

URED-3503 Suggestions Questions and Answers

1) How to resolve marital disputes? Discuss it according to the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

Resolving marital disputes in accordance with the Holy Quran and Sunnah involves a combination of communication, patience, understanding, and adherence to Islamic principles. Here are the steps and principles derived from Islamic teachings:

1. Seeking Guidance from the Quran and Sunnah

The Quran and Sunnah provide comprehensive guidance on how to handle marital disputes.

Quranic Guidance

- **Communication and Reconciliation:** The Quran emphasizes the importance of resolving disputes through communication and seeking reconciliation.
 - “And if you fear dissension between the two, send an arbitrator from his people and an arbitrator from her people. If they both desire reconciliation, Allah will cause it between them. Indeed, Allah is ever Knowing and Acquainted [with all things].” (Surah An-Nisa 4:35)
- **Kindness and Fairness:** Treating each other with kindness and fairness is fundamental.
 - “And live with them in kindness. For if you dislike them - perhaps you dislike a thing and Allah makes therein much good.” (Surah An-Nisa 4:19)

Sunnah Guidance

- **Patience and Tolerance:** The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) advised patience and tolerance in marital relationships.
 - He said: “The best of you are those who are best to their wives.” (Sunan al-Tirmidhi 1162)
- **Open Communication:** The Prophet (peace be upon him) encouraged open communication and addressing issues directly but kindly.
 - He himself practiced this with his wives, as seen in numerous hadiths where he would discuss matters openly and resolve them amicably.

2. Steps to Resolve Marital Disputes

Step 1: Self-Reflection and Prayer

- **Introspection:** Reflect on your own actions and attitudes.
- **Dua (Supplication):** Seek Allah’s guidance and help through prayer (dua) to soften hearts and grant wisdom in resolving issues.

Step 2: Direct Communication

- **Private Discussion:** Have a private, honest, and respectful discussion about the issues without involving others initially.
- **Active Listening:** Listen actively to each other’s concerns without interrupting.

Step 3: Mediation

- **Family Involvement:** If direct communication does not resolve the issues, involve trusted family members or friends as mediators.
 - Refer to the verse (Surah An-Nisa 4:35) about appointing arbitrators from both sides.

Step 4: Professional Help

- **Counseling:** Seek the help of a professional Islamic counselor who can provide guidance in line with Islamic principles.
- **Imam or Scholar:** Consult an Imam or knowledgeable Islamic scholar for advice and mediation.

3. Principles to Uphold During Dispute Resolution

Maintain Respect and Kindness

- Always treat your spouse with respect, even during disagreements.
- The Prophet (peace be upon him) said: “A believer is not an abuser, nor does he curse others, nor is he immoral or shameless.” (Sunan al-Tirmidhi 1977)

Avoid Anger and Harsh Words

- Control your anger and avoid using harsh words or actions.
- The Prophet (peace be upon him) said: “The strong man is not the one who is strong in wrestling, but the one who controls himself in anger.” (Sahih al-Bukhari 6114)

Seek Forgiveness and Be Ready to Forgive

- Be willing to forgive each other’s mistakes and seek forgiveness for your own.
- Allah says in the Quran: “And let them pardon and overlook. Would you not like that Allah should forgive you? And Allah is Forgiving and Merciful.” (Surah An-Nur 24:22)

4. When Divorce Becomes Necessary

- If all efforts for reconciliation fail, Islam permits divorce as a last resort.
- Follow the prescribed process of divorce in Islam, which includes the waiting period (iddah) and attempts at reconciliation during this period.

Conclusion

Resolving marital disputes according to the Holy Quran and Sunnah involves a balanced approach of direct communication, seeking reconciliation, involving mediators when necessary, and maintaining patience and respect. By adhering to these principles, couples can address their issues in a manner that is pleasing to Allah and beneficial for their relationship

2. What is family life? What are the objectives of marriage? Discuss the duties and responsibilities of husband and wife.

