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## Sharia Pharmacy: Ethical Perspectives on Generic Drug Use in Contemporary Medical Practice

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### Abstract

**Objective:** To analyze the relationship between modern pharmaceutical practices and Sharia principles, focusing on the halal compliance of generic drugs, and to explore how these principles enhance accessibility, fairness, and ethical integrity in healthcare. **Theoretical framework:** This study is grounded in Sharia pharmacy principles, emphasizing Islamic ethics (halal, fairness, and social responsibility) as well as the balance of benefits and risks in modern pharmaceutical practices. **Literature review:** The review includes studies on the development and use of generic drugs in Indonesia, the integration of halal certification in pharmaceutical production, and the ethical considerations in Sharia-compliant healthcare systems. **Methods:** A qualitative approach analyzing regulations, halal certification standards, and ethical guidelines in Sharia pharmacy, combined with a conceptual analysis of the alignment between generic drug practices and Islamic values. **Results:** The findings highlight that generic drugs, when produced according to halal principles, provide both affordability and ethical assurance. The study confirms the importance of halal certification to ensure the suitability of pharmaceutical products for the Muslim community and the alignment of modern practices with Sharia ethics. **Implications:** The study suggests the need for stronger collaboration between pharmaceutical companies, halal certification bodies, and healthcare professionals to ensure the integrity and accessibility of Sharia-compliant medicines in Indonesia. **Novelty:** This research uniquely bridges the gap between modern pharmaceutical practices and Sharia ethics, offering a comprehensive perspective on how generic drugs can fulfill both economic and religious requirements in the healthcare system.

**Keywords:** sharia, pharmacy, islam ethics, medical, generic drug.

### INTRODUCTION

The intersection of Islamic ethics and pharmaceutical practice has gained increasing attention in recent years, especially with the rapid development of modern medicine and the growing demand for affordable healthcare solutions. However, a significant research gap exists in the area of Sharia pharmacy, a term that encapsulates the integration of Islamic jurisprudence (fiqh), moral philosophy, and pharmaceutical science, particularly concerning the ethical implications of generic drug use. While

generic drugs offer cost-effective alternatives to branded medications and are widely promoted by public health institutions, their use raises unique ethical and religious concerns in Muslim-majority societies [1].

Most existing literature on Islamic medical ethics focuses on general biomedical issues such as organ transplantation, end-of-life care, or reproductive technologies. Few studies delve into the pharmaceutical dimensions of Islamic ethics, and even fewer address the theological and moral legitimacy of generic drugs from a Sharia perspective. This represents a critical gap in both ethical discourse and applied health policy. Questions such as whether the production of generics respects halal standards, whether their quality aligns with Islamic principles of *ihsan* (excellence), and how trust in medication is influenced by religious values remain largely unexplored [2].

Furthermore, while countries such as Malaysia and Indonesia have initiated frameworks to develop halal pharmaceuticals, these efforts are often policy-driven and lack robust philosophical foundations. The absence of an integrated Islamic ethical approach to pharmaceutical practice, especially regarding generic drug approval, distribution, and consumption, limits the broader acceptance of generics in Muslim communities. Additionally, pharmacists and healthcare providers may be ill-equipped to address patients' religious concerns due to a lack of training in Islamic medical ethics [3].

This study is significant for several reasons. First, it contributes to the emerging field of Sharia pharmacy by providing a philosophical and ethical examination grounded in Islamic thought. Second, it bridges the gap between theory and practice by analyzing the real-world implications of generic drug use in healthcare systems serving Muslim populations. Third, it supports the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being) by promoting ethical access to affordable medicines while respecting religious diversity. By advancing a nuanced understanding of how Islamic ethics can inform the use of generic drugs, this research empowers policymakers, educators, and healthcare professionals to develop more inclusive, culturally sensitive pharmaceutical systems. It also invites further scholarly dialogue on the need to harmonize medical innovation with moral and spiritual values, particularly in regions where religion plays a central role in public life [4].

