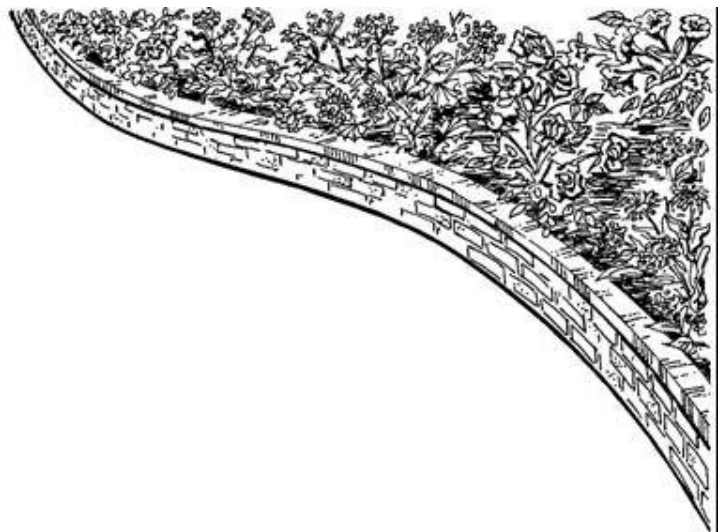


Islamic Studies

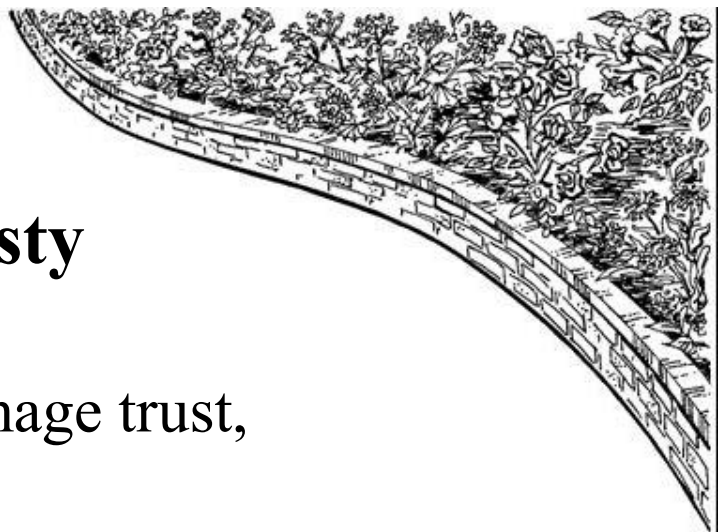
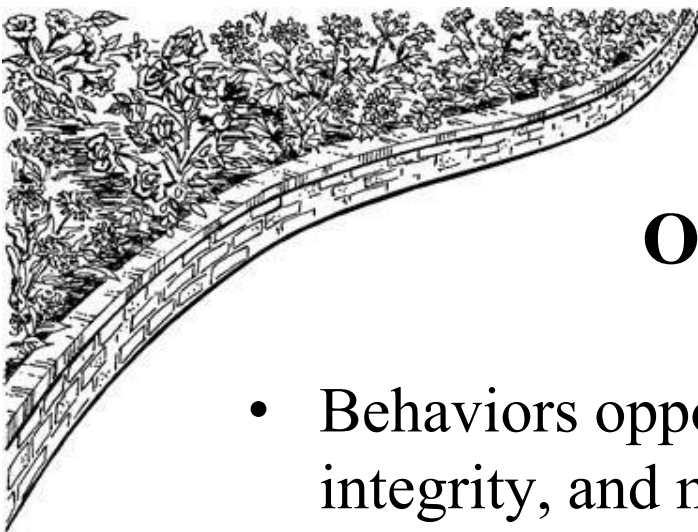
Honesty



