



The significance of the KURBAN prayer in ISLAM - Part 1

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Izvor: <https://minbarlive.com/videos/en/propisi-klanja-kurbana-u-islamu-i-dio> Premium (Sonnet 4.5)

A detailed analysis of the rulings on the sacrifice in Islam, including the legal status according to the Hanafi school (wajib for the wealthy), conditions of validity, practical advice on communal sacrifice, and a warning about the increasing scams when ordering sacrifices online from foreign countries.

SAŽETAK

This lecture explores the theoretical and practical aspects of qurbani in Islam, starting with the Quranic foundation from Surah Al-Kausar where Allah commands the Prophet (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam): 'Establish salah and offer qurbani' (Qur'an 108:1-2). The speaker explains the differences among legal schools: the Hanafi school considers qurbani a wajib (obligation) for wealthy Muslims, while the Maliki, Shafi'i, and Hanbali schools regard it as a confirmed sunnah. Conditions are discussed in detail: qurbani is obligatory for those who meet the nisab (zakah threshold), but not for musafirs (travelers). It is emphasized that one should not go into debt for qurbani, and that one qurbani suffices for the entire family. Permissible animals (sheep, goats, cows, camels), age requirements (sheep over one year, cows over two years), and the possibility of a shared qurbani among up to seven people on one cow or camel are addressed. The speaker warns against traditional misconceptions (such as the obligation of a black sheep or specific slaughtering order) and particularly highlights the danger of modern scams through social media where dubious groups offer cheap 'qurbanis' from African countries. It is advised to perform qurbani personally or through trusted channels like local Islamic community councils.

KLJUČNE PORUKE

According to the Hanafi school, Qurbani is wajib for all Muslims who possess wealth at or above the nisab of zakah, but it is not obligatory for a traveler (musafir) (Qur'an 108:2).

One should not borrow money for Qurbani; its purpose is to draw closer to Allah, not tradition or family honor.

One Qurbani is sufficient for the entire family living in the same household – this is the practice of the Prophet (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) and his companions.

Permissible animals for Qurbani are sheep, goats, cows, and camels; a sheep must be older than one year, and a cow must be older than two years.

Up to seven people can participate in a shared Qurbani of one cow or camel – the goal of Qurbani is not the quantity of meat but taqwa and purity of intention (Qur'an 22:37).

Qurbani must be performed after the Eid prayer, not before – narrations about the obligation of sacrificing a 'black sheep' or a specific order have no basis in religious rulings.

Caution is necessary when sending money for Qurbani online; only use verified organizations or local Islamic community councils to avoid increasingly common scams via social media.

ĀLANAK

Peace be upon you. Today we discuss the topic of Qurbani and its rulings in Islam.

This topic, it seems, is not well known in our regions and among our people.

It is more practiced without people knowing the details about it.

Therefore, I want to share a few things regarding the rulings of Qurbani.

Quranic Basis for Slaughtering Qurbani

Allah (Exalted and Glorious) says in Surah Al-Kawthar: **فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ** **إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ** وَأَنْحَرُ

O Messenger, We have given you Al-Kawthar, so pray to your Lord and **sacrifice**.

Indeed, your enemy is the one cut off.

In this ayah, Allah commands: **fa-ṣalli li-rabbika wanḥar** — pray and sacrifice.

Thus, Allah commanded the Prophet (peace be upon him) to pray and to perform Qurbani.

It is very interesting that the other three legal schools — the Malik, Shafi, and Hanbali — consider that sacrificing a qurban is not fard, but a confirmed sunnah of the Prophet (peace be upon him).

As evidence, they cite the practice of some companions who did not sacrifice after the Prophet's (peace be upon him) death, understanding it was not fard.

They also mention the Prophet (peace be upon him) said: "Whoever wishes to sacrifice a qurban..."

Thus, they believe that when a person has the choice — to want or not want — it indicates a flexibility in interpreting the ruling.

Of course, we adhere to the Hanafi approach, and thus for us, sacrificing a qurban is fard.

For whom is qurban fard?

Now, for whom is qurban fard, or who is obligated to sacrifice a qurban? A person must be **wealthy** to be obliged to sacrifice a qurban.

This means that all those who are required to give zakah are also obliged to sacrifice a qurban.

There is no disagreement among Hanafi scholars on this. A person who possesses wealth equal to or above the nisab must sacrifice a qurban.

An exception to this rule is for those who are traveling. A **musafir** does not have to sacrifice a qurban according to the Hanafi school.

Thus, this is another lesson our beautiful faith teaches us: in ibadah, we should be humble, moderate, and avoid extremes. It suffices for one person in a family to sacrifice one qurbani.

What should a qurbani be like?

Regarding the qurbani itself, it is best for a person to sacrifice it with their own hand, preferably a ram or sheep. It is also allowed to sacrifice a goat or a male goat. However, it is permissible to sacrifice a cow or an ox that meets the specified conditions, meaning they must be older than two years. The ram must be older than one year — or, as some scholars allow, it can be younger, but there should be no difference

Misconceptions and Traditions: Black Sheep, Order of Slaughter

It is very important to discuss the topic of Qurbani, its rulings, etc., because often things are mentioned that are not true. For example, one custom is that the first Qurbani must be a black sheep. This is not necessary.

The Prophet (peace be upon him) sacrificed two colored sheep. The color does not matter.

The Prophet (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) also sacrificed a strong Qurbani, etc.

Call for Questions and Continuation of the Topic

I want to emphasize one more thing before I finish. I have much to say about Qurbani, so if you have questions or uncertainties, please leave them in the comments.

We will, inshaAllah, make another video to clarify your questions about Qurbani.

It is also permissible to sacrifice a qurban through fully reliable organizations.

However, we must be absolutely certain they will perform the sacrifice correctly.

If you are not completely sure, do not send money to unknown people online.

Do not play with this. You must know the person well and trust them completely.

It is important not to give money without verification to strangers online.

The issue of qurban is very important and unfortunately not well understood.

To conclude, qurban is **obligatory** according to the Hanafi school for the wealthy.

Those who wish to sacrifice but lack wealth can do so, insha'Allah.

May Allah reward you. Es-salamu alejkum ve rahmetullahi ve berekatuhu.

Qur'an 108:1-2 (Kausar)

Qur'an 22:37

Qur'an 22:36

Sunan al-Tirmidhi

Al-Mustadrak (Imam Hakim)

#sacrifice

#obligatory

#Hanafi school of jurisprudence

#zakah and nisab

#communal sacrifice

#deceptions in faith

#practical fiqh