

Lesson 46

Topic: Hajj

Hajjat-al-Islam is an obligatory act of worship that is mandatory upon every Muslim to perform once in a lifetime, as soon as becoming ‘capable’ (*mostatee*’).

It is not permissible for a *mostatee* ‘to delay or postpone it from the year of ability or liability.

Categories of Hajj

1. Hajj of Tamattu’
2. Hajj of Qiran
3. Hajj of Efrad.

The Hajj of Tamattu’ consists of two acts of worship:

- a. Umrah of Tamattu’
- b. Hajj of Tamattu’

The Hajj of Tamattu’ is mandatory for those who [live] 16 farsangs or more away from Mecca. Every farsang is about 5.5 km.

The Hajj of Qiran and the Hajj of Efrad is mandatory upon the inhabitants of Mecca or whose hometown is less than 16 farsangs from Mecca.

A person whose duty is to perform the [Hajj of] Tamattu’, is obliged to perform the Umrah before the Hajj.

Criteria for Hajjat-al-Islam Obligation

1. That one is *baligh*,
2. That one is *sane*
3. That one is *free*
4. That one is *mostatee* ‘, i.e. able to do it,

if a person does not meet one of the criteria for the obligation of the hajj but one [actually] performs the hajj, it remains mandatory for him to fulfil once one becomes *mostatee* ‘ to perform Hajjat-al-Islam.

Matters that fulfil criteria of “ability” (*istita ‘ah*)

1. One should have food provisions and means of travel, or have the money to provide food and to travel with.
2. One should be physically able to perform the hajj and carry out its rites.
3. There should be no hindrances or obstacles on the way.
4. There should be enough time to perform the hajj rites.

Rulings on “ability”

Not performing the hajj while able

He must do it even if he no longer meets the *istita'ah* or “ability” criteria.

If a person is not *mostatee'*, it is permissible for him to be hired to perform hajj on behalf of someone else. But if he became *mostatee'* afterwards, it is mandatory for him to perform the hajj again.

It is **not mandatory** for the individual to sell his belongings such as his house, vehicle, and furniture to go on hajj.

For the purpose of Hajjat-al-Islam, it is **not conditional for the son to seek the parents' permission nor for the wife to seek the husband's permission.**

If it is not possible to perform the hajj according to Shi'a sighting, it is permissible to perform it according to the non-Shi'a sighting and his hajj is valid.

Chapter Two: 'Umrah of Tamattu'

Rites of Umrah of Tamattu'

1. Ihram
2. Tawaf
3. Tawaf's Salah
4. Sa'y
5. Taqsir or trimming

Ihram

The Time of Ihram

The time of [assuming the state of] ihram for the Umrah of Tamattu' is [during] the months of hajj – which are *Shawwal, Dhil- Qa'dah, Dhil-Hajjah*.

The Place of Ihram

miqat is one of the following:

1. Masjid al-Shajarah
2. Wadi al-'Aqiq
3. Qirn al-Manazil
4. Yalamlam
5. Juhfah

The obligations of the ihram

1. The Niyyah

I assume and declare the state of ihram for the *qurba*.

The meaning/implication of *ihram* is the resolution to **abstain from certain matters**.

2. The *Talbiyah*

لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَبَّيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ، إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ وَالنَّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ، لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ

3. **Wearing** the two garments of the ihram