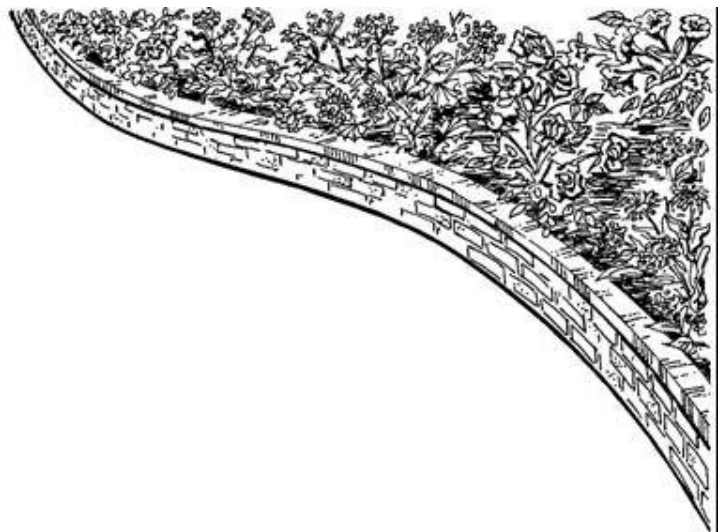


Islamic Studies

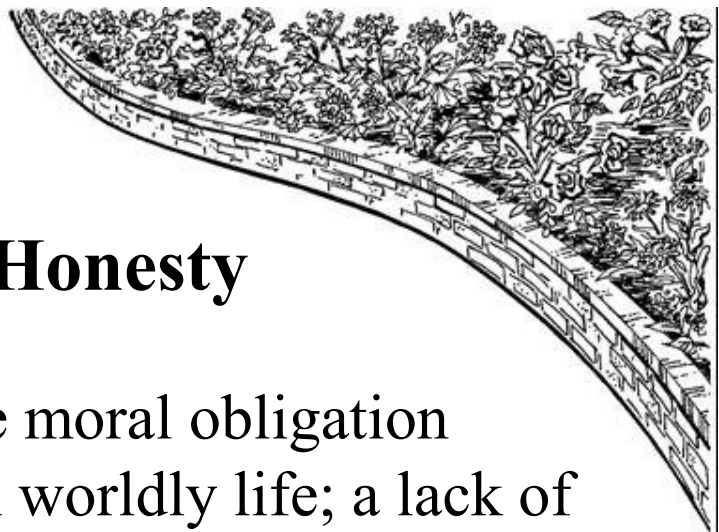
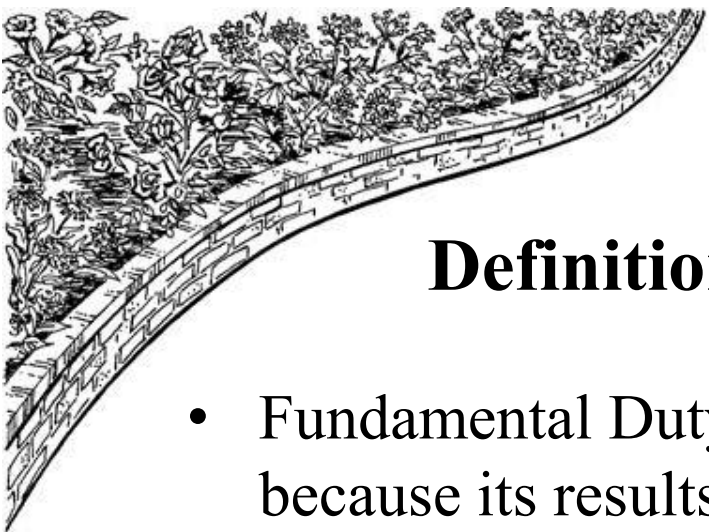
Ethics and Morality in Islam



