

BY IMAM RAFIQUE AHMED MISBAHI

HAJJ AND UMRAH GUIDE

IN ENGLISH

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Hajj and Umrah Guide by Imam Rafique Ahmed Misbahi.

Umrah

- Ihram (which is a condition)
- Tawaaf (ruk'n)
- Saee (wajib – obligatory)
- Shaving/trimming the hair (wajib- obligatory)

How to perform Umrah

1. To shave underarms and pubic hair, cut your nails, do wudu and ghusl, and then apply perfume on your body and ihram.
2. Men will take 2 unstitched pieces of cloth (chadar) – one chadar will go around their waist which will cover their waist and their ankles will be showing and with the 2nd chadar, they will cover both their shoulders.
If it's not a makrooh time then they will cover their heads and perform 2 rakaah salaah with the intention of Ihram. It is preferable to put their ihram on at home but they can make the intention at the airport or when they are aboard the airplane.
3. Men will take the cloth off their head. The intention will be as follows: "O Allah, I'm making intention to perform Umrah. O Allah, make it easy for me and accept it from me. To perform this Umrah, make it a blessing (babarkat) for me."

Talbiyah

4. Men will recite it aloud whilst women will recite it in their head thrice
"Labaik Allahumma Labaik, Labaikala shareeka laka labaik. Innal hamda wan ni'mata laka wal mulk, la shareeka lak."
"O my Lord, I am here. You have no partners. I am here, indeed all praise is due to you and all blessings are from you and the entire universe belongs to you. You have no partner."
Then recite the Durood Sharif and make du'a.
To make intention of ihram is necessary on or before Miqat. After making the intention and reciting talbiyah, all the restrictions of the ihram will commence (details will follow).
5. Enter the Haram Sharif with your right foot whilst reciting the du'a for entering a masjid and make intention of itekaaf.

Start walking with a lowered gaze and when you see the Kabah for the first time then stop and stare at it and recite “La illaha illala wala hu akbar” thrice, followed by the durood and make du’a.

Du’a which is made at first glance of the Kabah is surely accepted so it’s better to say “O My Lord, whatever I shall ask, accept it.”

6. When you reach in front of Hajr-e-Aswad, and then stop reciting the talbiyah. Men will do iztabaah which is done by taking the top chadar underneath their right shoulder and cover their left, followed by an intention for tawaaf. Keep in mind, that there is a green tube light in front of the Hajr-e-Aswad on the wall of the masjid which is always lit.
7. Now stand facing your chest towards Hajr-e-Aswad and recite “Bismillahi wal hamdulillahi walah hu Akbar. Was salaatu was salaamu ala Rasoolillah.” Then perform istalaam which means raising both of your hands with the intention of touching the Hajr-e-Aswad and kiss your hands. Then on the same spot, turn towards your left and start your tawaaf.
8. In the first 3 rounds of tawaaf, the men will do rammal which is stretching your shoulders and will walk fast but with small steps. Every tawaaf for which is followed by Sae, rammal is compulsory.
9. It is compulsory to do the tawaaf in wudu, even if the tawaaf is optional. If the wudu breaks whilst doing tawaaf, if less than 4 rounds have been performed then you will resume from the same point or the beginning, it’s up to you. If you have performed more than 4 rounds, you should start from the point you have stopped.
10. During tawaaf, it is better to read the durood shareef, 3rd kalimah and istaghfar and other masnoon du’as instead of other du’as. You can make the du’as in any language you feel comfortable with. From Rukn-e-Yemani to Hajr-e-Aswad, recite “rabbana aati na fid dunya hasnataon to wa fir akhirati hasnataon wa kina azaban naar.” There are 70,000 angels present to say aameen on your du’as. Don’t point towards Rukn-e-Yemani and don’t kiss your hands.
11. During tawaaf, whenever you reach in front of Hajr-e-Aswad, turn your chest towards Hajr-e-Aswad without turning your feet and perform istalaam. After completing 7 rounds, perform istalaam for the 8th time. Don’t stop anywhere during Tawaaf.
12. Then cover both shoulders, anywhere near muqam-e-Ibrahim recite “wataakhirzoo mim maqaami Ibrahima musala.” Then perform 2 rakaah tawaaf salaah. If the time is makrooh, the salaah can be performed later, as this is an obligatory act of namaz-e-Tawaaf. The makrooh timings to perform Salaah are as follows: from dawn to sunrise, before Zuhr when the sun is at its peak (dahwah Kubra) and from Asr to sunset.
13. Then go near the multazim (the doors of the Kabah), and make du’a to fill your heart’s content even if that consists of crying to Allah swt with your pleas and wishes because this is the time of acceptance. Do not touch the Kabah in the state of Ihram because perfume has been applied to the door. The tawaaf which isn’t followed by Sae (optional tawaaf), it’s better to go near the multazim and make du’a.
14. After Tawaaf salaah, drink zam zam water whilst standing and make du’a: “O my Lord, I ask for beneficial knowledge, abundance of rizk and the cure from every disease.” Then go in front of Hajr-e-Aswad and perform istalaam.

