
Ethics of the Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Paradigm of Islamic Law

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Abstract

Objective: The principal objective of this scholarly inquiry is to meticulously examine the ethical implications of artificial intelligence (AI) within the context of Islamic jurisprudence, with a distinct focus on the principles of maqosid al-shari‘ah (the paramount objectives of Islamic law) serving as a moral and legal foundation for the evaluation of AI applications. **Theoretical framework:** The theoretical foundations of this investigation are derived from Islamic legal and ethical philosophy, specifically the five fundamental values of maqosid al-shari‘ah, safeguarding of faith, life, intellect, lineage, and property employed as evaluative criteria to assess the integration of technology within Muslim societies. **Literature review:** A diverse array of primary sources, including the Qur’an and Hadith, is meticulously scrutinized alongside contemporary Islamic scholarship that addresses the intersection of ethics and technology. Previous research on Islamic ethics in the digital and biomedical spheres is referenced, elaborated upon, and critically appraised to ensure a contemporary and contextually relevant analysis. **Methods:** This investigation adopts a qualitative methodology based on an exhaustive literature review. Primary religious texts and secondary academic discourses concerning AI ethics and Islamic law are analyzed through thematic content analysis to develop a normative framework that harmonizes Shariah principles with emerging AI technologies. **Results:** The findings of this research indicate that while AI offers substantial benefits in areas such as healthcare, education, and governance, it simultaneously presents ethical challenges, including issues related to surveillance, algorithmic bias, and a reduction in human accountability. From an Islamic standpoint, AI should not replace human moral agency but rather enhance it. Justice, accountability, and the welfare of the community must remain of utmost importance in its application. **Implications:** This study highlights the urgent need for interdisciplinary dialogue between Islamic scholars and technology developers, the promotion of Islamic ethical awareness among Muslim AI practitioners, and the establishment of fatwas and Shariah-compliant regulatory frameworks to ensure the ethical incorporation of AI into Muslim societies. **Novelty:** This research offers a noteworthy contribution to the burgeoning field of Islamic AI ethics by providing a structured, Shariah-aligned ethical framework for the assessment and guidance of AI technologies. It underscores the adaptability of Islamic jurisprudence in addressing contemporary innovations while remaining steadfastly anchored in enduring ethical principles.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, islamic ethics, maqāsid al-sharī‘ah, sharia law, moral and legal.

INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, technological advances have experienced a very rapid escalation, especially in the domain of Artificial Intelligence (AI). These technological innovations have fundamentally changed many aspects of human existence, including the economic sector, the education framework, the transportation system, and the health service [1]. The use of AI, which was initially relegated to a supporting role, has now seized a range of functions that were once the sole prerogative of humans, including decision-making, data interpretation, and even the provision of social services based on human interaction. In the field of education, AI is implemented in an adaptive learning system that adjusts educational content to align with the specific requirements of students. In the economic and financial domains, AI operates algorithms to forecast market trends and facilitate automated customer service interactions. In healthcare, AI is even being used to improve disease detection through medical imaging with greater accuracy and speed [2].

Nevertheless, this important progress has been accompanied by various challenges. In light of its advantages, the application of artificial intelligence poses many complex and significant ethical dilemmas. Concerns such as data privacy violations, erosion of human autonomy, differences in access to technology, and algorithmic bias are the subject of discussion in various international forums [3]. User data collected and processed by AI systems is often used without explicit consent, prompting critical questions about the fundamental right to privacy. In addition, in many cases, AI algorithms assimilate social prejudices and perpetuate existing injustices, such as racial or gender bias evident in automated recruitment results, credit evaluations, or machine-generated legal assessments [4].

The examination of these challenges is becoming increasingly urgent from an ethical and legal perspective. In this context, the influence of religion becomes very important. As a deep and all-encompassing value system, religious doctrines, especially Islam, have considerable potential in providing moral guidance and legal principles that can support the discourse around the evolution of artificial intelligence [5]. Islam, as a religion that respects *lil'amin*, not only encompasses the dimensions of worship but also offers comprehensive guidance in the social, economic, and technological fields. Islamic conceptualizations of justice, accountability, trust, and respect for human life can serve as a strong ethical foundation for the application and advancement of artificial intelligence [6].

