

Some Information About Hajj 2000

Step1- We made Hajj Mail List and about 50 Brothers and Sisters shearing us.

Step2- We sent Some Information about Hajj Through this Home page: <http://www.the-webplaza.com/hajj/index.shtml>

Step3- We sent some information about the steps of Hajj using the previous experience of Brothers they did Hajj Last Year from this Home Page:

<http://www.angelfire.com/nj/esaj/Hajj1999.html>

Step4- We made reservation in Makah and Madinah for Most of All Brothers and Sisters in a suitable and cheapest Hotels.

Step5- We Help all Brothers and Sisters, They lived far from Tokyo to Make their vaccination without going to Tokyo, Through Brothers and Sisters lived in and near Tokyo, and they made vaccination instead of them.

Step6- We Grantee some sisters they want to go with us and the embassy do not want to give them the visa, because she was alone.

Step7- We contact two organization in Makah to help us to stay in Makah for Free. And one of them accepted us, and take care for all group and we sent same Letter to Islamic Center in Japan .

Step 8: After returning from Hajj we sent Thanks Letter to Br. Abdel Aziz Bada and WAMY Members

Some Problems Must Solve This Year

- 1- If the Saudia Arabia Embassy can accept us to do all thing in Saudia Arabia as Japanese group, not separate us to every nation, the service will be better.
- 2- We must know the date, when borderline between Gadah and Madinh Close.
- 3- We must contact the above Two Organization This Year early for Ramadan is better, to find more chance to get the place in all Manasik.

Detail About the Above steps:

Setp1:

Around 38 Brothers and 12 Sisters shear us last year from (Egypt, Bangladesh, Singaal, Malaysia, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Jordan)
We divided the Place in Makah (One Apartment for Ladies and another for men)

Step2:

We sent two Letter about the meaning of Hajj as follows:

Al-Hajj:

The journey to Ka'ba and Haram, in Makka, Arabia by Muslims, and, Performance of specific Arka'n (rites), while in a state of Ihram, from 8th through the 13th of Dhul Hijjah.
Al Hajj is the Fifth Pillar of Islam.

Umrah:

The journey to Ka'ba and Haram, in Makka, Arabia by Muslims, and, Performance of specific Arka'n (rites) of Umrah, while in a state of Ihram, at any time of the Islamic calendar.
The "lesser" pilgrimmage to Makka.

Arka'an or Rites:

Integral, legally essential elements or rites found within an action that compose it.

The rites of Hajj and Umrah include: putting on the Ihram with Niyya, performing Tawaf, praying 2 ra'ka of prayers near Maquamu Ibraheem to thank

Allah, and performing Saiy, drinking Zamzam.

Some of these rites are obligatory others, recommended.

"Rukn" is the singular of Arka'an.

Haaji:

A Muslim who is proceeding on Hajj, a journey to Ka'ba and Haram to perform specific rites from 8th through the 13th of Dhul Hijjah.

Hajja: female Haaji.

Hujjaj: plural form.

Niyya:

The "Intention" to perform certain task. Usually in way of Allah SWT. In this case the intention of performing Hajj or Umrah.

Hajj al-Ifrad, (single):

This involves entering into Ihram for the Hajj either from the prescribed Miquat or from Makkah (if a resident of Makkah).

The Hujjaj must bring a sacrificial animal with themselves. If they do not bring a sacrificial animal then they have to perform Hajj as Tamatt'u.

The Hujjaj complete the Hajj. They sacrifice the animal that they brought with them on the Day of Sacrifice. The Hujjaj have to remain in the state of Ihram till the Day of Sacrifice (the 10th of Dhul Hijjah). Complete a Umrah after the Hajj.

The Haaji performing Hajj al-Ifrad is called "Mufrid".

Hajj al-Qiran, (combined):

This involves entering into Ihram and making Niyya for both the Umrah and the Hajj at the same time.

Performing the Umrah and then the Hajj.

The Umrah and the Hajj are performed without exiting the state of Ihram during the time between them

The Hujjaj have to remain in the state of Ihram till the Day of Sacrifice (the 10th of Dhul Hijjah).

The Haaji performing Hajj al-Qiran is called "Qiran".

Hajj al-Tamatt'u, (interrupted):

This involves entering into Ihram for the Umrah during the months of Hajj, i.e., the months of Shawwal, Dhul-Q'idah and the first ten days of Dhul Hijjah.

Performing the Umrah.

Taking off the Ihram after completing the Umrah.

Entering into Ihram again on the 8th day of Dhul Hijjah during the same year in which the Umrah was performed.

The Haaji performing Hajj al-Qiran is called "Mutamatti".

Ihram:

The state of deep devotion to Allah SWT with the Niyya and wearing the special dress (both the intention and dress is called Ihram).

Ihram for MEN is a dress which consists of two pieces of SEAMLESS cloth:

One called "Reda" for the upper torso

Other cloth called "Ezaar" for the lower body

Leave the head UNCOVERED

Clothes dyed with saffron, garancine, etc. are NOT allowed

Ihram for WOMEN is any dress of any color. The conditions are that her clothes fully cover the body except the face, hands and feet and that a woman should NOT wear a "Niqab" or "Burqa" (veils). The Sunnah is for her to uncover her face except if men not related to her might see her, in which case it is obligatory for her to cover her face during Ihram and otherwise. After putting on the Ihram with the Niyya and Talbiya, pilgrims enter a state of deep devotion.

The following are FORBIDDEN acts while in Ihram:

- 1-Sexual intercourse or any kind of sexual contacts.**
 - 2-Marriage or engagement.**
 - 3-To kill or hunt game.**
 - 4-To remove or take off hair from any part of the body without legal excuse such as disease, etc.**
 - 5-To use perfumes after the niyya of Ihram.**
 - 6-To clip nails.**
 - 7-To cover the head with fixed headgear.**
 - 8-To wear shoes. Certain kind of slippers are permitted.**
 - 9-To wear garments with seams or dyes. This restriction is ONLY FOR MEN.**
- "Muhrim" is a person in the state Ihram.**

Miqat:

The place for Ihram.

