

Rami Jamar ♦

- 28.1 Hajj is one of the fundamentals of Islam. This obligation is to be performed once in a life time. A Haji (Pilgrim) should therefore follow the superior and the masnun (as practiced by Allah's Messenger PBUH) way of the pilgrimage. He should observe the maximum circumspection in it. This point should also be kept in mind that there is ample time to perform Rami during the three days (10,11,12 Zul Hijja) ie every day till the appearance of true down the next morning. So the Haji should choose an appropriate time for Rami keeping in view their convenience. They will not face difficulty and it will also help averting mishaps. Most of the mishappenings take place because of undue haste and ignorance concerning the procedure of the ritual.
- 28.2 It is undesirable to perform Rami on 10th Zul Hijja before the sun rise and after the true down. But the ailing weak, woman and elderly pilgrims may do so.
- 28.3 It is not permissible to perform Rami from the mid night of the 10th Zul Hijja as the scheduled time for the performance of Rami does not commence at that point of time.
- 28.4 On 11,12 Zul Hijja, time for Rami commence after the sun is on the wane and continues till the true down of the next morning. The pilgrims should perform the Rami during this time. Those offering Hajj Faradh should be specifically particular about it. However under severe compulsions if a pilgrim performs Rami before the declining of the sun, he would not be liable to pay Dam (expiation) as per the opinion of Imam Abu Hanifa.
- 28.5 Keeping in view the Multitude of pilgrims these days, it would not be undesirable if a pilgrim performs Rami after the sun set.
- 28.6 If a pilgrim stays at Mina after sun set he will not be required to perform Rami on 13th of Zul Hijja. But if he stays there till the appearance of true down of the 13th morning he will have to perform the Rami that day also.

♦ 16th Fiqhi Seminar (Muhazzabpur Azamgarh) 30 March, 1-2 April 2007.