



CONCEPT FOR STEP BY STEP HAJJ DIRECTION SYSTEM

by

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Abstract

In Mecca there is every year the Hajj pilgrimage. During this relatively short period immense numbers of people gather on limited areas. As they are typically elderly persons and of course foreigners, there is a considerable danger that they fell ill or encounter some problems during this trip, being unfamiliar with Hajj obligations. Being not familiar with the place and locations, they can be exposed even to life danger.

Surprisingly there is still shortage of adequate software to help Hajj pilgrims to ask for help in time. Therefore we want to produce a software for mobile phones which will help to save the life of pilgrims and make ease for each individual pilgrims and avoid common mistakes made by each Hajjis.

Hajj Guide is an attempt to provide the awareness of the First complete guide to the hajj community in an easy, cheap and rapid way. Hajjes can interact with this application, simply by downloading this applications on their mobiles phones the application will show them every single details about full filling Hajj steps. Directions, in various forms like written instructions as well as visual representation, how to provide clues to the Hajjes by visualization.

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Chapter 1

1. Introduction

1.1. Introduction

The Hajj (pilgrimage to Makkah) is one of the five pillars of Islam, the obligations that all Muslims must uphold. Every adult Muslim (male or female) who has the physical and financial means is required to travel to Makkah to perform the Hajj once in his or her lifetime. In Makkah, Muslims from all over the world gather in a display of faith, unity, and solidarity by recreating the ritual that the prophet Muhammad performed in his last pilgrimage.

The very fact that Hajj is Farz and Umrah is Sunnatul Mu'akkadah only once in a person's lifetime, makes it all the more imperative on them to acquaint themselves thoroughly, with the procedure of performing Hajj and Umrah. Moreover Hajj has very specific "MANASIK" (rites and ceremonies), that are to be performed strictly in a given sequence of time and place and the errors made even inadvertently are not condoned and are liable to Jaza. You may commit an error and you may even not know that your Hajj is impaired [2].

Haj guide is an application which will delightedly be designed and develop for those people (Hajian) who goes to Kaba for full filling haj ceremony and still are not familiar with hajj rules and regulations moreover has difficulties about how to do all the hajj steps on best ways and be aware of not doing the avoided tasks and common mistakes and be well-known of all Hajj obligations.

Most people have worked according to hajj ceremony but still couldn't achieve peoples (Hajjian) needs and demands .the applications which are designed for Haj description is not completely perfect to guide all the Hajjian on Hajj performance on best way. Moreover its text based no more audios, videos and pictures are available on existed applications so that Hajjian could know every single details about Hajj in advance.

Therefore, we are willing to design a purely completely application in a lucid and simple style that will present all the salient features of Hajj and Umrah and their rites and ceremonies with better and better directions, more information about each steps for full filling Hajj traditions by providing more and more text information, audios, and videos for each individual parts in the guidelines of Hajj.

1.4. Background

The application we are willing to work on is already existed in both web based application and mobile application with a little clues and directed steps as we searched for the websites and mobile application to see how they are designed, what facilities they have made which technologies are used furthermore what shortages and missing point the existed application had that we should cover that in our application [3].

So therefore we decide to develop a complete application with a broad directions and localized with several languages while the existed application did not. Moreover, what new things we can provide to serve people better and better.

Ultimately we have been able to develop Hajj guide application to the pilgrimage to Makkah. This guide has gone through several revisions in Kabul Afghanistan and scholars worldwide to check for content and accuracy; each step clearly explained without having to flip through various pages of different books, searching for more details on web pages asking people around of you. For this reason, this guide was designed to fit on an application to make possible easy haj, Lightweight and foldable. Application guide holds the promise of making your Hajj experience easy and acceptable.

Chapter 2

2. Overall description about Hajj

2.1. What is Hajj, Rites of Hajj and what is the most basic or pre-step for performing Hajj ceremonies

Before acquiring its specific meaning of "going to Makkah and perform Hajj rites" The word Hajj in Arabic meant "to go". The word lost its general meaning and got a new specific one, which is "to travel to Makkah and perform rites determined by Allah and His Prophet". Now, the Word Hajj is rarely used with other meanings than that [3].

Islam is based on 5 pillars which are Shahada (professing that there is no other God but Allah and Muhammad is the last messenger of Allah), Salat (Islamic prayer), Sawm (fasting), Zakat (charitable giving) and Hajj. The Hajj is a pilgrimage that occurs during the Islamic month of Dhu al-Hijjah to the holy city of Mecca. Every able-bodied Muslim is obliged to make the pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in their lifetime if he or she can afford it [5].

2.2. Rites of Hajj

Hajj consists in all the actions and words reported in accounts of the Prophet's Hajj, such as Tawaf or walking around the Kabah seven times, al-Say's or running between the hills of Safa' and Marwah seven times, standing at 'Arafat, stoning the Jamarat (stone pillars representing the devil) at Mina, etc. Hajj brings immense benefits to people, as they declare the Unity (Tawheed) of Allah, there is forgiveness for the pilgrims, Muslims get to know one another and learn the rules of their religion, and so on. . We ask Allah to enable you to go for Hajj and do all its rites. May Allah bless our Prophet Muhammad [4].

2.3. Before Hajj

1. Before proceeding for Hajj, you should make sure that you have a true intention of Hajj before you prepare anything, Pay all your debts. Redress all wrongs and write your will.
2. Arrange enough legitimate funds for your journey and for your family. Always keep in mind the Hadith of Prophet Muhammad "verily Allah is good, and he accepts only good."
3. Prepare yourself for good conduct throughout the whole journey.
4. Get adequate information about hajj rituals and its fiqh [6].

2.4. How many kinds of Hajj do we have?

We have three kinds of Hajj which involve different description, rules and obligation for instance, Hajj Al-Ifrad involves performing Hajj only. A sacrificial animal is not obligatory when performing Hajj Al-Ifrad. Next Hajj Al-Qiran involves combining of Umrah and Hajj, with only one Ihram for both. Without taking off Ihram in the case of having Hady (sacrificing animal). And the third one is Hajj Tamattu which involves Making Umrah then Hajj in the prescribed month of the Hamm. It is considered the best of the three form of Hajj that the Prophet Muhammad (Pbuh) urged his followers to perform.

1. Hajjul Ifrad

It is simple Hajj. A pilgrim before passing through the Miqat (the place for assuming Ihram), enters into the state of Ihram with the Niyyah (intention) of performing Hajj alone. He does not combine it with Umrah that is he takes care not to perform Umrah at all, in the months of Hajj (making Hajj only in the prescribe month of hajj). The person who performs Hajjul Ifrad is called Mufrid. Ifrad is the only kind of Hajj allowed to the residents of Makkah and Hill (that is those who reside between the Miqat and the precincts of Haram, e.g. Jeddah). They cannot perform Qiran or Tamattu [2].

2. Hajjul Qiran

Literally, Qiran means to combine two things. A pilgrim, who performs this kind of Hajj, combines Hajj and Umrah that is he assumes Ihram with the Niyyah to accomplish both of them (making Umrah and Hajj at the same time at the same journey). The person who performs this kind of Hajj is called a Qiran [2].

After performing the Tawaf and Sa'ey for Umrah, a Qiran, should remain in the state of Ihram and perform Tawaful Qudum before Wuquf (staying) at Arafat which is Sunnah. It may please be noted that Tawaful Qudum is other than Tawaf for Umrah. The latter is not the substitute for the former. Likewise the Sa'ey for Umrah is quite distinct from the Sa'ey for Hajj. It is better for a Qiran to perform Sa'ey (for Hajj) after Tawaful Qudum, it is also a Sunnah. If he does not perform Sa'ey after Tawaful Qudum, he shall do it after Tawafuz Ziyarah [4].

For an Afaqi (a pilgrim who resides in a country situated outside the Miqat), Qiran is most virtuous, but the residents of Makkah and Hill are not allowed to perform it. If they do so, they will do wrong and Dam (sacrifice of a goat, a sheep or 1/7th of a cow or a camel) will be Wajib (obligatory) on them [4].

3. Hajjul Tamattu

Tamattu literally means to enjoy or to take advantage of a facility.

A pilgrim who performs this kind of Hajj, combines Umrah with Hajj in such a way that during the months of Hajj, before passing through the Miqat, he assumes Ihram for Umrah only. Then after he accomplishes Umrah at Makkah Mukarramah, having his head shaved or hair cut short, he relinquishes his Ihram but does not come back home. Then, on the 8th of Zil Hijjah he resumes Ihram, this time with the intention of Hajj and performs the rites and duties of Hajj (making Umrah and Hajj at the same journey at the same year in the prescribe month of hajj). The person who performs this kind of Hajj is called a Mutamatti. This kind of Hajj is also meant for the Afaqi. The residents of Makkah Mukarramah and Hill cannot perform it. If they do so, they will do wrong and Dam will be Wajib on them [2].

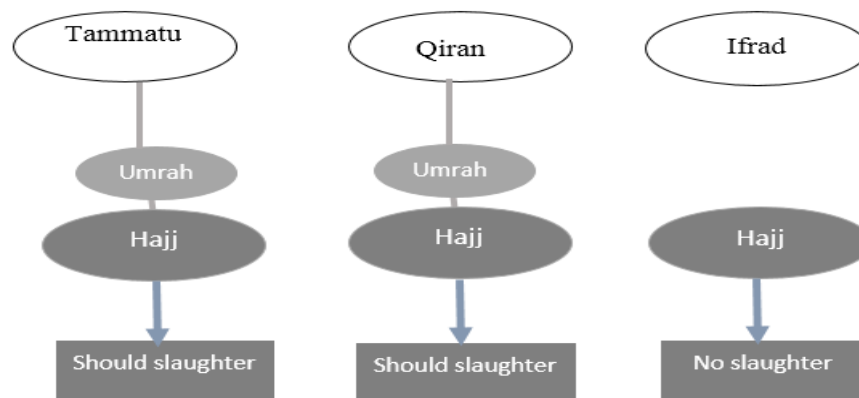


Fig.1. Types of Hajj

2.5. Faraiz, Wajibat and Sunan of Hajj

The duties (Faraiez) of Hajj

They are three as given below:

1. To assume Ihram: That is to form Niyyah (intention) to perform Hajj and to recite Talbiyah (Labbaik in full).
2. Wuquf at Arafat: To stay at Arafat anytime, even if it be for a moment, from after Zawal (the moment after mid-day) of the 9th Dhul Hijjah to the dawn of the 10th Dhul Hijjah. This is the Rukn (an indispensable part) of Hajj. To begin Waquf immediately after Zawal is a Sunnah.