Family Life

Family life refers to the everyday interactions, activities, and relationships among members of a household who are typically related by blood, marriage, or adoption. It encompasses various aspects including emotional bonds,

social roles, and cultural traditions that shape the experiences and dynamics within the family unit. Family life provides a foundation for personal development, emotional support, and socialization.

Objectives of Marriage

The **objectives of marriage** can vary based on cultural, religious, and personal beliefs, but generally include:

1. **Companionship and Emotional Support:** Marriage provides a stable partnership where both individuals offer mutual support and companionship, enhancing each other's well-being.
2. **Procreation and Raising Children:** Many marriages aim to create a family by having and raising children within a supportive environment.
3. **Economic Partnership:** Marriage often involves sharing financial responsibilities and resources, contributing to economic stability.
4. **Social and Legal Recognition:** Marriage grants social status and legal rights that recognize and protect the partnership.
5. **Love and Intimacy:** It provides a framework for expressing love, affection, and sexual intimacy in a committed relationship.

Duties and Responsibilities of Husband and Wife

In the context of marriage, both spouses have roles and responsibilities that contribute to the health and stability of their relationship. These duties can be influenced by cultural norms and personal agreements but generally include:

Duties and Responsibilities of the Husband:

1. **Provision and Protection:** Traditionally, husbands are often seen as providers and protectors, ensuring the family's financial stability and safety.
2. **Emotional Support:** Offering emotional support to the wife and children, fostering a nurturing and loving environment.
3. **Shared Household Responsibilities:** Participating in household chores and child-rearing duties to maintain a balanced and functional home life.
4. **Respect and Equality:** Treating the wife with respect and as an equal partner in decision-making processes.
5. **Fidelity and Commitment:** Remaining faithful and committed to the marital vows, building trust within the relationship.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Wife:

1. **Nurturing and Caring:** Traditionally, wives often take on the role of primary caregivers, nurturing the emotional and physical well-being of the family.
2. **Household Management:** Managing the household efficiently, including daily chores, budgeting, and organizing family activities.
3. **Emotional Support:** Providing emotional support to the husband and children, contributing to a loving and supportive family environment.
4. **Respect and Partnership:** Respecting the husband and working as an equal partner in family decisions and responsibilities.
5. **Fidelity and Commitment:** Upholding fidelity and commitment to the marital relationship, fostering trust and stability.

Modern Perspectives

In modern contexts, the roles and responsibilities of husbands and wives are often more fluid and shared. Gender equality has influenced a shift towards more balanced partnerships, where both spouses share financial, emotional, and household responsibilities more equally. Effective communication, mutual respect, and shared goals are key to a successful and fulfilling marriage.

Overall, family life and marriage objectives evolve with societal changes, but the core principles of love, support, and partnership remain fundamental.

3. Discuss the status of women in Islam comparing with the views of other existing communities about them.

The status of women in Islam is a subject that encompasses various aspects including legal rights, social roles, and religious obligations. Understanding the status of women in Islam requires a nuanced approach, considering both the religious texts and the cultural practices across different Muslim communities. Comparing this with views from other existing communities further highlights the diversity in gender roles and the status of women across the world.

Status of Women in Islam

1. Religious and Legal Rights:

- **Spiritual Equality:** In Islam, men and women are considered spiritually equal. The Qur'an emphasizes that both men and women are accountable for their actions and can attain paradise based on their faith and good deeds.
- **Education:** Islam encourages the pursuit of knowledge for both men and women. The Prophet Muhammad stated that seeking knowledge is obligatory for every Muslim, regardless of gender.
- **Property Rights:** Women have the right to own, inherit, and manage property independently. The Qur'an outlines specific shares of inheritance for women, ensuring their financial security.
- **Marriage and Divorce:** Women have the right to accept or reject marriage proposals and can seek divorce (khula) if the marriage is not tenable.