The boundary around Ka'ba that Prophet Muhammad set as the area of Haram.

Hujjaj must put on Ihram before entering Haram at the Miqat.

Narrated Ibn Abbas:

Prophet Muhammad fixed the boundaries. Dhul-Hulaifa as the Miqat for the people of Madina, Al-Juhfa, for the people of Sham, Yalamlam for the people of Yemen, Qarn for the people of Najd. And these Mawaqit are for those living at those very places, and besides them for those who come through those places with the intention of performing Hajj and Umra; and whoever is living inside these places can assume Ihram from his own dwelling place, and the people of Makka can assume Ihram from Makka.

Clarifying the Hadith:

****Dhul-Hulaifa is the Miqat for the people of Madina. About 156 miles East of Makka; 5.6 miles West of Madina.**

**** Al-Juhfa, for Hujjaj coming from Egypt, Syria Morocco & Spain. About 113 miles West of Makka.**

****Mount Yalamlam for the people of Yemen, India, Pakistan, Malaysia, Indonesia, China, etc. About 67.5 miles South-East of Makka.**

****arn El Manazal for the people of Kuwait and Najd. About 31 miles East of Makka.**

****zat Irq for the people of Iran, Iraq and for those coming from that direction. About 50 miles North-East of Makka.**

****Haram People of Haram of Makka can assume Ihram from Makka. If people residing at above places, (besides the residents of Makka & Madina) visit Madina before Hajj, the miqat for them is "Abar Ali"**

The entire world has been divided as per the following:

****Afaq: The area outside the above boundary created by the Miquats is called "Afaq" and the people living there are known as "Afaqis". They are not permitted to cross the boundary of Haram without Ihram if they intend Hajj, Umrah or for any other reason for that matter. The Afaqis who come to perform Hajj or Umrah by air should enter into Ihram before boarding the airplane in their home country.**

Hill: The area within the points of Miqat and the boundary of the Haram of Makka is called "Hill". The people of Hill can go to Mecca for business or for any other reason without Ihram. But if they go there to perform Hajj or Umrah, even they have to enter into Ihram. They can enter into Ihram anywhere in their area.

Haram: People who live within Haram of Makka don't require Ihram for their day to day activities or even for offering prayers in Masjid al-Haram or performing Tawaf. For Hajj, their Miqat is the Haram itself and they can enter into Ihram from their residence. However, if they intend to perform Umrah, they also have to leave Haram and enter into Ihram in Hill, for example, at "Masjid Ayesha", which is on Madinah Road at Tan'eem at a convenient distance from Makkah.

Hujjaj who perform Umrah before or after Hajj usually travel to Masjid Ayesha by bus or taxi to enter in to Ihram.

Tawaf:

Circumambulate (Seven rounds) the Ka'ba.

One should begin Tawaf at the Al-Hajarul Aswad and end them at it too.

One should recite "BismillÁhi WallÁh-u-Akbar" every time passing Al-Hajarul Aswad.

When passing the area between the Yemen Corner of Ka'ba and the Al-Hajarul Aswad, recite the duas:

- 1) Our Lord! Grant us good in this world, and in the Hereafter, and save us from the torments of the hell fire.**
- 2) And allow us to enter Paradise in the company of the pious, O Mighty, O All Forgiving, O Lord of All Creatures!**

Tawaf ul-Qudum:

The First of the THREE MANDATORY Tawaf of Hajj.

Saiy:

To walk between As-Safa and Al-Marwa seven times (3.5 rounds). Starting at As-Safa and ending at Al-Marwa. Men are supposed to walk briskly within

green marked zones between As-Safa and Al-Marwa.
Prophet Ibraheem's (Prophet Abraham) wife Hajar, and his oldest son, Prophet Isma'eel (peace be upon them) were blessed by Allah SWT with this miraculous spring in the middle of the desert. Hazrat Bibi Hajar had been rushing between As-Safa and Al-Marwa looking for water for her son in the desert.

As-Safa and Al-Marwa:

Two hillocks near the Ka'ba.

As-Safa: name of the hillock where a Muslim begins Saiy.

Al-Marwa: name of the hillock where a Muslim ends his last lap of Saiy.

Mabeet:

To stay nights. One at Muzdalifa and then later on in Mina.

To end Mabeet after Hajj, it is recommended to leave Mina after Zuhr (midday prayer) but before Maghreb otherwise another Ramy is required the following day.

Wuquf:

To stay at Arafat from midday to sunset of the 9th of Dhul Hijjah.

The person should remain standing praying and begging for mercy from Allah SWT for this life and the Hereafter.

The Prophet Muhammad has said, "Hajj is Arafat".

Jamarat:

Three pillars of stone at Mina.

These masonry pillars represent malevolent Shaitan (Satan) at the location where he appeared in an attempt to dissuade Prophet Isma'eel (PBUH).

They are called Jamarat-al-Ula, Jamarat-al-Wusta and Jamarat-al-Aqaba.

Ramy:

To throw pebbles at Jamarat.

Recite "BismillÁhi WallÁhu Akbar" before casting each stone.

It signifies casting stones at "Shaitan" (Satan) and his associates.

This is a re-enactment of Prophet Isma'eel's (PBUH) act of stoning the Shaitan (Satan) when he appeared to dissuade Prophet Isma'eel (PBUH) enroute to his sacrifice with his father Prophet Abraham(PBUH).

Nahr:

To slaughter a camel, sheep, goat or cow in the name of Allah SWT for the pleasure of Allah SWT.

At the time of their slaughtering say: Bismillah, WallÁhu-Akbar, AllÁhumma Minka wa Ilaik

This act is performed to commemorate Prophet Ibraheem's (PBUH) act of sacrificing his oldest son Prophet Isma'eel (PBUH) on the command of Allah SWT.

You can pay for Nahr (sacrificial animal) at the major banks before Hajj.

Costs about 375 SR. Doing this is convenient but there are timing issues. As to when you should shave your head and take off your Ihram and wear everyday clothes.

