

Conditions of Necessity of Hajj

Article 1

Hajj is obligated to be performed, by a Muslim, once in a lifetime. One must be;

- 1- An adult
- 2- Sane
- 3- Having provisions for the journey e.g. Transportation, accomodation food cost
- 4- Having the permission to travel and not having any difficulty in the way, like fear of life, assets or honor.
- 5- Having physical abilities for performing the acts of Hajj.
- 6- Having enough time for reaching Mecca and performing the acts.
- 7 Having enough savings to support the cost of living of family members left behind and any other person under the pilgrim's charge, when the pilgrim goes for Hajj.
- 8- Having a job or business that the pilgrim can resume after returning from Hajj. Pilgrim should be able to be financially able for day to day expenses for himself and those who are under his support e.g. family

Article 2

Hajj is obligatory for a person when he has enough money for buying a house. However if the needs are not being sufficed without owning a house; but if the person can live in a rental house or Waqf (inalienable religious endowment) house, then the person can perform Hajj by having that kind of house.

Article 3

Whenever a person does not have enough money for going to Mecca, but another person gives him the money for performing Hajj and also this person pays the costs of his family during this pilgrimage, then Hajj is obligatory for him. Even he has debts or does not have a job or business for paying the costs of living.

Accepting such a gift is obligatory; unless that person puts him under severe moral obligation by accepting this gift or there is a loss or intolerable hardness in accepting that gift.

Article 4

A Person who has been employed for serving in the journey of Hajj as the religious leader or manager or deputy of caravan or member of the staff or physician and nurse or disciplinary agent or bank authority or any other occupation, and has performed Hajj in this way, it is considered as an obligatory Hajj, on one condition that the costs of living of the family or dependants has been provided during the journey; but accepting such an employment is not obligatory.

Article 5

A person who can perform Hajj by borrowing money is not able to perform Hajj, even if he can pay later his whole debt at once or by installments, unless he has assets that can pay his debt from them easily.

Article 6

It is not permitted to perform Hajj by Haraam (illegally acquired) money or the money from which Khums has not been paid. If the money for Ihram clothing and Tawaf and Sa'y or payment for sacrifice or the cost of camp and floor covering that the pilgrim stays on t in Arafat and Mena is Haraam, then his Hajj is invalidated as a precaution.

Article 7

Whenever a person registers for Hajj and thereafter dies or his physical ability is greatly reduced and he is not able to perform the Hajj any more, and in condition of his death, the receipt of registration belongs to his heirs, on the condition that he had not been able to perform Hajj in a way other than registration.

Article 8

The money that is given for registration has no Khums, if it is from the income of the same year.

URL di origine:

<https://www.al-islam.org/it/rites-hajj-practical-treatise-and-rules-naser-makarem-shirazi/conditions-necessity-hajj#comment-0>