

## THERE ARE THREE TYPES OF HAJJ:

**IFRĀD:** This is where the intending Hāji makes intention for Hajj only. He does not combine the Hajj with Umrah. A person who performs IFRĀD is called a Mufrid.

**QIRĀN:** In this Hajj, the intending Hāji makes intention for both Hajj and Umrah at the same time and adorns the Ihrām for both. The person who performs QIRĀN is called a Qārin.

**TAMATTU:** This type of Hajj is when the intending Hāji combines the Hajj and Umrah in such a way that he adorns the Umrah Ihrām from the Meeqāt and does not combine the Ihrām for Hajj with it. A new Ihrām is adorned for Hajj. The person who performs TAMATTU is called a Mutamatti.

The intending Hāji has a choice as to which type of Hajj he wishes to perform. However the best is QIRĀN, then TAMATTU, and then IFRĀD.

## THERE ARE THREE FARĀ'IDH OF HAJJ

1. Ihrām. Making Niyyah of performing the Hajj, reciting Talbiyah and donning the Ihrām.
2. Stay in Arafāt.
3. Tawāf Ziyārah.

If any one of the above is not performed then the Hajj will nor be performed and one will NOT be able to redeem it through Damm (penalty).

## THERE ARE SIX WĀJIBĀT OF HAJJ

1. To stay in Muzdalifah on its time.
2. To make Sa'ee between Safā and Marwah.
3. To perform Ramee (pelt pebbles at Jamarāt).
4. For the Qārin and Mutamatti to make Qurbāni.
5. Halq, to shave the head or to remove some hair, (Qasr).
6. For those who stay outside the meeqāt to perform Tawāf Widā.

The rule of Wājib is that if any one of them is discarded, whether intentionally or unintentionally, the Hajj will be valid but Damm (penalty) will be essential.

## THE PROHIBITIONS OF IHRĀM

1. It is prohibited for a woman to wear clothing which is NOT sewn and covers the whole body with one piece. It is also prohibited to wear a cloth which is buttoned or attached together in the same way that it is usually sewn.
2. To cover the head or face. However, it is necessary for the women to observe Hijāb from strangers. Not allowing the cloth to touch the face is one thing, allowing the face to be viewed by strangers is another.
3. The use of fragrance.
4. To remove hair from the body in any way.
5. Pairing the nails.
6. Hunting of land animals.
7. To be lustful or engage in marital relations.

**ALL HUIJĀJ KIRĀM ARE REQUESTED TO REMEMBER I.T.A. IN THEIR DUĀ'S.**

# HAJJ MADE EASY

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# THE DAYS OF HAJJ

| <u>8TH</u><br><u>ZUL HIJAH</u>   | <u>9TH</u><br><u>ZUL HIJAH</u>  | <u>9TH</u><br><u>NIGHT</u>  | <u>10TH</u><br><u>ZUL HIJAH</u>  | <u>11TH</u><br><u>ZUL HIJAH</u>  | <u>12TH</u><br><u>ZUL HIJAH</u>   | <u>13TH</u><br><u>ZUL HIJAH</u>  |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| <p>On this day, after sunrise all Hujjāj should go to Minā (4.8 Km) in the state of Ihrām.</p> <p>Perform Zuhr, Asr, Maghrib, Ishā and Fajr in Minā.</p> <p>Talbiyah, Zikr, Tilāwat, Taubah and Istighfār should be done in abundance.</p> | <p>On this day, the greatest rite of Hajj is carried out the 'Wuqoof in Arafāt'.</p> <p>After sunrise, leave Mina and proceed to Arafāt (9.6 Km).</p> <p>Without this stay Hajj is invalid and cannot be redeemed through penalty.</p> <p>It is Wājib to stay in Arafāt from after Zawwāl till sunset.</p> <p>Zuhr and Asar will be performed at Arafāt.</p> <p>Engage in abundant Zikr, Tilāwat and Duā.</p> <p>A few minutes after sunset proceed to Muzdalifah (4.8 Km), without performing Maghrib Salāh.</p> | <p>Spend this night in Muzdalifah.</p> <p>Perform Maghrib and Ishā at Ishā time with one Azān and one Iqāmah (takbeer).</p> <p>Format:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Azān.</li> <li>2. Iqāmah (takbeer).</li> <li>3. Fardh of Maghrib.</li> <li>4. Fardh of Ishā.</li> <li>5. Sunnan of Maghrib.</li> <li>6. Sunnan and Witr of Ishā.</li> </ol> <p>Collect pebbles in Muzdalifah. A total of 49 will be needed. If one intends pelting on the 13th 70 pebbles will be needed, (this is not Wājib but more virtuous).</p> <p>Remain here till Fajr.</p> | <p>Leave for Mina a few minutes before sunrise.</p> <p>Once in Mina fulfil the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Ramee:</b> Pelting of the big Shaitān only (7 pebbles). (<b>Wājib</b>).</li> <li>2. <b>Nahr:</b> Sacrificing of the animal. (<b>Wājib</b>).</li> <li>3. <b>Halaq</b> or <b>Qasr:</b> Shaving or trimming of the hair. (<b>Wājib</b>).</li> <li>4. <b>Tawāf Ziyārah.</b> (<b>Fardh</b>). Can be done upto 12th Maghrib.</li> </ol> <p>Wearing normal clothes can be done on completing 1,2,3.</p> <p>Relationship with ones wife permissible after 4.</p> <p>Return to Mina.</p> | <p>Ramee (pelting) of all three Jamarāt is the only ritual for this day.</p> <p>All three Shaitāns will be pelted from after Zawwāl time.</p> <p>The Sunnat method is to start from the small Shaitān followed by the middle Shaitān and then the big Shaitān, (7 pebbles each).</p> <p>Those who did not make Qurbāni on the 10th complete it on this day or on the 12th.</p> <p>The format as on the 10th has to be followed (i.e. 1,2,3,4).</p> <p><b>This sequence is Wājib.</b></p> <p>Spend night in Mina.</p> | <p>Same procedure as the 11th. Only pelting to be done.</p> <p>On completing the Ramee (pelting of all three Jamarāt), one can now leave for Makkah. One must leave before sunset.</p> <p><b>Those who have followed the sequence up till this point your Hajj is now complete.</b></p> <p>If one had not left Mina before sunset the night should be spend in Mina for the 13th of Zul Hijjah.</p> | <p>Ramee of all three Jamarāt after Ishrāq is virtuous not Wājib.</p> <p>Those who remained in Mina until subh'Sādiq of the 13th, to perform Ramee on this day is Wājib.</p> <p>Now proceed to Makkah.</p> <p><b>Hajj has now come to a complete end.</b></p> <p><b>May Allah accept your Hajj and of all the Hujjāj. Āmeen.</b></p> |