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Introduction

All praise is due only to Allaah. We laud Him and beseech His aid and beg forgiveness only from Him and believe in Him and rely solely on Him. We seek salvation in Him from the evils of our inner selves and the vices of our actions. There is none to misguide one whom Allaah intends to guide. I bear witness that there is no one worthy of worship but Allaah, the One who has no partner. I also testify that Hadhrat Muhammad ρ is the faithful servant and the Last Rasul of Allaah. May Allaah Ta'ala's mercy be on him, his family and his Sahabaah τ and may He bless them and raise their status.

“Rasulullaah ρ performed Hajj 2 times after proclamation of Nabuwwat, one before Hijraat and one after. It is established from narrations that he ρ performed Hajj before proclamation of Nabuwwat. He ρ performed 4 Umrahs, 3 in Zil Qadah and 1 in Zil Hajj. The Hajj in 10 Hijri is called “Hajj –ul-Widaa.” (P47 – ‘Aayaan-e-Hujjaaj by Moulana Habibur Rahman Aazaami (A.R)

Numerous books, big and small have been penned on Hajj and Umrah. We have also written and translated many. One may visit our website www.alislam.co.za to take benefit from our downloadable books.

The current book “A Day to Day Hajj Guide” first explains some basic terms and gives an overview of Hajj and Umrah then states the activities Day by Day in detail. A Hajji just has to open to a particular day and check whether one is on track.

Information and ideas we gleaned are from:-

Ummadatul Fiqh – by Moulana Sayed Zarwar Hussein Shah (A.R)

Research by our Doctor Friend Dr. Abdul Rashid Ahmed Dore of Lusaka, Zambia. His site <http://www.hajjpracticalities.freeservers.com> is definitely worth visiting. May Allaah reward him tremendously. His information stems from the works and contact with reliable Ulema.

Before concluding, few simple points to remember are:-

- 1.) Read words of “Tashreeq” i.e. “Takbeer” for 23 Salaats, from the Fajr of the 9th of Zil Hajj until the Asr of the 13th of Zil Hajj.

- 2.) “Tawaaf e Ziyaarat” starts from the pre-dawn of the 10th Zil Hajj and ending time is before sunset of the 12th Zil Hajj.
- 3.) “Ayaam Nahr” is from the 10th to the 12th Zil hajj in which Damm e Shukr/ Qurbani is done.
- 4.) Talbiyah stops before commencing the Fardh Tawaaf of Umrah for one performing Umrah.
- 5.) Talbiya stops for a haji just before throwing the first pebble at the big jamaaraat.

A humble request to the Hajji is not to waste time in passing self opinionated rulings but instead consult a reliable, pious, knowledgeable Aalim when in doubt.

Make dua for us and all those who aided in this publication.

We have ready for publication concerning Hajj the following:-


Ziyaarat of Madinah ---	+ _ 40 Pages
Ziyaarat of Makkah ---	+ _ 45 Pages
A Step by Step Guide for hajj ---	+ _ 60 Pages
Common errors in Hajj ---	+ _ 16 Pages
Hajj/ Umrah Test Book ---	+ _ 50 Pages.

A.H. Elias (Mufti)

Shabaan 1425 – September 2004

Terms and Explanation of certain special places

- 1) **Ihraam:** In accordance with Shariah to make certain activities haraam (prohibited). One performing Hajj or Umrah, makes the intention and recites the ‘Talbyah’ or does an act equivalent to ‘Talbiyah’ then one has adorned Ihraam. Now certain permissible acts become haraam for that person. It is also used to denote the two pieces of cloth that the one in Ihraam adorns.
- 2) **Istilaam:** To kiss the ‘Hajre Aswad’ or touch it by hand or to indicate the palms towards it and kiss them or just to touch the ‘Rukn-Yamani’ with the hand.
- 3) **Istibaah:** To take the ‘Ihraam’ under the right armpit and sling it over the left shoulder.
- 4) **Afaaqa:** That person who stays outside the ‘Meeqat’ e.g Madinah, Pakistan, India, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, South Africa.
- 5) **Ifraad:** To tie one ‘Ihraam’ for Hajj alone.
- 6) **Ayaam Tashreeq:** ‘Tashreeq’ means ‘Takbeer’, read from the 9th Zil Hajj to the 13th Zil Hajj, for 5 days, Taqbeer - Tashreeq is read. These are the ‘Ayaame Tashreeq’. ‘Tashreeq’ also means to dry the meat, due to which these days from the 11th to the 13th are called Ayaam Tashreeq.
- 7) **Ayaam Nahr:** From the 10th to 12th Zil Hajj, 3 days in which ‘Qurbani’ is done.
- 8) **Batne Urna:** It is a valley near Arafat. Because it is outside Arafat. Wuqoof is not valid there. Part of Masjid-e-Namira is in Wadi Urna, where the Amir/Imaam of Hajj stands and delivers his Hajj Khutbah.
- 9) **Baitullaah/Kaabah:** Every Muslim knows it. The first House of Ibaadat, built by the order of Allaah by the Malaikah before the creation of Hadhrat Adamﷺ. Then constructed by Hadhrat Adamﷺ then by Hadhrat Ibrahimﷺ. The most blessed and holy area on the earth. The Qibla for Muslims.
- 10) **Tajali:** To yoke the Hadi or Qurbani animal.

- 11) **Tahleeq:** To shave/remove the hair.
- 12) **Tasbeeh:** To say Subhanallaah.
- 13) **Takseer:** To trim the hair.
- 14) **Taqleed:** To use the hair or cloth combined with branches of the tree to make a garland which is put around the neck of the animal earmarked for slaughter as Qurban/Damm-e-Shukr so people do not harm that animal. The yoke/garland is called Qaladaa.
- 15) **Takbeer:** To say Allaahu Akbar.
- 16) **Talbiyah:** To say:

- “I am present, Oh Allaah, I am present. You have no partner. I am present. Definitely All Praise and Grace are Yours. The entire universe is Yours, You have no partner.”
- 17) **Talbeed:** To apply some jell, etc on the hair so that it is saved from breaking.
- 18) **Tamattu:** First to adorn the Ihraam of Umrah in the months of Hajj and to perform it and in that same year – in that journey to perform Hajj.
- 19) **Tahleel:** To read 1st Kalimah

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ

Laa ilaaha illallaahu Muhammadur-Rasulullaah.

There is no deity (worthy of worship) but Allaah. Muhammad ﷺ is the Rasulullaah- Messenger of Allaah.

- 20) **Jabal Qaza:** A mountain in Muzdalifah.

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- 21) **Jufa:** Near Rabigh, 3 miles from Makkah, the Meeqat for those coming from Shaam (Syria...).
- 22) **Jamaraat/ Jimaar:** In Mina, at 3 places, pillars have been erected to denote the Jamaraat / places where pelting has to be done. The one near Masjid-e-Khaif is called 'Jamaraat Ula' (small), the next one is called 'Jamaraat Wusta' (medium), the one near the border of Mina is called Jamaarat Uqba (large/big).
- 23) **Jannat Mala:** The blessed famous grave-yard in Makkah Mukarramah.
- 24) **Haaji:** The one performing Hajj.
- 25) **Hajj:** At a specific time to adorn the Ihraam and perform the rites of Hajj- Wuqoof-e-Arafaah, Muzdalifah, Tawaaf-e-Ziyaarat, etc.
- 26) **Hajr-e-Aswad:** A black stone surrounded currently by a silver casing, found on the south west corner of the Kaabah.
- 27) **Haram:** Around Makkah there are demarcations to show its boundary, within which no hunting, grazing and cutting of trees is permissible.
- 28) **Harami:** One who stays/dwells in Makkah or within the boundary of the Haram.
- 29) **Hatim:** It is denoted by a semi-circular wall on the north side of the Kaabah. It was part of construction of the Hadhrat Ibrahim v but was left out by the Qureysh due to non-availability of 'Halaal' funds. Has Hijr-e-Ismail' included in it.
- 30) **Hil:** The area in-between the boundaries of the Haram and Meeqat(s), called Hil because in that area one is allowed to do those things which are Haraam in the 'Haram'.
- 31) **Hili:** The one who stays in the Hil.
- 32) **Halq:** To shave/remove the hair of the head.

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- 33) **Damm:** In the state of Ihraam, the committing of certain acts necessitates the slaughter of a goat, etc. This is called Damm (compensation).
- 34) **Dhaat Iraaq:** A name of a place which is deserted today. Iraq is the name of a mountain, 3 days journey from Makkah. A Meeqat for those coming from Iraq.
- 35) **Zul-Hulaifah:** 6 miles from Madinah. A Meeqat for those going from Madinah to Makkah. Called Bir-e-Ali also.
- 36) **Rukn-e-Shaami:** The corner of the Kaabah pointing towards 'Shaam' (Syria...) South west corner.
- 37) **Rukn-e-Iraaqi:** The corner of the Kaabah pointing towards Iraaq. The south-east corner.
- 38) **Rukn-e-Yamani:** The corner of the Kaabah pointing towards Yemen. To touch it is Sunnat.
- 39) **Raml:** To walk briskly in the 1st 3 rounds of Tawaaf with chest out, shoulders moving and in small steps.
- 40) **Raami:** To pelt at a special place.
- 41) **Zam Zam:** A well near the Kaabah. Sprung up for Hadhrat Ismail(A.S) and his mother. Many virtues have been recorded about it.
- 42) **Sae:** To go from Safa to Marwa 7 times.
- 43) **Shaut:** One round of the Kaabah starting from the Hajr-e-Aswad and ending at the Hajr-e-Aswad.
- 44) **Sib:** A mountain attached to Masjid-e-Khaif.
- 45) **Safa:** On the south side of the Kaabah, a hillock from where Sae commences.
- 46) **Tawaaf:** To start from the Hajr-e-Aswad and go around the Kaabah 7 times.