2. Social Roles and Responsibilities:

- **Family and Household:** Traditionally, women are often seen as primary caregivers and homemakers. However, they also have the right to work and participate in public life.
- **Modesty and Dress Code:** Islamic teachings emphasize modesty for both men and women. Women are encouraged to dress modestly, often interpreted through wearing the hijab (headscarf) and loose clothing.

3. Cultural Practices:

- **Diversity Across Regions:** Cultural practices vary significantly among Muslim-majority countries, affecting the implementation of women's rights. In some regions, cultural norms can restrict women's freedoms, while in others, women actively participate in all spheres of life.

Comparison with Other Communities

1. Western Societies:

- **Gender Equality:** Western societies often emphasize gender equality, advocating for equal rights and opportunities in all aspects of life. Women's movements have historically fought for and achieved significant rights, such as voting, education, and employment.
- **Legal Protections:** Comprehensive legal frameworks exist to protect women from discrimination and violence. Issues like equal pay, reproductive rights, and workplace harassment are prominent in public discourse.
- **Cultural Norms:** Women in Western societies generally experience more freedom in their social and personal lives, with fewer restrictions on dress and behavior compared to some Islamic contexts.

2. South Asian Societies:

- **Traditional Roles:** In South Asian cultures, women often adhere to traditional

roles, focusing on family and household responsibilities. However, there is a significant variation within the region, influenced by factors like class, education, and urbanization.

- **Education and Employment:** While there are increasing opportunities for women in education and employment, societal expectations can still limit their participation. Women's movements in countries like India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh work towards greater gender equality and empowerment.
- **Legal and Social Challenges:** Women in South Asia often face challenges like dowry practices, gender-based violence, and limited access to legal recourse. However, there are ongoing efforts to address these issues through legal reforms and social activism.

3. African Societies:

- **Cultural Diversity:** Africa's diverse cultural landscape means that women's status varies widely. In many communities, traditional roles are prominent, with women primarily responsible for household duties and agriculture.
- **Economic Participation:** Women contribute significantly to the informal economy and agriculture. Efforts are being made to improve their access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities.
- **Legal Rights:** Legal protections for women can be weak in some African countries, with customary laws often taking precedence over formal legal frameworks. Women's rights organizations work to promote legal reforms and greater gender equality.

4. East Asian Societies:

- **Confucian Influence:** In East Asian cultures influenced by Confucianism, traditional roles emphasize familial duties and respect for hierarchy. Women often bear the primary responsibility for household management and child-rearing.
- **Modern Shifts:** Rapid economic development has led to significant changes in gender roles, with more women participating in higher education and the workforce. Countries like Japan and South Korea are seeing shifts towards more egalitarian gender roles, although cultural expectations can still pose challenges.
- **Legal Frameworks:** Legal systems in East Asian countries typically provide for gender equality, but societal attitudes and practices can lag behind legal provisions.

Key Comparisons and Contrasts

1. Legal Rights and Protections:

- **Islamic Context:** Women have defined rights in areas like inheritance, marriage, and property. However, the interpretation and implementation of these rights can vary.
- **Western Context:** Legal systems emphasize gender equality and provide robust protections against discrimination and violence.
- **South Asian, African, and East Asian Contexts:** Legal rights for women can be inconsistent, often influenced by traditional and cultural norms. Efforts are ongoing to align laws with international standards of gender equality.

2. Social Roles and Participation:

- **Islamic Context:** Social roles often emphasize family and modesty, with varying degrees of public participation allowed based on cultural interpretations of Islamic teachings.
- **Western Context:** Emphasis on individual freedom and equality, with women actively participating in all spheres of life.
- **South Asian, African, and East Asian Contexts:** Traditional roles are prevalent, but modern shifts are occurring, with increasing opportunities for women's education and employment.

3. Cultural and Religious Influences:

- **Islamic Context:** Religious teachings significantly influence women's roles and rights, with cultural practices adding layers of complexity.
- **Western Context:** Secularism and human rights frameworks shape gender norms, promoting equality and individual rights.
- **South Asian, African, and East Asian Contexts:** A blend of religious, cultural, and colonial legacies shapes women's status, leading to diverse experiences and challenges.

