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## Research Article

# Women's Work Between Chastity and Temptation in The Holy Quran

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### ABSTRACT

This research explores prerequisites and strategies concerning chastity and workplace behavior in gender dynamics. It identifies five prerequisites for maintaining chastity, including non-violent communication and recognition of modesty across religions. Additionally, it outlines four strategies to counteract temptation and grooming tactics for women outside their homes. This study aims to enhance understanding and promote respectful interaction within diverse societal contexts.

**KEYWORDS:** Women, Work, Holy Quran, Chastity

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Linguistically speaking, chastity and its genesis. It is said that one should abstain from things that are forbidden, from chastity, chastity, and chastity. This means that one should abstain, which makes it chastity and chastity, and that the woman is chaste and chaste and she is chaste by God.<sup>[1]</sup>

In technical terms, chastity is a type of sensual power that lies between immorality, which is the excess of this power, and morality, and inactivity, which is its negligence. The chaste person is the one who conducts matters in accordance with the law and morality.<sup>[2]</sup>

Seduction, linguistically, is a source of temptation and glue, meaning binding, and temptation is used to refer to corruption among people, that is, their falling under false appearances, including adornment, suspense, and attraction.<sup>[3]</sup>

Seduction, technically, is the action a woman performs to draw a guy in with the intention of seducing and inviting him; the same is true for males. She accomplishes this by using her charms, attractive looks, or covert language.<sup>[4]</sup>

#### The first topic

When women go to work and urinate, show them respect. It is broken down into five requirements:

﴿لَا يَجْرِي عَلَيْكُمْ جُنَاحٌ عَلَيْهِمْ أَنْ يَضَعُوا أَعْيُنَهُمْ عَلَىٰ مَا رَزَقُوا بِهِ مِنَ الْمَرْغُوبِ وَلَا يَظُنُّوا ذُنُوبًا بِمَا رَزَقُوا بِهِ مِنَ الْمَرْغُوبِ إِذْ هُمْ يُعْطُونَ﴾<sup>[5]</sup>

#### The first requirement/explanation of the verse

The Qur'anic verse makes it clear that a woman may work as long as she has a valid reason, which is why it taught us valuable lessons and highlighted the beauty of the educational approach in the tale of the two women. Girls' education must be ingrained in their souls through work, the market, and their jobs in order for women to be preserved like jewels, patient, patient, and not to compete with men but to mingle.

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7. Being chaste and humble is one of the grounds for promoting love and peace among individuals.
8. Women are allowed to go out, as long as they cover themselves and speak to males only when required. \
9. In the case of the father, brother, or husband's absence, demise, or disability, a woman may legally work outside the home and assume responsibility for managing family affairs.
10. Taking the initiative to do the right thing and, if able, helping the troubled person without being asked, is part of a man's chastity and chivalry.
11. A woman who embodies chastity is elegant in her demeanor, confident in her abilities, aware of her purpose and path, giving both at home and at work, and embellishing all of that with her upbringing and the hijab

### The second topic

#### Women going out for the purpose of temptation and temptation

I divided it into four demands

جاء في قوله تعالى: *ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج* [16]

#### The first requirement/explanation of the verse

We must understand that a woman is a man's sister in every way, sharing all of his needs and necessities. The Council also mandates that women work in a variety of fields, but their freedom to do so is constrained by Islamic law and earlier regulations, which dictate a set of manners that God Almighty has prescribed for devout and chaste believing women, and These etiquettes and restrictions are under embellishment.

Adornment is the primary strategy used by women to entice.<sup>[17]</sup>

Therefore, how can a woman be elegant if she is immoral, dresses sensually, and values her appearance and physical attractiveness over modesty and the beauty of her soul? The woman who confronts men with adornments and temptations in her work and public places has stripped herself of the garment of modesty. How many women have exposed the flaws of their body with tight, short clothes while thinking of their work? This increased her beauty. In fact, she increased her harm and temptation to society to the point that she was the cause of an increase in immorality and bad thoughts.<sup>18</sup> The real taste is one that appreciates the serene beauty of decency and chasteness; the taste that finds pleasure in the attractiveness of the nude body is primitive.<sup>[19]</sup>

The evidence for this is the Almighty's saying: *ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج*<sup>20</sup> That is, I adorned myself and beautified myself with things that tempt men. So, how does a woman wearing adornment differ today from Zulekha, who was mentioned in the Qur'an, when she adorned herself with the intention of temptation and temptation?

