

MY HAJJ & UMRAH COMPANION

(A personal guide for the fifth pillar of Islam)

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**Translation Rendered by
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Note: Please feel free to pass on the feedback of this book to Author or Translator.

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Author's Word

All praise is for Allah Almighty who is the creator of the Universe.

After performing Hajj with my parents in 2005 I decided to start conducting training classes for Hajj and Umrah pilgrims. I have experienced some unforgettable and bad experiences during my Hajj journey especially during Hajj days in the Holy places of Hajj (Eg. Mina, Arafat and Muzdallifah). The Hajis were fighting with each other about the prayers in these places. Some pilgrims were even injured in one of the religious clash in Mina. The majority of the pilgrims were doing their rituals by following their Co-Hajis or by the help of books which they are holding in their hands and hanging in their necks.

Some of these incidents were eye openers for me and made me realize to make some concrete steps and take productive measures for Hajis. Hence I established Labbaik Educational and Welfare Society for training Hajj and Umrah pilgrims and designed an organized 10 days course which happens every year from Rajab to Zeqadah (Six Months). Every year more than two thousand Hajis get this training in the 10 days course. I have compiled an Urdu authentic book on Hajj and Umrah as 'Tarbiyat- e- Aazmeen Hajj-wa-Umrah. Many pilgrims have benefited from this book.

I have been planning to translate this book for English readers. With my intention Allah provided me a very able person as Shaik Muqeemuddin to do this job whose command over the English language is very good and has completed his Quranic Grammer Course in our institute with which he gained significant command over the Arabic text. His knowledge is very vast and moreover his zeal and enthusiasm was driving me also towards this mission. He understood the issues of Hajj very well as he had also performed Hajj in 2007.

The Urdu version of this book has reached thousands of Hajis and has benefited them significantly. We sincerely request you to help us do the same for the English version. Please contact the below details to support the cause.

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May Allah accept all of us. Aameen Summa Aameen.

Mufti Syed Asifuddin Nadwi Qasmi
20th Ramadhan 1434.

About Institute of Arabic Studies (IAS)

Assalam-O-Alaikum

With a view to ensure “Learning for everyone”, we came with a unique and one of its kinds Institute for Arabic Studies. This concept took a concrete shape in the year 2004.

With the advancement of communication technologies and information explosion, the Muslim youth of today have developed a desire to learn and have attained respectable and high positions in the society. Though our Muslim brothers and sisters are willing to learn *Quran Majeed, Tajweed, Spoken Arabic, Understand Quran and Urdu* but due to the lack of good institutes, it remained as a wishful thinking. At the IAS, we understood the current needs and requirements and were successful in meeting the aspirations of the Muslim youth.

On experience in the past years show of running that the Muslim youth are very keen on acquiring in depth knowledge Islam. Almost 80% of students in our institute are young. Elderly men and women are also very interested in learning and come to us to learn things which they could not do earlier in life due to some reason or the other. They all are very happy and satisfied coming to us for getting their dream of learning fulfilled. This had also helped them in attaining peace of mind and soul. We welcome all such aspirants.

One of the objectives of our Institute is to provide an opportunity to working professionals and elders, male & female, who could not learn *Quran Majeed, Tajweed, Urdu, Arabic and Azkar-e-Namaz* or were forced to give up midway. We aim to help them start again the learning process and complete it. We target youngsters because they are the ones who are going to impart the knowledge of Namaz, Rozah, Hajj, Zakaat and Masail to posterity. For them to become acquainted with Deeni Taleem is extremely necessary, a personal responsibility and an important religious obligation.

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Courses offered

Spoken Arabic - 1 and 3 months, Understand Quran Short and Long term course

Tajweed, Urdu, Weekend Courses, Hajj & Umrah Courses

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About The Author

Since many years Mufti Syed Asifuddin is contributing to the society & Muslims by way of teaching Arabic language utilizing his vast knowledge

Through his enormous zeal towards propagation of ARABIC as a language, and with an objective of helping people understand Quran through Arabic, so that one can understand the way it is expressed, he started the 'Institute of Arabic Studies'. He is quite successful in helping many persons of all age group to realize their dream and individual goal in life and also to achieve the ultimate goal and sole purpose of life.

Academic Qualifications

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Faazil	:	Dar-ul-Uloom, Deoband. UP
Mufti	:	Al-Mahad Al-Aali Al-Islam, Hyderabad.AP
M.A. (Arabic)	:	English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad.AP

Achievements

Founder	:	Institute of Arabic Studies, Mehdipatnam, Hyderabad
Gen. Secretary	:	Labbaik Educational & Welfare Society, Hyderabad
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Master trainer of state haj committee. AP		
10 Years of Imaamat & Khitabat at Masjid-e-Bagh Baraq Jung, Hyderabad		

Publications

1	Gulshane Hind Ka Ilmi Guldasta (Introduction and details about Teachers and Ulma of Darul-Uloom, Deoband)
2	CD and Internet (Gains & Pains) – English Edition, Urdu Edition
4	Hajj ki Khusoosi Duaen
5	Hajj General Information
6	Makkah General Information
7	Azkar-e-Namaz (Samajh kar Padhiye)
8	Tarbiyat Aazmeen-e-Hajj wa Umrah
9	4 Hrs Audio CD on Hajj & Umrah, Madinah
10	4 Hrs Video DVD on Hajj & Umrah, Madinah

Foreword by Translator

I begin with the name of Allah Most Beneficent Most Merciful.

All praise is due to Allah the Exalted and may Allah exalt the mention of His Prophet and protect him and his household, his Companions, and all those who follow their way safe from every evil, and grant them security on the Day of Resurrection.

This book is originally written in Urdu (**Tarbiyat Aazmeen-e-Hajj wa Umrah**) by respected Mufti Syed Asifuddin Nadwi Qasmi and is popular among Urdu knowing Hajis. During one of our learning sessions after Maghrib, we started talking about the reach of his book to English readers. And in no time by the Grace of Almighty we started the translation of the Urdu version. The translation was done on a continuous basis even Eid day (10th Dhul Hijja) after offering Qurbani.

The book is carefully worded in such a way that it makes easy reading for all age groups. Very simple English vocabulary is used to convey the message of the book. This book can be a guide for anyone who is performing Hajj and Umrah. It also explains in detail the Arabic language constraints a Haji can face during his/her stay in Makkah and Madina. Every topic has been separately dealt with as chapters for easy navigation. Every ritual of Hajj and Umrah has been explained in detail. Only Allah, the Almighty and Omniscient Creator, is the Perfect Guide to the correct and smooth path, devoid of extremism and deficiencies.

About my role as a Translator:

By qualification I am a Computer Science Engineering graduate working in the Software Industry with more than 15 years of experience. Currently I am working as a Director in a large Multinational Company headquartered in United States. I have been a student of Arabic Studies for Understanding the Holy Quran and have been trained and certified in Arabic Grammar by the IAS.

May Allah Accept our work.

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My Hajj & Umrah Companion
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Special thanks to the people who in one way or the other contributed to this compilation, May Allah, Subhana wa Ta'ala bless and guide us to the right path.

Sincere thanks to Mr Mohammad Nadeemuddin Ahmed, Dr Hajera Begum, Miss Naela Fareed and Mr Tehseen Sayeed for their reviews towards this book.

."My association with Mufti Asifuddin goes back to more than a decade. Over the years I have found him accommodative to new ideas, eager to learn and constantly striving to improve himself. I have written a couple of articles in The Hindu about his Institute of Arabic Studies and the way he equips ulemas with functional English. Mufti Asifuddin has a burning desire to ensure that ulemas who pass out from madrasas are not left groping in the dark or suffer inferiority complex when it comes to conversing in English in the day to day life. He wants them to possess at least the rudimentary knowledge of English so that they don't cut a sorry figure while transacting business in banks or other such places. By the grace of Allah (SWT) he has succeeded in this endeavor to a large extent. And in the process he has himself improved great deal. I have seen his Urdu version of the book on Haj and I found it quite informative. His latest book on the same subject in English is even better. Not just the rituals of Haj and Umra, Mufti saheb has taken pains to delve deeper into the subject. Result – readers can now find out the historic background of the places of Haj and the finer points of the pilgrimage. He has also taken care to familiarise pilgrims with the day to day Arabic language spoken in Saudi Arabia. All in all it is a great effort."

*- J.S. Ifthekhar, Special Correspondent,
The Hindu*

A very special mention of our families who have been a great support.

My Hajj & Umrah Companion

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BEFORE HAJJ

Our sincere and humble request to all those Hajis who intend to perform Hajj and Umrah and visit Madina Munawwarrah is that you all should learn these important rituals.

- The rituals of Umrah before Umrah
- The rituals of Hajj before Hajj
- The daily routine at Madina before reaching Madina Munawwarrah.

Read them, learn them, know them and understand them. And do not perform the rituals by just listening to hearsay but perform them after learning.
(Quote from Hazrat Moulana Shah Mohammed Jamalur-rahman Saheb)

Why should I join any training course?

The answer to this question is that this is a necessity which a wise Muslim cannot ignore. This course is actually designed from the inspirational speech of Moulana Shah Mohammed Jamaal-ur-Rahman Miftahi which was delivered in the year 2004 in one of the Hajj Training Camps in Hyderabad, India

As said by the Moulana “Our Hajis are worthy of praise as they are going to be the guests of the house of Allah and they are going to bless their eyes with the city of Prophet. Our Hajis should try to increase the beauty of the beloved city of our beloved Prophet and their actions and words should match to Allah’s commandments and their actions should match that of our Prophet (PBUH) in Sunnat and they should pray in right manner. They should be able to read the Holy Quran correctly and know the rules of Tajweed”

These are the words of Moulana that inspired the author to create a course for the Hajis and when the author got an opportunity to perform Hajj, his personal experience further motivated more him. After due diligence and consultation the course was launched.

This is an experience in itself. This is a sincere attempt to make the Hajis ready in terms of all Hajj rituals. Our idea during the course and after the course is to be away from small differences and disputes. In simple words our intention is to provide the knowledge of the routine of Hajj.

It is stressing that proper training and obvious to say preparation is required so that the pilgrimage becomes comfortable. This way Hajj will become productive and effective for one self and others. We have examples of Hajis who have made useful schedules of each day of their journey. They performed 5 Tawaafs daily and performed Umrah on every alternate day thus making a good use of their time. We also have examples of Hajis who have not only lost the effectiveness of Hajj but also missed the obligations and necessities of Hajj all because of not undergoing training before.

As said by Moulana Abdul Basith Rashadi in the year 2009 that there was a young man who has performed Hajj without knowing Talbiyah. There is also an instance where a group of Hajis have done Rami only on 10th Dhul Hijja as they were unaware that they have to do Rami on 11th and 12th also.

Dear readers this is an era of improved facilities but the knowledge of religion leaves a lot to be desired. The main reason is the lack of training and mental preparation in spite of the improved facilities. That is why there is a dire need of training and preparation.

The best way to serve a Haji is to show him/her the path of education and training for Hajj instead of spending time and money by inviting him/her to dinners and parties.

Six important questions of Hajis that are answered in this book are:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. What I should do ? | 2. What I should not do ? |
| 3. How should I do ? | 4. Where should I do ? |
| 5. What should I take ? | 6. What should I bring? |

Every Haji should try to get the answers to the above questions from the Hadees and the Holy Quran. This book is effective, unique and attractive in answering the above questions, quoting the references from the Quran and Hadees and with the updated information from Hajj. We also suggest the Hajis to read and understand the Ayah 192 to 203 of Surah Baqrah and complete Surah Ibrahim and Surah Hajj to get enlightened further on the topic.

Am I ready for Hajj?

This is a sample test for Hajis to understand and instill in them the required level of confidence before starting their journey

1. What type of Hajj you are performing?
 - a. Ifrad
 - b. Qiran
 - c. Tamattu
2. Do I remember the Talbiyah?
3. Am I aware of the conditions of Salah?
4. Am I aware of the obligations and necessities of Salah?
5. Have I memorized the Tashdud (Attahiyat)?
6. Have I memorized Durood-e-shareef?
7. Do I know the dua after Durood-e-shareef?
8. Do I know Dua-e-khunoot?
9. How many Surahs do I remember?
 - a. 4 and above
 - b. 5 and above
 - c. 6 and above
 - d. 3 or less
10. How much I understand the Holy Quran and the above points 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Do I really understand and read?
11. How many Hadees do I remember?
12. How many narrated duas do I remember?
13. Have I memorized Azaan and Iqaamat?
14. Do I know the obligations of Wudhu?
15. Do I know the obligations of Ghusul?
16. Do I know Dua-e-Janazah?
17. Do I read the Quran with Tajweed
18. How many times have I completed reading Quran?
 - a. 1 and above
 - b. 0
 - c. Read part of Quran
19. Did I understand the Holy Quran while reading it?
20. Do I know all the rituals and issues involved in Hajj?

We suggest that the Hajis take this test as many times as they can till they achieve the suggested points for the confidence of performing a correct Hajj.

Activities to do before Hajj:

As Hajis we have to prepare ourselves for the golden opportunity of performing Hajj and visiting Madinah by following the below listed activities.

1. Pronouncing of the Intention/Niyyat
2. Be away from hypocrisy and pretention
3. Be conscious of lawful income
4. Educate the family on religious teachings
5. Diligence in repentance and forgiving
6. Clearing of the debt and Meher (if any)
7. Clear the differences with the near and dear
8. Being in the company of pious people
9. Women should maintain their modesty
10. Men should follow the sunnat of having beard
11. During the month of Ramadan, every Haji should devote 3 days for Etekaaf for self-control
12. Being in the company of Ulema (Scholars) as much as possible.
13. Get accustomed to spend most of your time in the environment of mosque
14. At least read once the Seerat-un-nabi
15. Learn to perfect your prayers
16. Participate in a Hajj class
17. Read books on Hajj
18. Spend time and learn from the experiences and exposures of Hajis who have performed the Hajj in last 2-3 years
19. Get benefit from Audio/Video
20. Before the journey, nominate an Amir (leader of your group)
21. Develop lot of patience
22. Bury your anger
23. Develop the habit of walking long distances
24. Make yourself a disciplined, dedicated and determined true Muslim.

Things to carry during Hajj Journey:

Include the below items as part of your luggage during the journey:

1. Taqwa (Piety)
 2. Sabar (Patience)
 3. Tahammul (Endurance and forbearance)
 4. Ikhlas (Sincerity)
 5. Hamdardi (Kindness)
 6. Respect towards elders and the aged
 7. Courtesy with Co-Hajis
 8. Maintain connection with Allah in every aspect
 9. Implement Sunnat of Prophet (PBUH)
 10. Always be on the right side of the truth
 11. Avoid bidah as it is an innovation in religion
 12. Respect the honour of Haram
 13. Always carry a pocket size Quran
 14. Miswak
 15. Tasbeeh - Chaplet of beads
 16. Janemaaz - Mat of prayer
 17. Religious books, specially Hajj guide
 18. Pocket size diary
 19. Contacts of known scholars who know Hajj
-

STEPS FOR PERFORMING UMRAH

1. AT HOME

1. Clear your body from unwanted hair.
2. Perform Ghusul or Wudu
3. Wear the Ihram:
 - i. For Men : It is not permissible to wear any stitched cloth
 - ii. For Women: Women should not cover their faces as they usually do.
4. Perform 2 rakats of Nafil as Salat-ul-safar.
5. Make Niyyat (Intention) of Umrah

{Allahumma Inni Ureedul Umrah fayassir haali va-taqabbalha minni}
[O Allah I am making intention to perform Umrah, make it easy for me and accept it from me]
6. Recite the Talbiyah Thrice – 3 times

{Labbaik Allahumma Labbaik Labbaik Lasharika Laka Labbaik Innalhamda Wannaimata Lakavalmulk Lashareeka Laka}
[I am present here for your Service O Allah, I am here, I am here, There is no partner with you, I am here verily, the praise is for you, there is blessing and kingdom for you, There is no partner with you]
7. Make individual Dua
8. Make dua in gathering with family members
9. Nominate a group leader for your group
10. Dua while leaving the house

{Bismillahi Tawakkaltu alallah – Lahaula Walaquvvata illabilla}
[In the name of Allah, I trusted upon him, There is no power and strength but from him]
11. Dua while travelling in the car/bus/any other mode of transport

{Subhanallazi Sakkarhalana Haza wama kunna lahu muqrineen wainna ila rabbina lamun qaalibuun}
[Glory be to Him who has subjected these creatures, we would never on our own have subdued them and to our lord we shall surely return]

2. HAJJ HOUSE

Please follow the instructions given by your respective Hajj Committee/travel agent towards travel logistics

1. Make sure your luggage reaches the authorities on time
2. Maintain discipline by being punctual at all times
3. Maintain your modesty while you are in gathering

3. AIRPORT

Please follow strictly the guidelines of the Airport Authority.

4. DURING THE FLIGHT

1. Please do not get into conflict with fellow Hajis about the seating arrangement.
2. Be Courteous towards elderly and women Hajis
3. Please do not use water in the flight for Wudu. Do Tayammum.
4. Do not use scented tissue papers
5. Perform Salah on time while sitting in your seat
6. In all Saudi Arabia Airlines touch screen televisions are provided to watch and listen to Hajj and Umrah videos. Be aware in choosing what you wish to watch as other channels are also provided which will not be suitable for a Haji or any Muslim to watch.

5. HAJJ TERMINAL (JEDDAH)

1. Complete the Immigration formalities as soon as you enter the Airport
2. Wait for your luggage to arrive at the prescribed conveyor.
3. Make sure you carry all the documents before exiting the airport with all your luggage
4. Make sure your luggage is properly loaded into the bus that carries Hajis to the hotel
5. Make sure you board the same bus in which your luggage is loaded.
6. Be wary of strangers

6. MAKKAH MUKARRAMAH

1. Please maintain patience all through your journey from Jeddah to Makkah. The distance is 80 KM and it may take a little more than 2 hours
2. Keep reciting the Talbiyah all through your journey from Jeddah to Makkah.
3. Do not get down from your bus until you reach your hotel/accommodation unless you are advised to do so by your Muallim
4. Be wary of strangers

7. HOTEL AT MAKKAH MUKARRAMAH

1. Hajis will get help from the Muallim's office in unloading their luggage from the bus. Please maintain patience while luggage is unloaded.
2. Collect your luggage at one place
3. Make sure you reach your hotel room with your luggage only.
4. Relax for some time as you would have been tired from a long journey.
5. A quick meal/snack and rest will also help you rejuvenate.
6. It is permissible to change your Ihram if it has become dirty.
7. It is alright to take a quick shower/bath.

8. TOWARDS MASJID-E-HARAM

1. Before leaving the hotel building, make sure you have an address card of your hotel. You can collect the same from hotel reception.
2. Try to remember the hotel name.
3. Identify few landmarks in and around the Hotel that would help you easily come back to the hotel.

Entry in Masjid-e-Haram

- a. Remember the door through which you are entering the Haram. They are denoted as 'Baab' with a number to return to your hotel by exiting through the same door.

- b. Dua while entering the Haram

{Allahummftahali Abwaaba rahmatika}

[O Allah open the doors of your mercy for me]

- c. Make Niyat (Intention) of Ittekaaf

{Bismillahi dakhaltu wa-alaihi tawakkaltu wanawaitu sunnata etekaaf}

[In the name of Allah, I entered and entrusted upon Him and intended to do sunnat-e-etejkaaf]

9. FIRST SIGHT OF KAABA

1. When you see the Kaaba, see it with passion and intensity as you are seeing it for the first time
2. Make dua as long as you can. (There is a misconception among some Hajis that the first dua will be accepted. But it is a fact that every time you see Kaaba and make a Dua Allah will accept it).
3. Make sure while making dua you are not in the path of other Hajis. Find a suitable place near a pillar or something like that.

10. TAWAF-E-UMRAH

1. Make sure you are in state of Wudu before starting your Tawaf.
2. Get into the direction of Hajr-e-Aswad before starting the Tawaf. It is indicated by a Green Light.
3. Now it is the time to stop Talbiyah while doing Tawaf.
4. Turn towards Hajr-e-Aswad
5. Say ***{Bismillahi Allahu Akbar}***
6. Raise your both hands and turn towards Hajr-e-Aswad as you do Takbeer-e-Tehrimaa.
7. Kiss your palms before starting Tawaf.
8. You are supposed to keep your right shoulder uncovered during all the seven rounds of Tawaf. This is the time to adjust your Ihram
9. While making the first 3 rounds of Tawaf, you should walk briskly with your chest high and try to walk on your toes.
10. Be cautious that you do not face the Kaaba all through out the Tawaf.
11. You should not be seeing Kaaba as you do Tawaf.
12. Hateem is also a part of Kaaba, so you should do Tawaf away from it.
13. Make dua as you wish all through out the Tawaf.
14. From Rukn-e-yemani to Hajr-e-Aswad you can do dua as
{Rabbana Aatina Fidduniya Hasanataun Wafilakhirati hasanataun Waqina Azaabannar}
[O our Lord, Give us goodness in this world and the Hereafter and save us from the punishment of fire]
15. It is advised to make dua individually and not in a gathering. It should not be made in a loud voice.

16. Complete the seven rounds of Tawaf. You should say ***{Bismillahi Allahu Akbar}*** at the start of each round. So you would totally say eight times ***{Bismillahi Allahu Akbar}***
17. Perform 2 rakats of Wajib-e-Tawaf at Muqaam-e-Ibrahim. If you don't get a place at Muqaam-e-Ibrahim, it will be ok to perform the prayer at a convenient place in the Haram.
18. Make Dua after the Salah
19. Drink Zam Zam after the prayer.

11. SAAE AT SAFA & MARWAH

1. Stand at the starting point for Sae and Recite ***{Bismillahi Allahu Akbar}*** showing your hands towards Hajr-e-Aswad and kiss your palms.
2. Make dua at Safa.
3. Start the Sae from Safa
4. Men are supposed to do brisk walking in the green light zone while women normally.
5. Reach Marwah and make dua
6. Turn back towards Safa from Marwah, This would complete 2 rounds.
7. Make dua as you would complete 7 rounds of Sae and also make dua between Safa and Marwah.

12. HALAQ OR QASAR

1. Male Hajis must shave their head or trim hair from all parts of their head.
2. Women Hajis should cut their head hair up to 1 inch
3. This concludes your UMRAH. You can now remove your Ihram and take a shower.
4. Alhamdulillah. MAY ALLAH ACCEPT YOUR UMRAH - Aameen

13. DAILY ROUTINE AT MAKKAH MUKARRAMAH

1. Please make a daily schedule before the days of Hajj and after Hajj. This will help Hajjis to make the best use of time.
2. Please make sure you include the below items in your daily routine.
 - a. Try to visit the places of Hajj before Hajj days. (Mina, Arafat, Muzdalifah etc.)
 - b. Daily Tawaf
 - c. 5 times of prayer with Takbeer
 - d. Sunnat prayer before and after the obligatory prayers
 - e. Reading of Quran: Try to complete the Quran at least once during your journey
 - f. Tahajjud prayers
 - g. Tasbihaat after Fajr and Asr. (Tasbihaat includes Suvvam Kalima, Istighfar and Durood-e-sharif)
 - h. Sight of Kaaba as one of your daily routine
 - i. Dua before Magrib prayer
 - j. Discuss the things to do during Hajj with your group
 - k. Taubah after Hajj
 - l. Efficient use of time

MADINA

INTRODUCTION TO MADINA

As narrated by Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA) “It was a memorable day when Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) arrived at Madina. That blessed day never came in our lives”

After the arrival of Prophet (PBUH) at Madina Munawwarah, in the soil of Madina, in the air of Madina, in the environment of Madina, in the mornings of Madina, in the evenings of Madina, in the sunrays of Madina, in the sunshade of Madina, in the dates of Madina, in the crops of Madina, in the water of Madina, in the fruits of Madina, in the flowers of Madina, in the blossoms of Madina, in the mountains of Madina there was prosperity and light all over.

This prosperity was so clear that more than one lakh companions witnessed it with their own eyes. They felt it in their lives and shared it across the world.

You are so fortunate to visit this blessed, honoured, respectful, glorious and magnificent city. Your fortunes are revived and your luck has turned and your soul is going to experience everlasting happiness. Accompany your soul with your physical presence.

Even a minute of negligence will be a loss forever. Please read below a line of Hazrat moulana Zia-ul-Qasim.