3. Tawaf Ziyarah: It may be performed any time from the morning of the 10th Dhul Hijjah till the sunset of the 12th Dhul Hijjah after ritual shaving. This too is Rukn [6].

NOTE:

1. It is Wajib to perform every one of these Faraiez in the prescribed order at its appointed time and place.
2. If any of the three Faraiez is missed or omitted for any reason, Hajj would not be properly accomplished.

Wajibat of Hajj

Basically they are six. Other related Wajibat will be discussed in detail at their proper place. If any Wajib is left out intentionally or inadvertently, it does not make the Hajj invalid, but Jaza (reparation) will be due for the omission, in the form of Qurbani (animal sacrifice) or Sadaqah (giving food or corn as alms to the poor in a fixed quantity). It may, however, be kept in mind that omitting a Wajib without any excuse is a sin that cannot be absolved by Jaza unless the pilgrim repents and seeks forgiveness of Allah. Therefore, one should be determined not to leave any Wajib [6].

The above mentioned six Wajibat are as under:

1. Wuquf at Muzdalifah: That is Qiyam (to stay) at the appointed time during the halt at Muzdalifah.
2. Sa'ey (traversing seven times) between Safa and Marwah: It is Makruh (reprehensible) to delay Sa'ey till after the days prescribed for Qurbani but no Jaza will be due.
3. Ramyul Jamar: Pelting at Jamarat
4. To offer a sacrifice: It is due only on a Qiran or a Mutamatti.
5. Have the head shaved or hair cut short
6. Tawaful Wada (Farewell Tawaf) It is only due on Afaqi.

Sunan of Hajj

A detailed account of the Sunnan is given in the pages that follow. As a general rule, it is bad and objectionable to omit a Sunnah intentionally. No Jaza is due if a pilgrim omits them, but he who performs them is definitely rewarded [6].

The more knowledge you get the more satisfying your Hajj will be.

Chapter 3

3. Overall description about Umrah

What things do we need to do before traveling and how to perform Umrah?

Do the rituals very accurately. You may not have another chance.

Step1

- If you decide to visit Madinah first, you will start Ihram on way from Madinah to Makah (put on Ihram on the flight before passing over the Miqat) and if you visit Makah-e-Mukarramah then you need to put Ihram before leaving [5].

Step 2

- Before you take your flight or any means of transportation, you should make a general cleanup getting ready for Ihram state [5].
- Once you put on Ihram clothes, you have to observe Ihram obligations.
 - Clipping nails, shaving underarm, public hair and trimming mustache.
 - Take a shower and wash your body.
 - Get ready for putting Ihram clothes

Step 3

When you reach the Miqat, make a whole body cleanup if you did not do so before leaving home.

- It is recommended to put on Ihram clothes after one of the 5 regular prayers.
- Take off all your normal clothes (only men should take off their underwear).
- Put on clean white seamless garments, and put on any sandals that do not reach your ankles without any socks.
- Women put on any regular decent dress without any specific color. The dress should leave the face and the hands uncovered.

Do not imitated people blindly, always asks scholars for any issues [4].

Warning: If you pass Miqat without Ihram you have to go back to the nearest Miqat to put on Ihram or you have to make a sacrifice.

Step 4

Next step is starting Ihram and getting ready and be careful in observing the obligation of Ihram.

- When you finished the regular prayer, say the intention of your selected types of haj. It is important to think in advance which types of Hajj you want.
- If you intend to make Qiran, say (Labbaik Allahummah Hajj wa Umrah)
- If you intend to make Ifrad, say (Labbaik Allahummah)
- If you intend to make Tamattu, say (Labbaik Allahummah Hajj wa Umrah mutmati'an biha 'ilal Hajj). Men say the Talbiyah loudly while women say it to themselves silently.

We should be careful While putting Ihram we should avoid doing some actions such as sexual intercourse with one's spouse, like wearing of Quilted cloth for men, wearing hat, shaving hair from each parts of the body, clipping nails, using perfume, hunting, fighting, getting married, wearing gloves and any action which will cause to mollifies the whole Hajj ritual [4].

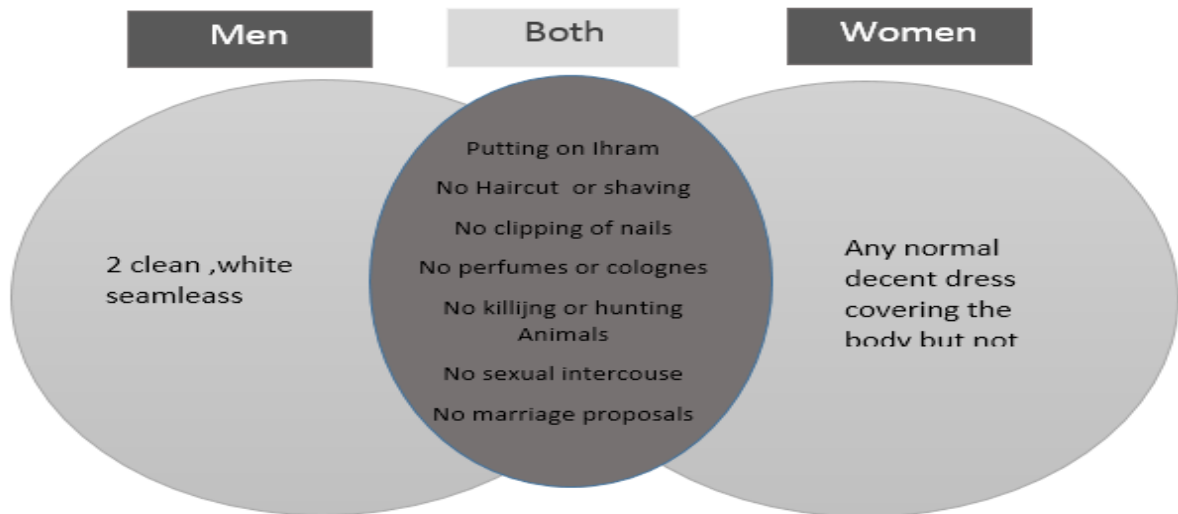


Fig.2. Describe the similarities and differences of men and women during putting Ihram.

Once you reach Makkah, it is recommended to go directly to Al-Masjid Al-Haram. Enter the Mosque from As-Salam gate.

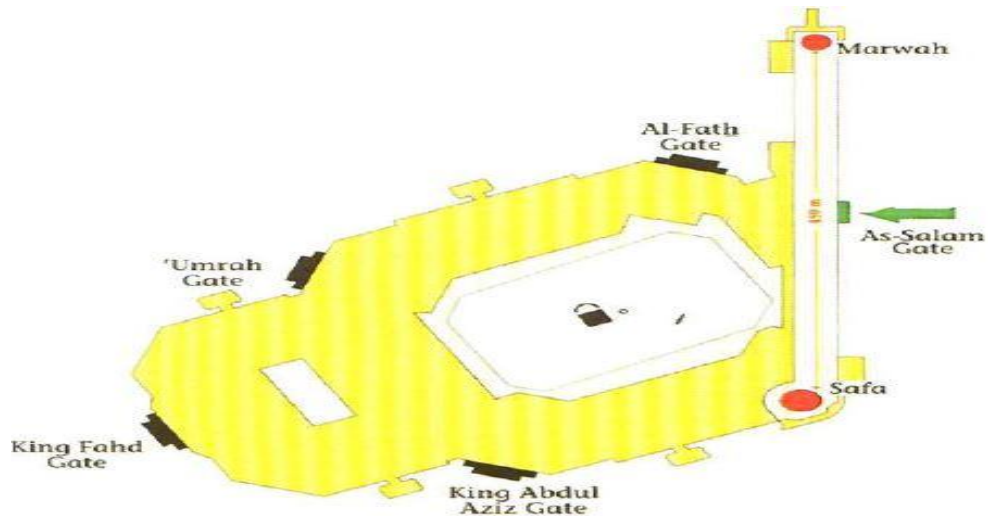


Fig.3. Describes the exact Locations of Masjids.

Step 5

The next step you should get down is to circle the Kabah 7 times

- Start circling from the black stone by kissing, touching or pointing to it and make Takbir (Allahu Akbar) each time you come to it. The Kabah should be on the left hand.
- While making Tawaf, recite any dua or make Zikr then end each round at the black stone. It is recommended for men only to increase their speed in the first 3 round.
- When you finish the 7 rounds, pray 2 Rak'at behind Maqam Ibrahim if possible. If it is not possible, pray anywhere in the mosque while facing the Kabah.
- Then drink from water of Zamzam [4].