The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) has set up booths around Makka and Mina, to facilitate buying of Nahr coupons. These coupons indicate the approximate time when the animal would be slaughtered. One should shave head after the noted time for zabiha.

Tawaf ul-Ifada:

This Tawaf is a pillar of Hajj and Hajj is not accomplished without it. The Second of the THREE MANDATORY Tawaf of Hajj. After Tawaf, the pilgrim says two Raka behind the Maquamu Ibraheem.

Maquamu Ibraheem:

The stone on which Prophet Ibraheem (PBUH) stood while building Ka'ba, now situated about ten yards from the Ka'ba covered with a glass box. It bears the footprints of the great Prophet Ibraheem. Also called "Maquamu" for short.

Hijr Isma'eel:

The enclosure of Hazrat Isma'eel (PBUH). Considered to be a portion of the ancient Ka'ba.

Tawaf ul-Wada':

This Tawaf is for taking leave and it signifies the completion of Hajj. The Last of the THREE MANDATORY Tawaf of Hajj.

Masjid An-Nabawi:

Prophet Muhammad's beautiful Mosque in Madina.

Talbiya:

Talbiya is the motto or motivational call of Hajj. It is to be frequently made in a loud voice during the Hajj period. Men recite aloud while women should say it silently.

**Labbaika AllÁhumma Labbaik
Labbaik LÁ Shareeka Laka Labbaika
Innal Hamda Wanneamata Laka Wal Mulk
LÁ Shareeka Lak**

Meaning:

Here I am O Allah, Here I am

Here I am. There is no partner with you. Here I am.

Verily, Thine is the praise, the blessings and the sovereignty of the Universe

Thou has no partner

Name of some places:

1-Makka:

The ancient city in Arabia where the Haram Shareef and the Ka'ba are situated. Also called Makka.

Prophet Muhammad was born and brought-up in Makka.

2-Madina:

The ancient city in Arabia, 260 miles to the north of Makka, to where Prophet Muhammad migrated from Makka in 622 AD. Also called Madina. The Hijra, migration, to Madina from Makka marks the beginning of the Muslim calendar.

Visit Masjid Quba, near Madina, and offer prayer there.

3-Jeddah:

Saudi Arabia's main port of entry and exit.

4-Mina:

A town five miles east of Makka

The place for Nahr (Sacrifice).

Prophets Ibraheem and Ismaeel (Peace Be Upon Them) came to Mina when Allah

SWT ordered Prophet Ibraheem to sacrifice his only son, Hazrat Ismaeel, for the sake of Allah SWT.

5-Arafat:

The plain about 14 miles east of Makka.

The place for Wuquf.

The Prophet Muhammad has said, "Hajj is Arafat".

6-Muzdalifa:

An important place between Mina and Arafat where the Masa'rul Haram mosque is located.

Hujjaj are supposed spend the night or part of the night on their way back from Arafat to Makka after Wuquf.

As per sunnah, the place to pick pebbles for Ramy.

The night spent here by Hujjaj is the first night of Mabeet

7-Zamzam:

The ancient well about thirty yards east of the Ka'ba, first found by

Prophet Isma'eel, Prophet Ibraheem's oldest son, (peace be upon them).

Prophet Ibraheem's (PBUH) wife Hajar, and his oldest son, Prophet Isma'eel (PBUH) were blessed by Allah SWT with this miraculous spring in the middle of the desert. Hazrat Bibi Hajar had been rushing between As-Safa and Al-Marwa looking for water for her son in the desert.

******* UMRA AND HAJJ *******

3.1 General

This chapter describes the rites of Umra and Hajj in detail. The following

are pertinent to this discussion:

Since the rites of Tawaf and Sai are central to both Umra and Hajj, they are described first.

Because the rites of Umra are an integral part of Hajj, they are described next, followed by the remaining rites specific to Hajj only.

The technical terms defined in Chapter 2 are liberally used in this chapter. This makes for a concise, easy-to-follow presentation and avoids repetition. Therefore, you must be thoroughly familiar with this vocabulary in order to understand the process of Umra and Hajj.

The rites of Hajj to be performed in Mina, Arafat, and Muzdalifah are described in a separate section, even though reference to them is made in earlier sections about the rites of Hajj. This is done for convenience and to avoid redundancy.

3.2 Tawaf

The devotional act of circumambulating (i.e. walking around) the Kabah while reciting prayers and supplications is called Tawaf. One complete circuit around the Kabah constitutes a shawt (pl. ashwaat), and seven ashwaat complete one Tawaf.

3.2.1 Types of Tawaf

As was briefly described in Chapter 2, there are five types of Tawaf you may perform:

Tawaf ul Qudoom is the initial Tawaf you will perform upon arrival at the Masjid ul Haram in Mecca for the first time pursuant upon your niyyah of Umra or Hajj. This is the only Tawaf in which you are required to wear Ihram and practice Idtiba and Ramal. They are not required in any other type of Tawaf.

Tawaf ul Ifadah (Tawaf uz Ziyarah) is the Tawaf you will perform on the 10th of Zul Hijjah after taking off the Ihram and changing into street clothes and before returning to Mina for Rummy. Ihram, Idtiba and Ramal are not required in this Tawaf. However, Sai is required of a Mutamatti, but is not required of a Qarin or a Mufrid. 	

Tawaf ul Wuda (The Farewell Tawaf) is the Tawaf you will perform immediately before leaving Mecca for your next destination following the completion of Hajj. This is the last act you perform in Mecca. You are not supposed to linger there after this Tawaf. Ihram, Idtiba, Ramal and Sai are not required in Tawaf ul Wuda.

Tawaf un Nafl is a devotional Tawaf you may perform any time, and as many times as, you wish. No Ihram is required for this Tawaf. Sai is also not required, although you may perform it if you so desire.

Tawaf ul Umra is the Tawaf you perform as a part of the rites of Umra. It is identical to Tawaf ul Qudoom in its essentials except for the niyyah.

3.2.2 Details Of Tawaf

Tawaf of the Kabah is the heart and soul of the rites of Hajj. The mode and the details associated with Tawaf were prescribed by Rasool Allah (pbuh) himself. The intent in this section is to describe the Tawaf in some detail in order to clarify the procedure, and also to answer any questions that may arise during that process.

