

The Virtues of Hajj

- Hajj is compulsory. It is the Fifth Pillar of Islam
- The Hajj purifies you from sins as a new born with no sins
- The Hajj is the best actions of worship
- There is no day when Allah sets free more servants from Hell than the Day of Arafat

The Hajj

- Hajj is one of the five Pillars of Islam. It was made Fardh¹ in the year 9th Hijr , after the revelation of the following verses of the majestic Quran:

وَلِلَّهِ عَلَى النَّاسِ حِجُّ الْبَيْتِ مَنِ اسْتَطَاعَ إِلَيْهِ سَبِيلًا وَمَنْ كَفَرَ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَنِيٌّ عَنِ الْعَالَمِينَ (آل عمران): 97

- The importance of Hajj is further highlighted by the following sayings of beloved Prophet Muhammad (Pbuh):
- It is narrated by Hadhrat Ali (r.a.) that Prophet Muhammad (Pbuh) said, “A person who has the provision for Hajj and has the conveyance that can take him to Baitullah (Holy Kaba) and even then he does not perform Hajj, it makes no difference whether he dies a Jew or a Christian”
- The Messenger of Allah (Pbuh) was asked about the best of deeds. He (the Prophet) said: Belief in Allah. He (the inquirer) said: What next? He (the Prophet) replied: Jihad (struggle to the utmost) in the cause of Allah. He (the inquirer) again said: What next? He (the Prophet) replied: Hajj Mabroor (an accepted pilgrimage)

Eligibility and Conditions

HAJJ is **Fardh** once in a lifetime upon every adult – male or female. The conditions that make Hajj Fardh for a person are as follows.

1. Should be a Muslim.
2. Should be mentally fit (not insane).
3. Should be physically fit (not invalid or handicapped).
4. Should be Adult (Baligh i.e. physically mature, reached the age of puberty).
5. Should be a free person (not a slave).
6. Should have sufficient provision for one's dependents like wife/children, for instance, for the duration of one's absence as well as to possess all requirements for travel and be financially independent. Also should have means to travel and staying at Makkah Al-Mukarramah, Mina, Muzdalifah and Arafat.
7. Security of route to Makkah Al-Mukarramah.
8. A woman must be accompanied by her husband or a trusted Mahram. A Mahram is a male and member of the family whom she is NOT allowed to marry according to Islamic law e.g. Father, Brother.

Pre-Requisites of Hajj

- Genuine Sincerity / Ikhlaas
- Repentance from all past sins
- Ability – physical, mental and financial
- Make sure the wealth to be used for Hajj is from Halal sources
- Outstanding debts
- Ask forgiveness from those whom we have wronged
- Learn as much as possible about Hajj and Umrah
- Choose the company of the righteous
- Memorise some duas from Quran and Sunnah
- Learn how to pray Salaat al-Janaazah
- Learn the etiquettes of visiting the graves

Types of Hajj

Comparison of Type of Hajj



Tamattu

Umrah then Hajj during the month of Hajj. Pilgrims called **Mutamatti**
Requires animal sacrifice

Qiran

Combined Umrah and Hajj during the month of Hajj
Pilgrim called **Qaarin**
Requires animal sacrifice

Ifrad

Hajj only during the month of Hajj
Pilgrim called **Mufrid**
Does not require animal sacrifice

Umrah of Hajj

Before setting off from home

- Make Ghusl (full body wash)
- Whatever Salaat is due at the time of travel; ensure it has been prayed in full before setting off
- Read two rakaats of Salaat-al-Hajah before setting off
- When going out of your house pray:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

Mahram

- The person with whom marriage is prohibited is a Mahram, (i.e. for a woman, her father, son, grand-children, son-in-law, father-in-law, maternal uncle, paternal uncle, foster brother are all mahram).
- However, sons of paternal/maternal uncles/aunts, brother in law, artificially "made" mahram etc, are non-mahram and it is not permissible to journey with them. Moreover, it is important that anyone who is classified as a Mahram, but whose modesty and dignity is questionable, or if one is not at ease with him, then it is not permissible to journey with such a Mahram, no matter how closely one is related to him.
- It is prohibited for a woman to travel for a distance of forty eight miles (approx. 78km) or more without a Mahram or her husband. This rule applies, irrespective of the mode of transport i.e. rail, road or air, and the purpose of journey, whether it is a religious or a worldly one.
- Hadhrat Abdullah bin Abbas (r.a.) narrates from Prophet Muhammad (Pbuh) "Never should a man (non-mahram) be secluded with a woman, and never should a woman journey but with a Mahram. Hearing this one person said"- I have written my name for Jihad and my wife has departed for Hajj. Prophet (Pbuh) said: "Go and join your wife for Hajj."

Ihram

- When some one decides to perform Umrah, then they should assume the Ihram of Umrah before entering the Miqat. If one is travelling by plane and is not certain about the exact time when one will pass the Miqat or one fears that one may pass over it without knowing, then it is better to wear the Ihram before boarding the plane.
- Please note that Ihram is not simply the act of wearing two towels; it is a state or condition in which a Pilgrim enters and – immediately – certain rules get imposed on him/her.

Prohibitions, in the state of Ihram:

1. Clipping (trimming) the nails.
2. Removing hair (even unintentionally).
3. Using fragrance: Attar, Deodorant, Perfume, Scent, Soap, Toothpaste etc.
Do not even touch Hajr Al-Aswad , Multazam , Cover of Ka'ba because they are perfumed.

Ihram (Continued)

4. Covering the face or head: be careful not to cover them while sleeping (women, however should cover their head. Women are allowed to use a cap-like headgear which will keep face-veil away from the face, yet keep the face concealed from the gazes of non mahram.)
5. Do not enter into sexual relations with your spouse. Avoid suggestive and provocative talk or gestures and remain focused on Hajj.
6. Men should not wear sewn garments and footwear that covers the upper section of the foot.
7. Do not kill an animal of any kind for any reason, unless it poses a danger to you and to the others.

Penalty or Damm

Penalty or Damm becomes compulsory only for breaking Ihram rules or for omitting a Wajib act. There are varying degrees of penalties for various contraventions. Each of the above prohibitions has to be expiated by means of offering a damm. For details, Please refer Masa'il books or Scholars.