Conclusion

The status of women in Islam, when compared with other communities, highlights both shared challenges and unique aspects influenced by religious teachings, cultural practices, and socio-economic conditions. While Islamic teachings provide a framework for women's rights and responsibilities, cultural interpretations and practices can impact their realization. In contrast, other communities might emphasize different aspects of gender equality and face their own set of challenges in achieving it. Across all contexts, ongoing efforts to promote gender equality and empower women continue to shape their evolving status in society.

4. Evaluate the fundamental principles of Islamic Economic System.

Islamic economics is the knowledge and application of injunctions and rules of the Shariah (Islamic law) that prevent injustice in the acquisition and disposal of material resources in order to provide satisfaction to human beings and enable them to perform their obligations to Allah and the society. Let us discuss a few - principles of Islamic economics that are derived from the Quran and Sunnah.

Man and his Position: Man is the vicegerent (Khalifa) of Allah (SWT) and is obliged to follow the guidelines sent down by Him in every sphere of life for success in the life here and the life hereafter.

Wealth and Resources: Allah has created abundant resources (both actual and potential). But these resources are unequally distributed around us with wisdom to create a relationship among the human beings. Every human being has equal right to acquire these resources through righteous means.

Economic Trust: The natural inequality enables some people to earn more than the others. To maintain a balance in the society, it is required that a part of the surplus earned by a person should go to one who is not able to earn. This principle is known as Economic Trust.

Economic Activities: Islam provides comprehensive guidelines towards the economics activities i.e. production, distribution, and consumption. The commodities and services to be produced are categorised into necessities, comforts and luxuries. The first preference in the production process shall be given to necessities, then comforts and then followed by luxuries. Towards distribution, whatever is being produced should be divided among those involved in the production, according to their share, without any deception. Towards consumption, those who are provided with the bounties of wealth are not expected to live as they wish and consume in a manner they desire. It is neither allowed to squander nor to hoard wealth in a few hands. Moderation and self-control are rather expected. Extravagance and wastage in consumption are prohibited.

Trade and Business: Islam permits and encourages trade. However, it provides a few conditions to protect the interest of the parties involved in the trade and in the interest of the society. One cannot trade in the commodities that are prohibited and clearly mentioned in Quran and Ahadith and that are not in the collective interest of the society.

Role and Nature of Money: Contrary to the prevailing system, Islam views money as only a Medium of Exchange and a measure of Value. It does not consider it to be a commodity in itself.

Debt in Islam: Generally, Islam discourages one's involvement in debt. It permits the same only when borrowing money becomes a necessity. The person getting into debt must be aware of his actual and potential ability to repay the debt even before entering the transaction.

Zakat and Charity: Zakat means purifying or increasing. Allah (SWT) has made it obligatory for every able individual to pay annually a portion (2.5%) of the surplus earned to the poor and the needy as their share in the form of Zakat. In addition to the legal obligation (Zakat), Islam also encourages individuals to spend in the optional charity (Sadaqah) for social welfare.

Savings in Islam: Islam also encourages saving a portion of wealth for future uncertainties and requirements.

Reward: Islam considers worldly profit, self-satisfaction, and material rewards, but not to the extent that it accords to the life hereafter. Islam states that by following divine guidance individuals can have a successful life here in this world and more importantly a successful life in the hereafter.

Having outlined the principles of Islamic Economics, we can state that Islamic Economics, in simple terms, is the subject or science that studies and guides the economic behavior of man in the light of divine guidance. The fundamental principles of Islamic economics rest on and are grounded in a sense of accountability, responsibility, mutual trust, equity, justice, and equal opportunity. If viewed from a practical sense, then it is clear that all the principles of Islamic economics are designed to achieve the betterment of mankind.

