

## The rulings in Islam

Islam is a complete way of life. Allah taught us how to live our lives through the prophet ﷺ and through the verses of the holy Quran. To make it easier for us to understand, the scholars have divided all actions into 7 types. These help us understand what actions we have to do and what we must stay away from. These 7 types are:



FARD



WAJIB



SUNNAH



NAFL



MAKRUH



HARAM

FARD – Means something that is obligatory; it has to be done. These are orders from Allah which are found in the quran and hadith. Anyone who denies a fard act will no longer remain a muslim.

Example of a fard act – Namaz and fasting and more.

WAJIB – Comes after fard but just like fard it must be done. Anyone who denies a wajib act will still remain a muslim but will be considered a sinner (faasiq).

Example of a wajib act – reciting Allahu akbar in namaz , reciting tashahhud in namaz and more.

SUNNAH – Is something that the prophet ﷺ said, did or encouraged. Muslims do their best to perform actions that are Sunnah and consider it bad to leave it out.

Example of a Sunnah act – smiling, using a miswaak, visiting the sick and many more.

NAFL – Is a good act. It brings reward but there is no punishment if it is not done. Nafl act is called mustahab.

Example of nafl act – Dhikr, giving sadaqah and many more.

MAKRUH – Is an act which is disliked by Allah and the beloved prophet ﷺ . a person who does not believe a makruh act to be bad will still remain muslim but may still be considered a sinner (faasiq).

Example of makruh act – talking whilst making wudhu, biting nails and more.

HARAAM – Is something that is forbidden. It is clearly proven from the quran and hadith. One who does such an act is a sinner (faasiq) and deserves punishment in the hereafter if one does not repent. Also one who does not believe a haram act to be haram, he will no longer remain a muslim.

Example of haram act – being disrespectful to ones parents, drinking alcohol and more.