15. Then after, go to Safa and recite “wa innas Safa wal marwa min shaa’ee rillah.” Facing the Kabah, make your intention for Sae’ “O my Lord, I’m making intention to perform Sae’ in order to please you, please make it easy for me and accept it from me.” Whenever you climb Mount Safa and Marwa, recite allahu Akbar 3 times followed by the 4th kalimah and durood shareef. Now start walking away from Safa, upon reaching Marwa, you have completed one round. Following this, your 7th round will be completed on Marwa. Don’t perform iztabaah during Sae’.
16. In every round, between the green pillars, men will run reasonably and recite this du’a “Rabbighfir war ham wa antaa aa azul akram.” “O my lord, forgive me and have mercy upon me. Indeed you are the most honourable and benevolent.”
17. After completing Sae’, if it’s not a makrooh time, go to the Masjid-e-Haram and perform 2 nafl.
18. Finally, men will do halak or qasar whilst ladies will cut more than 1/3 of their finger’s length of hair. Make sure ¼ of your hair is cut more than 1/3 of your finger length.

Now your Umrah is complete.

Haram acts during Ihram

- Wearing stitched clothes.(Men only)
- To cover the head.(Men only)
- To such shoes which will cover the apparent bone of the foot. (Men only)
- Hunting an animal of land.
- To cover the face with a cloth that will touch your face.
- To use fragrant soap.
- To apply perfume.
- To eat anything with fragrance e.g. cardamom and clove.
- To touch a place where there’s fragrance or a flower necklace.
- To remove hair from any part of the body, to cut nails.
- To touch a woman with lust.
- To kill lice.
- Vulgar talking and fighting.

Makrooh (disliked) acts during Ihram

- To scrub the body.
- To smell fragrance deliberately.
- To comb head or beard.
- To scratch the head which might result in breaking of hair.
- To use fragrant tissues/wipes on your hands.
- To cover any part of your face.
- If you contract a cold/flu, don’t wipe with a cloth.
- To use unfragranced soap, to clean your hair or body.

Najaaiz (forbidden) acts during Ihram

- To raise hands without going in front of Hajr-e-Aswad.
- To start tawaaf without turning right after istalaam.
- To push someone to reach Hajr-e-Aswad.
- Getting involved in unnecessary or worldly talk.
- To talk on a mobile phone.
- To look at the Kabah during tawaaf.
- To stop during tawaaf to make a du'a.
- To do tawaaf when you're in need to relieve yourself.
- Without a valid reason, to start another tawaaf without performing tawaaf salaah.
- Only if its makrooh timing, then you are allowed to start the next tawaaf.
- To perform iztabaah and rammal during wajib/obligatory tawaaf without any valid reason.
- To turn your back or face towards the Kabah during tawaaf.

Caution

- To hide the body from navel to knees is compulsory and to look towards it is haram even without the ihram.
- Men should be careful that their tehbaand shouldn't go under their navel.

Performing Umrah from Masjid-e-Aisha

During your stay in Makkah, whenever you want go to Masjid-e-Aisha (is outside of Haram is where you will put on your Ihram to perform your Umrah) go to a place called Taneen. After performing 2 nafl salaah, make intention to perform Umrah and go to Masjid-e-Haram. Then follow the Umrah instructions listed above. Then remove your ihram.