Ref: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/principles-islamic-economics-marifa-team/>

6. "Islamic law has provided mankind with appropriate instructions and guidance regarding dress for man and woman"- Explain

Islamic law, as derived from the Quran and the teachings of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), indeed provides guidelines and instructions regarding dress for both men and women. These guidelines are primarily

aimed at promoting modesty, decency, and social harmony while aligning with Islamic principles and values. Here's an explanation of how Islamic law addresses dress for men and women:

1. **Modesty and Decency:** Islamic dress code emphasizes modesty for both men and women. This modesty extends beyond physical appearance to include behavior and conduct. The Quran instructs believers, both men and women, to lower their gaze and guard their modesty (Quran 24:30-31). Modest attire is seen as a reflection of inner piety and righteousness.
2. **Hijab for Women:** One of the most recognizable aspects of Islamic dress for women is the hijab, which typically refers to the headscarf covering the hair and neck. The Quran instructs believing women to draw their veils over their chests and not to display their beauty except to close relatives (Quran 24:31). The hijab serves to preserve a woman's modesty and protect her from unwanted attention.
3. **Concept of Awrah:** Awrah refers to parts of the body that are considered private and should be covered in public. For men, the area between the navel and the knee is considered awrah, and they are instructed to dress modestly, avoiding tight or revealing clothing. For women, the concept of awrah encompasses the entire body except for the face and hands, though interpretations may vary among different Muslim communities and scholars.
4. **Variety in Dress:** Islamic law allows for cultural and regional variations in dress styles as long as they adhere to the principles of modesty and decency. While the hijab is commonly associated with Muslim women, the specific style and manner of wearing it can vary depending on cultural norms and personal preferences.
5. **Avoidance of Extravagance and Display of Wealth:** Islamic teachings discourage ostentatious displays of wealth and extravagance in clothing. Muslims are encouraged to dress in a manner that is simple, dignified, and free from arrogance. This reflects the broader Islamic values of humility and moderation.
6. **Unity and Identity:** Islamic dress serves not only as a form of personal expression but also as a means of fostering a sense of unity and identity within the Muslim community. It allows individuals to visibly identify themselves as practicing Muslims and promotes a sense of solidarity among believers.

Overall, Islamic law provides clear instructions and guidance regarding dress for both men and women, emphasizing modesty, decency, and adherence to ethical principles. While specific practices may vary among different cultures and communities, the underlying objective remains the same: to cultivate an environment of respect, dignity, and social harmony in accordance with Islamic values.

6. Discuss how to bring up our children in the light of Qur'an and Sunnah.

Bringing up children in the light of the Quran and Sunnah (the teachings and practices of Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him) is a fundamental aspect of Islamic parenting. It involves nurturing children in a way that instills within them a strong foundation of faith, moral character, and social responsibility. Here are several ways to raise children in accordance with the Quran and Sunnah:

1. **Teaching Tawheed (Oneness of God):** The Quran emphasizes the importance of teaching children about the Oneness of God (Tawheed) from a young age. Parents can instill this fundamental belief by regularly reciting Quranic verses and explaining the attributes of Allah, emphasizing love, reverence, and reliance on Him.
2. **Leading by Example:** Parents play a crucial role as role models for their children. Practicing what is preached, demonstrating honesty, integrity, kindness, and humility in daily actions, and adhering to Islamic principles in personal conduct serve as powerful examples for children to emulate.
3. **Establishing Regular Prayer:** Salah (prayer) is a central pillar of Islamic practice. Parents can encourage children to observe prayer from a young age by making it a regular and integral part of family life. Teaching them the significance of prayer, its spiritual benefits, and the etiquette of performing it cultivates a strong connection with Allah.