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- 47) **Arafaat:** A name of a mountain 9 miles west of Makkah. There is a huge field wherein on the 9th of Zil Hajj the Hujjaaj gather.
- 48) **Umrah:** To adorn the Ihraam from Hil or any Meeqat. Then to make Tawaaf of Kaabah, Sae and Halq.
- 49) **Qarin:** One performing Hajj-e-Qiraan (See Qiraan).
- 50) **Qiran:** To perform Umrah and Hajj with one Ihraam. First Umrah then Hajj.
- 51) **Qasr:** To trim the hair.
- 52) **Mutamatti:** One performing Tamattu Hajj.
- 53) **Muhrim:** One adorned in Ihraam.
- 54) **Muhasib:** A place near Makkah towards Mina. Called Maabdah these days.
- 55) **Muhasir:** A place attached to Muzdalifah. One should pass quickly over it. This was the place where the 'People of the Elephants' were destroyed. It is not permissible to make 'Wuqoof' of Muzdalifa there.
- 56) **Mudaa:** A place where Duaa is made. A place between Masjid-e-Haraam and the grave site of Makkah. On entry it is Mustahab to make Duaa there.
- 57) **Marwa:** A hillock to the eastern northern side of the Kaabah where Sae ends.
- 58) **Muzdalifah:** A field in-between Mina and Arafaat. It is 3 miles to the east of Mina. On return from Arafaat the Hajji tarries there for the night.
- 59) **Masjid-e-Khaif:** It is the name of the big Masjid in Mina. It is to the south in Mina, attached to the mountain.
- 60) **Masjid-e-Namira:** The Masjid on the edge of the Arafaat. Part of it is in Wadi Arna.
- 61) **Mataaf:** Place of Tawaaf around the Kaabah.

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- 62) **Mutamir:** One who is performing Umrah.
- 63) **Mufrid:** One who is performing Hajj.
- 64) **Maqam-e-Ibrahim:** A stone from Jannat on which Hadhrat Ibrahim v stood whilst constructing the Kaabah. It is near the Zam Zam. The foot prints of Hadhrat Ibrahim v can be seen through the glass structure erected there. It is recorded in the narrations that when Hadhrat Ibrahim v used to come to visit his son than he used to alight on the stone and on departure used it as a platform to alight on his conveyance.
- 65) **Makki:** One residing in Makkah.
- 66) **Multazam:** Area in-between the door of the Kaabah and Hajr-e-Aswad. To attach oneself on that area and make Duaa is Masnoon.
- 67) **Mina:** A village 3 miles west of Makkah. It is within the boundaries of the Haram where Damm-e-Shukr, Qurbani and pelting takes place.
- 68) **Maukif:** A staying place. Like Arafaat or Muzdalifa.
- 69) **Meeqat:** That place from which a person proceeding to Makkah adorns the Ihraam.
- 70) **Meeqati:** One who stays in/at the Meeqat.
- 71) **Meelain Ahzarain:** In-between Safa and Marwa are two green signs (lights), in between which the male making Sae runs slowly.
- 72) **Wuqoof:** As per dictionary it means to tarry/ stay for a while. In relation to the laws of Hajj it means to stay in Muzdalifah and Arafaat during a specific time.
- 73) **Haddi:** That animal which the Hajji brings along to be slaughtered in the Haram.
- 74) **Yaum Tarweeha:** The 8th of Zil Hajj.
- 75) **Yaum Arafaa:** The 9th of Zil Hajj, the Day of Hajj. On this day the Hujjaaj make Wuqoof in Arafaat.

76) **YaLamLam:** To the south of Makkah there is a mountain called Saeedah. It is the Meeqat for those coming from Pakistan, India and Yemen.

Movement in Brief

M – M – A – Mx5 – H

M – from Makkah to

M – Mina (5 Salaats) to

A – Arafaat for Wuqoof to

M – Muzdalifah for Maghrib/ Esha together and collecting pebbles to

M – Mina for Ramee of big Jamaraat / Damm -e- Shukr / Halq to

M – Makkah for Tawaaf e Ziyaarat to

M – Mina for Ramee of Jamaraats for next 2 days to

M – Tawaaf e Widaa to

H – Home

Distances and Times

- * From Makkah to Mina +_ 5 km. 2/ 2.5 hours walk.
Bus at times ½ hour, at times 4-6 hours.
- * From Mina to Arafaat +_ 12 km. 3/3.5 hours walk.
Bus 6 – 10 hours.
- * From Arafaat to Muzdalifah +_ 9 km. 3 hours walk.
Bus 6 – 8 hours.
- * From Muzdalifah to Jamraat. 1 hour walk.
Bus 3 – 4 hours.

Umrah and Hajj acts

1.

Status	Umrah Acts
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Pre – Condition	Umrah Ihraam
Rukn	Tawaaf Umrah
Sunnat	Istibah and Raml
Waajib	Sae
Waajib	Halq or Qasr

2.

Status	Acts of Qiraan Hajj
Pre - Condition	Ihraam of Hajj and Umrah
Rukn	Tawaaf of Umrah
Sunnat	In above Istibah and Raml
Waajib	Sae of Umrah
Sunnat	In Tawaaf e Qudoom Ramal and Istibah
Waajib	Sae
Rukn	Waquoof of Arafaat
Waajib	Wuqoof of Muzdalifah
Waajib	Ramee of Big Jamraat 10 Zil Haj
Waajib	Damm e Shukr
Waajib	Halq or Qasr
Rukn	Tawaaf e Ziyaarat
Waajib	Ramee of Jamraat (11 to 12 Zil Haj)
Waajib of choice	Ramee of Jamraat (13 Zil Haj)
Waajib	Tawaaf -e- Widaa

3.

Status	Acts of Ifraad Hajj
Pre - Condition	Hajj Ihraam
Sunnat	Tawaaf e Qudoom
Rukn	Wuqoof e Arafaat

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Waajib	Wuqoof e Muzdalifah
Waajib	Ramee of Big Jamaraat on 10 Zil Haj
Mustahab of choice	Damm e Shukr
Waajib	Halq or Qasr
Rukn	Tawaaf e Ziyaarat
Waajib	Sae
Waajib	Ramee of Jamraat (11 to 12 Zil Haj)
Waajib of choice	Ramee of Jamraat (13 Zil Haj)
Waajib	Tawaaf e Widaa.

4.

Status	Acts of Tammattu Hajj
Pre - Condition	Ihraam of Umrah
Rukn	Tawaaf of Umrah
Sunnat	In above Isitbah and Raml
Waajib	Sae of Umrah
Waajib	Halq
Pre - Condition	Before or on the 8 Zil Haj to adorn Hajj Ihraam
Rukn	Wuqoof of Arafaat
Waajib	Wuqoof of Muzdalifah
Waajib	Ramee of Big Jamraat on 10 Zil Haj
Waajib	Damm e Shukr
Waajib	Halq or Qasr
Rukn	Tawaaf e Ziyaarat
Sunnat	Raml
Waajib	Sa'ee
Waajib	Ramee of Jamraat on 11 to 12 Zil Haj
Waajib of Choice	Ramee of Jamraat on 13 Zil Haj
Waajib	Tawaaf Widaa

Useful notes:

- 1.) For the Qarin it is better to make Sae after Tawaaf-e-Qudoom.

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- 2.) Tawaaf Qudoom is only waajib upon an Afaaqi.
- 3.) If the Qarin does not have the intention of making Sae then there will be no Istibaah and Ramal in that Tawaaf but will do so when there is a Sae after Tawaaf-e-Ziyaarat.
- 4.) A Mufrid who performs Tawaaf Qudoom then Sae, will have to make Istibaah and Ramal.
- 5.) If a Mutamatti wants to make Sae in advance then on the 7th or 8th of Zil Hajj, must adorn the Ihraam, perform one Nafl Tawaaf with Istibaah and Ramal then make Sae.
- 6.) For both (4) & (5) it is better to make Sae after Tawaaf Ziyaarat and to make Ramal therein.

Laws of Hajj at a glance

Conditions making Hajj Waajib (7)

1. Islaam
2. To have the knowledge that Hajj is obligatory if staying in Darul Harb.
3. Maturity
4. Sanity
5. Freedom
6. Ability
7. Time of Hajj

Necessary conditions for performance (5)

1. Healthy body
2. Safety of road
3. Not a prisoner or under government prevention (above 3 for male and female)
4. Female to have Mahram or husband with.
5. Female not to be in Iddat. (4 & 5 for females only)

Conditions for a valid performance (9)

1. Islaam
2. Ihraam
3. Time of Hajj
4. Rites of Hajj to be done in their places
5. One must be able to differentiate between right and wrong.
6. Sanity
7. To perform acts oneself if not incapable
8. Not to have sexual relations with spouse after adorning Ihraam until after Tawaaf-e-Ziyaarat.
9. To perform Hajj in that very same year that one adorned the Ihraam.

