

QUESTIONS ON JURISPRUDENCE (FIQH)

IHRAAM

Q1. Is wearing of Ihraam necessary for women?

A. Women may assume Ihraam in her usual clothes provided it should not be made of silk, leather and is not fashionable wear. It is mustahab to wear white cotton.

Q2. What is the rule regarding the use of cream/oil (perfumed or non-perfumed) during the state of Ihraam?

A. It is not permissible to apply oil/cream, whether perfumed or not, on the body or head hair. If necessary and advised by the doctor one can apply non-perfumed oil/cream, if the oil/cream is perfumed then a sheep must be given as Kaffara.

Q3. Is one allowed to wear ornaments?

A. Any ornament worn for adornment (including the application of Henna) is not allowed. If the use of such things is considered adornment or can attract na-mahram, as an obligatory precaution, avoid wearing them. The ornaments worn all the time at home can be worn provided they are concealed from the sight of na-mahrams and their husband.

Q4. Is it permissible to cover faces for women in Ihraam?

A. It is not permissible for women to cover their faces. If they wish to do so the veil must not touch the face at all. When wiping the face care should be taken to not cover the face completely with a towel/chaader.

Q5. Is it permissible for muhrim men (men in Ihraam) to pass under long bridges or through tunnels?

A. There is not objection.

Q6. Can a person take a bath in the state of Ihraam?

A. YES but one should not use any toiletries which are perfumed. Neither should one look into the mirror or comb his hair, one should follow all the muhrimaat (prohibited things in the state of Ihraam).

Q7. For Followers of Seyyid Golpaygani, is it wajib for ladies to wear two unsewn clothes when putting on the Ihraam?

A. It is Ehtiyat-e-Wajib. It is allowed to remove these after niyyat and talbiyyah. For this masael one can refer to another Mujatahid.

Q8. Can men travel by covered bus/car at night while in the state of Ihraam?

A. Those Followers of Seyyid Khui cannot travel by covered car/bus even at night. Those following Seyyid Golpaygani or Seyyid Seestani can travel in covered vehicles only at night and if there is no rain. This rule is not applicable to women, they are permitted to travel in this way.

Q9. Can women wear socks in the state of Ihraam?

A. Yes she can wear them.

Q10. Can women wear gloves in the state of Ihraam?

A. NO

Q11. One of the restricted items during the state of Ihraam is killing of insects. What is the rule is one finds lice on the body?

A. It is forbidden to kill the lice or to throw them away from one's body. If it is killed the Kaffara is to feed the poor Shia a handful of food.

As for mosquitoes, gnats and such like, as a matter of caution, it is better to avoid killing them so long as they do not harm the pilgrim, it is permissible to kill them to protect oneself, although as a matter of caution one should avoid doing so.

Q12. Can a Muhrim man wear a hernia belt or a belt for protecting his back?

A. YES but it would be better not to if his health will not deteriorate.

Q13. Can men wear ordinary crepe bandage for stopping varicose veins from bleeding?

A. YES

Q14. When it is very cold can men cover themselves with blankets or shawls in the state of Ihraam while travelling or at a residence?

A. YES but his head should not be covered.

Q15. Can a man wear a belt for securing his Ihraam

A. It is not allowed if the belt is worn with the intention to secure the Ihraam. It is permissible to wear the belt for the safekeeping of money, valuables and documents etc.

Q16. Can a muhrim man wear undergarments or stitched clothes under his Ihraam?

A. NO.

Q17. Should a separate Kaffara be given by a muhrim man if he travels from Meeqat by plane and gets down at airport and continues to travel by closed vehicles for Makkah?

A. NO. One Kaffara is sufficient for all journeys undertaken for one Ihraam, e.g. if a plane, taxi/bus is used after Ihraam of Umra-e-Tamattu, one Kaffara is enough, the same applies for Ihraam of Hajj-e-Tamattu. However, it is Mustahab to give Kaffara for every travelling.

Q18. Should one assume the Ihraam of Hajj from any point in the old city Makkah, or from any point in the current day city of Makkah?

A. It is permissible to assume Ihraam from any point within the OLD city of Makkah, however it is better to assume it in Masjid-ul-Haram.

Q19. Can one remove Ihraam after sacrifice and Halq/Taqseer?

A. One can remove the Ihraam clothes, although it is Makrooh to do so until Tawaaf of Ziyarat, its Namaaz and Sae of Hajj-e-Tamattu has been completed, if performed on the same day or night.

Q20. One of the muhrimaat in Ihraam is perfume. How should the clothes of Ihraam be washed as all detergents used for clothes washing has a fragrance?

A. It is better to wash with non-perfumed soap. If you do use fragranced detergents ensure that the clothes are rinsed many times so no smell of perfume remains. Whilst travelling ensure your Ihraam is kept away from external perfume.

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TAWAAF

Q1. Is it permissible to interrupt an obligatory or mustahab Tawaaf?

A. It is permissible although it is more in accord with caution not to break off during an obligatory Tawaaf to avoid violation of muwalaat.

Q2. When Tawaaf is done by a group, some finish early and some later. Is it OK to wait for all in order to pray the Namaaz of Tawaaf?

