Pilgrimage to the House (of Allah) is a duty people owe (to Allah) – upon those who can afford the journey.

Qur’āan 3:97

How to Perform Hajj

The rituals of performing hajj explained in simple English

by Shaykh Muhammad Saleem Dhorat

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FOREWORD

Hadhrat Maulana M. Na‘eemullah Faarooqi M.A.

On Sunday 9th April 1995, I visited Hadhrat Maulana Muhammad Saleem Dhorat and I found him proof reading a document. When I looked into the proof reading material, it was a booklet entitled ‘How to Perform Hajj’. I could not resist going through it, and as I progressed through the book, I became very happy and made du‘aa from the depth of my heart. May the Almighty Allah accept this excellent endeavour and make it instrumental for reward in the Hereafter. May He also grant readers the tawfeeq to derive maximum benefit from it. Aameen.

In this booklet, Hadhrat Maulana has presented the requisite masaa’il of Hajj in an extremely simplified manner, and has rectified mistakes committed by pilgrims in general. He has, in fact, provided an excellent guide through the current difficulties faced by the pilgrims. I must say that I have not previously come across such a comprehensive and precise booklet on the subject.

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FOREWORD
Hadhrat Mufti Yusuf Sacha Saheb

This small booklet will immediately raise the thought in the reader’s mind: “Another book on Hajj!” Undoubtedly, there are many books on Hajj but the subject of Hajj is, in itself, so varied that every person’s experience and need is different; also authentic books on Islaam are always needed.

Hadhrat Maulana Muhammad Saleem Dhorat Saheb has firstly, concentrated on the five days of Hajj; secondly, it is directed mainly to the English-speaking public; thirdly, an effort has been made to make Hajj as simple and easy as possible and yet maintain the balance in so far as masaa’il of Hajj are concerned; fourthly, it is a ready guide for the first-time Haajji as well as a refresher for those brothers and sisters undertaking the journey after some time; and lastly, with the short mas’alah one knows exactly what the position is with the different arkaan (rites) of Hajj.

It must be remembered that this book complements Hadhrat Maulana Muhammad Saleem Saheb’s earlier book, How to Perform Umrah, and both have to be studied together in order to truly appreciate and benefit from his treatment of the subject.

May Allah ta’alaa in His Infinite Grace and Mercy accept Hadhrat Maulana Muhammad Saleem Saheb’s humble effort and all who are connected with the Islaamic Da’awah Academy. Aameen.

(Mufti) Yusuf Sacha
Co-ordinator
Institute of Islamic Jurisprudence
9th April 1995
INTRODUCTION

Through the infinite Mercy of Almighty Allah, a book *How to Perform Umrah* by this humble servant of Islaam was published by the Islaamic Da‘awah Academy. Those who benefited from this work, including many friends and well-wishers, insisted that I should write a similar book on the rituals of performing *Hajj*. Thus, this book is the result of their desire.

Many books, detailed and concise, have been compiled on this subject. In my humble way, I have made every effort to be precise and concise so that the rituals of *Hajj* are easily understood by all pilgrims.

*How to Perform Hajj* was compiled during *Hajj* 1413AH and *Hajj*1414AH with the final editing being completed in Masjidun Nabawi during Ramadhaan 1415AH. May Allah ta‘aalaa accept this humble effort and make it a cause of salvation. *Aameen*.

I earnestly request all the pilgrims to remember this humble servant of Islaam, his parents, teachers, family, friends, well-wishers and all those associated with the publishing of this booklet in *du‘aa* during their stay in the blessed land.

Muhammad Saleem Dhorat
Zul Qa‘dah 1415AH/April 1995
TYPES OF HAJJ

There are three types of Hajj:

1. **Qiraan** – The pilgrim enters the state of *ihraam* with the intention of performing both Umrah and Hajj. A single *ihraam* is adopted for both. On reaching Makkah, the pilgrim first performs Umrah and thereafter he performs Hajj in the same *ihraam*; hence he will remain in the same *ihraam* till the end of Hajj.

2. **Tamattu’** – The pilgrim enters the state of *ihraam* with the intention of performing Umrah only. After the completion of Umrah, this *ihraam* is removed and another *ihraam* is adopted before 8th Zul Hijjah with the intention of performing Hajj.

3. **Ifraad** – The pilgrim enters the state of *ihraam* with the intention of performing Hajj only. He does not combine it with Umrah. After entering the *ihraam*, the pilgrim will remain under the restrictions until the end of Hajj.

**NOTE**: According to Sharee‘ah, *ihraam* is to enter into a state in which certain *halaal* (lawful) things become prohibited for a person e.g. use of perfume, trimming or shaving hair from the body, etc. This is done by wearing two sheets, making *niyyah* of Hajj/Umrah and reciting *talbiyah*. (The women will remain in their normal clothing).

The two sheets worn by the pilgrim are also called *ihraam*. Some people think that once these sheets are
put on, they cannot be taken off. This is not so. A pilgrim can change them whenever required. By taking them off, the pilgrim does not come out of the state of *ihraam*. He will come out of the state of *ihraam* only when he completes all the essential rites of *Hajj*/Umrah.

Aboo Hurayrah *radhiyallahu anhu* reports that Rasoolullah *sallallahu alayhi wasallam* said, “Whoever performs *Hajj* for the sake of pleasing Allah and therein utters no word of evil, nor commits any evil deed, shall return from it as free from sin as the day on which his mother gave birth to him.”

