

JINAYAAT (errors/offences that need to be compensated to resolve)

This is the plural of jinayat, which means an error/ fault (offence). In terms of hajj a jinayat will be every act forbidden because of ihraam or Haram. Some penalties are imposed on the breaking of umrah and Hajj laws.

Explanation of The Terms Jinayaat (Penalties):

- 1. DUM - sacrifice** of goat, sheep or 1/7th (part) of ox, cow or camel. All conditions that apply to a qurbani animal will apply here.
- 2. BADANAH – sacrifice** of whole ox, cow or camel. This penalty only applies to 2 jinayat. 1 – Performing tawaf-e-ziyarat in menstruation, nifaas or janaabah. 2 – If somebody has sexual intercourse after the wuqoof of 'Arafah before Halaq
- 3. SADAQAH:** this means amount of sadaqatul-Fitir, (2-3 kilograms of wheat or its value in money)

There Are 8 Jinayat of Ihraam Which Are All Prohibited Whilst in The State of Ihraam

1) To use perfume: If a small amount of ittar or perfume was applied to any part of the body, sadaqa becomes wajib., if a little ittar came onto the finger, sadaqa becomes wajib, even though this small amount was washed off immediately afterwards. If a large amount was applied, dum becomes wajib.

2) To wear sewn clothes: If a sewn garment is worn for a full day or night, or the duration of one day or one night or longer, then a full dum is wajib. If after wearing it for a full day or night the muhrim decides that he/she will not wear this garment again and then after removing the garment he/she wears it again, 2 dums becomes wajib. But if he/she does not decide to wear it again then only one dum is necessary, even if they wear it for several days. Each time he/she decides **not** to wear it, but then wears it again, another dum becomes obligatory. If a sewn garment is worn for **less than a day or a night, sadaqah is wajib.**

3) To cover the head or face: A man is prohibited from covering face and head while in ihraam. A woman is prohibited from covering only the face whilst in ihraam. The rest of her head must remain covered. A dum is wajib if **whole** or **quarter** of the face or head is covered for the duration of a full day or night. In the case of a female, this law will only apply to the face. If less than a quarter was covered, or the covering did not last for one day or night then only sadaqah is wajib.

4) To remove hair from the body: If a **quarter** of hair or beard, or more than quarter was removed during Ihraam, one dum is wajib, whether it was removed by shaving or any other method. 2. Anything less than this (i.e. less than a 3) will make sadaqa wajib. Removing all hair of one armpit or all hair beneath the naval necessitates a complete dum. Removing less than this necessitates one sadaqa. For every separate occasion that hair was removed a new penalty becomes Wajib. Clipping the moustache (or complete removal) requires one sadaqa. Also, shaving or removing hair on thighs, chest, arms etc. makes one sadaqa wajib. This also applies to women. . If a woman removes a finger's length of hair from a quarter or more of the hair, a dum is wajib. If this was removed from less than a quarter then only a sadaqa is wajib. While making wudhu or through scratching or combing or in any other way 3 strands or less of hair or beard fell out then it is wajib to give a hand-full of wheat in sadaqa. This is a small portion of the full sadaqa amount.

5) To clip the nails: If the nails of one hand or one foot or both hands or both feet or all four were clipped in one sitting, at one time then one dum is wajib. If in one sitting the nails of one hand or foot were removed and then on another occasion the nails of the other hand or foot were removed then 2 dums are wajib. In short, each occasion warrants a separate dum and cutting nails of a complete limb brings about one dum. If less than five nails were removed, or five nails from two hands or feet (not a full hand or foot) or 4 nails from each hand or foot (i.e. 16 nails) then in these three cases one sadaqa for each nail removed is wajib. But if collectively all the sadaqa amounts to the price of a complete dum, then a little less than the price of a dum should be given in sadaqa. It should not equal the price of a dum so pay out a few riyals less than the price of the dum. There is no penalty for breaking off a broken nail.

6 & 7) To kill or remove lice from one's body OR Hunt game (hunting animals): This refers to the lice on one's own body or clothes, not that on another muhrim's body or clothes. It is not jaiz to even instruct another person to kill lice on one's body and clothes. It is also not permissible to leave the clothes in sunlight in order to get rid of lice. If clothes were washed or spread out in sunlight **NOT WITH INTENTION OF KILLING LICE** then there is no penalty if lice die in this case. For one louse killed (from the body or clothes) it is wajib to give one date in sadaqa. For two or three, one handful of wheat is wajib. For more than three (i.e. any number above three) one sadaqa is wajib. A muhrim is not allowed to hunt for fun or injure animals. The slaughtering of domestic animals for eating and domestic purposes is permissible. Hunting is haraam for both muhrim and non-muhrim and a learned scholar should be consulted about the jinayaat of this restriction.