Details of Hajj

1. It's a condition to wear your ihram on 8th Dhul Hijjah with the intention of Hajj.
2. Waqoof-e-Arafat (staying in Arafat, a place outside of Haram - rukn)
3. Waqoof-e-Muzdhalifa (which is in Haram - wajib/obligatory)
4. Ramee jamar (to stone Shaytaan – wajib)
5. Qurbaani/sacrifice (upon Qaarin (a person who does Umrah and Hajj in one Ihram) and Mutmatey (is a person who does Umrah and Hajj in 2 different Ihrams) is wajib as well)
6. To shave or trim hair (wajib)
7. Tawaaf e Ziyarat (rukun)
8. Sae'e (wajib)
9. Tawaaf e Widaa (wajib)

Note: Tawaaf e Widaa isn't obligatory upon residents. If during tawaaf e Widaa, a woman experiences haiz or nafaas (menstruation or post-natal bleeding), then she can return to her country without perform tawaaf.

Ihkaam – rulings

1. To not perform a condition, Hajj will not be valid.
2. To not perform rukn, Hajj will not be valid.
3. To leave a wajib, dum will be compulsory.
4. If a wajib act is neglected by mistake or deliberately, then dum will be compulsory which means to sacrifice a goat or a sheep in Hadood-e-Haram.
5. If you have performed the wajib within time limits then dum will no longer be required.

Hajj is the name of performing particular acts in particular times during the set dates with the intention of Hajj in the state of Ihram.

These acts involve staying in Mina, Waqoof e Arafat, Waqoof e Muzdhalifa, Rammees Jamarat, Hadee (sacrifice), Halaq/Qasar, Tawaaf e Ziyaarat.

Types of Hajj

There are three types of Hajj

- Hajj-e- Ifraad'
- Hajj-e- Tamatto'
- Hajj-e- Qiraan.
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Ifraad means only Hajj alone without including Umrah. According to the Islamic law in Hajj-e Ifraad, tie Ihram while making intention of Hajj only and not to include Umrah. This type of Hajj is called Hajj-e- Ifraad.

Qurbani is not an obligation for Hajj-e-Ifraad but in it's stable.(Mustahab)

Hajj-E-Tamatto:

The actual meaning of Tamatto is to gain profit. According to the sharia law, the person who is performing hajj is obligatory that a person should tie Ihram first while making intention to perform Umrah, and open up the Ihram after performing Umrah.

- Then, on the 8th Dhul Hajjah tie up Ihram again for performing the proper hajj. This hajj is called Tamatto the reason is that in the middle days of hajj the hajj person can take benefit from the things which are prevented in those days.

The Qiraan Hajj.

The entire meaning of Qiraan is to combine two terms. According to the Shariah law, Ihram should be tied with one intention for Umrah and Hajj both. In the given types of Hajj, Hajj-E-Qiraan is better while some members performing Hajj-E-Tamatto for ease.

Duties of Hajj

1. Tie up Ihram on 8th of Zul Hajj with the intention of performing Hajj
2. Waqoof-e-Arafat: Waqoof-e-Arafat starts on the 9th Dhul Hijjah until the sunset of the same day.
3. Tawaaf-E-Ziyarat: Tawaaf-e-Ziyarat starts from the early morning on 10th of Dhul Hajj until the 12th Dhul Hijjah all the day.

Obligations of Hajj:

1. On the 10th of Dhul Hijjah at the time of the Fajr salaah stay for some time in Muzdhalifa
2. To stone Shaytaan with gravels.
3. Shaving hair
4. Do the Tawaaf-e- Ziyarat, and after Tawaf-e- Ziyarah, hajj is perfomed.
5. Perform tawaaf-e- Widaa before leaving Makkah
This is not obligated to the women who is experiencing Haiz

The Sunnah of Hajj

1. Perform tawaaf-e-Qadoom (the first tawaaf performed by the person who will come outside of Miqat)
2. To perform Rammal and Iztabaah in every Tawaaf followed by Sae'e
3. To stay in Mina on the first night of 9th Dhul Hijjah until Fajr
4. Go to Arafat after sunrise on the 9th of Dhul Hijjah
5. To go to Muzdhalifa from Arafat after sunset
6. To spend night in Muzdhalifa after returning from Arafat.
7. Go to Mina from Muzdhalifa before sunrise.
8. To spend the night in Mina during the stay.