Process of Umrah - Intention

The physical and spiritual activities that form the process of Umrah can be classified into four broad activities.

1. **Niyyah** - Intention
2. **Tawaf** – Circumbulating the Ka’ba
3. **Sa’ee** – To and from movement between the hills of Safa and Marwah
4. **Halq or Qasr** – Shaving/Trimming the head.



Umrah

1. Perform Ablution (Wudhu) or take bath (Ghusl).
2. Put on the two white sheets of the Ihram garments. For women, there is no specific garment or colour; ordinary cloak/abaya etc., is sufficient.
3. Perform two Rakats of Ihram (Sunnah). Recite Surah 'Kaafirun' (Qul Yaa Ayyuhal Kaafiroon) in first Rakat and Surah 'Ikhlas' (Qul Huwallaahu Ahad) in the second Rakat.
4. Then remove the Prayer cap (Men should not cover their head in the state of Ihram).
5. Make Intention (Niyyah) of Umrah:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أُرِيدُ الْعُمْرَةَ فَيَسِّرْهَا لِي وَتَقَبَّلْهَا مِنِّي

Transliteration: "Allahumma Inni Ureedul Umrata Fayassarihu li Wataqabbala hi Minni"

Translation: O Allah! I intend to perform Umrah. Make it easy for me and accept it from me.

Umrah

6. Intention/Niyah, which is an obligation, can be made at home or during the journey, but care must be taken and make the intention before crossing the boundaries of Miqat.
7. Since the boundaries of Miqat are widespread, if you are taking a flight bound to Jeddah, you will cross the boundaries of Miqat whilst in the flight itself. Thus, if you are not careful to make intention in the flight before entering the Miqat, you will end up having to travel to the nearest Miqat point on landing in Jeddah and make the intention and start for Umrah from there. Thus, be very careful about making the intention before crossing the boundaries of Miqat, wherever you are making the journey from.
8. If you plan to land in Madina, then make the intention at Zul Hulaifah while going to Makkah Al-Mukarramah.
9. People making the intention from their homes do not have the concern of being vigilant of the Miqat points.
10. If you are already in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and intend to do Umrah, then go to the closest Miqat Point i.e. Tan'eem (Masjid Aisha) and adorn/assume Ihram.
11. Pilgrims coming from other directions should adorn/assume Ihram on their respective Miqat points. Recite the complete Talbiyah as following, once audibly. Women should recite in a low voice.

لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَبَّيْكَ لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ
إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ وَالنِّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ

Umrah

13. Keep reciting Talbiyah until you see Holy Ka'ba entering the Masjid Al-Haram
14. While entering the Masjid Al-Haram put your right foot in the Masjid and recite the following du'a:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَالصَّلَاةِ وَالسَّلَامِ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ
اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

Umrah

Entering the Masjid Al-Haram

- While entering into Masjid Al-Haram, it is Mustahabb to make Niyah:
“O Allah! I make Niyah for Itiqaf or the period I am in Masjid Al-Haram”
- On seeing the Holy Ka’ba recite the following:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ كَبِرَ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَ لِلَّهِ الْحَمْدُ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

Umrah

4. And then recite the following du'a as well:

5. This is the place and time, when du'a is accepted. It is in the hadith that when a Muslim casts his/her first glance at Baitullah, his du'a is accepted. He should earnestly request Allah swt that he may die a Muslim, that he may be granted Firdaus (the highest stage of Paradise) – without reckoning, and that he may follow Shariah in every respect. Besides, he can ask for anything he likes. A du'a mentioned in Hadith is reproduced below:

أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْبَيْتِ مِنَ الْكُفْرِ وَالْفَقْرِ وَمِنْ ضَيْقِ الصَّدْرِ وَعَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ

6. On seeing the Baitullah first, a person should raise hands for du'a. It is Mustahabb to make du'a while standing.

Umrah

- Wudhu is essential during Tawaf. Perform Wudhu a new if it is nullified before completing first four circuits (circles around the Ka'ba), and start performing Tawaf anew. But if Wudhu is nullified after first four circuits, resume Tawaf from where you had discontinued. Alternatively, you can also begin a new Tawaf.
- Enter the Masjid Al-Haram through Bab Al-Salam (if possible). Recite supplications as discussed in the above topic "Entering the Masjid Al-Haram"

Note: Tahiyatul-Masjid is not to be performed when intending to perform Tawaf.

1. Idhtibaa: Men to do Idhtibaa' i.e. to take Ihram sheet under the right armpit and cover left shoulder.

2. Niyyah/Intention: Stand facing Hajr Al-Aswad in such a way that the Hajr Al-Aswad remains to your right side (one step away from the imaginary line joining the Hajr Al-Aswad and the green light, positioned in the building for this purpose).

- Make the Niyyah for Tawaf of Umrah. (It is Wajib/compulsory)

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أُرِيدُ طَوَافَ بَيْتِكَ الْحَرَامِ فَيَسِّرْهُ لِي وَتَقَبَّلْهُ مِنِّي

Umrah

3. Isteqbal Al-Ka'ba: This is done only once at the beginning of Tawaf. Stand in front of Hajr Al-Aswad facing towards it, recite the below 'Takbir' while raising your hands up till your earlobes, palms facing Hajr Al-Aswad.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

4. Istilaam: Raise your hands up, till your chest, palms facing Hajr Al-Aswad, recite the below du'a and then push hands out towards Hajr Al-Aswad, pull back and kiss your palms.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَلِلَّهِ الْحَمْدُ

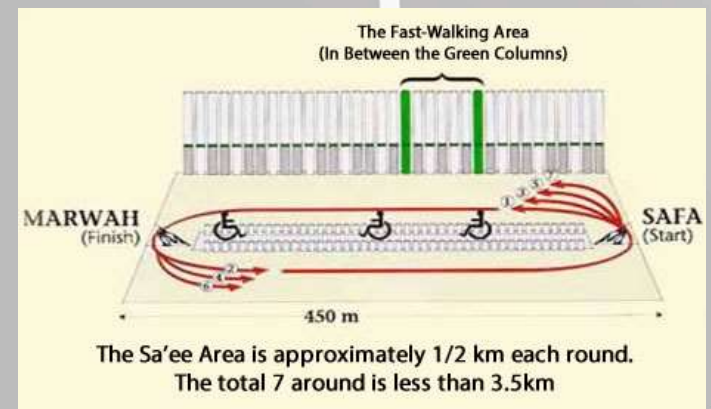
- Proceed with the Tawaf; men should perform ramal (brisk-walking, chest out; soldier-like march) for first 3 circuits only; the rest of the 4 circuits of Tawaf should be completed in a normal way. Women should not to do the act of Ramal and should perform Tawaf at a normal pace.
- Do not turn the chest or back towards Ka'ba in Tawaf at any time except during Istilaam; feet must be in the direction of Tawaf even at this time.