The essentials of Tawaf are as follows:

Like any other act of worship, Tawaf also starts with the intention (niyyah) to perform this act for the sake of Allah only.

Each circuit, or shawt, starts from Hajar ul Aswad with the pilgrim reciting "Bismillah, Allah-o-Akbar" and performing the Istilam of the sacred stone. In order for you to recognize the point of initiation of the Tawaf, the floor of the Masjid ul Haram has a strip of brown-black marble radiating from the Hajar ul Aswad out to the wall of the Masjid ul Haram. At night, there is a green light on the same wall to identify this location.

Each shawt ends at Hajar ul Aswad with its Istilam. The pilgrim will begin a new shawt after reciting "Bismillah, Allah-o-Akbar" as before from this spot.

Each shawt is performed in the counterclockwise direction with the Kabah always to your left.

Ihram is worn only for Tawaf ul Qudoom and Tawaf ul Umra. Every day street clothes are worn for other types of Tawaf.

Idtiba and Ramal are performed only in Tawaf ul Qudoom and are not required for other types of Tawaf.

Women are not required to perform Ramal.

Tawaf is to be completed with no interruptions. However, if "azan" (the call to prayers) is recited during the Tawaf, you should stop to join the prayers at wheresoever you may be at that point in time, and resume the Tawaf from there after the prayer is over. It is not necessary to restart the interrupted shawt afresh from Hajar ul Aswad.

After the Tawaf, you will offer two rakahs of salat us sunnah, preferably with the Maqam-o-Ibrahim between you and the Kabah. If that is not possible, prayer offered anywhere in the Masjid ul Haram is acceptable.

Sai may be required after Tawaf depending on the niyyah pronounced by you at the beginning. However it is not essential for Sai to follow the Tawaf immediately. Tawaf can be performed in the morning with the Sai following in the afternoon or evening.

You will be reciting prayers and supplications during Tawaf. However, there are no specific prayers to be recited during Tawaf. You may pray in any way and in any language you prefer, but the prayers most often recited by pilgrims are given in Chapter 6. You will find them very moving and meaningful and may want to use them.

There are special provisions to be observed by a female pilgrim who is in a state of "ceremonial impurity" (menstruation or post-natal bleeding). Should she enter this state before Meeqat, she will pronounce her intention to perform Hajj, and enter in the state of Ihram as usual. She will then proceed to perform all rites of Umra and Hajj, including those at Mina, Arafat and Muzdalifah, except:

She will refrain from offering all prayers (salats).

She will perform neither Tawaf nor Sai.

She will not perform Tawaf ul Ifadah.

After she gets out of her state, she will perform Tawaf, Sai, and Tawaf ul Ifadah to complete her Hajj.

3.3 Sai

3.3.1 General

The devotional act of walking seven times between the knolls of Safa and Marwah which are located some distance from the Kabah inside Masjid ul Haram, is called Sai.

According to tradition, Prophet Ibrahim left his wife, Hajar, and infant son, Ismail, in the desert close to where Kabah is located today in response to a divine revelation. Unfortunately, his wife and son were with few provisions. After her meager supply of water was exhausted and her son started crying with thirst, Hajar began looking for water in the desert. In her desperation, she repeatedly ran between the hillocks of Safa and Marwah, climbing them to get a better view of the landscape and, perhaps, also to see if there was a desert traveler in sight. Upon her return to her son after one of her runs, she discovered that a spring had miraculously sprouted near the infant. This spring, called Zam-Zam is located to the east of Kabah inside Masjid ul Haram today. It still runs as strong today as it has for thousands of years. In a land where water is scarce, the sweet elixir of Zam-Zam runs abundantly in eloquent testimony to the power and mercy of Almighty Allah. Millions of people have drunk from it since that amazing day, and continue to do so today with no end in sight to this miracle of God.

You will retrace the steps of Hajar in Sai, in commemoration of her search for water and Allah's mercy in answering her prayers with the miracle of Zam-Zam, and also to assert your own commitment to walk in the path of Allah.

3.3.2 Details Of Sai

The details of Sai are as follows:

You will start your Sai at Safa where you will face the Kabah, raise your hands in supplication to Allah, recite "Bismillah, Allah-o-Akbar" three times and start walking towards Marwah, all the time reciting prayers and supplications of your choice.

Starting about midway between Safa and Marwah, you will walk faster, or jog, for the length marked by green lights overhead. These lights define the length covered by Hajar running to get to higher ground faster. Your arrival at Marwah completes one leg of the Sai.

Upon arriving at Marwah, you will repeat the supplications offered at Safa (i.e. face the Kabah and repeat "Bismillah, Allah-o-Akbar" three times), turn around and retrace your walk back to Safa. This will complete the second leg of the Sai.

You will repeat steps 1 to 3 until you complete the seventh leg which will end at Marwah. The Sai is now complete.

If azan is recited for prayer during the Sai, you will stop wheresoever you may be at that point in time, and resume the Sai from that spot after the prayer. It is not necessary to restart the Sai, or the leg affected by the pause, afresh from its starting point.

Women are not required to run between the green lights in deference to the modesty expected of them in Islam.

3.4 Umra

3.4.1 General

Umra (sometimes referred to as The Lesser Pilgrimage) consists of the performance of a set of devotional rites in the Masjid ul Haram in Mecca. These rites also form an integral part of Hajj, and were prescribed by Allah and Rasool Allah (pbuh). Umra may be performed at any time of the year and as many times as you may wish.

The following are the essential elements of Umra:

Changing into Ihram at Meeqat, followed by the pronouncement of the intention (niyyah) to perform Umra and frequent recital of the Talbiyah thereafter.

Tawaf ul Umra of the Kabah followed by two rakah salat us sunnah and partaking of the waters of Zam-Zam.

Performance of Sai.

Halq or Taqseer, followed by changing into street clothes.

This will complete your Umra. See also the Flow Diagram For Umra at the back of this handbook.