*Bukhaari, Muslim*

Aa‘ishah *radhiyallahu anhaa* reports that Rasoolullah *sallallahu alayhi wasallam* said, “There is no day in which Allah sets free more souls from the fire of Hell than on the day of Arafaat. And on that day Allah draws near to the earth and by way of exhibition His pride remarks to the angels: ‘What is the desire of these servants of mine’.”

*Muslim*
HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

HAJJ QIRAAN

If you are performing Hajj Qiraan:

1. You will enter the state of *ihraam* with the intention of performing both - Umrah and Hajj on or before reaching Meeqaat. Study and follow the section on *ihraam* in my book ‘How to Perform Umrah’. However, make sure you make intention of both Umrah and Hajj.

2. On reaching Makkah, make necessary arrangements and go to Al Masjidul Haraam and perform Umrah (i.e. *tawaaf* and *sa’ee*). Study and follow the section on *tawaaf* and *sa’ee* in my book ‘How to Perform Umrah’.

**Mas’alah:** Do not shave or trim after *sa’ee*.

3. After completing *sa’ee*, perform a second *tawaaf*. This second *tawaaf* is *tawaafe qudoom* which is Sunnah.

**Mas’alah:** If you are going to perform *sa’ee* of Hajj after this *tawaaf*, then this *tawaaf* will be performed with *idhtibaa* in all seven rounds and *ramal* in the first three rounds only.

4. Now perform *sa’ee* once again. This is the *sa’ee* for Hajj.

**Mas’alah:** *Sa’ee* of Hajj can be performed after *tawaafe ziyaarat* too, but for those performing Hajj Qiraan, it is
more preferable and better to perform it after *tawaafe qudoom*.

5. Now you will remain in Makkah Mukarramah in the state of *ihraam*. You will not adopt another *ihraam* for *Hajj*.

6. Turn to page 6 and follow the guidelines for the five days of *Hajj*.

**HAJJ TAMATTU’**

If you are performing *Hajj Tamattu’*:

1. You will enter the state of *ihraam* with the intention of performing *Umrah* only on or before reaching *Meeqaat*. Study and follow the section on *ihraam* in my book ‘How to Perform *Umrah*’.

2. On reaching Makkah, make necessary arrangements and go to Al Masjidul Haraam and perform *Umrah* (i.e. *tawaaf*, *sa’ee* and *halaq/qasr*). Study and follow the section on *tawaaf*, *sa’ee* and *halaq* in my book ‘How to Perform *Umrah*’.

3. After *halaq* (shaving), all restrictions of *ihraam* will end. You will remain in Makkah Mukarramah without *ihraam*.

4. Turn to page 6 and follow the guidelines for the five days of *Hajj*.
HAJJ IFRAAD

If you are performing Hajj Ifraad:

1. You will enter the state of ihraam with the intention of performing Hajj on or before reaching Meeqaat. Study and follow the section on ihraam in my book ‘How to Perform Umrah’. However, make sure you make intention to perform Hajj and not Umrah.

2. On reaching Makkah, make necessary arrangements and go to Al Masjidul Haraam and perform tawaafe qudoom which is Sunnah. Thereafter, offer two raka’at behind Maqaame Ibraaheem. Study and follow the section on tawaaf in my book ‘How to Perform Umrah’.

Mas’alah: If you are going to perform sa’ee of Hajj after tawaafe qudoom, then perform the tawaaf, with idhtibaa in all seven rounds and ramal in the first three rounds.

Mas’alah: Sa’ee of Hajj is best after tawaaf ziyaarat for those performing Hajj Ifraad.

3. If you intend to perform sa’ee now, then proceed to Safaa. Study and follow the section on sa’ee in my book ‘How to Perform Umrah’.

4. Now you will remain in Makkah Mukarramah in the state of ihraam. You will not adopt another ihraam for Hajj.

5. Turn to page 6 and follow the guidelines for the five days of Hajj.
The Five Days of Hajj

THE FIVE DAYS OF HAJJ

BEFORE 8TH ZUL HIJjah

If you are performing Hajj Ifraad and Hajj Qiraan, then you are already in ihraam. You do not need to adopt another ihraam.

If you are performing Hajj Tamattu‘, you will need to enter the ihraam with the intention of performing Hajj.

1. On the 8th Zul Hijjah, you will be leaving for Minaa after sunrise; therefore, complete all your preparations by the 7th Zul Hijjah.

2. If you are performing Hajj Tamattu‘, then cleanse yourself, perform ghusl, etc. before the morning of 8th Zul Hijjah and put on the sheets of ihraam. Women do not put on these sheets.

3. Go to Al Masjidul Haraam and perform two raka‘at with the intention of ihraam with your head covered, and sitting bareheaded make niyyah (intention) of Hajj and recite talbiyah (labbayk). Your ihraam is complete and you must refrain from certain acts which become impermissible.

Mas’alah: If now, you wish to perform the sa‘ee of Hajj, which is normally performed after tawaafe ziyaarat, you may do so. However, a sa‘ee cannot be performed without tawaaf; hence, you will first perform a nafl tawaaf and then sa‘ee.
Mas’alah: This nafl tawaf before sa’ee will be performed with idhtibaa in all seven rounds and ramal in the first three rounds only. Remember the rule -‘Every tawaf followed by a sa’ee will be performed with idhtibaa and ramal’.

Mas’alah: For those performing Hajj Tamattu‘, performing sa’ee after tawafe ziyaarat is more preferable.

Mas’alah: A person performing Hajj Tamattu‘ can enter into the state of ihraam for Hajj anytime before 8th Zul Hijjah.

Mas’alah: It is afdal and mustahab to make the niyyah of ihraam in Al Masjidul Haraam.

NOTE: Many people leave for Minaa at night after ‘Eeshaa for convenience or feeling afraid that they may not find suitable place in Minaa. This is not in accordance with the Sunnah and it is also a cause of unnecessary hardship. Therefore, leave Makkah after sunrise in the masnoon manner on 8th Zul Hijjah.

NOTE: For those performing Hajj with mu’allim/ mu’assasah (Europa Establishment), it is advisable to form a group and arrange private transport for the five days of Hajj. By arranging your own transport, you will relieve yourself of many difficulties and travel with great comfort and ease.

NOTE: Take as less luggage as possible. A sheet, a sleeping bag, a pair of clothes, soap, tissue and towel is all you require.
How to Perform Hajj

FIRST DAY (8TH ZUL HIJJAH)

1. Proceed to Minaa after sunrise with *talbiyah* flowing from your lips.

2. Remain in Minaa and perform Zuhr, Asr, Maghrib, ‘Eeshaa and Fajr of the following day. Also spend the night in Minaa.

**Mas’alah:** It is *mustahab* to perform these five *Salaat* in Minaa.

**Mas’alah:** It is *Sunnah* to spend the night in Minaa.

**Mas’alah:** There are no prescribed devotions on this day. Recite *talbiyah* excessively. Spend every moment in *ibaadah, zikr, istighfaar, tilaawat, durood shareef* and learning and teaching.

**Mas’alah:** If, when you arrived in Makkah for *Hajj*, the total number of days you intended to stay continuously in Makkah before 8th Zul Hijjah were 15 days or more, then you are a *muqeem*, i.e. you will perform all the *Salaat* during the five days of *Hajj* complete. However, if you have stayed less than 15 days in Makkah, you are a *musaafir* and therefore you will make *qasr*, i.e. perform two *raka’at fardh* of Zuhr, Asr and ‘Eeshaa unless you perform your *Salaat* behind a *muqeem imaam*. Similarly, the *qurbaani* of ‘Eedul Adh’haa which is offered annually is also *waajib* upon the *muqeem* if he possesses the *nisaab* of *Zakaat*, but not upon the *musaafir*. This sacrifice of ‘Eedul Adh’haa can be offered anywhere and the pilgrim, before departing from home, may leave instructions to this effect.
Mas’alah: The takbiraat of tashreeq should be recited from the Fajr of 9th Zul Hijjah to the Asr of 13th Zul Hijjah, even during Hajj.

NOTE: Eat less whilst in Minaa. Try to remain on fruit and liquid. You will find it very helpful.

DU’AA FOR ARAFAAT

In one Hadeeth it is stated: When one reads the following (du’aa) after zawaal in Arafaat, on the day of Arafah, facing qiblah, Allah says:

O my angels! What is the reward of My servant who glorified Me, praised Me, mentioned My Oneness and Greatness and sent salutations on My Prophet sallallahu alayhi wasallam?

I have forgiven him and accepted his request regarding his needs and if My servant intercedes for all who are in Arafah, I will accept it; and he may ask whatever he wishes.

100 times Fourth Kalimah.
100 times Soorah Ikhlaas.
100 times Durood Ibraaheem. (Add wa ‘alaynaa ma‘ahum at the end of every Durood Shareef).

Do remember the author and all those who participated in making this publication possible.
SECOND DAY (9TH ZUL HIJJAH)

TO ARAFAAT


Mas’alah: To leave Minaa before sunrise is contrary to Sunnah.

2. On reaching Arafaat, make all necessary preparations before zawaal. Relieve yourself of all necessities.

Mas’alah: The time for wuqoof (stay) in Arafaat starts from zawaal on 9th Zul Hijjah and ends at sub’h saadiq the following morning. It is fardh to spend even a little portion of this time in Arafaat. To remain in Arafaat until sunset is waajib.

Wuqoof of Arafaat

3. As soon as the time for Zuhr Salaat begins, perform wudhoo. (Ghusl is more preferable if possible).

4. Perform Zuhr Salaat and engage in ibaadah. It is mustahab to read durood shareef, zikr, tasbeeh, praises of Allah, talbiyah. Earnestly make du‘aa for yourself, family and friends and the whole Ummah. Do remember this humble writer, his family and all those associated with the publishing of this booklet. Whatever zikr you recite, read it thrice each time.

5. Perform Asr Salaat on its time and thereafter engage in ibaadah once again until sunset.
Mas’alah: The Zuhr and Asr will be combined together only if:

(a) Performed in or near Arafaat,
(b) It is 9th Zul Hijjah,
(c) The sultaan or his representative is present,
(d) The performer is in the ihraam for Hajj,
(e) Zuhr is performed first and then Asr, and
(f) It is performed in congregation.

If one or more of these conditions are lacking, then it is waajib to perform the two Salaat on their respective times. In our situation, this is the case when we perform our Salaat in our tents; therefore, the two Salaat will be performed separately on their respective times.

NOTE: It is not advisable to go to the Masjid in Arafaat because the plain of Arafaat is too vast and tents are identical; hence, it is possible for one to lose his way back to his tent. Similarly, do not venture out to look for Jabale Rahmat even though it is more virtuous to do wuqoof near it.

Mas’alah: It is mustahab and more virtuous to engage in devotion standing, facing qiblah, with your hands raised as in du’aa. It is also permissible to sit or even lie down. But to lie down without excuse is makrooh. If the pilgrim gets tired, he may sit down and stand up again.

Mas’alah: It is bid’ah to climb Jabale Rahmat during wuqoof.

Mas’alah: In between du’aa, recite talbiyah.
How to Perform Hajj

Mas’alah: It is prohibited for men and women to stand together.