Conditions which accomplishes the Faraaidh Hajj (9)

1. At a time of performing Hajj to be a Muslim
2. Till death to be a Muslim
3. Sanity
4. Free
5. Maturity
6. To perform Hajj having the capability.
7. Not to have a Nafl intention
8. Not to be doing on someone's behalf.
9. The Hajj was not invalid due to sexual relations.

Rukn of Hajj(2)

1. Wuqoof-e-Arafaat
2. Tawaaf-e-Ziyaarat

Fardh of Hajj (7)

1. Ihraam
2. Wuqoof-e-Arafaat
3. Tawaaf-e-Ziyaarat
4. Sequence of above (3)
5. (2) & (3) to be done on its specified time.
6. To be done in its specified place.

7. From the time of adorning the Ihraam until after Wuqoof-e-Arafaat not to have sexual relations.

Waajibaat of Hajj (6)

1. To make Sae between Safa and Marwa.
2. Wuqoof-e-Muzdalifa
3. Pelting of shaytaan-Ramee.
4. Damm-e-Shukr for the Qarin and Mutamathi.
5. Halq or Qasr
6. For the Afaaqi Haaji to make Tawaaf-e-Widaa.

Sunnats of Hajj (11)

1. Tawaaf-e-Qudoom for the Mufrid and Qarin.
2. Imaam (of Hajj) to give 3 Khutbahs (Makkah, Mina, Arafaat)
3. To go to Mina on the 8th of Zil Hajj after sunrise.
4. To perform 5 Salaah there.
5. To go to Arafaat from Mina after sunrise of the 9th of Zil Hajj.
6. To take Ghusal after Zawwal in Arafaat.
7. To leave Arafaat after the Imaam (of Hajj).
8. After Arafaat to spend the night of the 9th of Zil Hajj in Muzdalifah.
9. On the 10th of Zil Hajj to leave Muzdalifah just a little after sunrise.
10. To stay in Mina during the Ayaam Nahr.
11. On returning from Mina to tarry at Muhasib even it be for a moment.

Mustahabaat of Hajj (14)

1. Men to recite the Talbiyah audibly and women to recite it inaudibly.
2. Damm-e-Shukr for the Mufrid.
3. For the Afaaqi to make Ghusul before entering Makkah.
4. To tarry near Jabal Rahmat in Arafaat.
5. To combine Salaahs of Zuhr and Asr with their conditions.
6. To make Duaa in abundance during Wuqoof-e-Arafaat.
7. To recite Talbiyah in abundance.
8. To tarry near the Imam (of Hajj) and try to be near him during Duaa time in Arafaat.
9. After sunrise of the 10th to make Ghusl for Wuqoof Muzdalifa, Tawaaf-e-Ziyaarat and Ramee.

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10. To perform Fajr in the 1st time, in darkness in Muzdalifah in Masjid Masharal Haram
11. To make Wuqoof of Muzdalifah in the Masjid Masharal Haram.
12. On the 10th Zil Hajj on reaching Mina without delay, to pelt the shaytaan.
13. To make Tawaaf-e-Ziyaarat on the 10th of Zil Hajj.
14. To recite the different Duaas on their respective occasions.

Makroohat-e-Hajj (10)

1. For the Imam (of Hajj) to render the Khutbah before Zawwal.
2. After combining the Salaats in Arafaat to delay in the Wuqoof - i.e. to do so elsewhere.
3. To go before the Imam (of Hajj) from Arafaat or to delay.
4. To make Wuqoof in Wadi-e-Urna.
5. To take someone's used stones and make Ramee.
6. To use pebbles from the Masjid.
7. To use big stones for Ramee or to break from one big stone small ones.
8. To come out of Ihraam by cutting or trimming only a ¼ of the head.
9. To stay elsewhere besides Mina on the nights of the 9th /10th/11th /12th of Zil Hajj.
10. To leave ones goods in an insecure place in Makkah before proceeding to Mina, etc. If left in a secure place then not Makrooh.

Those things that invalidate the Hajj and what necessitates a Damm.

1. To have sexual relations before Wuqoof-e-Arafaat invalidates the Hajj.
2. To discard any Wajibaat of Hajj necessitates a Damm. (sacrifice of a goat within the boundaries of the Haram).

Hajj of an Immature Child

Ihraam of the Immature

1. If a minor child is clever and understanding, then he should adorn the Ihraam himself and perform all the actions as the adults do. If the child has

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not yet reached the age of understanding and is still very young, then the guardian should tie the Ihraam for him.

2. If a small child who does not yet understand, ties the Ihraam himself and does the other actions of Ihraam himself, then his Ihraam is not valid. If an understanding child does so, his Ihraam is will be valid.
3. The guardian cannot tie the Ihraam for a child who is understanding enough to do so himself. The understanding child must do all the actions himself, but those that he cannot do must be done on his behalf by his guardian. However, the child must be made to perform Salaat and Tawaaf.
4. While the understanding child should perform Tawaaf himself, the non-understanding child should be picked up and carried for Tawaaf. Similarly, one should assist the child during the Wuqoof-e-Arafaat, Sa'ee and Ramee.
5. The guardian should prevent the child from the prohibitions of Ihraam. However, if a child does an prohibited act, then there is no penalty on the child nor on the guardian.
6. When adorning the Ihraam for a minor boy, remove existing sewn clothes and wear him the two pieces as explained for the adults.
7. If the minor discards one or all the acts of Ihraam, then it is not necessary to give penalty and neither does Qazaa become compulsory.
8. The guardian who is most closely related should tie the Ihraam for the minor. For example, if the brother and the father are both present then the father should tie the Ihraam. However, it is also permissible for the brother to tie it.
9. The guardian should make his intention with the intention for the non-understanding child, then carry the child and perform the Tawaaf. In one Tawaaf, the Tawaaf for both will be made.

Umrah at a Glance

Wujoob and conditions of validity of Umrah

Rukn of Umrah (1)

1. Tawaaf-e-Umrah

Fardh of Umrah (2)

1. Ihraam of Umrah
2. Tawaaf of Umrah

Waajibaat of Umrah (2)

1. Sae between Safa and Marwa.
2. To cut / shave ¼ of the head. (and a finger tip length for women).

Sunnats & Ettiquetes of Umrah

Same as one completes the Sae. One must stop Talbiyah on the commencement of the 1st round of Tawaaf before Istilaam of Hajr-e-Aswad.

Makroohat of Umrah

As Hajj

Invalidators of Umrah

1. To have sexual relations before performing 4 round of Tawaaf.

QAUMAH AND JALSA

It is Waajib to remain in Qaumah (the standing posture after Ruku before going into Sajda) and Jalsa (the sitting posture between the two Sajdae) for the duration of one Tasbeeh. (Durrul Mukhtar V.1 pg. 433) It is reported by Bari (R.A.) that the Ruku, Sajda, Qaumah and Jalsa of Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) were all of approximately the same duration. (Bakhi V.1 pg. 110)

DUAS TO BE RECITED IN QAUMAH

سَبِّحِ اللَّهَ فِي سَمَائِهِ وَرَبِّكَ فِي الْأَرْضِ
وَمَا بَشَيْتُمْ مِنْ شَيْءٍ بَعْدَ

(Allah has heard the one who has praised Him, Our Sustainer, for You is all praise full of the heavens and earth and whatever is between them and whatever pleases You beyond that) (Istisna' 1:2 pg. 148)

OR

رَبَّنَا رَأَيْتُكَ الْحَمْدُ حَمْدًا كَثِيرًا طَيِّبًا مُبَارَكًا فِيهِ

(Our Sustainer, for You is all praise in abundance, excellent and blessed) (Bukhari V.1 pg. 110)

DUA TO BE RECITED IN JALSA

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَارْحَمْنِي وَارْحَمِي وَارْحَمِي

(O Allah forgive me, have mercy on me, grant me peace, guide me and grant me sustenance) (Abu Dawood V.1 pg. 123)

It is masnoon (Sunnah) to recite these duas in the Sunnah and Nafl Salaah. (Shaykh V.1 pg. 433) These could also be recited in the Fard Salaah. (see 'Ihtisa' V.2 pg. 180)

1st Day

8TH of Zil Hajj

Faraaidh for the 8th of Zil Hajj

To be in Ihraam on this day.

Sunnan for the 8th of Zil Hajj

1. To proceed to Mina from Makkah after sunrise, (but before Zawwaal), of this day.
2. To perform Zuhr/ Asr/ Maghrib/ Esha of this day and Fajr of the 9th of Zil Hajj here in Mina.
3. To stay in Mina for the entire night which follows this day.
4. To proceed for Arafat from Mina after sunrise of the 9th of Zil Hajj.
5. To refrain from proceeding to Arafat before the Imaam of Hajj.