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

- Now, stop at Hajr Al-Aswad, do Istilaam before every circuit and also upon completion of the last circuit (8 times).
- Put back Ihram sheet on your shoulder, offer two Rakats Salah of Wajib (compulsory) of Tawaf (however, care must be taken to observe if the time is makrooh for salaah. If so, the salaah should be delayed) preferably at Station of Ibrahim (PBUH) or elsewhere in the Haram.
- If possible, make Du'a at Multazam. (or anywhere nearby)
- Then proceed to drink Zam-Zam; drink zam-zam in abundance; recite the applicable masnoon du'a and any other Du'as.
- Come in front of Hajr Al-Aswad and do Istilaam again. This is the 9th Istilaam

Sa'ee

- Sa'ee is a Wajib act and it should be done only after performing Tawaf.
- Sa'ee means to walk and run to-and-from seven times between the hills of Safa and Marwah



Proceed to Safa to begin Sa'ee. Climb up to the outcrop of rocks.
Recite Masnoon Du'as. Make Niyyah for Sa'ee of Umrah

إِنَّ لِلَّهِ فَاوَالِمُورَةً مِنْ شَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ فَمَنْ حَجَّ الْبَيْتَ
أَوْ اعْتَمَرَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ يَطَّوَّفَ بِهِمَا وَمَنْ
تَطَوَّعَ خَيْرٌ أَلَيْسَ لِلَّهِ شَاكِرٌ عَلِيمٌ

اللَّهُمَّ لِي أُرِيدُ السَّعْيَ بَيْنَ لِهْدِ فَاوَالِمُورَةَ
فَيْسِرَةً لِي وَتَقْبَلَهُ مِنِّي

- Proceed for Sa'ee from Safa to Marwah. This is one circuit. The trip from Marwah to Safa will form the second circuit. In this way complete 7 circuits. Thus, the end point of your Sa'ee will be Marwah.
- At the place between the two green fluorescent lights known as Milain-Akhdarain men are to jog at a moderate pace. Women should continue at their normal pace.
- At Marwah, climb up to the outcrop of rocks. Then make Du'a in abundance, as long as possible.
- After completing the seven circuits of Sa'ee in this manner, perform two Rakats nafl of Sa'ee anywhere in Masjid Al-Haram if possible.

Halq or Qasr

In order to release yourself from the state of Ihram, make Halq (shaving hair on the head) or make Qasr (cut hair short to an equal level, all around the head).

Even bald people are required to pass the blade once over the head once.

Women should cut a few centimetres of hair (hair curled around finger) at the end of their hair plaits.

Restrictions of Ihram are then over.



Fardh Acts of Hajj

There are three acts that are fardh in Hajj:

If any Fardh is missed or omitted for any reason, Hajj will not be properly accomplished. Moreover, It is mandatory to perform every one of these Faraidh in the prescribed order, at its appointed time and place. We will only emphasis on the mandatory acts of Fardh and Wajib¹ in this section. The entire process of Hajj in an easy and progressive manner is dealt in the subsequent section.

1. Assume Ihram and make intention (Niyyah) for Hajj, recite Talbiyah. The Intention should be done before leaving for Mina in the morning of 8th Dhul-Hijjah.

Note: It is permissible to leave for Mina the previous night i.e. evening of 7th Dhul-Hijjah.

2. Wuquf at Arafah, stay at Arafah even if it is for a moment, in the time between Zawal (Noon) of the 9th Dhul-Hijjah and the dawn of the 10th Dhul-Hijjah.

3. Tawaf Al-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.

Very Important Note: Intention of Umrah and Hajj should be made separately

Wajib Acts of Hajj

There are six Wajib acts in Hajj.

If any Wajib is left out intentionally or inadvertently, it does not make the Hajj invalid, but Jaza (reparation for the mistake) will be due for the omission, in the form of Damm (Qurbani/animal sacrifice) or Sadaqah (giving food or corn as alms to the poor in a fixed quantity). Please keep 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.

1. Wuqoof (Stay) at Muzdalifah
2. Sa'ee (Circumambulating the Ka'ba)
3. Rami (Pelting Stones) Jamarat.
4. Qurbani (Sacrifice of Animal)
5. Shave or Cut Hair (Halq or Qasr)
6. Tawaful Wida (Farewell Tawaf)

The Five Days of Hajj

8th Dhul Hijjah

1) Remove unwanted hair, clip nails etc

2) Perform Ghusl or Wudhu

3) Put on Ihram

4) Pray 2 rakats

8th Continued ...

5) Make intension for Hajj

6) Recite Talbiyah

7) Go to Mina (preferably in morning)

8) Pray Zuhr, Asr, Magrib & Isha at Mina

The Five Days of Hajj

9th Dhul Hijjah

1) Pray Fajr at Mina

2) From Fajr of 9th to Asr of 13th
Recite Takbeer of Tashreeq after
every salah.

3) Go to Arfat anytime after sunrise

4) Pray Zuhr and Asr at Arfat

5) Perform Wuquf (Stand and Pray),
Make dua and seek forgiveness until
sunset

6) After sunset to go Muzdalifah

9th Continued ...

7) Pray Maghrib and Isha together, at
Isha time at Muzdalifah

8) Collect 70 pebbles for stoning

9) Spend the night in Ibadah

10) Pray Fajr in Muzdalifah

11) Leave for Mina just before
sunrise

12) Keep reciting Talbiyah frequently

The Five Days of Hajj

10th Dhul Hijjah

1) Pelt the Big Jamarat with 7 pebbles

2) Reciting Talbiyah stop after this

3) Do Qurbani (Udhiya – Animal Sacrifice)

4) Shave/Trim the hair. The state of Ihram has now ended now.