“It is not exaggeration to say, if the Qibla is in Makkah, the compass is in Madina”
[Khutbat-e-Qasim, Vol 4, Page 351]

JOURNEY AND STAY AT MADINA

1. After reaching your hotel, take rest if you are tired
 2. Take a quick meal if you are hungry
 3. Take a quick shower
 4. Wear fresh clothes (preferably new)
 5. Use miswak while doing Wudu
 6. Before leaving the hotel building, make sure you have an address card of your hotel. You can collect the same from the hotel reception.
 7. Try to remember the hotel name.
 8. Identify few landmarks in and around the hotel that would help you easily come back to the hotel.
 9. **Entry in Masjid-e-Nabawi**
 - a. Remember the door through which you are entering the Masjid-e-Nabawi. They are denoted as Baab with a number
 - b. Dua while entering the Haram
{Allahumftahali Abwaaba rahmatika}
[O Allah open the doors of your mercy for me]
 - c. Make Niyat (Intention) of Etekaaf
{Bismillahi dakhaltu wa-alaihi tawakkaltu wanawaitu sunnatal Etekaaf}
[In the name of Allah, I entered and entrusted upon Him and intended to do sunnatal Etekaaf]
 10. Perform 2 rakats of Tahyat-ul-Masjid.
 11. Make dua
 12. It is advised to revise the Seerat/Biography of Prophet (PBUH) before the Ziyarat of Prophet. This will help you prepare your soul for the Big Moment.
 13. Enter the Roza-e-mubarak through Baba-us-salam.
 14. Offer both Salat and Salam at the Roza-e-mubarak of Prophet Mohammad (PBUH).
**{Assalatu wassalamu Alaika Ya Rasoolallah
Assalatu wassalamu Alaika Ya Habeeballah
Assalatu wassalamu Alaika Ya Saiyda-anbiya wal mursaleen}**
- As per the order of Allah in Quran “Believers, do not raise your voice above the voice of Prophet, and do not speak loudly when speaking to him as you do to one another.”
15. Perform 2 rakats of Nafeel prayer in Riaz-u-Jannat. Usually Riaz-ul-Jannah is crowded. Perform the prayer as per your convenience. As stated in Surah Nisa Ayat 64

Allah says "We sent no Messenger, but to be obeyed by Allah's Leave. If they, when they had wronged themselves, had come to you (Mohammad) and asked Allah's Forgiveness, and the Messenger had asked forgiveness for them: indeed, they would have found Allah All-Forgiving (one who accepts repentance), Most Merciful."

16. Offer Salam at the grave of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
Assalamu Alaika Ya Kalifa-e-Rasool Abu Bakr (RA)
Offer Salam at the grave of Hazrat Umar (RA)
Assalamu Alaika Ya Kalifa-e-Rasool Ameer-ul-momineen Omar Farooq (RA)
17. The time after Fajr, Asr and Isha is allotted for women Hajis. It is observed that women pilgrims make lot of noise in Riaz-ul-Jannah because they get less time over there. So please observe patience near our Prophet (PBUH) Roza. In Masjid-e-Nabawi all carpets are red in colour and only in Riaz-u-Jannah they are green in colour.
18. Try to perform 2 rakats of Nafeel at Mehrab-e-Rasool and Member-e-Rasool if you get a chance.
19. Spend time at the corridor of Suffah
20. There used to be 7 pillars in the old mosque of the Prophet (PBUH). Currently only 4 pillars are left as the other 3 pillars are included in Mehrab-e-Nabawi during renovation. Try to spend time at these pillars
 - i. Pillar of Ayesha
 - ii. Pillar of Hers
 - iii. Pillar of Tahajjud
 - iv. Pillar of Sareer
 - v. Pillar of Wufood
 - vi. Pillar of Abulubaba
 - vii. Pillar of Hannanah

There are also indications of the old mosque of Prophet (PBUH). Try to pray within the boundaries of the old mosque.

Places to visit in Madina:

1. *Masjid-e-Quba*: This mosque is located 6 kms from Masjid-e-Nabawi. Please enter the mosque with wudu. As narrated in one of the Hadees our Prophet (PBUH) said "Whoever does wudu in his house and enters the Mosque of Quba and perform 2 rakats Nafeel prayer he/she will get returns equal to Umrah." (Ibn-e Matiah, Hadees 1412)
2. *Mountain of Uhud*: This is the place where the battle of Uhud took place in which 70 companions were martyred
3. *Martyr yard of Uhud*: This contains the graveyards of Hazrat Hamza, Musab bin Umair, Abdullah bin Jahash and over 50 other companions.
4. *Masjid-e-Hamza*: This is where Prophet (PBUH) performed Salat-ul-Janazah of the martyrs of Uhud.
5. *Jannat-ul-Baqi*: This is the graveyard right next to Masjid-e-Nabawi. This has the graves of more than 10, 0000 companions. To name a few Hazrat Usman (RA), Hazrat Fatima (RA), Hazrat Hasan (RA), all the wives of Prophet except Hazrat Khatija, Hazrat Maimunah. At the time this book was written the opening timings of Baqi were after Fajr and after Asr.
6. *Masjid-e-Qiblatain*: This is the mosque where the direction (Qibla) of prayer was changed from Masjid-e-Aqsa to Masjid-e-Haram during a prayer of the Prophet (PBUH).
7. *The Seven Mosques*: These seven mosques are built where the companions prayed during the battle strategy of Khandaq.

Daily routine at Madina Munawwarah

1. Perform 40 prayers with the first Takbeer of Imam in Masjid-e-Nabwi
2. Recite Durood-e-Sharif as much as you can
3. Always try to be in state of wudu
4. Try to fast atleast once
5. Recite the whole Quran atleast once
6. Make good use of your complete stay in Madina
7. Try not to cause any pain to your brother muslims
8. Don't criticise anything in Madina
9. Be charitable towards the persons who work over there.

5 DAYS OF HAJJ

THE 8TH OF DHUL HIJJA

1. In the Hotel Building:
 - a. Perform Ghusul or Wudu
 - b. Wear your Ihram
 - c. Perform 2 rakats Nafil of Salat-e-Safar
 - d. Make Niyat (intention) of Hajj
{Allahumma Inni Ureedul Hajja fayassir haali vataqabbalhu minni}
[O Allah I intend to perform Hajj, make it easy for me and accept it from me]
 - e. Recite the Talbiyah Thrice – 3 times
{Labbaik Allahumma Labbaik Labbaik Lasharika Laka Labbaik Innalhamda Wannaimata Lakavalmulk Lashareeka Laka}
[I am present here for your Service O Allah, I am here, I am here, There is no partner with you, I am here verily, the praise is for you, there is blessing and kingdom for you, There is no partner with you]
2. Start for Mina. It is Sunnat to start for Mina after Fajr Prayer of 8th Dhul Hijja. Given the large number of Hajis, the authorities usually ask the Hajis to start for Mina after the Isha prayer of 7th Dhul Hijja. This is also permissible.
3. Make sure to carry your medicines of daily use for ailments like BP, Diabetes etc.
4. Include fruits like apple, oranges, and banana etc in your luggage to Mina.
5. Carry all the necessary things that will be required for the next 5 days.
6. For the first time Hajis, it is advisable to reach Mina by bus. Remember your tent number. Space is a constraint in Mina.
7. As you reach your tent in Mina, keep your belongings in your tent.
8. Always try to perform your prayers in your tent along with your neighbours in the tent in congregation
9. Make a partition between male and female Hajis in your tent
10. Dhur, Asr, Maghrib and Isha prayers will be performed in Mina.
11. It is advised that Male Hajis give a tour of the tent and the surroundings to the Female Mehram. This will help them locate amenities like Washroom, Drinking Water etc.
12. It is also advised to go outside your tent and identify landmarks to easily locate your tent
13. As Hajj commences, your test for patience also starts.
14. Male Hajis are advised to keep chanting the Talbiyah in loud voice and female hajis within themselves.

THE 9TH OF DHUL HIJJA

1. It is Sunnat to start from Mina and proceed to Arafat after Fajr prayer and after sunrise. It is also permissible to start after Isha of 8th Dhul Hijja.
2. If you are starting after Isha of 8th Dhul Hijja, it is strictly advised to carry a rug that is available in Mina tent. You have to beat the cold in Arafat at night
3. Start the Takbeer-e-Tashreeq with Fajr prayer. It is wajib to chant Takbeer-e-Tashreeq once after every prayer. You would continue the same till Asr of 13th Dhul Hijja.

{Allahu Akbar Allahu Akbar Lailaha Illallahu Allahu Akbar Allahu Akbar Walillahil Hamd}

[Allah is Great, Allah is Great. There is no God but Allah. Allah is Great, Allah is Great and All praise for Allah]

4. This will be one of the toughest journeys from Mina to Arafat as it would take more than 3 - 4 hours. Maintain your patience all through the journey. There are bus and train facilities, use them as per your convenience.
5. There is also a separate short way for Hajis who choose to go by walk.
6. Maintain light food habits while you are in Arafat.
7. There will be long queues for Wudu and Washrooms in Arafat. Be patient as you use the utilities
8. You have to be aware that the facilities will be lesser and lesser after you leave to Mina, Arafat and Muzdalifah

Prayers in Masjid-e-Nimrah:

1. The Imam will lead the combined Dhur and Asr prayers of 2 rakats at the time of Dhur only
2. The reason for the Imam to pray 2 rakats for both Dhur and Asr is that he is a Musafir (traveller) to Arafat and has come from Riyadh
3. You would complete the other 2 rakats of Dhur, Asr and Isha after Imam, If you are Muqem (You are called as Muqem if you stay at a place for 15 continuous days) at Arafat.
4. The Khutbah (Sermon) will be delivered by Imam after both the prayers
5. Please watch out for the Sign board that says 'Arafat ends here'. Even if you are praying outside Arafat, make sure you stay within boundaries of Arafat till sunset.
6. If you are accompanied by elderly Hajis, it is advised to perform the Dhur and Asr prayers separately in your tent at Arafat.

Prayers in your tent:

As per an old Fatwa, it is permissible to perform your Dhur prayer at Dhur time and Asr prayer at Asr time in congregation.

As per a latest Fatwa, it is also permissible to perform Dhur and Asr prayers at the time of Dhur only in congregation.

9. It is Sunnat to make Dua while standing until Sunset
10. History says that Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) made dua for more than 5 hours in Arafat. It is advised for you to make dua as long as you can. In the vast square plain of Arafat, tears are shed, sins are washed and faults are redressed for those who ask Allah for forgiveness and offer sincere repentance for their wrong doings in the past. Happy is the person who receives the mercy and pleasure of Allah on this particular day. If Maghrib time is coming to an end, do not offer Maghrib in Arafat, offer Maghrib at Muzdalifah. First offer Maghrib and then Isha. After that offer Maghrib Sunnat and Isha Sunnat prayers.
11. It is strictly advised not to attempt to go to Jabl-e-rehmat as it will be heavily crowded.
12. After Sunset you should start for Muzdalifah
13. You can reach Muzdalifah by walk or by bus or by any private vehicle.
14. After you reach Muzdalifah, you will perform Maghrib and Isha Prayers at the same time.
15. Make sure that you enter Muzdalifah without before performing Maghrib and Isha prayers.
16. You will be performing your Sunnat prayers only after Isha prayers and not in between Maghrib and Isha.
17. Now collect atleast 70 pebbles/stones in Muzdalifah. The size of the pebbles should not be more than that of a bean as described by the Prophet (PBUH) who warned against exaggeration. The pebbles can be picked up either in Muzdalifah or in Mina.
18. Take rest in Muzdalifah

THE 10TH OF DHUL HIJJA

1. Perform Fajr prayer in Muzdalifah.
2. It is sunnat to make special dua after Fajr as we did in Arafat after Asr.
3. Go back to your tent in Mina. Remember and use the landmarks carefully to reach your tent. It is quite possible that you will have some confusion in reaching your tent.
4. Now it's time to start for Jamrat for stone pelting.
5. You will be pelting stones at the Big Shaitan only on 10th Dhul Hijja. It is permissible to pelt the stones at Big Shaitan at any time of 10th Dhul Hijja.
6. Do not carry any other belongings with you other than stones as the police/ army authorities will not allow them for security reasons
7. Stop the Talbiyah before pelting the stones. It is sunnat to pelt the stones in person at Jamarat. There is an exception for the aged, elderly and weak Hajis. Someone else can pelt the stone on their behalf.
8. Go back to your tent
9. Confirm that your Qurbani is completed. Ensure that the responsibility of Qurbani is given to authorized offices like Al-RAJHI BANK, Al-ADAH Bank etc.
10. Now you would do Halaq or Qasar. Male Hajis will shave their head or trim all the hair of their head. Women Hajis will cut their hair up to 1 inch. Use only new blades.
11. Perform Ghusul
12. Now you can remove your Ihram
13. Wear fresh clothes
14. Now you can start for Haram for Tawaf-e-Ziyarat.
15. It is also allowed for you to do Tawaf-e-Ziyarat either on 10th or 11th or 12th Dhul Hijja. You are supposed to complete the Tawaf-e-Ziyarat before Maghrib Of 12th Dhul Hijja.
16. Tawaf-e-Ziyarat
 - a. Make sure you are with Wudu before starting your Tawaf.
 - b. Get into the direction of Hajr-e-Aswad before starting the Tawaf.
 - c. Turn towards Hajr-e-Aswad. Please see dua chapter for Dua.
 - d. Say **{Bismillahi Allahu Akbar}**
 - e. Raise your both hands and turn towards Hajr-e-Aswad as you do Takbeer-e-Tehrimaa.
 - f. Kiss your palms before starting Tawaf.
 - g. Be cautious that you should not face and see Kaaba all through the Tawaf.

- h. Hateem is also part of Kaaba, so you will do Tawaf away from it.
- i. Make dua as you wish all through the Tawaf.
- j. From Rukn-e-yemani to Hajr-e-Aswad you can do dua as

***{Rabbana Aatina Fidduniya Hasanataun Wafilakhirati hasanataun
Waqina Azaabannar}***

*[O our Lord, Give us goodness in this world and the Hereafter and save us from
the punishment of fire]*

- k. It is advised to make individual dua and not in gathering. Make dua within yourself and not in a loud voice.
 - l. Complete the 7 rounds of Tawaf. You would say ***{Bismillahi Allahu Akbar}*** at the start of each round. So you would totally say 8 times ***{Bismillahi Allahu Akbar}***
 - m. Perform 2 rakats of Wajib-e-Tawaf at the Muqaam-e-Ibrahim. If you don't get the place at Muqaam-e-Ibrahim, it is alright to perform the Salah at a convenient place in Haram.
 - n. Make Dua after Salah
 - o. Drink Zam Zam water after prayer.
17. Saee at Safa and Marwah
- a. Stand at the starting point for Saee and Recite ***{Bismillahi Allahu Akbar}*** showing your hands towards Hajr-e-Aswad and kiss your palms.
 - b. Make dua at Safa.
 - c. Start the saee from Safa
 - d. Men are supposed to do brisk walk in the "Green light zone".
 - e. Reach Marwah and do dua. The distance covered from Safa to Marwah is one considered as one round.
 - f. Turn back towards Safa from Marwah. This would complete 2 rounds.
 - g. Make dua as you complete 7 rounds between Safa and Marwah.
18. Go back to Mina
19. Use your transportation wisely as Hajis are prone to accidents in going to Haram and reaching back to Mina.

THE 11TH OF DHUL HIJJA

1. Perform Fajr prayer in Mina
2. You will throw 7 stones each at the 3 Jamrat.
3. From the point of view of Fiqh-e-Hanafi, the Jamrat time will start after Dhur of 11th Dhul Hijja.
4. There is also another school of thought, that Jamrat can be performed round the clock on 11th Dhul Hijja.
5. If you have not completed the Tawaf-e-Ziyarat on 10th Dhul Hijja, you can complete the same on 11th Dhul Hijja.
6. Spend night in Mina

THE 12TH OF DHUL HIJJA

1. Offer Fajr prayer in Mina
2. You will throw 7 stones each at the 3 Jamrat.
3. From the point of view of Fiqh-e-Hanafi, the Jamrat time will start after Dhur of 12th Dhul Hijja.
4. There is also another school of thought, that Jamrat can be performed around the clock on 12th Dhul Hijja.
5. If you have not completed the Tawaf-e-Ziyarat on 10th and 11th Dhul Hijja, you can complete the same before Maghrib.
6. If you leave Mina before Maghrib of 12th Dhul Hijja, your Hajj is complete.
7. It is against Sunnah to start for Makkah from Mina after Maghrib
8. For some reason, if you are still in Mina after Maghrib stay back at Mina only.

THE 13TH OF DHUL HIJJA

1. Offer Fajr prayer in Mina
2. You will throw 7 stones each at the 3 Jamrat.
3. The Jamrat time will start after Fajr prayer
4. Your Hajj concludes as you reach back to MAKKAH.
5. Before you start for your homeland perform Tawaf-e-Vidaayi

PLACES OF HAJJ

(HISTORICAL PLACES OF ISLAM)

This piece of work has been compiled in this book after acquiring the knowledge of historical places of Islam. When performing the Hajj in 2009, the thought of having a book on this topic was felt and all the historical places in respect to their history, geographic locations, importance so that the Hajis can visit these places knowing their importance. By the Mercy of Allah, the author has collected and compiled this information during Hajj journey.

MINA

Mina in Arabic means flowing. Since the blood flows during the Hajj season while giving Qurbani this place is known as Mina. There is another saying that Arabs called the place of gathering as Mina. This is exactly between Makkah and Muzdalfah. Mina is 8 kms east from Masjid-e-Haram and within the limits of Haram. This is where Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) pelted stones at Shaitan. The incident of sacrificing Hazrat Ismail (A.S) has happened in Mina.

Two historical mosques Masjid-e-Khaif and Masjid-e-Aqbah are located in Mina. Surah Nasr and Surah Mursaleen were revealed in Mina. This city of tents is usually inhabited only during the 5 days of Hajj and vacant all through the year.

JAMRAT

Jamarat literally means a small stone. The plural of this is Jamaraat. There are 3 Jamarat in Mina. **Small, Medium and Large.**

In earlier days, they were in the shape of pillars but now they have been converted as walls which usually people call as Shaitan. They are actually the symbol of Shaitan at which place Shaitan appeared to Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S). But the boundaries of these walls were built after 1992 to accommodate the increasing number of Hajjis and to facilitate the Rami of the large gathering. Considering the increase in number of Hajjis, the first bridge was built in 1956. And now there are two more bridges built to facilitate the Rami.

MASJID-E-KHAIF

It is located south of Mina near a mountain and close to the small Jamarat. In this mosque Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) and many earlier prophets had offered Salah. As narrated by Hazrat Yezid bin Aswad, "I have performed Hajj with Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) and offered one Fajr salah with Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) in Masjid-e-Khaif."

There is also a narration from Hazrat Abdur Rehman bin Maaz that Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) gave a sermon in Mina and told the migrant Companions that they should stay in the first half of the mosque and the Ansaar in the second half of the mosque and after them the remaining people should stay. This is the mosque whose greatness is mentioned in many narrations from many Companions. According to Hadees from Ibn-e-Abbas 70 Prophets have offered salah in this mosque.

MASJID-E-AQABAH (MASJID-E-BAIT)

This masjid is located in Mina where the Ansar of Madina in the 12th year of prophethood took the oath of allegiance at the hands of Prophet (PBUH) in which 12 leaders from the tribes of Aous and Khazraj were present. There is another oath which is called the oath of Aqabah in which 73 men and 3 women were present. At this time and place the Ansar-e-Madina invited the Prophet (PBUH) to Madina.

ARAFAT

Arafat means realization, When Hazrat Adam (RA) and Bibi Hawwa (RA) were brought down to earth; they finally recognized each other on this ground. On this possibility the place is referred to as Arafat.

When the Angel Jibraeel taught Prophet Ibrahim (A.S.) the rituals of Hajj and brought him here and asked if he understood the rituals, the response was positive from Prophet Ibrahim (A.S.). For this reason also, this place is referred as Arafat.

According to another version that since the Hajj removes the sins and enables the Hajis to obtain the mercy of Allah and seek forgiveness, the place is referred to as Arafat.

This is located 22kms South-east of Masjid-e-Haram.

JABL-E-RAHMAT

There is a small mountain in Arafat which is called Jabl-e-Rehmat. The distance from Masjid-e-Nimrah is 1.5 kms. There are about 168 steps built to reach the mountain. The surface of this mountain is flat and vast.

MASJID-E-NIMRAH

This is in Arafat. There is a small mountain named Namirah on the east side of this mosque and hence this mosque is referred to as Masjid-e-Nimrah. On the day of Arafat, Prophet (PBUH) camped in the area of this mosque. In this place where Prophet (PBUH) offered salat, a mosque was built in the second century of Hijra. Masjid-e-Nimrah has two floors and can accommodate 3.5 lakh Hajis.

MUZDALIFAH

It is located between Mina and Arafat. One reason for naming it Muzdalifah is that Hajis get closer to Allah at this place. Muzdalifah literally means “Getting closer”. As the Hajis after the day of Arafat (after seeking forgiveness for their sins) get closer to Allah.

The other meaning of Muzdalifah is something that hides. As the Hajis reaches this place in the night, this place is referred to as Muzdalifah.

The limits of Muzdalifah are from the Valley of Muhassar to Maazmeen. Big sign boards are placed here to help Hajis identify the limits. These days the tents of Mina are getting extended upto Muzdalifah. This part is called New Mina. Muzdalifah is within the boundaries of the Haram

During the Hajjatul Vida, Prophet (PBUH) offered both Maghrib and Isha namaaz at the time of Isha in Muzdalifah. He camped near the Qibla of the present Masjid.

There are many ring-roads for Hajis to reach Muzdalifah from Arafat though many Hajis come by walk. One point to note is that in the Holy Quran, Muzdalifah is referred to as Masjid-e-Mashar-e-Haram.

MASJID-E-MASHAR-E-HARAM

This mosque is located on road no. 5 between Arafat and Muzdalifah. This can accommodate around 12,000 Hajis. The two minarets of this mosque are 32m in height and are visible from a faraway distance. The distance from this mosque to Masjid-e-Khaif is five kms and Masjid-e-Nimrah is seven kms.

SAFA

This used to be a small mountain whose remains we find even today. This is located 130m South-East of Kaaba. In surah Baqra-Aayat 158, it is mentioned that Safa is amongst the signs of Allah. There are many popular incidents connected with Safa which we mention in short so that we can get an idea of its importance.

Once Abu Lahab uncle of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) abused him when the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) was at Safa. The answer to this has come as a revelation in Surah Lahab at Safa.

Once Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) was at Safa when Abu Jahl injured Prophet Mohammed (PBUH). When Hazrat Hamza (R.A) came to know about this, he went to Abu Jahl while he was sitting at Kaaba. Hazrat Hamza hit him with bow and said “you have misbehaved with my nephew”. Then Hazrat Hamza announced his belief in Allah and became a Muslim.

Once the leader of Quraish asked Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) to pray and convert the Safa Mountain into a mountain of Gold so that they could become Muslims. When Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) prayed for the same, the angel Jibreel (A.S) came and said "Allah, grants your wish to turn Safa into gold but in spite of this if the Quraish are not becoming Muslims, then Allah will punish them surely that no one earlier has been punished. And if Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) wants, the situation can stay as it is and doors of the repentance will be kept open till the last day". Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) wanted to have the doors of repentance to be kept open.

During the time of victory of Makkah, Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) asked Khalid Bin Wahid to enter Makkah along with his army from the downhill side and wait at the Safa Mountain as the meeting point for all. After the victory Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) announced peace, safety and fragrance from this mountain. And when the Ansar of Madina told Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) that he was treating his Kith and Kin very softly, and it looked like he would settle down in Makkah and will not return to Madina. To this Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) replied "Alas, by Allah my life and death is with you". During this time the wife of Abu Sufiyan Hind and other Quraishi women took oath and accepted Islam.

Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) said that "seek forgiveness before the sun rises from the west and Dajjal's appearance and before the sparking animal comes. There is a saying that this animal will come from the mountain of Safa.

MARWA

This was also a small mountain. These days only the uphill is visible but not the mountain. The name of the rock of this mountain is called Marwa, which is white in color and very hard. The act of Saee concludes at Marwa. The distance between Safa and Marwa is around ½ km.

BIRTH PLACE OF PROPHET MOHAMMED (PBUH)

This is the place where the blessed Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) was born. This place is exactly opposite to Marwa. Even today this place is famous and well known. In the year 1980, the authorities converted it into a library, where you can see the board as "Maktabul Makkatul Mukarramah". It is part of Haram and you will see Hajjis offering Salat during Salat times.

MASJID-E-AYESHA

This masjid is referred by 3 names as Masjid-e-Umrah, Masjid-e-Ayesha and Tanayem. It is located 7.5 kms from Haram on the Madina road, which is also called as Hijrath road. During the Hajjat-ul-Wida, on the order of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH). Hazrat Ayesha (R.A.) wore her Ihram at this place and performed Umrah along with her brother. This Masjid can accommodate 15,000 Hajis.

GHAR-E-SAUR

This is a popular cave of the Mountain of Saur in which Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) and Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) took refuge for 3 days during the time of Hijra. Hazrat Abu Bakr first entered the Cave and cleaned it before Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) followed him. It is located 4 kms South from Masjid-e-Haram. It is challenging to reach this Cave as it is situated on a very high attitude and usually takes 2 hours to reach. The Cave is situated just below the peak of the mountain.

During the 3 days of stay, Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) was bitten by scorpion while Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) was asleep. When Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) enquired about the falling tears of Hazrat Abu Bakr, he told about the bite to which Prophet (PBUH) applied his saliva at the place of bite and cured Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A).

When the disbelievers of Makkah reach this cave in search of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH), they came so close to it, that had they looked down they would have easily found Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) and Hazrat Abu Bakr. Before that happened a spider created a web at the entrance of the Cave, seeing which the disbelievers thought there might not be anyone in the cave and returned back. During the 3 day stay, Hazrat Abu Bakr's son Abdullah use to carry the news from Makkah and Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) slave of Aamir bin Fuhaira used to serve the goat milk.