Mustahabbaat for the 8th of Zil Hajj

1. To perform a Nafl Tawaaf before proceeding to Mina.
2. To stay near Masjid-e-Khaif.
3. To perform Fajr of the following day, (i.e. 9th of Zil Hajj), at its earliest time.
4. To leave Mina by the Dabb which is a hillock next to Masjid -e-Khaif.

Makroohaat for the 8th of Zil Hajj

1. To proceed to Arafat, bypassing Mina, on this day.
2. To stay other than in Mina during the night before departure for Arafat.
3. To proceed to Arafat leaving one's belongings in Mina.

Ihraam at a glance

Conditions for validity of Ihraam (2)

1. Islaam
2. Niyah of Ihraam and Talbiyaah or any other Zikr as substitute for Talbiyah or to garland the Hadi.

Wajibaat of Ihraam (2)

1. To adorn Ihraam from the Meeqat.
2. To abstain from the prohibitions of Ihraam.

Sunnats of Ihraam (9)

1. To adorn the Hajj Ihraam in the months of Hajj.
2. To adorn the Ihraam once crossing the Meeqat from your country.
3. For Ihraam to take a ghusal or wudhu.
4. Use 2 pieces i.e. upper and lower cloth.
5. To apply itr or oil (prior to Ihraam)
6. To perform 2 Rakaats Sunnatul Ihraam or with Nafl intention provided it is not Makrooh time.
7. Not to add or subtract in the Masnoon Talbiyah.
8. To recite in every sitting 3 times Talbiyah.
9. Men to read Talbiyah audibly and for women softly.

Mustahabaat of Ihraam (8)

1. To cleanse oneself before ghusal of Ihraam – pair nails, remove hair from under armpits, etc
2. To make Niyyat of Ihraam ghusal.
3. To use white cloth for Ihraam.
4. To wear sandals.
5. To make Niyyat verbally also.
6. After Salaatul Ihraam to make Niyyat of Ihraam. There should not be a gap between them two.
7. For the Afaaqi to adorn Ihraam before the actual Meeqat on condition one has the ability to stay away from the prohibition of Ihraam.

8. To have sexual relations with ones wife before entering Ihraam.

Permissible acts in Ihraam (29)

1. To bath if not for dirt removal
2. To dive in water
3. To enter a bathroom
4. To wash clothing
5. To wear a ring
6. To wear arms
7. To wage war against an enemy in accordance with the order of Shariat
8. To wear a belt
9. To sit under shade
10. To apply non-perfumed Surma when not for adornment
11. To look into a mirror
12. To use the Miswaaq
13. To extract a tooth
14. To cut a broken nail
15. To comb without breaking the hair or have cupping done
16. To remove any harmful insect from the body
17. To scratch the body without breaking hair
18. To use non-sewn clothing (for men)
19. To use bandage
20. To take injection or vaccination
21. To cover the entire body besides the head and mouth.
22. To carry bedding/pots etc on the head
23. To kill harmful animals
24. To eat non-fragrant betel leaf
25. To read or write such poetry which is not sinful
26. To slaughter domesticated animals
27. To get married or get someone married
28. To sit in a perfume shop
29. To buy and sell

Detested and Prohibitions and Invalidations of Ihraam.

1. To wear sewn clothing
2. To use fragrance
3. To apply oil (fragrant)

4. To remove hair from any part of the body
5. To pair the nails
6. To be indecent, transgress or quarrel
7. Sex and its catalyst
8. To hunt land animal
9. To have sexual relations before Wuqoof of Arafat invalidates the Hajj and to have sexual relations before completing 4 rounds of Umrah Tawaaf invalidates the Umrah of the Ihraam.

2nd Day

From Zawwaal till sunset of the 9TH of Zil Hajj

Faraaidh from Zawwaal Till Sunset of 9th Zil Hajj

1. To be in Ihraam.
2. To perform **Wuqoof-e Arafat** within its boundaries and within the allowable timeframe.

Waajeebaat from Zawwaal Till Sunset of 9th Zil Hajj

1. To read Takbeer-e-Tashreek after all Farz Salaat of this day.
2. To remain in Arafat from Zawwaal till the sun sets on this day.

Sunnan from Zawwaal Till Sunset of 9th Zil Hajj

1. To perform Ghusl in Arafat before Zawwaal.
2. To listen to the Khutba at Zuhr time at Masjid-e-Namerah.
3. To offer the Zuhr and Asr prayers at Masjid-e-Namerah consecutively.
4. To raise the hands in Duaa during Wuqoof
5. To perform Wuqoof standing.
6. To perform Wuqoof immediately after the combined Zuhr/Asr prayers.
7. To proceed to Muzdalifah from Arafat immediately after sunset of this day.

Mustahabbaat From Zawwaal Till Sunset of 9th Zil Hajj

1. To make Niyat for staying in Arafat.
2. During Wuqoof-e-Arafat:
 - To read Talbiyyah as much as possible
 - To read Takbeer and Tahleel abundantly.
 - To engage in abundant Duaa and Istigfaar.
 - To repeat each supplication three times.
 - To observe humility.
 - To stand behind and close to the Imaam.
 - To face the Qibla.
 - To be in a state of purity.
 - To stand in the sun unless a valid Shar'ee reason dictates otherwise.

Makroohaat From Zawwaal Till Sunset of 9th Zil Hajj

1. To perform Umrah on this day.
2. To sleep intentionally during the entire period of Wuqoof.
3. Without a valid Shar'ee reason, to make Wuqoof lying down.
4. For the Imaam, to deliver the Khutba at Masjid-e-Namerah before Zawwaal.
5. For the Imaam, or his followers, to pray the Sunnat of Zuhr, (or any other optional prayers), or to do anything, (like eating meals, etc.), in between the Zuhr and Asr prayers offered at Masjid-e-Namerah.
6. To remain for long outside the boundary of Arafat after performing the combined Zuhr/Asr Salaat in Masjid-e-Namerah.

7. To delay the Wuqoof after offering the combined prayers of Zuhr and Asr at Masjid-e-Namerah.
8. To make Wuqoof on a thoroughfare.
9. To make Wuqoof alone anywhere.
10. To depart from Arafat before or after the Imaam of Hajj.
11. To delay departure from Arafat after sunset of this day.
12. To offer Esha or Maghrib Salaat of this day at Arafat.

Wuqoof-e-Arafaat at a glance

Conditions for a validity of Wuqoof-e-Arafaat (3)

1. To be in Hajj Ihraam (not Umrah Ihraam or without Ihraam or invalid Ihraam).
2. To make Wuqoof in Arafaat not Wadi Arna.
3. To be done in the time of Wuqoof.

Waajib of Arafaat (1)

1. A person who made Wuqoof before sunset has to remain there just a little after sunset.

Rukn-e-Wuqoof Arafaat (1)

1. To be within the boundaries of Arafaat, in any place, on its time- is a Rukn, even if it be for a moment, sleeping or awake, standing or sitting, Niyat or not, knowing one is in Arafaat or not.

Sunnats of Wuqoof-e-Arafaat (7)

1. To make ghusal for Wuqoof-e-Arafaat.
2. For the Imam to render two Khutbahs in Masjid-e-Namira.
3. For the above to be done after Zawwaal.
4. To combine Zuhr and Asr with its conditions of combinations.
5. To haste in making Wuqoof after the Salaat.
6. To go with the Imam from Arafaat and not to leave before him without cause.
7. To depart immediately after sunset and not to delay without reason.

Mustahabaat of Wuqoof-e-Arafaat (21)

1. To read in abundance Talbiyah, Takbeer, Tahleel, Duaa, Zikr, Istigfaar, Quraan, Durood Shareef.
2. To be humble and cry.
3. To be sincere and meek.
4. To be hopeful that Allaah accepts the Hajj and Duaas.
5. If possible to be behind and stand near the Imam of Hajj.
6. If possible to stand where Nabi ρ stood in Masjid Sarhaat.
7. To make Wuqoof with the people.
8. To make Wuqoof facing Qiblah.
9. To prepare for Wuqoof before Zawaal.
10. To make Niyyat of Wuqoof.
11. If possible to make Wuqoof on a conveyance (animal).
12. If (11) is not possible then stand if possible and when tired sit.
13. For Duaa – raise the hands just as it is Mustahab to do so in Salaat.
14. Repeat the Duaa 3 times.
15. To recite Hamd and Salawaat at the beginning and the end of the Duaa (as is Mustahab for all Duaas).
16. External and internal purity.
17. If there be no fear of shortcomings in performing the activities of Arafaat, then fast.
18. If there is no reason and if by standing one is not focused in the Duaa in the sun then do so.
19. Do not quarrel concerning worldly affairs.
20. At the time of Wuqoof give charity and do good acts in abundance.
21. Do not fall short making in abundance Duaa, Takbeer, Tahleel, Talbiyah, Istigfaar, Quraan recitation and Durood Shareef.

Prohibition of Wuqoof-e-Arafaat (1)

1. To depart from Arafaat before sunset.

Makhroohaat of Wuqoof-e-Arafaat (8)

1. To delay in Wuqoof after the combination of Salaats.
2. To make Wuqoof on the common road.
3. For the Imam to read the Khutbah before Zawaal.
4. To make Wuqoof in negligence without presence of heart.

