Why forbidden alcohol in the Islam?

It is a well known fact that Muslims don’t drink alcohol. It is haraam, forbidden. They don’t eat foods with ethanol, they don’t wear perfumes containing alcoholic ingredients and they stay away from all forms of intoxicating substances. For most Muslims, alcohol is "haraam," or forbidden. Muslims abstain from alcohol because the Prophet Muhammad, to whom Muslims believe the word of God was revealed in the Qur'an, spoke against it. Though Muhammad said alcohol may have some medicinal value, as recorded in the Qur'an, he believed its potential for sin was "far greater" than its benefits. Muhammad also forbade Muslims from consuming other intoxicants, including hashish, believing the substances would cloud judgment and lead to unlawful behavior in the same way as alcohol.
Alcohol in Islam

- Linguistically, *khamr* (کم) Arabic for “wine”, is alcohol derived from grapes. This is what is prohibited by specific texts of the Quran (see 5:90). Therefore alcohol is categorically unlawful (*haraam*) and considered impure (*najis*). Consuming any amount is unlawful, even if it doesn’t create any drunken effects.

- The Prophet Muhammad of Islam said, "Intoxicants are from these two trees," while pointing to grapevines and date-palms. Alcohol derived from dates or raisins is also prohibited, again regardless of the amount consumed, as explained on Islamic site Seekers Guidance.

- At first, a general warning was given to forbid Muslims from attending prayers while in a drunken state (Quran, 4:43). Then a later verse was revealed to Prophet Muhammad which said that while specifically alcohol had some medicinal benefits, the negative effects of it outweighed the good (Quran, 2:219).

- Finally, “intoxicants and gambling” were called “abominations of Satan’s handiwork,” which warned people with self-consciousness to not turn away from God and forget about prayer, and Muslims were ordered to abstain (Quran, 5:90-91).

- The Prophet Muhammad also instructed his companions to avoid any intoxicating substances (paraphrased), “if it intoxicates in a large amount, it is forbidden even in a small amount.” For this reason, most observant Muslims avoid alcohol in any form, even small amounts that are sometimes used in cooking.
Happy family
you always example
happy person
happy society
distance
Starting bad situation always with alcohol
No limit if you started
“Alcohol always open for bad door if you are drinker”
5 reasons why Muslims don’t drink alcohol

1. Alcohol and prayer do not mix. Prayer (salat) is a fundamental part of the Muslim lifestyle, an obligatory call to God five times a day. A ritual eco “wudhu” (woo-dhoo) is necessary before the prayer which involves a water saving ablution to spiritually connect to environment, health and creation. The presence of alcohol in the same room does not affect the prayer, according to Islamic scholars, but anyone who drinks alcohol cannot pray for a month, unless he or she repents.

2. It’s addictive. Even when the early Muslims recognised alcohol for its medicinal uses, Prophet Muhammad likened the drink to a “disease”, saying there is no cure in things that God has forbidden. Like the first puff of a cigarette, it is up to individual will-power to continue or stop drinking.
3. **Liquor clouds the intellect.** *Khamr* also describes how alcohol consumption makes it difficult to differentiate between right and wrong. Muslim faith is founded on the intellect, rational thought and good judgement. Anything that could jeopardise this behaviour is forbidden, and another reason why Muslims don’t drink.

4. **It gives the wrong message to children.** Sitting in a restaurant where alcohol is served is not the same as drinking it. This is why Islamic law has the flexibility to say if someone needs to sit in such a restaurant for a work meeting or because no other diners are available, he/she can, but should not sit at a table where alcohol is served. On that note, find local halal restaurants with Zabiha.com’s world halal guide.

Bars and environments where alcohol is served could lead to drinking and in the presence of children, it could teach them to explore drinking. Mature Muslim adults are role models and carry a message that you don’t have to drink to have a good time, to work or to socialise.

Classical and contemporary Islamic scholars have helped explain why an alcohol zone can be as bad as drinking itself,

“The difference between [prohibitions in environment] and [prohibitions related to the end goals] is that while both are forbidden, the former is considered lesser in weight because it is related to causes, whereas the latter is related to an actual forbidden act. Thus, sitting at the table, although not the same as drinking, could lead to it whereas drinking in itself is absolutely forbidden.” – Dr. Abdullah bin Bayyah (Suhaibwebb.com)
5. Alcohol makes one forget. Any intoxicating substance, whether it’s wine, beer, gin, whiskey or drugs, affects a person’s faculties and behaviour. The result is the same, and the Quran outlines that it is the intoxication—which makes one forgetful of God and prayer—that is harmful.

6. Alcohol can lead to criminality. Although a controversial statement, in Islam alcohol is viewed as the “key to every evil” (hadith), because of its close relation to creating or making criminal behaviour easier to commit. That isn’t an omission of the medicinal uses of alcohol, but to say that a prevention is better than a cure. Thus, the Quran explains, “(in alcohol) there is a great sin, and (some) benefits, but the sin outweighs its benefit)” (2:219).
As for the use of alcohol – particularly ethanol – for uses other than human consumption, such as industrial use, the scholars of Islam differed about whether or not alcohol as a substance is considered pure or impure, based on the statement of Allah in the Qur'an:

“O you who believe; indeed, intoxicants, gambling, [sacrificing on] stone alters [to other than Allah], and divining arrows are but defilement from the work of Satan, so avoid it that you may be successful.” [The Qur’an: al-Maa’idah 5:90]

It is also important to note that, as mentioned in the beginning of the article, Islam makes no distinction between drinking alcohol, and buying, selling, or producing it, even if it is sold or produced for non-Muslims. All of this is completely forbidden, based on the principle enshrined in the following passage of the Qur’an:

“And cooperate in righteousness and piety, but do not cooperate in sin and transgression. And fear Allah; indeed, Allah is severe in penalty.”[The Qur’an: al-Maa’idah 5:2]
Alternative Attitudes

Though many Muslims abstain from alcohol, others believe drinking is a personal decision between themselves and Allah. Some wealthy Muslims in countries like Pakistan drink to show their moneyed, cultured status, according to The Economist, and some Islamic scholars even believe it’s acceptable to drink alcohol made from something other than dates and grapes. Nonetheless, a study conducted by the Pew Forum showed a majority of Muslims believe drinking is "morally wrong," and it's banned in many Islamic countries, like Saudi Arabia.
Alcohol and the Qur'an:

Drinking was widespread throughout Arabia before Islam arrived, according to Islamic scholar Siraj Islam Mufti, though its popularity decreased as the religion spread. An early verse in the Qur'an states that alcohol does more harm than good and forbids praying while intoxicated. A later verse of the Qur'an holds that "truly, intoxicants and gambling and divination by arrows are an abomination of Satan's doing." Mufti continues that Muhammad also said Allah disdains those who carry, serve or sell alcohol to others, even if they do not drink it themselves.
Thank you for your attention