NAHAR-E-ZUBAIDA

This is a canal which was established by the wife of Abbas Caliph Haaron Rashid. The source of water for this canal is the Valley of Noman which is located 36 kms from Masjid-e-Haram. The canal passess between Arafat, Mina and reaches Makkah and used to be the source of water for 1200 years. Time and again this Canal was reconstructed by the kings of Makkah. In the year 1999 AD, King Abdullah ordered to renovate the canal again so that it can be used for the sake of Hajis.

JABALO ABU QUBAIS

This is a small mountain located beside Safa. Abu Qubais was the first person to build his house on it. In the era of ignorance this place was also referred to as Ameen, the reason being that for about 40 years Hajr-e-aswad was secured at this place. After that Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) entered in Kaaba as narrated by Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar.

As narrated in one of the Hadees, one angel asked Prophet Mohammed (PBUH), if the two mountains can be made fallen on those people. The two referred mountains were Jabale Abu Qubais and Jabale Qeeqaan.

MASJID-E-JOARANA

This is usually referred as Joarana by local people. But the actual name of this place is Je-err-aana. This was located between Taif and Makkah Mukkarramah. In 8th Hijra, Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) on his way back from battle of Hunnain distributed the booty to the tribe of Hawazen at this place. Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) stayed here for 13 days and wore his Ihram for Umrah. These days a masjid is constructed which is referred as MASJID-E- JOARANA, located around 24 kms from Masjid-e-haram. The water of this place is popular in Makkah for its taste. The local people refer the Umrah which is done from this place as Big Umrah and the one from Masjid-e-Ayesha as small Umrah. This is just by distance and not by any other reason.

An interesting incident happened at this place which was a matter of pride for Ansar and a great lesson for all the Muslims. When the booties were distributed among the people of Makkah after the battle of Hunnain; the Ansar did not like it and thought that Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) was partial towards the people of Makkah. When this matter reached the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH), he said to Ansar "O people of Ansar don't you like that goats and camels are given to others while you return back with Prophet Mohammed (PBUH). On hearing this all the Ansar's started shouting and said "we are very happy with this distribution".

JANNAT-UL-MOULA

This is a historical graveyard of Makkah Mukkarramah close to Masjid-e-Haram in a valley. There are many narrations with reference to this graveyard. The sons of Prophet (PBUH) and ummul-momineen Hazrat Khatija (R.A) are buried here. There are also graves of many companions, their followers and also many religious scholars. Currently this graveyard is closed for fresh burials. The graveyard is in 2 parts which is separated by a road.

MASJID-E-JINN

This masjid is located on the left side of the road on the way to Jannatul Moula. We can see the masjid right after the flyover. This is a place where a good number of jinns accepted Islam through the call of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH). At that time Hazrat Abdullah bin Masood was present with Prophet Mohammed (PBUH). Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) made a circle for Hazrat Abdullah Bin Masood to stay back while he was attending the meeting with jinns. The Jinns used to come near the circle but could not enter it and went back to the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH).

ISSUES & SOLUTIONS

Why should you know the issues and its solutions regarding Hajj?

After 14 years of continuous Hajj Pilgrimage and authoring 700 pages big voluminous books Hazrat Maulana Mufti Shabbir Ahmed Qasmi states

“Issues of Hajj are so very sensitive and difficult that at times they become intriguingly challenging for even experienced expert scholars”

TYPES OF HAJJ:

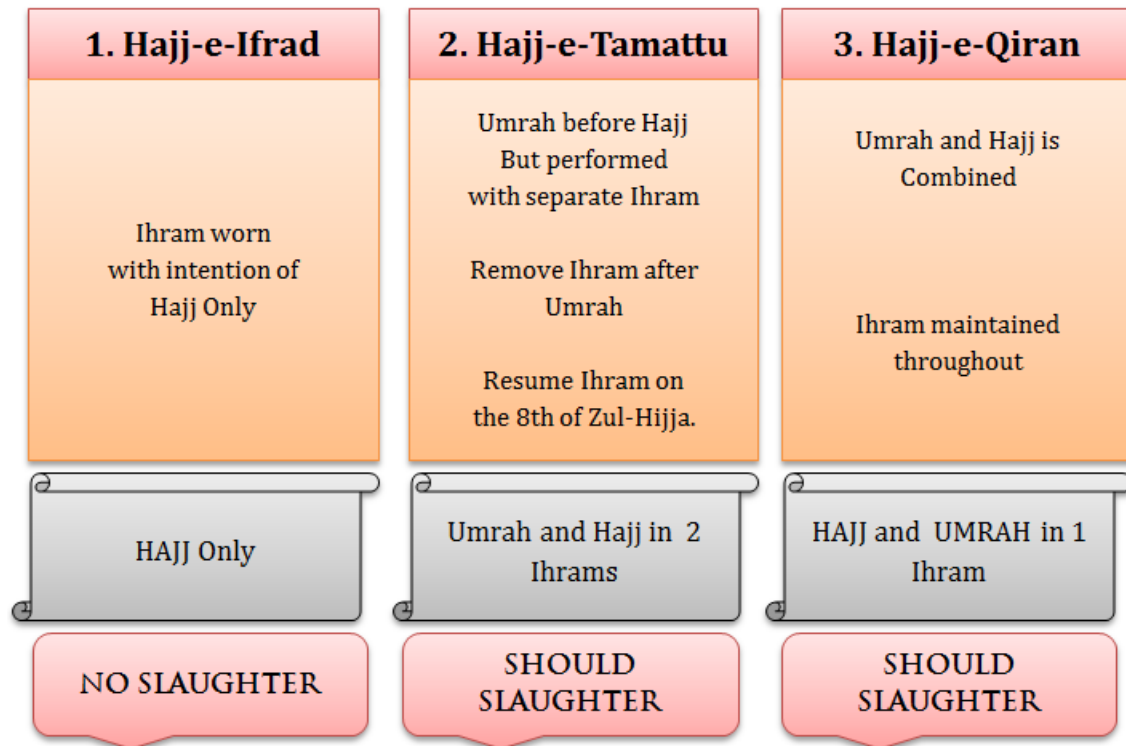


Fig -1

Hajj's basic Information:

1. The holy Prophet (PBUH) performed his first and last Hajj in 10th Hijra and performed it as Hajj-e-Qiran. This is also called Hajjat-ul-wida.
2. The Companions performed Hajj-e-Tamattu with Prophet during Hajjat-ul-wida. As said by the holy Prophet (PBUH) "If I am alive next year, I will perform Hajj-e-Tamattu".
3. The Hajj became obligatory during 9th Hijra. In this year under the leadership of Hazrat Abu Bakr Muslims performed their first Hajj.

MONTHS OF HAJJ:

1. As Allah said “The months of Hajj are known” (Surah Baqarah. Ayat 197)
2. As narrated by Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas “ the 2 months of Hajj and the 10 days of Zul Hijja are as below “ (Sahih Bukhari VOL 1 Pg 211)
3. Months of Hajj points to “from the 1st of Shawwal we can wear Ihram for Hajj. If you are wearing Ihram before 1st of Shawwal it won't be counted as you are in Ihram” as narrated by Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas. (Sahih Bukhari VOL 1 Pg 211)
4. This period of Hajj gives an opportunity for Hajis to prepare themselves physically and mentally.

The 5 Days of Hajj:

There are 5 days of Hajj and 6th day is optional. (Surah Baqarah Ayat 203) which are from 8th to 13th Dhul Hijja. Eighth Dhul Hijja is called as ‘Day of Tarviyah’ (Day of Departure from MAKKAH to Mina). 9th Zil Hijja is called as ‘Day of Arafat’. 10th, 11th and 12th are called as ‘Days of Sacrifice, Tawaf and Day of Jamarat’. 9th to 13th are ‘Days of Tashreeq’ (from Fajr of 9th till Asr of 13th). Takbeer-e-Tashreeq will be recited after every Farz prayer loudly from 9th to 13th Asr. (Ref: Shaami VOL 3 Pg 59)

Issue: Usually the night follows the day (means the typical day starts from Magrib and end at the end of Asr of the next day). But during the days of (5 days) Hajj, the day starts from Fajr of the day and ends before the Fajr of second day. (Ref Anwar-e-Manasik Pg 471/472)

Sequence of events during Hajj:

1. Meeqat
2. Mina
3. Arafat
4. Muzdalifah
5. Mina (Jamarat)
6. Kaaba
7. Safa Marwah
8. Mina

Meeqaat: Meeqat is a place where Hajis will wear their Ihram. No one is allowed to enter beyond this point without Ihram. There are various meeqaats for people entering Makkah from different directions. There are 5 Meeqaats in total. They are

1. Ya Lam Lam
2. Qarne Manazil
3. Zul Hulaifa
4. Zaat-e-Irq
5. Juhfa

The first four are appointed by Prophet (PBUH) himself. The fifth one was appointed by Hazrat Umar (RA) in his days. (Sahih Bukhari VOL 1 Pg 206/207)

- a) **Ya Lam Lam** : This is for people of Yeman and located 130 kms away from Makkah
- b) **Qarne Manzil**: This is for the people of Najd located 80 kms from Makkah. The current name is As-Sail.
- c) **Dhul Hulaifa**: This is for people of Madina located 439 from Makkah. The current name is Abyar-e-Ali. Some people also refer it as Al-Hassa.
- d) **Zaat-e-Irq**: This is for the people of Iraq located 90 kms from Makkah. The current name is Al-Garbiyah
- e) **Juhfa**: This is for the people of Syria located 187 kms from Makkah.
(Ref Al Manhaj li Murredul hajj Val Umrah Pg 9/10)

Apart from these 5 Meeqaats there are 2 other Meeqaats for people who are already in Makkah and intend to perform Umrah.

- i. Masjid-e-Ayesha located 6 kms from Masjid-e-Haram (Also referred to as Tanyeem or Masjid-e-Umrah)
- ii. Joaraana located 24 kms from Masjid-e-Haram. This is the meeqaat where the Prophet (PBUH) wore Ihram once and performed Umrah.

A Haji who is already in Makkah and performed Umrah will wear his/her Ihram for Hajj in his/her own building/accommodation before starting for Mina.

Obligations of Hajj: (Farayez)

There are only 3 obligations of Hajj for Hajj-e-Tamattu.

1. Wearing Ihram with intention and Talbiyah (Shaami VOL 3 Pg 430)
2. Wuqoof-e-Arafat: Stay in Arafat. (Abu Dawood. Hadees 1949)
3. Tawaaf-e-Ziyarat : (Shaami VOL 3 Pg 415)

Ihram : From 8th Dhul Hijja till Halaq/Qasar

Talbiyah : From the start of Ihram till the period of 10th Dhul Hijja before the Jamarat of Big Shaitan.

Wuqoof-e-Arafat: This period starts from Sunrise of 9th Dhul Hijja till the period of 10th Dhul Hijja before the dawn (Subah Saadiq). Even if the Hajis spend atleast one minute in Arafat during this time, their obligation of Hajj is considered as completed. But it is necessary (Wajib) to stay in Arafat from setting of Sun till Sunset.

Tawaaf-e-Ziyarat: 10th, 11th and before Maghreeb of 12th you can do Tawaaf once in either of these 3 days. (Ref: Badaa-us-Sanae VOL 2 Pg 308)

Issue: Hajj is not concluded if any of these 3 obligations are not met with. (Ref Fatawa Taatar Khaniya VOL 2 Pg 437)

Necessities of Hajj: (Waajibaath)

1. Stay in Muzdalifah
2. Pelting of stones
3. Doing sacrifice of animal
4. Halaq/Qasar
5. Saee at Safa and Marwah
6. Tawaf-e-Vidaye

(Badae-us-Sanae VOL 2 Pg 216, Shaami VOL 3 Pg 415)

Issue: It is necessary to give Damm to compensate if we miss any of the above 6 necessities. Here Damm refers to sacrificing the animal within the limits of Haram. (Ref: Shaami VOL 3 Pg 417)

Obligations of Umrah: (Farayez)

1. Ihram with intention and Talbiyah
2. Tawaaf

Necessities of Umrah: (Waajibaath)

1. Saee at Safa and Marwah
2. Halaq or Qasar

DO's and DON'T's in Ihram:

Ihram is that state of a person in which the halal things also become haram in that state, and its physical appearance is wearing unstitched clothes.

Prohibited acts while in Ihram:

1. Be aware of lividness, wicked conduct and conflicts with other Hajis. (Surah Baqarah Ayat 197)
2. Hunting or help for hunting (Surah Al Maida Ayah 95/96)
3. Men shouldn't wear stitched clothes. (Sahih Bukhari Hadees 1520)
4. Both men and women should not cover their faces. (Badae-us-sanae VOL2 Pg 407)
5. Applying oil. (Sahih Bukhari Hadees 1520)
6. Applying perfume/Ithar. (Qoduri Pg 57)
7. Cutting hair. (Surah Baqarah Ayat 196)
8. Trimming or Shaving beard. (Bidaye Pg 239)
9. Cutting nails. (Qoduri Pg 57)
10. Marrying and involving in a marriage proposal. (Tirmidhi VOL1 Pg 171)

The purpose of Ihram is to separate oneself from anything that beautifies you that distinguishes you from other, that gives you advantage of your status and not to give you any benefit and thus make you to become a devoted servant.

The purpose is also to set you free from all worldly pleasures, attachments and help you to focus on being a faithful Muslim.

Imam-e-Zaamin:

It is not proved in Quran and Hadees to wear Imam-e-Zaamin before the start of any journey. It is only a practice in Shia. According to their thought process the Imam will be your safeguard all through the journey but the Quran clearly says “that the best of protectors is only Allah” (Surah Yusuf Ayah 64)

During Hajj, Hajis are the guests of Allah’s house and there is no need of Imam-e-Zaamin for people visiting Allah’s house.

Stay in Arafat: (Wuqoof-e-Arafat)

Wuqoof in Arabic literally means as ‘Standing’. Since the dua in Arafat is made while standing it is called as ‘Wuqoof-e-Arafat’. This act is one of the prime obligations of Hajj. It is this prime obligation that Prophet (PBUH) said “The Hajj is Arafat”.

Wuqoof-e-Arafat is on 9th Dhul Hijja in which we need to do the following

1. It is Sunnat to start from Mina to go to Arafat after Fajr prayer and after Sunrise. It is also permissible to start after Isha of 8th Dhul Hijja as Muallim authorities will do so.
2. If you are starting after Isha of 8th Dhul Hijja, it is strictly advised to carry a rug that is available in Mina tent. You have to beat the cold in Arafat at night
3. Start the Takbeer-e-Tashreeq with Fajr prayer. It is wajib to chant Takbeer-e-Tashreeq once after every prayer. You would continue the same till Asr of 13th Dhul Hijja.
4. ***{Allahu Akbar Allahu Akbar Lailaha Illallahu Allahu Akbar Allahu Akbar Walillahil Hamd}***
[Allah is Great, Allah is great. There is no god but Allah. Allah is Great, Allah is Great and All praise is for Allah]
5. This will be one of the toughest journeys from Mina to Arafat as it would take more than 3 - 4 hours. Maintain your patience all through the journey. There are bus and train facilities, use them as per your convenience.
6. There is also a separate short way for Hajis who choose to go by walk.
7. Maintain Light food habits while you are in Arafat.
8. There will be long queues for Wudu and Washrooms in Arafat. Be patient as you use the utilities
9. You have to be aware that the facilities will be lesser and lesser as you leave your hotel for Mina, Arafat and Muzdalifah.

Prayers in Masjid-e-Nimrah:

10. The Imam will lead the Dhur and Asr prayers for 2 rakats at the time of Dhur only
11. The reason of Imam to praying 2 rakats for both Dhur and Asr is that he is a Musafir (stranger) to Arafat as he came from Riyadh
12. You would complete the other 2 rakats of Dhur Asr and Isha after Imam if you are Muqeem to Arafat.
13. The Khutbah (Sermon) will be delivered by Imam after both the prayers
14. Please watch out for the Sign board that says 'Arafat ends here' at Masjid-e-Nimrah. Even if you are praying at Arafat, make sure you stay within boundaries of Arafat till sunset.
15. If you are accompanied by elderly Hajis and your family, it is advised to perform the Dhur and Asr prayers in your tent at Arafat.

Prayers in your tent:

16. As per the old Fatwa, it is permissible to perform your Dhur prayer at Dhur time and Asr prayer at Asr time in gathering
 17. As per a latest Fatwa, it is also permissible to perform Dhur and Asr prayers at the time of Dhur only in gathering
 18. It is Sunnat to make Dua while standing until Sunset
 19. History says that prophet Mohammed (PBUH) made dua from more than 5 hours in Arafat. It is advised for you to make dua as long as you can. In the vast square plain of Arafat, tears are shed, sins are washed and faults are redressed for those who ask Allah for forgiveness and offer sincere repentance for their wrong doings in the past. Happy is the person who receives the Mercy and Pleasure of Allah on this particular day.
 20. It is strictly advised not to attempt to go to Jabl-e-rehmat as it will be heavily crowded.
-

Dos and Donts of Tawaaf:

1. There is nothing more blessed than doing Tawaaf while in Haram. Tawaaf is allowed every time except from the Takbeer of Fard prayer till Salam.
2. Tawaaf is restricted only to Kaaba and doing Tawaaf for any other thing in the world is Haraam.
3. Tawaaf commences from Hajr-e-Aswad. (Tirmidi VOL1 Pg 174)
4. Tawaaf –e-Ziyarat has to be completed before 12th of Maghrib
5. It is sunnat to perform Tawaf-e-Ziyarat on 10th Dhul Hijja

Wuqoof-e-Muzdalifah:

Stay the 9th night in Muzdalifah and do the following actions. The time of Maghrib prayer will start on reaching Muzdalifah.

1. Perform Maghrib and Isha together in congregation with one Azan and one Iqamat
2. No Sunnat prayer is allowed in between Maghrib and Isha prayers. (Alamgiri VOL1 Pg 230). After Isha Farz prayer offer Maghrib Sunnah and then Isha Sunnah.
3. Collect 70 pebbles/stones
4. Perform Fajr prayer in the early hours of Fajr. (Sahih Muslim VOL1 Pg 417)
5. Perform special dua after Fajr as the Wuqoof-e-Muzdalifah starts after Fajr time. (Sahih Bukhari VOL1 Pg 228)
6. Start from Muzdalifah just before sunrise. (Sahih Bukhari VOL1 Pg 228)

Important Note:

According to some scholars this night (Night of Muzdalifah) is more blessed than Night of Qadar. (Shab-e-Qadar) (Masaal-va-Maalumaat Hajj va Umrah Pg 81)

The scholars of Hadees have written that this is the only night in which Prophet (PBUH) did not offer Tahajjud prayers. (Seerat-un-Nabi Shibli VOL2 Pg 97)

Why the Prophet (PBUH) did not offer Tahajjud?

He (PBUH) had foreseen the challenges that the Hajis will face in future.

Perhaps he (PBUH) wanted Hajis to have some sleep after a tired day.

Stone Pelting: (Jamrat)

The act of stone pelting is Rami. Jamrat literally in Arabic means ‘small stone’
The details of Rami are as below

1. On 10th Dhul Hijja you will do Rami only at large Shaitan

	JAMARAT STONE PELTING		
	AL-SUGHRA (Small)	AL-WUSTA (Medium)	AL-AQABAH (Large)
10th Dhul Hijja	Nil	Nil	7 Stones
11th Dhul Hijja	7 Stones	7 Stones	7 Stones
12th Dhul Hijja	7 Stones	7 Stones	7 Stones
If 13 th Fajar is performed in Mina			
13th Dhul Hijja	7 Stones	7 Stones	7 Stones

Fig -2

2. While doing Rami, say Takbeer.
(Bismillahi Allhu Akbar).
Sahih Bukhari VOL1 Pg 235
3. Stones/Pebbles should always be 7 not more and not less
4. Throw stones one by one and not at once.
5. On behalf of the aged, elderly, sick and handicapped Hajis others can perform Rami. Anyone can perform Rami for anyone irrespective of gender, relation etc.

6. Please observe the figure below for Jamrat

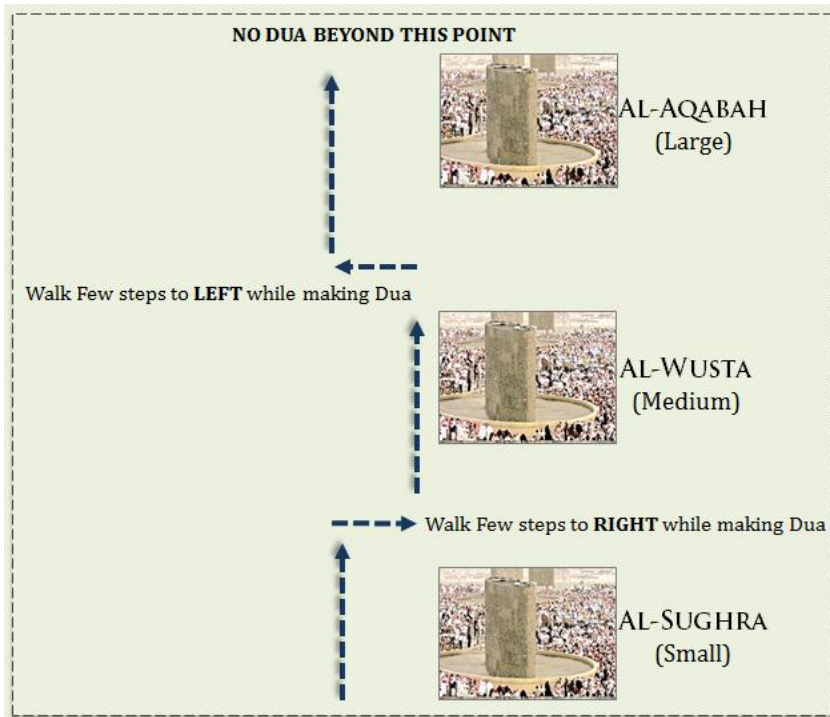


Fig-3

The above illustrated picture depicts the act done by the Prophet (PBUH) during his Hajj.(Sahih Bukhari VOL1 Pg 236)

From the point of view of Fiqh-e-Hanafi, the Rami time will start after Dhur of 11th and 12th Dhul Hijja.

There is also another school of thought, that Rami can be performed round the clock on 11th Dhul Hijja.

Sacrifice of the Hajj:

- If a Haji is performing Hajj-e-Tamattu, it is obligatory to offer Qurbani (Qurbani refers to the sacrifice of the animal)
- If the Hajis stay in Makkah is 15 or more days, it is obligatory to offer yearly Qurbani other than Hajj Qurbani. Alternatively the yearly Qurbani can be arranged at his/her own home country.

Please refer for more details

- i. Badae-vas-sanae VOL 4 Pg 195/196
- ii. Anwaar-e-Hajj va Umrah Pg 119
- iii. Imdad-ul-Hujjaj Pg 272/273
- iv. Imdad-ul-Fatawa VOL 2 Pg 177
- v. Muhimmat Hajj va Ziarat Pg 109
- vi. Masael va Maalumaat Hajj va Umrah Pg 190
- vii. Hajj Guide 2007- Hajj Committee India Pg 111/112
- viii. Mushtaq-e-Haram Pg 107/108

According Figh-e-Hanafi, the days of sacrifice are 10th, 11th and 12th Dhul Hijja

Note: Prophet (PBUH) sacrificed 100 camels in the Farewell Hajj, 63 by his own hands and 37 through Hazrat Ali (RA).