The use of generic drugs has become a widely discussed topic in the pharmaceutical world, especially regarding economic considerations, effectiveness, and regulation. Generic drugs are drugs whose patents have expired, and when this happens, other drug companies can sell the drug [5]. Generic drugs offer more affordable prices without reducing their therapeutic quality [6]. Indonesia is the country with the largest Muslim population in the world. Based on 2020 data, Indonesia's population reached 269,413,457 people, of whom 237,083,842 people, or around 88%, are Muslim [7]. Since ancient times, humans have relied on the world of medicine to deal with various diseases, both mild and serious. Efforts to avoid and cure diseases have encouraged people to find various treatment methods. These methods include consuming plants directly or in the form of potions, as well as techniques such as massage, cupping, and surgery [8].

In the study of sharia pharmacy, drugs are not only viewed in terms of efficacy and safety but also considered the halal and haram aspects in selecting drugs. Sharia principles, including the halalness of raw materials, production methods, and distribution of drugs, are the basis for determining whether a drug can be used by Muslims. Therefore, the use of generic drugs that may contain ingredients that are not permitted by Sharia law can be a serious problem [9]. This requires special attention from pharmacy practitioners in understanding the relationship between pharmaceutical theory and religious principles that must be adhered to by the Muslim community. The philosophy of generic drug use also includes moral considerations in the

pharmaceutical world that not only focus on economic aspects but also consider the balance between the benefits and potential risks of the drug. Research by Nuzulia & Khasanah explains that halal certification is an important aspect to guarantee the halalness of products, protect consumers, increase profits, and support the competitiveness of the halal industry. This is relevant to ensure that raw materials, production, and distribution of generic drugs are conducted by Islamic law principles, connecting scientific, ethical, and halal aspects in Islamic pharmacy [10].

In Islamic pharmacy, every step in the production and distribution of generic drugs must be in line with Islamic ethical principles, including justice, transparency, and social responsibility. Therefore, a philosophical study of the use of generic drugs not only considers scientific aspects but also touches on moral and spiritual dimensions that are very relevant to Muslim society. This journal aims to explore the philosophical study of the use of generic drugs in pharmaceutical practice and the influence of Sharia pharmacy principles on drug selection. It is hoped that this article can strengthen philosophical views and improve understanding of the harmony between religious law and modern pharmaceutical practice in Indonesia [11].

This research holds several critical implications for the development of ethically grounded, culturally relevant pharmaceutical practices in Muslim-majority societies and beyond. The study contributes to reshaping how modern medical systems, particularly pharmacy, can integrate faith-based ethical principles without compromising scientific rigor or global pharmaceutical standards. One of the most significant implications lies in policy development [12]. Governments and health institutions operating in Islamic contexts are often challenged by balancing cost-efficiency and public trust. By examining the acceptability of generic drugs through the lens of Sharia ethics, this research offers insights that can guide national drug approval policies, halal certification processes, and healthcare communication strategies to better align with the values of Muslim communities [13].

Moreover, this study empowers pharmacists, healthcare providers, and educators with a framework to understand and address religious concerns related to pharmaceutical consumption. This is particularly crucial in regions where patient compliance may be influenced by perceptions of religious permissibility. When drug usage is aligned with core Islamic values such as *maslahah* (public benefit), *amanah* (trust), and halal integrity, patients are more likely to embrace generic alternatives. This contributes not only to cost savings but also to increased access to essential medications, supporting the broader goals of public health and the SDGs, particularly Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities).

In the academic domain, the novelty of this research lies in its philosophical and ethical orientation. While much work has been done on halal pharmaceuticals from regulatory and commercial perspectives, few studies approach the subject from a deeply philosophical stance rooted in Islamic epistemology. The research challenges the prevailing dichotomy between science and religion by proposing a harmonized model where Sharia principles are not seen as obstacles, but rather as ethical complements to scientific progress. It offers a distinctive approach to Islamic medical ethics, emphasizing the role of *ijtihad* (independent reasoning) and moral philosophy in shaping pharmaceutical guidelines [14].