8) To have sexual intercourse with wife: Touching, fondling or kissing the wife with sexual sensation or desire or extracting any sexual pleasure besides intercourse through insertion, or contact between the two organs makes **ONE DUM** wajib, even if there was **NO** emission of sperm. But, the hajj will still be intact. Sexual intercourse (with penetration) in the front or hind organ, under any circumstances, before wuqoof of Arafah, breaks the hajj completely and a dum (goat etc.) is wajib. If both parties were muhrim then each one has to pay dum separately. Here too, ejaculation of semen is not a condition. In this case even though the hajj is broken, the guilty parties still have to act as if their hajj is intact. They must perform all the other acts of hajj, they must abstain from prohibitions and jinayaat failing to which the appropriate penalty will be wajib. There is no other way in which they can come out of Ihraam. Also, qaza of that Hajj must be performed in the following or subsequent years.

Ziyarah of Makkah and Madinah

There are many place of historical and spiritual importance in Makkah and Madinah. We will try to highlight some of these but as there are so many please do forgive us if we have missed any places due to lack of space. Also many Ziyraah's are being destroyed so please forgive us if the ones mentioned are no longer present.

In Makkah there are many places where your duas will be accepted. Some of these places are below:

1. Multazam (area between Hajarul-sAswad (black stone) and door of ka'bah.
2. Mount Safa and Marwah,
3. Mas.aa (area between safa and Marwah)
4. In the Ka,bah.
5. At Mina, Arafah & Muzdalifah,
6. Behind Maqaami-Ebrahim (stone with footprints of Prophet Ebrahim.)
7. between Hajarul-Aswad and Ruknul-yamaani.
8. Each time you visit Makkah seeing the Ka'bah at first sight is also a time when your dua will be accepted.

Some Ziyarah of Makkah:

1. **Birth place** of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ : Today a library has been housed in it
2. **Jabal Noor**: This Mountain is also known as Jabal Hira. The Cave of Hira is on this mountain where the first ayah of the Quran was revealed to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ
3. **Jabaluth-Thaur**: On this Mountain is the cave where Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and Abubakar Radhiyallahu-anhu hid away from the Mushrikeen of Makkah at the time of Hijra.
4. **Jannatul-Ma'laa**: This is the oldest cemetery in Makkah. This is where Hazrat Khadijah Radhiyallahu-anha who is the first wife of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is buried. Sayyidna Qasim who is the son of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is also buried here. Many great companions of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ like Abdullah Bin Umar Radhiyallahu-anhu are buried here.
5. **Masjid Jinn**: this is beside Jannatul-Ma'laa and the place where Prophet Muhammad ﷺ took bay'ah (swearing of allegiance) from the Jinn.
6. **Masjid Aa-isha**: This Masjid is at Tan'eem
7. **Masjid Khaif**: This is the Masjid in Mina where Prophet Muhammad ﷺ stayed during his Hajj. Its also believed that 70 Prophets of Allah are buried there.

Some Ziyarah of Madinah:

1. Visiting the grave of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and saying Salaam: Every true Muslim should yearn to visit the grave of Muhammad ﷺ who is alive in his grave. Visiting the grave will bring you closer to Prophet ﷺ and you can gain his intercession on Judgment day. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ Stated: ***'The one who goes to Makkah for Hajj and thereafter intends visiting me in my Masjid, the reward to 2 mabroor (accepted) Hajj will be recorded for him', 'The one who visits my grave my intercession for him becomes wajib', Whosoever performs Hajj and does not visit my grave, verily he has shunned me.'*** Thus it's vital to visit the grave of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and say salaah & salaam and also say salaam to both companions beside him (Abubakar and Omar Radhiyallahu-anhu). To find out how to do this, refer to any Hajj book of sunni muslims. Frequently Read Durood and while staying Madinah make intention to follow full sunnah and remain respectful and clean.
2. **Riaz-ul-Janna**: This is a portion of a place in Masjid Nabawi that is a piece of heaven. It's between the grave of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and his Member. You should read Nafil and Quran here.
3. **Jannatul-Baqi**: This is the cemetery of Madinah and around 10,000 Sahabah are buried here. Many members of Prophet's ﷺ family are buried here.
4. **Mount Uhud**: The grave of the Prophet's ﷺ uncle Hazrat Hamza Radhiyallahu-anhu is here. Do also visit the graves of the other Shuhadaa Uhud.
5. **Masjid Qubaa**: This was the first masjid built in islam after the Hijrah and Prophet ﷺ laid the first stone. The reward for reading 2 rakats salah here is equivalent to an accepted Umrah. This reward is only attained when a person performs Wudu before arriving in Masjid Qubaa. So ensure you have Wudu beforehand

Other Masjids to visit are: Masidul-Fath, Masidul-Qiblatain, Masjidul-Juma and many more (ask your guide)

When leaving Madinah perform 2 rakats Nafil Salaah in Masjidun-Nabawi. Present yourself at the grave of Prophet ﷺ for a farewell salaam. Make dua that Allah makes your journey home safe and he guards you from all evils and calamities of this world and the hereafter. Also make dua that this not be your last visit but Allah grant you an opportunity to visit Madinah again and he forgives all your sins.