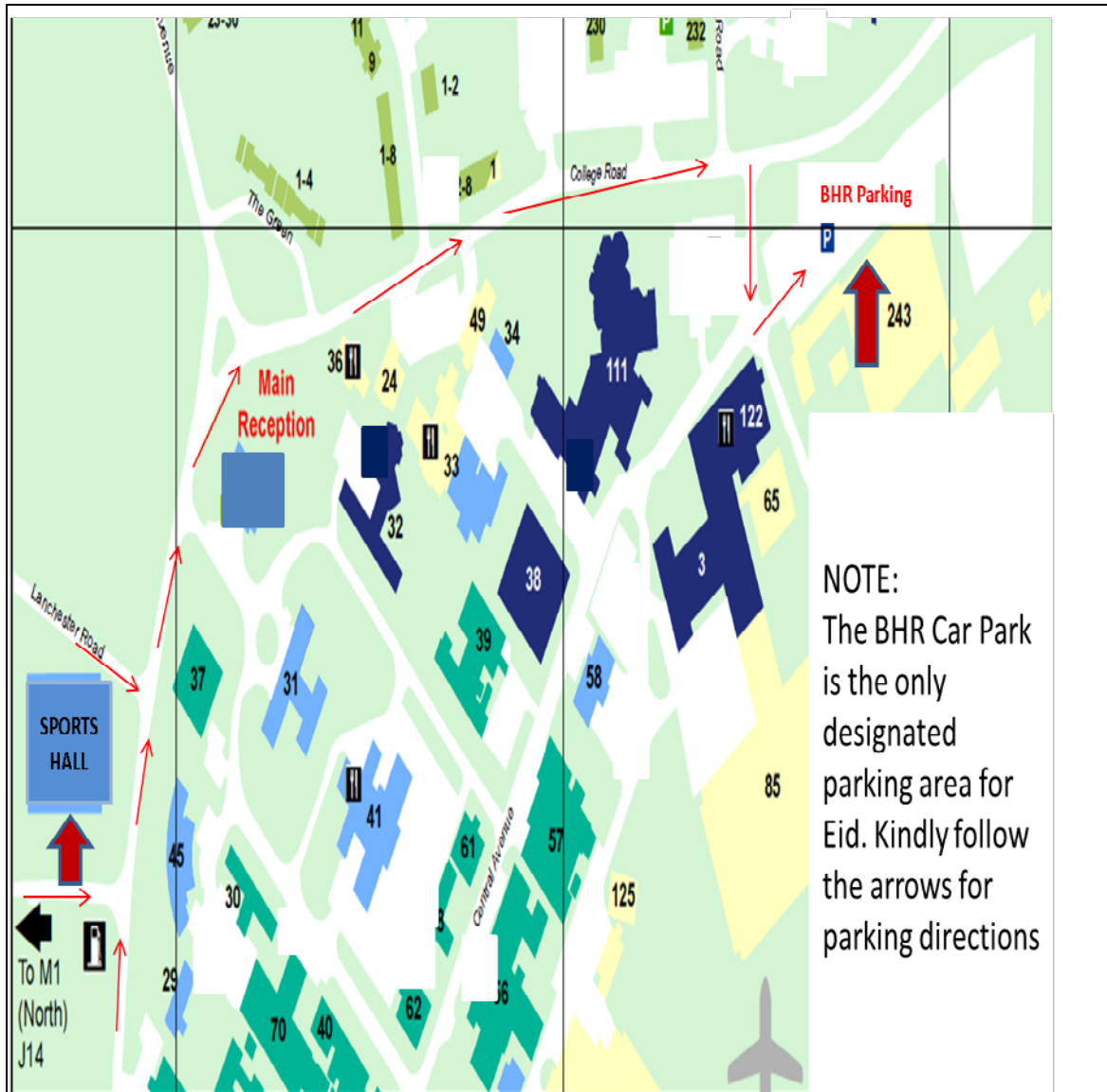
# EID-AI-ADHA 2012 PROGRAMME

الله أكبر الله أكبر الله أكبر  
 لا إله إلا الله  
 الله أكبر الله أكبر و لله الحمد