1st day of Hajj – 8 Dhul Hijjah

- To travel in state of ihram from Makkah to Mina.
- To perform Zuhr, Asr, Maghrib and Isha salaah in Mina.
- Spend the night in Mina.

2nd day of Hajj – 9 Dhul Hijjah

- After performing Fajr salaah in Mina, go to Arafat
- Zuhr and Asr salaah will be performed within their times while Hujjaj are in their tents so Zuhr and Asr salaah will not be combined together.
- To stay in Arafat after Zawal (Waqoof e Arafat), facing the Kabah make as many du'as you can.

- After sunset go to Muzdhalifa without performing Maghrib salaah.
- Combine Maghrib and Isha salaah in Muzdhalifa(perform the Sunnah of Maghrib salaah after Isha)
- To spend the night in Muzdhalifa. The timing to stay in Muzdhalifa is from Fajr to sunrise.
- Collect 70 stones, the same size of a big chickpea.

3rd day of Hajj – 10 Dhul Hijjah

- Salatul Fajr in Muzdhalifa and after stay departure to Mina
- First throwing 7 stones at big Shaytaan
- Then Mutamatt-e-‘ and Qaarin do the Qurbaani, if mufrad wishes he can offer the Qurbaani of an animal as an act of thankfulness
- Then shaving the head or trimming of hair
- Then pilgrims revisit the Makkah for tawaaf e Ziyaarat and Sae'e
- After returning from Makkah spend the night in Mina

4th day of hajj - 11th Dhul Hijjah

- If pilgrim didn't perform tawaaf Ziyaarat he can perform today
- Then throwing 7 stones at small Shaytaan in Mina after Zawal
- Then throwing 7 stones at middle Shaytaan
- Then throwing 7 stones at big Shaytaan
- Spend night in mina

5th day of Hajj - 12th Dhul Hijjah

- If tawaaf e Ziyaarat still hasn't been performed then perform today otherwise fine will become wajib on the pilgrim
- Throwing 7 stones at small Shaytaan in Mina after Zawal
- Then throwing 7 stones at middle Shaytaan
- Then throwing 7 stones at big Shaytaan
- If pilgrim couldn't leave Mina before sunset then he is to spend night in Mina and on 13th Dhul Hijjah after Zawal he has to perform the stoning ritual in order and reach Makkah. After 13th Dhul Hijjah till he is in Makkah, he's to perform tawaaf e Kaaba and Umrah in abundance.

Some important Points

- After putting on ihram of Hajj if with Iztabaah and Rammal tawaaf and Sae'e are performed then there is no need to perform these acts in tawaaf Ziyaarat. As tawaaf e ziyah is performed in normal clothing, so Iztabaah cannot be done in it. Also it becomes very difficult to perform Rammal and Sae'e that time due to rush that's why it's better to perform them earlier.
- As in Makkah one good deed is equal to one hundred thousand good deeds. Similarly one bad deed is equal to one hundred thousand. Be careful that your body doesn't touch the body of non-mahram deliberately and your eye sight doesn't fall on non-mahram deliberately.

Tawaaf of Farewell

- The day you are leaving Makkah, perform the Farewell tawaaf in normal clothing on that day. And don't perform Sae'e after that. As now it's time to leave Kaaba so do du'as with the depth of your heart and full of emotions. And plea to Allah that you get the tawfiq to return soon. After performing two Rakaah drink Zam Zam to full. Then at Multazim make du'as.

Important Points regarding Women Issues

- Woman can put ihram on in menstruation. After making niyaah she's to say talbiyah but she can't perform salaah.
- If menstruation starts in the state of ihram then it won't affect ihram. But it's forbidden to come to Masjid and perform tawaaf in this state.
- Women aren't required to wear Ihram like men, it is compulsory for them to cover their heads.
- Women should tie a cloth on their head so there's minimum chance for hair fall.
- To perform wudu, untie it and perform masah.
- Ladies will wear their normal clothes and shoes.
- Ladies shouldn't recite Talbiyah aloud.
- Ladies will not perform rammal and shouldn't walk briskly.
- Ladies should stay away from a crowd of men during tawaaf and to perform 2 rakaah after tawaaf as well.
- Women shouldn't run between green pillars between Sae'e.
- Ladies should cut slightly more than 1/3 of a finger length of head hair to come out of the state of ihram.