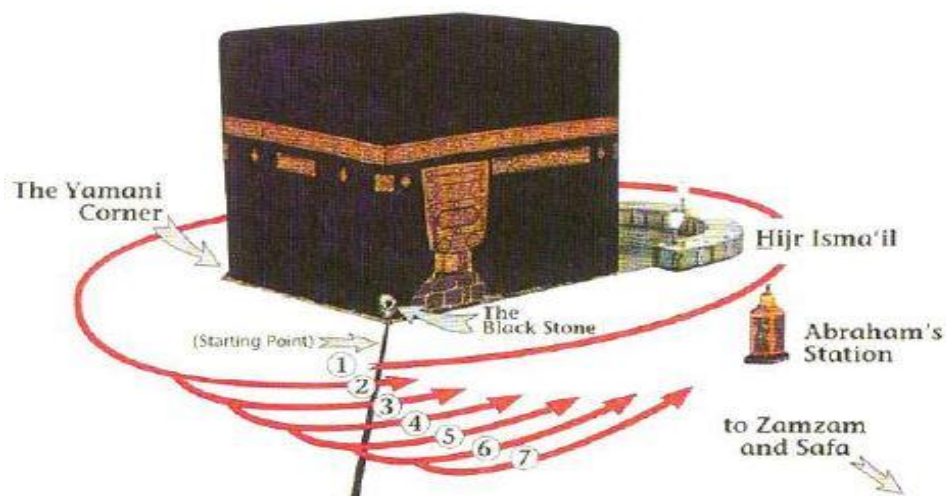


Fig.4. Describes the 7 circles

Step 6

The next main step is to go to Safa and Marwah area.

- Praise Allah and make Takbir 3 times make Du'a. Raise your hands and face the Kabah.
- Descend from Safa and walk between the 2 hills (Safa and Marwah) at a normal speed. Mention the name of Allah recite Quran and make Du'a while walking. Ascend the hill of Marwah and make the same Du'a made at Safa. Be very cautious whenever you descend and ascend the Safa and Marwah as it is very crowded. Only men should speed up their walk between the 2 green marked posts. Make dua for yourself, your family and for all Muslims [5].

Repeat steps 1 and 2 until you finish 7 rounds. From Safa and Marwah is counted as one round. Make Du'a and praises Almighty Allah moreover, you should finish the Sa'ey at Marwah. The literal meaning of Sa'ey is to run or to make effort, but as a Hajj and Umrah term, Sa'ey denotes walking back and forth seven times between the hills of Safa and Marwah which are situated to the south and north of the Kabah respectively.

Sa'ey has a historical background. Prophet Abraham left his wife Hazrat Hajra and infant son Hazrat Ismael in the wilderness of Makkah at the command of Allah. The mother and son lived for five days on the food and water they had when the water was completely finished. The mother ran frantically seven times between the hills of Safa and Marwah in search of water for her son. Suddenly the fountain of Zamzam oozed miraculously near the feet of Hazrat Ismael. Sa'ey is included in the rites of Hajj and Umrah to commemorate this event of search and struggle [6].

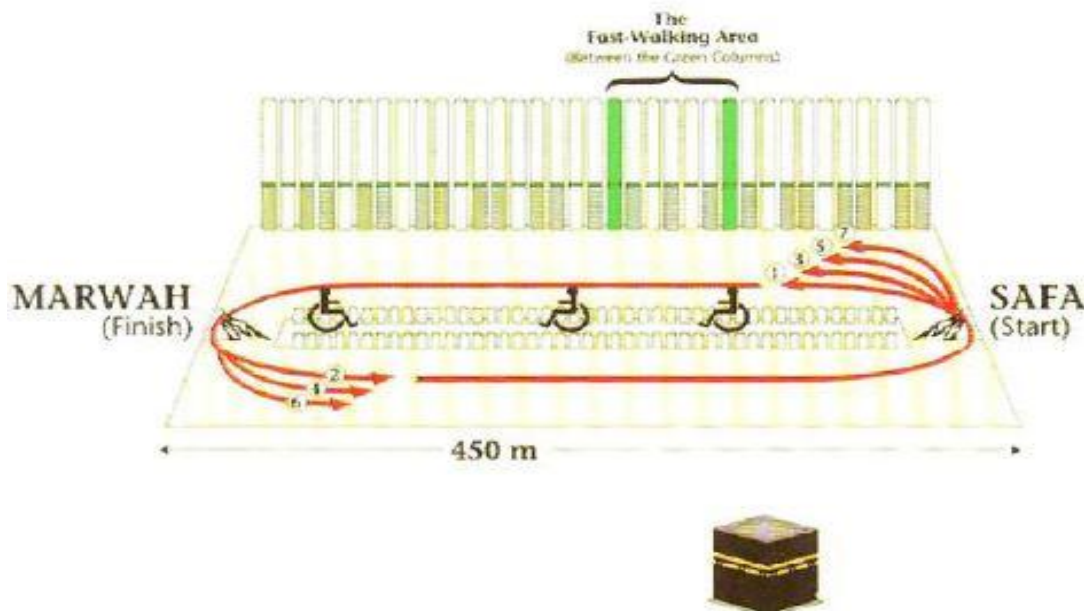


Fig.5. Describes the steps to Safa and Marwah area

Step 7

Ending Umrah and state of Ihram

- After the 7th round, you should shave or trim all the hair on your head (only if you selected Tamattu). Women are to cut only a finger tip's length from their hair.
- Take off Ihram clothes and put on normal clothes. Until the 8th of Zul-Hijjah. At this time, all the prohibitions of Ihram states are no longer applicable. You can resume your normal life without any problem [4].

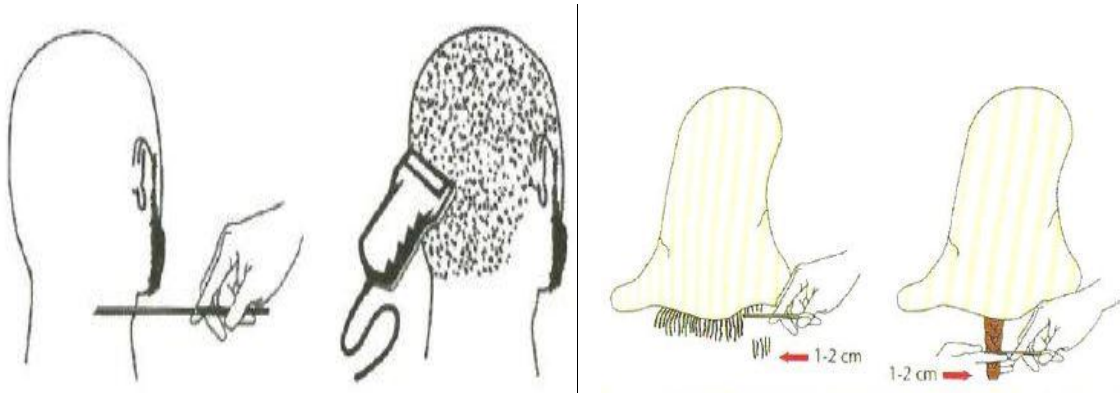


Fig.6. Describes way of trimming Hair

Finally Umrah is finished now it's time to start Ihram of Hajj.

Chapter 4

4. How to perform Ihram of Hajj?

4.1. Starting Ihram of Hajj (8th of Zul-Hijjah before noon)

The very first thing we need in Hajj to do in advance is:

- Take shower or make Wuzu before you put on Ihram clothes. put on Ihram and pray 2 Rak'at
- Only men say the intension loudly

“Here I am (at your service), O Allah!

Here I am. No partner do you have.

Here I am.

Truly, the praise and the favor is yours and

The dominion; No partner do you have.

- Move to Mina before noon and keep reciting the Talbiyah.
- When you go to Mina which is called the day of Tarwiyah, pray 5 daily prayers in Mina shorten the 4 Rak'at prayers to 2 Rak'at only but do not combine prayers together.
- Stay in Mina until the sunrise of the 9th Zul-Hijjah.

Warning: if you do not attend Arafat or you leave it before Maghreb your whole Hajj is nullified in addition to that you have to make sacrifice [8].

4.2. Standing at Arafat (9th of Zul-Hijjah from sunrise to the sunset)

- Leave for Arafat (Arafat day), Keep reciting the Talbiyah and Stay in Arafat and listen to Khutbah at Masjid Namira then pray Zuhr and Asr at noon. Spend the whole day praising Allah and glorifying him. Ask Allah for forgiveness and guidance and make repentance moreover make dua for Muslims.

- After sunset, leave for Muzdalifah. Move quietly while reciting the Talbiyah. Stay the night. Once you reach Muzdalifah pray Maghreb and Isha there at the same time. Combine the 2 prayers.
- Pray Fajr there and go to Al-mashar Al-haram and make dua until the brightness of the sun is widespread.
- Then leave Muzdalifah for Mina and speed up your walk when you pass by Muhasir valley furthermore, mention the name of Allah and recite the Talbiyah until you stone Jamarat al-Aqabah [9].

Warning: no one should leave Muzdalifah before Fajr without a legitimate excuse, only women, the old and the weak.

4.3. Throwing Pebbles at Jamarat al-Aqabah (10th of Zul-Hijjah after sunrise)

- Reaching mina, the feast day (Eid day). When you reach Mina, go to Jamarat al-Aqabah (Al-Kubra) it is the closest Jamrah to Makkah.
- Throw 7 pebbles successively. Throw while making Takbir with each one. The size of the pebble should not exceed that of a bean moreover, weak and sick people can appoint others to throw stones on behalf of them.