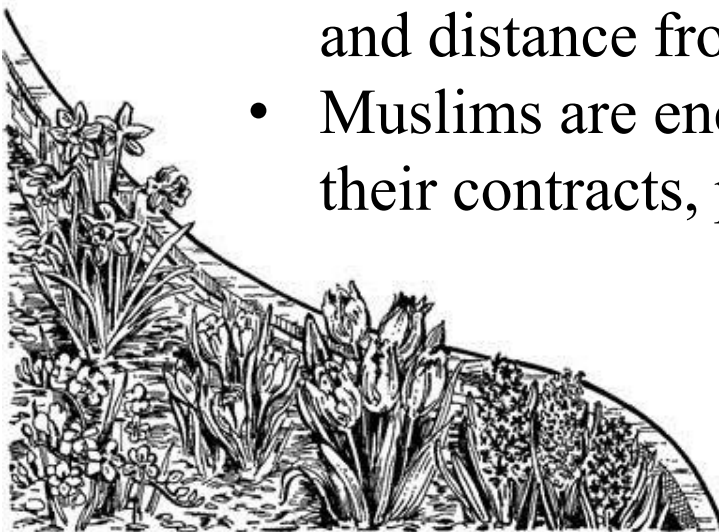
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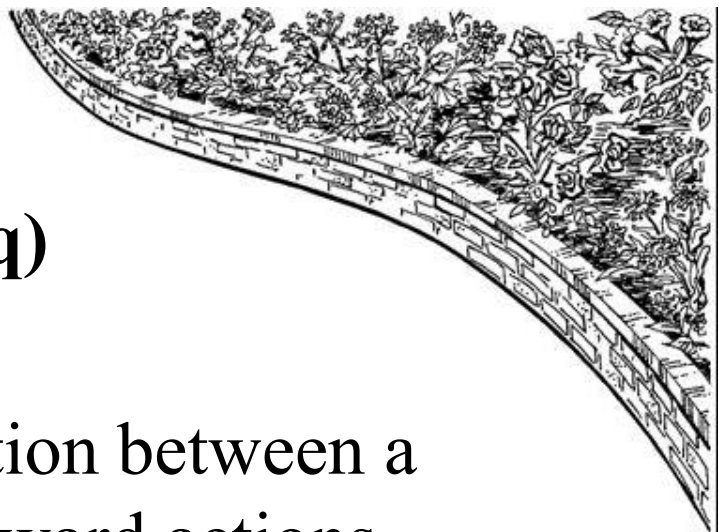
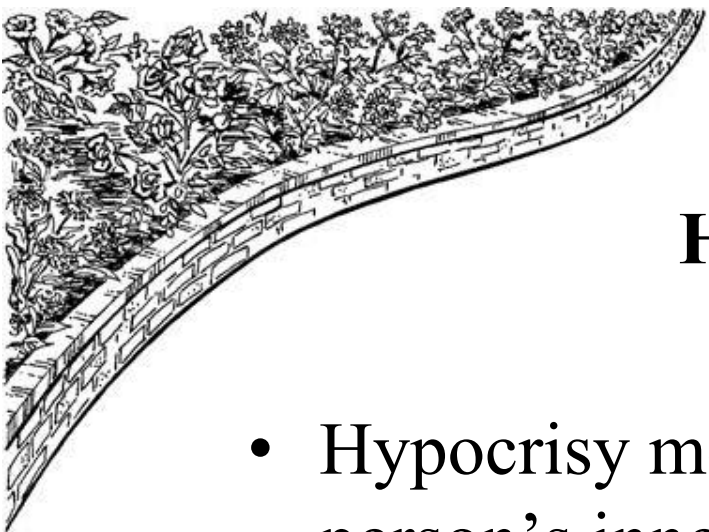
Explaining the harmful effects of hypocrisy and deceit in Islam and how honesty preserves trust and integrity.



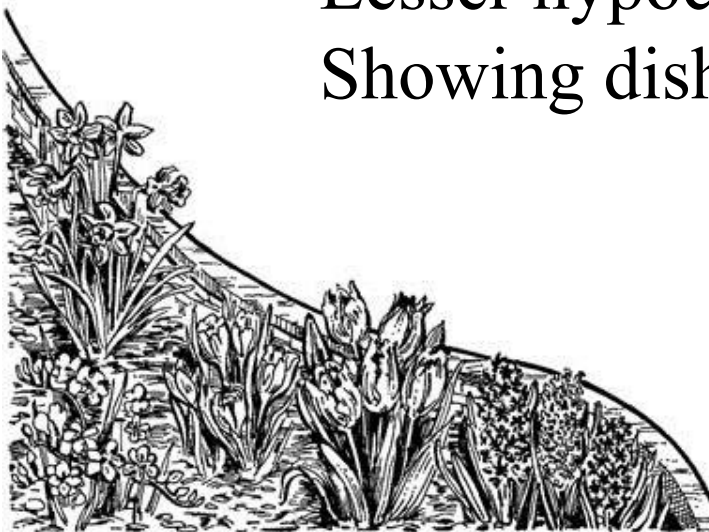
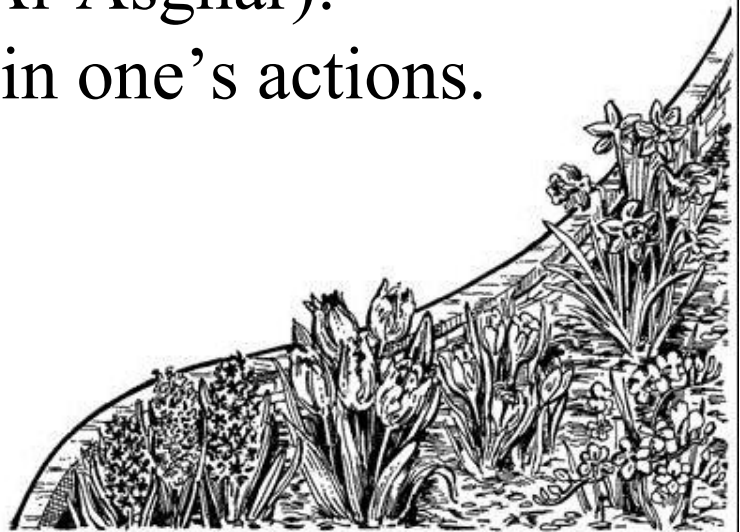