3.5 Hajj

3.5.1 General

Hajj consists of the performance of a set of devotional rites in and around Mecca (i.e., in Mina, Arafat, and Muzdalifah) in a prescribed order. The rites of Umra form an integral part of Hajj. They have already been described above.

3.5.2 Types Of Hajj

There are three different types of Hajj a pilgrim may perform. All of them involve the performance of essentially the same rites and acts of worship. The difference consists basically in the niyyah pronounced by the pilgrim at Meeqat. The specifics of the Hajj then follow directly from this niyyah. The three types of Hajj are described below:

3.5.2(I) Hajj ul Ifrad

In Hajj ul Ifrad, you will pronounce the intention of performing only Hajj at Meeqat. The rites that follow from this niyyah are given below in order:

Tawaf ul Qudoom, followed by two rakah of salat us sunnah, partaking of the waters of Zam-Zam, and the Sai in that order.

After step (a) above, you will not take off your Ihram, and will continue to observe all of its obligations and prohibitions.

You will then complete the rites of Hajj on the 8th through the 10th of Zul Hijjah in Mina, Arafat, and Muzdalifah. See Section 5.6. These rites will culminate in Rummy of Jamrat ul Kubra in Mina on the 10th of Zul Hijjah.

A sacrifice is not obligatory for Hajj ul Ifrad. It is, however, recommended (i.e., mustahab) that you do offer a sacrifice.

Halq or Taqseer will follow. You may then shave, shower, and change into street clothes. You are no longer bound by the prohibitions of the Hajj, except that you may not engage in conjugal relations with your spouse until you have performed Tawaf ul Ifadah.

Tawaf ul Ifadah will follow in Mecca as soon after step (e) as possible. The sunnah prayers and the Sai associated with Tawaf ul Qudoom, are not required after Tawaf ul Ifadah. The Sai performed after Tawaf ul Qudoom will suffice since you are performing only Hajj. You may, however, perform Sai once again if you so desire. You will return to Mina after the above rites.

You will stay in Mina until at least the 12th of Zul Hijjah as Rummy on the 13th is optional. Rummy of Jamrat ul Oola, Jamrat ul Wusta, and Jamrat ul Kubra, in that order, will follow on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of Zul Hijjah.

You will perform Tawaf ul Wuda just before departing from Mecca on your way to your next destination. Again, the two rakah of salat us sunnah and the Sai are not required after Tawaf ul Wuda. The sunnah of Rasool Allah (pbuh) directs that you leave Haram ash Shareef and Mecca as soon after Tawaf ul Wuda as possible and do not linger in town.

You have completed Hajj ul Ifrad and are, now, a Mufrid.

3.5.2(II) Hajj ul Qiran

For Hajj ul Qiran, you will pronounce your niyyah of performing both Hajj and Umra simultaneously with the same Ihram. Thereafter, the rites to be performed are as below in order:

Tawaf ul Qudoom followed by two rakah of salat us sunnah, partaking of the waters of Zam-Zam, and the Sai. These rites will qualify as your Umra.

You will not take off your Ihram after step (a) and will continue to observe all of its obligations.

You will then fulfill the rites of Hajj on the 8th through the 10th of Zul Hijjah in Mina as detailed under Hajj ul Ifrad.

A sacrifice is required for Hajj ul Qiran. In the days of Rasool Allah (pbuh), people who brought their sacrificial animals to Mecca with them were instructed to perform Hajj ul Qiran. Those, who did not bring their animals, were instructed to perform Hajj ut Tamattu. Sacrificial animals are available in Mina these days. Your agent will help you arrange for one.

Halq or Taqseer, Tawaf ul Ifadah, Rummy on the 11th through the 13th of Zul Hijjah and Tawaf ul Wuda will follow, exactly as in Hajj ul Ifrad.

You have completed Hajj ul Qiran and are, now, a Qarin.

3.5.2(III) Hajj ut Tamattu

For Hajj ut Tamattu, you will pronounce your niyyah of performing Umra only at Meeqat. A second niyyah for Hajj will follow later as described below.

Thereafter, the rites of Hajj will be as follows in order:

Tawaf ul Qudoom followed by two rakah of salat us sunnah, partaking of the waters of Zam-Zam, and Sai.

Halq or Taqseer will follow. You will now shave, shower, and change into street clothes. This will complete your Umra. All restrictions of the Ihram are now temporarily lifted from you. You will wait for the 8th of Zul Hijjah to start the rites of Hajj.

On the 8th Zul Hijjah, you will pronounce a new niyyah to perform Hajj at your place of residence. There is no need for you to go to Meeqat for this. You will change into Ihram in the prescribed manner and will proceed to Mina soon after the Fajr prayers.

You will stay in Mina, Arafat, and Muzdalifah to perform the prescribed rites as detailed in Hajj ul Ifrad.

A sacrifice is required for Hajj ut Tamattu.

Halq or Taqseer, Tawaf ul Ifadah with the sunnah prayers, partaking of the waters of Zam-Zam, and a second Sai will follow. This Sai is required simply because your first Sai was performed for Umra.

Rummy on the 11th through the 13th of Zul Hijjah and Tawaf ul Wuda will complete the rites of Hajj.

You have completed Hajj ut Tamattu and are, now, a Mutamatti.

3.6 Mina, Arafat, And Muzdalifah (8th-13th of Zul Hijjah)

The rites to be performed at Mina, Arafat, and Muzdalifah are an integral part of Hajj. Since they are performed in all three types of Hajj in an identical manner and since they require a somewhat lengthy description, they are presented in a separate section here. This keeps the treatment of Hajj short, concise, and free of repetitions.

You will be staying at Mina, Arafat, and Muzdalifah in the following sequence:

Mina: From after Fajr on 8th of Zul Hijjah to after Fajr on 9th of Zul Hijjah.

Arafat: From after Fajr on 9th of Zul Hijjah to slightly after sunset on the same day.

Muzdalifah: From after sunset on 9th of Zul Hijjah to after Fajr on 10th of Zul Hijjah.

Mina and Mecca: (10th-13th of Zul Hijjah)

Arrive in Mina on 10th of Zul Hijjah, preferably before midday, for the Rummy of Jamrat ul Kubra followed by the sacrifice and Halq or Taqseer.

