

FAQ's for the benefit of the Hujjaj

Can I perform single Umrah on behalf of all Muslims?

In principle, one can perform any *Nafil ibādah* and send the reward to whomsoever he wishes whether it's one or more than one.

What is Ihram?

People normally tend to think that it is the two pieces of cloth, but in reality, it is the condition the person comes into after intention, he makes so many things that were lawful before unlawful on himself. Hence if someone wants to change the cloth of Ihram/clothes (woman) after wearing it; it is permissible.

Are there any restrictions at all for the clothing of women in the state of ihram?

For women the Ihram clothes are the normal clothes meaning, it does not necessarily have to be white, she can wear shoes, sandals. She has to cover her head which is for covering *satr* not for Ihram, but no cloth should cover her forehead or face, which does not mean that she should not observe *Purdah*. She should observe *Purdah*. There is no restriction as regards to footwear for women. Although I would advise on footwear that is comfortable, as there will be a lot of walking involved.

Men's footwear In the state of Ihram.

The area from the ankles as well as the area from the bone in the centre of both the feet (shoelace area) must be left uncovered.

Hijab in Ihram

It is impermissible to cover the face while in the state of *ihram* in such a manner that the cloth touches the face. Therefore, when in the presence of non-*mahram* men, a woman should wear her *niqāb* such that it hangs in front of her face without touching it. For example, she may wear a cap and hang the *niqāb* over it or stick two protruding objects in her scarf such that it prevents the *niqāb* from touching her face. However, if there are no non-*mahram* men around, then she does not need to cover her face.

Jewellery

It is permissible for women to wear jewellery, socks and gloves in the state of Ihram, but this is undesirable. (Muallimul Hujjaaj pg.124; Idaratul Qur'aan)

Is Bathing, or Wudhu a condition for Ihram?

Bath or Wudhu is not a condition for Ihram but to leave it out unnecessarily is Makrooh

Can one take one's Ihram sheets off to go to sleep (when in the state of Ihram)?

Yes, it will be permissible for one to remove the Ihram sheets in order to go to sleep or take a shower, etc. What is impermissible is that one wears some type of clothing that is sewn, stitched, etc. (Radd al-Muhtar: 2/481)

Is the Salah before Ihram obligatory?

Two raka'ats before Ihram are only Sunnah, hence if it is not time for Salah (it is makrooh time), one can come into the state of Ihram without Salah **with intention and Talbiyah**.

How will a woman in her menses come in to the state of Ihram?

She will come into the state of Ihram by either bathing or performing Wudhu with the intention of Ihram, **this will not make her paak/clean**. Then she will sit facing the Qibla if possible, and then make intention of Umrah/Hajj, followed by Talbiyah. She may continue to engage in zikr, dua and recite Talbiyah. She will not go to the Masjid until she becomes paak. Once she becomes paak she will perform her Umrah/Hajj.

Is Scratching allowed in Ihram? If allowed if any hair was to come out because it would result in any penalties?

Yes it is allowed, but it must be done in a 'soft' manner so that hair does not fall out. As far as hair falling out is concerned this can happen when performing wudhu aswell.

If through scratching or rubbing if three hairs of the head or beard were to fall out, then for each hair, sadaqah of a handful of wheat should be given. If it is more than three hairs then 1.75 kg of wheat needs to be given.

If whilst washing the face during wudhu, three hairs of head or beard were to fall out, then one handful of wheat will be given as sadaqah. If it is more than three hairs then 1.75 kg of wheat needs to be given. If hair was to fall out by itself then no sadaqah is due.

Medication for delay in period

A woman intends performing Hajj, her Haydh is calculated to occur during and over the 5 days of Hajj. Is it permissible for her to take medication to delay her Haydh, if this medication only has to be used for a short period of time, and causes minimum side effects?

A female should not interfere with her natural monthly cycle. However, due to unavoidable circumstances, for example due to experiencing her monthly cycle she will not be able to perform her fardh tawaaf - (Tawaafe Ziyarat) before the scheduled date of departure from Makkah Mukarramah, she may take medication to delay the monthly cycle.

Once you have reached Makkah, do you have to perform your Umrah straight away?

No, if you want to delay your Umrah for a while you may do so, but that does not mean you don't go to the Masjid Al Haraam for your Salah. You must go.

Can you mention some basic Masaail of Tawaaf?