5. Not to depart from Arafaat immediately after sunset without a reason.
6. To depart whilst still in the boundaries of Arafaat before sunset.
7. To perform Maghrib and Esha in Arafaat or before Muzdalifah. In fact to do so is Haraam.
8. To return from Arafaat in such a swift pace that puts others into difficulty.

The Night of Muzdalifah

Faraaidh for the Night of Muzdalifah

To be in Ihraam.

Waajeebaat for the Night of Muzdalifah

1. To combine the Maghrib and Esha Salaat at the time of Esha here.
2. To perform the Wuqoof at its appointed time.
3. To read Takbeer-e-Tashreek after all the Farz Salaat of this day.

Sunnan for the Night of Muzdalifah

1. To perform the Wuqoof standing.
2. To raise the hands in Duaa during Wuqoof.
3. To stay the entire night at Muzdalifah on one's return from Arafat.
4. To leave Muzdalifah for Mina approximately five minutes before sunrise.

Mustahabbaat for the Night of Muzdalifah

1. To approach Muzdalifah from Arafat on foot.
2. To approach Muzdalifah through the route of Maznin which is a road between two mountains.
3. To approach Muzdalifah with extreme dignity.
4. To have a bath before entering Muzdalifah.
5. To make haste in praying the combined Salaat of Maghrib and Esha at the time of Esha here.
6. To stay awake, engaging in Ibaadaat during this night.
7. To perform Fajr Salaat immediately Fajr time begins.

8. To have a bath after dawn before commencing the Wuqoof-e-Muzdalifah.
9. During Wuqoof-e-Muzdalifah:
 - To read Talbiyyah as much as possible
 - To read Takbeer and Tahleel abundantly.
 - To engage in abundant Duaa and Istigfaar.
 - To observe humility.
 - To face the Qibla.
 - To be in a state of purity.
 - To repeat each supplication three times.
10. To collect 49 pebbles from here for pelting the big Jamaraat on the 10th of Zil Hajj.
11. To wash the pebbles
12. To ensure that the pebbles are the size of a pea or bean.

Makroohaat for the Night of Muzdalifah

1. To offer the Maghrib or Esha Salaat at Muzdalifah before the time of Esha.
2. To offer the Maghrib or Esha Salaat en-route to Muzdalifah.
3. To sleep intentionally during the entire period of Wuqoof.
4. Without a valid Shar'ee reason, to make Wuqoof lying down.
5. To make Wuqoof in Wadi-e-Muhassar.
6. To make Wuqoof on a thoroughfare.
7. To make Wuqoof alone anywhere.
8. To break a big stone into pebbles for pelting the Jamaraat.
9. To collect pebbles for pelting the Jamaraat from any Masjid.
10. To collect these pebbles from an impure place.
11. To leave Muzdalifah for Mina after sunrise on the 10th of Zil Hajj.

Wuqoof-e-Muzdalifah at a glance

Conditions for the validity of Wuqoof-e-Muzdalifah (4)

1. Prior to it to be in Hajj Ihraam.
2. Prior to it to have done Wuqoof-e-Arafaat.
3. Time.
4. Place.

Rukn Wuqoof-e-Muzdalifah (1)

1. From after the entrance of Fajr. Valid reasons for discarding it are – illness, weakness and crowding for women is an excuse.

Wajibaat of Wuqoof-e-Muzdalifah (2)

1. Wuqoof can be for a moment like Arafaat.
2. To combine Maghrib and Esha with its conditions.

Mustahabaat of Wuqoof-e-Muzdalifah(8)

1. If possible to enter walking into Muzdalifah.
2. If possible to have a ghusal.
3. To tarry left or right of Mt.Qaza.
4. To perform Maghrib and Esha at the time of Esha with delay with its conditions.
5. To perform (4) in Masjid Masharal Haram behind the Imam (of Hajj)
6. To face the Qibla and in abundance make Duaa, Takbeer, Tahleel, Tahmeed, Sana, Durood Shareef. Also make a lot of Duaa lifting your hands.
7. Wuqoof is better after Fajr.

Makroohat of Wuqoof-e-Muzdalifah (3)

1. To make Wuqoof on the roadside.
2. To proceed to Mina after sunrise.
3. To proceed before the Imam or to delay the proceeding after the Imam departs.

Sunnats of Wuqoof-e-Muzdalifah (3)

1. To stay the night (Eidul Adhaa) 10th of Zil Hajj till the morning.
2. To depart just before sunrise.
3. To depart with the Imam (of Hajj) just before sunrise for Mina.

3rd Day

10TH of Zil Hajj

Faraaidh for the 10th of Zil Hajj

1. To perform **Tawaaf-e-Ziyaarat** anytime from sunrise of this day till sunset of the 12th of Zil Hajj. (Women who are ceremonially impure are allowed to delay this Tawaaf without incurring any penalty).

Waajeebaat for the 10th of Zil Hajj

1. To observe the order of **Ramee** (pelting), Nahr (Damm e Shukr), and **Halq/Qasr** by the Qaarin and Mutamattee.
2. To pelt the big Jamaraat only on this day.
3. To read Takbeer-e-Tashreek after all the Farz Salaat of this day.
4. To perform the Qurbaani by the Qaarin and Mutamattee within the boundaries of the Haram from sunrise of this day till sunset of the 12th of Zil Hajj.
5. To complete all the circuits of Tawaaf-e-Ziyaarat on this day, if the majority of them were performed on this day.
6. To have the Halq/Qasr from sunrise of this day till sunset of the 12th of Zil Hajj within the boundaries of the Haram.

Sunnan for the 10th of Zil Hajj

1. To spend the night, which follows this day, in Mina.
2. To pelt the big Jamaraat only on this day between sunrise and Zawwaal.
3. To pelt the Jamaraat standing in such a position that Mina falls to the right and Makkah to the left.
4. To pelt with the right hand.
5. To pelt the stones consecutively.

6. To have Halq/Qasr in Mina.
7. To perform Halq as opposed to Qasr.
8. To face the Qibla when having Halq/Qasr.
9. For men, to shave or trim the entire head in order to be released from Ihraam.
10. To perform Tawaaf-e-Ziyaarat on this day immediately after Halq/Qasr, not before.

Mustahabbaat for the 10th of Zil Hajj

1. To pelt the big Jamaraat only as soon as one enters Mina from Muzdalifah on this day.
2. To raise the hand while pelting in such a way that the armpit is exposed and its whiteness is visible. (This applies to males only).
3. To hold the pebble between the thumb and forefinger, (index finger), when pelting.
4. To perform Ramee before the Qurbaani by the Mufrid.
5. To perform Halq/Qasr before the Qurbaani by the Mufrid.
6. To perform Qurbaani by the Mufrid.
7. To have Halq/Qasr on this day.
8. To recite Takbeer and engage in Duas when having Halq/Qasr.
9. To have the Halq/Qasr performed by commencing from the right.
10. To stand near the animal at the time of Qurbaani if one cannot do the slaughtering oneself.
11. To eat from the Qurbaani animal of Hajj.

Mubaah for the 10th of Zil Hajj

To pelt the big Jamaraat on this day between Zawwaal and sunset

Makroohaat for the 10th of Zil Hajj

1. To perform Umrah on this day.
2. To leave Muzdalifah for Mina after sunrise on this day.
3. To collect pebbles for pelting the Jamaraat from any Masjid.
4. To collect these pebbles from an impure place.
5. To use unwashed pebbles for pelting the Jamaraat.
6. To break a big stone into smaller pebbles for pelting the Jamaraat.
7. To pelt with pebbles larger than the size of a pea or bean.

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8. To pelt with any thing other than pebbles.
9. To pelt the stones intermittently.
10. To pelt with pebbles obtained from near the Jamaraat.
11. To pelt the big Jamaraat on this day from Subh-e-Saadiq till sunrise.
12. To pelt the big Jamaraat on this day after Maghrib without a valid Shar'ee reason.
13. To pelt the big Jamaraat more than seven times without a valid Shar'ee reason.
14. To try to stand less than five arms length from the Jamaraat when pelting.
15. To spend the night which follows this day other than in Mina, without a valid Shar'ee reason.
16. For men, to shave less than a quarter of the head in order to be released from Ihraam.

Ramee at a glance

Conditions of Ramee (8)

1. To throw the pebbles, not put or place them in the specific area
2. To throw by hand not using any equipment.
3. To throw from near not more than 3 hands away.
4. The pebbles to fall in the area by the action of the thrower.
5. To pelt each shaytaan, 7 pebbles separately.
6. To do the pelting oneself. If one does not have a valid reason.
7. The stones used for pelting to be from the earth.
8. To pelt during pelting time.

Rukn Ramee (1)

1. To use most of the stones, in the first day 4 or more. In the remaining days, 11 pebbles or more for each day.

Waajibaat of Ramee (3)

1. To perform Rami before Halq.
2. In the first day to throw 4 stones is Rukn and the remaining 3 is Waajib and in the remaining days 11 pebbles is Rukn and the remaining 10 is Waajib.

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3. Rami to be done on its time and not delay so much that it becomes Qazaa.