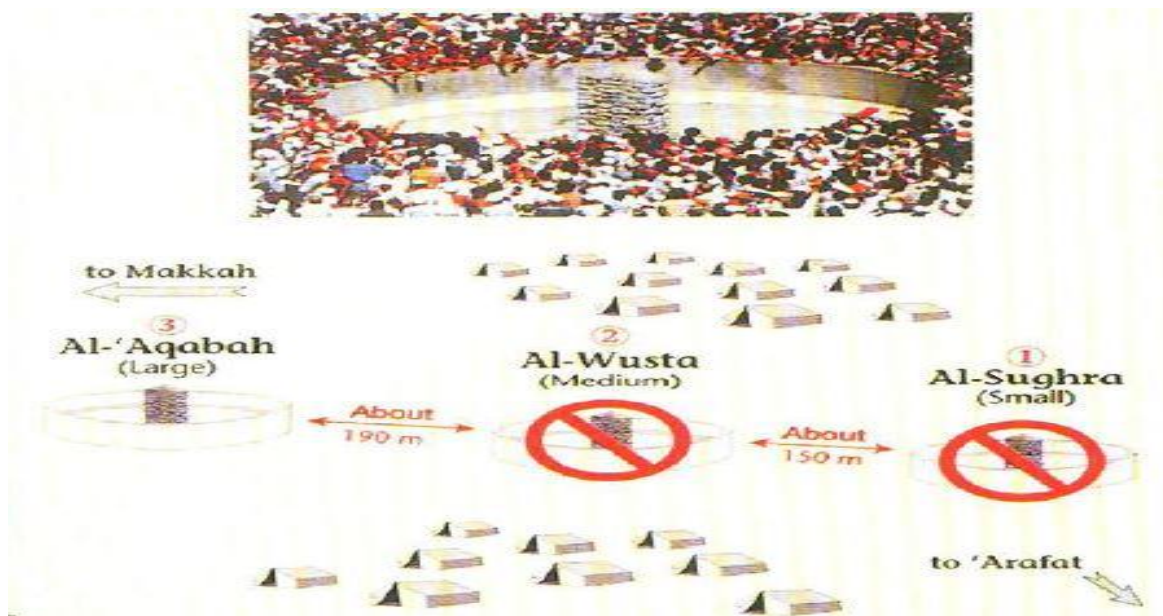


Fig.7. Describes the throwing Pebbles at Jamarat

4.3.1. Slaughtering a sacrifice

- After finishing the throwing go to the slaughter the sacrifice(the Eid day)
- Be sure that it is a sheep, or 1/7 share of a cow or a camel with other people and you can slaughter the animal yourself or by appointing someone to do it for you.
- you can also start with any of the following rituals:
Slaughtering
Cutting your hair
Making Tawaf Ifadah

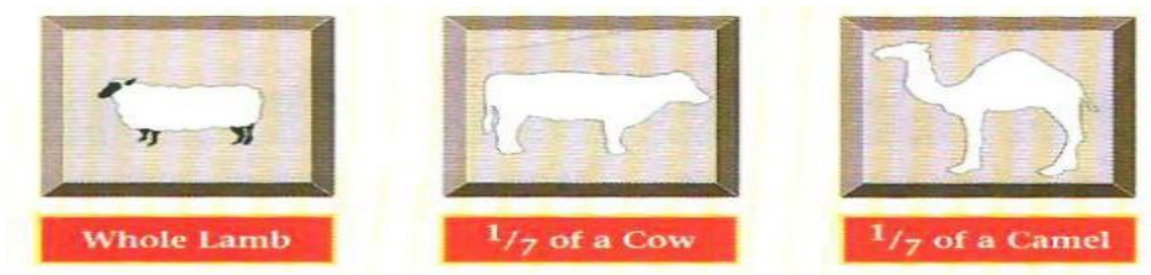


Fig.8. Describes slaughtering the Animals

4.3.2. Cutting hair

- Get your head shaved or trimmed. Start with the right side of the head. For women, trim only a finger tips length from the hair.
- After cutting your hair, you have reached (At-Tahalul al-Asghar) the partial ending of ihram.
- At this phase, all the prohibitions of ihram state are no longer applicable. A pilgrim can resume normal life except for sexual intercourse [3].

4.3.3. Making Tawaf

- Circle the Kabah 7 times. Start circling from the black stone by kissing or touching, or pointing to it and make takbeer (Allahu Akbar) each time you come to it.
- It is recommended that men have their right shoulders not covered by Ihram clothes.
- While making Tawaf, recite any Du'a' or make Dhikr, then end each round at the black stone.
- It is recommended for men only to increase their speed only in the first 3 rounds.

- When you finish the 7 rounds, pray 2 Rak'at behind Maqam Ibrahim if possible. If it is not possible, pray anywhere in the mosque while facing the Kabah.
- Then drink from water of Zamzam [7].

4.3.4. Making Sa'ey

Next step you have to go to Safa and Marwah area.

- Praise Allah and make Takbir 3 times make Du'a. Raise your hands and face the Kabah.
- Descend from Safa and walk between the 2 hills (Safa and Marwah) at a normal speed. Mention the name of Allah recite Quran and make Du'a while walking. Ascend the hill of Marwah and make the same Du'a made at Safa. Be very cautious whenever you descend and ascend the Safa and Marwah as it is very crowded. Only men should speed up their walk between the 2 green marked posts. Make dua for yourself, your family and for all Muslims.
- Repeat steps 1 and 2 until you finish 7 rounds. From Safa and Marwah is counted as one round. Make Du'a and praise Almighty Allah moreover, you should finish the Sa'ey at Marwah [8].

4.3.5. Staying in Mina

- Stay in Mina, pray the daily and night prayers in Mina at the same time.

4.4. Throwing pebbles at 3 Jamrah (11th of Zul-Hijjah after Zuhr prayers)

- Go to Jamarat area in Mina and start with Al-Jamrah As-Sughra (the smallest)
- Start throwing 7 pebbles successively while making Takbir with each one. The size of the pebble should not exceed that of a bean moreover, weak and sick people can appoint others to throw stones on behalf of them.
- Go to Al-Jamrah AL-Wusta (Medium), Start throwing 7 pebbles successively while making Takbir with each one then make dua.
- Go to Al-Jamrah AL-Kubra (the largest), Start throwing 7 pebbles successively while making Takbir with each one without making dua.

You should stay at least from midnight to Fajr in Mina [3].

Staying in Mina (at least from midnight to Fajr)

- Leave Makkah for Mina. After finishing your Tawaf and Sa'ey, go to spend the night in Mina.
- Pray the daily same and night prayers in Mina at the same time

4.5. Throwing pebbles at 3 Jamrah (12th of Zul-Hijjah after Zuh prayers)

- Go to Jamarat area in Mina and start with Al-Jamrah As-Sughra (the smallest).
- Start throwing 7 pebbles successively while making Takbir with each one then make dua. The size of the pebble should not exceed that of a bean.
- Go to Al-Jamrah AL-Wusta (Medium), Start throwing 7 pebbles successively while making Takbir with each one then make dua.
- Go to Al-Jamrah AL-Kubra (the largest), Start throwing 7 pebbles successively while making Takbir with each one without making dua [5].

4.5.1. Staying in Mina (at least from midnight to Fajr)

- Leave Makkah for Mina. After finishing your Tawaf and Sa'ey, go to spend the night in Mina.
- Pray the daily same and night prayers in Mina at the same time.

4.6. Throwing pebbles at 3 Jamrah (13th of Zul-Hijjah after Zuh prayers)

- Go to Jamarat area in Mina and start with Al-Jamrah As-Sughra (the smallest).
- Starts throwing 7 pebbles successively while making Takbir with each one then make dua. The size of the pebble should not exceed that of a bean.
- Go to Al-Jamrah AL-Wusta (Medium), Start throwing 7 pebbles successively while making Takbir with each one then make dow.

- Go to Al-Jamrah AL-Kubra (the largest), Start throwing 7 pebbles successively while making Takbir with each one without making dowa [3].

4.7. Making Tawaf (farewell, no specific time)

- Circle the Kabah 7 times. Start circling from the black stone by kissing or touching, or pointing to it and make takbeer (Allahu Akbar) each time you come to it.
- It is recommended that men have their right shoulders not covered by Ihram clothes.
- While making Tawaf, recite any Du'a' or make Dhikr, then end each round at the black stone.
- It is recommended for men only to increase their speed only in the first 3 rounds.
- When you finish the 7 rounds, pray 2 Rak'at behind Maqam Ibrahim if possible. If it is not possible, pray anywhere in the mosque while facing the Kabah.
- Then drink from water of Zamzam [5].

Hopefully your hajj is completed now it is time to pack up and go home safely additionally one thing more which is necessary to be added here is that going to Madinah, though it is neither obligation nor related to Hajj, it is recommended for a pilgrim to visit the mosque of prophet Muhammad (pbuh) in Madinah furthermore thank Allah who helped you perform Hajj and ask him to accept your rituals in addition to that promise him to abide by his commands [6].

If your hajj is accepted by Almighty Allah, you leave Makkah as if you had just been born without any sin, like a blank white paper.

Chapter 5

5. What are some extremely common mistakes during Hajj and Umrah?

5.1. In 'Aqeedah (the Muslim's Belief)

Many pilgrims when they travel to Madinah, they pray to the graves. They make Du'a' to Rasul Allah (peace be upon him). This could not only ruin their Hajj, it could nullify their Islam. Do not rub graves for barakah and do not make Du'a' to anyone except Allah ta'aala. When going to Madinah, your initial intention should be to visit Masjid An-Nabawi, the Prophet's Masjid [3].

5.2. In Ihram

Do not pass the Miqat without being in the state of Ihram. If you are landing in Jeddah and going to Makkah to perform Umrah directly, you must be in a state of Ihram before you land, as the plane shall enter the Miqat. Jeddah is inside the Miqat. If you are landing in Jeddah, you need your Ihram towels with you on the airplane in your carry-on bag. Women may wear anything permissible for Ihram. Do not take pictures of yourself in Ihram. You came to worship Allah and taking pictures for showing others later may contradict your sincerity of doing this for the sake of Allah. Women in their menses must be in a state of Ihram when they pass the Miqat. They should shower and do Talbiyah like everyone else [3].

Do not uncover your right shoulder until you reach the Kabah and begin Tawaf. This is the time that the Messenger uncovered his shoulder and it is an act of Hajj, so we must follow when the Prophet did it. You may change your Ihram towels if they get dirty. You do not enter into Ihram by just wearing the towels. You must make the intention to begin. Do not shave your beard, whether before, during or after Ihram [5].