A. It is OK to wait so long as it is only for a few minutes. It is better to advise the group to meet up after they have prayed their Namaaz of Tawaaf, then they can proceed to Sae together.

Q3. In the state of Ihraam can the husband help his wife in Tawaaf and the other rites by holding her?

A. He can help her as long as he does not hold her with lust.

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NAMAAZ OF TAWAAF

Q1. Is it correct for a man and woman to recite this Namaaz side by side behind Maqam-e-Ibrahim?

A. There is not objection if there is a distance of at least a wajib (20cm/8inches) or the man stands a little ahead of the woman.

Q2. What should a person do if he remembers while in Sae that he has forgotten to pray Namaaz of Tawaaf?

A. He should break his Sae and go to perform the Namaaz of Tawaaf at the proper place and then return to perform Sae all over again.

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SAEE

Q1. Is it alright if one is tired during Sae'e to stop and rest for some time before continuing to finish Sae'e?

A. It is all right provided the resting time is not prolonged unnecessarily. Once rested a little one can continue. One can rest at Safa, Marwa or if necessary anywhere on the way.

Q2. Can you turn 180 degrees and read dua for the group during Sae'e?

A. No you cannot as the condition is that the face should be towards the mountain to which you are going.

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TAQSEER

Q1. What should a person do if they intentionally, ignorantly or forgetfully omits Taqseer when performing Umra-e-Tamattu and then goes on to assume Ihraam of Hajj-e-Tamattu?

A. If it was intentional, then Umra-e-Tamattu would be invalidated and his Hajj turns into Hajj-e-Ifraad. As a caution it would be obligatory for him to return next year and perform Hajj again. If it was because of forgetfulness his hajj will be valid and he should sacrifice one sheep and distribute the meat to poor Shias.

Q2. Can a muhriim do Taqseer of another muhriim?

A. As per Ehtiyat one does one's own Taqseer first and then the Taqseer for others.

Q3. Can Taqseer after Sae'e of Umra-e-Tamattu/Mufradah be done at night time?

A. YES.

Q4. Where can the hair from Taqseer of Umra/Hajj be buried?

A. As there is no facility at Marwa to bury them, you can throw them. It is mustahab to bury them near your tent in Mina if possible.

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ARAFAT

Q. Should one be awake during Wuqoof in Arafat?

A. YES, the person should be conscious. If the person sleeps or is unconscious throughout the wuqoof period (from Dhuhr to Maghrib) the Wuqoof will not be valid. However, if the pilgrim was awake at the start of the period of Wuqoof and then he slept or became unconscious, the stay would be valid.

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MASHAR (MUZDALIFAH)

Q. Should women collect their own pebbles for Ramii in Muzdalifa?

A. She can if she wants or someone can collect them on her behalf.

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RAMII IN MINA

Q1. Can a pilgrim appoint another person (Naib) to do Ramii on their behalf because of rush, distance, tiredness or laziness?

A. NO, one has to do it themselves as you can do Ramii at night when there is no rush. Distance, tiredness or laziness are not valid reasons to appoint a Naib.

Q2. Can a person appoint a Naib if he/she is not mobile or is very sick?

A. YES, in these circumstances only. If, however, he/she feels that by waiting they will be fit and mobile it would be better to wait and perform Ramii personally.

Q3. Can one borrow pebbles from other companions to do Ramii?

A. YES

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MINA

Q1. What is the obligatory period of spending the night at Mina?

A. The obligatory period is half of the night, one has the option of the first half and the second half.

Q2. If one fails to make the nightly half at Mina from sunset to midnight or midnight to sunrise, what is the rule for him?

A. He should sacrifice a sheep for each night omitted, even if one acts out of ignorance or forgetfulness.

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QURBANI

Q1. Where should one slaughter the sacrificial animal relating to the Kaffara that became obligatory on a Muhrim and how is it to be used?

A. The Kaffara is to be given to the poor Shias. If the Kaffara is because of hunting during Umra the place for sacrifice is Makkah, if it is for hunting during Hajj the place is Mina. All other Kaffara can be done in your home town.

Q2. What is the rule regarding making the sacrifice in the new slaughter houses?

A. To offer sacrifice in the new sacrificial grounds is valid and permissible, provided it is in Mina, if it is not possible at all to do it in the Mina boundary due to not being under our control, it is permissible to do it in the Haram area (i.e. Makkah). The automation system is not accepted.

Q3. If one delays the performing of sacrifice beyond Eid day due to incapacity, could he also put off doing Halq/Taqseer?

A. YES, he should delay until the sacrifice is offered.

Q4. After Qurbani, can one do Halq/Taqseer after sunset.

A. One must wait and do it in the daytime.

Q5. The distribution of Qurbani meat is one part from oneself, one part for Momin and one part for the poor Shia. As there are no poor in the place of sacrifice, can one give the value of one third of the meat to the poor in advance of performing Hajj or can one give it after returning from Hajj?

A. It can be given in advance or afterwards but it should only be given to Mo'mineen.

Q6. Can we do Qurbani by buying government coupons of sacrifice?

