

Pilgrimage

حج

Definition Of Hajj (حج)

Literally meaning of hajj:

Hajj means “To Intention to visit some place ”

(زیارت کا ارادہ کرنا، قصد کرنا)

In The Terminology of Islamic Law:

To make an Intention to Baitullah (بیت اللہ) in specific month, in specific days and with specific acts.

Virtue of Hajj...

العمره إلى العرة كفارة لما بينهما والحج المبرور ليس له جزاء إلا الجنة. (البخارى ومسلم)

The Prophet said:

Umra is an expiation for the sins committed between it and the previous Umra; and the reward of Hajj Mabrur (i.e., one accepted) is nothing but Jannah.

من حج فلم يرفث ولم يفسق رجع كيوم ولدته أمه. (لفظ البخارى)

Whoever performs hajj and does not commit any obscenity nor commit any evil, will return as sinless as a new-born child

Virtue of Hajj...

تَابِعُوا بَيْنَ الْحَجِّ وَالْعُمْرَةِ فَإِنَّهُمَا يَنْفِيَانِ الْفَقْرَ وَالذُّنُوبَ كَمَا
يَنْفِي الْكَبِيرُ خَبَثَ الْحَدِيدِ وَالذَّهَبِ وَالْفِضَّةِ وَلَيْسَ لِلْحَجِّ الْمَبْرُورِ ثَوَابٌ دُونَ الْجَنَّةِ.
(النسائي والترمذي)

Alternate between Hajj and Umrah, for these two remove poverty and obliterate sins just as the blacksmith's bellows removes all impurities from metals like iron, gold and silver. The reward for Hajj Mabruur is nothing short of Paradise.

Preparation for Hajj

- ▶ **Sincerity**
- ▶ **Repentance from all past sins.**
- ▶ **Resolve outstanding differences and seek forgiveness from others.**
- ▶ **Pay/record all debts.**
- ▶ **Write/update your will**
- ▶ **Make sure the wealth to be used for Hajj is from Halal sources.**
- ▶ **Choose the company of the righteous.**
- ▶ **Learn as much as possible about Hajj and Umrah.**
- ▶ **Fiqh and “how to”**
- ▶ **Meanings, spiritual and historical aspects.**

Months of Hajj

- Shawwal (شوال)
- Dhul-Qedah (ذوالقعدة)
- Dhul-Hijjah (ذوالحجة)

Days of Hajj

- 8th Dhul-Hijjah: day of Tarwiyah (يوم الترويه)
- 9th Dhul-Hijjah: day of Arafah (يوم العرفة)
- 10th Dhul-Hijjah: day of NaHr (يوم النحر)
- 11th Dhul-Hijjah:
- 12th Dhul-Hijjah:

Important Terms

Ihraam (احرام)

- **Literally:** Ihraam in Arabic means to declare something unlawful upon yourself.
- In Shariah it means making lawful things unlawful upon yourself after you enter into Ihraam. For example, cutting the hair or the nails, using Itar or wearing sewn clothes and covering the head for males.
- Ihraam is a state in which a person enters into after **(1) wearing two sheets of cloth**, **(2) making intention and reciting Talbiyah**.
- A person in Ihraam is called a Muhrim.
- It is not the two sheets themselves, as it is commonly misunderstood.
- Women should wear their regular clothes and observe normal Pardah (veil) without any cloth touching their faces.

Talbiyah تلبية

- After intention is made, recite aloud:

لبيك اللهم لبيك، لبيك لا شريك لك لبيك، إن الحمد والنعمة لك والملك، لا شريك لك

Here I am O Allah, here I am. Here I am, there is no partner with You, here I am. Verily all praise is for You, and every bounty is from You, and all dominion is Yours - You have no partner.

- Talbiyah should be continued until you see the Ka'bah (or until the Ramy of the largest Jamrah in the case of Hajj).
- Make Talbiyah especially:
 - while descending or ascending during travel.
 - joining a party of people.
 - after every Salat.
 - and in the morning and evening.