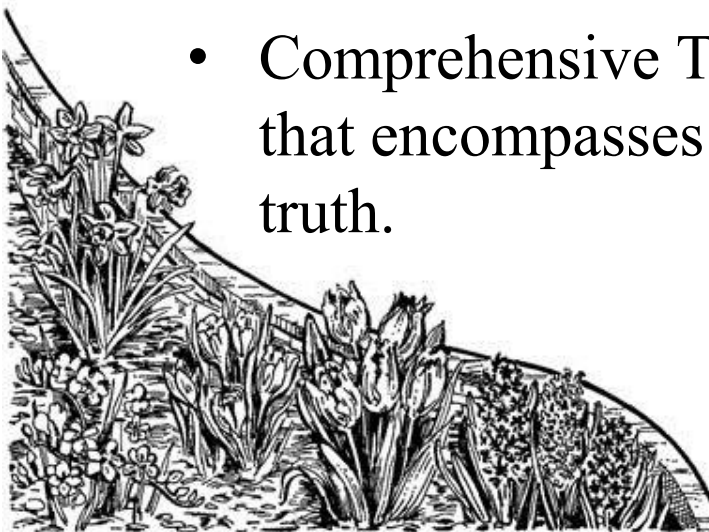
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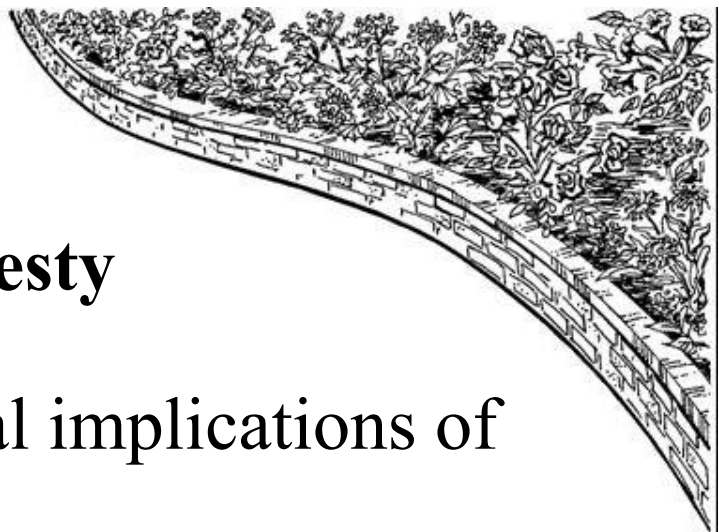
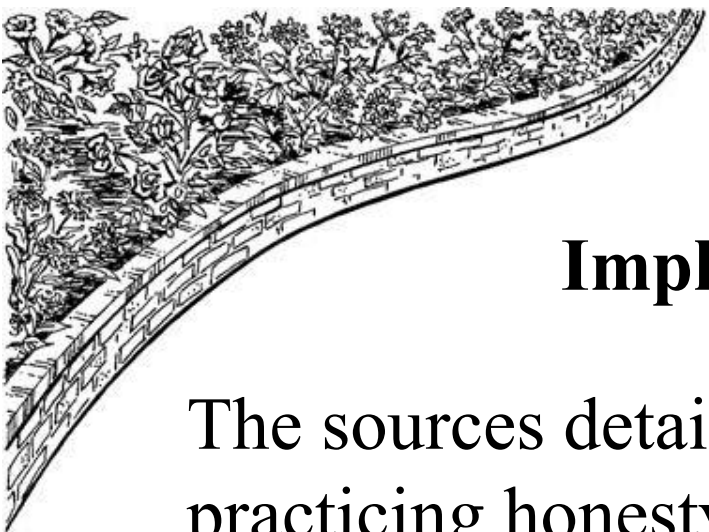
Explaining the concept of honesty in Islam and its practical implications in personal, social, and professional life.