Go to Mecca for Tawaf ul Ifadah on 10th of Zul Hijjah.

Come back to Mina the same day to stay for Rummy of the three Jamraat on 11th-13th of Zul Hijjah.

The details are as below:

3.6.1 Mina (8th of Zul Hijjah)

This day is called Yaum ut Tarwiyah. You will depart for Mina from Mecca in the morning after Fajr. One of the following two conditions applies to you:

If you are performing Hajj ul Ifrad or Hajj ul Qiran, you are already in a state of Ihram since you did not take off your Ihram after performing Umra.

If you are performing Hajj ut Tamattu, you took off your Ihram after Umra. Therefore, you will now shower and pronounce a new niyyah for Hajj after changing into Ihram afresh at your place of residence. Contrary to popular belief, it is not necessary to perform Sai after putting on the Ihram for Hajj. You will offer the Fajr prayers in Mecca before leaving for Mina:

Proceed to Mina after sunrise so as to arrive there before midday. Recite the Talbiyah often and with devotion and fervor during your journey.

After you settle down in your tents, you will offer Zuhr, Asr, Maghrib, and Isha prayers in the "qasr" mode by shortening them as if you are in the course of a journey. This applies to every one regardless of whether he is a resident of Mecca or is an outsider. While in your tent, spend as much time as you can in prayers, and supplications to Allah.

After spending the night in Mina, you will offer the Fajr prayers there in the morning. Thus, you will have offered a total of five obligatory prayers at Mina before departing for Arafat after sunrise on the morning of the 9th of Zul Hijjah.

You may collect some or all of the seventy pebbles required later for Rummy in Mina during your stay there. Contrary to popular belief, it is not necessary that you collect all of them at Muzdalifah.

3.6.2 Arafat, and Muzdalifa (9th of Zul Hijjah)

(I) Arafat:

You will have arrived at Arafat before midday. This is the Day of Arafat! Your Hajj will not be complete without Qayam ul Arafat (see below) in accordance with the sunnah of Rasool Allah (pbuh). You should spend as much time in prayers and remembrance of Allah as possible. You may never see this day again in your life. Make the most of it:

After settling down in your tent, you will offer the Zuhr and Asr prayers in the qasr mode. You will also combine them, i.e. offer them at the same time with one azan and two separate takbeer, one each for Zuhr and Asr. Only two rakahs each will be offered both in Zuhr and Asr prayers. No nafl, or any other prayers, will be performed either before or after these obligatory prayers.

You will thereafter stay in Arafat until sunset. Spend your time in reading The Quran, Talbiyah, and offering supplications to Allah.

Qayam ul Arafat : In the late afternoon just before sunset, stand in the open outside your tent facing the Qiblah and raise your hands in supplication to Allah. Rasool Allah (pbuh) spent this time in submitting himself in humility and total devotion to Allah, raising his hands in prayers until after sunset. There are no prescribed prayers for Qayam ul

Arafat. During these sacred moments, you are alone with Allah. Pray as you want to and ask that your sins and lifelong shortcomings be forgiven. You may pray in any language and in any manner you desire.

You will not offer Maghrib at Arafat. You will do so at Muzdalifah later tonight.

After sunset, you will depart for Muzdalifah. Keep reciting the Talbiyah and other prayers as you proceed towards Muzdalifah.

(II) Muzdalifah:

You will stay under the sky at Muzdalifah. No tents or other residential facilities will be available. Arrangements for toilet and wudu are, however, available. They are, understandably, very crowded all the time. Give yourself plenty of time for your needs and be patient with fellow pilgrims.

You will also collect seventy pebbles at Muzdalifah for Rummy if you have not collected them at Mina already. Stay close to your bus and memorize its location with respect to a prominent and permanent landmark, such as a light pole or a wudu facility. Light poles and buildings are usually marked with identification numbers. It is very easy to get lost and equally difficult to get back "home"!

You will offer Maghrib and Isha prayers combining them in the qasr mode. Thus, after the azan, three rakahs of Maghrib will be offered following the usual "iqamah". Another iqamah (but no azan) will be called and then two rakahs of Isha will be offered.

Walk to the foot of the nearby hills, and collect seventy pea-size pebbles for Rummy. It is a good idea to collect an additional ten stones to make up for accidental losses. Do not collect the pebbles lying around the bathroom facilities.

You will spend the night at Muzdalifah and offer Fajr there. You will then leave for Mina before sunrise on the morning of the 10th of Zul Hijjah.

3.6.3 Mina (10th of Zul Hijjah)

The rites to be performed on this day are as follows:

You will perform Rummy of Jamrat ul Kubra only. Preferably before midday, you will stone the pillar symbolizing the devil seven times as you recite "Bismillah, Allah-o-Akbar" with each pebble. Rummy for the elderly, the sick and women may be performed by others delegated for this responsibility.

A sacrifice is now required for Hajj ul Qiran and Hajj ut Tamattu, and is recommended for Hajj ul Ifrad.

You may now shave, shower, and change into street clothes. You are no longer bound by the obligations of Ihram except that you may not have conjugal relations with your spouse until after Tawaf ul Ifadah.

You will now proceed to Masjid ul Haram in Mecca for Tawaf ul Ifadah.

You will return to Mina after Tawaf ul Ifadah and stay there until the 12th or the 13th of Zul Hijjah for Rummy.

3.6.4 Mina (11th-13th of Zul Hijjah)

You will perform Rummy of Jamrat ul Oola, Jamrat ul Wusta and Jamrat ul Kubra, in that order, after midday on all three days. Rummy on the 13th of Zul Hijjah is optional. You may return to Mecca after Rummy on the 12th of Zul Hijjah to perform Tawaf ul Wuda.

3.7 Tawaf ul Wuda

This is the Farewell Tawaf you will perform just before leaving Mecca for your next destination. Spend as much time as you can in Haram ash Shareef in Tawaf un Nafil, prayers and supplications in the days preceding Tawaf ul Wuda. Make the most of this golden opportunity Allah has provided you. You may never see these times again.