Halaq/Qasar:

1. It is an obligation to do Halaq or Qasar for Hajis who are performing Hajj or Umrah to exit the condition of Ihram.
2. Male Hajis will shave their head or trim their hair. (Surah Fatah Ayah 27)
3. Prophet (PBUH) prayed thrice for Hajis who do Halaq while he (PBUH) prayed only once for Hajis who do Qasar. (Sahih Buqari Hadees 1727 or 1627)
The above Hadees suggests us that Halaq is more blessed than Qasar
4. Even if you do Halaq or Qasar, it is Sunnah to do on your complete head and not to a part of your head. (Al Baihaqi VOL 2 Pg 606)
5. You are not supposed to shave/trim your own hair or any other's hair in the state of Ihram. (Assunanul Kubra lil Baihaqi VOL 3 pg 311)
6. Women Hajis will cut their hair up to 1 inch
[Tirmidhi VOL 1 Pg 182] ,[Fi Karahiatil halaqi Linnisa]
7. Women Hajis can cut their own hair. (Badae –vas-sanaae Pg 392)
8. Even if your head is clean shaven, it is necessary to shave your head once more to complete the obligation. (Badae –vas-sanaae VOL2 Pg 329)

Saee at Safa & Marwah:

Please remember the points given below during Sae

1. Turn towards Kaaba and read the suggested dua. (Please see dua section of this book)
2. It is not necessary to be in wudu during Sae, but is always suggested to be in Wudu. (Badae -vas-sanaae VOL 2 Pg 319)

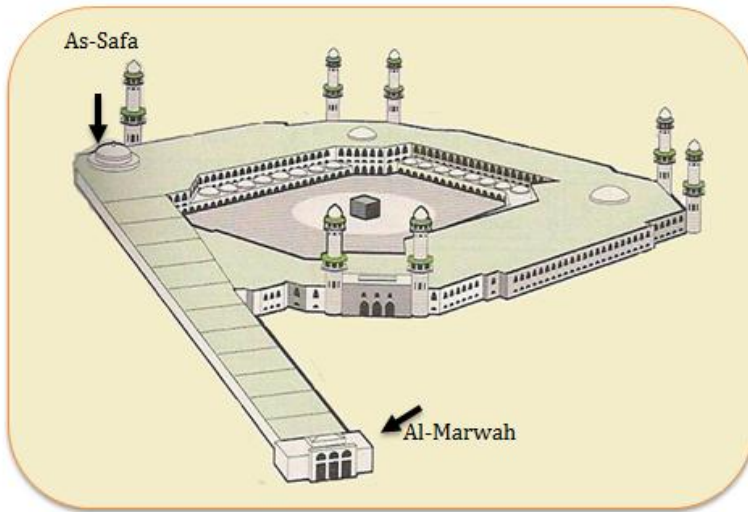


Fig-4

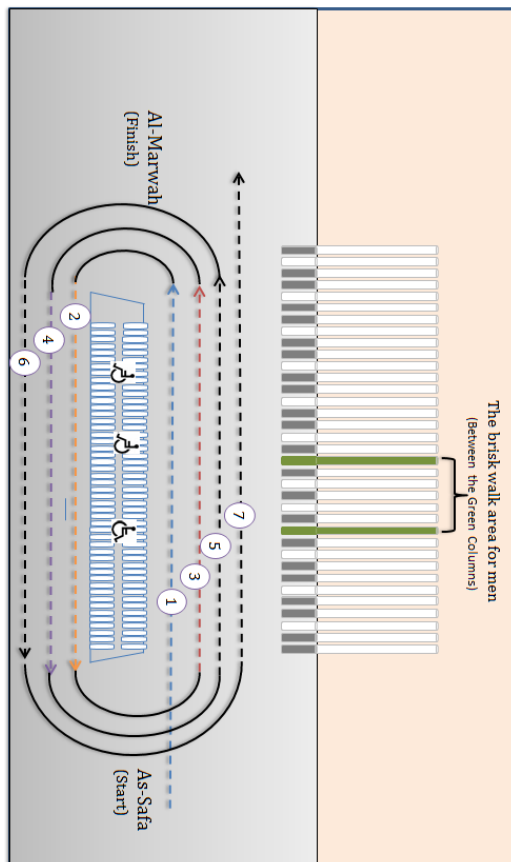


Fig-5

Widayi Tawaf or Farewell Tawaf:

1. It is obligatory for Hajjis who have done Hajj-e-Tamattu (Tirmidi Hadees 944)
2. The time of Widayi Tawaaf starts from sunset of 12th Dhul Hijja
3. You can perform the Widayi Tawaaf much before your departure. No ihram is required for this Tawaf. No Sae'e in this Tawaf.
4. Even after Widayi Tawaf, you can enter the Haram and you are allowed to do Umrah and Tawaf.
5. It is a misconception among people that you cannot enter Haram after Widayi Tawaf. It is necessary to give Damm if you return to your native country without doing Widayi Tawaf. And this Damm has to be done within the limits of Haram. (Anwaar-e-manasik Pg 615)

Some important Issues for Women Hajjis during Hajj

The most important issue for women Hajjis during Hajj is their Menstrual Cycle.

Situation 1:

If the Women Haji has already entered into her menstrual cycle and the date of departure towards Makkah from her home has come

- i. She should get herself into Ihram
- ii. Should make Niyat (Intention) and should start her Talbiyah
- iii. After reaching Makkah wait till all the menstrual days are over and after Ghusul should enter the Haram and complete Tawaf and Sae'e.

Situation 2:

After getting into her Ihram for Hajj if the women Haji is entering her Menstrual cycle

- i. She should stay in Mina
- ii. She should only make dua in Arafat
- iii. Night stay in Muzdalifah, make dua in Muzdalifah after Fajr
- iv. Perform Rami of Jamrat
- v. Perform sacrifice and do Qasar
- vi. However she should wait till all the menstrual days are over and after Ghusul should enter the Haram and complete Tawaf-e-Ziyarat and Sae'e.
- vii. If the Tawaf-e-Ziyarat is getting delayed there is no requirement for Damm

Situation 3:

1. If the women Haji is already staying in Makkah and intend to perform Umrah and if she is entering the menstrual cycle after getting into Ihram state, she should not continue further for Umrah and wait till all the menstrual days are over.
2. Not covering the face is an obligatory action only when the women Haji is in Ihram. Except in the state of Ihram in all the days of journey the women Hajis should cover the face and maintain modesty.
3. There is no Ijteba and Ramal for Women Hajis during Tawaf.
4. The women hajis should not do brisk walk in the Green Light zone during Sae'e.
5. Talbiyah and Takbeer-e-Tashreeq should not be read in loud voice.
6. Women are allowed to do only Qasar and not Halaq at any time
7. It is not obligatory to give Damm if the women Hajis do not get an opportunity to do Tawaf-e-Widayi and have to leave Makkah during their menstrual cycle.
8. They should not be standing in line with the male Hajis during Salah at any time
9. They should choose the attire for Ihram in such a way that their whole body is covered to maintain modesty.
10. It is highly advisable not to attempt to go near Hajr-e-Aswad as it will be heavily crowded and the women Hajis would have to face tough consequences of mixing up with male Hajis
11. They should choose the colour of Ihram in such a way that it is not attractive, bright or draws attention.

Namaz-e-Janazah during Hajj journey

1. After every Farz prayer at Makkah and Madina there will be Salat-ul-Janazah. It is advised for all the Hajis to wait for this Salat before offering Sunnat prayers.
2. At times in Makkah, the Salat-ul-Janazah will be offered twice or thrice
3. Before Salat-ul-Janazah the Imam usually announces in Arabic the details about the deceased. (Refer Duas section for Takbeer)

Methods and Supplications of Salat-ul-Janazah:

1. In both Makkah and Madina, the Salat-ul-Janazah is concluded with only one Salam. As per the Fiqh-e-Hanafi the Hajis are advised to complete the second salam and conclude the prayer
2. There will be 4 Takbeers in this prayer. After the 1st one recite Sana
(Subhanakallahumma wa bi Hamdika Watabarakasmuka wataala Jadduka Wala Ilaha Ghairuka)
3. After the 2nd one Recite Durood-e-Sharif

4. After the 3rd one
For the deceased who are major (male and female)

***{Allahummaghfir li aHaiiyina wamaiitina Washahaidina Wagaibina
WaSagirinina WaKabirna WaZakirna Waunsaana Allahumma man
Ahyaitahu minna faahihi alal islam. Wa man tavafaiytahu minna
fatawaffahu alal eemaan}***

For the deceased who are minor and male

{Allahuma jhulana ajaran wazuqran wajal hulana shafian wa mushaffaa}

For the deceased who are minor and female

{Allahuma halana ajaran wazuqhran wajal halana shafian wa mushaffatan}

5. The fourth Takbeer will be recited followed by Salam to conclude the prayer.

Hajj-e-Akbar:

1. It is unnecessarily popular among Muslims that if Arafat day comes on a Friday then that Hajj is called as Hajj-e-Akbar. But every Hajj is Hajj-e-Akbar as mentioned in Quran. (Surah Tawba Ayat 3)
2. There are no differences in opinion on this topic among different scholars of Muslims.

Please refer to the following resources for details

- a. Sahih Bukhari VOL2 Pg 271 Hadees 4470
- b. Sahih Muslim VOL1 P 435 Kitabul Hajj
- c. Sarah Navawi Muslim Pg 435. As givenb in footnote
- d. Roohul Maani VOL 9 Pg 68/69
- e. Jalalain Pg 155 footnote 11
- f. Atlas-ul-Quran Pg 459-644
- g. Maariful Quran VOL 4 Pg 314/315
- h. Tafsiri Majidi VOL2 Pg 323/324
- i. Tafsiri Ahsanul Bayaan Pg 468
- j. Kanzul Imaan Pg 271
- k. Fatawnka Rahimi VOL 2 Pg 47
- l. Masnoon Hajj va Umrah Pg 134

GENERAL INFORMATION

It is important to know the general information about Makkah and Madina so that the Hajis do not waste their precious time and energy and make the best use of it in worshipping Allah. The value of this information will be realised by the Hajis only when they reach there.

TIMINGS OF RIYAZ-UL-JANNAH FOR LADIES:

After Fajr (2hrs), after Zuhr(2 hrs) and after Isha (2hrs) is the usual time allowed for women. The women Hajis need to be patient as the lady volunteers would allow the Hajis country-wise for 20 minutes each.

TIMINGS OF JANNATUL-BAQI:

After Fajr and after Asr. As the Hajis stay is restricted to only 8 days in Madina, every Haji should try to visit the Jannatul Baqi atleast once everyday. Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) used to visit the Janntul-Baqi weekly once. Women Hajis are not allowed inside Jannatul-Baqi.

SIGHT SEEING IN MAKKAH AND MADINA:

It is advisable to visit the places of Hajj (Mina, Muzdalifah, Jamarat etc) before Hajj so that the Hajis are aware with the roads and directions of these places. Usually, the buses go daily from the hotel building as "Ziyarat". It is also convenient if Hajis form groups and hire or rent cars to visit the holy places of Makkah and Madina. In Madina go for Ziyarat after Fajr so that you can return by Zohar.

THE FIRST 10 DAYS OF DHUL HIJJA:

The importance of these 10 days is revealed in Quran as Allah took oath of these 10 days in Surah Fajr (Aayah 2). It is advised for every Haji to fast atleast one day before 8th Dhul Hijja because Prophet Mohammed(PBUH) said, that "One day of fast in these 10 days is equivalent to one year fasting". Mufasssireen also said that the importance of these days comes from Shab-e-Qadar.

See for detail

- Sahih Bukhari-Hadees 969,
- Sunnane Tirmidhi-Hadees 758

PROHIBITED TIMES OF SALAT IN HARAM:

Below are the prohibited times of Salat for Nafil prayer and Wajib –e-Tawaaf.

1. After Fajr till Ishraq.
2. Midday before Zohar.
3. After Asar till Magrib(As per Fiqh-e-Hanafi)
4. After Azaan of Fajr prayer till Farz prayer. There is no Nafeel prayer except Sunnah after Fajar.

The points regarding the prayers in Haramain (Makkah and Madina): -

1. We should try to offer the prayers inside the Haram and not outside of Haram. The Hajis should refrain from sitting outside the Haram.
2. It is important to offer prayer in straight row. The rows in Kaaba are circle in shape and are usually not straight. Hajis should try to adjust their row after the Imam's announcement (Savvo Sufufakum). In Masjid-e-Nabawi, the rows are very long, because of this there are high chances of they becoming disorderly. The Hajis should try to correct the row after the Imam's announcement.
3. It is prohibited to cross a Haji from front who is offering salat. This is applicable in every part and every Masjid of Saudia, except Mataaf and during Tawaaf.
4. Likewise in Asia Pacific Countries, in Haramain, we will not have long gaps of time between Azaan and Farz prayer. In order not to lose the Sunnah prayers the Hajis should try to reach the Haram much before the Azaan and complete the Sunnah as soon as the Azan is finished.
5. We spend long time in Masjid-e-Nabawi and Masjid-e-Haram, whenever the Haji's fall asleep here, it is necessary to perform wudu before any salat.
6. The Hajis should wear their ID cards all through their journey. It is necessary to hide or preserve their pockets or Ihram as they contain photographs.
7. In Masjid-e-Nabwai, there are designated places for women outside the mosque. Also, to enter the mosque's interior for women, Gate No: 24, Bab-e-Nisa is the best entry.
8. In Kaaba, if the women Hajis are in Tawaf and if they happen to hear the Azaan, the women volunteers direct them to go to the designated places (Musalla Nisa) of prayer for women. It is advised that the women Hajis should ensure to reach the place of prayer as soon as they hear the Azaan.
9. It is always advised to carry a Musalla wherever a Haji goes, as they may have to perform Salat anywhere anytime.
10. It is advised that the Hajis make a note of the prayer timings of Haram or Masjid-e-Nabawi.

IMPORTANT POINTS OF TAWAF

1. While doing Izteba, the Hajis have to change their Ihram to their left side. It is very important that the Hajis should do this with utmost cautiousness as they may harm or injure co-Haji if they do it fastly and with negligence.
2. The Hajis should refrain from using sharp safety pins for holding the Ihram,
 - a. This has 2 major problems. This is harmful for themselves and also others.
 - b. There is a chance of dysfunction of the pin and it may unwind the Ihram.
3. Do not carry anything while doing Tawaf like tasbeeh, slippers etc. If these things fall down it is very harmful for people who are doing Tawaf.
4. The women Hajis should stay away from wearing bangles which have sharp facings and glass bangles as they may be harmful for themselves and for others.
5. The Hajis should not bend if they happen to lose something during Tawaaf. It is highly dangerous to bend and walk in the opposite direction. All the things which are lost during Tawaaf can be found at Hateem. If you still don't find them, you can go and receive at the "Al-Mafqudaat" (Department for the lost things).
6. It is always necessary to have attention and attachment with Allah during Tawaaf. Hajis are strictly advised to switch off their mobiles as it may cause disruption to their attention and also to their Co-Hajis.
7. It is improper to perform duas in loud voice during Tawaaf. Usually, we see Hajis from Turkey and Indonesia doing this in loud voice. We should not imitate them.
8. It may happen that the Haji may get disturbed or harmed by the co-Hajis during Tawaaf. Instead of retaliating, Hajis should take the path of forgiveness.
9. The Haji should not try to overtake during Tawaaf. We will find some Hajis doing this and this is certainly not accepted as it may disturb or harm other Hajis
10. While doing Tawaaf, ensure that you are in the presence of Allah and do not distract by the Makkah tower.
11. The below are approximate timings of each circumambulation of kaaba,
 - a. 4-5 min if you are doing inside Maqam-e-Ibrahim
 - b. 7-10 min if you are doing away from Maqam-e-Ibrahim
 - c. 8-10 min if you are doing in the boundaries of first floor
 - d. 12-15 min if you are doing in second floor
12. If the couples are doing Tawaf, it is advised to have the wife lead the Tawaf. Also they should decide a meeting point in case they are separated during Tawaaf.

IMPORTANCE OF SALAT IN MASJID-E-QUBA

1. This is the first Mosque of Islam and built by own hands of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH). Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) used to frequently visit Masjid-e-Quba and offer 2 rakats Nafeel prayer once in a week and he used to leave for the mosque on foot after performing wudhu at home.
2. Since, the Hajis stay is only 8 days in Madina, they should by try to visit this mosque and offer prayer atleast once a day. If the Hajis are young they should try to go by walk as it is Sunnah.
3. There is a small graveyard beside Masjid-e-Quba where many Ansar companions are buried. The Hajis should try to spend time here and pray for them.

THE PLATFORM OF SUFFAH

This is the platform where Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) laid the foundation for spreading education amongst the Companions. The Hajis should not offer any prayer here but should spend time in reading Quran and praying for the education of Muslims.

THE ASSEMBLIES OF QURAN

After every Farz prayer in Masjid-e-Nabawi there are different gatherings that are formed to educate Muslims. Some of the ways of engagement are,

1. Tafseer of Quran in Arabic
2. Explanation of Hadees
3. Lectures on the biography of Prophet Mohammed(PBUH)
4. Lessons on Fiqh
5. Corrections while reading the Quran

The Hajis should try to attend these assemblies and utilize the opportunity as Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) also use to engage himself and his companions in these kind of assemblies.

THE LIBRARY OF MASJID-E-NABAWI

This library is situated in Masjid-e-Nabwi. This computerisd library consists of books in various languages on Islam and every subject. Hajis should spend time here and enhance their understanding of Islam and Islamic history. There is a registry kept for visitors to sign. Ensure you sign on this as you never know that this may become a piece of witness for your presence in Masjid-e-Nabawi hereafter.

INCONVENIENCE OF SANDALS

Our attention will be diverted looking for our sandals in Masjid-e-Haram and Masjid-e-Nabwi. The Hajis should try to carry a small cover with a zip or thread that can be easily carried so that they can carry it even while performing Tawaaf. You can also find use-and-throw carry bags in Masjid-e-Haram for keeping your sandals.

ZAMZAM ALL THROUGH THE JOURNEY

The Hajis should try to drink only ZamZam all through the journey. The best way is to carry always an empty bottle (appropriate ½ litre) and refill as you need. We also knew that it is very costly to buy and drink normal water in Saudi Arabia. Drink maximum Zamzam as it is Sunnah. Avoid drinking cold Zamzam because

- You may catch cough/throat infection
- Less quantity of water is drunk when you drink it cold when compared to normal

ENTRY IN MASJID-E-HARAM

Policemen are deployed at every gate for checking the Hajis before entering Haram. Hajis are allowed to carry only their handbags that should not carry any food items and any things that are harmful. There is a locker facility (Sanduqul Amanaah) available outside Haram to preserve any items that Hajis intend to use during their stay in Haram.

ENTRY IN HARAM THROUGH GATE-1

If the Hajis are entering the Haram and intend to see the Kaaba through Gate 1, (Abdul Aziz), they should ensure that they are looking down till they reach the 3 levels of stairs.

IDENTIFICATION POINTS OF HARAM

The Hajis should try to remember a few marks of identification in Haram. There are many identification points available for Hajis, some of them being Gate Numbers, Big Clocks outside the Haram.

THOSE WHO CANNOT OFFER PRAYERS IN HARAM

1. The sick and disabled Hajis who cannot travel to Masjid-e-Haram for every Salat should try to identify a mosque near their building and perform Salat with congregation.
2. If there are Hajis who cannot even go to the nearby mosques they should try to offer Salat in their own building. Every building is usually equipped with a prayer hall on the ground floor. The Hajis should make use of the Qibla direction strictly which are shown at some place or other in every building.

NIYYAT OF ETHEKAAF IN HARAMAIN

It is best to make Niyat of Etekaaf while entering Haramain. It is unlawful to eat, drink and sleep in Haramain without Etekaaf because eatables are usually distributed in Haramain for the sake of Hajis.

The Niyat of Ithekaaf:

“Bismillahi Dakhaltu Wa Alaihi tawakkaltu wa nayaitu sunnatal Etekaaf”

It is mandatory to make a Niyat, because even if you sit and sleep in Masjid with Niyat of Etekkaf it is considered as worshipping Allah. This is also written at the gates of Masjid-e-Nabwi.

SALAT-U-SALAM

1. The Hajis are advised to memorize the Salat-u-salam before going there.
2. It is advised to make a note of all the people who have requested to convey the Salam in a diary.
3. It is also advised to stay at the 4th or 5th row from the Roza-e-Mubarak which allows the Hajis to spend maximum time for offering Salat-u-salam.
4. It is also advised that the male Hajis should accompany their spouse and spend time at the tomb of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) outside Masjid-e-Nabawi.

FASTING IN HARAMAIN

Thr Hajis should try to fast atleast one day in Makkah and one day in Madina during their whole journey.

THE DATES OF MADINA

The Hajis should include the dates of Madina as part of the things they buy during the journey. They should also try to buy the original Ajwa dates as it has many references in Hadees. As it occurs in one of the Hadees, it can heal anything and every thing except death.

MEETING THE FAMILY MEMBERS OF PROPHET MOHAMMED (PBUH) AND HIS COMPANIONS

During their stay in Makkah and Madina, Hajis should try to meet the family members of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) and his companions. This is usually a challenging task as we are not well versed with the Arabic language. One way to explore is to talk with the elderly people who usually sit in the first few rows of Masjid-e-Nabawi.

SELF DISCIPLINE DURING THE JOURNEY

The Hajis need to have utmost self control on their usual bad habits during the journey. Do not get angry on any untoward incidents, do not quarrel with other Hajis, do not complain silly things, do not backbite, refrain from smoking and chewing tobacco, use water cautiously, do not spit everywhere, do not throw things on roads, use facilities wisely and try to be good to Hajis in all aspects.

EVERY HOLY PLACE HAS ITS IMPORTANCE

During the journey, we visit many places and every place has its importance. Like **Jabl-e-Rehmat** is a symbol for repentance, **Jamrat** for sacrifice of everything we love, **Tawaf** is to connect to Allah, **Madina** for the love of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH), **Ohud** for bravery of the companions and sacrifice for the sake of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH). Offering 2 rakat of Salat at every holy place is not a part of the Hajj.

AVOID UNISLAMIC ACTS DURING THE JOURNEY

During the journey we should avoid doing un-Islamic acts which we usually end up doing in our normal lives. It has been noticed that many amulets were hanging at the trees near many holy places, like Jabal-e-Rehmat, Jabal-e-Noor, Ghar-e-Saur and even Jannatul Baqi and at the entrance of Masjid-e-Nabawi. We also notice small locks hanging at these places. And these are increasing in number every year. These are all un-Islamic and baseless acts in fact they amount to shirk. We should avoid this and behave in accordance with Quran and Hadees.

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT

There is a separate ministry in the government of Saudi for Hajj as 'Ministry of Hajj'. The instructions of the ministry of Hajj will be useful during the journey. Some of them are listed below:

1. Hastiness during the rituals of Hajj will be harmful for you and for other Hajis.
2. Always carry your ID card given by your Muallim.
3. Get to know roads and directions in and around the tent.(In Mina)
4. The tents of Mina are designed in square shape and are distinguished by the numbers and colors. Eg. For South-Asia (India, Pakistan, Sri-Lanka, Bangladesh as Yellow).
5. Always carry an umbrella to protect yourself from rain and sun.
6. Do not light fire except at necessary areas like kitchen.
7. Get to know the nearest emergency exits.
8. Do not use additional cables/wires for power electricity.
9. The infrastructure and facilities provided in the tent and in your building are for convenience. Use them appropriately and keep them clean
10. Use trash cans for throwing wastes.
11. Try to use face masks where ever there is heavy traffic, since the gases may harm your health.
12. Do not carry your luggage while going for Jamrat.
13. Do not pick up anything (money, purse etc.) lying anywhere on the road, building etc.
14. When travelling with spouse in a car/taxi, get yourself first into the car/taxi and then let in your spouse. While getting out from the car/taxi , let your spouse get down first and then you can get down.
15. In Saudi Arabia, traffic moves on right side unlike in India/Pakistan where it moves from left side.
16. While crossing the road, first see right and then left, again right and make sure there is no traffic, then only cross.

Is Zamzam the only gift from Kaaba from the visitors of Kaaba?

FEW REQUESTS TO THE HAJIS

1. What are the things that Hajis should bring back for their relatives and friends from Hajj?
2. What are the physical and spiritual gifts of Hajj?
3. What are the expectations from a Haji after Hajj?

The above questions are answered in brief in a beautiful way

“WELCOME O ENVOIUS ANGELS”

The days of Hajj have been the best days of life for every Haji. They have eaten and slept in the most spiritual environment which would not have been possible without this journey. Only because of this even the angels are envious of Hajis.

A new era of your life has started as the Hajj in the Dhul Hijja and the Islamic Calendar also ends with this. As the new year starts you will also start a new life. And through out your life you should be away from sins and disobedience of Allah. Make sure you are always in the company of pious people, in a climate of piety and do pious deeds. Adopt the path of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) in your daily life.

THE SIGNS OF ACCEPTANCE OF HAJJ

Once Hajj is concluded we have to introspect whether it has been accepted or not. Since this obligation is only once in life, this should not go waste. In our normal life, we analyze everything and assess whether we are successful or not. Every Haji should know the proof of this self analysis:

The scholars of Muslim Ummah have suggested from the reference of Quran and Hadees that after the journey, a Haji should observe himself or herself in the following aspects:

1. Was there any disobedience during Hajj?
2. Did he/she stay away from sins during Hajj?
3. Did he/she do pious deeds?
4. Was there a desire of Tawaaf of Kaaba in his/her hearts?

If these traits are evident, then the Hajis can be happy that their Hajj has been accepted. Every penny that has been spent is worth the spend, if you see or observe any failure in the above points; try to enrich yourself with these qualities. The best way to enrich is to connect yourselves with a pious person.

THE MESSAGE OF HAJJ

If we observe all the rituals and the obligations of Hajj, we would get this very important message in brief words.

1. Tauheed-The oneness of Allah. We can get this message from Talbiyah and Takbeer-e-Tashreeq.
2. Taqwa-Fear of Allah. As Allah says in the Quran to the pilgrims; Take provisions for Hajj, the best provision you can carry is fear of Allah” (Baqra aayat No-197)
3. Sacrifice and giving preferences to the other Muslims over ourselves (Surah Hajj-Aayat No 28)
4. The realization of Muslims unity. (Surah Hajj- Aayat No. 33)
5. The preaching and spreading of Islam. The best example are the sermons delivered by Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) in the Hajjatul Wida.