Preparation Of Ihram

- Clip the nails and remove the under-arm and pubic hair.
- Make ghusl (shower). If this is not possible then, do wudhu and make intention that this ghusl or wudhu is to enter into Ihraam.
- Put on the two sheets of cloth.
- Use Itar (Sunnah) without leaving any visible signs of its existence on the sheets of Ihraam.
- If it is not makrooh time then perform two rakaats of Ihraam (Sunnah), with the head and shoulders covered.
- Males should remove their head cover until free from Ihraam. Most captains on Muslim airlines make an announcement before entering miqaat).
- Make the following intention for Umrah only and not Hajj.
- Recite the following Talbiyah three times, audibly for males and in a low voice for females. Recite Durood Shareef and make Dua.
- Remember that from now onwards you are in the state of Ihraam and all restrictions of Ihraam apply.

Prohibitions of Ihram محظورات احرام

✓ Clothing

- Men cannot wear any sewn clothes such as a shirt, turban, hooded cloak, trousers, underwear, etc., socks or shoes. Women can wear their normal clothes, but without covering their faces or hands.
- You should not wear gloves, although there is no harm in wrapping the hands in cloth.
- Men cannot cover their head with something that touches it.

✓ Fragrance

You should not perfume yourself, your clothing, your food or drink after entering Ihram. You should also abstain from cleansing yourself with scented soap.

There is no harm in what remains of the effect of perfume used prior to Ihram.

Prohibitions of Ihram محظورات احرام

✓ Cleansing

- You should not remove any hair from any part of the body.
- You should not clip your nails.
- You should not kill lice.
- Scholars differed about taking a bath, unless it is for Janabah (wet dream). But it is reported that the Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) took a bath while in a state of Ihram

✓ Hunting

- You should not hunt or assist someone in hunting.
- You should not kill animals except those that are harmful or that would attack people, such as mice, snakes and scorpions.

✓ Sexual intercourse

- All matters leading to it such as kissing, touching, or talking with one's wife/husband about intercourse or related matters

Mawaqeet (مواقیت)

- **Mawaqeet** (مواقیت) is the plural of **Meeqat** (میقات): the geographical boundary that a person intending Hajj or Umra may not cross without assuming Ihram for Hajj or Umra, or both.
- A Muslim intending Hajj or Umra who crosses the Meeqat without Ihram must return to the Meeqat and make Ihram from there. If he/she does not return and make Ihram from the Meeqat, then he/she must offer an animal sacrifice (Fidya).

Mawaqeet (مواقيت)

Dhu-l Hulayfah (ذو الحليفة)	Coming from Madinah, other name is Abyar Ali
Al Juhfah (الجُحفة)	Coming from North Africa, Syria,
Dhatu 'Irq (ذاتِ عِرق)	Coming from Iraq
Yalamlam (يَلَمْلَم)	Coming from Yemen, Pakistan
Qarn Al Manazil (قَرْن المنازل)	Coming from Najd (Riyadh, UAE)

Tawaf طواف

Tawaf around the Ka'bah

- Start from the Black Stone (حجر اسود).
- Ka'bah being to your left.
- Go around the Ka'bah past the Black Stone seven times.
- Kiss the Black Stone (حجر اسود). or say Takbeer every time you pass by it. (i.e. every circuit (استلام))

Tawaf طواف

Two Sunnahs apply to this Tawaf:

Ar-Ramal (الرَّمَل) (for men only)

A strong and quick walk with boldness, in which the shoulders are thrust forwards in the **first three rounds**, then walk normally in the rest

Al-Idtiba' (الإِضْطِبَاءُ) (for men only)

Wearing the Ihram under your right armpit and over the left shoulder throughout the **seven rounds** of Tawaf.

Sa'y between Safa & Marwa

(صفا اور مروہ کے درمیان سعی)

إِنَّ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِنْ شَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ فَمَنْ حَجَّ الْبَيْتَ أَوْ اعْتَمَرَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ يَطَّوَّفَ بِهِمَا وَمَنْ تَطَوَّعَ خَيْرًا فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ شَاكِرٌ عَلِيمٌ (البقرة، ١٥٨)

“Surely the Safa and the Marwa are among the **Symbols of Allah**; so whoever makes a pilgrimage to the House or pays a visit (to it), there is no sin if he goes round them both; and whoever does good of his own accord, then surely Allah is Grateful, Knowing.”