- Complete taharah is necessary for tawaaf. If wudhu breaks during tawaaf then it is necessary to stop it. If wudhu broke after completing four rounds of tawaaf then after making wudhu one is free either to complete the remaining rounds or start the tawaaf afresh. But if wudhu broke before completing the four rounds then it is better to perform the tawaaf again. However, it is also permissible if one completes the remaining rounds of tawaaf from where one left it.
أو تجديد وضوء ثم عاد بنى لو كان ذلك بعد إثبات أكثره ولو استأنف لا شئ عليه الخ ويستحب الاستيناف في الطواف إذا كان قبل (إتيان أكثره. غنية الناسك 127)
- Intention is necessary.
- For tawaaf of Umrah, Talbiyah will stop at the commencement of tawaaf
- For the tawaaf after which there is Sa'ee one will do Idhtiba as well as Ramal in the first three rounds.

- Due to the fact that there is a lot of perfume on Hajar e Aswad and Rukne Yamani one will not touch it in the state of Ihram.
- If Jamaat Salah commences whilst doing tawaaf stop and join the Salah then commence from where you left off.
- Do not engage in worldly talk during tawaaf
- If one forgot to do Ramal in the first 3 rounds then, do not do Ramal in the other rounds.
- Do not push anyone during tawaaf
- To engage in dua is more preferable, but silently.
- Between rukn e Yamani and Hajar e Aswad read:
رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ : rabbanaa aatinaa fiddunyaa ḥasanatan wa fil aakhirati ḥasanatan wa qinaa 'adhaab-an-naar

“O our Lord, grant us the best in this life and the best in the next life, and protect us from the punishment of the Fire.”

Transliteration

- Whilst in tawaaf do not gaze at the Ka'ba

Note: These are just basic Masaail of tawaaf, for further details read books/Ulama

During Tawaaf, If one cannot touch the Rukne Yamaani during ones shawt then should one raise ones hands similar to when one cannot physically do istilaam?

It is recommended (mustahab) to touch and wipe the Rukn al-Yamani with both hands or with just the right hand, without kissing it. If one is not able to touch it, then just walk past in the normal manner. one does not raise his hands to gesture towards it.

Is it necessary to perform the two rakats of Wajibut Tawaf behind Maqam e Ibrahim?

No, it is not necessary; perform two rakâts Wajib ut Tawaf behind it, if it does not inconvenience anyone. If it does, as is normally the case at the time of Hajj, then one may perform them anywhere in the Haram Shareef. If for some reason it was not performed in the Haram Shareef then, it can be performed anywhere within the Haram boundary. If It was not performed within the Haram boundary then, it can be performed anywhere, although this is disliked. Ensure that it is not makrooh time.

Is taharah/Wudhu a condition for Sa'ee?

No Taharah is not a condition for Sa'ee.

Hair

When a person, male or female, completes all the acts of Hajj before coming out of Ihraam, the Muhrim (person in the state of Ihram) may cut his own hair or another person's hair even though the other person is also a Muhrim. There will be no penalty for that. (Muallimul Hujjaaj pg.205)

Is cutting the hair or Halq necessary for the males after the Sa'ee of Umrah or after Qurbani in Hajj, or will merely cutting the hair from a few places suffice?

Halq (shaving the entire head) or Qasr (trimming the hair of the ENTIRE head to the extent of the first joint of the forefinger) is necessary, merely cutting the hair from a few places will not suffice.

As for women they will only trim their hair .The easiest way for women is to make three plaits of their hair and and snip off the first joint of the forefinger from the end of each plait. **This should be done in the privacy of her room, not on the streets or at hairdressers. She should bear in mind that a non-mahram is not permitted to trim, touch or even look at her hair.**

In Tamattu Hajj is it Sunnah to do halq for both Umrah and Hajj or to do qasr for Umrah and then halq on the 10th day Dhul Hajj?

In Umrah or Hajj, it is better to shave off the head (halq), although trimming the hair is also permissible. (Manasic)

According to the Hanafi Fiqh what is the ruling for Salah in the plains of Arafat on the 9th of Zil Hijjah?

According to the madhab of Imam Abu Hanifa (Rahimahullah), praying qasr salah of Zuhr and Asr in Arafah will be due to one being a musaafir (traveller). If one is a muqem (resident), it will be necessary to pray the full Salah. The same rules also apply to the Imam in 'Arafah. If the Imam is a resident, it is necessary for him to complete the full Salah and all followers must complete the entire salah with him. If the Imam is a traveller, it is necessary for him to pray Qasr and those who are residents praying behind him must stand up when he says salaam to complete the Salah. It is not permissible for the Imam to pray Qasr if he is a resident. If he is a resident and still shortens the Salah, it will be necessary to repeat the Salah. It will only be permissible to combine the Zuhr and Asr prayers in Arafah if they are observed behind the appointed Imam of Hajj. If separate congregations are taking place in tents or individuals pray in the tents, they must pray Zuhr and Asr in their respectable times.

Saff of women in front:

Nowadays due to the sheer number of people present in the Haram Shareef in Makkah at times of Hajj, there is no discipline in the rows, men and women intermingle and stand together to perform their Salah, what is the ruling?