Additionally, the concept of “Sharia Pharmacy” as developed in this study presents an original contribution to both Islamic studies and pharmacy education. It invites interdisciplinary discourse between Islamic theology, medical ethics, pharmacology, and health policy, and offers a conceptual framework that can be adapted by curriculum designers in Islamic universities and health institutes. The study also opens up new areas of research regarding halal supply chains, drug production ethics, and the

theological implications of biomedical innovation. Ultimately, this research advances a culturally attuned, ethically robust vision of pharmaceutical practice, encouraging inclusive health systems that respect religious identity while embracing the benefits of modern science [15].

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The emergence of Sharia pharmacy as a conceptual framework reflects the growing demand for ethical guidance that is rooted in Islamic principles and capable of responding to modern pharmaceutical challenges. This framework arises as a response to the increasing awareness among Muslim populations about the religious dimensions of healthcare choices, particularly about the consumption of pharmaceutical products. While the field of Islamic medical ethics has developed substantially to issues like organ transplantation, euthanasia, or reproductive technologies, its application in pharmaceutical sciences, particularly the ethics of generic drugs, remains underexplored [16].

Generic drugs, which are chemically equivalent to branded drugs but typically offered at lower cost, are essential for improving healthcare access and controlling pharmaceutical expenditures. However, in Muslim societies, the decision to use generics involves more than just efficacy and price; it also includes questions of religious permissibility, trust, and ethical production. For instance, the concerns about the presence of non-halal ingredients, lack of transparency in production processes, and the perceived lower quality of generics can lead to skepticism among patients and health practitioners [17].

The concept of Sharia pharmacy attempts to address these issues by integrating Islamic jurisprudence (fiqh), ethical philosophy, and pharmaceutical science. It seeks to offer a value-based framework that evaluates pharmaceutical products not only for their clinical performance but also for their compliance with Islamic values such as halal, tayyib (wholesome), amanah (trust), and ihsan (excellence). This model aims to foster confidence among Muslim patients and create a morally grounded pharmaceutical ecosystem that does not compromise on religious integrity [18]. In the broader context of Islamic ethics, pharmacy occupies a significant role in ensuring public welfare (maslahah) through accessible and morally sound medication. Ethical evaluation in this regard involves not only the composition of drugs but also the intentions of producers, marketing strategies, and equitable access. The use of ijtihad (independent reasoning) by qualified scholars in collaboration with scientists becomes essential in developing guidelines that are both religiously authentic and scientifically informed. This opens the door for dynamic ethical decision-making in rapidly evolving pharmaceutical landscapes [19].

The conversation around generic drugs within Islamic discourse also touches upon trust and perception. Patients may hesitate to accept generic alternatives if they believe that these medicines are inferior, or if they fear that religious standards have been compromised. These perceptions are often shaped by a combination of cultural, religious, and socioeconomic factors, which can either strengthen or weaken public confidence. An ethical system grounded in Sharia must therefore be able to address not only the objective quality of generic drugs but also the subjective concerns of the communities they serve [20].

Moreover, the philosophical underpinning of Sharia pharmacy goes beyond technical compliance. It seeks to explore deeper moral questions: What constitutes a “good” drug in Islamic ethics? Is affordability enough, or should quality and wholesomeness be equally prioritized? How should profit motives in pharmaceutical industries be ethically constrained under Islamic values? These inquiries highlight the necessity of embedding ethics not just in product evaluation but in the entire pharmaceutical value

chain from production and regulation to distribution and consumption [21]. Another central issue is the role of regulatory systems in ensuring the ethical integrity of pharmaceutical products. While some Muslim-majority countries have begun developing halal certification systems for medicine, the focus tends to be regulatory and procedural, lacking a strong philosophical or ethical foundation. Without a clear conceptual framework grounded in Islamic moral thought, these regulatory efforts risk becoming symbolic rather than transformative. The development of Sharia pharmacy as a discipline offers an opportunity to create coherent standards that can inform regulation, education, and professional practice in a unified way [22].