Mas’alah: There is no Jumu‘ah Salaat in Arafaat. Perform Zuhr Salaat, even on Friday.

IMPORTANT NOTE: During wuqoof, keep yourself busy in ibaadah until the evening. Remember Allah ta’alaaa as much as possible and make du’aa sincerely crying before Him, beseeching Him and asking Him for all your lawful needs of this world and the Hereafter. Let no laxity or negligence come near you. You may not get this opportunity again. Do not involve yourself in disputes, non sensical talks, etc. Cry, weep and ask for forgiveness for yourself, parents, family and friends and the whole Muslim Ummah. Ask for His Pleasure and Jannah and seek His refuge from His Anger and Hell.

This humble writer also requests you to remember him, his family and friends and all associated with the publishing of this booklet in your du’aa too.

6. After sunset leave for Muzdalifah. Do not perform Maghrib Salaat in Arafaat.

Mas’alah: It is not permissible to depart from Arafaat before sunset.

TO MUZDALIFAH

1. After sunset, depart for Muzdalifah reciting talbiyah, takbeer, du‘aa, durood shareef, etc.
NOTE: Toilet facilities are scarce in Muzdalifah, therefore it is advisable to relieve yourself before departing from Arafaat.

Mas’alah: Do not perform Maghrib or ‘Eeshaa in Arafaat or on the way to Muzdalifah. It is waajib to perform Maghrib and ‘Eeshaa together in Muzdalifah at ‘Eeshaa time.

Mas’alah: If you arrive in Muzdalifah before the time of ‘Eeshaa, do not perform Maghrib until the time of ‘Eeshaa sets in.

Mas’alah: If one is delayed by traffic or any other reason and is unable to reach Muzdalifah before sub’h saadiq, then he should perform the two Salaat wherever he may be before sub’h saadiq.

Mas’alah: The two Salaat will be combined whether performed individually or in congregation.

In Muzdalifah

1. When the time for ‘Eeshaa Salaat commences, perform Maghrib and ‘Eeshaa Salaat with one azaan and one iqaamah as follows:
   a. Call out azaan,
   b. Say iqaamah,
   c. Perform fardh of Maghrib Salaat,
   d. Perform fardh of ‘Eeshaa Salaat,
   e. Perform sunnah of Maghrib Salaat, and
   f. Perform sunnah of ‘Eeshaa Salaat and witr waajib.
2. After Salaat, look to your other needs such as food, drink, toilet, etc. and spend the rest of the night in *ibaadah*. This night too, is very auspicious and full of blessings.

**Mas’alah:** It is *Sunnah Mu’akkadah* to remain in Muzdalifah until *sub’h saadiq*, and to remain awake in *tilaawat, du’aa* and *ibaadah* is *mustahab*.

**Mas’alah:** It is permissible for women to omit the *wuqoof* of Muzdalifah due to rush and crowd. Similar will be the case for the sick and disabled.

3. Collect pebbles (each approximately the size of a pea or a date seed) to pelt the *jamaraat* and put them safely in a bag. If you are going to leave Minaa after pelting the *jamaraat* on 12th Zul Hijjah, you will need a total of 49 pebbles only, and if you are staying over to pelt the *jamaraat* on the 13th Zul Hijjah too, then you will need a total of 70 pebbles.

   - 10th Zul Hijjah 7 pebbles.
   - 11th Zul Hijjah 21 pebbles.
   - 12th Zul Hijjah 21 pebbles.
   - 13th Zul Hijjah 21 pebbles.

**Mas’alah:** It is permissible to collect these pebbles from places other than Muzdalifah too. However, one should not pick them from near the *jamaraat* or unclean places.
THIRD DAY (10TH ZUL HIJJAH)

WUQOOF OF MUZDALIFAH

1. Perform *Fajr Salaat* as soon as its time commences.

**Mas’alah:** *Wuqoof* of Muzdalifah is *waajib* and its time begins from *sub’h saadiq* and ends at sunrise. If one spent even a little portion of this time in Muzdalifah, he will be absolved of this obligation. However, it is better to remain until just before sunrise.

**Mas’alah:** If one left Muzdalifah before *sub’h saadiq* or arrived into Muzdalifah after sunrise, he will not be absolved of this obligation.

**Mas’alah:** There is no *‘Eed Salaat* upon the pilgrims.

**NOTE:** It is important to note the time of *Fajr Salaat* in Makkah the day you leave for Minaa. This is the time for *Fajr Salaat* in Muzdalifah too. Many people in their ignorance perform *Fajr Salaat* in Muzdalifah before its time and leave immediately for Minaa before *sub’h saadiq*. In this manner, they miss the *wuqoof* of Muzdalifah which brings upon them the liability of *dam*. Remember! Follow your own time and do not be persuaded by anyone to leave Muzdalifah before *Fajr* time.

2. If possible, remain engaged in *ibaadah* in Muzdalifah until just before sunrise. Stand facing the *qiblah* and engage in reciting *talbiyah*, *tasbeeh* and making *du’aa*.
TO MINAA

1. 2-3 minutes before sunrise, leave for Minaa with *talbiyah*, *zikr*, etc. on your lips.
2. Upon reaching Minaa fulfil the following obligations:
   a. **Ramee**: Pelting only the large Shaytaan. (*waajib*)
   b. **Nahr**: Animal sacrifice. (*waajib*)
   c. **Halaq** or **Qasr**: Shaving or trimming. (*waajib*)
   d. **Tawaafe ziyaarat**: (*fardh*)

   NOTE: All these will be dealt with separately in the subsequent pages.