THE PHYSICAL GIFTS OF HAJJ

Every Haji brings back a lot of things while returning from Hajj and usually this list is very long that includes, Janeemaaz, prayer caps, Saudi towels, veils for women, prayer cloth for women, Quran, Prayer beads, perfumes, the sacred soil of Madina, dried tree of Madina, wheat beans of Jannatul Baqi, the soil of mountain of Ohud, the stones of Mina, watches, mobile, pictures of Kaaba and Madina, toys, gold, silver and laptop and computer, and what not...If we listen to a story where a Haji of Andhra Pradesh has brought along with him 500 caps, 300 Janemazs, 400 prayer clothes, 20gms of Gold for his son, 50 gms of Gold for his daughter, and even more. But in reality Haji should bring only 2 things, Zamzam from Makkah and Dates from Madina since Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) prayed for prosperity of Madina.As far as physical appearance is concerned, the face of a male Hajis should sport beard and look like a Haji.

THE SPIRITUAL GIFTS OF HAJJ

1. **The repentance of Hazrat Adam (A.S) and Hazrat Hawwa:** If we closely observe the rituals of Hajj, it will be evident that the builder of Kaaba is Hazrat Adam (A.S) The Arafat and Mountain of Mercy are the memories of the repentance of Hazrat Adam (A.S) and Bibi Hawwa. Without these places Hajj is incomplete. Did we get the spiritual message of these places? The message is that through out the life Hajis should remember the repentance and stay away from sins. If sins are committed one should realize and repent.

2. The sacrifice of the family of Ibrahim (A.S): The founders of Makkah are mainly 3 personalities-

- a. Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S)
- b. Hazrat Hajera (A.S)
- c. Hazrat Ismail (A.S)

The incident of Zamzam, the Sae'e of Safa and Marwah, memories of Jamrat, the incident of sacrifice of Hazrat Ismail (A.S) the construction of Kaaba, Maqame Ibrahim, and Hajr-e-Aswad are some of these symbols.

In brief a whole family reached its zenith in sacrifice and every Haji has seen these places. Did we not feel their sacrifice offering themselves for the sake of Allah. Quran has ordered us to adopt these qualities of this family. Now every Haji and every family member of the Haji during their life should bear in mind the sacrifices of this ideal family.

3. The Dawah of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH): We have seen Makkah, visited Madina, performed Umrah, Tawaf and Hajj. All these things we have done according to the command of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH). And we have done these through the Dawah of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH). And in all these places didn't we feel the Dawah of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH). The 13 years of Makkah life and 10 years of Madina life of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) were spent solely for this purpose.

And during the Hajjatul-Wida Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) explained his Companions the importance and need of Dawah and ordered to spread this message to the people who were not present at that time. Now it is our duty to become a Dayee and spread good and stop evil.

4. The attachment of the Companions

The rays of Islam spread faster in Madina and rather slowly in Makkah. And whoever embraced Islam had achieved greater honour. And this they could have achieved through great sacrifices. And they went through big tests. At every difficulty they faced they showed sincerity towards Prophet Mohammed (PBUH). They preferred Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) over wealth, family, country, wife and children, leadership and parents. All through their lives they followed the order of Allah and the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH).

As rightly said by a scholar, that during the life time these pious people have lend their hands towards Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) and even after death they are close to Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) in Jannatul Baqi.

THE REWARD OF HAJJ EVERY YEAR

Now after being a Haji, you have realized the importance of the training course before the Hajj. The obligation of doing Hajj is completed but you still have some more important tasks to be done. So, till the end of our lives we should strive to spread the message of the training of Hajj before Hajj. The obligatory Hajj is completed and now we have an opportunity to earn a reward every year by joining the mission of training the Hajis. As you would have realized this training is of greater importance every year which is very very practical, it is your duty to motivate everyone who can afford to perform Hajj and make undergo a training course.

THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF A HAJI AFTER HAJJ

You have completed now the last obligation of Islam. Now come towards the complete and the whole Islam. Faithfulness, worship, dealings, social life and morality should be in accordance with the teachings of Islam. Every Haji should try to become an example in the society.

There are many challenges that the Muslim Ummah is facing currently on which we need to be concerned,

1. Illiteracy
2. Poverty
3. Ignorance with respect to Quran and Hadees
4. Immodesty
5. Astrophy of Youth
6. Differences among servants
7. Family disputes
8. Marriages of poor Muslim girls
9. Guardianship of Orphans
10. Issue of property and Inheritance
11. The attack on traditions and customs – their uprooting
12. The tradition of dowry – its removal from the society

If you are looking towards positive aspects, you can educate Muslims in Quran, establishment of educational institutions in the rural areas and create towards Islam and Quran.

KAABA AND ITS FEATURES

FEATURES OF KAABA

1. First house, First masjid, First construction. As revealed in Quran "The first house to be built for mankind was the one at Bakkah (Makkah), it is a blessed place and a source of guidance for the whole world".(Surah. Al-Imran, Aayat no. 97)
2. Qibla:
As revealed in Quran "We have frequently seen you turn your face towards the sky, so we will make you turn in a direction of prayer that will please you, so turn your face now towards the sacred mosque". (Surah Baqarah Aayat 144)
3. Tawaf:
As revealed in Quran "..... And perform the Circumambulation of the ancient house". (Surah Hajj, Aayat no. 29).
4. 120 blessings descend at a time of which 60 are for people who perform Tawaf, 40 for those people offering Salat and 20 for those who are gazing at the Kaaba.

KAABA AT A GLANCE

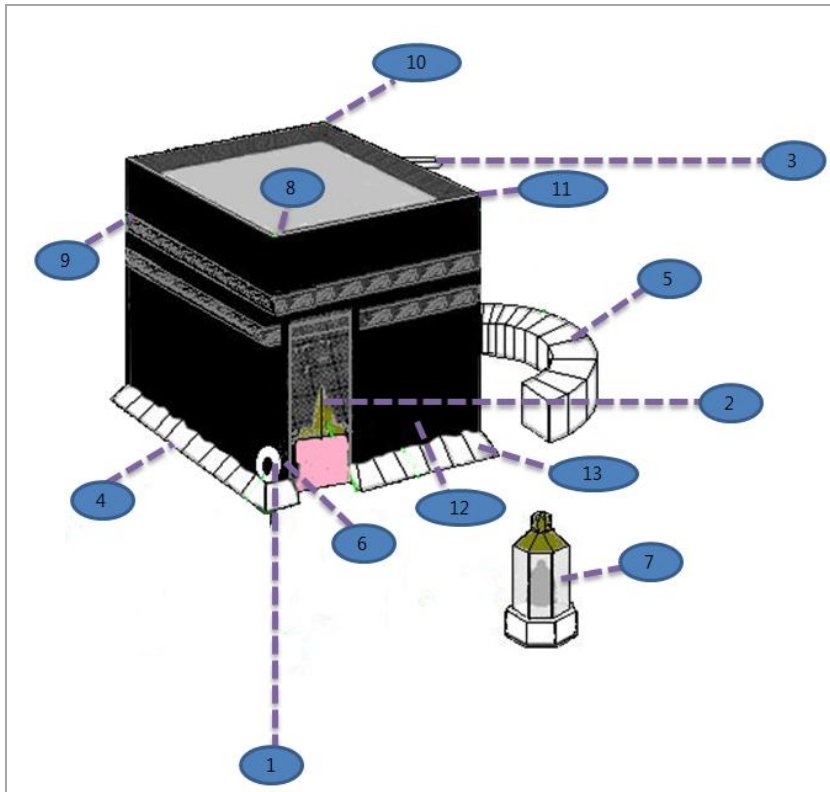


Fig-6

1. Al-Hajar-ul-Aswad, "the Black Stone", is located in the Kaaba's eastern corner. Its northern corner is known as the Ruknu l-Iraqi, "the Iraqi corner", its western as the Ruknush-Shami, and its southern as Ruknu l-Yamani "the Yemeni corner".

2. The entrance is a door set 2.13 m (7 ft) above the ground on the north-eastern wall of the Kaaba, which acts as the façade.

3. Meezab-i Rahmat, rainwater spout made of gold.

4. Gutter, added in 1627 to protect the foundation from groundwater.

5. Hateem, a low wall originally part of the Kaaba. At one time the space lying between the hateem and the Kaaba belonged to the Kaaba itself, and for this reason it is not entered during the tawaf.

6. Al-Multazam, the part of the wall between the Black Stone and the entry door.

7. The Station of Ibrahim, a glass and metal enclosure with what is said to be an imprint of Ibrahim's foot.

Ibrahim is said to have stood on this stone during the construction of the upper parts of the Kaaba, raising Ismail on his shoulders for the uppermost parts.

8. Corner of the Black Stone (East).

9. Corner of Yemen (South-West). Pilgrims traditionally acknowledge a large vertical stone that forms this corner.

10. Corner of Syria (North-West).

11. Corner of Iraq (North-East).

12. Kiswa, the embroidered covering.

13. The station of Gabriel.

PLACES OF ACCEPTANCE OF DUA

The journey of Hajj is the journey of duas. It is a journey of asking and receiving from Allah. There are 20 places in Makkah identified by scholars where duas are accepted. The Hajis should try to pray and make special dua at these places:

1. While seeing Kaaba
2. Inside Kaaba
3. Near Hajre-Aswad
4. Near Maqame-Ibrahim
5. Inside Hateem
6. Under the conduit of the roof of Kaaba
7. At Safa and Marwa
8. In Arafat
9. In Muzdalifah
10. While drinking ZamZam
11. At the first Jamrat
12. At the second Jamrat
13. At the place where Daar-e-Arqam was there
14. During Saee (Especially in green zone)
15. At the mountain of Saur
16. At the mountain of Hira
17. At Multazam
18. At Ruk-ne-Yemani
19. During Tawaf
20. At the place where Hazrat Khatija (R.A) house was located
(Refer Anwaar-e-Manasik-Pg 619)

BOUNDARIES OF MAKKAH

The place between Meeqat and the place where the boundaries of Haram starts is called 'Hill'. Around all sides of Makkah there are boundaries for Haram. Initially Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) along with the angel Jibraeel (A.S) set the limits of Haram with towers. In the year, the conquest of Makkah Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) ordered Tameem bin Asad Khuzai to renovate them. These towers reached to a height of 943 ft at that time. Since some of them are in small mountains that are in a ruined state. Currently on the main roads of Makkah the limits are highlighted and they are as follows:

- 1. East:** On the Jeddah road, there is Shumaisi, which was called as Hudaibiya. This is 22kms from Makkah Mukarramah.

2. South: From there on the way of Yeman there is I-Zaat-Laban which is 12 kms from Makkah Mukarramah.

3. West: The east corner of the Vally Orna which is 15 kms from Makkah Mukarramah

4. North: The place of Tanyeem which is located 4 kms from Makkah Mukarrmah

5. North East: On the way of Joaranai a locality Shara-e-Mujahideen. This is 16 Kms from Makkah Mukarramah

The mosque is referred as MASJID-E-HARAM. The reason for this is that at the time of victory of Makkah Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) said, "Allah has protected His house from the people of elephants, and prohibited fighting and killing. Allah had allowed me for sometime and this status will stay till the last day".

MASJIDE-E-HARAM

When we say Masjid-e-Haram, we are pointing to Kaaba and all its extensions, which have been added from the time of Hazrat Umar (R.A) till date. Once When asked to Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) by Hazrat Abu Zar, that which is the first mosque on the earth; he replied it is Masjid-e-Haram.

As it occurs in another Hadees, the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) said that one prayer in Masjid-e-Haram is equivalent to 1 lakh prayers which is also equivalent to prayers of 55 years 6 months 20 days.

The outside gate of the mosque starts from Malik Abdul Aziz gate and there are 95 gates. There are 4 big gates inside the mosque and total 9 minarets. Historically, the mosque had always been open and never been closed down. In Masjid-e-Haram there used to be 4 prayer leading points for the 4 school of Fiqh.

1. Hanbali
2. Shafi
3. Maliki
4. Hanafi

The 4 prayers used to be led for five times with single Azaan. King Abdul Aziz Bin Abdur Rehman Al Saud directed to have only one prayer under one Imam. Since 1400 years during the month of Ramadan 20 rakats of taraweeh are being offered.

MATAAF

This is the place of Tawaaf. This place refers to the open space around the Kaaba in which Tawaaf is performed. Hazrat Abdullah Bin Zubair built this place for the first time and the width was 5m. With continuous extensions in the year 1954 AD it became as a circle and was about 40m. Currently the Tawaf can be performed from Mataf, Masjid-e-Haram, first floor and second floor. The construction connected to the Mataf was built by Turkey King Sultan Sulaiman Qanooni and is around 440 years old.

BAIT-E-MAMMOOR

Like the Kaaba on the earth, there is Bait- e -Mamoor in the same place in the 7th sky, whose significance is same as that of the Kaaba on the earth, as narrated by Hazrat Ali and Hazrat Ibn Abbas, in the commentary of Surah Tur, Ayat 4.

The blessings of Bait-e-Mamoor can be understood by what Allah has promised in Quran. As narrated by Hazrat Anas from Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) "70,000 angels get an opportunity to Tawaf in this mosque once in their life time till the last day" (Shuab-ul-Eeman Vol 3, Page 438, Hadees 3993)

HAJR-E-ASWAD

This was brought by Angel Jibraeel (A.S) from the paradise and it is a ruby of Jannat. It used to be milky white but the sins of the people made it black. When Hazrat Abdullah Bin Zubair, rebuilt the Kaaba and as narrated by Hazrat Mujahid, that he has seen the interior part on the Hajr-e-aswad and it is still white in color.

The significance of the stone is that Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) placed it himself in the place where it is currently present. On the last day, this stone will have eyes and tongue with which it will bear witness for all the people's faith whom it has been kissed.

It is placed at a height of 1m 10 inch from Mataaf and is 25 cms in length. Hajr-eAswad used to be a single stone. As the time passed by it has broken into 8 pieces and now it is stacked as one stone and wrapped in silver and made available for Hajis. The silver frame was first made by Hazrat Abdullah Bin Zubair and the following Caliphs have been renovating it as required. The current frame is the one which was made by the Saudi king Saud Bin Abdul Aziz in 1955 AD.

MULTAZAM

The space between the door of Kaaba and Hajr-e-Aswad is Multazam, and it is about 2m. It is the place of acceptance of dua. As narrated by Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar that he has done Tawaf, prayed 2 rakats of Wajib-e- Tawaf and made dua by standing at the Multazam with his chest towards Multazam and also said that he had seen Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) doing the same. Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas as narrated that whoever made Dua at Multazam, he/ she will see the symptoms of the acceptance of dua even in this world.

THE DOOR OF KAABA

When Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S.) built the Kaaba, he made 2 doors at ground level, entry from West and exit from East. A notable thing to note was these doors didn't have anything with which they can be closed. The first person to put a door to these entrances was Asad Tubba, a Yemen King. These doors were one sided. When the Quraish reconstituted the Kaaba, they closed the exit of east and made only one door with 2 sides on the west side at the height of 2 ft. from the ground.

When Hazrat Ayesha (R.A) asked the reason of the height of the door, Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) said, "it is an act of people, so that they can stop whoever they can and give an entry to whoever they can". As narrated in one of the Hadees in Bukhari, Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) wished he could rebuilt the Kaaba as it was at the time of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S.)

THE KEY OF KAABA:

The key of the Kaaba was initially with Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S) and then with his own son Hazrat Saabit and his sons. After this it went into the possession of the in-laws of Hazrat Ismail (A.S) who belong to the tribe of Jurhum. And later through the tribe of Khuzadia, this great honour went to Khusai bin Kilaab, who is great grandfather of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) by 4 levels. Thereafter Abdi-u-daar possessed the key and he gave it to his sons Hazrat Usman. When Makkah was conquered in 8th Hijri, Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) took the key from Hazrat Usman bin Talha. Even when the other companions sought the key Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) chose to give back the key to Hazrat Usman and said "O children of Talha, this will stay with your generations and no one can take it from you except the wrongdoer". After Hazrat Usman Bin Talha's death, the key went to his nephew Sheba, and it stays with his family till now. And currently his family is known as Shebi. The current key length is 40 cms. This is kept safely in gold embroidered silk bag.

ZAMZAM:

This is the blessed water which came into existence during Hazrat Hajira's quest for her hungry child Hazrat Ismael through the wings of Angel Jibraeel (A.S). The ownership of this well after Hazrat Hajira (R.A) and Hazrat Ismail (A.S) went to the tribe of Jurhum. When this tribe left Makkah, they closed the well and left and for this same reason the whereabouts of the well was unknown. And it was discovered came into existence only when Allah bestowed this duty to the grandfather of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) Abdul Mutallib. And thus the responsibility of looking after Zamzam well went to Abdul Mutallib. And after him it went to Hazrat Abbas. Even after the conquest of Makkah Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) they continued to enjoy the honor. And it is narrated that Hazrat Abbas used to serve Zamzam to his every guest.

MEEZAB-E-REHMAT:

This is a duct which is connected to the roof of Kaaba, through which the rain water flows down in the Hateem. This was installed during the reign of Quraish. From the period of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) till date it is at its original place. In the year 1998, it was renovated. It is 2 m 53 inches outside. It is of 23 cms height and 26 cms width. The duct is provided with sharp nail on its top to avoid birds.

RUKN-E-IRAQI:

This is the second corner of Kaaba on the side pointing towards Iraq.

RUKN-E-SHAM

This is the corner pointing towards Shaam. The wall of Hateem ends here.

RUKN-E-YEMANI

This is the fourth corner on which side Yeman is located. This is the side based on its original foundation laid by Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S). As narrated by Abdullah Bin Abbas, Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) used to touch this side and Hajr-e-Aswad only.

THE COVER OF KAABA:

Hazrat Ismail (A.S) was the first one to cover the Kaaba. In some historical books it is also mentioned that the practice was started by the king of Yeman Asad Himari Tubba. Before and after the conquest of Makkah, the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) did not cover the Kaaba, but when the Kiswa was burnt in an accident by a lady, Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) covered the Kaaba with a Yemani cloth. Hazrat Abu Bakr, Hazrat Umar and Hazrat Usman also covered Kaaba with Kiswa and it was followed by many rulers later on.

Nabil Abbasi was the first one who first to cover the Kaaba with black cloth and from then till date it continues to be black. In 1977 AD a special industry was set up by the Saudi government for this sole purpose.

SHAAZ-E-RAWA:

This is a Chabutra which was mainly created to avoid groundwater effecting the basement of Kaaba. It was constructed by Hazrat Abdullah Bin Zubair. This is on the four sides of Kaaba however the side of Hateem is the only part of Kaaba. It has 55 copper plates which act as support to the Kiswa.

MAQAAM-E-IBRAHIM

This is the stone on which Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) stood and constructed the Kaaba. It was the desire of Hazrat Umar (R.A) that salat should be offered at this place. The foot prints of of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) can be seen on this stone. Each foot is of 22cms in length and 11 cms width. As narrated by Hazrat Jaham Bin Huzaifa that the foot prints of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) is close to his grandfather Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S). The distance between Hajr-e-Aswad and Maqam-e -Ibrahim is 145 m and ZamZam is 12.15m.

HATEEM

When Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) constructed the Kaaba, Hateem was part of the Kaaba. And when Quraish reconstructed the house, they could'nt afford to build the house with Halaal income and left this part as Hateem. But when Hazrat Abdullah Bin Zubair reconstructed the house he had included it as part of Kaaba, as desired by Prophet Mohammed (PBUH). The last construction of Kaaba was done by Hajjaj Bin Yousuf, and he separated the Hateem from Kaaba and left it as it was at the time of Quraish. Offering prayer in hateem is equivalent to offering prayer in Kaaba.

Measurements of the holy places:

The distance of Meeqat from Kaaba,

- Dhulhulaifa	-	439	kms
- Johfa	-	187	kms
- Qarn-e-manazil	-	80	kms
- Ya-lam-lam	-	130	kms
- Zaat-e-irq	-	90	kms

The limits of the Haram from Masjid-e-Haram,

- Masjide-e-Ayesha(Tanyeem)	-	07	kms
- Naqla	-	13	kms
- lzaat-laban	-	16	kms
- Joarana	-	22	kms
- Hudaibiya	-	22	kms
- Arafat ground	-	22	kms

The places of Hajj:

- Makkah to Mina	-	08	kms
- Makkah to Arafat	-	22	kms
- Mina to Arafat	-	09	kms
- Arafat to Muzdalifah	-	08	kms
- Muzdalifah to Mina	-	03	kms
- Arafat is about 20 kms in square area.			
- Small Jamarat to middle Jamrat-200m			
- Middle Jamarat to large Jamrat-240 m			

Hateem:

- The length of wall of Hateem	-	21.57	m
- The width of Hateem	-	1.55	m
- The height of wall of Hateem	-	1.32	m
- The distance between Hateem and door-		8.47	
- Maqame Ibrahim—RukneShemi	-	14	m
- Safa to Marwah	-	394.5	m
- Distance of Green Light Zone	-	95	ft

- Doors of Haram - 95 and more
- Minarets of Haram - 9

MOUNTAINS AND CAVES

- Masjid-e-Haram to Hira - 5 km
- Masjid-e-Haram to Saur - 4 km
- Hira 622m from sea level, 281 m from ground level
- Saur 748 m from sea level and 450 m from ground level
- Makkah to Sarif - 20 km
- Makkah to Jeddah - 72 km
- Makkah to Madina from the valley of Fatima-450 km
- Makkah to Madina through Jeddah - 512 km
- Jeddah to Riyadh - 1000 km

MADINA

- Number of mobile tombs - 27
- Number of umbrellas inside the mosque- 12
- Number of minarets - 10
- The height between tomb of Qazra and nearest minarets is 44m and 53 mt
- The height of Turkish minaret at Babusalem -38.85m
- Number of doors to enter the mosque's exterior are 41 and doors to enter inside are 85
- Riyaz ul jannah-22m from east to west
- 15m from north to south and 330 Sqm in area
- Total pillars in Riyaz-ul-Jannah -20

MASJIDS IN MADINA

- Masjid-e-Nabawi to Quba - 4 km
- Masjid-e-Nabawi to Masjid-e-Qiblatain - 4 km
- Masjid-e-Nabawi to Masjid-e-Gamama - 305 m
- Masjid-e-Nabawi to Masjid-e-Abu Bakr - 355 m
- Masjid-e-Nabawi to Masjid-e-Umar bin Khattab 455 m
- Masjid-e-Nabawi to Masjid-e-Ali - 290 m
- Madina to Jeddah - 440 km
- Madina to Badar -130 km
- Madina to Zul Hulaifah -11 km
- Masjid-e-Nabawi to Ohud- - 7 km

DUAS DURNIG THE JOURNEY

As narrated by Hazrat Ayesha (RA) “ Prophet (PBUH) was continuously engaged in reciting duas from the time he wore Ihram in Dhul Hulaifa till the stone pelting on 10th Dhul Hijja at every moment in Arafat, Muzdalifah, Tawaf , Saee and during all his stay in Mina”

And these special duas are compiled here for the convenience of the Hajis. Every Haji is advised to read them and understand their meaning indepth so that they get inspired by them. At least our Hajj can be in tune with Prophet (PBUH) in terms of Duas

Duas of Hajj and Umrah

1. Niyat of Hajj

Allahumma Inni Ureedul Hajja Fayassirhuli WaTaqabbal hu minni

[Oh my lord, I intend to do Hajj, You make it easy for me and accept it from me]

(Hidaya Bab Ihram Pg 236)

2. Niyat of Umrah

Allahumma Inni Ureedul Umrah Fayaissirhaali WaTaqabbalha minni

[Oh my lord, I intend to do Umrah, You make it easy for me and accept it from me]

(Hidaya Bab Ihram Pg 236)

3. Talbiyah

{Labbaik 'Allahumma Labbaik ' Labbaik Lasharika Laka Labbaik ' Innalhamda Wannaimata Lakavalmulk ' Lashareeka Lak.}

[I am present here for your Service O Allah, I am here, I am here, There is no partner with you, I am here verily, the praise is for you, there is blessing and kingdom for you, There is no partner with you]

(Sahih Bukhari Kitabul Hajj Hadees 1550)

4. The second Talbiyah

{Labbaik 'Wa Saadaik Wa Khairu kullhu biyadaik Ilaahal haqqi Labbaik bihajjatin Haqqan Taabbudan Wariqqan Labbaik Innal Aaisha Aishul Aakhirah"

[I am present for you, I am obedient for you and all goodness in your hands all desires and hopes from you, the true god. I am present for you by Hajj. Truly I am present for Hajj as a Slave worshipping you. I am present for you indeed the life is life of the hereafter]

Timings of Talbiyah in Hajj:

- ✓ Before Tasbeehat after every Farz prayer
- ✓ While walking on the roads, travelling in a vehicle, while lying on the bed
- ✓ At the time of Tahajjud
- ✓ Right after waking up and before reciting the dua of awakening
- ✓ While climbing and coming down
- ✓ While changing position of your seating/standing/sleeping
- ✓ At every time except during Salah and during attending biological needs
- ✓ From Maghrib of 7th Dhul Hijja/Fajr of 8th Dhul Hijja till the start of Rami of Jamrat on 10th Dhul Hijja.