You should wear sandals, but if you do not have sandals, you do not have to walk barefoot. Wear what you have until you find a place to get sandals. When beginning your Ihram for Hajj, do it from where you are: in your hotel, on the street, etc. You do not have to go to the Kabah to start your Ihram for Hajj. Do pay attention to what you are saying when you are making the Talbiyah: Labbayk Allahumma Labbayk [2].

When you hear that you are not allowed to wear stitches in Ihram, know that what is meant is that you cannot wear pieces of cloth that are sewn together to wrap your body, such as a T-Shirt or underwear. Both men and women may shower with unscented soap. Yes, for women and men, you may comb your hair, as the Prophet's wives used to do when they were in Ihram [3].

5.3. In Tawaf

You do not have to say your intention out loud to begin Tawaf. Saying intentions out loud is something the Prophet (peace be upon him) never did except after Ihram when he said [3].

“Labbayk Allahumma Umrah wa Hajj.”

You do not have to touch the black stone for your Tawaf to be accepted. If it is crowded you may face your hand toward the stone and say Allahu Akbar. Do not kiss the Yemeni corner. You may only touch it. Do not worship the black stone. You are glorifying Allah by coming to this house and worshiping Him, following the Sunnah of Rasul Allah (peace be upon him). Do not follow those Du'a' books that make up Du'a' for each time you go around the Kabah. Read Quran and make Du'a' from your heart and glorify Allah [5].

Make Du'a' by yourself, do not do it in a shouting group around the Kabah. Do not wipe the walls of the Kabah during Tawaf. Rasul Allah did not touch anything other than the black stone and the Yemeni corner. Do not hurt anyone to kiss the black stone. Do not face your hand to the Yemeni corner and say Allahu Akbar. This is only for the black stone. Do not push or hurt anyone during Tawaf. The Kabah should be to your left. Do not do Tawaf with your back to the Kabah. Do not stand at the black stone line for a long time. Move on. Do not lengthen your 2 raka'hs of Tawaf. There is nothing in the Sunnah about: Du'a' Maqam Ibrahim. After you pray the 2 rak'ahs of Tawaf, move on [3].

5.4. In Sa'ey (Going between As-Safa and Al-Marwah)

Although preferable, you do not have to have Wuzu during Sa'ey. You do not have to climb to the top of As-Safa or Al-Marwah. You can take breaks in Sa'ey to drink water or rest. You can take a break after Tawaf, before Sa'ey. You do not have to jog the whole way, from As-Safa to Al-Marwah. Only within the green lights, the valley of As-Safa and Al-Marwah. Women do not have to run between the green lights. There is no specific Du'a' to say between As-Safa and Al-Marwah. Do not miss the Du'a' that Rasul Allah (peace be upon him) said when he stood on As-Safa. Then raise your hands and pray as he did (peace be upon him). Do not say your intention out loud before making Sa'ey [7].

5.5. When Shaving or Trimming

Shave your complete head, do not leave parts unshaved. If you shall trim, take from all sides of your head. Do not take off your Ihram until you have shaved or trimmed. You are still in Ihram until you do so. Do not shave your beard.

5.6. In Mina, Arafat and Muzdalifah

Many people do not confirm if where they are located is inside or outside the borders of the holy sites. Confirm. Do not reserve a place that is more than your need. Many people are looking for places to sit down and sleep. Only in 'Arafat and Muzdalifah do you shorten and combine prayers. In Mina only shorten your prayers, but pray them at the correct time. Do not waste your Hajj time in vain chatting. Spending the 8th day in Mina is the Sunnah of Rasul Allah. Many people skip this and go to 'Arafat. Do not push anyone when you are in a crowd. You do not have to go to Mt. of Mercy in 'Arafat. Many people hurt themselves and others to be

there even though it is not a wajib (obligatory) thing to do Mt. Rahma (mercy) is not a holy mountain [3].

Do not wipe its sand and rocks for barakah. You do not have to pray Zuhr and Asr on ‘Arafat day in the Masjid of ‘Arafat (Masjid Namirah). You may pray in your tent with your group. Do not leave ‘Arafat before Maghreb time. Women should avoid getting into a crushing crowd, like in Masjid Namirah. Do not face Mt. Rahmah on ‘Arafat day when you make Du’a’. You should face the Qiblah. You should not treat your time in ‘Arafat like any other day. You should realize the significance and pray to Allah in humility. At Maghreb time in ‘Arafat, do not pray Maghreb and ‘Isha’ until you reach Muzdalifah, even you reach there at 11:00 at night. However, if you see half the night approaching, pray where you are on the road. Make sure you are in Muzdalifah before you stop and rest. Many people think they are in Muzdalifah but they are not. Look for the border signs. If you have not seen one, chances are you are still not in Muzdalifah even if you see others sleeping on the road. After praying Maghreb and ‘Isha’ in Muzdalifah, go to sleep immediately, this is what Rasul Allah (peace be upon him) did. Through all of this, continue doing your Talbiyah [2].

5.7. In Stoning the Jamarat

The Jamarat are not devils, and Satan is not tied up for the stoning of himself. Hajjis that hold this misconception end up cursing, swearing, throwing sandals, etc. It is a commandment from Allah to glorify Allah by saying ‘Allahu Akbar’ with each pebble. You do not have to wash your stones. Do not throw sandals or wood or big rocks. This is all against the Sunnah. Do not hurt/shove when at the Jamarat. Say Allahu Akbar with each pebble. Do not say Bismillah. Throw the pebbles separately. Make Du’a’ after the first and second Jamarat. Do not throw the Jamarat before it is time. Throw the Jamarat from small to medium to large. Not the other way. If someone is throwing on your behalf, you must be unable to throw yourself. If someone is throwing on your behalf, you do not have to collect the stones yourself and hand the stones to that thrower. Throw seven pebbles, not more or less [1].

5.8. In Tawaf Al-Weda’ (Farewell Tawaf)

You cannot do your final Jamarat after Tawaf Al Weda’, as some people attempt. Do not walk in massive groups during Tawaf. This hurts many people. You MUST spend the night in Mina on the 10th night and 11th night. The two days of Hajj, the days of Mina, are the 11th and 12th, not the 10th and 11th. After Tawaf Al-Weda’ you must leave Makkah, or else another Tawaf should be made. After Tawaf Al-Weda’ you may have lunch or wait at a bus, etc., as long as you are on your way out of Makkah [3].

5.9. In Madinah

Visiting Madinah has nothing to do with your Hajj. It is something different and separate. Do not wipe or kiss any walls for barakah. It is only rock and marble. Do not raise your voice near the Prophet's grave. Do not do Tawaf around the Prophet's grave. You do not need Ihram to enter Madinah. Do not make Du'a' to the Prophet. Du'a' is to be made to Allah and Allah alone. If you want to pray for the Prophet to intercede for you on the day of Judgment (Shafa'ah), pray to Allah for that [6].

“O Allah, allow Your Prophet to intercede for me.”

Do not raise your voice in Du'a' near the grave. Face qabalah and leave the grave area when you want to make Du'a'.

Chapter 5

5. Research Methodology and Task Management

5.1. Research Methodology

Well, the methodology we have used in our final thesis project I would like to mention that we did Literature review and took interviews. We have done Literature review we have searched many book, online books and we have gone through various websites for gaining more and more information. We have also taken several interviews from different people including our relatives who has gone to Hajj and perform Hajj several time in addition to this we had taken interviews of our Islamic teacher and teachers who are in different field as well, respected professor Haji Hassan Adelyar, Pohanmal Haqyar and teacher Norollah Orya asking how was their trip to Makkah-e-Sharif? How satisfying their trip was? What problem they had faced with? In what part of performing Hajj they had less knowledge or less of exact information and so many same question according to performing Hajj moreover we also asked them If we request you that we have decided or we want to design and develop a mobile application so that you or rest of the Hajji's could use it as a helpful tool with themselves so, what would be our application like? What things should it contain? The things we have decided to add and new things they would prefer to be included or added for betterness of our application. Ultimately these methodologies could precisely help us to develop a perfect application for Hajji's needs.

The interview questions are written at the end of the chapter in appendix A.

5.2. Task Management

As we have group work I mean I and Tammana are working to finish and have our final thesis working on same title so we do need to have task management beside our works so as I mentioned in above paragraph that we did Literature review how months this project take to be completed and how much able we are to finish our project so each task is determined who is responsible to complete it and in how many days or weeks it should be completed. From one hand we could complete it in exact time and from other hand we both could take part and master our knowledge of working equally in each part. Hence for better understanding of our task schedule we have drowned some charts you can see in the below figures.

5.2.1. Gantt chart



Fig.9. A Gantt chart of our task management

This chart can clearly explain that our project take 6 months to be completed and how much time has each tasks taken to be finished. Each task is shown with duration.