Jurisdictionally, the principles of Islamic jurisprudence (*fiqh*) manifest a fluid nature and have the potential for application that is relevant to the modern context. The concept of *maqashid al-shari'ah* (the purpose of Islamic law of Islamic law), which includes the protection of faith, life, intelligence, lineage, and property, provides a significant framework for assessing the suitability or incompatibility of artificial intelligence (AI) applications with Islamic ethical principles [7]. For example, the deployment of AI technologies that violate individual privacy can be examined through the perspective of *maqashid hifzh al-'irdh* (protection of honor) or *hifzh al-'aql* (protection of intelligence), while issues related to automated decision-making that impact social equality can be contextualized in the basic principles of justice and well-being [8].

From an empirical point of view, the Muslim community is increasingly faced with the impact of integrating artificial intelligence into everyday life, as evidenced by diverse expressions such as digital services, online education, and Islamic banking, coupled with technology [9]. Nevertheless, there is a considerable lack of a comprehensive understanding or regulatory framework that skillfully positions AI in the context of Islamic ethics and jurisprudence in an integrative manner. It highlights the urgent need for ethical oversight of AI applications, which go beyond mere technological and legal constructions, and lie firmly within an Islamic legal framework that embodies a strong and adaptable moral foundation, capable of accommodating modern realities [10]. As a consequence, the examination of "The Ethics of the Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Islamic Legal Framework" goes beyond mere normative analysis, as it engages with urgent contemporary challenges. It serves as a link

that connects technological advances with the vast continuum of human civilization, reconciling the intricacies of artificial systems with transcendent values that preserve the basic nature of humanity. This discourse aspires to generate pragmatic insights that will drive the creation of fair, accountable, and ethically robust AI systems that resonate with Islamic principles [11].

The articulation of the problem in this inquiry stems from the urgent need to understand the Islamic perspective on the phenomenon of artificial intelligence (AI), which progressively penetrates various aspects of human existence [12]. In light of the rapid advancement of technology, important questions arise regarding the status of AI in the lives of Muslims, especially from a legal and ethical point of view. Therefore, the important question posed in this study is: How does Islam conceptualize the application of AI in legal and ethical frameworks? This research aims to investigate Islamic perspectives both normatively and applicatively regarding contemporary technological phenomena that have a great influence on human existence. In addition, the diverse and complex characteristics of artificial intelligence require a comprehensive approach based on the principles of Islamic jurisprudence. In this regard, it is crucial to explain the relevant Islamic legal doctrines that govern the proliferation of AI technology. Basic principles such as justice (*al-'adl*), well-being (*al-mashlahah*), accountability (*al-mas'uliyah*), and trust serve as important criteria for assessing the extent to which AI can be developed and implemented in a way that complies with Sharia values. As a result, the subsequent issues explored in this study are focused on attempts to explain these principles and their implications in the context of contemporary technological advances [13].

The primary aim of this scholarly inquiry is to meticulously scrutinize the ethical dimensions associated with the application of artificial intelligence through the framework of Islamic jurisprudence. Utilizing normative legal methodologies that draw upon foundational Islamic texts, including the Qur'an, Hadith, and various scholarly interpretations, this research endeavors to provide a comprehensive understanding of the ethical delineations and obligations related to the adoption of AI technologies. Moreover, this investigation will assess the potential of Islamic ethical principles to profoundly shape the utilization of technology, thereby ensuring alignment with the principles of human dignity and social justice. Furthermore, this study seeks to identify the basic principles of Sharia that can serve as an important framework in the advancement and implementation of artificial intelligence. These principles have significant value not only as a conceptual foundation but also as practical guidance for policymakers, technology innovators, and the broader community in addressing the ethical dilemmas that arise from the use of artificial intelligence. Therefore, this research is anticipated to facilitate the relationship between technological advances and the honorable principles of Islamic doctrine that underscore the importance of a balance between the interests and well-being of humanity [14].