4. **Teaching Quran and Sunnah:** Parents should prioritize the education of their children in the Quran and Sunnah. Regular recitation and study of the Quran, along with explanations of its meanings and application in daily life, help children develop a deep understanding of Islamic teachings. Likewise, teaching the authentic traditions and practices of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) provides practical guidance for righteous living.
5. **Emphasizing Morality and Ethics:** Islamic teachings emphasize moral conduct and ethical behavior. Parents should instill values such as honesty, kindness, respect for elders, compassion for others, and the importance of fulfilling one's obligations. Teaching children to distinguish between right and wrong based on Islamic principles helps them navigate moral dilemmas and make ethical decisions.
6. **Encouraging Dhikr and Dua (Remembrance and Supplication):** Teaching children the importance of remembering Allah through dhikr (remembrance) and regularly making dua (supplication) instills a sense of gratitude, reliance on Allah, and humility. Encouraging them to express their needs, hopes, and fears through dua fosters a strong spiritual connection and trust in Allah's guidance.
7. **Fostering a Love for Learning and Seeking Knowledge:** Islam places great emphasis on seeking knowledge as a lifelong pursuit. Parents should cultivate a love for learning in their children by encouraging curiosity, critical thinking, and a thirst for knowledge about Islam as well as worldly subjects. Providing access to Islamic literature, engaging in discussions about faith-related topics, and supporting formal education contribute to intellectual and spiritual growth.
8. **Creating a Nurturing Environment:** Creating a nurturing home environment characterized by love, compassion, open communication, and mutual respect is essential for children's emotional and psychological development. Spending quality time together as a family, engaging in meaningful conversations, and offering emotional support and guidance help strengthen familial bonds and provide a secure foundation for children to thrive.

By integrating these principles and practices into parenting, caregivers can effectively raise children who are grounded in faith, guided by moral values, and equipped to navigate life's challenges in accordance with the teachings of the Quran and Sunnah.

7. Discuss the duties and responsibilities of children towards their parents in the light of the Qur'an and Sunnah.

In Islam, children are taught to honor, respect, and fulfill the duties and responsibilities they owe to their parents. The Quran and Sunnah outline children's obligations towards their parents, emphasizing the importance of kindness, obedience, and care. Here are some key duties and responsibilities of children towards their parents as highlighted in the Quran and Sunnah: **Respect and Honor:** Children are instructed to show utmost respect and honor to their parents at all times.

1. **Obedience:** Children are obliged to obey their parents' lawful commands, as long as they do not contradict Islamic teachings.
2. **Kindness and Care:** Children should show kindness, compassion, and care towards their parents, especially in their old age or when they are in need.
3. **Financial Support:** Children are responsible for providing financial support and assistance to their parents when necessary, including meeting their basic needs and fulfilling any financial obligations.
4. **Maintaining Family Ties:** Children are encouraged to maintain strong family ties and relationships, including with their parents and extended family members.
5. **Emotional Support:** Children should offer emotional support and comfort to their parents, listening to their concerns and providing companionship.
6. **Dua and Prayers:** Children are encouraged to make dua (supplication) for their parents' well-being and seek Allah's mercy and blessings upon them.

7. **Gratitude and Thankfulness:** Children should express gratitude and thankfulness to their parents for their care, sacrifices, and upbringing.
8. **Patience and Tolerance:** Children should be patient and tolerant towards their parents, especially in times of difficulty or when facing challenges.
9. **Seeking Parents' Pleasure:** Children should strive to seek their parents' pleasure and avoid actions or behaviors that may cause them displeasure.
10. **Seeking Forgiveness:** Children should seek forgiveness from their parents for any mistakes, shortcomings, or disobedience.
11. **Teaching and Education:** Children should actively seek knowledge and wisdom from their parents, benefiting from their experience, guidance, and teachings.
12. **Practical Assistance:** Children should offer practical assistance to their parents in household chores, errands, or other tasks to alleviate their burden.
13. **Respecting Parental Privacy:** Children should respect their parents' privacy and personal space, refraining from intruding or violating their privacy.
14. **Continued Support:** Children's responsibilities towards their parents continue even after marriage and establishing their own families, as long as their parents are alive and in need of support.

By fulfilling these duties and responsibilities, children uphold the teachings of Islam and contribute to building strong, loving, and harmonious family relationships.