   IMPORTANT NOTE: For those performing Hajj *Qiraan* or Hajj *Tamattu*, to perform a, b and c in their respective order is *waajib*. Failure will result in *dam*. Do not shave or sacrifice the animal before pelting and do not shave before sacrificing the animal. First *ramee* (pelting), then *nahr* (animal sacrifice) and finally *halaq* (shaving). Memorise the code-word “PASS”, i.e.

   1. **P** elting
   2. **A** nimal
   3. **S**acrifice
   4. **S**having

   NOTE: If sacrifice is arranged through an agent, either an individual or an organisation, the pilgrim should fix a time and make sure it is sacrificed at the given time. If it has not been sacrificed at the appointed...
time, and he gets his head shaved, *dam* will become incumbent on him.

**Mas’alah:** For those performing *Hajj Ifraad, nahr* (animal sacrifice) is not *waajib*. It is *mustahab*. Therefore, they can have their heads shaved as soon as they have completed the *ramee* (pelting). If they wish to fulfil the *mustahab* act of *nahr*, they are at liberty to do so before or after shaving. However, it is *mustahab* to follow the sequence, for them too.

The four obligations of this third day (10th Zul Hijjah) are discussed here in detail separately.

**RAMEE (PELTING)**

Today (i.e. 10th Zul Hijjah) you will throw seven pebbles at only the *jamarah* known as the Jamaratul Uqbaa or large Shaytaan.

**NOTE:** There are three pillars near the main Masjid of Minaa – Masjide Khayf – which are commonly known to people as Shaytaans or *jamaarat*. The one nearest to Masjide Khayf is the small one and the one furthest is the largest.

**Mas’alah:** *Ramee* is *waajib*. Failure will result in *dam*.

**Mas’alah:** It is *bid’ah* (innovation) to pelt the other two *jamarah* viz. middle Shaytaan and the small Shaytaan on 10th Zul Hijjah.
How to Perform Hajj

**Time for Ramee**

The time for ramee on 10th Zul Hijjah starts at *sub’h saadiq* and ends at *sub’h saadiq* of the following day. This time is divided as follows:

- From *sub’h saadiq* to sunrise \textit{makrooh}
- From sunrise to *zawaal* \textit{masnoon}
- From *zawaal* to sunset \textit{mubaah}
- From sunset to *sub’h saadiq* \textit{makrooh}

\textbf{Mas’alah}: For women, sick and disabled fearing the crowds, no time is \textit{makrooh}. In fact, for women the time of night is more virtuous and better for ramee.

\textbf{IMPORTANT NOTE}: If possible, one should endeavour to pelt the \textit{jamarah} in the \textit{masnoon} or at least the \textit{mubaah} time. However, experience shows that in this day and age when millions of people come to perform *Hajj*, it is very difficult to fulfil this obligation in its \textit{masnoon} time without causing harm to one’s self and other Muslims. In fact, sometimes, one has to put his health and life in danger. Therefore, it is advised that ramee is done before *Maghrib* in \textit{mubaah} time. If one finds that the crowd of people is very large at this time too, then the women and sick can wait safely on one side whilst the men and healthy complete their obligation and then the women and sick can do their ramee after *Maghrib*, ‘Eeshaa or whenever convenient before *sub’h saadiq*. Many men in their zeal to follow the \textit{masnoon} time take with them women, weak and disabled and face great difficulty. Avoid this! Precaution is better
than cure and regret. If need be, the healthy men may also delay the ramee until after Maghrib. Remember! Harming a Muslim is haraam and doing ramee after Maghrib is makrooh.

Method of Ramee

1. Come to the large Shaytaan and stand approximately two and a half yards or more, away from it in such a way that Masjide Khayf is to your right and Makkah is to your left.

2. Throw seven pebbles, one at a time, with the index finger and the thumb of the right hand reciting bismillaahi allaahu akbar each time.

Mas’alah: With the throwing of the first pebble, stop reciting talbiyah. You may continue other zikr, tasbeeh, etc. besides talbiyah.

Mas’alah: If all seven pebbles are thrown together, it will be counted as one pebble only.

Mas’alah: If the pebbles fall near the pillar, and not on it, the ramee will be rendered valid; but if it falls far from the pillar, (i.e. out of the wall surrounding the pillar) the ramee will be rendered invalid.

Mas’alah: This method of pelting is mustahab. It is permissible to pelt from whichever direction you desire.

Mas’alah: When throwing the pebbles, raise your hand so high that your armpit becomes visible.

Mas’alah: There is no du’aa after pelting the large Shaytaan.
Very Important Mas’alah: One who is able to walk to the jamaraat or reach the jamaraat by transport, wheelchair, etc. and there is no fear of harm or increase in the illness, it is necessary for him/her to pelt the Shaytaan. It is not permissible for him/her to appoint a proxy to pelt on his/her behalf. If he/she cannot walk to the jamaraat and there are no means of conveyance, then someone can pelt on his/her behalf, with his/her instruction.

Many people pelt on behalf of others without valid Shar‘ee excuse. In such cases, the ramee is invalid and a dam becomes waajib. The women or the weak ones should have no fear. Go after ‘Eeshaa Salaat and you will find the way clear.

Mas’alah: Rush is not a Shar‘ee excuse to appoint a proxy for pelting.

NAHR (ANIMAL SACRIFICE)
1. After completing the ramee, sacrifice an animal.

Mas’alah: This sacrifice is known as dame shukr and is waajib upon those performing Hajj Qiraan and Hajj Tamattu‘ and mustahab for those performing Hajj Ifraad. Turn to page 16 and read the IMPORTANT NOTE under TO MINAA.