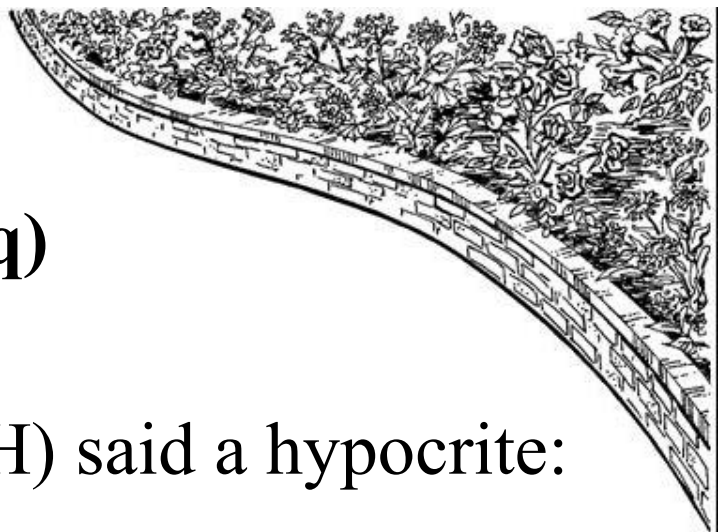
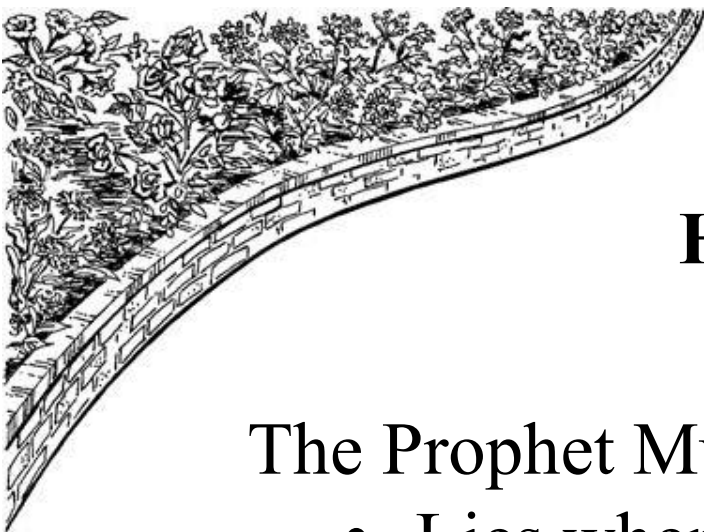
Opposite of Honesty

- Behaviors opposite to honesty damage trust, integrity, and moral character.
 - Islam strongly condemns dishonesty, hypocrisy, deceit, and bribery.
 - The Qur'an says: "And do not mix the truth with falsehood." (2:42)
 - Dishonesty can cause social conflict, loss of trust, and distance from Islamic values.
 - Muslims are encouraged to remain truthful and fulfill their contracts, promises, covenants, and trusts.
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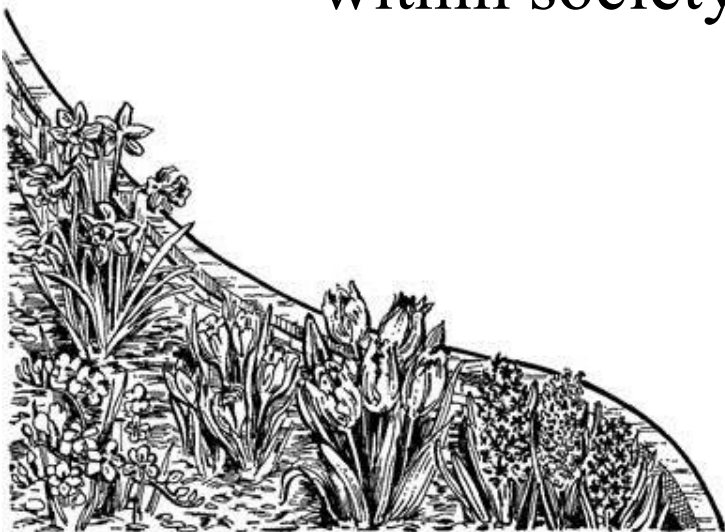
Hypocrisy (Nifaq)