(Sahih Muslim VOL1 Pg 415), (Bab Matalyaqa Al Talbiyah fil Hajji)

Timings of Talbiyah in Umrah:

- ✓ If you are making intention of Umrah from your house, your Talbiya will start from your house and continue in Hajj House, Airport, Aeroplane, Jeddah Terminal, Bus, Hotel Building in Makkah, Masjid-e-Haram, while seeing the Kaaba and until you start your Tawaf.
- ✓ If you are already in Makkah and intend to do Umrah, your Talbiyah will start from mееeqat (Masjid-e-Ayesha, Joarana, and Shumasi) after performing 2 rakats of Nafil and continue in Bus/Van/Car, Masjid-e-Haram and till your Tawaf.

How to chant Talbiyah?

For male Hajis:

- i. They should chant the Talbiyah in a loud voice.
- ii. They should recite alone and not in a gathering

For female Hajis:

- i. They should chant the Talbiyah within themselves
- ii. Even during the menstrual days they should be chanting the Talbiyah

How many times should I chant the Talbiyah?

The Haji should be saying the Talbiyah at least once within the state of Ihram

It is Sunnat to say it always as much as you can.

It is desired to say atleast 3 times after it is started.

(Durre Mukhtar VOL1 Pg 163)

Dua after Talbiyah:

Dua after Talbiyah is surely accepted and that's why Prophet (PBUH) used to make dua after Talbiyah. (Mishkatal Masabeeh VOL1 Pg 223) (Al Mughni fi fiqhil Hajj va Umrah Pg 85)

Prophets dua after Talbiyah

Allahumma inna nasaluka rizaka wal jannah wa naoozobika min gazabika wannar

[O my lord indeed we are asking you your acceptance and paradise and we seek your refuge from your anger and fire]

Dua while seeing the Kaaba:

Allahumma zid hazal baita tashrifan wa taziman wa takriman wa mahabah
[O my lord increase this house by honor, respect, reverence and dreadfulness in the eyes of disbelievers] (Hidaya VOL1 Pg 240. Footnote 10)

Dua while kissing the Hajr-e-Aswad:

Allahu Akbar, Alhamdulillah. Sallallahu alaihi wa sallam
[God is great, all praise to Allah. O lord peace and blessings be upon Prophet (PBUH).]
(Hidaya VOL1 Pg 241)

Niyat before Tawaf:

Allahumma inni uridu tawafa baitikal haram sabata ashwath fa yassirhu li wa taqbbalhu minni
[O lord indeed I want to do Tawaf of your sacred house in 7 circles , make it easy for me and accept it from me]

It is allowed for Hajis to make Niyat in their native language with this meaning.

Dua while starting the Tawaf:

Bismillahi Allahu Akbar
[In the name of Allah, God is great] (Fatahul Baari VOL3 Pg 476)

Dua before starting every round of Tawaf:

Bismillahi Allahu Akbar
[In the name of Allah, God is great] (Fatahul Baari VOL3 Pg 476)

Duas during 7 rounds of Tawaf:

It is not proved in any literature that Prophet (PBUH) had offered specific duas during every round of Tawaf. But usually it is a common practice that special duas are suggested in some books, where as specific duas for every round of Tawaf is not proved by Quran and Hadees. Hajis can make whatever dua they can and in any language.

However we suggest the following sequence of duas during Tawaf so that Hajis can remember rounds properly

- a) In the first round of Tawaf, Dua for Prophet (PBUH). Making dua for the prophet (PBUH) means reciting Durood-e-Sharif
- b) Dua for his companions in second round
- c) Dua in the third round for Haji himself/herself.
- d) Dua for parents in 4th round
- e) Dua for children in the fifth round
- f) Dua for deceased relatives of one's father in 6th round
- g) Dua for deceased relatives of one's mother in 7th round

Duas at Rukn-e-Yemani and Hajr-e-Aswad

Rabbana aatina fid duniya hasanatau wa fil aakhirati hasanatau wa qina azaabannar

[O our lord give us goodness in this world and goodness in the Aakhirah and save us from the punishment of Fire]

Dua at Moqaame-Ibrahim:

Wattakhizo mim maqaam e ibrahima musalla

[You all make place of worship at Muqam-e-Ibrahim]

(Surah Baqarah Ayat 125)

Specific Surahs in Wajib-e-Tawaf:

Surah-e-Kaafiroon in first Rakat

Surah-e-Ikhlâs in Second Rakat

(Trimidhi VOL1 Pg 175)

(Nasai VOL2 Pg 31)

Dua while drinking Zam Zam:

Allahumma inni asaluka ilman nafia wa rizqan wasia wa shifa min kulli daa

[O my lord I ask you useful knowledge and vast provision and cure from every illness]

(Attargeeb va Tarheeb VOL2 Pg 427. Hadees 1756)

Note: Remember that you can recite other duas also while drinking Zam Zam.

However we should pray for our various needs while drinking. We always should drink Zamzam while standing.

As narrated by Prophet (PBUH) "Zam Zam is for every need and fulfills the intention for which it is drunk" (Dar-e-Qutni VOL2 Pg 289)

Dua before going towards Sae'e:

Bismillahi allahu Akbar

[In the name of Allah, Allah is great]

Dua after reaching Safa:

Innasafa wal marwata min shairillhi abdaou bima bada allhu bihi

[Indeed Safa and Marwah are amongst the symbols setup by God, I am starting from where Allah started]

This means as narrated by prophet (PBUH) "I am starting my saee from Safa because Allah mentioned in the Quran Safa before Marwah"

Turn towards Kaaba and recite this Dua:

La ilaha illallahu wahdahu la sharika lahu la hul mulku wa lahu hamdu youhye wa youmitu wa huwa ala kulli shain qadeer

[There is no God but Allah Alone, there are no associates with him, for him is the kingdom and for him is all praise. He gives life and cause death and he is capable of doing all things]

[Sahih Muslim Hadees 1218] (Nasae VOL2 Pg 31)

Dua after reaching Marwah:

Innas safa wal marwata min shairillhi abdaou bima bada allhu bihi

[Indeed Safa and Marwah are amongst the symbols setup by Allah, I am starting from where Allah started]

Turn towards Kaaba and recite this Dua:

La ilaha illallahu wahdahu la sharika lahu la hul mulku wa lahu hamdu youhye wa youmitu wa huwa ala kulli shain qadeer

[There is no God but Allah Alone, there are no associates with him, for him is the kingdom and for him is all praise. He gives life and cause death and he is capable of doing all things] [Sahih Muslim Hadees 1218] (Nasae VOL2 Pg 31)

Duas during Hajj:

On 8th Dhul Hijja, the Hajis should chant the Talbiyah with greater discipline

Labbaik Allahuma Labbaik Labbaik Lasharika Laka Labbaik Innalhamda Wanaimata Lakaval mulk Lashareeka Laka

[I am present here for your Service O Allah, I am here, I am here, There is no partner with you, I am here verily, the praise is for you, there is blessing and kingdom for you, There is no partner with you]

Dua during the journey from Mina to Arafat:

Recite the Talbiyah and in between include 'Allahu Akbar Allahu Akbar Allahu Akbar' (Nasae VOL2 Pg 35)

Duas in Arafat

Dua during Wuqoof-e-Arafat:

Dua -1

***[Allahumma ilaka ashku zufa quwwati wa qillata hilati Wa hawani Alan naasi
Ya arham marrahimeen, anta rabbul mustasafeen wa anta rabbi ila man
takiluni ila addoin yatajahhmauni am ila sadeeqin mallktahu amri in lam bika
gazabun alaiya fala obaali walakinaa aafiyatuka hiya aousao lee. aouzu binour
wajhikal lazi azaat lahus samawaat wal arz, wa ashraqat lahuz zulumaat wa
saluha alai amrud dunya wal aakhirati an yanzila bi gazabuka au yahilla
alaiya sakhatuka lakal utba hatta tarza wala haula wa la quwwata illa bika]***

*Oh, Allah, I appeal to you for the weakness in my strength,
and my limited power,
and the treatment of contempt and humiliation from people.
To you, the most Merciful of all the Merciful ones,
you are the Lord of the oppressed, and you are my Lord*

*Under whose care are you leaving me to?
To an enemy oppressing me ?
Or to a friend you have given control of my affair?
If there is no anger from you on me I will forever be content .
However, your blessing is vastly important for me*

*I seek refuge with the glory of your light,
which the heavens and earth are lit from,
your anger will not befall on me,
nor your displeasure descends on me*

*To you is the supplication until you are pleased,
and there is no control or power except by you*

Dua during Wuqoof-e-Arafat:

Dua -2

***[Allahumma innaka tasmao kalami
Wa tara makani
Wa talamu sirri wa alaniyati
La yakhfa alaika shaiun min amari
Anal bayesul faqeer al mustageesul mustageer
Wal wajillul mushfiq
Al muqirrul mutarifu bizunubi
Asaluka masalatal miskeen
Wa abtahilu ilaika ibtihalal muznibuz zaleel
Wa adouka dual khaifiz zareer
Man khazat laka raqabatuhu wa fazat laka ainahu
Wa zalla jasajuhu wa ragima anfuhu laka
Allahumma la tajalani biduaka rabbi shaqiyaa
Wa kun bi raoufan raheema
Ya khairal masooleen wa ya khairal muteen.]***

*[O my lord indeed you are listening my words and seeing my position and you are knowing my secrets which are open and not hidden from you anything about me. I am distressed and needy, seeker of help, seeker of protection, fearful of you, afraid of you, acceptor of guilt, apostle of mistakes. I am asking you as a needy.
I am praying you with intense lament like a sinful and weak whose head is bowed in front of you and whose eyes are sunk in stormy tears for you and whose body has become weak and standing in front of you.
O my lord do not make me a failure in my dua for you , O my lord be with me kind and forgiver
O Allah who is the best One to ask and and the best who can give]*

(Asseerat un Nabawiah Pg 381 – Abul Hasan Ali Nadwi)

Background of this dua:

The above dua is connected with a memorable incident in the biography of the Prophet (PBUH).

Once Hazrat Ayesha (RA) asked the Prophet (PBUH) that “Is any day of your life more hard than the day of Uhud “The Prophet replied “Yes, It is the day of Taif”

Day of Taif:

As we know Taif is located 90 kms from Makkah. Taif is an uphill area located 5000 ft above sea level. Prophet (PBUH) went to Taif on foot along with his freed slave Hazrat Zaid (RA). Our Prophet (PBUH) stayed in Taif for 10 days calling the leaders of the tribes towards Islam. But none of them accepted the truth or the true Prophet (PBUH). They also did not offer hospitality, a tradition of Arabia. They instigated the urchins against the prophet and those unfortunate people taunted, hissed, jeered and pelted stones at Prophet (PBUH) all through his journey from Taif.

For a distance of 5 kms our prophet walked his clothes drenched in blood. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) when got tired and tried to sit, they made him stand and pelted stones at him. Hazrat Zaid (RA) also got injured trying to save the holy Prophet (PBUH).

As mentioned by one of the famous Islamic authors Syed Manazir Ahasan Gilani “The oppression was so severe that they used to make the holy prophet (PBUH) fall down on his knees. His knees were torn, the calves were injured, clothes turned red with his innocent blood. His teenage slave carried him on his shoulder in an unconscious state, took him to a nearest water pond and tried to remove his shoes. His shoes were sticky with blood of his soles and it was challenging to separate them.

It is quite distressing to describe what happened in Taif. In short whatever happened in Taif no one had experienced before. (Annabiul Khatim Pg 81-100)

Griefs stricken and wounded Prophet (PBUH) started to speak and it turned into this historical dua. After this painful incident Prophet (PBUH) expressed his slavery and humility through this memorable prayer which is full of humility and affection.

In spite of this pitiable condition, the ocean of mercy was flowing. This is a collective dua which is mentioned in Seerat-un-Nabi. This is an ocean of words and feelings from every angle; it is a sea that cannot be explained.

At this point 2 important things are to be noted

1. This dua is also included in the situation of Taif and day of Arafat.
2. The second important point is that Prophet (PBUH) offered the same dua of Taif in Arafat. And Muslims can pray the same in every tough situation.

Please see for more details. (Jaziratul Arab. Pg 259)

The best duas of Arafat:

As narrated by Prophet (PBUH) “This dua belongs to me and the earlier prophets“

***Lailaha illallahu Wahdahu Lashareeka Lahu Lahul mulku Walahulhamdu
Yuhee Wa Yumeetu Wahuava Ala Kulli Shain Qadeer***

[There is no God but Allah Alone, there are no associates with him, for him is the kingdom and for him is all praise. He gives life and cause death and he is capable of doing all things]

(Tirmidhi)

How much time should I make dua in Arafat?

A very prominent scholar and great preacher of Islam Moulana Tariq Jamil in one of his speeches said that “The Arafat’s dua of the prophet (PBUH) continued for about 5 hours”. We should also cultivate the habit of making long duas before the day of Arafat.

Short duas of Arafat:

The following are proved from the Prophet (PBUH) and his companions:

- Talbiyah
- Takbeer
- Tehleel

(Sahih Muslim VOL1 Pg 416)

Dua while going from Arafat to Muzdalifah:

Recite the Talbiyah with discipline and make zikar at frequent intervals:
(Surah Baqarah Ayat 198)

As it comes in one of the Hadees the best Zikar is “Lailaha Illalah”

In Muzdalifah:

- Along with Talbiyah do Istegfaar. (Surah Baqarah Ayat 199)
(Istegfaar Astagfirullahal Azeem Allazi Laailaha illahu Alhayyul qayyum wa tuba ilaihi). (Abu Dawood Hadees 1517)
- Make dua after Fajr in Muzdalifah with the same discipline as you did in Arafat. (Asserat-un-Nabawaih Arz Waqaya VOL2 Pg 681)
- During dua turn towards Kaaba and say ***“Allahu Akbar Allahu ahad Lailaha Illah”*** (Sahih Muslim VOL2 Pg 891)
- In Mina along with Talbiyah, Do Zikar of Allah. (Suarah Baqarah Ayat 200)
- During Rami of Jamrat make this dua along while pelting each stone
 - o ***“Bismillahi Allahu Akbar”***. (Fathtul Baari VOL3 Pg 381)
- After finishing the first Jamrat walk to your right and make this dua
 - o (Addirayah VOL2 Pg 252)
- After second Jamrat walk to your left and make this dua

Note: Remember that it is not allowed to make dua after the 3rd Jamrat.

Dua during Qurbani:

“Bismillahi Allahu Akbar”

(Surah Anam Ayat 121)

Takbeer-e-Tashreek:

“Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar, Laa ilaaha illallahu Wallahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar, Wa lillahil Hamd”.

"Allah is the greatest, Allah is the greatest. There is no deity besides Allah and Allah is the greatest. Allah is the greatest and all praises are for Allah only."

Duas in Madina Munawwarrah:

Dua while entering Masjid-e-Nabawi:

“Allahumma Salle ‘Alaa Muhammadin Wa ‘Alaa Aali Muhammad. Allahummagh Firlee Zonoubee Waftah Lee Abwaaba Rahmatik”

[O Allah peace and blessings on Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) and on the family of Prophet (PBUH). O Allah open your doors of mercy for me]

Dua of Itekaaf:

“Nayaitu sunnatal itekaaf “

At Roza-e-Mubarak:

When you say Salat wa Salam make sure you are using both Saalat and Salam.

For instance:

Assalatu wasslam Alaika ya rasoollah

Assalatu Assalamu Alaika ya habeebullah

(Surah Ahzab Ayat 56)

If you get a chance then say this:

“Assalamu Alaka Ayyuhananabiyu warahmatullahi wabarakatahu

Asslamu Alaina Wa- ala ibaadillahi Saleheen Ashaduhanna lailaha Illalahu Wa Ashaduanna Muhammadun wa Abduhu”

Salam at Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA):

“As salamu alaika ya ameeral mumineen Abu Bakar as siddiq raziallahu anhu”

Salam at Hazrat Umar (RA):

“As salamu alaika ya ameeral mumineen Umar ibnul khuttab raziallahu anhu”

At Jannat-ul- Baqi, Jannat-ul-Moula:

“As salamu alaikum ya ahlal quboor Yaghfirullahu lana wa lakum Antum salafuna wa nahnu bil asar”

During your stay in Madina try to recite the authentic Durood-Sharif As given below:

“Allahumma Salli ‘Alaa Muhammadin Wa ‘Alaa Aali Muhammadin Kamaa Sallaita ‘Alaa Aali Ibraheema Innaka Hameedum Majeed”

Dua while returning from the journey:

***(Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar
Lailaha illallahu Wahdahu Lashareeka Lahu Lahul mulku Walahulhamdu
Yuhee Wa Yumeetu Wahuava Ala Kulli Shain Qadeer
Aaiboona Taaiboona Aabidoona Saihoona Lirabbina Haamiduna Sadaqallahu
Wa' ada Wa' nasara Abda Wa hazamal Ahzaaba Wa'hdah***

We are returning, we are repentive, we are worshippers, we are travelers, we are praisers of our lord. Allah kept his promises and helped his servant and defeated all the groups alone. (Tirmidhi Vol1 Pg 188. Chapter: Ma Yaqoolu Endal Qufooli Minal Hajji Wal Umrah)

LANGUAGE TO BE ACCUSTOMED WITH

These days there are many resources available to learn any language by its grammar and accent. Arabic language is a language of Islam. It is necessary to learn the basic Arabic language for the Hajj journey.

NUMERICALS

Numeral	Arabic Term
1	Wahid
2	Isnain
3	Salasah
4	Arbah
5	Khamsah
6	Sittah
7	Sabah
8	Samaniyah
9	Tisah
10	Ashrah
11	Wahid ashar
12	Isnain ashar
13	Salasah ashar
14	Arbah ashar
15	Khamsah ashar
16	Sittah ashar
17	Sabah ashar
18	Samaniyah ashar
19	Tisah ashar
20	Ishroon/ishreen
30	Salasoon/salaseen
40	Arbaoon/arbaeen
50	Khamsoon/khamseen
60	Sittoon/sitteen
70	Saboon/sabeen
80	Samanoon/samaneen
90	Tisoon/tiseen
100	Miyah
200	Miyatain
300	Salasah miyah
400	Arbah miyah
500	Khamsah miyah
600	Sittah miyah
700	Sabah miyah
800	Samani miyah
900	Tisah miyah
1000	Alf

TAKBEER OF SALAAT OF JANAHAH

- For male or female: "Assalaatu alal amwaat"
- For minor boy:"Assalatu Alattifil
- For minor girl "Assalatu Alalbint"

ABOUT ZAMZAM

- Zamzam Mubarrad-Cold Zamzam
- Zamzam Ghair Mubarrad-Normal Zamzam
- Kasaat Nazeefah-Unused cups
- Kasaat Mustamalah-Used cups

ABOUT WASHROOMS

- Madkhal Rijaal-Gent's Toilet (Makkah)
- Madkal nisaa-Ladies Toilet (Makkah)
- Dauraat miya lirrijaal-Gent's Toilet (Madina)
- Dauraat miya linnisaa-Ladies Toilet (Madina)

USEFUL VOCABULARY

Arabic Term	English Translation	Arabic Term	English Translation
Mamnooh	Prohibited	Souq Tamar	Date Market
Mamnool dukhool	No entry	Baab	Door
Mamnool attadkheen	No smoking	Miftah	Key
Khatar	Dangerous	Barradha	A/c
Maftooh	Open	Masad	Lift
Mughlaq	Closed	Daraj	Staircase
Khaas	Special	Shaqqaah	Flat
Makhraj	Exit	Shaqqaah Mafroosh	Furnished Flat
Madkhal	Entrance	Akhoya	My Brother
Mauz	Banana	Aboya	My father
Tuffah	Apple	Ummi	My Mother
Baiz	Egg	Laban(haleeb)	Milk
Ruz	Rice	Kobri	Flyover
Moya	Water	Haqeeba	Bag
Laham baqar	Beef meat	Nazzil	Get him or her down
Laham shaath	Sheep meat	Anzil	Get down
Khubuz	Bread	Qhitaar	Train
Zubud	Cheese	Sayyarah	Car
Samak	Fish	Shurta	Police
Fakiha	Fruit	Haafilah	Bus
Inab	Grapes	Raakib	Passenger
Dujaj	Chicken	Mavqhif	Bus Stop
Milh	Salt	Qhif	Stop
Sukkar	Sugar	Riyal(fuloos)	Currency
Salj	Ice	Al-Masraf	Bank
Shaaria	Small way	Maafi-Mushkil	No problem
Tareeq	Path	Maafi Maaloom	Don't know
Khalli tareeq	Give way	Mafi Mafhoom	Not understood
Varaa	Behind	Mafi Arabi	Don't know arabic
Amaam	Front	Afvan	Sorry
Gaddam	Front	Fazlan(min fazlik)	Please
Fundug	Hotel		
Fundug Khamsa Nujoon	5 Star hotel		
Matam	Restaurant		
Souq	Market		

TESTIMONIALS OF FEW TRAINED HAJIS (2006-2012)

The journey of Hajj and Umrah is a spiritual journey,

- But what are our preparations for this?
- And what exactly is the meaning of preparation?
- Is it money?
- Is it necessary goods?

But the actual preparation is to learn, understand and get trained and remember each and every ritual of Hajj. Along with the physical fitness, prepare yourself with spiritual fitness.

Since past 8 years, this book has been the source of training, for thousands of Hajis. Below are testimonials of some of the trained Hajis.

1. Mohammed Mumtaz Ali

President, Masjid-e-Quraish, Kachiguda

“I have got this golden opportunity of getting trained for Hajj from Janab Mufti Syed Asifuddin. His books and lectures have been a great means of information and inspiration. His insight into the detailed information on the rituals of Hajj is been of great help. That is also the reason when we have choosen Mufti Syed Asifuddin to perform my Late Father’s Hajj-e-Badal and he has accepted graciously. May Allah take his services for Islam all through his life, Ameen.”

2. Mohammed Waheeduddin

Proprietor: Anwaruddin Pan Shop, Abids.

“In 2008, I intended to go Umrah. I learnt few tips on Umrah from one of my business friend Mohammed Abdul Haq, and for more information he took some time from Mufti Saheb. Since I din’t have too much time before the journey, Mufti Saheb took some time and explained the method of Umrah and things related to Ziyarate Madina. And those 2-3 hrs have become memorable. After seeing his passion and sincerity, I desired to have him also perfom Umrah and Allah has opened the way the same. May Allah accept me and you and all.

3. Mohammed Aqlaaq-ur-Rehmaan

Retired Senior Supervisor of HCL, Padmanabhanagar Colony.

“After attending the classes of Janab Mufti Syed Asifuddin, I realized this was the actual training. Before attending the classes, I had already performed Hajj once, but after the classes, I got to know the actual spirit of Hajj. After every class, my respect towards him kept increasing as I found how profound his knowledge on the subject is. May Allah take more work from him and give strength to serve his society”.

4. Mohammed Rafiuddin

Proprietor: Anand Diesels, Khajabagh

“Alhamdilillah I performed Hajj in 2007 along with my wife. Attended many programs, Hajj campaigns and lectures on Hajj but it was only after attending the 10 day course of Mufti Syed Asifuddin, we got the real understanding of Hajj and Umrah. If there is someone in our state with an extensive good knowledge on the subject, it is Mufti Syed Asifuddin Nadwi Qasmi.

5. Late Mohammed Moizuddin

Retd. Head Master, Habeeb Nagar, Mallepally

“By the grace of Allah I got an opportunity to perform Hajj in 2006. During the Hajj I realized the importance of the training classes. We were under the impression that there will be a Muallim to guide the Hajis for the Hajj and Umrah. But it is unfortunate that there is no one and even the police cannot help. I think I would define Muallim as someone who would disappear during the Hajj days. I have performed each and every ritual on the directions given by Mufti Syed Asifuddin”

6. Prof. Mohammed Anwar

Principal, Anwar-ul-uloom College.

“I am really happy to say that I performed Hajj after the training from Mufti Syed Asifuddin. I used to be quite disciplined during the training and made note of every point that was taught. And the result of this is that my Hajj was performed without any problem. I saw many people during the Hajj who had no knowledge of the obligations and necessities of Hajj and there will be no one to teach these things there. I wished these people had got trained and come.”

7. Dr. Sebira Sultana(M.B.B.S)

D.P.P.H.C. – Hyderguda

“I performed Hajj in 2008. As a preparation, I read many books and literature and collected enough information. But I found that one book was contradicting against the other. Eg. One book says there are 4 obligations and the other says there are 6 obligations. When I got an opportunity to attend to one of the classes of Mufti Syed Asifuddin, all the doubts got cleared without asking any questions as training content is designed after a thorough research and knowledge. And the impact of this can only be acknowledged by people who have read literature on this subject. Impressed by my knowledge many Hajis used to ask me whether I am scholar or I have performed Hajj many times. I used to tell them that this is purely the result of my training from Mufti Syed Asifuddin”

8. Dr. Khutubunissa

Gynecologist/Consultant, Durreshahwar Hospital

“Through newspapers I got to know about the classes of Hajj. Both my husband and I benefitted from the classes. As a doctor my view is that Mufti Syed Asifuddin is a trusted doctor for Hajj and Umrah. Usually, we take medicine only after consulting a doctor. I suggest that one should perform Hajj and Umrah after attending his classes.”