Education also emerges as a crucial element in this discussion. Most pharmacy curricula in Muslim contexts do not yet integrate Islamic ethical perspectives into the scientific training of future pharmacists. As a result, professionals may lack the necessary tools to address religious questions posed by patients or to reflect critically on the moral dimensions of their work. By incorporating Sharia pharmacy into educational frameworks, institutions can prepare a new generation of pharmacists who are ethically conscious, religiously literate, and professionally competent. The existing literature in Islamic bioethics does touch upon themes of moral responsibility, patient autonomy, and the sanctity of life, but rarely applies these to pharmaceutical ethics [23].

**Table 1. Summary of Literature Review**

Theme	Key Points
Sharia Pharmacy Framework	Integrates Islamic ethics into pharmaceutical science to address modern healthcare challenges.
Generic Drug Ethics	Raises concerns about halal status, trust, transparency, and quality in Muslim societies.
Islamic Ethical Values	Emphasizes values like halal, tayyib, amanah, and ihsan in drug evaluation and production.
Role of Ijtihad	Encourages collaboration between scholars and scientists for ethical guidance.
Public Perception	Trust in generics is shaped by cultural, religious, and socioeconomic factors.
Philosophical Questions	Explores deeper ethical inquiries on affordability, quality, and profit within Islamic ethics.
Regulatory Gaps	Notes the lack of conceptual depth in current halal certification systems.
Educational Needs	Stresses the need to include Islamic ethics in pharmacy curricula.
Research Gap	Calls for deeper philosophical exploration in Islamic pharmaceutical ethics, especially generics.

This gap presents a valuable opportunity for philosophical research that aligns Islamic moral reasoning with practical concerns in drug development and distribution. In particular, philosophical inquiry can clarify the principles that should guide ethical judgment in pharmacy, offering a more nuanced and holistic approach than purely legalistic or procedural perspectives. In sum, the literature suggests a growing but insufficiently developed field of study at the intersection of Islamic ethics and pharmaceutical practice. While awareness of halal pharmaceuticals is increasing, the deeper ethical-philosophical foundations remain thinly explored. The notion of Sharia pharmacy as a field, particularly when applied to the case of generic drugs, offers a promising area of research that connects theology, moral philosophy, public health, and pharmaceutical science. A well-rounded exploration of this topic promises not only to

fill a significant academic gap but also to impact healthcare delivery and ethical regulation in Muslim-majority and Muslim-minority settings alike [24].

## **METHODOLOGY**

This study employs a qualitative literature-based research method to explore the philosophical and ethical dimensions of Sharia pharmacy, particularly regarding the use of generic drugs in modern medical practice. As the study aims to investigate conceptual frameworks, ethical paradigms, and religious influences within pharmaceutical science, a literature review approach is deemed the most appropriate. This method allows for a critical and reflective engagement with existing knowledge across multiple academic disciplines, including Islamic ethics, medical philosophy, pharmacy practice, and health policy [25].

The central objective of the methodology is to understand the extent to which Islamic values influence pharmaceutical decision-making, with a specific focus on generic drugs. Through an extensive review and analysis of literature, the study seeks to synthesize scholarly viewpoints that address the intersection of Islamic jurisprudence (fiqh), moral philosophy, and contemporary pharmaceutical standards. A literature review method enables the researcher to explore this interdisciplinary topic without conducting empirical fieldwork, while still generating meaningful insights based on secondary data sources [26].