Sunnat and Mustahab of Ramee (16)

1. To pelt one after the other.
2. Besides the 1st day, in the remaining days the pelting is to be done in sequence (small, medium, big)
3. When pelting the Jamaraat Ula, face Qibla with most of the pillar towards the right side and whilst pelting the Jamaraat Wusta, facing the Qibla, but most of the pillar towards the left and when pelting the Jamaraat Uqba, Mina is to be on the right and Makkah to your left with Jamaraat in front.
4. To be about 5 arm length when pelting.
5. To use the right hand when pelting.
6. To recite Bismillaah Allaahu Akbar on casting each pebble.
7. After small and medium Jamaraat to face Qibla making Duaa reading Takbeer, Tahleel and Tahmeed.
8. To raise the hand up to the shoulders whilst making Duaa. Make Duaa with humility, sincerity and stand long.
9. To be free from major and minor impurities.
10. To make Ramee in all the days during its Masnoon times.
11. The size of the pebble to be a date pit size.
12. To bring from Muzdalifah 7 pebbles for the first day pelting.
13. To wash the pebbles before pelting.
14. To pelt in the Mustahab way.

Prohibition in Ramee (3)

1. To proceed the 1st days of Ramee by making Halq.
2. Not to pelt more than 3 after the 1st day and more than 10 on the remaining days.
3. To delay in making Ramee i.e. to make it Qazaa.

Makroohat of Ramee (15)

This is against Sunnan and Mustahabaat.

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1. To pelt on the 1st day after Zawaal without reason and to pelt on the 4th day before Zawaal without reason.
2. To use big pebbles / stones.
3. To break big stones to make small pebbles.
4. To use the pebbles from near the Jamarataats.
5. To use the pebbles from the Masjid.
6. To pick up pebbles from impure place.
7. To pelt more than the prescribed amount.
8. To pelt discarding the Masnoon standing direction.
9. Whilst pelting not to stand the Masnoon distance away.
10. To discard the sequence of pelting.
11. To place or put the pebbles in the prescribed area instead of throwing.
12. Not to pelt one after the other.
13. Not to care for the Masnoon times of pelting.
14. Not to make Duaa after small and medium Jamarataat.
15. To discard the Mustahab way of pelting.

Qasr and Halq at a glance

Condition (1)

For Halq to be valid in Hajj Ihraam it has to be done after the 1st day of Nahr after entry of Fajr.

For the Umrah Ihraam it has to be done after most rounds of Tawaaf (4 rounds) are done and for the Muhsir (one shortening the Hajj) after slaughtering of the Hadi.

Waajibaat of Halq and Qasr (5)

1. To make Halq / Qasr of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the head.
2. In Qasr the removal of one finger joint length of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the head.
3. For women to make Qasr.
4. For the one in Hajj or Umrah Ihraam to be in a specific time i.e. the 3 days or nights of the Ayyamun Nahr (Qurbani).
5. For the one in Hajj or Umrah Ihraam to be in a specific place i.e. within the boundaries of the Haram.

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Sunnan – Mustahabaat – Permissible acts of Halq and Qasr

1. To remove all the hair of the head (Sunnat).
2. For men to make Halq (Sunnat), to make Qasr (Permissible).
3. Whilst making Halq (Sunnat), to make Qasr (Permissible).
4. The one doing the Halq or Qasr to start from the right side (Sunnat).
5. Whilst Halq and Qasr is being done and after Halq and Qasr to make Duaa for oneself, one's parents, one's elders and all the Muslims (Mustahab).
6. To bring the hair of Halq /Qasr (Mustahab)
7. After Halq or Qasr to cut the moustache, nails and remove the hair from under the armpits and navel. (Mustahab).
8. To shave the head using a blade.
9. After completing all the acts of Hajj or Umrah to shave one's own head or another who is in Ihraam but has completed all the acts of Hajj or Umrah is permissible.

Prohibitions and Mustahabaat of Halq (2)

1. For women to shave their head without reason.
2. To only make Halq or Qasr of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the head.

4th Day

11TH of Zil Hajj

Faraaidh for the 11th of Zil Hajj

1. To perform Tawaaf-e-Ziyaarat before sunset of the 12th of Zil Hajj if not performed yet.

Waajibaat for the 11th of Zil Hajj

1. To read the Takbeer-e-Tashreeq after all the Fardh Salaat of this day.
2. To have the Halq/Qasr if not yet performed.
3. To pelt all the three Jamaraat on this day.
4. To perform Qurbaani by the Mutamattee and the Qaarin within the boundaries of the Haram if not already performed.

Sunnan for the 11th of Zil Hajj

1. To listen to the Khutba delivered on this day at Masjid-e-Khaif at Zuhr.
2. To pelt all the three Jamaraat between Zawwaal and sunset.
3. To make Duaa after pelting the first and second Jamaraat only.
4. To pelt the Jamaratul-Ulaa first, followed by Jamaratul-Wustaa, followed by Jamaratul-Aqabah.
5. To spend the entire night which follows this day in Mina.
6. For other Sunnan regarding Ramee and Halq/Qasr, refer to the notes on the 10th of Zil Hajj.

Mustahabbaat for the 11th of Zil Hajj

Refer to the notes on the 10th of Zil Hajj for Ramee and Halq/Qasr.

Makroohaat for the 11th of Zil Hajj

1. To perform Umrah on this day.

2. To pelt the three Jamaraat between sunset of this day and dawn of the following day without a valid Shar'ee reason.
3. Refer to the notes on the 10th of Zil Hajj for Ramee and Halq/Qasr.
4. To spend the night which follows this day other than in Mina, without a valid Shar'ee reason.

5th Day

12TH of Zil Hajj

Faraaidh for the 12th of Zil Hajj

To perform Tawaaf-e-Ziyaarat before sunset of this day, if not yet performed.

Waajeebaat for the 12th of Zil Hajj

1. To read Takbeer-e-Tashreek after all the Farz Salaat of this day.
2. To have Halq/Qasr before sunset of this day if not yet performed.
3. To pelt all the three Jamaraat.
4. To perform Qurbaani by the Mutamattee and Qaareen within the boundaries of the Haram before sunset of this day if not performed already.

Sunnan for the 12th of Zil Hajj

1. To spend the entire night which follows this day in Mina if one happens to be here after sunset.
2. Refer to the notes on the 11th of Zil Hajj for Ramee and Halq/Qasr.
3. To pause at Muhassab for a short while for Duaa on the return from Mina for Makkah on this day.

Mustahabbaat for the 12th of Zil Hajj

Refer to the notes on the 10th and 11th of Zil Hajj for Ramee, Qurbaani and Halq/Qasr.

Makroohaat for the 12th of Zil Hajj

1. To perform Umrah on this day.
2. To pelt the three Jamaraat on this day between sunset and dawn of the following day without a valid Shar'ee reason.
3. For Ramee and Halq, refer to the notes for the 11th of Zil Hajj.
4. To leave Mina on this day after sunset without performing the Ramee of all the three Jamaraat the following day.
5. To perform Tawaaf-e-Ziyaarat after sunset of this day.
6. To perform Qurbaani after sunset of this day.
7. To have Halq/Qasr after sunset of this day.
8. To send one's belongings to Makkah beforehand while one is still here.

Tawaaf at a glance

Tawaaf conditions (6)

1. Islaam
2. Niyyat
3. Place in Masjid-e-Haram around the Kaabah (1 2 3 for all Tawaafs)
4. Tawaaf-e-Ziyaarat on its time
5. Tawaaf-e-Ziyaarat after Ihraam of Hajj
6. Tawaaf-e-Ziyaarat after Wuqoof-e-Arafaat

Arkaan-e-Tawaaf (3)

1. To make at least 4 rounds
2. In Masjid Haraam
3. To perform on own accord or be carried

Wajeebaat of Tawaaf (7)

1. Purity from major/minor impurities
2. Satr to be covered
3. One capable of walking should do so
4. To start anti-clockwise from Hajr-e-Aswad
5. To go around the Hatim
6. To add 3 rounds to the 4 and complete the 7
7. After every Tawaaf to read 2 Rakaats Salaat

Sunnats of Tawaaf (10)

1. In Tawaaf Hajj and Umrah to make Istibaah.
2. In the 1st 3 rounds of Hajj and Umrah to make Ramal.
3. To face Hajr-e-Aswad when starting Tawaaf.
4. On every round to face Hajr-e-Aswad and say Takbeer.
5. On standing at Hajr-e-Aswad to face it and say Takbeer whilst raising both hands.
6. To make Istilaam on every round of the Hajr-e-Aswad.

7. To make the 9th Istilaam before going to make Sae.
8. To start from Hajr-e-Aswad.
9. To make the rounds of Tawaaf one after the other.
10. The body, clothing and face of Tawaaf to be free from impurity.

For whom one can make Niyyat

1. Unconscious one.
2. Ailing sleeping one.
3. Insane one for whom Ihraam was tied in the state of insanity.
4. Non understanding child.
5. One insane who became mature.

Permissible acts in Tawaaf (12)

1. To speak permissible things.
2. To greet.
3. To say Alhamdulillah on sneezing.
4. To teach Shariah laws or ask these.
5. To suspend Tawaaf due to need.
6. To drink water or engage in a little talk.
7. To make Tawaaf in pure shoes or socks.
8. To leave out Zikr or Duaas.
9. To recite Quraan inaudibly.
10. To read permissible poetry.
11. To perform Tawaaf on conveyance due to excuse or lean on someone's shoulders whilst making Tawaaf.
12. Not to make Istilaam of Rukn-e-Yamani.