Significance, Implications, and Novelty. This study is significant because it bridges a critical gap between rapidly evolving technological innovations and the enduring moral framework of Islamic jurisprudence. In a world increasingly shaped by artificial intelligence (AI), ethical and legal concerns surrounding its integration remain pressing. The research focuses on evaluating AI through the lens of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*, or the higher objectives of Islamic law, which encompass the protection of religion, life, intellect, lineage, and property. These principles offer an indigenous and holistic evaluative structure uniquely positioned to guide Muslim communities navigating the complexities of AI adoption. While secular frameworks for AI ethics emphasize accountability and human rights, this research demonstrates that Islamic law not only supports but enriches such values with a divine and moral dimension that is both spiritual and practical [15].

The implications of this research are profound, particularly for policymakers, educators, technologists, and religious scholars in Muslim-majority societies. First, it encourages interdisciplinary collaboration between Islamic legal scholars and AI developers to foster the ethical deployment of AI technologies that align with Islamic values. Second, it urges the formulation of Shariah-compliant regulatory mechanisms, fatwas, and educational policies that

ensure AI applications support justice, accountability, and human welfare. For instance, in Islamic education, AI tools like ChatGPT must be implemented not only to improve pedagogical outcomes but also to reinforce values such as integrity and intellectual responsibility. The study also reveals that theological doctrines—such as the concept of *tawhīd* (divine unity) and the human role as *khalīfah* (vicegerent)—serve as a spiritual compass to ensure that AI remains a tool that supports, rather than overrides, human moral agency [16].

The novelty of this research lies in its development of a Shariah-aligned ethical framework that directly addresses the ethical use of artificial intelligence—something currently underdeveloped in the literature. Unlike previous research, which often treats Islamic ethics as a complementary or peripheral perspective, this study centralizes Islamic jurisprudence as the core lens through which AI ethics are analyzed and formulated. Moreover, it offers a detailed methodological application of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* not only as a theoretical construct but as a pragmatic tool for evaluating contemporary AI challenges such as surveillance, algorithmic bias, and diminished human accountability. By doing so, it contributes a dynamic, culturally rooted, and spiritually informed approach to global AI ethics discourse and advances the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) and SDG 4 (Quality Education), through the lens of ethical technological development [17].

LITERATURE REVIEW

Recent scholarly investigations into the ethical ramifications associated with the incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI) within the domain of Islamic jurisprudence have elucidated noteworthy advancements in contemporary scholarly discourse. A crucial methodological framework that has attracted considerable scholarly interest is the *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*, which underscores the necessity for AI to be conceived and employed by the principles of *maqāṣid*, including the safeguarding of intellect (*hifal-'aql*), the sanctity of human existence (*hifal-nafs*), and the maintenance of human dignity. Ultimately, these scholars contend that AI must be assessed not solely on the grounds of its technological capabilities but must also be subjected to a comprehensive ethical evaluation within the context of Sharia objectives, particularly about justice and the safeguarding of human rights [18].

This discourse continued by analyzing the use of artificial intelligence, especially ChatGPT, in the domain of Islamic education. The authors have adopted the *wasāṭiyyah* (moderate) methodology to underline the need for a harmonious balance between technological excellence and ethical principles. They assessed that artificial intelligence can improve literacy and educational methodology; However, it requires regulations to prevent the endorsement of unethical behaviors such as plagiarism or over-reliance on technological instruments. This suggests that the advancement of artificial intelligence in the framework of education must be contextualized in Islamic values that champion accountability and ethical behavior [19].

A comprehensive investigation into student perceptions in several Islamic universities in Indonesia regarding the application of ChatGPT in academic activities has been conducted. The results show that most of the respondents consider artificial intelligence a technology that does not contradict Sharia principles [20]. However, there is an urgent need to formulate ethical guidelines for the deployment of artificial intelligence must be congruent with the principles of academic integrity as well as the ethical frameworks prescribed by Islamic teachings. This research highlights the importance of integrating the fundamental precepts of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*, particularly the preservation of faith (*ḥifz al-dīn*) and the protection of human life (*ḥifz al-nafs*), in the adoption of AI technologies within the realm of Islamic higher education in Indonesia [21].