Du'as of Tawaaf

Upon reaching Hajr e Aswad: La illaha illahu wahdahu sadaqa wa'adahoo wa nasara abdahoo wa hazamal ahzaaba wahdahu la illaha illah wahdahu la shareeka lahu la hul mul qu wala hul hamdu wahu wa ala quli shayin qadeer.

Raise your hands towards Hajr e Aswad and recite: Bismillahi wal hamdulillahi wallahu akbar was salaatu was salaamu ala Rasoolillah.

Du'a during Istalaam: Allahummagh firli zanoobi watahirli qalbi washrah li sadri wa yas sir li amri wa a'afeni feeman aafait.

BY IMAM RAFIQUE AHMED MISBAHI

Services provided by the Hounslow Mosque

1. Level 3 Diploma in Peace and Islamic Studies (Dars e Nazami Part 1)
Hounslow mosque is pleased to announce that we are offering a qualification that has been approved by Ofqual (UK qualifications regulator) and is the only such approved qualification in the UK for Dars e Nazami. Topics include traditional Dars e Nazami subjects combined with Functional Skills (Maths, English and IT) plus leadership.
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BY IMAM RAFIQUE AHMED MISBAHI

Imam Rafique Ahmed Misbahi – Imam and Khateeb

Imam Rafique Ahmed is the resident and leading Imam and Khateeb of Hounslow Jamia Masjid and Islamic centre. He has taught at various institutions in the subcontinent and also at Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust in Birmingham. The Imam has graduated from Al Jamaitul Ashrafia Abrabic University Azamgad, India, and well known Arabic University in India. Imam has over 15+ years experience in the position of Imam. He currently presides over all educational and religious affairs of the Mosque.

Beginning

Hounslow Jamia Masjid & Islamic Centre is the largest purpose built Mosque in West London. We believe that our primary role is to serve the needs of the local community and to work towards the common good. Our strong partnerships with the London Borough of Hounslow Council, Hounslow Primary Care Trust, the Metropolitan Police, other faith groups and many others have helped us to contribute towards improvements within the local community. This builds on the very essence of our Mosque: a coming together of distinguished Muslims and non-Muslims to create a cohesive and tolerant society.

Promoting Tolerance and Opposing Extremism

Hounslow Jamia Masjid & Islamic Centre works actively to promote tolerance and understanding. Along with all the local Mosques, we are a member of the West London Mosque Forum; this binds together Muslims from different backgrounds and strands of Islam. We enjoy excellent interfaith relations – such as our recent interfaith events – and several times each year we open the doors of the Mosque and centre, inviting people to visit and view an exhibition about Islam and Muslims

Hounslow Masjid

Since the Mosque's erection, it has become a focal point for the Muslim community. Over the years, Muslims have used the Mosque for events, meetings, lectures, studies and community and educational purposes. Many of the original founders of the Mosque committee still have a connection with the Mosque and as time has passed, many new innovations have been made as to how the Mosque is democratically run using Islamic teachings as the basis for equal representation of all members of the community. Thus, regular meetings, annual selection and equal opportunities have meant that the running of Hounslow Jamia Masjid has been as efficient as possible over the decades.

Mosque Design

The Mosque itself has two floors. On the first floor there is a purpose built primary school and a large main hall for prayers which can accommodate 500 worshippers at any one time. In addition, there is a ladies gallery to accommodate approximately 400 women. New contracts have recently been given to extend the Mosque as well as provide extra separate accommodation for visitors to the Mosque who drop in to learn about Islam and Muslims. The ground floor is divided into two areas providing a community hall, an extensive Islamic library, and the main prayer hall for men. On special days like Eid, when demand is high, both the main prayer hall and the upstairs hall are used for prayers providing accommodation for 5000 people. On Eid day, there are four prayer services during which between 10,000 to 15,000 worshippers visit the Mosque for the special services, and on Fridays the gathering is 4000 plus. This is excluding the frequent attendance of international visiting groups and mainstream media personnel.