Allahuakbar, Allahuakbar, Allahuakbar

Laa-ilaaha-illallaah

Allahuakbar, Allahuakbar, Wa lillaahil-hamd



**Thursday 25<sup>th</sup> October**

After Maghrib	Iftar in the University Musallah
After Isha	Load cars with Eid refreshments, rugs, etc.
After Isha	Set up Sports Hall for Eid prayer and celebration <b>(**We need brothers to come and help to set up)</b>

**Eid Friday 26<sup>th</sup> October**

07:30	Arrival for Eid prayer Sports Hall
8:15	Eid Salah (prayer)
08:25 - 08:45	Eid Khutbah (sermon)
08:45 – 12:45	Eid Celebration: Refreshments will be provided and there will be bouncy castles for children
13:05 -13:30	Jumu'aa prayer in the Sports Hall
13:45 - 14:45	Clean and clear sports hall <b>(**We need brothers to come and help set-up and transport items back to the university musallah)</b>
15:00	Sports Hall Inspection and hand over

**\*\*Eid is the collective responsibility of the Muslims and all of the Muslims are required to share in making this another great celebration**

**\* No parking is permitted at the petrol station, on double yellow lines, or around the sports hall; Traffic Wardens patrol the area and whoever parks there will get a ticket**

**Anyone living on campus should leave their car at home and walk to the Sports hall, as was the sunnah of our prophet (sws)**

### Some Sunan regarding the day of Eid (summarised from [www.islam-qa.com](http://www.islam-qa.com))

The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) used to wear his most beautiful garments to go out to pray. He had a suit (hullah) which he would wear for Eid and Jumu'ah (Friday prayer). A hullah is a two-piece suit of the same kind of fabric.

For Eid al-Adha, the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) used not to eat anything until he came back from the prayer-place, then he would eat some of the meat of his sacrifice.

It was narrated that he used to do ghusl for both Eids, it was proven from Ibn 'Umar, who was very keen to follow the Sunnah, that he used to do ghusl before going out on the day of Eid.

Ibn Maajah (1295) narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: The Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) used to go out to the Eid (prayer) walking and come back walking. Classed as saheeh by al-Albaani in Saheeh Ibn Maajah. Al-Tirmidhi said: Most of the scholars followed this hadeeth and said that it is mustahabb for a man to go out to the Eid (prayer) walking. It is mustahabb for him not to ride unless he has an excuse.

When the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) reached the prayer-place, he would begin the prayer with no adhaan or iqamah, and without saying "Al-salaatu jaami'ah (prayer is about to begin)." The Sunnah is not to do any of these things. And he did not offer any prayer in the prayer-place before or after the Eid prayer.

The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) would start with the prayer, before the khutbah. He prayed two rak'ahs, with seven consecutive takbeers in the first rak'ah, including takbeerat al-ihraam (the takbeer with which the prayer begins), and a brief pause between each two takbeers. There is no report of him saying any particular dhikr between the takbeers. Ibn 'Umar, who was always keen to follow the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him), used to raise his hands with each takbeer. When he had completed the takbeers, he would start to recite. When he had finished reciting he would say takbeer and bow. When he had finished bowing and prostrating and had stood up again, he would say five takbeers. When he had completed the takbeers he would start to recite again. The takbeer was the first thing that he would do in each rak'ah and his recitation was followed by rukoo' (bowing).

When the Prophet (pbuh) had finished the prayer, he would move away and stand facing the people, with the people sitting in their rows, and he would address them, preaching and exhorting, with commands and prohibitions.

Al-Bukhaari narrated (986) that Jaabir ibn 'Abd-Allaah said: On the day of Eid, the Prophet (pbuh) would vary his route by going one way to the prayer and returning by another.