5.2.2. Staff allocation chart

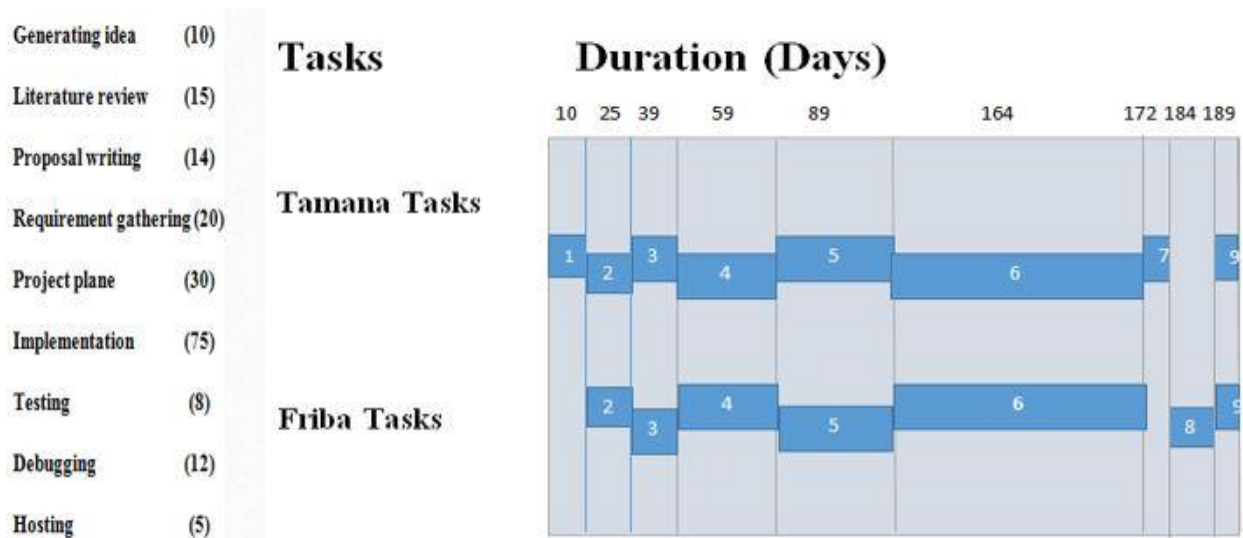


Fig.10. A staff allocation chart of our task management

This chart can widely explain that who has taken part in which task and who didn't and in which tasks we both have worked or better to say that in which we had same tasks.

For showing the appearance structure or schematic representation of our application we are willing to have some diagram in bellow figures because this diagrams can describe the functionality of our application better and better furthermore it can help us to understand how this application work, how we can use it and in a few single image or figures we can understand the whole functionality and get the most information out of it.

5.2.3. Process to start or play a video

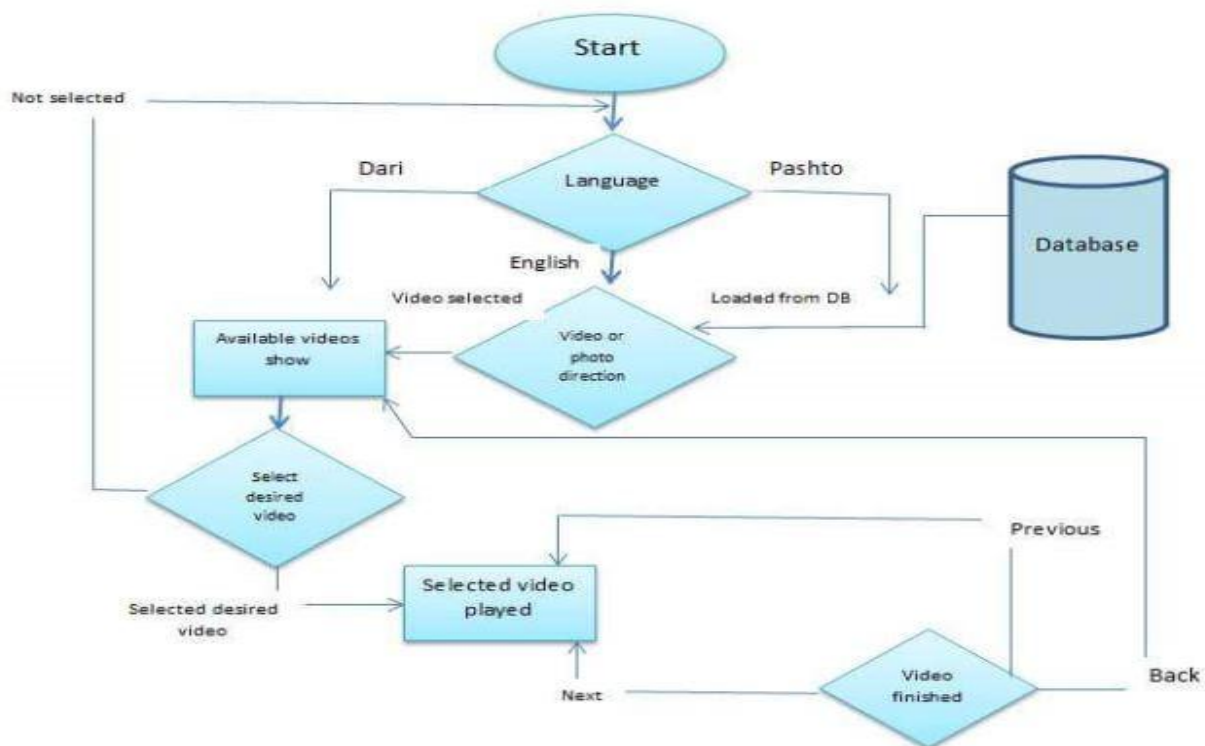


Fig.11. A flow diagram of video page

This is a flow diagram of Hajj guide mobile application of the video page one. In this diagram as it is drawn first and foremost when you open the application the very first thing you need is to select your desired language after selecting the language, available list of different parts of Hajj video will be loaded. This video will be loaded from the database soon after you can click on any video you are looking for and want to watch. After clicking the desired video the video will be played for you. Moreover if you want to have a watch to the pervious and next video so you can click on the next or previous button as well and then the video will be finished and stopped.

5.2.4. Process to start showing an image with its description

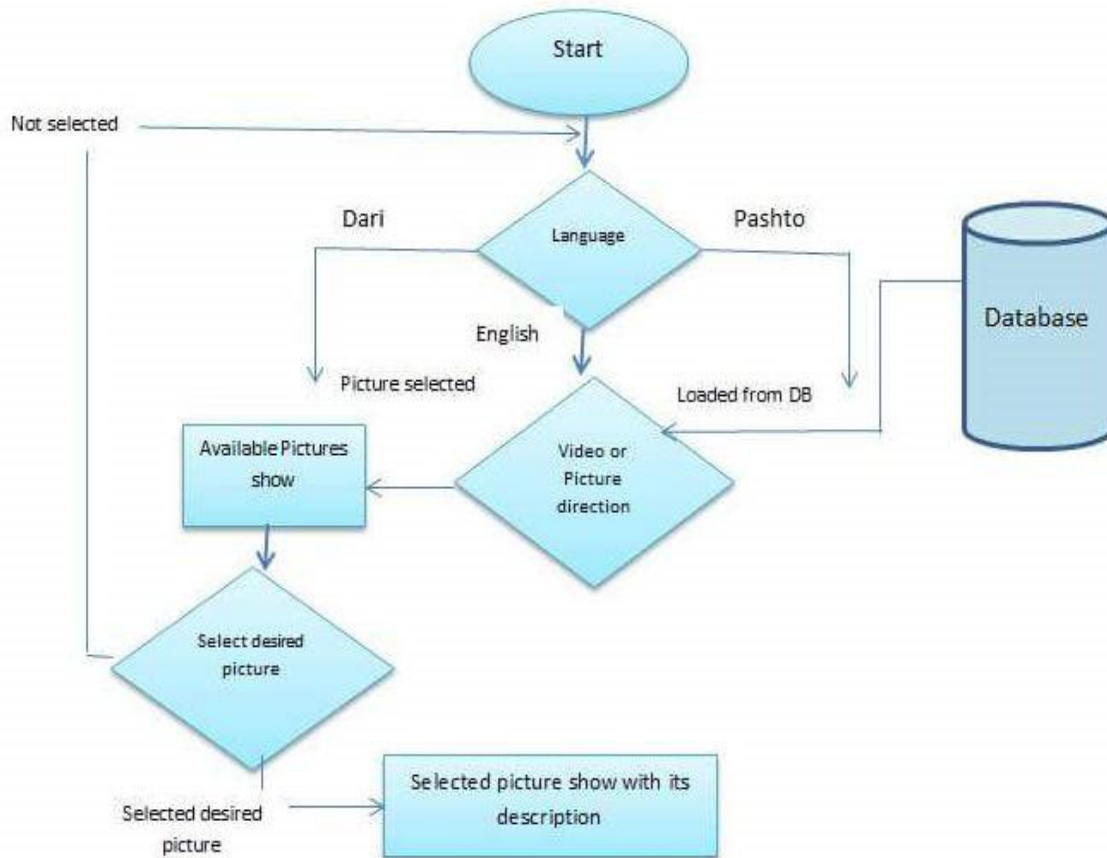


Fig.12. A flow diagram of image page

This is a flow diagram of Hajj guide mobile application of the image page one. In this diagram as it is drawn first and foremost when you open the application the very first thing you need is to select your desired language after selecting the language, available list of different parts of Hajj images with its own description will be loaded. This images will be loaded from the database soon after you can click on any images you are looking for and want to see. After clicking the desired image the image will be opened for you. Moreover if you want to have a watch to the pervious and next images so you can click on the next or previous button and then the new image will be opened for you.