A male should try his level best not to have any female on his either side or in front of him during prayer. However, if in spite of exercising precaution he stills gets a woman next to him in prayer, he should stand slightly forward keeping his heels ahead of the toes of the woman. By doing this, the laws of *muhaa'dhaat* will not apply.

Likewise, if there is an entire *saff* of women, the first *saff* of men behind the women should place a *sutra* in front of them. This will cause their salah to be valid. (Ahsan al Fatawa 3/365) The shoe bag etc. will also serve as a *sutra*.

Forty Salah in Madinah

Is it obligatory to perform Forty Salah's in Madinah, and is making sure that no Salah is missed in between and Takbeer e ulaa necessary for the virtues promised to be gained?

It is Mustahab as could be understood from this Hadith:

"Anas ibn Malik RA says that Rasulullah ﷺ said: Whoever prays forty salah's in my masjid (Masjid an-Nabawi) without missing a salah in-between, then freedom from the hellfire, escape from punishment, and freedom from hypocrisy will be written for him" (Musnad Ahmed)

Although the chain of this Hadith has been classified as weak by Muhaddithun. Nevertheless, it is considered mustahab/preferable to offer the forty prayers in Masjid an-Nabawi.

It is necessary to offer the forty prayers in succession as is clearly mentioned in the Hadith. (Fatawa Mahmudiyah) One must make the effort to observe the prayers with the takbeer oolaa. (be with the Imam when he says the first Takbeer.

Salah on the Plane?

It is important that Salah is not missed during the journey of Hajj. Even on the aircraft, Salah should be performed. If the opportunity is there to perform the Salah standing, with Ruku and Sujood, the Salah will be valid. It will not be necessary to repeat that Salah. If the Qiblah direction is not known, one may ask the flight attendant for guidance on the direction. If one still is unable to determine the direction then after thinking, which ever direction that you feel is the Qibla, will be the direction you will perform the Salah. If the permission for standing (qiyaam) is refused by the flight attendants, then perform the Salah seated on your seat. Then repeat the Salah performed, when you reach your destination.

Below the three types of Hajj is mentioned, and the things that are to be done for each category of Hajj:

IFRAAD

(1) Ihram (2) Tawaaf-e-Qudoom which is Sunnat. (3) Wuqoof-e- Arafat. (4) Wuqoof -e-Muzdalifah. (5) Rami of Jamrah Uqba. (6) Qurbani (7) Halq or Qasr (8) Tawaaf -e-Ziyarat (9) Sa'ee (10) Rami of the Jimaar. (11) Tawaaf-e-Wida'.

Tamattu

(1) Ihram of Umrah (2) Tawaaf of Umrah. Ramal is Sunnat in this Tawaaf. (3) Sa'ee of Umrah (4) Halq or Qasr (5) Ihram for Hajj on the 8th of Zil Hijjah (6) Wuqoof -e-Arafat (7) Wuqoof -e- Muzdalifah (8) Rami of Jamarah Al Uqba (9) Qurbani (10) Halq or Qasr (11) Tawaaf -e-Ziyarat (12) Sa'ee for Hajj (13) Rami Jimaar (14) Tawaaf-e-Wida'

QIRAAN

(1) Ihram of Hajj and Umrah (2) Tawaaf of Umrah. Ramal is Sunnat in this Tawaaf. (3) Sa'ee of Umrah (4) Tawaaf-e-Qudoom with Ramal. This Tawaaf is Sunnat. (5) Sa'ee for Hajj (6) Wuqoof -e-Arafat (7) Wuqoof -e- Muzdalifah (8) Rami of Jamarah Al Uqba (9) Qurbani (10) Halq or Qasr (11) Tawaaf -e-Ziyarat (12) Rami Jimaar (13) Tawaaf-e-Wida'

Check list of things to take

Hand Luggage when leaving from Home:

1. Medication
2. Ihram
3. Just for precaution one extra sheet can be put in the Hand luggage.
4. Slippers for Ihram
5. Belt
6. Books of Umrah/Hajj/Dua/Holy Qur'aan to read on aircraft and during the journey.
7. A carrier bag to put your worn clothes.
8. **Sabr and Patience.**

General things to take:

1. A rucksack/backpack to carry few of your belongings whilst staying in Mina/Arafat/Muzdalifah.
2. Money.
3. Food/Snacks. Not too many.
4. Mobile phone which is open to any network.
5. Soap or shower gel (non-perfumed).
6. Non perfumed wipes.
7. A spray bottle Wudhu/cooler.
8. Vaseline.
9. Umbrella.
10. Sunglasses.
11. Small Torch light.
12. Suitable footwear.
13. Sleeping bag.
14. Inflatable pillow.

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