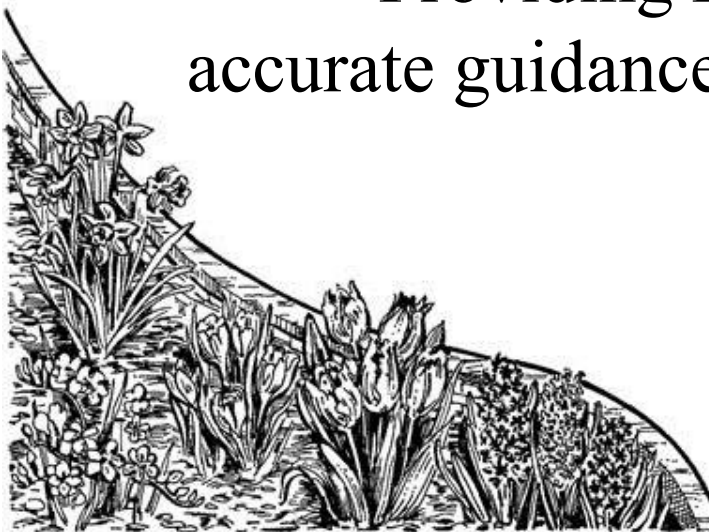
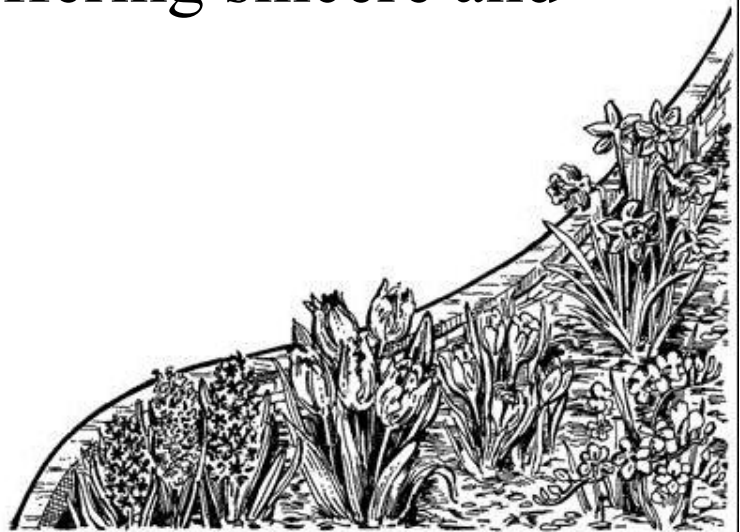
Definition and Scope of Honesty