10th Continued ...

5) Perform Tawaf-e-Ziyaarah – anytime upto sunset of 12th of Dhul-Hijjah

6) Drink Zam Zam water

7) Perform Sa'ee

8) Return to Mina

The Five Days of Hajj

11th Dhul Hijjah

1) If not finished, then follow steps 5 to 8 of 10th Dhul Hijjah

2) After mid-day, pelt the 3 Jamaraat with 7 stones each (pref before sunset)

3) Stay in Mina for worship

12th Dhul Hijjah

1) If not finished, then follow steps 5 to 8 of 10th Dhul Hijjah

2) After mid-day, pelt the 3 Jamaraat with 7 stones each.

3) Leave Mina for Makkah before sunset, if possible

13th Dhul Hijjah

1) If still in Mina, pelt the 3 Jamaraat with 7 stones each at the break of dawn

2) Perform Tawafe wide before leaving Makkah

3) Pray two rakats for tawaf

4) Stop reciting takbeer of Tashreeq from asr of 13th



Detail process of Hajj

Assuming the state of Ihram for Hajj:

1. Please make preparations to travel to Mina. You might have to start a day before (i.e. evening of 7th Dhul-Hijjah) and reach Mina on the early morning of 8th, due to the issue of crowd. However, the schedule also depends on your Guide or Tour Operator.
2. Perform Ablution (Wudhu) or take a bath (Ghusl).
3. Put on the two white sheets of the Ihram garments. For women, there is no specific garment or colour; ordinary cloak/abaya etc. is sufficient.
4. Perform two Rakats of Ihram (Sunnah). Recite Surah 'Kaafirun' (Qul Yaa Ayyuhal Kaafiroon) in first Rakat and Surah 'Ikhlas' (Qul Huwallaahu Ahad) in the second Rakat.

Detail process of Hajj

5. Then remove the Prayer cap (Men should not cover their head in the state of Ihram).
- Intention/Niyyah, which is an obligation, can be made at home or during the journey, but care must be taken make the intention before crossing the boundaries of Miqat. (The details of the Miqat area have been discussed in the preceding section, "The Miqat Boundaries").
 - Since the boundaries of Miqat are widespread, if you are taking a flight bound to Jeddah, you will cross the boundaries of Miqat whilst in the flight itself. Thus, if you are not careful to make intention in the flight before entering the Miqat, you will end up having to travel to the nearest Miqat point on landing in Jeddah and make the intention and start for Hajj from there. Thus, be very careful about making the intention before crossing the boundaries of Miqat, wherever you are making the journey from.
 - If you plan to land in Madina, then make the intention at Zul Hulaifah while going to Makkah Al-Mukarramah.
 - People making the intention from their homes do not have the concern of being vigilant of the Miqat points.
 - If you are already in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and intend to do Hajj, then go to the closest Miqat Point i.e. Tan'eem (Masjid Aisha) and adorn/assume Ihram.
 - Pilgrims coming from other directions should adorn/assume Ihram on their respective Miqat points.

Detail process of Hajj

1. Make Intention (Niyyah) of Hajj:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أُرِيدُ الْحَجَّ فَيَسِّرْهُ لِي وَتَقَبَّلْهُ مِنِّي

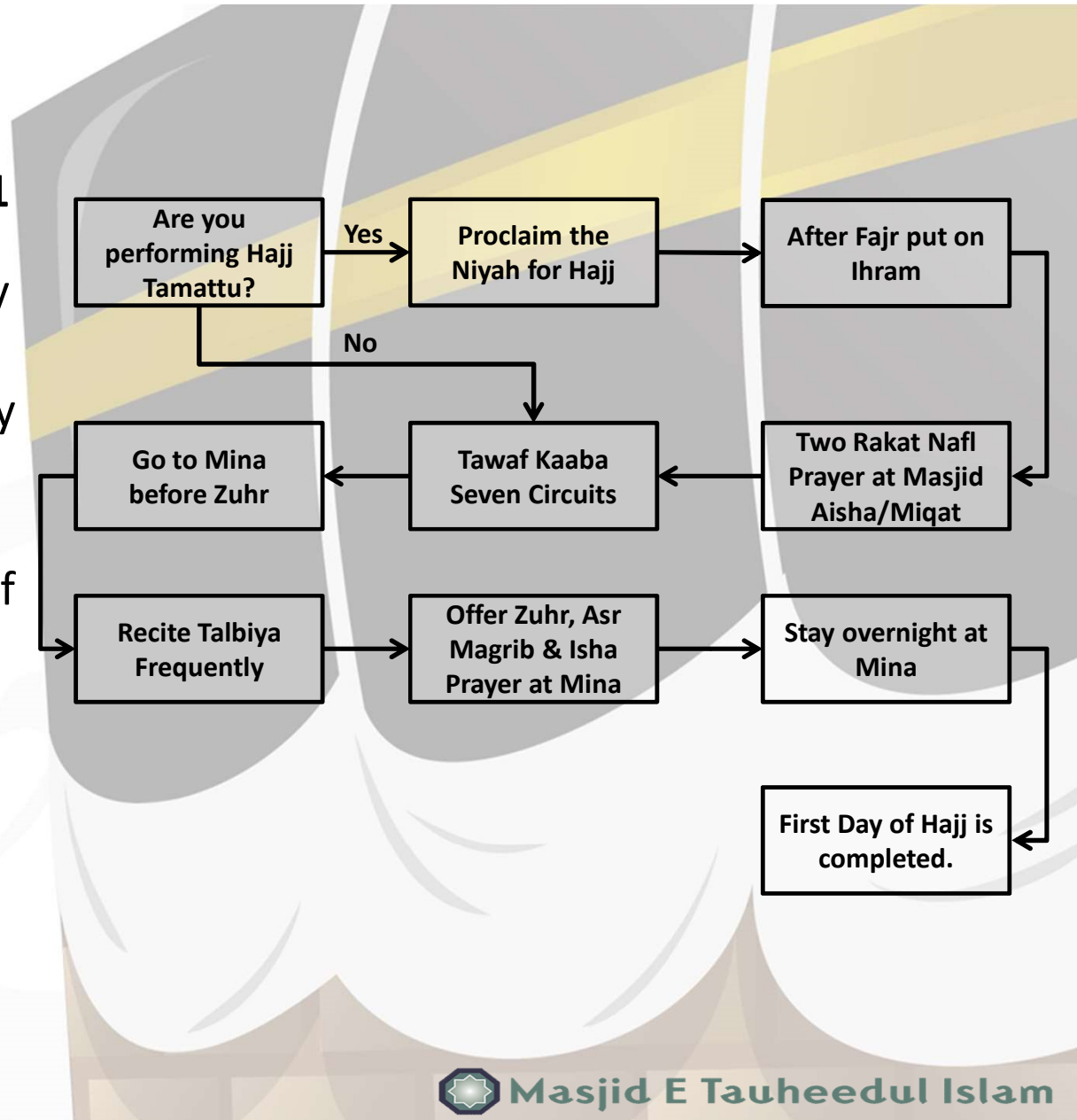
2. Recite the complete Talbiyah (Labbayk du'a provided below):
Once audibly, Women should recite in a low voice.

لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَبَّيْكَ لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ
إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ وَالنِّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ

Day 1 of Hajj

8th Dhul-Hijjah (Yawmut-Tarwiyah) - Day 1

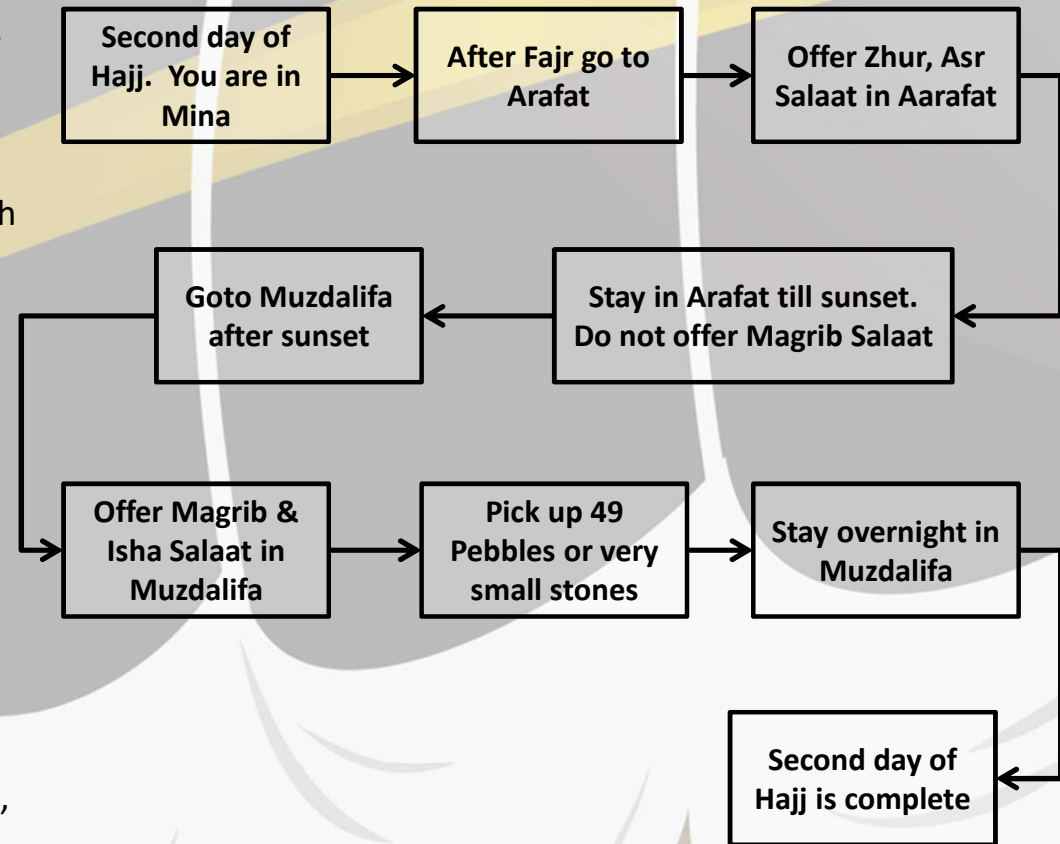
1. After assuming Ihram, leave for Mina any time after Fajr Salah, or a night before, as discussed above. In any case, reach Mina by Noon of 8th Dhul-Hijjah.
2. Sa'ee for Hajj is permissible with Ihram of Hajj before 8 Dhul-Hijjah; especially for elderly, women and feeble people.
3. Perform 5 Salahs in Mina (Zuhr, Asr, Maghrib, Isha and Fajr of 9th Dhul-Hijjah), the rest of the time should be spent profitably in Ibaadah.



Day 2 of Hajj

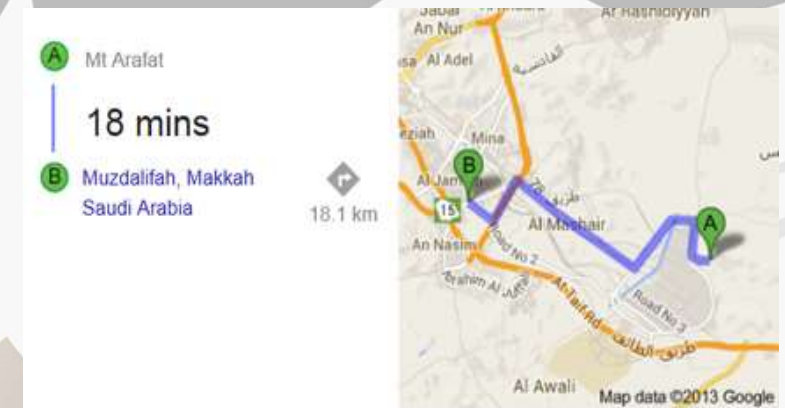
9th Dhul-Hijjah (Yawmul-Arafah, Day of Arafah) - Day 2

1. Leave for Arafah after Fajr Salah and reach there by Noon.
2. Stay (Wuqoof) in Arafah from Noon (Zawal) till Sunset (Ghuroob). It is Fardh in Hajj to spend some time, even if it is for a few moments in Arafah.
3. Asr prayer should be offered jointly with Zuhr Salah, only at Nimrah Mosque along with the Imamul-Hajj1; if you miss this prayer then perform each Salah at its normal time.
4. Do not leave Arafah before sunset, as this is Wajib.
5. Immediately after sunset leave for Muzdalifah without performing Magrib Salah. It is Wajib to do so.
6. There are no specific Athkaar for Arafah, however one can recite the following: 100 times Surah Ikhlāas, 100 times 4th Kalimah (Kalimah-Tauheed), 100 times Durood Ibrahim (add "waalayna-ma'ahum" at end of the common durood e ibrahim), 100 times 3rd Kalimah (Kalimah-Tamjeed) and 100 times Istighfar.



