

How many things,acts are compulsory for Hajj?

There are ten "Faraa-id" (obligatory,compulsory acts) in Hajj: (1)."Ehraam". It is a "Shart" (condition) for Hajj, (2) "Wuqoof-e-'Arafah" (stay at 'Arafaat), (3). "Tawaaf-e-Ziyarah" ("Tawaaf"[circumambulation of Ka'bah] of visit). One must perform at least four circuits out of seven circuits round the Ka'bah. These items (No.2 & 3) are considered to be obligatory acts. (4) Making intention for circumambulation, (5) Maintenance of serial order i.e. first to put on Ehraam then stay at 'Arafaat and thereafter Tawaaf of visit, (6). Observance of every obligatory act on the appointed time i.e. to stay at 'Arafaat during the time from meridian on the 9th Zilhij and before the dawn of the 10th of Zilhij and then to perform circuits round the Ka'bah. Its time begins after the stay at 'Arafaat till one's last age. (7) To stay within the limits of 'Arafaat, (8) Circumambulation of Ka'bah within the precincts of "Masjidul Haraam" (the grand mosque round the Ka'bah), (9) To perform circumambulation of Ka'bah at its appointed time and (10) To avoid sexual intercourse before "Wuqoof (stay at 'Arafaat). If any of these obligatory acts is left out, Hajj will not be valid.

How many "Waajibaat" are there in Hajj?

The following are the "Waajibaat" (essential acts) of Hajj: (1). Putting on "Ehraam" (seamless clothing) at "Meeqaat" (appointed spots,places for donning Ehraam), (2). "Sa'ee" (march between two hillocks i.e. "Safaa" and "Marwah"), (3). To start Sa'ee from Safaa, (4). Performance of Sa'ee on foot if one is able-bodied, (5). the one who stays at 'Arafaat in the day should wait there till the sunset, (6). to observe Sa'ee after performing at least four circuits round the Ka'bah, (7). stay at 'Arafaat should cover some part of night, (8). to proceed with Imaam on leaving 'Arafaat, (9). Stay in "Muzdalifah", (10). To offer Maghrib and 'Ishaa prayers at the time of "Ishaa" prayer in Muzdalifah, (11). To observe "Ramee" (throwing pebbles). On 10th Zilhij, pebbles are thrown on "Jamra-tul-'Uqubah" only and on 11th and 12th Zilhij are thrown on all three "Jamrahs" (symbolic Satans), (12). To observe Ramee of Jamra-tul-'Uqubah on first day before "Halaq" (shaving the head), (13).to observe each Ramee on its appointed day,-(14). "Halaq" (shaving the whole head) or "Taqseer" (cropping the hair), (15). To carry out Halaq or Taqseer during "Aieyaam-e-Nahr" (the days of sacrifice), (16). These acts be done on the land of "Haram" (holy Makkah), (17). The performer of "Qiraan" and "Tamattu" Hajj must sacrifice animal, (18). Animal be slaughtered on the land of Haram, (19). During Aieyaam-e-Nahr, before Halaq and after Ramee, (20). Most of circuits of Tawaaf-e-Ziyarah be performed during Aieyaam-e-Nahr, (21). Tawaaf be done outside the "Hateem" (a bow-like low wall near Ka'bah), (22). Having the Ka'bah on one's left, (23).to perform Tawaaf on foot if one is able-bodied, (24).to be free from impurity and be in the state of "Wudu" (ablution), (25). To observe "Satre-e-Aurat" (covering from navel to knee) during Tawaaf, (26). To offer two Rak'at prayer after Tawaaf, (27). To maintain serial order in the observance of Ramee, Jimaar, sacrifice and Halaq and in the performance of Tawaaf, (28). Haaji who lives outside the "Meeqaat" must perform farewell Tawaaf, (29). To eschew sexual intercourse till the shaving of the head after Wuqoof-e-'Arafah, and (30). To avoid the acts which are forbidden in the state of Ehraam like putting on sewn cloth(s) or covering the face or the head.

What are the Sunun (Sunnat acts) of Hajj?

The following are the Sunnat acts of Hajj: (1). "Tawaaf-ul-Qudoom" (an optional "Tawaaf" which pilgrims perform immediately after arriving in Makkah), (2). To commence Tawaaf from "Hajar-e-Aswad" (black stone embedded in the wall of Ka'bah), (3). To observe "Ramal" (brisk marching) in

Tawaaf-ul-Qudoom or Tawaaf-ul-Fard, (4). To march quickly between two green spots during observance of "Sa'ee" (march between Safaa and Marwah), (5). Imaam is required to deliver sermon in Makkah on 7th Zilhij, (6). in 'Arafaat on 9th and (7). in Minaa on 11th, (8).to proceed from Makkah to Minaa after Fajr prayer of 8th Zilhij so that five obligatory prayers could be offered there, (9). Spend the whole night of 9th Zilhij in Minaa, (10). to proceed from Minaa to Arafaat after the sunrise, (11).take bath for Wuqoof-e-'Arafah, (12). To stay in Muzdalifa at night on return from 'Arafaat, (13). Leave Muzdalifa for Minaa before the sunrise, (14). to spend the remaining two nights which follow the nights of 10th and 11th in Minaa and (15). "Ibtah" i.e. to dismount and halt even for a short while in the valley of Muhassab on way to Makkah from Minaa.