A. NO

Q7. Can we give the value of the sacrificial animals given that the meat is wasted.

A. NO.

Q8. To which poor one-third of meat or Qurbani or its value should be given?

A. To a poor Shia.

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TAWAAF-UN-NISA

Q. Is it necessary to perform Tawaaf-un-Nisa? Can one perform it in stitched clothes? Is Tawaaf-un-Nisa obligatory for a person doing Hajj on behalf of a dead muslim?

A. YES, is obligatory to perform it. One can perform it wearing stitched clothes. It is obligatory to perform Tawaaf-un-Nisa for a person doing Hajj on behalf of a dead muslim.

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LADIES RELATED FAQ'S

Q1. Is it permissible for women in haidh who cannot enter into a mosque, to assume Ihraam from a

parallel point?

A. Yes, in the compounds of Masjid-e-Shajarah if she is travelling from Madinah or in the compounds of Masjid-e- Johfa if she travels from Jeddah to go to Makkah.

Q2. It is very difficult to maintain oneself in Ihraam. Some women experience Haidh for 5-8 days, will she go on paying Kaffara for every mistake she makes? Is there any other remedy for this?

A. Yes, wherever applicable and obligatory. There is no other remedy. All muhrimaat should be observed.

Q3. What should she do if she gets her menses on her way to Makkah?

A. She will have to wait for the period to be over, take her Ghusl and proceed with Tawaaf and other acts.

Q4. What should she do if she suspects she has her menses during Tawaaf?

A. She should leave the mosque immediately and check it. If confirmed she will wait for the period to finish, do ghushl and then start Tawaaf again and then finish other rites. If not confirmed, she should finish her Tawaaf, if she had completed four rounds or over, if not she should start Tawaaf again from the beginning.

Q5. After performing Tawaaf, Namaaz etc, she realizes she is in menses and doubts or even feels that it must have started with Tawaaf or Namaaz. What should she do?

A. If doubt comes after the acts have been completed then the doubt should be ignored. If she is sure, then she must wait until she is Paak and then restart.

Q6. What should she do if she experiences Haidh after Namaaz of Tawaaf?

A. Her Tawaaf and Namaaz is valid. She should leave the mosque immediately and perform Sae'e even if in an impure state followed by Taqseer if Sae'e is for Umra-e-Tamattu, if Sae'e is for Hajj then Taqseer will have already been done in Mina. She will need to wait for her period to finish and do her ghushl of Haidh before being able to do Tawaaf-un-Nisa and its Namaaz.

Q7. What should she do if her menses begin before Tawaaf-un-Nisa and she has to travel back home?

A. She should appoint someone to do these two acts on her behalf.

Q8. When wearing the Ihraam of Umra-e-Tamattu, a woman is in her menses and is still in menses at the time of wearing Ihraam for Hajj-e-Tamattu. What rules should she apply?

A. She cannot give the whole Niyabat for Umra-e-Tamattu. She will change her niyyat to Hajj-e-Ifraad and proceed to Arafat, Mashar, Mina and as soon as she is paak she will first perform Aamal-e-Makkah and then Umra-e-Mufradah with wajib niyyat, i.e. she will wear Ihraam from Masjid-e-Taneem, perform Tawaaf, its Namaaz, Sae'e, Taqseer, Tawaaf-un-Nisa, its Namaaz. Her hajj will be termed Hajj-e-Ifraad but she will not do Qurbani at Mina. She will still be termed as a Hajiyaani.

Q9. If the menses are not yet over after returning to Makkah from Mina and her companions want to leave for Madinah or home and she cannot stay in Makkah alone, what should she do?

A. She will appoint someone to do Tawaaf and its Namaaz for her, She will do Sae'e herself and she will appoint someone to do Tawaaf-un-Nisa and its Namaaz.

Q10. Can one indulge in sex after completing Tawaaf-un-Nisa and its Namaaz but before finishing the Aamals of Mina?

A. YES.

Q11. Is it allowed to take pills to control menses if the health is not disturbed?

A. If your health is not in danger then it is permissible to take them.

Q12. Can a lady adorn herself before Tawaaf-un-Nisa and its Namaaz, i.e. wear all the ornaments that were removed when muhrim?

A. YES provided the ornaments do not attract any na-mahram or her husband.

Q13. What should a lady who is afraid her periods may start in Mina and linger for a long period of

time?

A. She can perform her Tawaaf of Ziyarat, its Namaaz, Sae, Tawaaf-un-Nisa and its Namaaz in advance after wearing her Ihraam in Makkah, BUT she will have to redo all these actions if her period finishes earlier and she has time to perform all the acts again.

Q14. If blood is spotted on the first day, then stops on the second day and third day, and a drop is seen again on the fourth and fifth day and then nothing is seen again, how would the blood be classified?

A. Treat as haidh if blood is continuously seen for three days consecutively. In this case it is Istehadha.

Q15. What is the rule for Istehadha?

A. The blood that is seen by a women monthly/irregularly for less than three days or more than ten days is called Istehadha, and for praying the rules governing Wudhu/Ghusl should be followed. In Istehadha, the woman is Paak if the rules are followed and she is normal like any other woman.