9. Dr. Imran

E.S.I Sanath Nagar

“I had a general idea about the Hajj. But I was worried whether my Hajj would become Hajj-e-Mabroor. That’s the reason I attended his classes. The fact is that he did leave any topic that is related to Hajj and Umrah. Because of his classes even today I can remember my Hajj days. Apart from being a Mufti, he clearly knows the necessities of Hajis and that is the reason in his classes there is a medical class too. “

10. Mohammed Mazharuddin

Retd. Medical Department Officer, Satya Colony, Seven Tombs.

“I used to write down everything that was taught in the class. Because of this I was able to memorise everything that is a part of Hajj and without the help of the book I could remember all the rituals while performing Hajj and Umrah. And during Hajj I could even train few more Hajis. Realising the importance of this, I took initiative in 2009 to organize 1 day Hajj class in Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh. From then onwards Mufti syed Asifuddin has been taking this class in Adilabad”

11. Mohammed Syed

Businessman, Chandrayanagutta.

“As per my experience these are some of the important highlight of the course of Mufti Syed Asifuddin

- Special duas of Hajj and Umrah.
- Obligations and Duas of Hajj and Umrah.
- General information about Harmain
- Basic Arabic language

Because of the above the Hajis get inspired and prepare themselves mentally and physically for Hajj and Umrah. I would like to congratulate Mufti Syed Asifuddin and his team for taking the step towards this cause and has been working with great focus for the last eight years.”

12. Al-Haj Ghulam Mohiuddin

Retd. Sr. Scientist, AkbarBagh, Saidabad.

“When I applied for Hajj for the first time, I could not go as I was not selected in the Qura. But I have attended the classes that year. And when I got an opportunity the next year, I attended the classes once again. I became so well versed in the subject that Mufti Syed Asifuddin even gave me an opportunity to conduct some of the classes. Because of this I have developed self confidence and it is needless to say his course is well organized and exclusive.”

14. Al-Haj Mohammed Nawab

*Retd. Assistant Engineer, Al Mujtaba Colony
Chandrayangutta*

“During my Hajj in 2007 I got an opportunity to attend his classes in the city of Hyderabad. Mufti Syed Asifuddin used to travel 30 kms every day to conduct the classes in the old City. May Allah accept his sincere efforts. Also I happened to listen to his 4 hr audio lectures on Hajj and Umrah and memorised special duas of Hajj and Umrah”.

HAJJ IN PICTURES

This section of the book is created only for web version. Most of the pictures have been picked from Internet and are neither created by author nor the translator.

Summary of Three kinds of Hajj:

1. Hajj-e-Ifrad	2. Hajj-e-Tamattu	3. Hajj-e-Qiran
Ihram worn with intention of Hajj Only	Umrah before Hajj But performed with separate Ihram Remove Ihram after Umrah Resume Ihram on the 8th of Zul-Hijja.	Umrah and Hajj is Combined Ihram maintained throughout
HAJJ Only	Umrah and Hajj in 2 Ihrams	HAJJ and UMRAH in 1 Ihram
NO SLAUGHTER	SHOULD SLAUGHTER	SHOULD SLAUGHTER

ESSENTIAL ITEMS:



Ihram Clothes



Sandals



**Personal
Clothes**



Umbrella



Money



**Passport and
Plane Ticket**



**Vaccination
Card**



**Prescription
Medicines**



**Sun glass
with strap**



Camera



Safety Pin



Pocket Qura'n



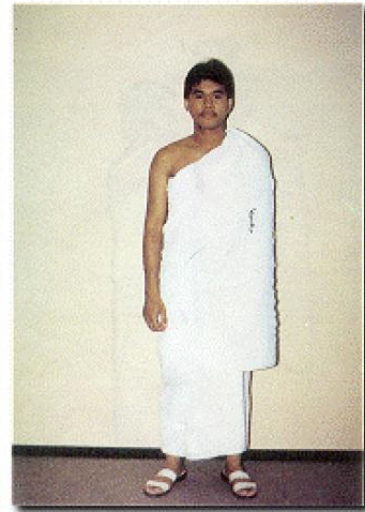
**Portable water
thermos**



**Counter Medications: Chloraseptic, Sore Throat Lozenges
Sudafed, Tylenol, Pepto-Bismol Coughing medicine**

IHRAM FOR MEN:

Ihram for men consists of two pieces of white, unsewn cloth. One of the pieces (*izar*) is wrapped around the midriff to cover his body from just above his navel to his ankles, and the other (*Rida*) is draped around his shoulders to cover the upper body.



Idtiba:

is practiced only while actually performing Tawaf ul Qudoom

IHRAM FOR WOMEN:

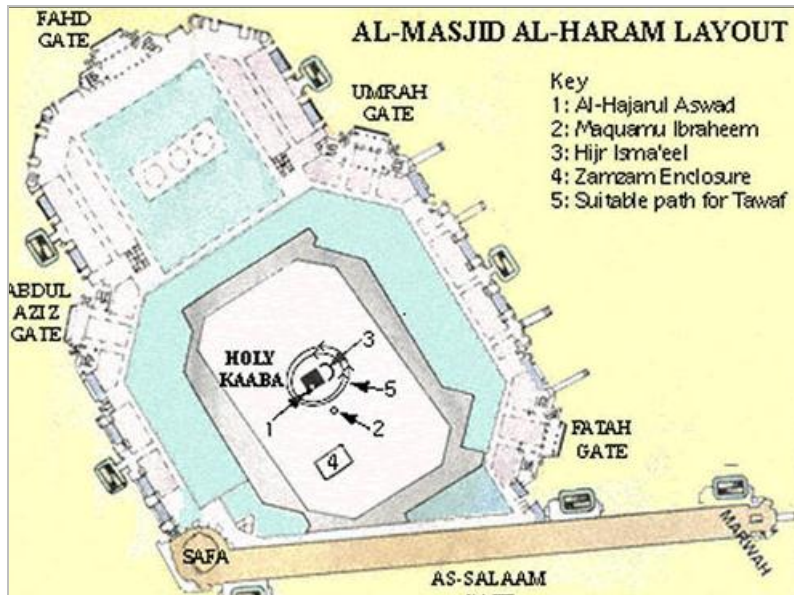
According to many *hadiths*, it is not necessary for a woman to wear special clothing while in a state of *ihram*. Women are expected to wear clothing that conceals the shape and covers the body completely, leaving only their faces and hands exposed. According to some authors, however, gloves can be worn.



MEEQAT POINTS:

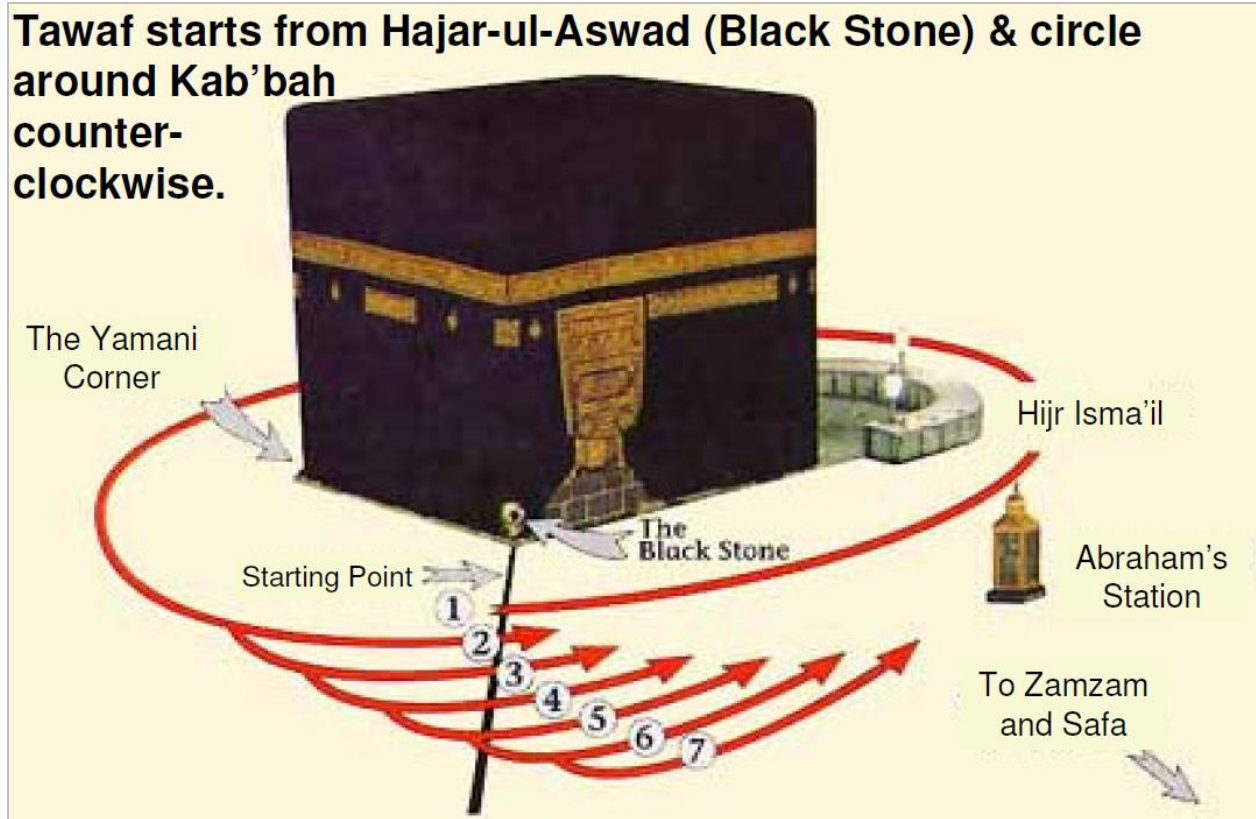


MASJID-E-HARAM LAYOUT:

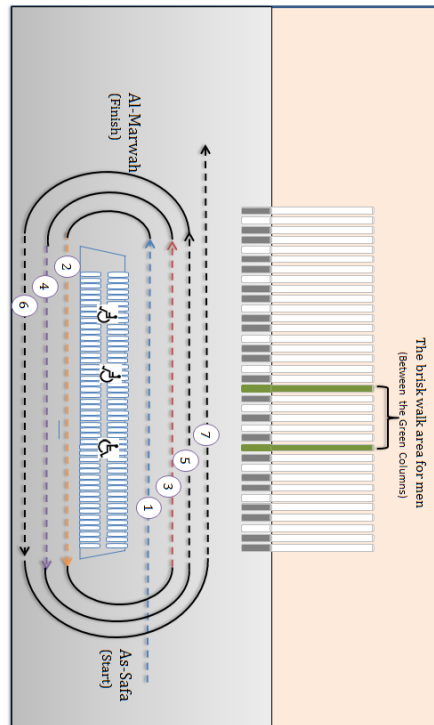


TAWAF:

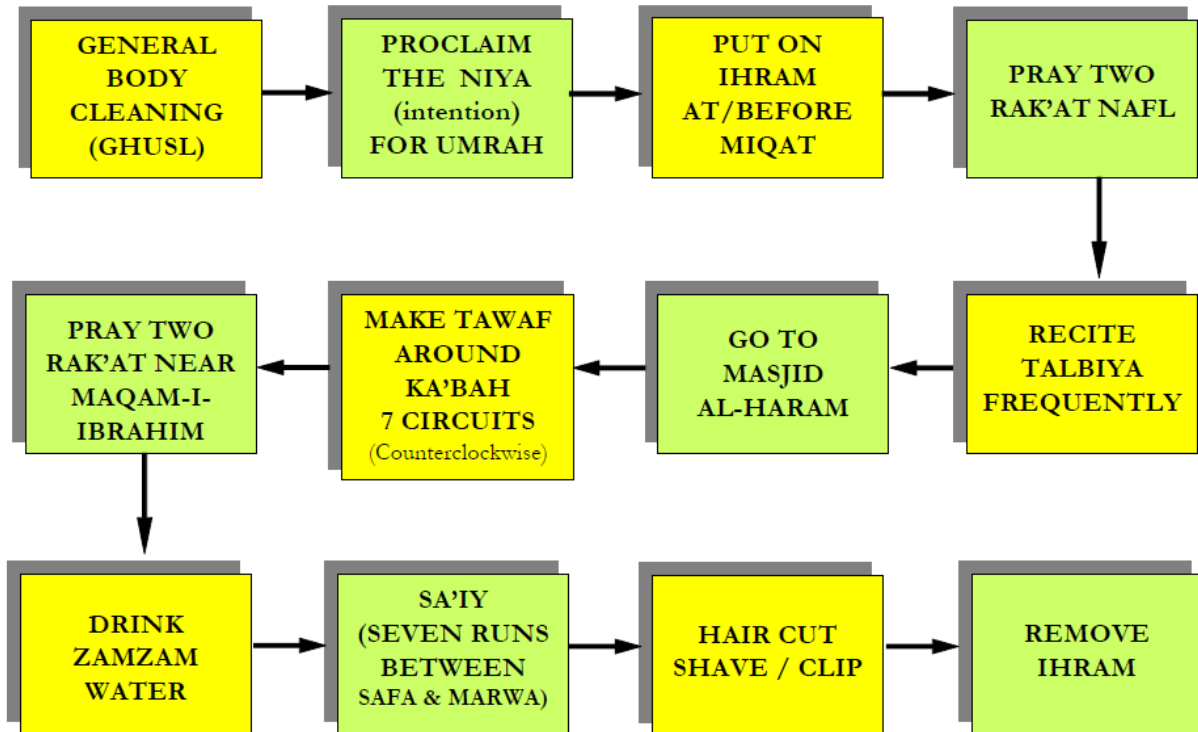
Tawaf starts from Hajar-ul-Aswad (Black Stone) & circle around Kab'bah counter-clockwise.



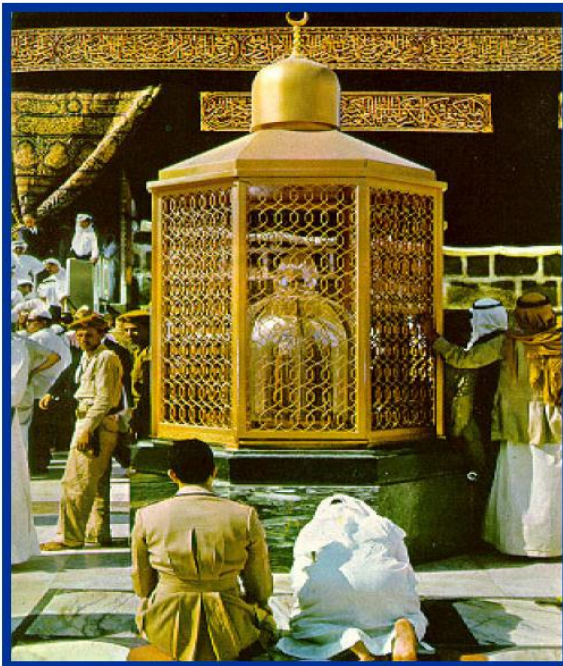
Sae' at Sufa & Marwah:



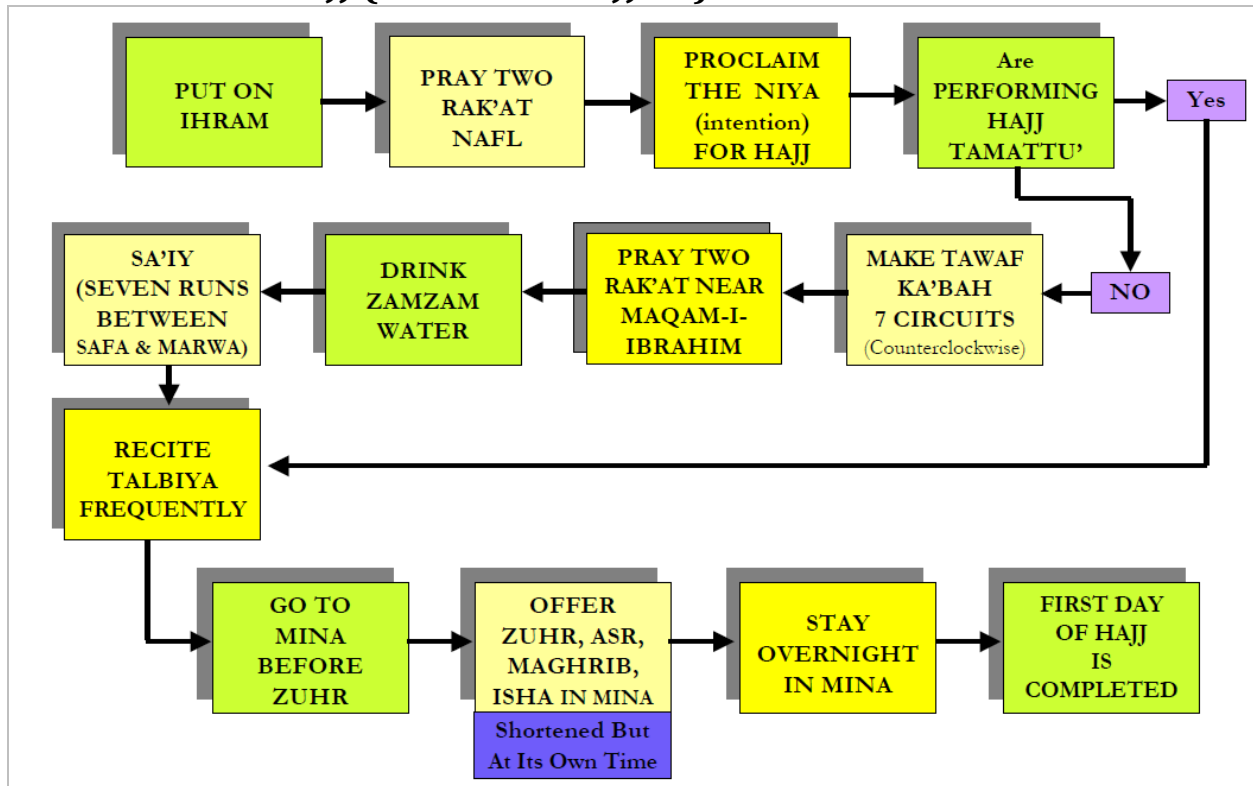
UMRAH OVERVIEW:



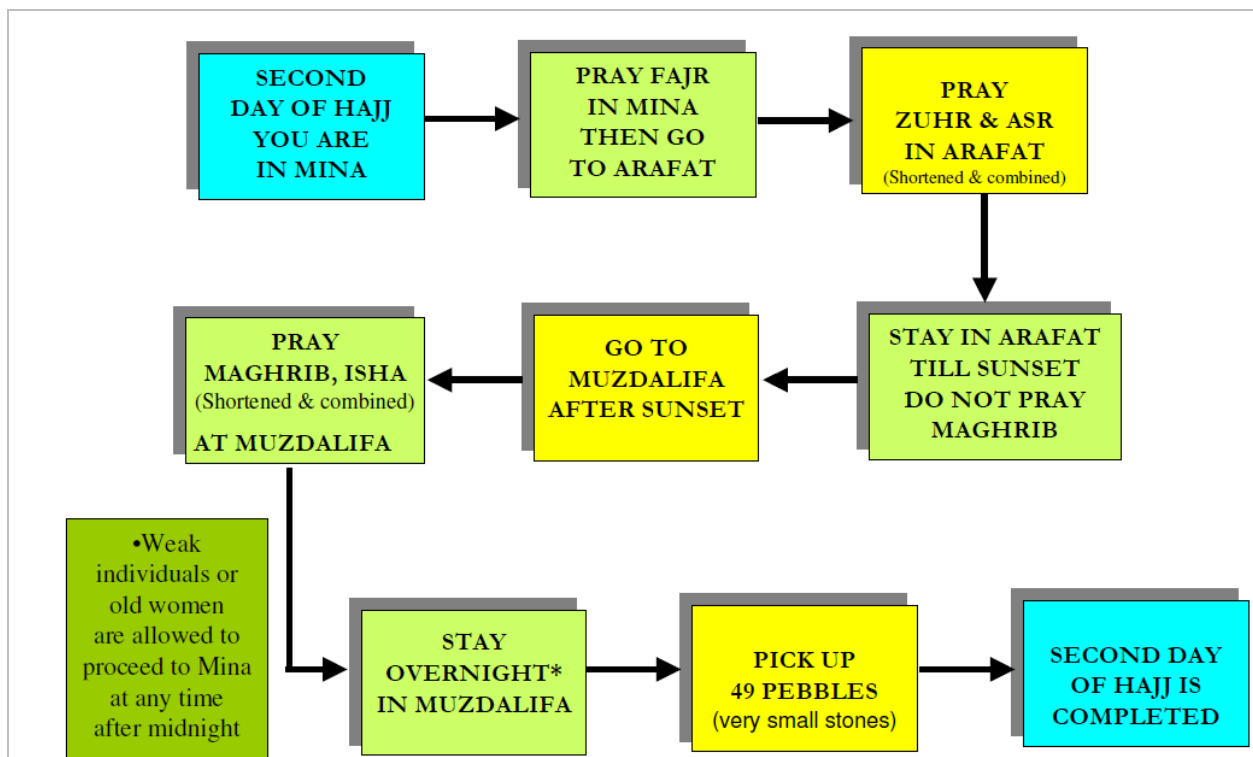
PRAY 2 RAKATS NEAR MAQAM-E-IBRAHIM & SAYEE:



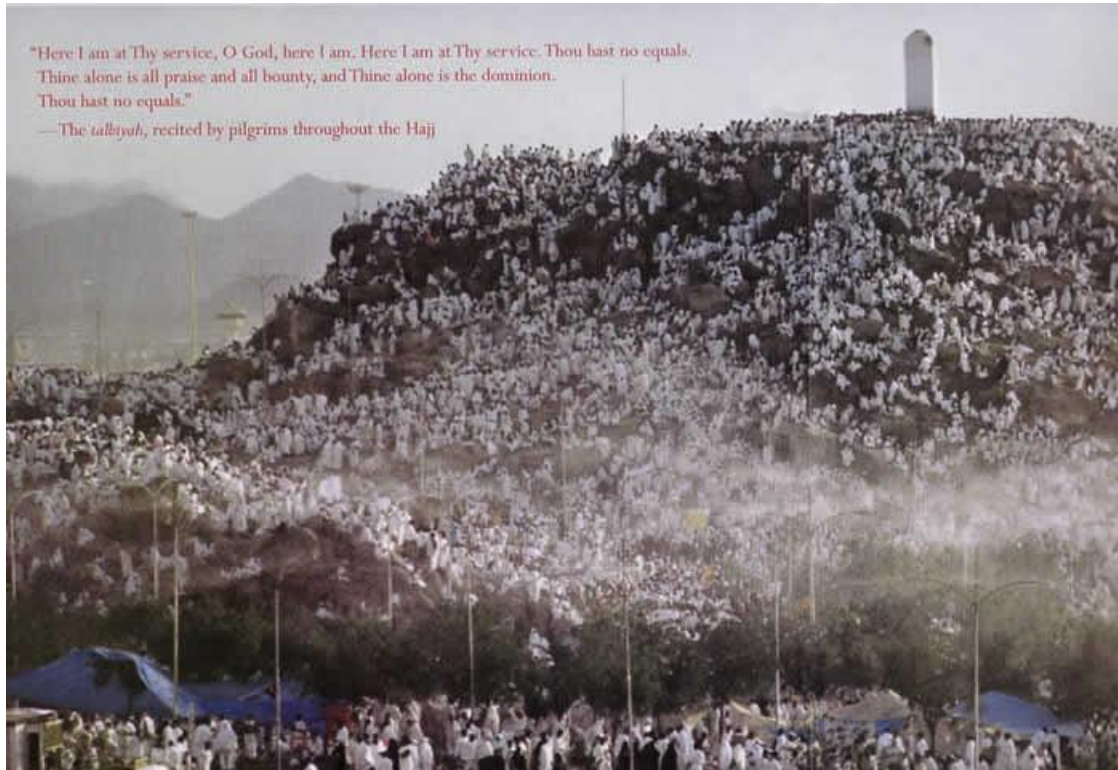
FIRST DAY OF HAJJ (8th DHUL-HIJJAH): You are in Mina



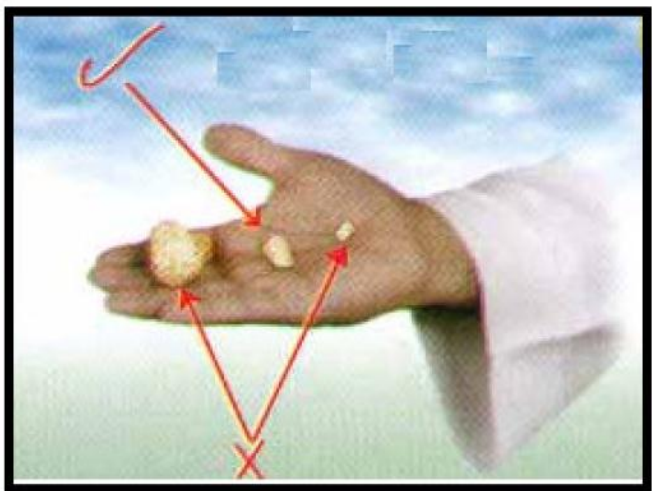
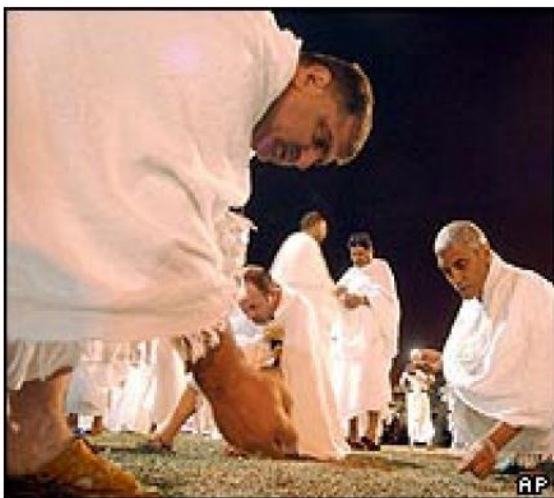
SECOND DAY OF HAJJ (9th DHUL-HIJJAH): You are in Arafat during day