NOTE: Do not confuse yourself between dame shukr and annual qurbaani of ‘Eedul Adh’haa. Dame shukr is only waajib upon those performing Hajj Qiraan or Hajj Tamattu‘, whereas qurbaani is waajib annually upon
every Muslim who is sane, *baaligh* and upon whom *Zakaat* is binding and who is not a *musaaafir* (*Shar‘ee* traveller).

NOTE: To find out whether the annual *qurbaani* of ‘*Eedul Adh‘haa* is *waajib* upon you or not, read the last *mas‘alah* on page 8 under FIRST DAY.

*Mas‘alah*: Those performing *Hajj Qiraan* and *Hajj Tamattu‘* must form the *niyyah* (intention) that the sacrifice is for *Hajj Qiraan* or *Hajj Tamattu‘*; otherwise the sacrifice will not be valid.

*Mas‘alah*: It is more virtuous to slaughter the animal yourself. If you are unable to do so, then it is *mustahab* to witness the slaughtering. It is also *mustahab* to eat, at least a little, from the slaughtered animal’s meat.

**Time for Nahr**

One can sacrifice the animal any time after *ramee* until the sunset of 12th Zul Hijjah. However, those performing *Hajj Qiraan* and *Hajj Tamattu‘* will not be able to shave their heads until the sacrifice is completed.

**HALAQ/QASR (SHAVING/TRIMMING)**

1. Now shave or trim your hair. Sit facing the *qiblah* and start from the right hand side.

   Women will trim slightly more than an inch from the end of their hair plaits. It is *haraam* for them to shave their heads.

*Mas‘alah*: Shaving is more virtuous than trimming. The Prophet *sallallahu alayhi wasallam* is reported to have
made *du’aa* thrice for those who shaved and only once for those who trimmed their hair.

**Mas’alah:** It is *waajib* to shave or trim a quarter of your head to come out of *ihraam* and to shave or trim the whole head is *Sunnah*. However, to shave or trim only a quarter of the head is *makroohe tahreemee* (prohibited).

**Mas’alah:** The term *qasr* (trim) means to clip at least one inch of each hair. If the size of the hair are smaller than an inch, then shaving will be *waajib*.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** *Halaq* or *qasr* in the manner mentioned above is *waajib*. One will remain under the restrictions of *ihraam* until he fulfils this obligation. Many people clip only a few hair here and there and think that their *ihraam* has ended. Remember! A person will remain in *ihraam* for as long as he does not shave or trim in the manner explained above and all the restrictions of *ihraam* will remain upon him. If he changed into normal clothing, etc. he could be liable to give *dam*.

**Mas’alah:** If the pilgrim has completed all the rites of *Hajj* which he had to perform before *halaq*, then he can himself shave his head. He can also shave another Muslims hair.

2. Now all the restrictions of *ihraam* have ended except for the sexual relationship. This will be lifted as soon as one has performed *tawaafe ziyaarat*. 
TAWAAFE ZIYAARAT

1. Now proceed to Makkah and perform tawaafe ziyarat which is fardh in Hajj.

   After performing tawaafe ziyarat the restriction on sexual relationship will be lifted too.

Mas’alah: If sa‘ee has already been performed after tawaafe qudoom (by those performing Hajj Qiraan and Hajj Ifraad) or after putting on the ihraam of Hajj (by those performing Hajj Tamattu’) then you need not repeat the sa‘ee again and the tawaaf will be performed without ramal and idhtibaa. However, if sa‘ee is yet to be performed, then one should do ramal in the first three rounds and (if still wearing the sheets of ihraam) the idhtibaa in all seven rounds.

Time for Tawaafe Ziyaarat

The time for tawaafe ziyarat begins at sub’h saadiq on 10th Zul Hijjah and ends at sunset on 12th Zul Hijjah. It is more virtuous to perform it on the 10th Zul Hijjah.

Mas’alah: It is waajib to perform tawaafe ziyarat before sunset of the 12th Zul Hijjah. Delay will result in dam. A woman in the state of menstruation will delay her tawaaf until she becomes pure. In this case, there is no dam upon her.

NOTE: In our times, it is better for women, old people, etc. to delay the tawaaf until the 11th or 12th Zul Hijjah. However, if you go for tawaaf on the 12th Zul Hijjah, make sure you return to Minaa well before Zuhr;

Third Day (10th Zul Hijjah)
otherwise the traffic flow to Makkah will make it difficult for you to reach Minaa.

**Mas’alah:** *Tawaafe ziyaarat* may be performed before, after, or in between the *ramee*, *nahr* and *halaq*. However, it is *Sunnah* to perform it after *halaq*.

**Mas’alah:** If one performed *tawaafe ziyaarat* before *halaq*, nothing from the restrictions of *ihraam* will be lifted until *halaq*.  

**Very Important Mas’alah:** *Tawaafe ziyaarat* is *fardh*, therefore *Hajj* will remain incomplete without it. A woman in the state of menstruation may delay this *tawaaf* but it will not be waived from her. If she returns home without performing *tawaafe ziyaarat*, her *Hajj* will remain incomplete and sexual relationship will remain unlawful until she returns to Makkah and performs *tawaafe ziyaarat*, irrespective of the time-limit.