5.2.5. Process of starting or playing a video

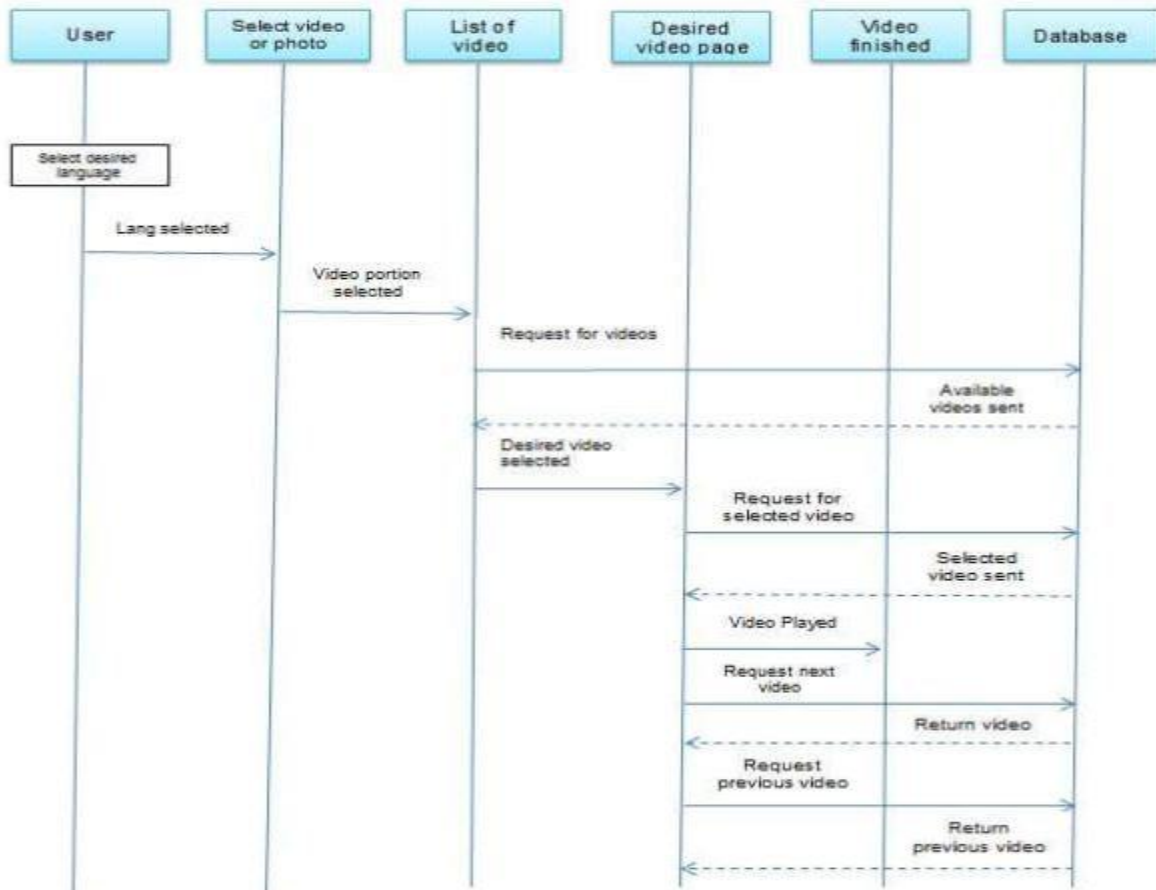


Fig.13. A sequence diagram of video page

In this diagram you can get the whole functionality of Hajj application. Firstly, you do need to open the Hajj application in your phone select your own language that can better make sense during watching videos. After selecting your desired language the lists of videos will be loaded from databases Secondly, you do need to select any video you want to watch. At the same time you can watch the pervious and nest video by clicking the pervious and next button as well. Then the next video will be played for you and after that the video will be ended.

5.2.6. Process of displaying an image with its description

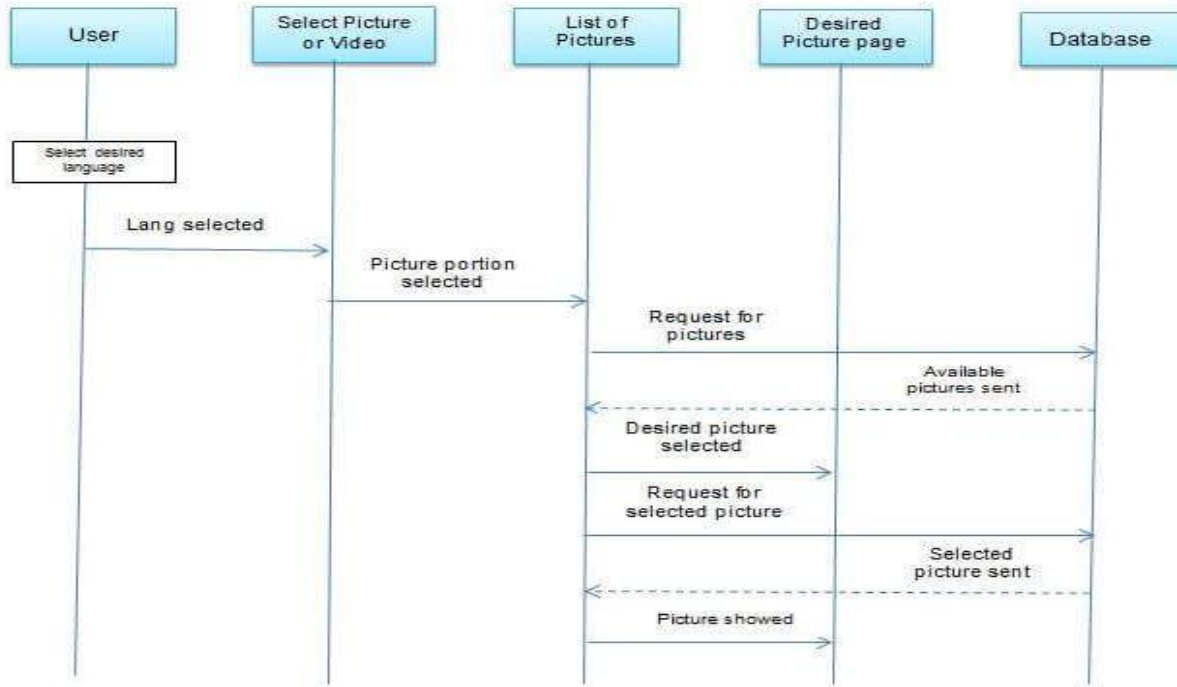


Fig.14. A sequence diagram of image page

In this diagram you can get the whole functionality of Hajj application. Firstly, you do need to open the Hajj application in your phone select your own language that can better make sense during looking the images with its description. After selecting your desired language the lists of images will be loaded from databases Secondly, you do need to select any image you want to see. At the same time you can see the pervious and nest images by clicking the pervious and next button as well. Then the next images will be opened for you.

Chapter 7

7. Prototype and design of Hajj application

Front interface or prototype of Hajj application

Here is the first page of Hajj and Umrah Rahnma which is bestly designed. In this front page we have a tab on the top left corner. by clicking that icon the language bar will be appear like a drop down list containing several languages Dari, English and Pashto. From here you can choose and select your desired language. Next three bellow icons, first you have to know the types of hajj and which type is performed in this Application then you ca go through Umrah hajj or Farzi Hajj.

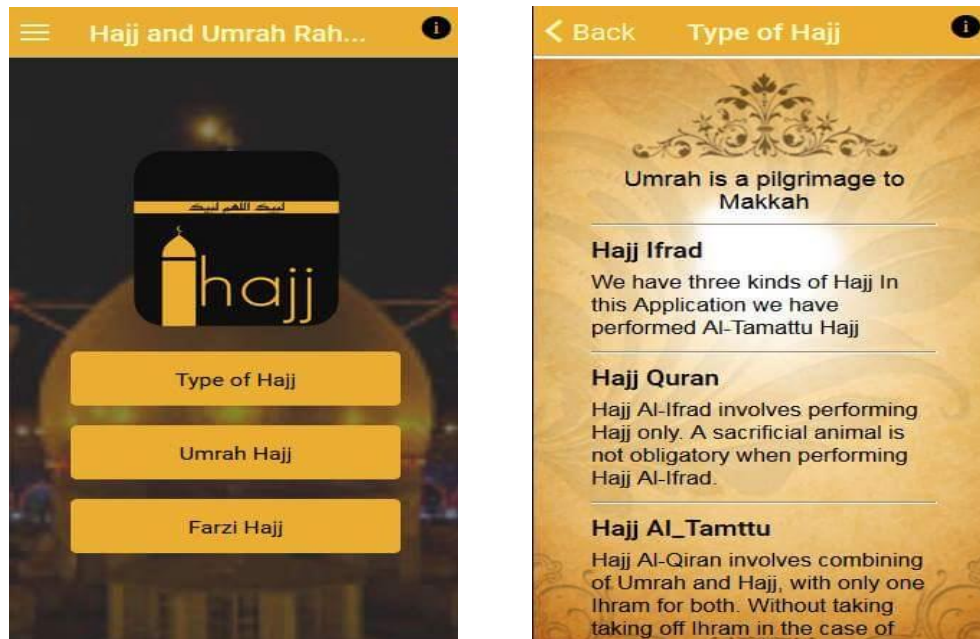


Fig.15. The first page Prototype of hajj and Rahnma Application

Next when you click on the type of Hajj guid, the type of Hajj will be listed with its description and you can distiguish between the types of Hajj and make yourslef which one is best to preform. Next when you click on the Umrah Hajj button the following page will be opened for you.

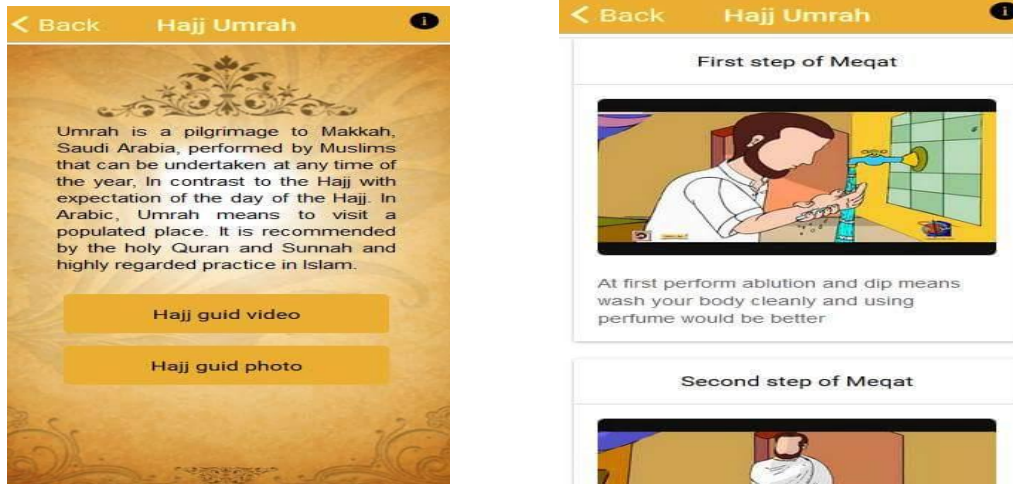


Fig.16. The Image page Prototype of hajj and Rahnma Application

In this page when you click on the Hajj guid photo, the image with description of Hajj Umrah will be loaded for you and you can look for more images and description of Umrah hajj.