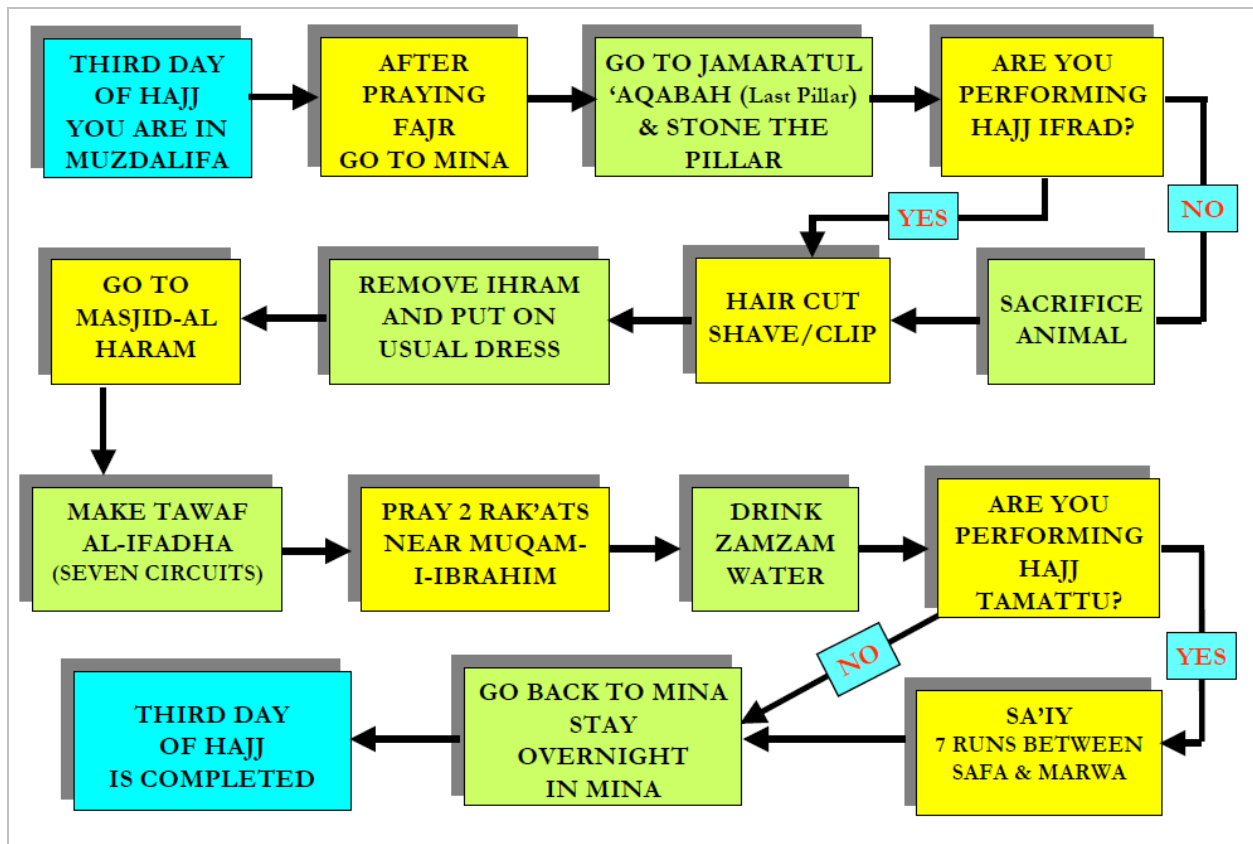
JABAL-E-REHMAT:



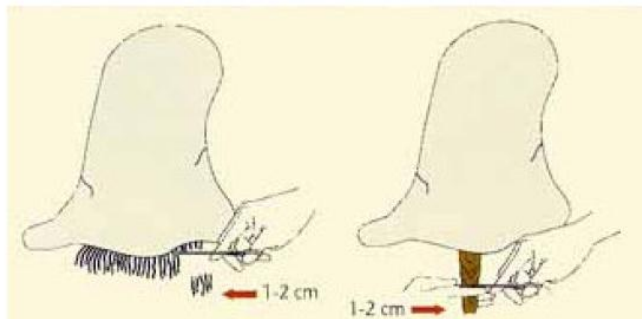
MUZDALIFAH: Picking up Pebbles – Stay overnight on 9th Dhul Hijjah (Old women or weak individuals are allowed to proceed to Mina after midnight)



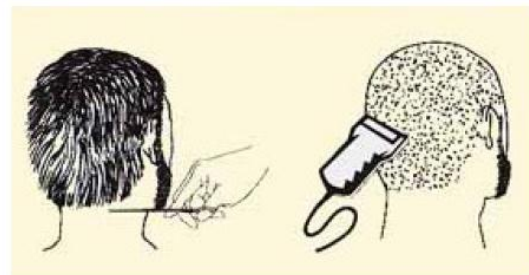
THIRD DAY OF HAJJ (10th DHUL-HIJJAH): Stay in Mina



HAIR CUT: SHAVE /CLIP

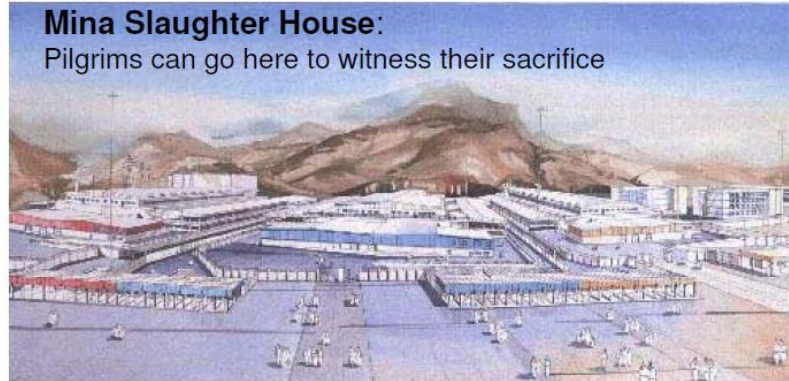


Cutting Women's Hair



**Cutting / Shaving
Men's Hair**

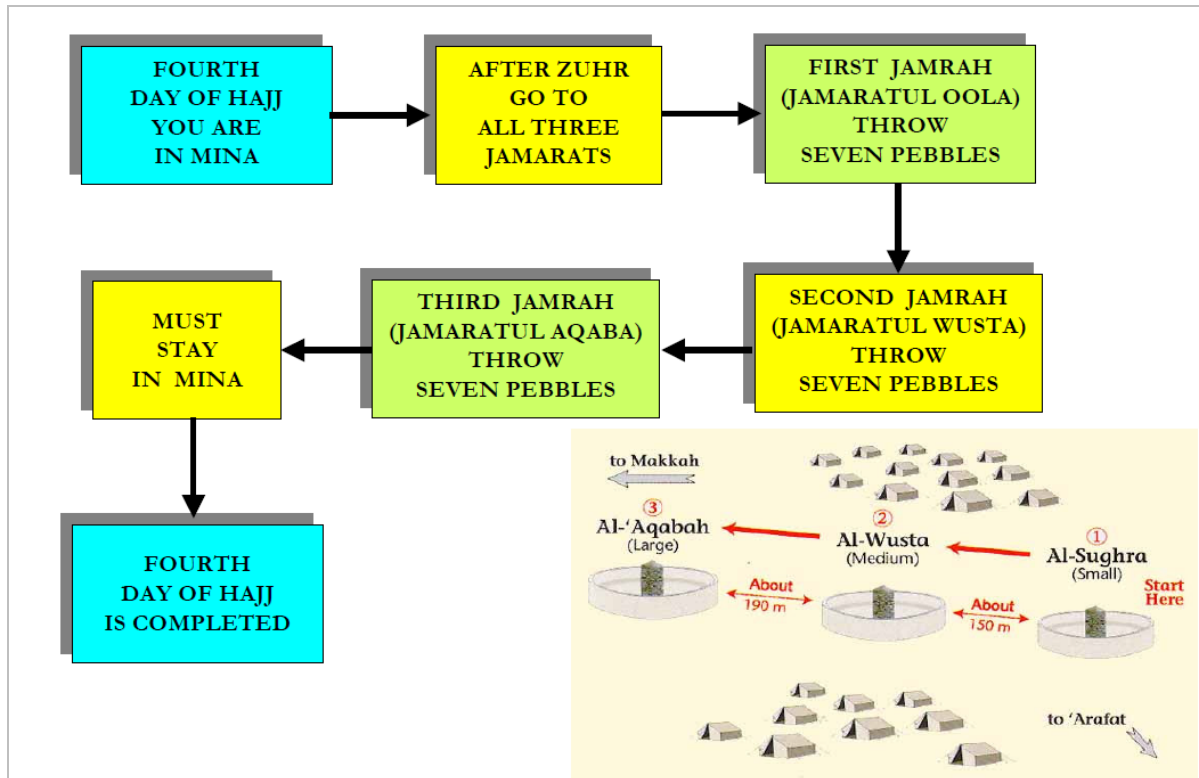
SACRIFICE ON THE DAY OF EID:






Booths around Makkah and Mina have been set up by the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) to facilitate buying coupons for slaughtering and distributing sacrificial animals.



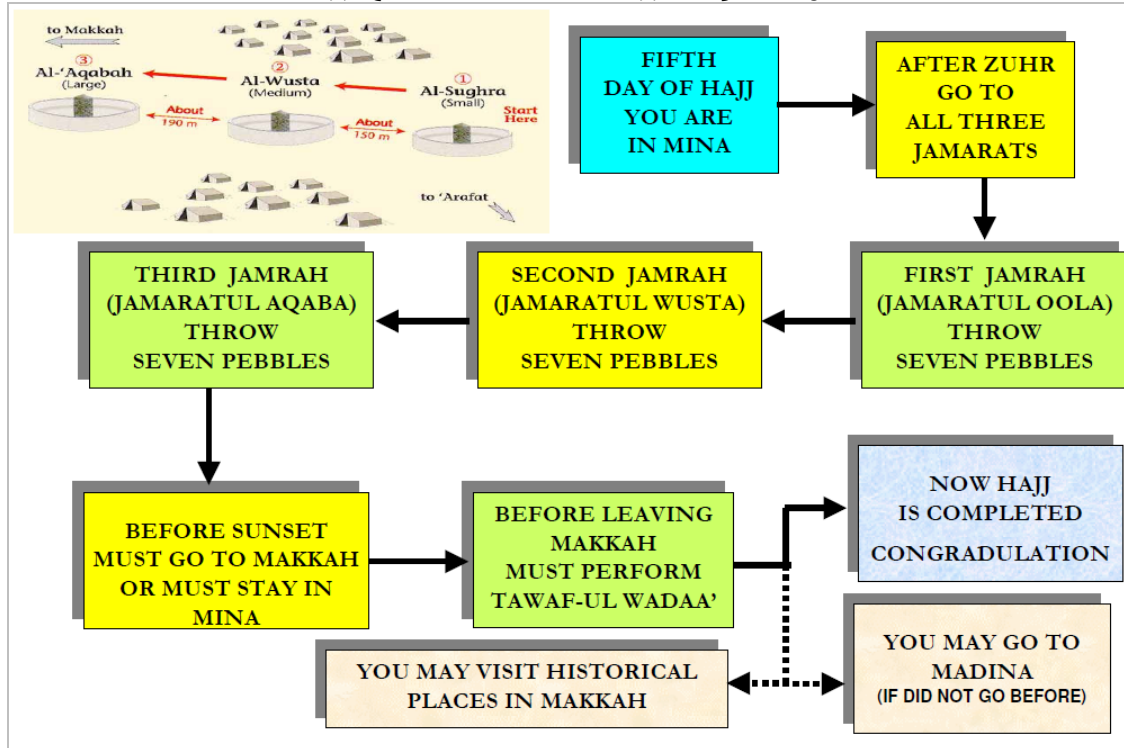
FOURTH DAY OF HAJJ (11th DHUL-HIJJAH): Stay in Mina



JAMRAT:

JAMARAT STONE PELTING			
	AL-SUGHRA (Small)	AL-WUSTA (Medium)	AL-AQABAHA (Large)
10 th Dhul Hijja			
	Nil	Nil	7 Stones
11 th Dhul Hijja	7 Stones	7 Stones	7 Stones
12 th Dhul Hijja	7 Stones	7 Stones	7 Stones
If 13 th Fajar is performed in Mina			
13 th Dhul Hijja	7 Stones	7 Stones	7 Stones

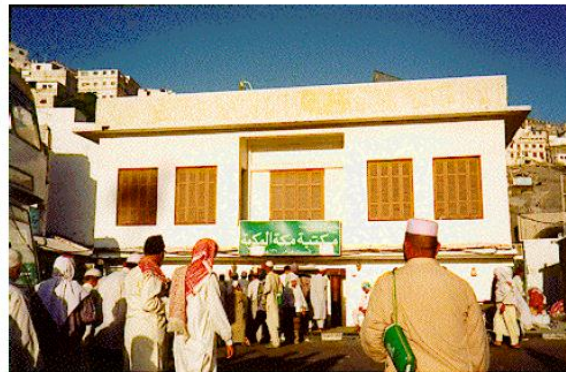
FIFTH DAY OF HAJJ (12th DHUL-HIJJAH): Stay in Mina



HISTORICAL PLACES OF MAKKAH:

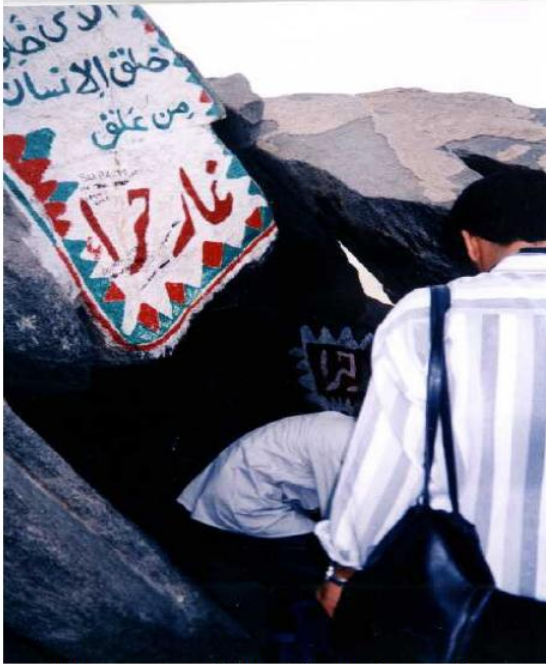


Masjid Al-Haram



Birth place of Prophet :

The house where the Holy prophet was born is situated in Suq Al-Lail Street. At this place, there exists a library today. If you come out of Haram near Safa hill, this house is about two furlongs away on the right side.



The cave of the First Qur'anic Revelation (Cave of Hira) on the Mountain of Light (Jab al Noor)



Cave of Thaur. A cave in the mountain where The Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) and Hadhrat Abu Bakr Siddique(R.A.) took refuge



Inside Jannat al-Mualla. Behind the white wall where you see people standing is where the Prophet's [s] family members are buried i.e. Abu Talib [a], Abdul Muttalib [a], Sayyida Khadija [a], etc. Looking through the grilled windows on the wall, one can see a white rectangle on the ground (partially visible in the 2nd pic). This is the grave of Ummul Mu'mineen Sayyida Khadija [a], the wife of the Prophet [s] and mother of Sayyida Fatima az-Zahra [a]



Masjid Shajarah. Not to be confused with the Masjid Shajarah in Madina (Miqat), this is where the Prophet [s] camped when he was stopped by the Meccan leaders from performing Hajj. Thereafter the Treaty of Hdaybiya was signed. This mosque is a little further to the left of Masjid Hudaybiya when coming from Masjid al-Haram



Masjid Jinn. The Prophet [s] was reciting the Qur'an here when a group of jinn passing by heard him. They were impressed and converted to Islam. A verse of the Qur'an in Sura Jinn narrates this incident



Masjid Hudaibiya. This is where the Treaty of Hudaibiya was signed and where the Meccan leaders asked the words in the treaty "Muhammad Rasulullah" to be replaced with "Muhammad bin Abdullah". This mosque is on the way to Jannat al-Mualla from Masjid al-Haram

MADINA:



Graves of Prophet Mohammad (swt), Abu Bakr Siddique (RA) and Umar Al Farooq (RA)



Rawdatul-Jannah

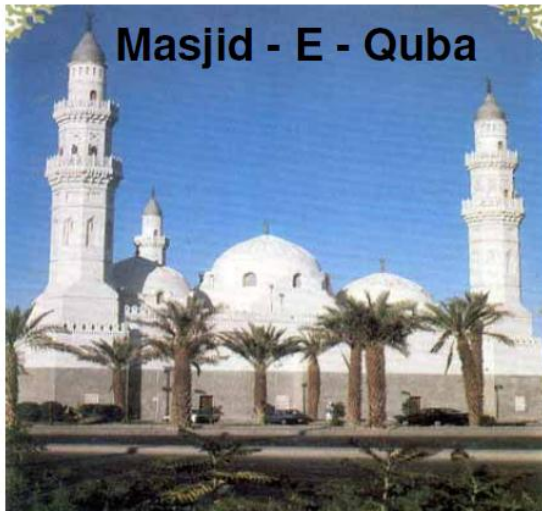
The Prophet (saw) said, 'There is a garden from the gardens of Paradise between my house and my pulpit, and my pulpit is on my lake (i.e. al-Hawd al-Kawthar).' [Saheeh al-Bukharee (vol. 3, no. 112)]



Jabal Uhud

قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم: هذا أحد جبل يحبنا ونحبه

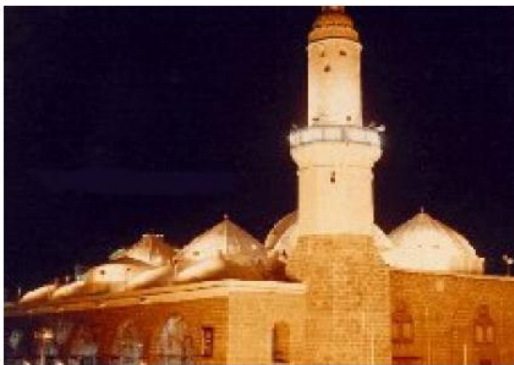




This is the very first mosque of Muslim. The Prophet Muhammad and his companions built it with their own hands. According to authentic Hadith **"To offer 2 Rakaats of Nafil in this Masjid is equal to one Umrah"**



In this Masjid, Allah (swt) directed Prophet Muhammad (saw) in the middle of a salaah to turn his face from Islam's first Qibla, "Bait-ul-Muqqadis", (Masjid Alaq in Jerusalem) to "Ka'ba" in "Masjid al-Haram" in Makka. Consequently, this mosque is known as a mosque with two qiblas (Qiblatayn)



Masjid Ghamama

The mosque of clouds derives its name from the occasion when the Prophet prayed for rain and suddenly clouds appeared and rain fell. The mosque is located close to the Masjid al-Nabai (the Prophet's Mosque).



Masjid Juma

It is near Bustan al Jaza in the valley Zanuna to the east on the new road to Quba. The Messenger of Allah prayed the first Friday there.

Janatul Baqi

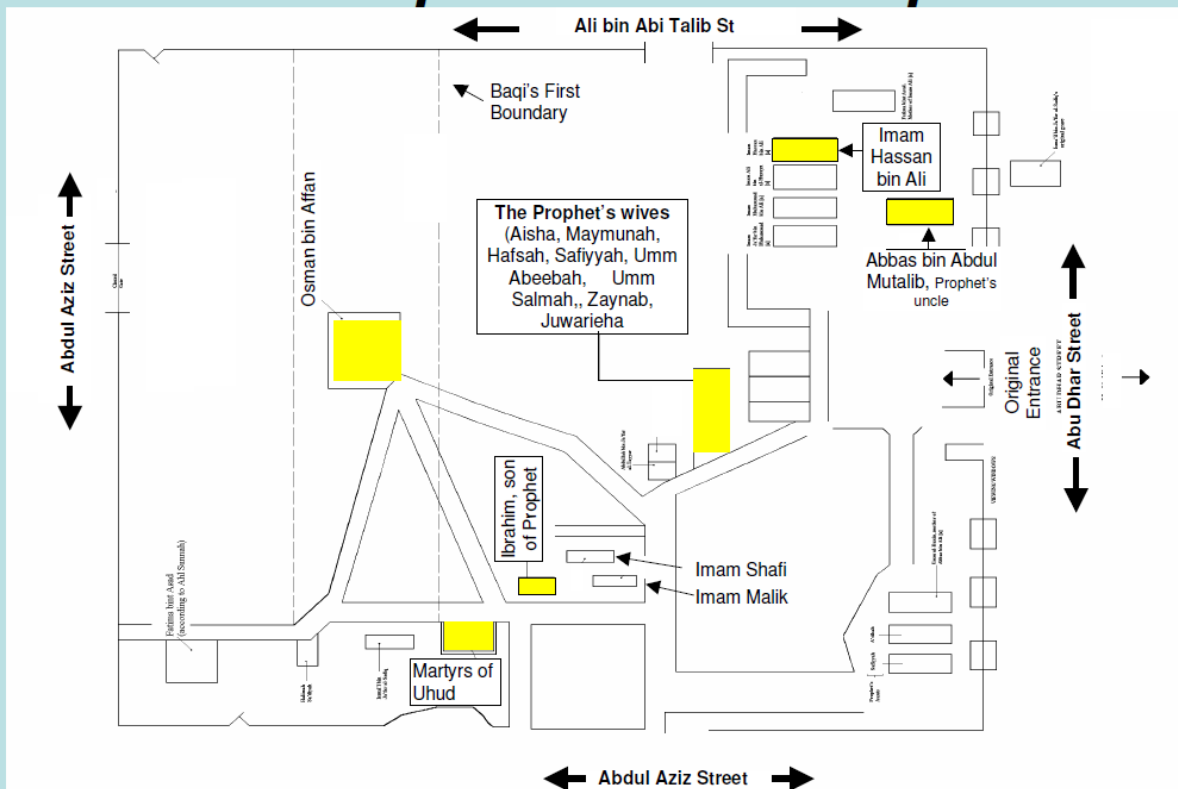


**QABRE-E-HAZRAT IBRAHIM
BIN PAYGHMBER MOHAMMAD (P.B.U.H.)
(MADINA)**



**QABRE-E-ABDULLAH BIN JAFER-E-TAYYAR
AND AQIL BIN ABU TALIB
(MADINA)**

Map of Janatul Baqi



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22	Tafseer-e-Majidi	Moulana Abdul Majid Dariabadi	
23	Kanzul Iman	Moulana Ahmed Raza Khan Barelri	
24	Moulimmul Hujjaj	Moulana Mufti Saeed Ahmed	Complete 560 pages
25	Fazalul Hajaril Aswad Va Maqame Ibrahim	Saeed Bakdaash	All 200 pages
26	Taariqe Kaaba	Mohammed Hussain Azhar	All 497 pages
27	Mehmaane Haram	Mohammed Niyaz	671 pages
28	Ehkaame Islam(Aqal ki nazar mein)	Moulana Mohammed Ashraq Ali Thanvi	414 pages
29	Makkah Fiha Academike Fiqhi Faisale	Faheem Akhtar Nadwi	387 pages
30	Hajj Guide-2006	Abdur Rasheed Mir	300 pages
31	Hajj Guide-2007	Mohd. Uwais	300 pages
32	Hajj Guide-2007	Mufti Sadiq Mohiuddin	222 pages
33	Anwaar-e-Manasik	Mufti Shabbir Ahmed Qasmi	683 pages
34	Taareeq Makkah Mukkarmah-Vol-1	Mohd. Abdul Maabood	474 pages
35	Taareeq Makkah Mukkarmah-Vol 2	Mohd. Abdul Maabood	482 pages
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A SINCERE APPEAL

Our institutions Jamait-ul-Islam, Suffah Model School, Madarassa-tu-Suffah Jamia Qamar-ul-Uloom, Masjid-e-Qamar and Labbaik Educational Welfare Society are serving in various areas of Hyderabad imparting Islamic Knowledge to Muslim Boys & Girls enriching them in modern and Islamic Education. More than 450 students are getting benefited from these institutions and 40 volunteers work hard for the sake of Almighty Allah. These institutions incur more than 2 lakhs in expenditure per month. We seek your contributions and urge you to be part of this noble and great cause.

We pray Almighty Allah to give us the best reward in this world and hereafter.Aameen.

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