

Chapter – 17

Umrah Pilgrim

(عمره)

Quran:

وَأَتِمُّوا الْحَجَّ وَالْعُمْرَةَ لِلَّهِ فَإِنْ أُحْصِرْتُمْ فَمَا اسْتَيْسَرَ مِنَ الْهَدْيِ

{And perform Hajj and Umrah for Allah; and if you are prevented, send sacrifice whatever is available. (02:196)}

فَإِذَا أَمِنتُمْ فَمَنْ تَمَتَّعَ بِالْعُمْرَةِ إِلَى الْحَجِّ فَمَا اسْتَيْسَرَ مِنَ الْهَدْيِ

{And whoever takes the advantage of combining the Hajj and Umrah; it is compulsory for him to sacrifice whatever is available. (02:196)}

Hadith:

Narrated Abu Hurairah:

Allah's Prophet said, 'Umrah is expiation for the sins committed between one 'Umrah and another. And the reward of Hajj Mabrur (the one accepted by Allah) is Paradise.' (Sahih Bukhari: 1659)

Narrated Ibn Umer and Ikrimah bin Khalid:

The Prophet had performed 'Umrah before performing Hajj. (Sahih Bukhari: 1660&1661)

Narrated Ibn Abbas:

For those who cannot afford to perform Hajj, Allah's Prophet said; 'Perform 'Umrah when Ramadan comes, as 'Umrah in Ramadan is equal to Hajj (in reward),' or something similar." (Sahih Bukhari: 1668)

Narrated 'Abdullah bin 'Umar:

A man asked, "O Allah's Prophet! What kind of clothes we should wear as Ihram?" Allah's Prophet replied, "One should not wear a shirt, a trousers, a turban, a head cloak or leather socks. (Means he should wear unstitched cloths) And he should not wear clothes which are scented with saffron or wars (kinds of Perfumes). If he can find no slippers, he then may wear leather socks after cutting off what might cover the ankles." (Sahih Bukhari: 1722)

Narrated Ibn 'Umer, Salim and Miswar:

If anyone of you is prevented from performing Hajj then to him Prophet's Sunnah would be sufficient. He should wear Ihram, then he should perform the Tawaf of the Ka'bah and between As-Safa and Al-Marwah and then finish the Ihram and everything will become legal for him. He can perform Hajj in a following year. He should slaughter a Hadi or fast in case he cannot afford the Hadi. Allah's Prophet slaughtered (the Hadi) before he had his head shaved and then he ordered his Companions to do the same. (Sahih Bukhari: 1695& 1696)

Important Aspects of Islamic Doctrine

Obligatory (فرض) / Essential (واجب):

(1) Umrah is neither Obligatory nor Essential (Umrah is mentioned in Quran but its execution has not been clearly recommended).

Sunnah (سنة):

(1) Performing Umrah is Sunnah. (2) Like Hajj, Umrah has no fixed dates, therefore it can be executed anytime or many times in a year. (3) In Umrah, Tawaf around Kaabah and Sae'e/Rounds between As-Safa and Al-Marwah is done. (4) Shaving or trimming of head hairs.

Desirable (مستحب):

(1) Instead of trimming head hairs, shaving is preferable.

Miscellaneous (متفرق)

(1) To perform Umrah wearing of Ihram is a precondition. (2) Two unstitched sheets, one for top part of the body one sheet for lower part of the body, is Ihram. (3) The normal prayer dress of women is Ihram. (4) The place of wearing Ihram is called Miqat. (5) Before crossing this point of Miqat, wearing Ihram is essential. (6) Use of scent is prohibited in Ihram. (7) There are six points of Miqat for different directions as follows:

- 1) For the people of Madinah, Miqat is Dhu'l-Halayfah.
- 2) For the people of Iraq, Miqat is Zaat-Irq.
- 3) For the people of Syria, Miqat is Juhfah.
- 4) For the people of Najd, Miqat is Qarn al-Manazil.
- 5) For the people of India and Pakistan, Miqat is Yalumlum.
- 6) For the people of Makkah, Miqat is Masjid-e-Taneem.