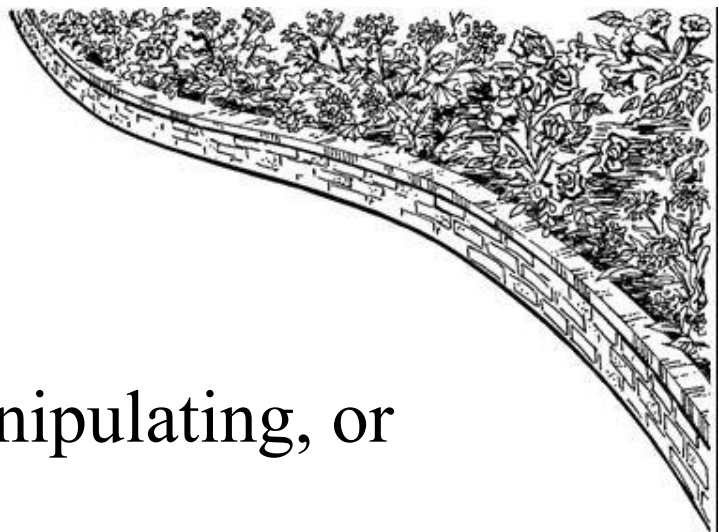
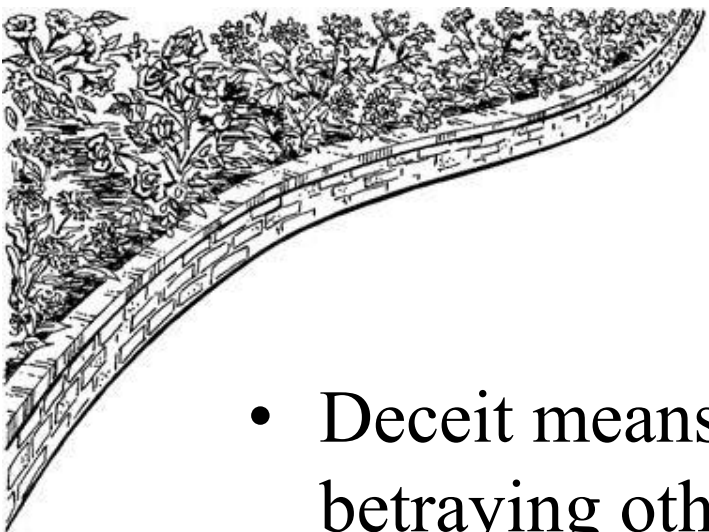
- Hypocrisy means a contradiction between a person's inner beliefs and outward actions.
 - Greater hypocrisy (Al-Nifaq Al-Akbar):
Pretending to have faith while hiding disbelief.
 - Lesser hypocrisy (Al-Nifaq Al-Asghar):
Showing dishonest behavior in one's actions.
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Hypocrisy (Nifaq)