Prohibitions of Tawaaf (8)

1. Major impurity – Haiz, nifaas or to be without wudhu.
2. Nakedness or ¼ or more of the Satr to be exposed (open).
3. Without excuse to use conveyance or aid.
4. Not to go around the Hatim.
5. To leave out any round or part of any round.
6. To start Tawaaf from anywhere else besides the Hajr-e-Aswad according to the Fuquaah.
7. To face the chest for any part of Tawaaf.

8. To discard any Waajib from any Waajib of Tawaaf.

The Makroohat acts in Tawaaf (22)

1. To speak permissible things without excuse.
2. To buy and sell and discuss this.
3. To recite poetry which is void of Hamd, Sana, advise, encouragement and call to do good.
4. To recite Zikr, Quraan, Duaa aloud or anything in a raised voice.
5. To make Tawaaf wearing impure clothing.
6. To discard 'Istibaah' or 'Raml' without an excuse.
7. To discard Istilaam of Hajr-e-Aswad.
8. To raise the hands whilst making Niyyat at any place before the Hajr-e-Aswad.
9. To start Tawaaf facing the Kaabah.
10. Not to make rounds one after the other.
11. Whilst making Tawaaf to stand at any corner to make Duaa.
12. To eat during Tawaaf.
13. To combine two Tawaafs without making 2 Rakaats in-between unless it is Makrooh time.
14. To make Tawaaf whilst the Khutbah is on even silently.
15. To start Tawaaf whilst the Iqama commences.
16. To make Tawaaf whilst in need to pass urine, stool or discharge gas and when angry or hungry.
17. To tie a band on the waist for Tawaaf.
18. To raise the hands for Duaa as in Salaat or raise the hands to the neck.
19. Without excuse to abandon Tawaaf.
20. To make Istilaam by indication to the Rukn-e-Yamani, but according to Imam Muhammad(A.R) it is not Makrooh.
21. To make 'Istilaam' of any other place besides the Hajr-e-Aswad and Rukn-e-Yamani.
22. Without excuse to make Tawaaf with shoes, but to make Tawaaf with socks is not Makrooh.

Sae at a glance

Conditions of Sae (6)

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1. To do it in person, even if aided by conveyance.
2. To perform Sae after Tawaaf i.e. 4 rounds.
3. To be preceded by the Ihraam of Hajj or Umrah.
4. To perform most of the Sae, i.e. 4 rounds.
5. To perform the Sae of Hajj in the month of Hajj.
6. To transverse (move across) most of the portion between Safa and Marwa.

Rukn of Sae (1)

1. Sae to be in-between Safa and Marwa and the width to be maintained, not to move away from its width.

Wajibaat of Sae (6)

1. To perform Sae after that Tawaaf which was rendered in the state of purity.
2. The 4 rounds of Sae are a pre-condition whilst the remaining 3 are Waajib.
3. To walk if no excuse.
4. To be in Ihraam in the Sae of Umrah.
5. To transverse all the distance between Safa and Marwa.
6. To start from Safa and terminate at Marwa.

Sunnats of Sae (10)

1. To make the 9th Istilaam of the Hajr-e-Aswad before going for Sae.
2. To be after the Tawaaf, if delayed due to reason then there is no problem.
3. To climb Safa and Marwa.
4. To face Qibla after climbing Safa and Marwa.
5. To make Niyat for Sae.
6. To make the rounds of Sae one after the other.
7. For men to run between the two green lights in every round and the remainder portion to be done with ease. Women should do the entire Sae with ease.
8. To cover the Satr and perform Sae.
9. To be pure from major impurities like Janaabat, Haiz, Nifaas, etc.

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10. To perform Sae after such a Tawaaf which was rendered free from minor impurities and in the state of purity.

Mustahabaat of Sae (7)

1. To be engaged in Zikr and Duaa.
2. To repeat the Duaa 3 times on Safa and Marwa.
3. To stay for long on Safa and Marwa.
4. To make Sae with sincerity and humility.
5. If there is a huge gap after performing most of the Sae then it is better to make a fresh one.
6. On completion of Sae to go to Masjidul Haraam and perform 2 Rakaats Nafil Salaat.
7. To be free from minor impurities and the body and clothing to be free from impurities.

Permissible acts in Sae (3)

1. At the time of need to speak permissible things.
2. To drink water or eat a little by which no long delay results.
3. Due to some reason to suspend the round e.g. join the Fardh Salaat or Janaaza Salaat.
4. Complete the round from where one left off.

Makroohat of Sae (7)

1. To avoid continuity without reason.
2. To use conveyance without reason.
3. To transact (buy/sell) or talk without the need.
4. Not to ascend Safa Marwa.
5. For men not to run between the two green lights but run elsewhere.
6. To delay Sae without reason after Tawaaf or Ayyam Nahr.
7. To make Sae whilst the Satr is open.

6th Day

13th of Zil Hajj

Waajeeba for the 13th of Zil Hajj

1. To perform Ramee of all the three Jamaraat on this day if one has stayed over in Mina after sunset of the 12th of Zil Hajj.
2. To perform Ramee of all the three Jamaraat on this day if one happens to be in Mina in the morning of this day.
3. To perform Ramee of this day before sunset.
4. To read Takbeer-e-Tashreek after every Farz Salaat of this day, up to, (and including), Asr.

Sunnan for the 13th of Zil Hajj

1. To stay over in Mina on this day.
2. For Ramee of this day, refer to the notes of the 11th of Zil Hajj.
3. To pause at Muhassab for a short while for Duaa on the return from Mina for Makkah on this day.

Mustahabba for the 13th of Zil Hajj

For Ramee of this day, refer to the notes of the 11th of Zil Hajj.

Mubaah for the 13th of Zil Hajj

To pelt the Jamaraat on this day between sunrise and Zawwaal.

Makrooha for the 13th of Zil Hajj

1. To perform Umrah on this day.
2. To pelt all the three Jamaraat after sunset of this day.
3. To avoid pelting all the three Jamaraat on this day if one stayed over in Mina after sunset of the 12th of Zil Hajj.
4. To avoid pelting all the three Jamaraat on this day if one happens to be in Mina on the morning of the 13th of Zil Hajj.
5. For Ramee of this day, refer to notes on the 11th of Zil Hajj.
6. To send one's belongings to Makkah beforehand while one is still in Mina.

Hajj of the female

In 10 matters the females Hajj differs from that of the males.

1. She wears normal daily (not fancy) clothing but it must not be fragrant.
2. She must cover her head.
3. She must say Talbiyah softly. So audibly that she can hear. If alone or not by strangers she can say it audibly.
4. No 'Raml' in Tawaaf.
5. No 'Istibah'.
6. Not to go for Istilaam when it is crowded, but to do so by indication. If empty she may go.
7. Not to perform the 2 Rakaats of Salaat after Tawaaf behind the Maqaam-e-Ibrahim due to men crowding there. If empty then there will be no problem. When crowded read elsewhere in the Haram.
8. Not to run between the two green lights which are in-between Safa and Marwa.
9. No to climb on top of Safa and Marwa during busy times.

10. To cut a finger tip length to be released from Ihraam.
Consult the Ulema concerning the laws of the lady experiencing Haiz or Nifaas before Tawaaf-e-Ziyaarat.
Tawaaf-e-Widaa lapses for the lady experiencing Haiz.

The Salaat of Women

The Salaat of women is similar to that of men, apart from some variations in certain Shar'ie Directives that shall be outlined below. Women should study these Shar'ie Directives carefully and perform their Namaazes accordingly:-

1. At the time of "Takbeer -e- Tahreema", the woman should lift up her hands till the shoulders, in such a manner that they are in line with the shoulders.
2. At the time of "Takbeer -e- Tahreema", she should keep her hands underneath her veil, robe, etc.
3. After having executed the "Tahreema", she should now place her hands on the chest.
4. The manner of doing this is that the palm of the right hand should rest on the back of the left hand.
5. The fingers of each hand should be kept well pressed so as to touch one another.
6. When going to Ruku, she should bend just sufficient enough as to let the fingers reach the knees.
7. The hands should be placed on the knees with the knees with the fingers of each hand pressed close together.
8. Both arms should be well pressed against the sides of the body.
9. The ankles should be joined as to touch each other.
10. The knees should be drawn close to each other so that they too touch.
11. The Sajdah should be performed in such a manner that the knees are first placed on the ground.
12. Thereafter, the hands should be placed on the ground in a way that they will finally rest in line with the ears.
13. The fingers should be well pressed together.
14. The head should be placed between the two hands.
15. While in Sajdah, both the nose and forehead should touch the ground.
16. The fingers and toes should all be made to face the Qiblah.
17. The feet should be kept straight but pointing outward towards the right.