Sa'y between Safa & Marwa

(صفا اور مروۃ کے درمیان سعی)

نبدأ بما بدأ الله به

كما قال النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام

We begin with that which Allah began with

- Then climb the Safa until you see the Ka'bah. But this may not be easy with today's construction. So it's sufficient to just face the Ka'bah.

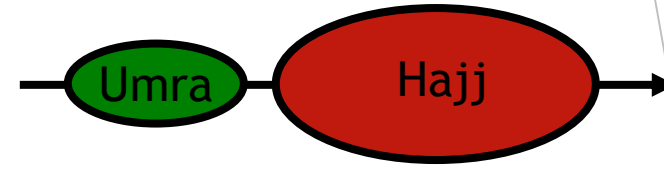
Sa'ey between Safa & Marwa

(صفا اور مروۃ کے درمیان سعی)

- Start with the Safa
- Make Dhikr and Du'a
- Walk to the Marwa (first lap)
- On the Marwa, do the same as on the Safa
- Walk back to the Safa (second lap)
- Complete seven laps in the same manner
- Finish at the Marwa

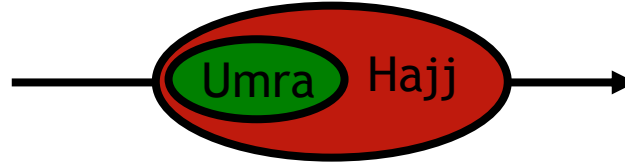
Kinds of Hajj

Tamattu' (حج تمتع)



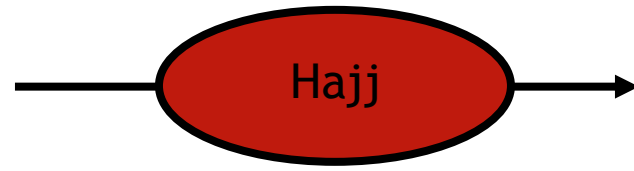
- Tamattu means 'to profit'.
- Before passing miqaat, intention is only made for Umrah without including Hajj.
- After arriving in Makkah and performing the rites of Umrah the hair is trimmed or shaved and the Ihraam of Umrah finishes.
- Without going back to the homeland, on the 8th of Zil Hijjah enter into Ihraam with the intention of Hajj only and complete the rites of Hajj.
- This is known as Hajj-e-Tamattu. A person performing this type of Hajj is known as a Mutammat'e. (متمتع)

Qiran (تج قران)



- Qiraan means to join two things together.
- Here it means to join Umrah with Hajj by entering into Ihraam with the intention of performing Umrah and Hajj.
- A person performing this type of Hajj is known as a Qaarin. (قارن).
- After performing Umrah, the individual will have to remain in Ihraam until Hajj is complete.

Ifraad (حج افراد)



- Ifraad means to 'do single'.
- In Shariah Hajj-e-Ifraad is to make intention for only Hajj before passing miqaat and entering into Ihraam with this intention as well.
- Umrah should not be performed at all in the months of Hajj.
- A person performing this type of Hajj is known as a Mufrid. (مفرد)

Compulsory Acts Of Hajj

1. Ihram for Hajj: احرام

To make intention for Hajj from the heart and to say Talbiyah.

2) Staying at Arafah: وقوف عرفه

To stay in Arafah for any period of time from the Zawal of the 9th Zil Hijjah up to the Subh Sadiq of the 10th Zil Hijjah.

3) Tawaaf Ziyaarah: طواف زیارت

Tawaaf which is done after shaving or trimming the hair from the Subh Sadiq of the 10th Zil Hijjah up to the of the 12th Zil Hijjah.

NOTE:

Each Fardh should be practiced in order and at its appropriate time and place. If any Fardh is left out then it will make the Hajj invalid. there is no penalty, which one can pay to make up for the loss.