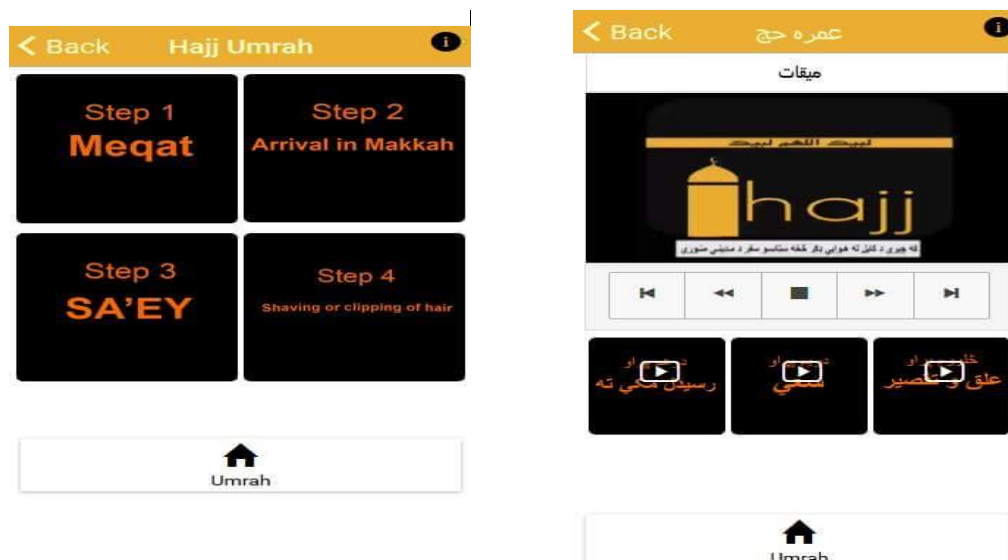


Fig.17. The video page Prototype of hajj and Rahnma Application.

Whenever you click on the Hajj guide video, the video of Umrah Hajj will be loaded. you can watch all the video belonging to Umrah Hajj moreover you can pause, play, go to the next and previous video and for more ease the further video is listed below the played video which you can watch those videos.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Interview Question

We have taken interviews from several persons.

1. Interview which is taken from Hajji Norollah Mohammadi

Position : lecturer in Afghan institute Technology

Location : Kart-e-char, AIT institute

Date : 2016/May/19

Tamana : Which type of Hajj is mostly performed by Hajjes Ifrad, Qiran or Tamattu?

Norollah Mohammadi : As different people from different countries of the world come for performing Hajj not of them perform the same Hajj. Most of them prefer Tamattu because in Tamattu Hajj and Umrah is performed.

Tamana : What is the Faraiez and Wajibat of Hajj?

Norollah Mohammadi : the Faraiez of Hajj are assuming Ihram, Wuquf at Arafat and Tawaf Ziarah and the Wajibat of Hajj are Wuquf at Muzdalifah, Sa'ey between Safa and Marwa, pelting at Jamarat, offering sacrifices, head shaving and Tawaful Weda.

Tamana : Is performing sunnan of necessary in Hajj ?

Norollah Mohammadi : In performing Hajj Wajibat and Faraiez of Hajj is obligatory but if we perform Sunnan of Hajj we will receive more reward if we don't our Hajj is completed as well.

2. Interview which is taken from Pohanmal Haqiar

Position : lecturer in Kabul University

Location : Kabul university

Date : 2016/June/3

Friba : If we perform the Hajj step wrongly do we have any chance that our Hajj be accepted by Allah?

Pohanmal Haqiar : well, some of the things are Makruh for example If you pass Miqat without Ihram you have to go back to the nearest Miqat to put on Ihram or you have to make a sacrifice. But some of the things are prohibited that if we do it our Hajj will not be accepted.

Friba : Which application can be more helpful for the Hajjes a web application or mobile application?

Pohanmal Haqiar: I think mobile Application is pretty better then web application. Hajjes can download application and have this with themselves anywhere. Moreover it is simple and easy to use.

3. Interview which is taken from Professor Hajji Hassan Adilyar

Position : lecturer in Kabul University

Location : Kabul university

Date : 2016/March/8

Friba : what is the very pre-step for performing Hajj?

Hassan Adilyar : well, If you decide to visit Madinah first, you will need to start Ihram on way from Madinah to Makah and if you visit Makah-e- Mukarramah then you need to put Ihram before leaving . Before you take your flight, you should make a general cleanup getting ready for Ihram state. When you put on Ihram clothes, you have to observe Ihram obligations such as Clipping nails, shaving underarm, public hair and trimming mustache. Take a shower and wash your body. Get ready for putting Ihram clothes

Friba : what is the difference between Hajj and Umrah?

Hassan Adilyar : Hajj is Farz and Umrah is Sunnat. In Hajj we should do Tawaf between Safa and Marwah, shaving hair, standing in Arafat, hitting Jamar, spending night at Mina and one night in Muzdalifah and sacrifice but in Umrah we just need to do Tawaf between Safa and Marwah and shaving hair.

Friba : What is the difference between kinds of Hajj?

Hassan Adilyar : As we have three kinds of Hajj the first one is Tammatu means in this type of Hajj we perform both Hajj and Umrah, second one Ifrad in this type we only perform Hajj and third one is Qiran in this type of Hajj we perform both Hajj and Umrah.

Friba : What do you think, text base information or video base direction can be impressive for hajjes?

Hassan Adilyar : Of course, both can have its advantage but if you put the Hajj steps in video format it can be more impressive because most of the Hajjes are old people or might be uneducated so video can help them better and better.

Appendix B: Glossary

Ahkam: Laws, rules

Ahadith: Plural of Hadith

Barkah: Beneficent force of divine origin, which causes superabundance in the physical sphere and prosperity and happiness in the psychic ord.

Dam: Animal sacrifice as a penalty

Dhikar: Remembrance of Allah

Din: Religion

Du'a: Solemn request and humble petition to Allah, prayer, supplication

Farz: A religious duty explicitly mentioned in the Qur'an or Sunnah (in case of Hajj and Umrah, an integral part of it).

Fara'iz: Plural of Farz

Fasiq: Sinful

Firdows: The Paradise

Hadith: Tradition – the recorded words, actions and sanctions of Rasulullah (peace be upon him).

Haraam: Unlawful

Hajarul Aswad: The black stone. It is a stone said to have been brought from paradise. Its pieces are set in a silver frame in the wall at man's chest height in the south eastern corner of Baitullah.

Halal: Lawful

Halq: Get the head shaved

Hatim: The semi-circular wall surrounding Baitullah on the northern side. It is a part of Kabah and while performing Tawaf it is wajib to include this piece of land.

Hill: The area lying between a Miqat and the boundaries of the Haram.

Ifrad: A kind of Hajj when a person makes Niyyah to perform simple Hajj

Imam: The person who leads the Salah

Istighfar: Seeking forgiveness of Allah; prayer to seek His forgiveness

Istilam: To kiss Hajarul Aswad either actually or symbolically.

Istiqbal of Hajarul Aswad: To stand on the line made of Black Stone so as to face Hajarul Aswad.

I'tikaf: A retreat in a Masjid for worship and meditation

Ja'iz: Permissible, allowed

Jamarat: Plural of Jamrah

Jimar: Plural of Jamrah

Makruh: Reprehensible

Makruhat: Plural of Makruh

Masnun: That which is approved by Sunnah

Mawalat: Uninterrupted succession

Mawaqit: Plural of Miqat

Miqat: A place traditionally stipulated, beyond which no Muslim can go towards Makkah, without being in the state of Ihram.

Mubah: Being attended neither with praise nor blame

Mufrid: A pilgrim who performs Hajjul Ifrad

Muharramat: Plural of Muharram (Haraam)

Muhrim: The pilgrim in the state of Ihram

Muqim: A resident

Muqtadi: A person who follows the Imam in Salah

Mustahabb: Commendable, desirable, preferable

Mutamatti: A pilgrim who performs Hajjul Tamattu

Nafil: Supererogatory

Niyyah: Intention

Qada: The missed or deliberately omitted act of worship

Qasr: To get hair cut short; curtailed Farz Salah by a Musafir (traveler)

Qiyam: To remain standing

Qurbani: Sacrifice of a goat, sheep or 1/7th of a camel or cow

Qurra: Plural of Qari, a person who recites the Qur'an with the proper rules of recitation.

Rak'atain: Two Rak'at Salah

Ramal: To walk with short and quick steps and with jerking of shoulders

Rukn: Essential element

Rawdah: Garden; metaphorically the Sacred Chamber, where Rasulullah (peace be upon him) rests.

Sadaqah: Charity

Salah: (Namaz) Prayer performed in a prescribed form

Satr: The portion of body that must be covered, i.e., from naval to the knees for men.

Shari'ah: Islamic law

Shafa'ah: Intercession

Sunnah: What Rasulullah (peace be upon him) has commended; in accordance with the practice of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him).

Tahlil: To say "La Ilaha Illallah". It is better to add Muhammadur Rasulullah (peace be upon him)

Takbir: To say "Allahu Akbar"

Tasbih: To say: "Subhanallah". It also means rosary and to count on its beads.

Tawbah: Return to Allah with repentance

Sawab: Recompense

Wajib: Obligatory in the second degree, an act omitting of which is not allowed, binding.

Wuzu: Ablution

Wuquf: Literally means "To Stop, To Stay"

Zawal: Exact declining of sun