There is no Ihram, Ramal, or Sai required in Tawaf ul Wuda. You will offer two rakah salat us sunnah after Tawaf, offer any supplications you desire, and leave Mecca as soon as you can.

Alhamdulillah, you have now completed your Hajj. May Allah accept your Hajj, and may you be a better person for your efforts in His path.

Step 3:

We sent the steps to do Hajj from Japan As Follows:

These are some details required to perform hajj from Japan. Please remember : If you will not make it from Japan, please ignore it as the situation is quite different than doing from Egypt. Please note that the situation changes year by year.

Visa Preparation.

Documents are:

- 1.Two way ticket**
- 2.14 photographs**
- 3.Health certificate**
- 4.Vaccination certificate**
- 5.Application form.**
- 6.Recommendation letter**
- 7.Two checks.**
- 8.Proof of marrigae in case of women.**
- 9.Passport with re-entry visa**

Here are the advises for each point separatley.

1-Air ticket: The most important thing is to have confirmed seats on any round trip flight to Geddah. You can make use of Monbousho tickets.

In that case, you should contact with the Travel agency who issue the Monbousho ticket three months at least before hajj. The procedures are as follows :

- Three months before the Hajj, please make reservation for air ticket. It is much preferable to be as early as possible. The best air lines for Hajj are:

1.Maysian Airlines. The price is about 125,000 yen. Transiet only in Malaysia. No need for transiet visa.

2. Egypt air. Price is 145,000 yen and the route is through Egypt. The main problem is the (TASREEH ELGEISH) because you should have it twice.

3. Singapore airlines around 140,000.

4. Turkish airlines around 120,000.

5. Bengaladish airlines around 89,000 yen!!!. But you have two days transiet in Bengaladish in both going and returning.

You should have the tickets (not only reservation) before applying for the Visa. The price also depends on the time of departure. If you travel earlier, the price is cheaper. Please notice that there is dead line to enter Saudi Arabia for Hajj which is around 2nd of Zulhiggah. So, never make reservation after that date.

2- (14) photographs: This year they asked us for 14 photographs and then they returned 12 for us!!!. I thought the others will be used in Saudi Arabia but unfortunately no. I hope this will change next year to ask only for two photographs.

3- Health certificate: Prescribed form. It cost about 4000 yen or you can make it for free if you follow the check up made annually in the university or the company.

4- Vaccination certificate: Only one hospital in all Japan who can make this vaccination and it is a must for the visa. It costs 10,000 yen. The only thing that forces you to come to Tokyo by yourself for the Visa is the vaccination. This means that the cost of vaccination is 10,000 yen + Shinkansen and stay in Tokyo!!!. I advise you, especially if you live outside Tokyo, to make this vaccination in Egypt or to ask some one of your relatives to send it to you from Egypt!!!. You can take this vaccination for free in the Airport of Geddah!!!!. The date of the certificate should be not less than 10 days before travelling and not more than two years. The telephone line of this hospital is [International clininc 03-3582-2646 or 03-3583-7831]. It is better to make reservation before you go there.

5- Application form: In arabic or English. English is better because part of it will be attached to you passport and the authorities will not understand the visa if it is in Arabic!!!.

6- Recommendation letter: From your supervisor, just saying that he knows about your trip and you will return back to Japan after Hajj.

7- Two checks: with 444 and 435 Saudi Arabia Ryals. The only bank who issue that checks is Tokyo Mitsubishi Bank. The bank takes 2000

yen for each check. You submit these checks in the visa section of Saudi Arabia embassy and in the Gedda Airport the Checks are taken from you. The first check 444 Rial is not refunded for you. The other check is for transportation in Saudi Arabia and it is replaced with some tickets. If you do not visit Madina, 225 Rial will be returned to you after you finish hajj at the airport.

8- Re-entry: I think it can be ignored if you are returning finally to Egypt.

Application for visa is every day from 9:00 to 12:00 in the morning. You can ask some one to apply for you and send it back to you only if you have vaccination certificate. Otherwise, please come very early to the hospital and take the vaccination and then go to the embassy (around 100 m from the hospital).

What to take with you from Japan:

Dresses for Ehram (you can bring from Egypt). A nice slipper (Should be good and comfortable type because you use it many times).

Umbrella, or you can buy from there. Some medicines for (Head Ache, ESHAL and Cold). Tooth brush. Also, it is better to have hair cut machine either 220 volt or with batteries. A belt to keep your money and personal things.

Advices during Hajj:

Madinah: If you go early (Before ZULHIJAH), you can go to the Madina first. The main advantages of that is:

You can take plane from Geddah to Madina after arrival to Geddah Airport and it costs you 9000 yen (You make the reservation from

Japan) if it is round trip or 4500 yen if it is going only. This money is equivalent to the 225 Ryal which will be refunded for you if you do

not use the (Motawef) transportation service and it is much comfortable way. This means that you almost do not pay extra charges for visiting the Madina. Note that you can not make the reservation if you arrive late before hajj.

The housing in Madina is cheaper than after Hajj and you can enjoy your time there more because it is less crowded than after hajj.

You can make Ehram from Madina (ABYAR ALI) and no need to wear the Ehram clothes at the plane before Geddah.

Residence in Mecca: This is a big problem. To solve it, there are many solutions:

To contact with one of your relatives or friends who is going to Hajj and try to arrange with the travel agency in Egypt that you stay with

him. Note that they may ask you much more money because you come from Japan!!!

If you are going as a group from Japan you can share apartment in Mecca. You can find easily a cheap one which is 15 minutes walking

from the haram. This is not long distance. It costs from 1500 Saudi Riyal up to 2200 Ryal (for all the period) according to the size or quality. You need the room mainly for sleeping and keeping your luggage.

If you are single, you can contact with that MOTAWEF either from there or from here to arrange for residence. If you want to arrange

from here by Fax or Telephone: Motawef 20, Mr. Hasan, Tel:9662-5441623 Fax:9662-5420395. Or ask there for free appartments.

Usually it costs from 350 Rial to 400 Rial per person.