Muzdalifah Night

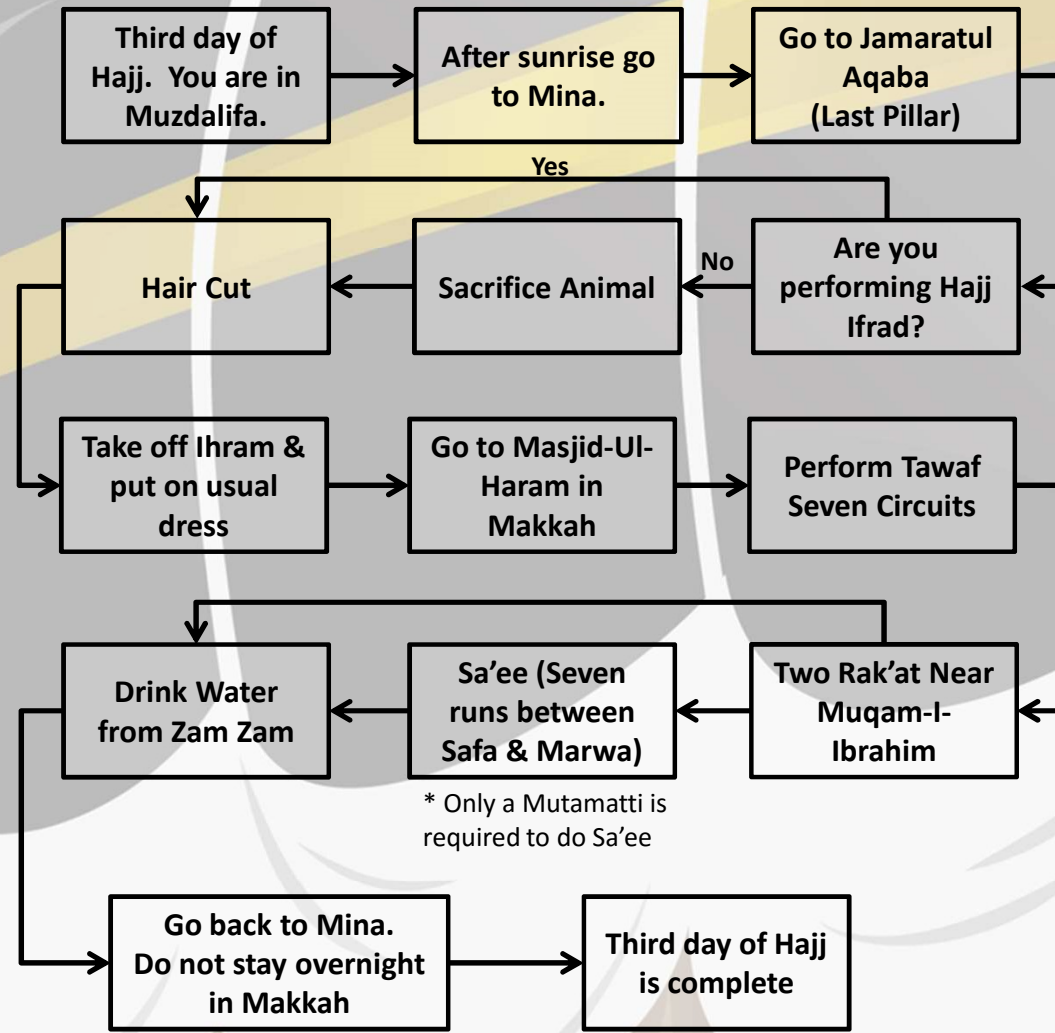
1. After sunset, proceed to Muzdalifah. Maghrib Salah should not to be performed in Arafah but at Muzdalifah jointly with Isha Salah. It is Wajib to do so.
2. Maghrib and Isha prayers should be offered at Isha time only (both prayers with a single Azan and Iqamah). Moreover, Sunnats of Maghrib, Isha and Witr Salah should be prayed after Fardh of Isha. Takbeer-Tashreeq to be recited after Maghrib Fardh Salah.
3. Collect more than 70 chick-pea sized pebbles at Muzdalifah for Rami (Stoning Shaytan).
4. Stay overnight at Muzdalifah... to take rest is also Sunnah. Engage in dua and ibaadah throughout the night
5. Perform Fajr early. Remain at Muzdalifah until sunrise (it is wajib to do so), stand facing the Qiblah and engage in dua. Now proceed to Mina.



Day 3 of Hajj

10th Dhul-Hijjah (Eidul-Adha: Youmun-Nahr) - Day 3

1. After performing Fajr Salah at Muzdalifah, the Pilgrims should proceed to Mina before sunrise (as discussed in previous section of 9th Dhul-Hijjah). On this day four important rites have to be performed in sequence (It is Wajib to do so).
2. Pelting stones (Rami) on Jamarat Al-Uqba (Big Shaytan) should be commenced between the time of Ishraq (Sunrise) and Zawal (Mid-day). It is also permissible to pelt stones right until Fajr of next morning, especially for women, aged, feeble people and when crowds are huge. Stop reciting Talbiyah at the time of Rami. Exercise great caution at Jamarat for fear of stampedes. Recite Masnoon Dua for pelting “**Bismillahi Allahu Akbar Raghma-llishshaitan wa-ridha-llir-Rahman Allahummaj’alhu-Hajjan-Mabroora wa zambam-maghfoora wa sa’yam-mashkoora**”.
3. No Dua to be made after Rami on this day.
4. Sacrifice of Animal (It is Wajib to do so) should be done. It is permissible to eat meat of Damm animal.
5. Halq or Qasr (shaving head or cutting hair short – which is Wajib) must be done to remove Ihram. If pilgrim opted to cut hair, then it should be cut equally on all sides of the head



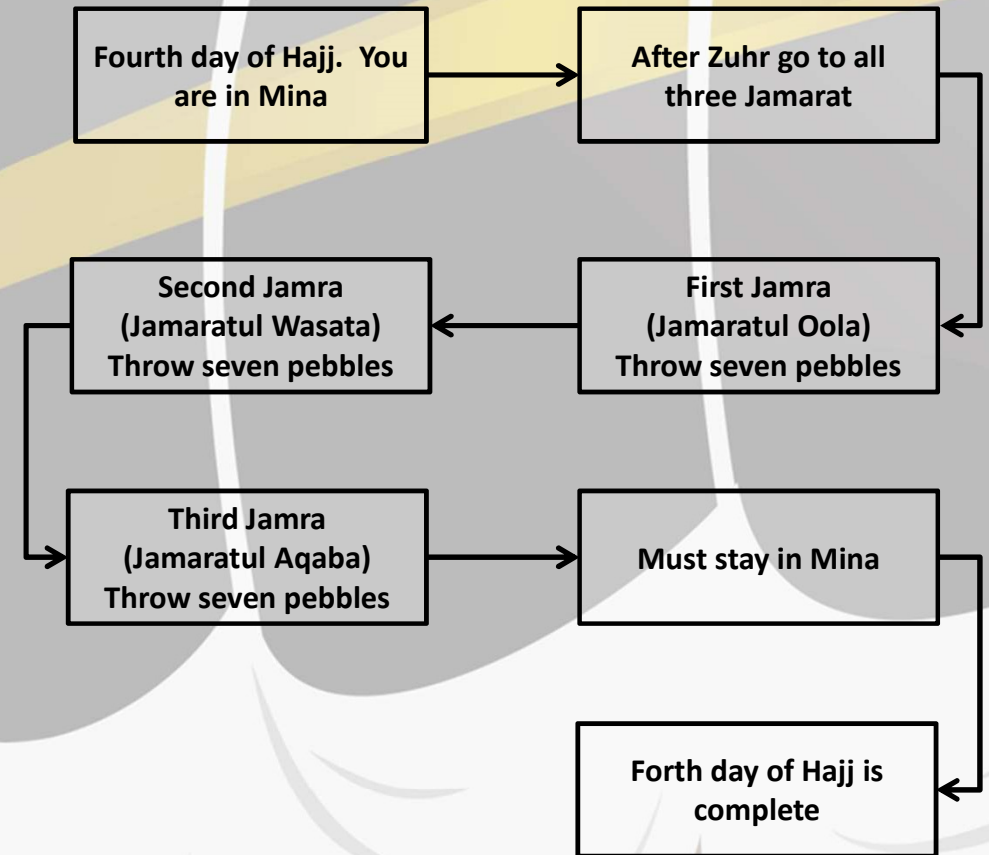
Tawaful Ziyarah (Tawaful-Ifadha)

1. Proceed to Makkah from Mina and complete Tawaf Al-Ziyaarah (this is a Fardh act) any time during the 10, 11 or 12th Dhul-Hijjah until sunset of the 12th Dhul-Hijjah.
2. Follow the Procedure of Tawaf Al-Ziyarah like any other Tawaf. (In certian circumstances, where, if the Pilgrim is still in state of Ihram, then Idhtibaa should also be done. If the pilgrim is not in the state of Ihram, then Idhtibaa is not required.)
3. If Sa'ee is not done (as discussed above in section 8th Dhul-Hijjah), it should be done after Tawaf Al-Ziyarah.

Day 4 of Hajj

11th Dhul-Hijjah - Day 4

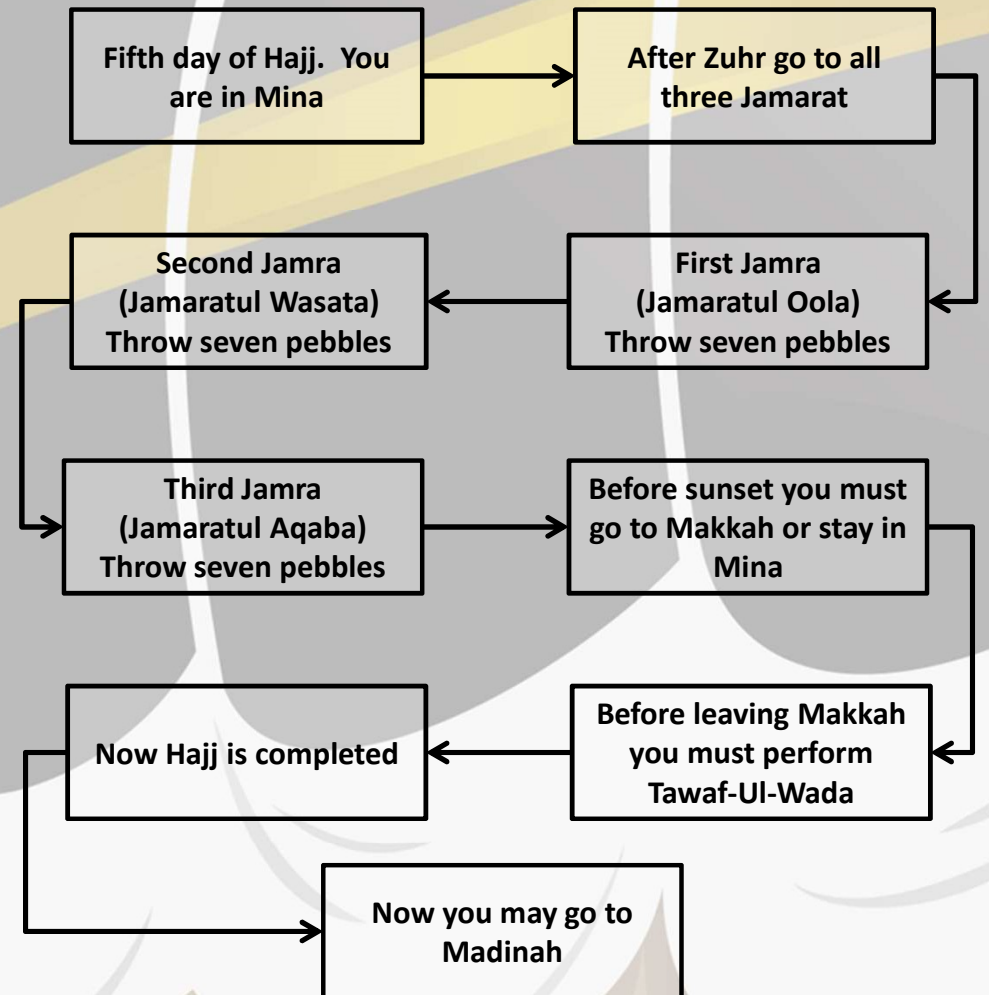
1. To be spent at Mina in acts of Ibadah.
2. Pelting stones (Rami) at all three Jamarats (Satan's) should be done any time after Zawal till sunset. It is also permitted after sunset.
3. Du'a to be made (please move to a side for du'a to avoid crowding) at least for a while after pelting first and second Jamarat but not after pelting third Jamarat.



Day 5 of Hajj

12th Dhul-Hijjah - Day 5

1. To be spent at Mina in acts of Ibadah.
2. Pelting stones (Rami) at all three Jamarats (Satan's) should be done any time between Zawal (mid-day) and sunset. It is sunnah to do so in this time. However, it is also permitted after sunset.
3. Du'a is to be made (please move to a side for du'a to avoid crowding) after pelting first and second Jamarat, but not after pelting third Jamarat.
4. You may proceed to Makkah Al-Mukarramah before sunset. However, it is recommended to stay on till the morning of the 13th Dhul-Hijjah, perform Rami and then proceed to Makkah.
5. Please note that if you stayed on beyond the Fajr of 13th Dhul-Hijjah it is not permissible to leave without pelting for that day.



13th Dhul-Hijjah (Last day – “Youm Al-Tashreeq”)

1. To stay back at Mina for Rami on 13th Dhul-Hijjah is Sunnah.
2. Pelting Stones (Rami) of all three Jamarat (Satans) any time after Zawal, till sunset. The scholars have permitted pelting to commence after Ishraq (sunrise) on this day if you wish to leave early.
3. Dua to be made (by resigning to a side) – atleast for a while – after pelting first and second Jamarat but not after pelting third Jamarat. Rites of Hajj are now complete except for Tawaf Al-Wida.
4. Enroute to Makkah, stop for few moments at Masjid al Ijaba if possible. It is Sunnah to remain there until Isha Salah. Upon returning to Makkah, the rest of the time should be spent profitably in the Haramain until the departure date.

Virtues of Madinah

It is highly recommended to visit Madina Al-Munawwarah, the abode of the beloved prophet Muhammad (Pbuh), Masjid Al-Nabawi and other places of Ziyarah in this holy city.

Prophet Muhammad (Pbuh) said:

"My Shafa'at (intercession) is Wajib (obligatory) for the one who visits my grave." [Tabrani]

"Verily, he who made Hajj and refrained from visiting me (i.e. my grave) has rendered me an injustice." [Tabrani]

"Whoever visits me after my death is like the one who has visited me during my life."

[Bayhaqi]

Ziyarah, or presenting oneself in the Sacred Court of Rasulullah at Madina Al-Munawwara is indeed amongst the greatest blessings and fortunes.

Please study the map of Masjid Al-Nabawi so as to identify the significant places therein. Settle down at your temporary place of residence in Madina. Thereafter take a bath, wear your best clothes, apply attar (non-alcoholic perfume), do miswak and prepare to present yourself in the sacred court of the greatest of all creation (Pbuh).



Greeting Salaam

- Inside the Prophet's Burial Chamber
- There are several narrations about the order of the three honorable graves. The prophet's (Pbuh), Abu Bakr (r.a.)'s and Omar(r.a.)'s (may Allah be pleased with them) graves: "The front of the Prophet's grave (Pbuh) is advanced towards the prayer direction (qibla), whereas Abu Bakr(r.a.)'s grave is aligned to the prophet's (Pbuh) shoulder , and Omar(r.a.)'s grave is aligned to Abu Bakr's (r.a.) shoulder".
- It is also noteworthy to mention that next to the Prophet's and his companions' shrines lies the prophet's chamber. These chambers were the Prophet's habitat in which his wives, the mothers of Believers (r.a.) lived.
- Visiting Prophet's Grave
- Enter by the door of Gabriel and recite the Masnoon Du'a while entering into the Masjid. If time permits, offer two Rakats of Tahiyatul-Masjid and two Rakats of Salat Al-Shukr¹ in Riyadhul-Jannah (green carpeted area). There are four directions in which the Prophet (Pbuh)'s holy tomb may be approached but for this occasion, the front side (Muwajaha-Shareef) should be faced. In this way you would be standing face to face with him.

Greeting Salaam

- Commence reciting Salaam upon him. Recite the salaam in a moderate voice. Do not shout your Salaam, nor speak loudly. Understand that you are conversing with him (pbuh) and that he (pbuh) hears you and replies to you.
- Say Salaam as “AS-SALAAMU-ALYKA-YA-RASUL-ALLAH”
- Also convey the salaams of those who may have requested you to send salaam upon him(pbuh) as: “AS-SALAAMU-ALYKA-YA-RASUL-ALLAH.....MIN.....(Mention the Name of the Person)”
- After having said the salaam upon him (Pbuh), request him for intercession on the Day of Qiyamah. After having greeted him take a few steps towards the right and say salaams upon Hadhrat Abu Bakr (r.a.) and then upon Hadhrat Umar (r.a.) and then stand between them and send Salaam upon them as a pair. Also convey the salaams of those who requested you to do so upon these two great men of Islam. Return once more to the holy graveside and make du’a with great zeal and fervor for yourself, family, relatives and the Ummah.

*****Instructions for Women:** Follow the same procedure except that the women may not be able to enter through Baab Al-Jibreel (Door of Gabriel) and they will not be able to offer Salaam from Muwajaha-Shareef but from the other three directions – the headside, feetside and from the rear of Rawdha-Mubarak. Specific times are allocated for them, mainly from 7am to 11am and 2pm to 3pm. More details may be obtained from the locals about the times.