8. Explain the following topics: Backbiting, Keeping Promise, Trustworthy, Truthfulness, Social Welfare, Hypocrisy

Backbiting:

Backbiting refers to speaking negatively about someone in their absence, focusing on their faults, flaws, or shortcomings. Islam strongly condemns backbiting as a major sin that harms both the person being spoken about and the speaker. Believing in and spreading backbiting without evidence perpetuates falsehood and amounts to unfounded accusations. Such behavior is unjust and can lead to severe consequences.

Islam also condemns making false accusations or spreading rumors without proof. Accusing someone falsely without evidence is considered a grave injustice and a violation of their rights. The Quran warns against spreading false information and emphasizes the importance of verifying the truth before making any accusations (Surah Al-Hujurat, 49:6).

The severity of backbiting is highlighted in the Quran, which compares it to eating the flesh of one's dead brother (Surah Al-Hujurat, 49:12). Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) emphasized the importance of guarding one's tongue and advised believers to refrain from backbiting and gossip.

Keeping Promise: Keeping promises is considered a sign of honesty, integrity, and reliability in Islam. Fulfilling promises and commitments is highly emphasized, as breaking them is seen as a betrayal of trust and a sign of hypocrisy. The Quran and Sunnah emphasize the importance of fulfilling pledges and covenants, as Allah loves those who are true to their promises (Surah Al-Baqarah, 2:177). Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was known for his honesty and integrity in keeping his promises, setting an example for believers to follow. False accusations can escalate conflicts and create unnecessary tension between individuals. Instead of resolving issues through open communication and mutual understanding, false accusations sow seeds of discord and animosity.

Trustworthiness: Trustworthiness (Amanah) is a fundamental principle in Islam that encompasses fulfilling responsibilities, maintaining confidentiality, and being reliable in one's dealings. Trustworthiness is not only valued in interpersonal relationships but also in business transactions, leadership roles, and all aspects of life. The Quran describes trustworthiness as a characteristic of believers and warns against betraying trust (Surah Al-Muminun, 23:8). Trustworthiness is built on the foundation of trust. When someone breaches confidentiality and uses false information to bully or harm another person, they betray the trust placed in them. Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was known as Al-Amin (the trustworthy) even before he received revelation, demonstrating the importance of this trait.). Trustworthiness is built on the foundation of trust. When someone breaches confidentiality and uses false information to bully or harm another person, they betray the trust placed in them.

Truthfulness: Truthfulness (Sidq) is a virtue highly emphasized in Islam. Being truthful in speech and action is considered a fundamental aspect of faith and integrity. The Quran exhorts believers to speak the truth and avoid falsehood, as truthfulness leads to righteousness and trustworthiness (Surah Al-Tawbah, 9:119). Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) emphasized the importance of truthfulness in numerous sayings, stating that truthfulness leads to righteousness and righteousness leads to Paradise.

Social Welfare: Social welfare (Maslahah) refers to the well-being and welfare of society as a whole. Islam emphasizes the importance of caring for the needs of others, especially the less fortunate, and promoting social justice and equity. Acts of charity, kindness, and compassion towards the poor, needy, and marginalized are highly encouraged in Islam. The concept of Zakat (obligatory almsgiving) and Sadaqah (voluntary charity) are integral to promoting social welfare and redistributing wealth. Islam encourages individuals and communities to work together for the betterment of society and to alleviate the suffering of those in need.

Hypocrisy: Hypocrisy (Nifaq) refers to professing faith outwardly while concealing disbelief or insincerity inwardly. In Islam, hypocrisy is considered a grave sin and a form of dishonesty. The Quran condemns hypocrites and warns against their deceitful behavior, stating that they will be in the lowest depths of Hellfire (Surah An-Nisa, 4:145). Hypocrisy undermines the foundations of faith, erodes trust in the community, and leads to spiritual decay. Islam teaches sincerity (Ikhlas) in belief and action, emphasizing the importance of aligning one's inner beliefs with outward conduct.