Motawef: I personally joined with Motawef 20 for Egyptians. He is mainly for individual pilgrims and those who come by cars. All Egyptians coming from foreign countries (not from Egypt) joined him. The main advantage of that Motawef is that most of people accompany you are University staff or well-educated people and this makes you enjoy you Hajj and do less mistakes.

Other advises:

1. Please keep calm and do not speak too much.
2. If some one heart you with one word or bad action (like pull you during TAWAF) please ignore and do not fight with him.
3. Try to make use of your spare time in good things, like reading or hearing Quran or reading something useful.
4. Do not waste too much time in shopping.
5. Do not bargain too much while you wear the dresses of Ehram (LA GEDALA FE ALHAJJ).
6. You should contact with the Motaweff one day before asking him to do any thing. For Example if you want to go to Madina by day after tomorrow, please contact him tomorrow.
7. Never try to push or heart other pilgrims. For example, touching the (black rock) is only sonna but your Hajj can be spoiled if you cause harm for a muslim.
8. Please help other old people.
9. Always smile because this is a way for taking HASANAT and also it helps you to keep calm.
10. Meeting friends there is very nice. But try not to spend too much time chating and laughing because this is a valuable time.

May Allah accept from all of us (Amen).

Here are Other complementary Advices from other dearest friends:

1. Reservation back to Japan must be after 13 ZOULHIJA to be able to complete your Manask.

2.Sometimes it is necessary not to obey MOTAWF as most of them make what is easy to them regardless SONA e.g My MOTAWF did

not sleep in Mina the night of ARAFA and went direct 8 th ZOULHIJA to Arafa as well did not sleep in Mozdlifa nigt of EID EL NAHR

and go direct to Mina. and both is not correct and required Blood(Slaughtering a shhep) So in summary you read what our prophet made

in his Heij and you follow .

3.It is necessary to be calm and seek ALLAH in ever act and never get angry.

Residence informations

(The hotel names and rates are relatively old, so please check first by direct contact)

I- MECCA

**1- MAGMOAATEL SALIHIN LIL SHOKAK WAL GHORAF ELMAFROSHA
GHAZI ABDELAZIZ, P.O. 766**

TEL 0966-2-574-4432

FAX 0966-2-574-0181

(note : This group is very expensive because it is just in front of HARAM)

2- FAROQ GAMIL KHODAIR HOTEL

TEL 0966-2-534-3322

FAX 0966-2-534-3810

3- KATOAA HOTEL

TEL 0966-2-536-6970

(note:RELATIVELY CHEAP)

4- ZAIN ELGADID HOTEL

TEL 0966-2-542-5600

5- MAGMOAAT ELOMARAA (PRINCES GROUP)

TEL 0966-2-574-9982

FAX 0966-2-574-2887

(note : this also very expensive because it is in front of BABEL OMRA IN EL HARAM)

6- KASR ELKHALIG

TEL 0966-2-574-0227

FAX 0966-2-574-9508

**7- MAGMOAAT ELWASIT ELSAKANAYAH LILAGNIHA WAL GORAF
ELMAFROSHA**

- AALAM ELWASIT

IBRAHIM ELKHALIL ST., TEL 0966-2-548-0294

- DAR ELWASIT

**ELKODAI ELKADIMA, HAI ELZAMAZMA,
TEL 0966-2-536-1889
TEL 0966-2-536-5845
(NOTE : RELATIVELY CHEAP)**

II- Al-Madina

**1- ELDAKHIL HOTEL, MR. MOHAMAD SOBHY SADEK
TEL 0966-4-836-7888
FAX 0966-4-837-2731
(RELATIVELY EXPENSIVE)**

**2- DAR YASER MOHAMAD ABDELKADER
ALMADINA ALMONAWARA, ABA ZAR ST., BESIDE WEKALET FERNAS
P.O. 543
(very cheap)**

**3- ALQASR ELABIAD (WHITE PALACE)
ALMADINA ALMONAWARA, ABA ZAR ST.,
TEL 0966-4-824-0853
TEL 0966-4-822-3465
FAX 0966-4-823-5672**

Step 4:

We Made Reservation in Makah and Madinah and around 23 Brs. And Sis. Sent to Br. Atlam and Br. Gad the Money and we reserve to them after getting discount for them and we returned the Money to Brs. And Sis. They reserved in Makah after we got a free staying in Makah through one Orgnization there.

The Suitable Hotels Names In Makah and Madinah we Reserved are:

One) Makah

**1- MAGMOAATEL SALIHIN LIL SHOKAK WAL GHORAF ELMAFROSHA
GHAZI ABDELAZIZ, P.O. 766**

TEL 0966-2-574-4432

FAX 0966-2-574-0181

b) 1- ELDAKHIL HOTEL, MR. MOHAMAD SOBHY SADEK

TEL 0966-4-836-7888

FAX 0966-4-837-2731

Step 5

We met one Problem that all Brs. And Sis. Must go to Tokyo to make their Vaccination their because there is one Hospital only in Tokyo that do this vaccination. We solve this Problem by contact some Brs. And Sis. They go to hajj with us and the go two time one time for them and another for some Br. Live far from Tokyo, Just he or she sent him/her the application and the Money they need.

Step 6

Some sisters not marriage or other just came for Post Doctor or visiting and want to do hajj from Japan, the embassy do not give them Visa because they did not have MAHRAM, and they need Group or some family to guarantee her, we call them and tell them we are group and we can take her with us, and they accepted.

Step 7

We sent to two organization (Muslim World League and World Assembly of Muslim Yoth “ WAMY”) after ask Br. Abd Elaziz Bdah to save for us accommodation place in Makah and Manasic and Walhamdll Allah WAMY accepted us and save place for all Brs. And Sis. In Makah and also they sent to us one meal every day for every person.

Herewith the letter we sent to them and their reply by Arabic:

Step 8

After returning from Hajj we sent Thanks Letter to Br. Abdel Aziz Bada And WAMY Members, and they told us next year they will prepare more convenance place then last year but we must ask them early.

Here with the Thanks letters by arabic: