

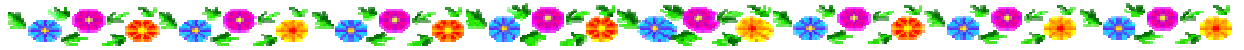
بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most-Merciful, the All-Compassionate

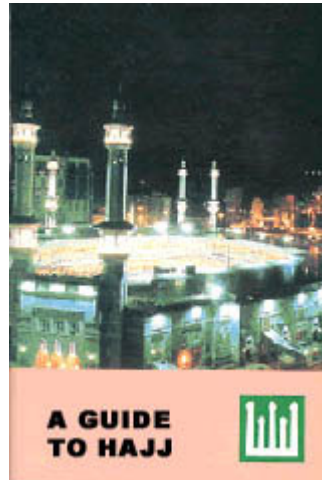
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

"May the Peace and Blessings of Allah be Upon You"

Praise be to Allaah, we seek His help and His forgiveness. We seek refuge with Allaah from the evil of our own souls and from our bad deeds. Whomsoever Allaah guides will never be led astray, and whomsoever Allaah leaves astray, no one can guide. I bear witness that there is no god but Allaah, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and Messenger.



***Bismillah Walhamdulillah Was Salaatu Was Salaam 'ala Rasulillah
As-Salaam Alaikum Wa-Rahmatullahi Wa-Barakatuhu***



Day 1:

Prelude

Before the 8th of Dhul-Hijjah, a person who wants to perform pilgrimage (Hajj) pronounces the intention to perform Umrah while approaching the Miqat. A second intention for the actual Hajj is pronounced at a later period.

There are several rites to properly complete the Hajj and Umrah.

Additional Info

The rites of Umrah and Hajj may include but are not limited to:

Putting Ihram, performing supererogatory (Sunnah) prayers, making several types of Tawaf, reciting Talbiyah, doing Sa'ee between Safa and Marwah, trimming and/or cutting hair, praying and staying in Mina, praying and standing in Arafah, praying and staying in Muzdalifah, throwing pebbles in three Jamrahs, sacrificing an animal, praying behind Maqam Ibrahim, and drinking from the well of ZamZam.

In the case of Hajj at-Tamattu, after completing the Umrah, the pilgrim trims his/her hair, showers, and changes into everyday clothes. These steps complete the Umrah portion. All restrictions of the Ihram are temporarily lifted. The pilgrim waits until the 8th of Dhul-Hijjah to start the rites of Hajj.

On the 8th of Dhul-Hijjah, the pilgrim pronounces a new niyyah at the place to perform Hajj. There is no need to go to Miqat for this. The pilgrim changes into Ihram in the prescribed manner and proceeds to Mina soon after the Fajr Prayers.

- **Proclaiming the Niyyah for Hajj**

All acts of worship are preceded by an appropriate proclamation of Niyyah.

Additional Info

Niyyah for Hajj

O Allah! I intend to perform Hajj. Make it easy for me and accept it from me. I make the niyyah for Hajj and enter into the state of Ihram for the sake of Allah alone, the Most High.

- **Putting on Ihram After Fajr**



The distinctive garb of the male pilgrim worn during Hajj or Umrah. It consists of two pieces of white, un-sewn and plain cloth. One of the pieces is wrapped around the midriff to cover his body from just above his navel to his ankles, and the other is draped around his shoulders to cover the upper body. For ladies, their ordinary and unpretentious clothes of everyday wear constitute their Ihram.

Additional Info

During Ihram, the following acts are forbidden: Cutting hair, shaving any parts of the body, clipping nails, putting perfumes or colognes, killing or hunting animals, sexual intercourse, making marriage proposals, or marriage contracts

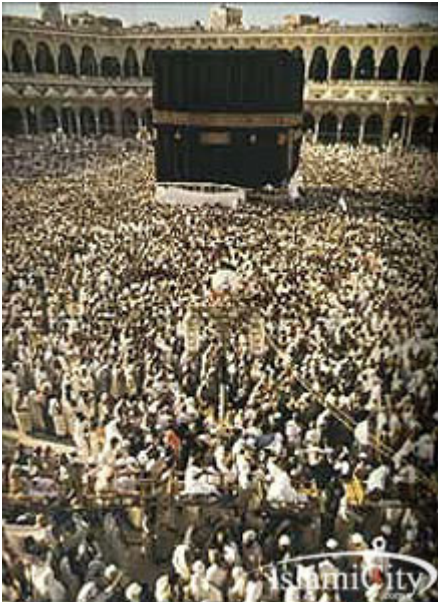
- **Praying 2 Rak'at Nafil At Miqat**

An imaginary boundary around Makkah. A prospective pilgrim cannot cross this boundary without first changing into Ihram. The pilgrim changes into Ihram at Miqat and pronounces the intention to perform Hajj or Umrah.

Additional Info

The Miqat boundary is anchored by different townships and locations in different directions around the Kaabah. They are a-Thul-Halaifa in the North, b-Yalamlam in the South-East, c-That ' Ireq in the North-East, d-al- Juhfah in the North-West, e-Qarn al-Manazil in the East. For people living inside the Miqat area permanently, their place of residence is their Miqat.

- **Making Tawaf**



The devotional act of circumambulating (i.e. walking around) the Ka'bah while reciting prayers and supplications. One complete circuit around the Ka'bah constitutes a shawt (pl. ashwat), and seven ashwat complete one Tawaf.

Additional Info

During Tawaf (circumambulating), the pilgrim cannot enter the Ka'bah nor stop anywhere around it. He/she must enter into and disappear from the crowd, getting drawn into the roaring river of people who are circumambulating. This is the collective invitation to whoever wants to come to this house. Everyone is dressed in one color and pattern. There is no distinction nor personal promotion: true totality and universality is demonstrated.

- **Performing Sa'ee**



The devotional act of walking seven times between the knolls of Safa and Marwah. This act retraces the footsteps of Hajar, wife of Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh), during her desperate search for water for her infant son Ismail (pbuh) after they were left in the desert by Prophet Ibrahim in response to a Divine vision.

Additional Info

Safa:

A small knoll approximately 200 yards from the Ka'bah inside the Masjid Al-Haram

Marwah:

A small knoll (i.e., hillock) located approximately one hundred and fifty yards from the Ka'bah.

- **Reciting Talbiya**

A devotional recital of the following words by the pilgrim during Hajj and

Umrah

Labbaik Allahumma Labbaik. Labbaik La Sharika Laka Labbaik. Innal-Hamda, Wan-Ni'mata Laka wal-Mulk. La Sharika Lak.

Additional Info

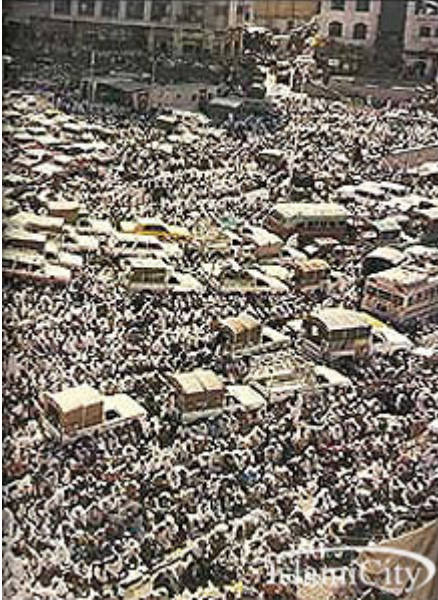


[Click here to listen Talbiya](#)

Here I am at Thy service O Lord, here I am, Here I am at Thy service and Thou hast no partner. Thine alone is all Praise and All Bounty, and Thine alone is the Sovereignty. Thou hast no partner.

The Talbiyah is a prayer as well as an assertion of the pilgrim's conviction that he/she intends to perform Hajj only for the glory of Allah. The pilgrim starts the recital upon changing into the Ihram, and continues to recite it frequently throughout Hajj. Male pilgrims are required to recite the Talbiyah loudly whereas female pilgrims are required to recite it in low voice.

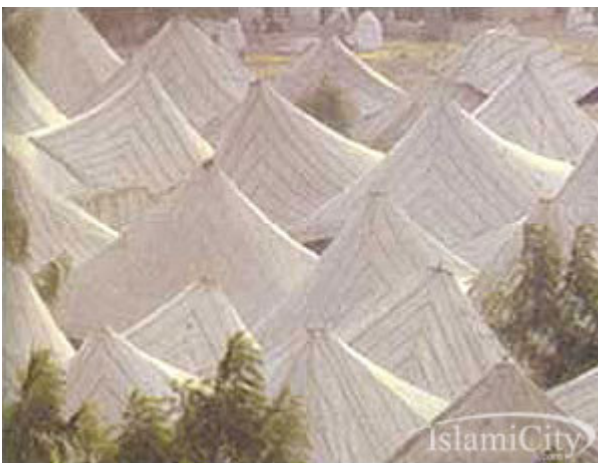
- **Going to Mina**



The Pilgrim goes to Mina on the 8th of Thul-Hijjah anytime after Fajr prayer but before Zuhr.

Additional Info

Mina is a desert location approximately three miles from Makkah where several Hajj rites are performed.



- **Praying in Mina**

The pilgrim must perform the daily prayers in Mina starting with Zuhur Prayer.

Additional Info

These rituals are part of the first day of Hajj, also known as the Day of Tarwiyah. The 4 Rak'ahs prayers must be shortened to 2 Rak'ahs but must not be combined together.

- **Staying Overnight in Mina**

The pilgrim must stay overnight in Mina, perform the Fajr prayer and leave after sunrise on the 9th of Thul-Hijjah.

Additional Info

Prayer upon Departing from Mina:

O Allah! To You I turn, praying to approach Your Bounteous Countenance. Let my sins be forgiven and Hajj be acceptable, and have Mercy on me. Allow me not to be disappointed, for You have power over all things.

Completion of the First Day.

This completes the first Day of Hajj, also known as the Day of Tarwiyah.

DAY 2

- **Going to Arafah**



After leaving Mina, the pilgrim heads toward Arafah. Arafah is a desert location approximately nine miles from Makkah. Pilgrims don't have to get crowded on the Mount of Rahmah (Mountain of Mercy). They can stay in any place WITHIN the boundaries of Arafah.

Additional Info

Prayer Upon Entering Arafah

O Allah! Forgive my sins, help me repent to you, and grant me all that I beseech of You. Whenever I turn, let me see goodness. Allah be praised! All Praise is due to Allah! There is no deity except Allah! And Allah is The Most Great.

- **Praying in Arafah**



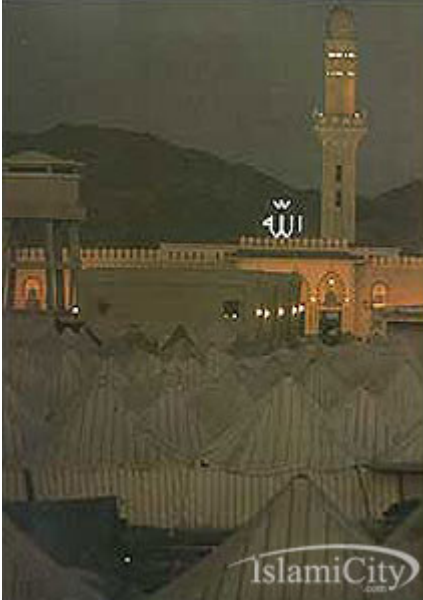
After settling down in the tents at Arafah, the pilgrim offers the Zuhur and Asr prayers in qasr (shortened) and Jam' (combined) modes, that is, 2 rak'ats each prayer instead of 4 rak'ats, and the two prayers are offered at the same time, with one adhan and two separate Iqamahs, one each for Zuhur and Asr.

Additional Info

Once in Arafah, the pilgrim should spend as much time in prayer and remembrance of Allah as possible. This is a very special day and the pilgrim may never see it again. Everyone must make the most of out it.

No Nafl or any other prayers are performed, either before or after the obligatory prayers.

- **Staying in Arafah**



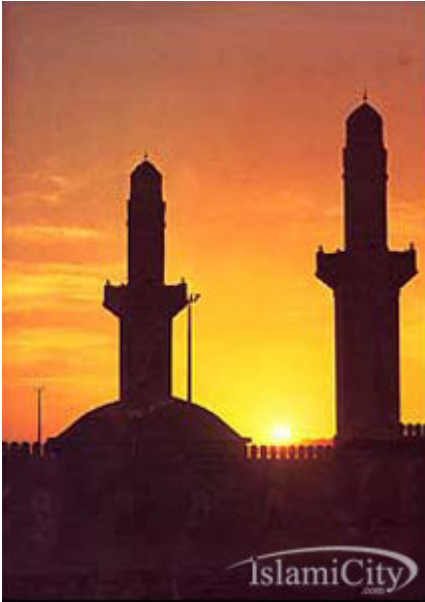
The pilgrim stays in Arafah until sunset. It is recommended to spend the entire time reading the Quran, reciting the Talbiyah, offering supplications, and repenting to Allah.

Additional Info

Standing in Arafah

In the late afternoon just before sunset, the pilgrims may stand outside the tent facing the Qiblah, and raise their hands supplicating to Allah. There are no prescribed prayers for Wuquf (standing) Arafah. During these sacred moments, the pilgrim is alone with Allah, praying to have his/her sins and lifelong shortcomings get forgiven. Communication with Allah in any language is acceptable

- **Leaving to Muzdalifah**



After sunset, the pilgrim departs for Muzdalifah quietly, always reciting the Talbiyah and other prayers.

Additional Info

Muzdalifah is a desert location approximately midway between Mina and Arafah. The pilgrim spends the night of the 10th of Thul-Hijjah here.

Toilets and ablution facilities are available. Naturally, they are very crowded at all times. The pilgrims must be patient, courteous, and understanding to other fellow pilgrims.

- **Offering Prayers in Muzdalifah**



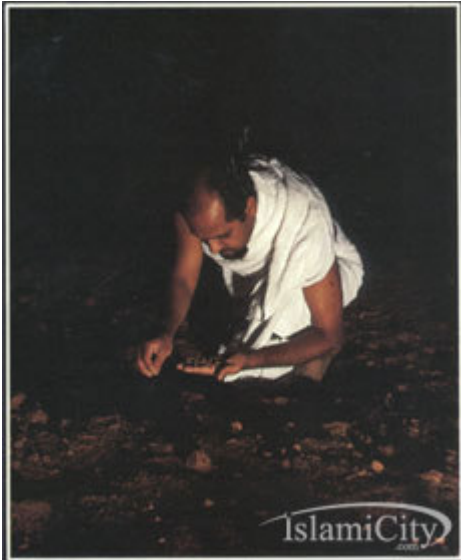
The pilgrim offers Maghrib and Isha prayers combining them and shortening the Isha. Thus, after the adhan is called, three rak'ahs of Maghrib are offered following the usual iqamah.

Another iqamah (but not adhan) is called and then two rak'ahs of Isha are offered.

Additional Info

The pilgrim stays under the sky at Muzdalifah. No tents or other lodging facilities are available

- **Collecting Pebbles**



The pilgrim then walks to the foot of nearby hills, and collects about 70 pea-size pebbles for throwing.

Additional Info

It is a good idea to collect additional pebbles to make up for accidental losses. The pebbles lying around the bathrooms facilities should not be collected. No one should leave Muzdalifah before Fajr without a legitimate excuse: only women, elderly, and weak people can leave after midnight.

Completion of Second Day

The pilgrim spends the night at Muzdalifah and offers Fajr there. Before sunrise, the pilgrim leaves for Mina on the morning of the 10th of Thul-Hijjah.

Additional Info

After Fajr prayer, the pilgrim goes through the al-Mash'ar al-Haram and makes du'a until brightness of the sun is widespread. The pilgrim must speed up the walk when passing by the Muhasir valley.

DAY 3

- **Going to Mina**

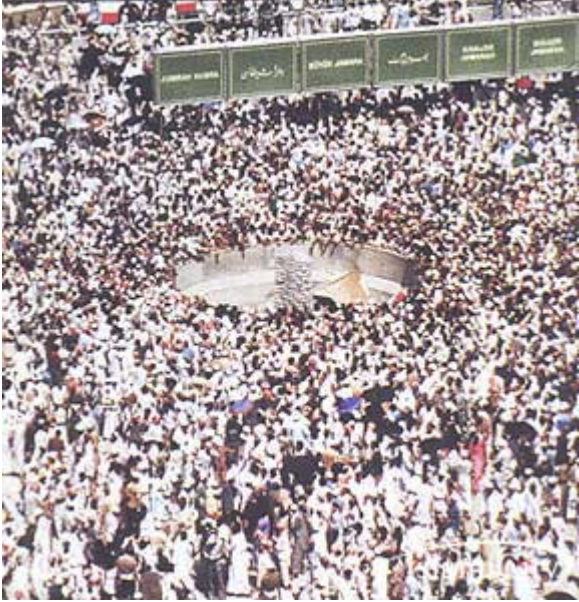


Due to the large crowd going to Mina, the pilgrim must remain calm, avoid pushing people, and must be respectful to others.

Additional Info

Weak and sick people can appoint others to throw stones at the Jamrahs in Mina on behalf of them.

- **Throwing Pebbles**



The pilgrim stones the Jamrat al-Kubra (Jamrat al-Aqabah) only, preferably before midday. Stoning the pillar symbolizes stoning the devil. the pebbles must touch the inside of the Jamrat's fence.

Additional Info

The Jamrat al-Kubra is the closest to Makkah. While throwing the stones, the pilgrim recites Bismillah, Allah-u-Akbar with each pebble. The size of the pebbles should not be big: anywhere between 1-1.5 cm. The pilgrim may throw either from under the bridge or from over it.

- **Sacrificing an Animal**



A sacrifice is now required for the pilgrim performing Hajj al-Tamattu or Hajj al-Qiran. The choice of the animal is either a sheep, or 1/7th of a cow or a camel shared with other people.

Additional Info

For the pilgrim performing Hajj al-Ifrad, sacrificing the animal is recommended but not required.

The pilgrim should always choose the best animal and avoid animals which don't look healthy or have defects. The pilgrim can slaughter him/herself or appoint someone to do it on his/her behalf.

One third of the meat can be consumed, one third offered as a gift and one third distributed to the poor people. The sacrifice can be performed between the 10th and the 13th of Thul-Hijjah but not after the 13th.

- **Cutting Hair**



The pilgrim may now shave/trim the hair, shower, and change into everyday clothes. The hair may be shaved or trimmed for men. It is recommended to start from the right side. For women, trimming only a finger tip's length is required.

Additional Info

Sacrificing an animal, cutting hair, and performing Tawaf al-Ifadah are alternate rituals. There is no specific order to perform them. All ritual places must be kept clean.

At this point in time, the regulations for Ihram no longer apply except that the pilgrim can not have conjugal relations with his/her spouse until after Tawaf al-Ifadah and Sa'ee.

This is known as at-Tahalul al-Asghar, or a partial ending of the state of Ihram.

- **Celebrating Eidul-Adha**



Starting from the 10th of Thul-Hijjah and on, Muslims around the world celebrate this special occasions.

Additional Info

EID-AL-ADHA is celebrated on the tenth day of Zul-hijjah, the 12th and the last month of the Islamic calendar. It is a very joyous day; it is a feast of self-sacrifice, commitment and obedience to Allah. It commemorates the great act of obedience to Allah by the Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) in showing his willingness to sacrifice his son Ismael (pbuh). Allah accepted his sacrifice and replaced Prophet Ismael (as) with a lamb.

- **Going to Makkah**



The pilgrim proceeds to al-Masjid al-Haram in Makkah for Tawaf al-Ifadah.

Additional Info

The pilgrim has the option to postpone Tawaf al-Ifadah to a later time. Menstruating women should not make tawaf until their period stops. If the pilgrim selected Hajj Ifrad or Qiran and has already made Sa'ee with the first Tawaf (the visiting Tawaf), there is no need to make Sa'ee again.

- **Performing Tawaf al-Ifadah**



The pilgrim performs the Tawaf al-Ifadah after taking off the Ihram and changing into everyday clothes and before returning to Mina for pebble throwing.

Additional Info

Ihram, Idtiba and Ramal are not required in this Tawaf. However, Sa'ee is required of a Mutamatti, but is not required for Qarin or a Mufrid.

- **Maqam Ibrahim**



The step-stone used by the Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) during the original construction of the Ka'bah.

The stone carries the imprints of his feet, and is housed in a glass enclosure on the North side of the Ka'bah.

After completing the Tawaf, it is good to pray 2 rak'ahs behind Maqam Ibrahim, if possible.

Additional Info

Prayer at Maqam Ibrahim

O Allah! You know that which I keep secret and that which I disclose. Grant me Your pardon. You know my needs; grant me my wishes. You know that which is in my breast; forgive me my sins. O Allah! I seek from You a Faith that will saturate my heart, and a true conviction that will make me realize that naught can befall me except what You have decreed for me, and that I may find contentment in whatever You have given me. You are my patron in this world and the Hereafter. Allow me to die in a state of Islam and to be counted among the righteous. O Allah! On this

occasion of our presence in this place, let not any of our sins go unforgiven, nor any of our worries undisputed, nor any of our needs unfulfilled or unfacilitated by You. And let all our tasks be made easy, and our minds relieved, and our hearts illuminated and our actions judged as pious. O Allah! Allow us to die as Muslims and to join the ranks of the virtuous without any distress. Amen, O Lord of the Universe.

- **Drinking from Zamzam**

After completing the prayer at Maqam Ibrahim, the pilgrim may visit the Zamzam area and drink from the water.

Additional Info

Prayer at ZamZam

O Allah! I seek from You profitable knowledge and bounteous sustenance and a cure from all ailments through Your Mercy, O Most Merciful of the mercifuls!

- **Performing Sa'ee between Safa and Marwah**



The devotional act of walking seven times between the knolls of Safa and Marwah.

This act retraces the footsteps of Hajar, wife of the Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh), during her desperate search for water for her infant son Ismail (pbuh) after they were left in the desert by Prophet Ibrahim in response to a Divine vision.

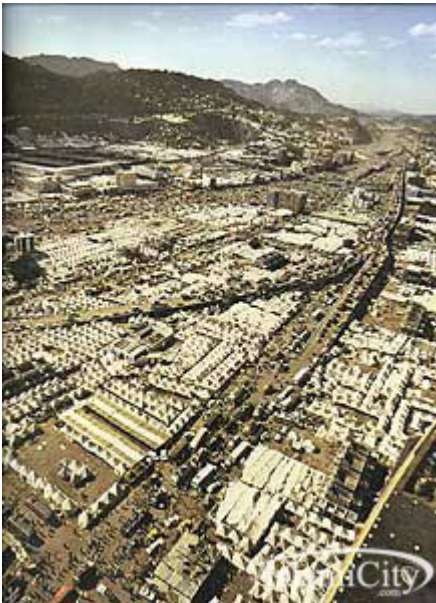
Additional Info

Safa:

A small knoll approximately 200 yards from the Ka'bah inside the Masjid Al-Haram

Marwah:

A small knoll (i.e., hillock) located approximately one hundred and fifty yards from the Ka'bah.



- **Returning to Mina**

The pilgrim returns to Mina and stays there until the 12th or 13th of Thul-Hijjah for throwing the pebbles.

DAY 4

- **Performing Prayers in Mina**

Back in Mina, the pilgrim performs all of the daily prayers, shortening the 4 Rak'ats prayers to 2 Rak'ats, but without combining them.

Additional Info

The minimum stay in Mina should exceed most of the night. Otherwise, the pilgrim is required to make a sacrifice. This is one of the best opportunities to acquire knowledge from the scholars on duty.

- **Stoning the Jamrahs**



The pilgrim stones the The first Jamrah, then the Middle,

and finally the Big one in the same consecutive order, after midday on all three days.

Additional Info

Throwing on the 13th of Thul-Hijjah is optional. The pilgrim may return to Makkah after throwing pebbles on the 12th of Thul-Hijjah to perform Tawaf al-Wada (farewell circumambulation).

- **Throwing at the First Jamrah**



Scene from the first stone pillar in the line, also known as the small one.

Additional Info

Each throwing is constituted of 7 pebbles with the pilgrim reciting Allahu Akbar and making Dua.

- **Throwing at Second Jamrah**



Scene from the second stone pillar in the line, also known as the middle one.

Additional Info

Each throwing is constituted of 7 pebbles with the pilgrim reciting Allahu Akbar and making Dua.

- **Throwing at Third Jamrah**



Scene from the third stone pillar in the line, also known as the big one and the al-Aqaba.

Additional Info

This throwing is constituted of 7 pebbles with the pilgrim reciting Allahu Akbar but this time, without making duaa.

- **Staying in Mina**

The pilgrim should stay in Mina minimum from Fajr until Midnight.

Additional Info

It is very important to keep Mina clean, and maintain proper contact with the pilgrims.

- **Extending the Stay**



For the pilgrims who intend to stay only two days, they must leave before Maghrib.

Additional Info

For those intending to stay more, they can collect more pebbles.

End of 4th Day.

DAY 5

- **Stoning the Jamrahs**



On the 12th of Thul-Hijjah, the same procedures as the 11th take place. The pilgrim stones the The first Jamrah, then the Middle, and finally the Big one in the same consecutive order, after midday on all three days.

Additional Info

Throwing on the 13th of Thul-Hijjah is optional. The pilgrim may return to Makkah after throwing pebbles on the 12th of Thul-Hijjah to perform Tawaf al-Wada (farewell circumambulation).

- **Throwing at the First Jamrah**



Scene from the first stone pillar in the line, also known as the small one.

Additional Info

Each throwing is constituted of 7 pebbles with the pilgrim reciting Allahu Akbar and making Dua.

- **Throwing at Second Jamrah**

Scene from the second stone pillar in the line, also known as the middle one.

Additional Info

Each throwing is constituted of 7 pebbles with the pilgrim reciting Allahu Akbar and making Dua.

- **Throwing at Third Jamrah**

Scene from the third stone pillar in the line, also known as the big one and the al-Aqaba.

Additional Info

This throwing is constituted of 7 pebbles with the pilgrim reciting Allahu Akbar but this time, without making Dua'.

- **Returning to Makkah**



Pilgrims return to Makkah before Maghrib time after completing the stoning to perform Tawaf al-Wada.

Additional Info

At this point, the crowd is very large and pilgrims should not push, but instead be courteous and offer help to those who need it.

- **Tawaf al-Wada**



This is the farewell Tawaf that a pilgrim performs just before leaving Makkah for other destinations. It is the same as other Tawaf, going in 7 circuits, starting from the black stone line. After completing the Tawaf, it is good but not required to pray 2 Rak'ahs behind Maqam Ibrahim, or, if not possible, to pray any other 2 Rak'ahs facing the Kaabah.

Additional Info

Though it is neither obligatory nor related to Hajj, it is recommended for a pilgrim to visit Prophet Muhammad's mosque in Madinah. This could be done before or after performing Hajj.

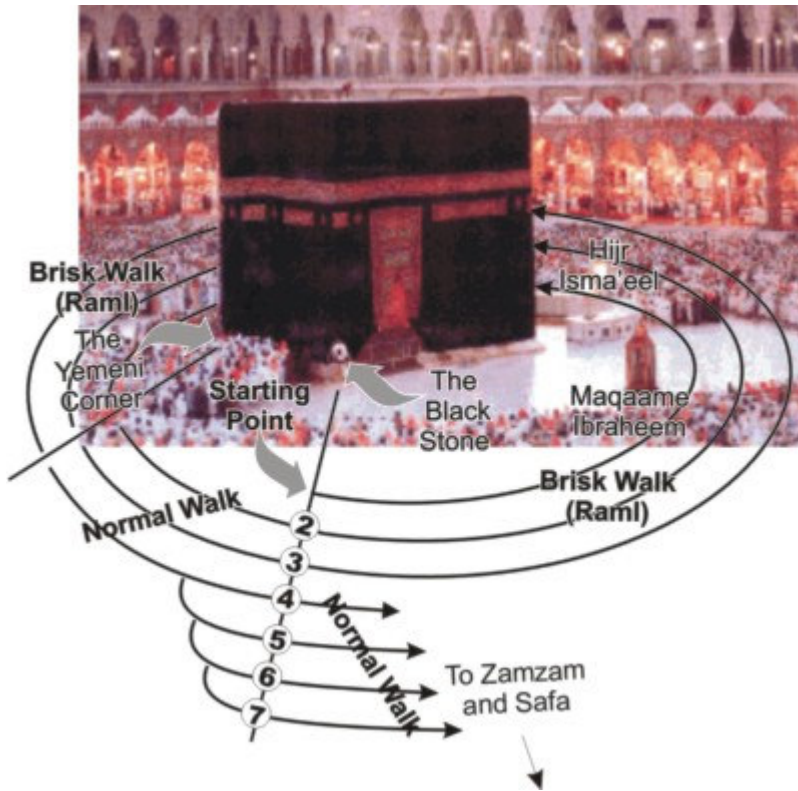
Departing from Makkah



This completes the Hajj journey. It is recommended to leave Makkah as soon as the pilgrim completes the pilgrimage. The pilgrim also asks Allah to accept the rituals and promises to abide by the divine commands.

Additional Info

Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) said: "Whoever goes to Hajj without obscenity he or she will be forgiven as a new-born."
Another Hadith states:
"A Sound Hajj has no reward except Paradise".



Date Wise Haj Time Table

8th of Zul-Hajj	
Dawn	
Fajr	
After Sunrise	Proceed to Mina
After Zawal	
Zohar	In Mina
Asar	In Mina
After Sunset	
Maghrib	In Mina
Isha	In Mina
Wait at Night	In Mina
9th of Zul-Hajj	
Dawn	
Fajr	In Mina
After Sunrise	Proceed to Arafah
After Zawal	Stay in Arafah from Zawaal until sunset
Zohar	Pray Zohar & Asr combine with Imaam of Masjid Nimrah in Arafah
Asar	DO A LOT OF DUA AND SEEK FORGIVENESS. DO NOT WASTE THIS PRECIOUS TIME IN ARAFAH

After Sunset	Proceed to Muzdalifah WITHOUT praying Maghrib
Maghrib	
Isha	Pray Maghrib & Isha combine in Muzdalifah
Wait at Night	Sleep in Muzdalifah , Collect 7+ (7* 3* 3) = 70 Pebbles
10th of Zul-Hajj	
Dawn	
Fajr	In Muzdalifah
After Sunrise	- Stay in Muzdalifah until sunrise - Proceed towards the Jamarat Area
After Zawal	Actions of 10th Dhul Hajj
	a) Throw 7 pebbles at Jamarah Uqba ONLY (Big Pillar of Shaytaan / Evil – closer to Makkah)
	b) Slaughter Animal (Qurbani)
	c) Shave Head
Zohar	d) Remove Ahram and wear normal cloths
	In Makkah (or Mina)
	In Makkah (or Mina)
	e) Perform Tawaf-e-Ifadah (Ziyarah)
Asar	f) Perform Hajj Sae
	Afdhal Time for throwing pebbles on big Jamarat ends before sunset
After Sunset	
Maghrib	In Mina
Isha	In Mina
Wait at Night	In Mina
11th of Zul-Hajj	
Dawn	Time to stone big Jamarat ends
Fajr	In Mina
After Sunrise	
After Zawal	- Proceed to Jamarat Area
	- Throw 7 pebbles each on the 3 Jamarats in following order
	SMALL (pillar closer to Masjid Khaif), MEDIUM, BIG (pillar closer to Makkah)
Zohar	In Mina
Asar	Afdhal time for throwing stones on 3 Jamarat ends before sunset
After Sunset	
Maghrib	In Mina
Isha	In Mina
Wait at Night	In Mina
12th of Zul-Hajj	
Dawn	Time to stone 3 Jamarats of 11th ends
Fajr	In Mina
After Sunrise	
After Zawal	- Proceed to Jamarat Area

	- Throw 7 pebbles each on the 3 Jamaraats in following order	
	SMALL (pillar closer to Masjid Khaif), MEDIUM, BIG (pillar closer to Makkah)	
Zohar	In Mina	
Asar	Leave before sunset if you do not intend to stay in Mina beyond two days	
	If Continuing	If Decided to Leave Mina
After Sunset		Perfrom Tawaf-e-Wida (farewell) before leaving Makkah for your home
Maghrib	In Mina	
Isha	In Mina	
Wait at Night	In Mina	
13th of Zul-Hajj		
Dawn	Time to stone 3 Jamaraats of 12th ends	
Fajr	In Mina	
After Sunrise		
After Zawal	- Proceed to Jamaraat Area	
	- Throw 7 pebbles each on the 3 Jamaraats in following order SMALL (pillar closer to Masjid Khaif), MEDIUM, BIG (pillar closer to Makkah)	
Zohar	In Mina	
Asar	Leave before sunset to Makkah	
After Sunset	Perfrom Tawaf-e-Wida (farewell) before leaving Makkah for your home	
Maghrib		
Isha		
Wait at Night		
<p>Proceed to Mina : Hajj-Qiran pilgrim (one who wears Ahram, performs Umrah and remains in Ahram till the completion of Hajj) will go straight to Mina. Hajj-Tamattu pilgrim (one who wears Ahram, performs Umrah then removes Ahram to wear again for Hajj) & Hajj-Ifraad pilgrim (one who wears Hajj Ahram and directly proceeds to Mina on 8th) will wear their Ahram now and proceed to Mina. back</p>		
<p>Combine your Maghrib & isha : It is a must to combine the two prayers Maghrib & Isha in Muzdalifah on this night of 10th Dhul Hajj. back</p>		
<p>Collect Your pebbles (Stones) : If you are planning to stay for only two nights (11th & 12th) in Mina then collect only $7+(7*3*2)=49$ pebbles. You might want to collect a few extra pebbles to make sure you have enough. back</p>		
<p>Sacrifice of Animal (Qurbaani) : If you are performing Hajj Ifraad pilgrim, you do not need to sacrifice animal. back</p>		
<p>Remove Ahram and wear normal clothes : Prohibitions of Ahram state are no longer applicable except sexual intercourse, which will be lifted once the pilgrim (Haji) performs Tawaf-e-Ziyarah & Hajj Sae. back</p>		
<p>Tawaf-e-Ifadah (Zyarah) : Time to perform Tawaf-e-Ziyarah & Hajj Sae is applicable until sunset of 12th Dhul Hajj. back</p>		

10th Zul-haj's Night in Mina : It is important to stay for a major part of every night (11th,12th &/or 13th) in Mina. You could be in Makkah for Tawaf-e-Ifadah, so you can pray these salaah there too. [back](#)

This time table is an immediate reference for all the 5 days activities of Hajj. It is possible that one may not remember all these day to day activities during Hajj. Therefore we suggest to take the opinions from Islamic Scholar Available in the Hajj.

***** YOU CAN CALL TOLL FREE PHONE # 800 245 1000 FROM WITHIN SAUDI ARABIA TO GET FATAWAS (RELIGIOUS DECREES) ON HAJJ. *****

sources

www.islamicsites.com

www.islamicity.com

Request is being made to all those who are going for Hajj and have found this document useful.

Please pass my 'salaam' to Prophet Muhammed (pbuh) when you visit the prophet's grave.

Also, remember me in your duaa.

As-Salaam Walekum

Adil Khan

Bombay.

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/LoveIslam_LiveIslam/

What Seperates our Group from the rest ?

Only Authentic Information about Islam is passed backed by Quran or Hadith's.