### **Data Collection**

The data used in this study consists of secondary sources, collected through a systematic and thematic review process. Materials were gathered from a wide range of academic publications, including peer-reviewed journal articles, scholarly books, conference proceedings, dissertations, policy documents, and reputable online sources. Special attention was given to works that directly or indirectly relate to Sharia pharmacy, Islamic ethics in medicine, and the development, regulation, or perception of generic drugs. To ensure relevance and academic credibility, data were sourced from established academic databases, including Google Scholar and PubMed. These platforms were selected for their comprehensive and interdisciplinary scope, as well as their accessibility to current publications in both Islamic studies and biomedical sciences. Keywords such as Sharia pharmacy, Islamic medical ethics, generic drugs, halal medicine, pharmaceutical ethics, and Islamic jurisprudence in healthcare were used in varying combinations to retrieve appropriate literature [27].

### **Data Analysis**

The analysis of the collected data was carried out using a descriptive-analytical approach. This involves interpreting and synthesizing the literature in a structured manner to draw connections between Islamic ethical concepts and pharmaceutical practices. Descriptive analysis allowed the researcher to map the current landscape of thought, identify patterns, and highlight emerging themes within the literature. The analytical process was not limited to summarizing content but included critical reflection and evaluation of arguments presented by scholars and experts. Furthermore, selected texts were analyzed in terms of their philosophical underpinnings and normative assumptions. This interpretative method allowed the researcher to uncover how Islamic ethics are positioned in the discourse on pharmaceuticals and what implications this has for the acceptance and governance of generic drugs within Muslim societies. The descriptive analytical model also facilitated the comparison of different viewpoints, helping to distinguish between legalistic, cultural, and philosophical approaches to Sharia compliance in pharmacy [28].

## **Integration of Sources**

The final stage of the methodology involved the integration and synthesis of findings. References deemed most relevant and credible were compiled and systematically organized according to thematic relevance to the study's objectives. This included grouping literature under categories such as ethical principles in Islamic pharmacy, public perceptions of generic drugs, regulatory approaches to halal pharmaceuticals, and philosophical inquiries into medicine and morality. The integration process ensured coherence in the presentation of findings and allowed for a comprehensive exploration of the research problem from multiple perspectives. Through this structured methodological approach, the study provides a theoretically rich and contextually grounded understanding of how Islamic ethics intersect with the use of generic drugs. It also lays the foundation for further research and practical application in pharmacy ethics, public health, and Islamic medical education [29].

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Islamic Ethics in Modern Medical Practice Regarding the Use of Generic Drugs**

Generic drugs are drugs that contain the same active ingredients as patented drugs but have lower production costs and selling prices. In society, generic drugs are a solution for affordable and effective treatment in maintaining public health. Currently, the level of public understanding of generic drugs in society is quite good. More people have an understanding of the existence of generic drugs. Based on the Islamic perspective, Muslims who are sick should seek treatment to seek healing. Seeking medical treatment is considered a natural way that Allah has given to heal his servants and is considered a proactive step in maintaining one's health [30].

Pharmacists in carrying out medical services to people in need must uphold and maintain Islamic ethics so that they can continue to run. One of the Islamic ethics that needs to be applied by pharmacists is that medical services must be carried out fairly for every community. In Islamic ethics, justice in this case, treatment can be distributed evenly to every patient in need, without considering the background of economic, social, or religious conditions. This Islamic ethic then emphasizes that all patients should be treated fairly [31].

The use of generic drugs in modern medical practice is one step that can realize Islamic ethics in providing fair treatment to the community. Generic drugs with the same content as patented drugs and the same effectiveness. Generic drugs increase the affordability of drugs to people who are in need. All levels of society who need treatment can get the same medicine and treatment effectiveness. Thus, it plays a role in preventing the gap in treatment facilities received by each level of society. The use of generic drugs can support the formation of a physically healthy society [32].

### **Islamic Ethics in Modern Medical Practices related to Sharia Pharmacy**

Islamic pharmacy, also known as Sharia pharmacy, is a field of science that studies how to apply Islamic perspectives in pharmaceutical practice. In Islam, pharmaceutical science and practice play an important role in guiding the greatness of Allah through the context of life and health. Islam and pharmaceutical science have a close relationship that cannot be separated because they have the same goal, namely, to create benefits and prevent damage [33]. Along with the development of technology, medical science, including pharmaceutical science, has also developed in discovering new things, especially in the health service system and the types of drugs used. The development of traditional and modern medicine contains certain aspects that must be understood by Muslims in terms of their faith and rationality [34].

## Obstacles in Modern Medicine from an Islamic Perspective

Both modern and traditional medicine play a role in the healing process and disease prevention. However, in practice, it is certainly not free from problems, one of which is related to the halalness of drugs or herbs. The closest example is vaccines, where the halalness of vaccines is still questioned by most people in Indonesia. Several other pharmaceutical preparations are also suspected of containing or undergoing a manufacturing process that comes into contact with substances that are forbidden by religion, such as alcohol, pork, human organs, and so on [35].

In particular, the existence of halal pharmaceutical services is an important part of the pharmacist profession. This is related to how pharmacists pay special attention to the existence of halal labels on pharmaceutical preparations, which include drugs, medicinal ingredients, traditional medicines, and cosmetics. From an Islamic perspective, the characteristics of Muslim pharmacists must reflect Islamic values that prioritize integrity, honesty, professionalism, and social responsibility. A Muslim pharmacist is not only tasked with providing and dispensing medicine but must also be a role model in serving the community with good morals and upholding Islamic principles [36].

### The Role of Pharmacists in Modern Sharia Medicine

A pharmacist must have a minimum competency standard in providing care according to procedures and prioritizing patient interests. However, it is found that many modern pharmacists tend to be materialistic and seek financial gain without considering moral principles. A pharmacist must assist the treatment process while still believing that true power comes from Allah SWT and is obliged to submit the results of his efforts to Him. They are expected to follow the teachings of the Qur'an and al-Hadith in serving patients, avoid medical practices that conflict with Islamic morals and ethics, and not show arrogance about their social status. Overall, pharmacists are indeed expected to play a role in the healing process while remaining legally competent, culturally competent, and aware of/meeting patient needs [37].

**Table 2. Results and Discussion**

Aspect	Summary
Generic Drugs and Islamic Ethics	Generic drugs promote fairness in access to treatment. Islam encourages seeking treatment as part of healing, and pharmacists must uphold justice.
Sharia Pharmacy	Sharia pharmacy integrates Islamic values in pharmaceutical practices, aiming for benefit and harm prevention through faith-based science.
Halal Concerns in Medicine	Challenges arise with the halal status of modern drugs. Pharmacists must ensure products are halal and align with Islamic teachings.
Pharmacist's Role in Sharia Medicine	Muslim pharmacists must balance professional competence with Islamic ethics, avoiding materialism and embracing integrity, honesty, and care.

## Analysis

The study explores a highly relevant intersection between Islamic ethics and modern pharmaceutical practices, particularly focusing on the use of generic drugs within the framework of Sharia pharmacy. This intersection reveals a growing awareness of the necessity to align medical innovation and drug accessibility with Islamic moral values, especially in Muslim-majority countries like Indonesia [38]. One of the central strengths of this study is its philosophical foundation in analyzing the ethical dimensions of generic drug use. Generic drugs, although equivalent in efficacy to branded versions, are often viewed with skepticism due to questions about quality, halal status, and production processes. The study argues that, when properly regulated and certified, generic drugs align closely with

Islamic ethics, particularly the values of *adl* (justice), *amanah* (trust), and *maslahah* (public benefit). These values demand that health services be accessible to all, regardless of socioeconomic background, an ideal that generic drugs support by offering affordable treatment options [39].