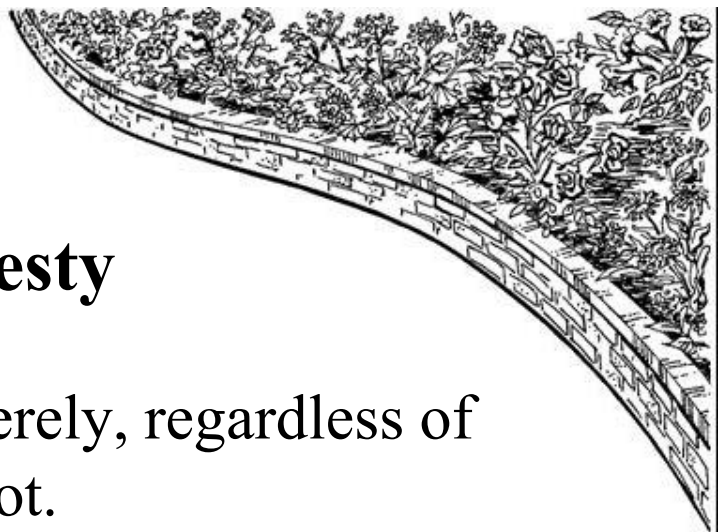
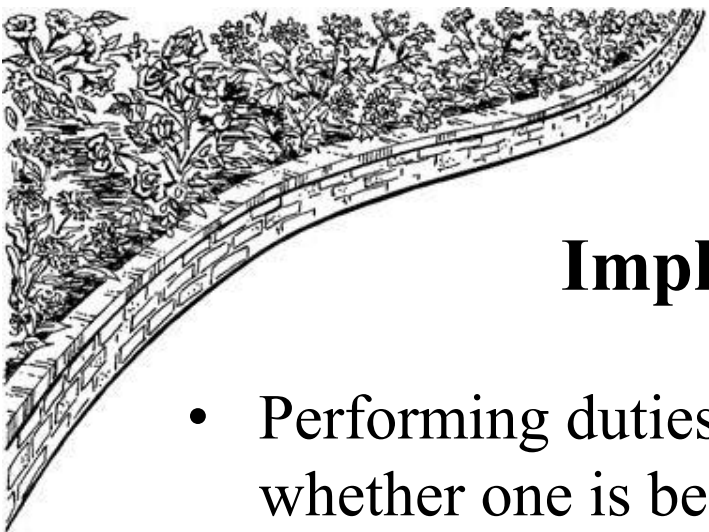
- **Fundamental Duty:** Honesty is a core moral obligation because its results are most visible in worldly life; a lack of honesty often results in being treated with dishonesty or deceit in return¹.
 - **Selfless Integrity:** A Muslim is encouraged to remain honest even if it goes against their own personal interests.
 - **Comprehensive Term:** It is described as a "blanket term" that encompasses various behaviors beyond just telling the truth.
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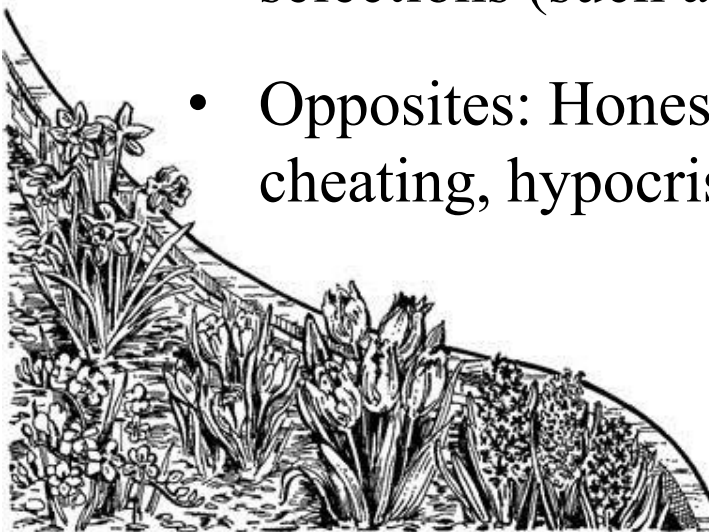
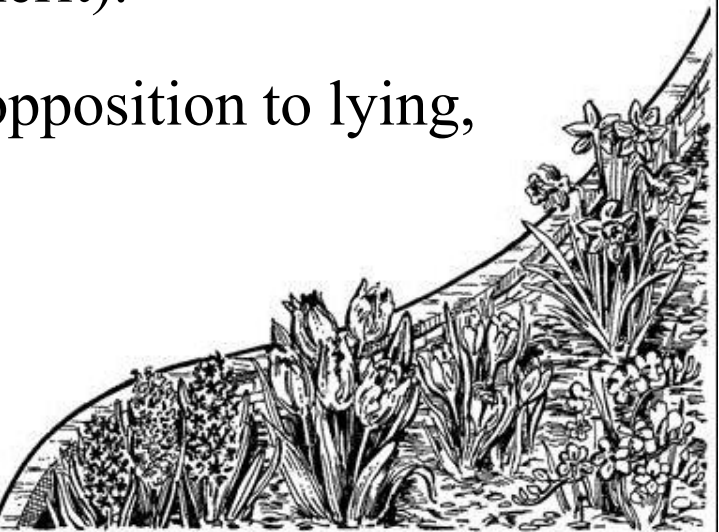
Implications of Honesty