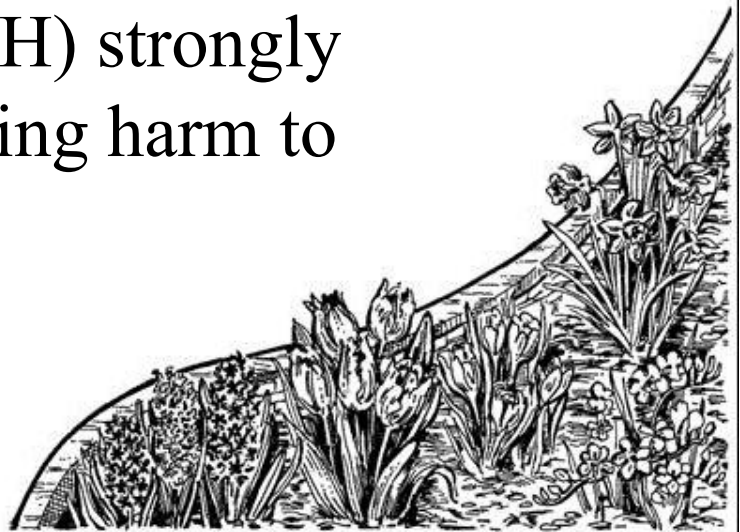
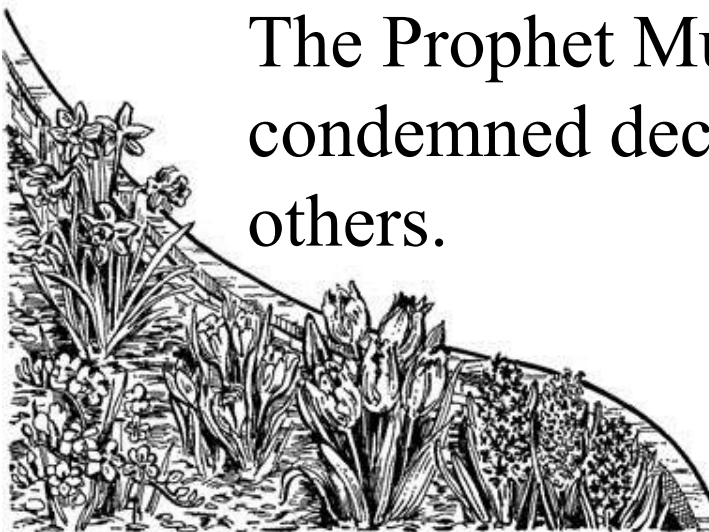
The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said a hypocrite:

- Lies when speaking
 - Breaks promises
 - Betrays trusts
 - Hypocrisy damages both faith and relationships within society.
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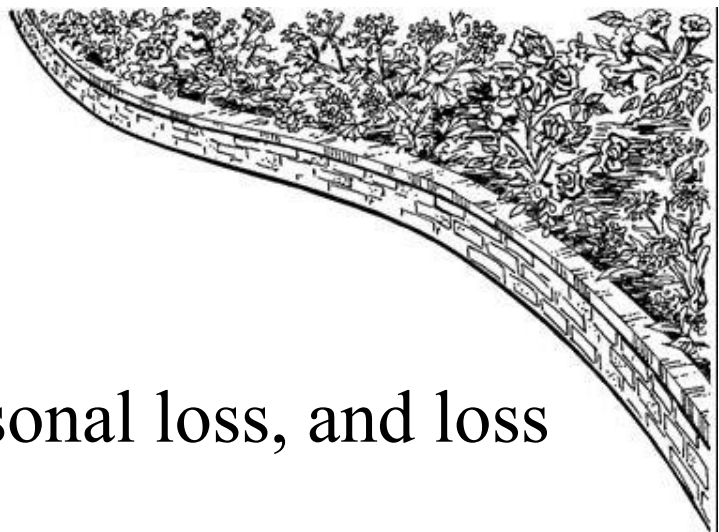
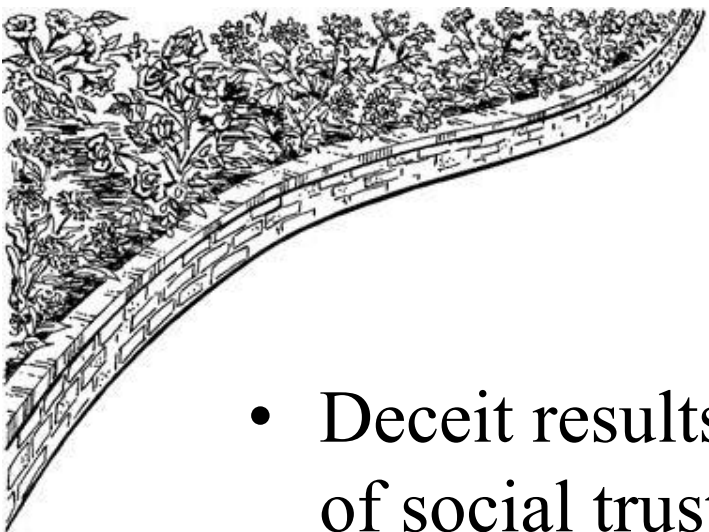


Deceit

- Deceit means misleading, manipulating, or betraying others.
- Islam prohibits deceiving people or betraying trusts.
- The Qur'an warns: "Do not betray Allah and the Messenger or betray your trusts." (8:27)



The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) strongly condemned deception and causing harm to others.



Deceit

- Deceit results in conflict, personal loss, and loss of social trust.
 - Muslims should practice transparency, honesty, and truthful communication to maintain a harmonious society.
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