2. Offer two *raka‘at*, make *du‘aa* at the Multazam if possible and go to the well of Zamzam and drink to your fill.

3. Now perform *sa‘ee*. (If *sa‘ee* was performed already, then you need not perform it again.)


**Mas’alah:** It is *Sunnah* to spend the nights in Minaa. To spend the nights elsewhere is *makrooh*.

**NOTE:** Many people take this *Sunnah* act very lightly and do not realise what ruin and loss they bring upon themselves by looking down upon the *Sunnah* of
Rasoolullah *sallallahu alayhi wasallam* and discarding them. Just for the sake of little comfort, do not waste the spiritual benefits of *Hajj*. The night spent in the grounds of Minaa is a lot more virtuous than a comfortable night in hotels of Makkah.

**NOTE:** The last two days of *Hajj* are spent with great carelessness by many people. Remain engaged in *ibaadah* whilst you are in Minaa till the last day and be very cautious as regards to your duty towards Allah ta’ala.

Ibne Abbaas *radhiyallahu anhumaa* reports that a Sahaabiyah *radhiyallahu anhaa* (a Muslim lady who saw Rasoolullah *sallallahu alayhi wasallam*) once said to Rasoolullah *sallallahu alayhi wasallam*, “O Rasoolullah *sallallahu alayhi wasallam*, the obligation of *Hajj* has come to my father at a time now when my father is a very old and weak man. He is unable to remain seated on a camel (or horse). Can I then proceed to perform *Hajj* on his behalf?” Rasoolullah *sallallahu alayhi wasallam* replied, “Yes, you can.”

*Bukhaari, Muslim*
FOURTH DAY (11TH ZUL HIJJAH)

RAMEE

The only ritual to be performed today is ramee which is waajib. You will throw seven pebbles separately at each of the three jamaraat known as the small Shaytaan, middle Shaytaan and large Shaytaan.

Mas’alah: It is sunnah to do ramee of the jamaraat in order. First pelt the small Shaytaan, then the middle Shaytaan and lastly the large Shaytaan.

Time for Ramee

The time for ramee on 11th and 12th Zul Hijjah begins at zawaal and ends at sub’h saadiq the following morning. It is divided as follows:

- From zawaal to sunset: Masnoon
- From sunset to sub’h saadiq: Makrooh

Please read IMPORTANT NOTE under Time for Ramee page 18.

Mas’alah: It is not permissible to pelt the jamaraat before zawaal on the 11th and 12th Zul Hijjah. It will be invalid and unacceptable.

Method of Ramee

1. Come to the small Shaytaan i.e. the one nearest to Masjide Khayf, and stand approximately two and a half yards or more away from it.
2. Throw seven pebbles, one at a time, with the index finger and the thumb of the right hand reciting *bismillaahi allaahu akbar* each time.

3. After throwing the seven pebbles, move a little to the side and facing *qiblah* make *du’aa* with your hands raised. Praise and glorify Allah ta’ala, read *durood shareef* and make *du’aa* for at least the duration of reciting 20 verses from the *Qur’aan*.

4. Come to the middle Shaytaan and follow the same method explained above in nos. 1, 2 and 3.

5. Now walk to the large Shaytaan and throw seven pebbles, but do not make *du’aa* after it.

**Mas’alah:** The *du’aa* is *masnoon*, only after the *ramee* of the small and the middle Shaytaan.

6. Return to your camp and spend the night in Minaa.

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*Buraydah* radhiyallahu anhu reports that *Rasoolullah* sallallahu alayhi wasallam said, “The expenses incurred during *Hajj* is like that incurred in *Jihaad*; rewarded seven hundred times.”

*Ahmad*
FIFTH DAY (12TH ZUL HIJJAHI)

Follow the same procedure mentioned in FOURTH DAY (11TH ZUL HIJJAHI). Pelting before zawaal on this day too is not permissible.

Mas’alah: If one cannot leave Minaa before sunset, then it is makrooh to leave without ramee (pelting) of the following day, i.e. 13th Zul Hijjah. It is not waajib to pelt the jamaraat the following day in this case, nor is it impermissible to leave Minaa.

Mas’alah: If one did not leave Minaa before sub’h saadiq the following morning, i.e. the morning of 13th Zul Hijjah, then it is waajib to perform the ramee of that day. Failure will result in dam.

IMPORTANT NOTE: It is commonly known amongst people that one must leave Minaa before sunset on the 12th Zul Hijjah, otherwise the ramee of the following day will become waajib. This is not so. The ramee of the following day will only become waajib if one delayed his stay in Minaa until sub’h saadiq (dawn) of 13th Zul Hijjah.

Many pilgrims, due to this misunderstanding, try to leave Minaa before sunset and in their endeavour, they either pelt the jamaraat before zawaal (which is invalid altogether) or they wait standing in the scorching heat from as early as 10.00 am, so that they can pelt as soon as it is zawaal and leave Minaa before sunset. In this way, they bear great hardships and put themselves in great danger too, especially their weak ones. They
become the cause of harming themselves as well as other Muslim brothers which is *haraam*. It is not an easy task to pelt the Shaytaan in the midst of a crowd of hundreds of thousands of pilgrims. Please practice patience and fulfil this obligation, preferably after *Asr*. If need be, you may delay your *ramee* until after *Maghrib*. As long as you leave Minaa before *sub’h saadiq*, it is fine.

**NOTE:** Many people, on their way back to Makkah are held up in traffic jam and do not perform *Maghrib Salaat*. Take care and perform *Maghrib* wherever you are and also ‘*Eeshaa* once you have returned to Makkah.

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**Aboo Hurayrah radhiyallahu anhu** reports that **Rasoolullah sallallahu alayhi wasallam** said,“Verily there shall be no reward for a righteous pilgrimage except Jannah.”

