

1.3. Qur'anic rulings أحكام القرآن

Qur'anic rulings are the juristic issues indicated by certain Qur'anic verses. They are divided into three main categories:

1. Aqidah (or belief rulings): concerns all forms of faith and belief in Allah, held by a Muslim.

2. Fiqh (or Practical rulings): comprises numerous provisions concerning:

2.1. worship (ibadat): governs the relationship between man and his Creator. This type of ruling relates to prayer, fasting, zakat, Hajj, vows, oaths and so on.

2.2. (muamalat): deals with the relationship between man and man in different activities concerning politics and system of government, state's foreign relations, family-related provisions, economy, justice and what concerns it, social activities, crimes and penalties, financial transactions... All these rulings fall within the ambit (نطاق) of muamalat.

3. Akhlaq (or moral rulings): covers all aspects of a Muslim's behavior, attitude, and work ethic.

These Qu'ranic rulings are formulated in two different ways:

1. Rulings that are stated explicitly. In other words, the law-giver (God) has formulated them in such a way which does not need personal legal reasoning and is not open to different interpretations as they are clear and definitive.

2. Rulings that requires reasoning (ijtihad) to be interpreted and exercised.