The analysis also highlights the pivotal role of pharmacists in actualizing Sharia principles within pharmaceutical services. Pharmacists are not merely technical professionals but also ethical agents responsible for ensuring the halalness of drugs, transparency in production, and justice in distribution. This aligns with Islamic expectations that healthcare providers should be morally upright, socially responsible, and committed to professional excellence (*ihsan*) [40]. However, the study notes significant gaps in the current system. One is the limited integration of Islamic ethical education in pharmacy training, which leads to pharmacists being underprepared to address the religious concerns of patients. Another is the lack of comprehensive halal pharmaceutical regulation that goes beyond surface-level certification. These limitations point to the need for systemic reform in pharmaceutical policy and education to ensure consistency with Islamic ethics [41].

The philosophical inquiry offered in the article distinguishes it from prior studies that focus predominantly on regulatory or technical dimensions. By framing the issue through a moral and epistemological lens, the study contributes to the broader field of Islamic bioethics and offers a pathway toward an ethical pharmaceutical framework that is both faith-aligned and scientifically sound. In conclusion, the article provides valuable insight into how generic drug use, when guided by Sharia ethics, can become a tool for equitable healthcare [42]. It also emphasizes the need for Islamic values to be more deeply embedded in pharmaceutical education, regulation, and practice. The proposed integration of religious ethics and scientific standards holds the potential to transform healthcare delivery in Muslim societies, making it more inclusive, affordable, and morally grounded.

## CONCLUSION

This study has explored the philosophical and ethical dimensions of Islamic teachings in the context of modern pharmaceutical practice, with a specific focus on the use of generic drugs and the emerging concept of Sharia pharmacy. The findings affirm that Islamic ethics provides a rich and comprehensive moral framework that can guide healthcare services, especially in ensuring justice, equity, and integrity in medication access and pharmaceutical professionalism. In modern medical practice, Islamic ethics emphasizes values such as *adl* (justice), *amanah* (trust), *sidq* (truthfulness), and *rahmah* (compassion), all of which are foundational in guiding healthcare providers, including pharmacists, to act responsibly and morally. These values are particularly relevant in the promotion of generic drugs. With their demonstrated equivalence in efficacy to brand-name drugs and significantly lower cost, generic drugs contribute to the Islamic ethical imperative of justice by enabling wider and more equitable access to essential treatment. In doing so, they help reduce socioeconomic disparities in health outcomes, which aligns with the Islamic vision of a just and compassionate society. The concept of Sharia pharmacy, which integrates Islamic principles into the development, distribution, and use of medicines, brings a new and much-needed perspective to pharmaceutical ethics. In this model, pharmacists are not only healthcare professionals but also ethical agents who carry a religious responsibility to uphold halal standards, ensure the safety and quality of medicines, and prioritize the well-being of patients. This expectation is particularly important in Muslim-majority contexts where patient trust is strongly influenced by religious values and the perceived spiritual integrity of medical practices. Muslim pharmacists are thus expected to act as role models in their professional environments, blending scientific knowledge with ethical conduct rooted in Islamic teachings. They are called to embody professionalism, honesty, and social responsibility, not only by ensuring that medications are safe and effective but also by confirming that they are permissible according to Islamic law. In this regard, the

responsibility of ensuring the halal status of pharmaceutical products becomes a critical ethical task. The lack of transparency or halal assurance in drug production and labeling represents a pressing challenge that necessitates stronger regulatory oversight and awareness. Furthermore, this study reinforces the idea that integrating Islamic ethics into pharmaceutical systems does not conflict with modern medical goals but rather complements them. Such integration strengthens the moral foundation of healthcare delivery, encouraging a system that respects religious beliefs while ensuring scientific and medical efficacy.

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### Author Contribution

All authors contributed equally to the conceptualization, literature review, data analysis, and manuscript preparation. Each author reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript, ensuring academic integrity and consistency in addressing Islamic ethical perspectives in contemporary pharmaceutical practices.

### Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest related to the publication of this article. The research was conducted independently, without any financial, institutional, or personal influence affecting the objectivity and integrity of the study on sharia pharmacy and generic drug ethics.

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