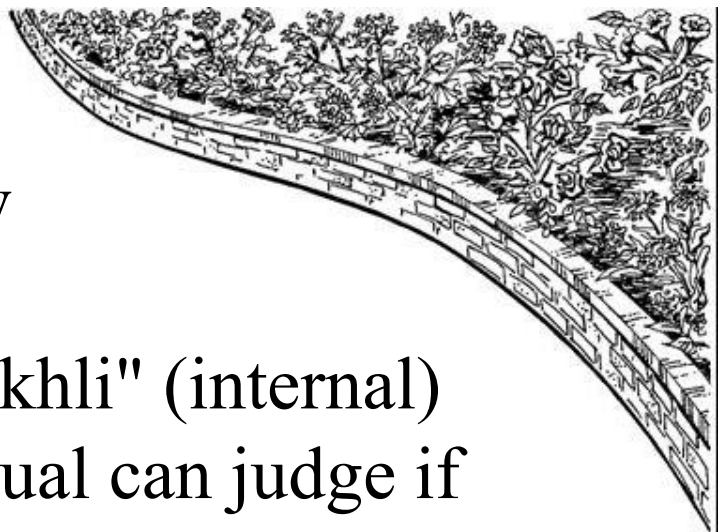
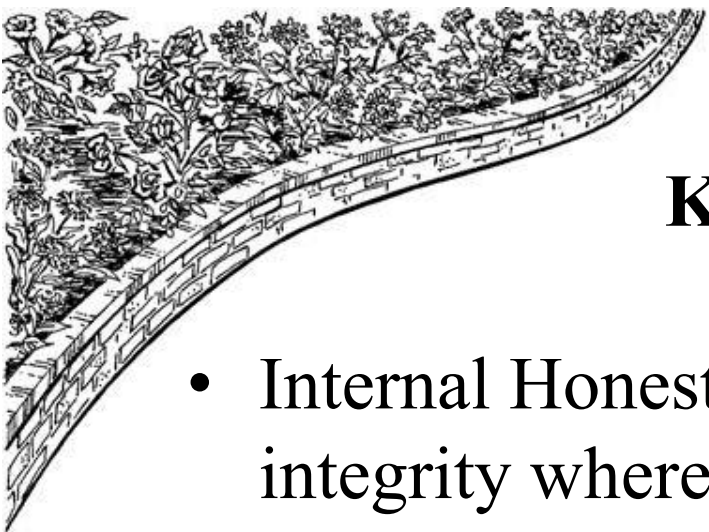
The sources detail several practical implications of practicing honesty:

- Fulfilling Promises: Keeping both written and verbal commitments.
 - Providing Right Advice: Offering sincere and accurate guidance when asked.
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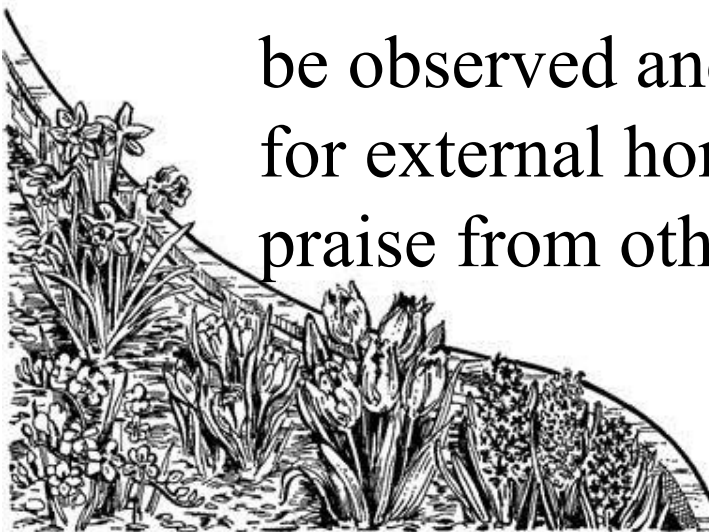


Implications of Honesty

- Performing duties perfectly and sincerely, regardless of whether one is being supervised or not.
 - Giving every person their due rights without them having to ask for them.
 - Maintaining objectivity in judgments, evaluations, and selections (such as hiring based on merit).
 - Opposites: Honesty stands in direct opposition to lying, cheating, hypocrisy, and favoritism.
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Kinds of Honesty

- Internal Honesty: This is a "daakhli" (internal) integrity where only the individual can judge if their intentions and actions are truly honest. The reward for this is internal satisfaction and peace of mind⁵⁶.
 - External Honesty: This involves honesty that can be observed and supervised by others. The reward for external honesty is social recognition and praise from others.
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