How many conditions are there for Hajj's being due?

A. There are eight conditions for Hajj's being due. Hajj will not become "Fard" (obligatory) on one to perform unless these conditions are found: (1). To be Muslim, (2). if one is the subject of "Daarul Harb" (non-Muslim country), he must know of Hajj's being one of the pillars of Islaam, (3). to be mature. If a minor performs Hajj it will be "Nafil" Hajj not "Fard" one, (4). to be sane. Hajj is not incumbent on insane person, (5). to be free. Slave and girl-slave are not required to perform Hajj, (6). to be physically fit and sighted. Hajj is not due on a cripple, paralysed and an old who can not mount the riding-beast or conveyance himself, (7). to be in possession of sufficient provision for journey and riding-beast or conveyance. If he does not have his own conveyance then he should have sufficient money to meet the conveyance/travel expenses and (8). all the conditions are found in the months of Hajj.

What are the conditions of performing Hajj?

A. The conditions which, if found all, bind one to perform Hajj by himself otherwise he is not bound to go himself for Hajj, but can send someone else to perform Hajj on his behalf are: (1).The way (on to Makkah) should be safe and secure i.e. not infested with robbers and gangsters, (2). if the holy Makkah is situated at a distance of three or more days' journey (meaning normal walking on foot) from the residence of a woman who intends to perform Hajj then she must, irrespective of being young or old, accompany her husband or "Mahram" (those relatives to whom she can not be married like son, brother, father-in-law, son-in-law etc), (3).she should not be in "Iddat" (probationary period for a widow or divorcee), (4). He should not be in prison. If it is so because of some claim,due and he is able to pay off it then it is no excuse. But in case, the king,ruler withholds from proceeding for Hajj then it is an excuse in reality.

How many conditions are there which make Hajj due?

A. There are nine conditions which, if found, make Hajj due otherwise not: (1). Islaam (to be Muslim), (2). Ehraam, (3). the due time of Hajj, (4). "Makaan" (appointed place,station) i.e. Masjidul Haraam for Tawaaf, 'Arafaat and Muzdalifa for Wuqoof, Minaa for Ramee, Haram for sacrifice meaning each and every rite and ceremony of Hajj is to be observed at the place,station appointed for it, (5). Sense of distinction, (6) sanity. A child who does not possess sense of distinction and mad man who is bereft of sanity can not perform the rites for which "Niyat" (intention) is must like "Ehraam" or "Tawaaf. So somebody else should make intention on their behalf and as for the rites which do not need "Niyat" like Wuqoof-e-'Arafah they can observe themselves, (7). fulfillment of obligatory act of Hajj unless there is any disability or excuse, (8). non-occurrence of sexual intercourse

after putting on Ehraam and prior to Wuqoof. If done, Hajj will be invalidated and (9). performance of Hajj in the same year one adopted Ehraam.

How many conditions of performing obligatory Hajj are there?

A. There are nine conditions for one to perform "Hajj-e-Fard" (obligatory Hajj): (1). Islaam, (2). to remain adhered to the Islamic faith till death, (3). To be sane, (4). mature, (5). free, (6). to perform Hajj by oneself, if physically fit, (7). not to form "Niyat" of Nafil Hajj, (8).not to make intention of performing Hajj on someone else's behalf and (9). Not to spoil it (one's Hajj). For details, voluminous books on the subject or religious scholars may be consulted.

How many modes of performing Hajj are there?

A. There are three kinds of Hajj: (1). If one performs Hajj only and does not join "Umrah" (lesser Hajj) with it, it is called "Ifraad". The pilgrim who performs it is called "Mufarid", (2). If one puts on Ehraam with the intention of 'Umrah alone at "Meeqaat" and after having observed rites and ceremonies of 'Umrah puts it off and redons it for the second time in Makkah for Hajj, it is called "Tamattu". The pilgrim who performs it is called "Mutamata'a" and (3). If one adopts Ehraam with the intention of Hajj and 'Umrah at his homeland during the Hajj time and performs Hajj and 'Umrah in the same state of Ehraam, it is called "Qiraan". This is the best kind,mode of Hajj. The pilgrim who performs it is called "Qaarin".

What is 'Umrah?

A. The combination of the observance of Tawaaf of the House of Allah(Holy Ka'bah) and Sa'ee between Safaa and Marwah is called 'Umrah (lesser Hajj). There is no time fixed for 'Umrah. It can be performed any time round the year unlike Hajj.

What is Ash-hur-e-Hajj?

A. The months of Shawwaal and Zee-qa'd and the first ten days of Zilhij are called "Ash-hur-e-Hajj".