

A Brief Reminder From The Hadeeth

The Prophet [peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him] said:

“Had dogs not been a community amongst the communities, I would have commanded that all of them be killed”. [Saheeh Al-Jaami 9452]

Al-Khattaabee [may Allaah have mercy upon him] said:

The meaning of this statement is that the Prophet [sallal laahu alayhi wassalam] hated that a community amongst the communities and a species amongst the creation would disappear until all of them cease to exist, because indeed there is not a creature from Allaah’s creatures except that there is some wisdom behind their existence and some welfare. So, when this is the case regarding this affair and there is no way of killing all of them, then kill the evil ones amongst them – the black ones- and leave the others, so that you benefit from them as guard dogs. [Ref 1]

NB: The others dogs which one is allowed to keep are: The hunting dog, the farm dog or the one utilised for herding livestock or the guard dog”.

Abdullah Ibn Umar [may Allaah be pleased with him and his father] said, “Allaah’s Messenger [sallal laahu alayhi wasallam] said, ‘Whoever keeps a dog, except a dog for herding livestock or a dog that is trained for hunting, two qiraats [i.e. great reward] will be deducted from his reward each day’”. [Reported by Bukhaari 5163 and Muslim 1574.

Imaam Muhammad Ibn Saaleh Al-Uthaymeen [may Allaah have mercy upon him] said: Due to this, if a house is located in the middle of the city, then no need of having a dog to guard it, therefore, to have a dog for this reason in such circumstances is unlawful and impermissible, and it takes away one or two qiraats from a person’s reward each day. However, if the house is located in the countryside and no is present, then it is allowed to have a dog to guard the house and the people residing in it. To guard people of a household is more important than guarding livestock or crops. [Ref 2]

[Ref 1: An Excerpt from Ma’aalim As-Sunan 4/132. slightly paraphrased]

[Ref 2: An Excerpt from Majmoo Fataawa Ibn Uthaymeen 4/246. slightly paraphrased]