Wajibaat Of Hajj

- 1) **Staing at Muzdalifah** وقوف مزدلفه (after Subh Sadiq).
- 2) **Sa'ee** between Safaa and Marwah.
- 3) **Rami Jimaar** رمی جمار (شیطان کو کنکریاں مارنا) (Pelting Shaytaan 3 days i.e. 10, 11 and 12).
- 4) **Qurbani** (Dam-e-Shukr) for a person performing Qiraan and Tammatu.
- 5) **Shaving or trimming** the hair of the head.
- 6) **Tawaaf Widaa**. طواف وداع.

(Note) If a Wajib is left out whether intentionally or accidentally, a penalty can be paid which will make the Hajj valid but only repentance will wash away the sin of missing out the Wajib act.

8th Zil Hijjah (يوم الترويه)

➤ Before Fajr Salaah

1) Make ghusl, pray two rakaats (Sunnah) and wear the sheets of Ihraam.

2) Making the following intention of Hajj only:

“Oh Allah, I make intention for Hajj. So, make it easy for me and accept it from me” and Recite Talbiyah.

3) *Perform Fajr (of 8th zul-hajj) and Leave for Mina after sunrise.*

9th of Zil Hijjah (يوم العرفة)

► In Mina

- Fajr (of 9th zul-hajj) in Mina.
- Leave Mina for Arafat after sunrise.
- Pray Zuhr and Asar on their prescribed times if pray in the tents.
- Zuhr and Asar will only be prayed together at Zohar time when you pray in Masjid Namira behind the Imam e Hajj.
- Cannot leave Arafah before sunset (sunnat).
- Leave for Muzdalifah after sunset without praying Maghrib.

9th of Zil Hijjah (يوم العرفة)

► In Muzdalifah

- 1) Pray Maghrib and Esha at Esha time with one adhaan and one Iqamah.
 - Pray both of the fardh Salaah first then the remaining of Maghrib then Esha.
 - ❖ *Collect at least 70 Pebbles. (کنکریاں)*
- 2) Making wuqoof **وقوف مزدلفہ** which is Wajib after Subh Sadiq until sunrise.
 - Stay overnight in Muzdalifah until Subh Sadiq (Sunnah) and make Dua etc.
- 3) Pray Fajr and leave for Mina.

10th of Zil Hijjah (يوم النحر).

► In Mina

1. Rami of the Big Shaytaan. **(Wajib)**

❖ Masnoon (سنت) time is from sunrise till zawal. *It is permissible after zawal until Maghrib and makrooh after Maghrib, but not makrooh for the elderly, sick and women.*

2) Qurbani of Hajj **(Wajib)**.

3) Shave or trim the hair (Sunnah in Mina). The head must be shaved even if there is no hair on the head. **(Wajib)**.

❖ *Now you are free from the restrictions of Ihraam and can dress into normal sewn clothes and the head can be covered but marital relations are not permissible until after Tawaaf Ziyaarah.*

► All Salaahs on time.

► Leave for Makkah.

10th of Zil Hijjah (يوم النحر)

► In Makkah

1) Tawaaf e Ziyaarah (**Fardh**)

2) Do Sa'ee (**Wajib**)

➤ Put on normal clothes if not dressed yet.

➤ Return to Mina.

➤ Sunnah to spend the night in Mina. Perform all Salaahs on time. No other rite.

11th of Zil Hijjah

► In Mina

- Rami of all three Shayateen after zawal in sequence.
(small to big)
- Sunnah until Maghrib and makrooh until Subh Sadiq but not makrooh for the women, elderly and the sick.
- Mustahab to make Dua after pelting the small and middle Shaytaan.
- All Salaahs on time.

12th of Zil Hijjah

- ▶ in Mina
- ▶ Rami of all three Shayateen after zawal in sequence. (small to big)
- ▶ Sunnah until Maghrib and makrooh until Subh Sadiq but not makrooh for the women, elderly and the sick.
- ▶ Mustahab to make Dua after pelting the small and middle Shaytaan.
- ▶ You may leave for Makkah before sunset
- ▶ It is makrooh to leave after sunset, but not makrooh for the elderly, sick and women.
- ▶ If one stays in Mina until Subh Sadiq then the Rami of the 13th Zil Hijjah will be Wajib.

HAJJ COMPLETED