*Bukhaari, Muslim*
SIXTH DAY (13TH ZUL HIJJAHL)

The *ramee* of 13th Zul Hijjah is not *waajib*. However, it is more virtuous and of greater merit to pelt all the three Shaytaan on 13th Zul Hijjah too.

If you have decided to pelt the Shaytaan on the 13th too, then follow the same procedure mentioned in FOURTH DAY (11TH ZUL HIJJAHL).

**Mas’alah:** For those pilgrims who have remained in Minaa until *sub’h saadiq* of 13th Zul Hijjah, to perform *ramee* on this day is *waajib* too.

**Time for Ramee on 13th Zul Hijjah**

- From *sub’h saadiq* to *zawaal* *Makrooh*
- From *zawaal* to sunset *Masnoon*

*Alhamdulillah, all the rites of Hajj are now complete. May Almighty Allah accept your Hajj and shower His blessings on you and your family. Aameen.*

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Aa‘ishah *radhiyallahu anhaa* once sought permission from Rasoolullah *sallallahu alayhi wasallam* to go for *Jihaad*. Rasoolullah *sallallahu alayhi wasallam* replied, “*Your Jihaad is Hajj.*”

*Bukhaari, Muslim*
TAWAAFE WIDAA

For as long as you remain in Makkah, value every second and engage in tawaaf, Umrah, zikr and ibadaah, etc. However, do not perform Umrah until after 13th Zul Hijjah.

TIME FOR TAWAAFE WIDAA

Tawaaf widaa can be performed any time after tawaaf ziyaarat but it is more better to perform it at the very time of departing.

1. When you decide to depart from Makkah Mukarramah, perform tawaaf widaa (farewell tawaaf) which is waajib.

2. Perform two raka’at of tawaaf at Maqami Ibraaheem and then go to the well of Zamzam and facing qiblah drink its water in three draughts to your fill.

3. After drinking water, go to Multazam and placing your breast and right cheek against the wall of Ka’bah, cling to the cloth and seek forgiveness in total humility. Shed tears, repent, read durood shareef, praise Allah and make du’aa for as long as possible.

4. After du’aa, make istilaam of Al Hajarul Aswad and depart with a heart filled with sadness, for you do not know whether you will have the privilege of visiting these holy places again.
How to Perform Hajj

Mas’alah: If one has returned home without performing this tawāaf, then he will be liable to give dam.

Mas’alah: If a nafl tawāaf was performed after tawāaf ziyaarat, then this nafl tawāaf will be sufficient in lieu of tawāaf widaa even if no niyyah of tawāaf widaa was made.

Mas’alah: Tawāaf widaa is waived from a woman who is in the state of haydh (menstruation) or nifaas (period after child birth) because it is not permissible for her to enter the Masjid in this state.

Mas’alah: After tawāaf widaa, a pilgrim can enter Al Masjidul Haraam again for Salaat or tawāaf.

Abdullah Ibne ‘Umar radhiyallahu anhumaa reports that Rasoolullah sallallahu alayhi wasallam said,“When you meet a Haajji (on his way home) then greet him, shake hands with him and ask him to beg forgiveness of Allah on your behalf before he enters his home, for his prayer for forgiveness is accepted since he is forgiven by Allah for his sins.”

Ahmad
AFTER HAJJ

Firstly, the sincerity of intention should remain even after the performance of Hajj. There should be no pomp or show. One should not wish to be called or recognised as a Haajji. Many people adopt the habit of talking frequently about their journey in order that people may come to know of their Hajj. This is a deceit from Shaytaan who ruins the ibaadah of the person who is unaware of it. It is therefore, of great importance that the pilgrim does not talk about his Hajj without necessity, as it may lead to riyaa (show, insincerity). However, if necessity arises and one must talk about his Hajj, then he is at liberty to do so.

Secondly, it is noted through experience, that many pilgrims return with nothing but the sad memories to reflect upon, and this darkness filters through their tongues to the extent that they talk only about the hardships they have encountered during Hajj. The pilgrims should strictly refrain from this. On the contrary, they should talk about the greatness of the sacred places, the spiritual gains, the enjoyment in devotions of Haramayn – Umrah, tawaf, salaam on the Sacred Grave, Salaat in Al Masjidul Haraam and Masjidun Nabawi, etc. If one looks at his journey of Hajj carefully he will find that the spiritual benefits far outweighs the physical hardships. Every second spent in these sacred places is incomparable with anything in the world.
The journey of Hajj is a long journey; hence, difficulties are certain to arise. When we travel in our country, do we always travel with comfort and ease? Do we never encounter difficulty? Considering the fact that 2-3 million pilgrims perform the rituals of Hajj at one time, I think the difficulties encountered are insignificant. Moreover, the pilgrims are rewarded abundantly by Allah ta’ala upon every difficulty encountered in their journey, whereas the same is not the case whilst we undertake other journeys.

Those people who engage in these types of conversation become the cause of discouragement to others who have not yet had the opportunity to perform Hajj. These unfortunate pilgrims fall into the category .... and who stop (men) from the way of Allah, and from the Sacred Masjid, .... mentioned in Soorah Hajj in the Qur’aan. They should take heed that if people are discouraged by their conversation and postpone their Hajj, then those who have discouraged them will be equally responsible.

Thirdly, the sign of a ‘Mabroor Hajj’ or ‘accepted Hajj’ is that upon one’s return, his life changes from worst to good. He becomes totally punctual in fulfilling the commands of Allah ta’ala. His love and inclination towards the Hereafter increases and love for the worldly pleasures decline. Therefore, it is essential that the pilgrim should endeavour to fulfil the obligations laid down by Allah and avoid all the things forbidden by Him.