18. While in Sajdah, her body should be kept contracted so that the stomach is pressed well against the sides of the body.
19. Her elbows should be placed flat on the ground.
20. After the second Sajdah of the second Rakaat, she should sit in Qaidah in such a way that her posterior rests on the ground.
21. The right thigh should be placed on the left thigh.
22. Both feet should be pointing outward towards the right.
23. Both hands should be placed on the thighs with the fingers joined to one another. The tips of the fingers should be close to the knees but not holding the knees or hanging over them.
24. Like the man, the woman should also, when reading the "Kalimaa-e-Shahaadat" in Tashahud, close her tiny finger and the finger adjoining it (this is called "Aqd") and at the same time, form a circle with the thumb and middle finger and lift the index finger when reading the words "LAAILLAHA" (this sign is to indicate the oneness of Allaah Ta'ala). Then the finger should be dropped when uttering "ILLALLAHU" However, the closing, and circling mode of the fingers should be retained until the end of the Qaidah.

Rami e Jamaraat (Waajib)

Pelting of the Satan

Pelting Chart – Hanafi / Shaafie

Near Masjid Khaif		Towards Makkah
0	0	0
Small Ula	Medium Wusta	Biq Uqba

Table 1 Pelting

10th Zill Hajj – 3rd Day of Hajj

Pelt only Big Satan – 7 Pebbles

Pelting Times	Hanafi	Shaafie
Starting Time	From Sunrise	From the second half of

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		the night of Nahr (Eid) (i.e. 9 th Zill Hajj 12pm)
Masnoon Time	From Sunrise to Zawwal	
Permissible Time	Upto pre-dawn of 11 th Zill Hajj	
Makrooh Time #	After Sunset	End of 3 rd day after Eid
Ending Time	Upto pre-dawn of 11 th Zill Hajj	At Sunset

= There is no Makrooh times for the sick, weak and women.

Table 2 – Pelting

11th Zill Hajj – 4th Day of Hajj

Pelt small satan then middle satan then big satan
21 Pebbles

Duaa

After Small Satan	Yes
After Middle Satan	Yes
After Big Satan	No

Duration = 20 Aayats facing Qibla

Pelting Times	Hanafi	Shaafie
Starting Time	After Zawwal	After Zawwal
Masnoon Time	After Zawwal of the morning of the 12 th Zill Hajj	Before Zohr (Thuhr)
Permissible Time	After Zawwal until Sunset	Until Fajr of 13 th
Makrooh Time #	After Sunset	

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Ending Time	Before Sunrise of the morning of the 12 th Zill Hajj	
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= There is no makrooh times for the sick, weak and women

Table 3 – Pelting

12th Zill Hajj – 5th Day of Hajj

Pelt small satan, middle satan and then big satan
21 Pebbles

Duaa

After Small Satan	Yes
After Middle Satan	Yes
After Big Satan	No
	One may leave Mina for Makkah

Duration = 20 Aayats facing Qibla

Pelting Time	Hanafi	Shaafi
Starting Time	After Zawwal	After Zawwal
Masnoon Time	After Zawwal till Sunset	Before Zohr
Permissible Time	After pre-dawn of 13 th Zill Hajj	
Makrooh Time #	After Sunset	
Ending Time	On the sunset of the 13 th of Zill Hajj	Until Fajr of 13 th of Zill Hajj

= There is no makrooh times for the sick, weak and women

Table 4 – Pelting

13th Zill Hajj – 6th Day of Hajj

(for those wishing to stay over)

Pelt small satan, middle satan and then big satan
21 Pebbles

Duaa

After Small Satan	Yes
After Middle Satan	Yes
After Big Satan	No
	One may leave Mina for Makkah

Duration = 20 Aayats facing Qibla

Pelting Times	Hanafi	Shaafi
Starting time	After Zawwal	
Masnoon time	After Zawwal	
Permissible time	After pre dawn	
Makrooh time	Before Zawwal after pre-dawn	
Ending time	Until sunset	

Wuqoof Chart

Hanafi – Shaafi

Table 1 – Arafaat

Arafaat	Hanafi Fardh	Shaafi Fardh
Time Starting	From Zawwaal of the 9 th	From Zawwaal of the 9 th
Ending Time	Subhe Saadiq of 10 th	Sunrise of the 10 th
Minimum Wuqoof time	For a moment	For a moment

Table 2 – Muzdalifah

Muzdalifah	Hanafi	Shaafi
Wuqoof	Moment from Subhe Saadiq to sunrise is Waajib	From Subhe Saadiq to shine of sunrise is Sunnat
When	Upto an Hour before Subhe Saadiq is Sunnat	To spend a moment after midnight is Waajib

Table 3 – Mina

	Hanafi	Shaafi
Staying in Mina on the night of 10 th and 11 th of Zill Hajj	Sunnah	Waajib

Ayyam e Tashreeq: 11th / 12th / 13th Zill Hajj

When to read Takbeer e Tashreeq?

From 9th Zill Hajj till 13th Zill Hajj- for 5 days.

That is from **Fajr** (in Mina before going to Arafaat) of 9th Zill Hajj till **Asr** of 13th Zill Hajj. (i.e. after 23 Salaats)

Sequence of pelting the small, then middle then big is Waajib according to the Shaafis.

Salaatul Janaazah (The Funeral Prayer)

- 1.) The Janaazah Salaat is in fact a Duaa (prayer and supplication) on behalf of the dead.
- 2.) The Shuroot (conditions) of other Salaats are applicable to Janaazah Salaat as well.
- 3.) The Mayyit (the dead) should be placed in front of those performing the Salaatul Janaazah. The Imam should stand in line with the breast of the Mayyit.
- 4.) Two things are Fardh in Salaatul Janaazah, viz:
 - a.) To recite "Allaahu Akbar" four times.
 - b.) Qiyaam – to perform the Janaazah Salaat standing. There is no Ruku, Sajdah, etc in Salaatul Janaazah.
- 5.) Three things are Sunnat in Salaatul Janaazah, viz
 - a.) Hamd to recite the Praises of Allaah Ta'ala.
 - b.) Durood upon Rasulullaah p.
 - c.) Duaa for the Mayyit.
- 6.) Jamaat (congregation) is not a condition for the validity of Salaatul Janaazah. Hence, if even one person man or woman performs it, the Fardh obligation is discharged.
- 7.) The method of performing Salaatul Janaazah: -
 - a.) The Mayyit should be placed in front with the Imam standing in line with the Mayyit's chest.
 - b.) It is Mustahab to form 3 rows behind the Imam. If there are only 7 people 1 of them being Imam, 3 should stand in the first Saff, 2 in the second Saff and 1 in the third Saff.
 - c.) The following Niyyat is then recited (or an intention is made in the mind): "I make Niyyat of performing Salaatul Janaazah for Allaah Ta'ala and as a Dua for the deceased."
 - d.) After Niyyat recite "Allaahu Akbar" and raise hands to the ears (as in other Salaats) and fold as usual then recite Thana: "Glory unto You Allaah! All praise for You. Blessed is Your name and Most High is Your Majesty. There is none worthy of worship but You."
 - e.) After Thana, recite again "Allaahu Akbar" once, but do not raise the hands. After this Takbeer recite Durood e Ebrahim : "Oh Allaah! Send Your mercy on Muhammad p and on his seeds as You sent thy mercy on Ebrahim and his seeds. No doubt! You are Great and Praiseworthy! Oh Allaah! send Your blessings on Muhammad p and on his seeds as You have blessed Ebrahim and his seeds. No doubt! You are Great and Praiseworthy! Oh Allaah! send

Your blessings on Muhammad p and on his seeds as You have blessed Ebrahim and his seeds. No doubt! You are Great and Praiseworthy."

f.) After Durood e Ebrahim recite "Allaahu Akbar" once (do not raise the hands), and recite a Duaa for the Mayyit if a Baaligh (of age) male and female recite the following Duaa.

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَيِّنَا وَمَيِّتِنَا وَشَاهِدِنَا وَغَائِبِنَا
وَصَغِيرِنَا وَكَبِيرِنَا وَذَكَرِنَا وَأُنْثَانَا. اللَّهُمَّ مَنْ
أَحْيَيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَأَحْيِهِ عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ وَمَنْ
تَوَفَّيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَتَوَفَّهُ عَلَى الْإِيمَانِ.

"Oh Allaah, forgive our living and dead, present and absent, big and small men and women. Oh Allaah, whoever among us, is kept alive, by You, let him be kept alive on the path of Islaam and to whom You cause to die, let him die with Islaamic faith."

If the deceased is not a Baaligh (under age) boy recite:

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ لَنَا فَرَطًا وَاجْعَلْهُ لَنَا
أَجْرًا وَذُخْرًا وَاجْعَلْهُ لَنَا شَافِعًا وَمُشَفَّعًا

"Oh Allaah, make this child a source of our salvation and the pain of his parting a source of reward and benefit for us. Make him a recommendation for us and the recommendation, which You have accepted."

If the deceased is not a Baaligh girl, recite the same Duaa as for a Na Baaligh boy but recite on all three places:

"Aj Alha" instead of "Aj Alhu"

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْهَا لَنَا فَرَطًا وَاجْعَلْهَا لَنَا
أَجْرًا وَذُخْرًا وَاجْعَلْهَا لَنَا شَافِعَةً وَمُشَفَّعَةً

After the Duaa, recite again once, "Allaahu Akbar". Again do not raise the hands. After this fourth Takbeer make the Salaam as is done in other Salaats.

8. The Imaam recites the four Takbeers and the Salaams aloud and the Muqtadis silently.

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BY

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