<sup>21</sup>The famous French writer Victor Huger said, "The most beautiful girl is the one who is unaware of her beauty." He means the one who stays away from adornment and temptation.<sup>[22]</sup>

I would close by saying that genuine beauty is the beauty of the spirit polished by chastity, modesty, and modesty that floods the face with light and magnificence that reaches the hearts before sight, especially for Muslim women.

### The second requirement

#### Condemnation of adornment and temptation in previous religions

The fundamental tenet of Christianity is that women should not exhibit jewellery. However, in contemporary times, Christians and some Muslims have been duped into adhering to secular and liberal legislation that support women's right to display jewellery without being constrained by religious principles. Even Pope Shenouda publicly praised women's clothing in his weekly sermons, calling it "very beautiful," and went so far as to openly support women's right to accessorize. He did this in addition to staying silent and endorsing their excessive ornamentation. However, it is not the way the Christian faith operates; just the opposite.

#### Sayings of the Church Fathers condemning ostentation and seduction

1. *By no means are women to be allowed to uncover and exhibit any part of their bodies, lest both fall — the men by being incited to look, and the women by attracting to themselves the eyes of the men. Clement of Alexandria (circa. 195 AD), 2.246*

Women are never permitted to be nude or show any part of their body for fear that it will bring shame upon both of them—men for being drawn to women's eyes and women for being attracted to men's.

2. *Expensive apparel that is unable to hide the contours of the body is no longer a covering. Clothes that fall close to the body allows it to fit more naturally. It takes on shape and defines the woman's physique, clinging to the body as if it were flesh. Because of this, even if onlookers are unable to see the actual body, they can see the whole composition of the body. Alexandrian Clement (circa 195 AD), 2.265*

Exotic apparel that reveals no flesh is not a cover. Close-fitting clothing readily adopts the figure of the wearer. The woman's body is emphasized with clothing that is sewn to the body as though it were a part of its flesh. As a consequence, even if she is not naked, her body contour will be visible to passersby (clothed and naked)

3. *He [God] takes away anxious care for clothes, food, and all luxuries as being unnecessary. What are we to imagine, then, should be said about love of embellishments, the dyeing of wool, and the variety of colors?<sup>23</sup> What should be said about the love of gems, exquisite working of gold, and still more, of artificial hair and wreathed curls? Furthermore, what should be said about staining the eyes, plucking out hairs, painting with rouge and white lead, dyeing of the hair, and the wicked arts that are employed in such deceptions? Clement of Alexandria (circa 195 AD), 2.264*

The Lord never considers clothing, food, or any other luxury to be important. What therefore do we suppose is stated about the love of embellishment, clothing dying, and color variety? What is stated about the love of jewelry made of gold and precious stones? And even hair that's synthetic? Apart from drawing eyes, drawing





**CONCLUSION**

1. Not just Islam, but all authentic religions strive for chastity and modesty.
2. All three major religions—Judaism, Islam, and Christianity—forbid seduction, ornamentation, and exhibition.
3. The purpose of the heavenly religions was to unite time and place, with decoration taking place in a private setting rather than a public one, rather than depriving the human spirit of the delights of life and adornment.
4. Women are treated as priceless jewels in the Christian and Islamic religions, to be handled and viewed only by those who recognize, cherish, and honor them.
5. Overindulgence in ornamentation and seduction at work pushes people away from productivity and creativity and toward contemplation of passion and temptation.
6. Religions have set restrictions for women's labor, which include chastity, decency, competence, and not being alone with them. However, society requires women's work since they share life with men and cannot be disregarded.
7. If at all feasible, separate the men and women in separate offices and suites so that the male may focus on his work and not be distracted by the women's accessories, and vice versa.

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