The integration of theological perspectives necessitates an exhaustive examination of how the Qur'an may serve as a fundamental basis for understanding the ethical ramifications linked to artificial intelligence [22]. The scholars assert that artificial intelligence does not possess the same intrinsic nature and beliefs, or spiritual consciousness as humans, thus making it

incapable of being classified as a moral entity. From an Islamic point of view, artificial intelligence is considered only as an auxiliary tool and is not equipped to replace humans in the capacity of ethical agents. This viewpoint is essential as a theological foundation in describing ethical parameters and guidelines for the application of artificial intelligence, which must always remain rooted in the principles of divine obedience and accountability [23].

In the field of religious policy, it is imperative to conduct a thorough analysis of how ijma scholars and the principle of saddu dharā'i (preventing harm) can serve as a legitimate basis for the application of artificial intelligence. The researchers have concluded that, as long as artificial intelligence does not contradict the basic principles of Sharia and is subject to strict scrutiny, the technology is considered legally acceptable. This exemplifies the capacity of Islamic jurisprudence to demonstrate a certain degree of flexibility and responsiveness to technological advances, while remaining firmly rooted in the principles of prudence and public welfare [24].

The integration of theological viewpoints necessitates an exhaustive analysis of the function that the Qur'an may fulfill as a fundamental component. Moreover, the establishment of the maqāsid al-sharī'ah framework is essential for evaluating the assimilation of artificial intelligence more methodically. The principles of maqāsid have been described in five main domains, in particular, religion, soul, intellect, lineage, and property, followed by an assessment of the possible advantages and disadvantages inherent in each domain. This investigation is crucial for the formulation of an ethical framework for artificial intelligence that can be effectively applied in the context of Shariah-compliant law and public policy [25].

Researchers	Research Title	Study Focus	Method
Mej M. Tarshany Y	Maqasid Al-Syarish and the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence	Ethical conclusions derived from magasid al-shariah for AI integration	Ethneisizes equality, responsibility, and individual as imporat ethics in sharia life
Fu. Islamy M, Wiwaha P, Pahin Navio Almeida, Muhamad Yauaf Artificial	The ethical framework in examining AI in dally life	Emphasizing equality, responsibility, and individual as important ethics in sharia life	
Y Medina	Artificial Intelligence Ethics in Daily Life	Examining the ethicta related to AI in the context of civil law	Explores the ethical shāriah contexts
Sha.Othe I.Zeliske, Alla V. Abumay and Netaliy A.Abiu	Artificial intelligence as an object of civil law regulation	Wārn against privacy breaches, reduced crii-tical thinking, reliance	Juridiciāl research
Haikal Haikāl Wan Uddin Y, El-Hady Firda	The Transformation of Islamic Values in Strength-ening Islamic Values	Incorporates islamic principles and shariah guidelines with digital	Qualitative research

Figure 1. Articles Relevant to the Research Theme

The theological aspects underlying the principle of tauwḥid as a fundamental element in the evolution and implementation of artificial intelligence have been emphasized. It states that artificial intelligence should be considered an instrument rather than a substitute for humanity's ethical responsibility. As a result, any technological advancement must take into account the principle of divine unity and the duty of mankind as caliphs on earth [26].

In addition, it is crucial to examine the implications of the utilization of artificial intelligence within the framework of Islamic educational paradigms. It has been noted that while artificial intelligence offers many opportunities, including increased adaptability in learning and expanded access to information, it simultaneously presents considerable threats, such as privacy violations, decreased critical thinking skills among students, and increased reliance on technology. Therefore, the incorporation of artificial intelligence within the realm of Islamic education must be understood through a meticulously delineated ethical framework, in harmony with spiritual principles and moral responsibility. Ultimately, it emphasizes the

importance of academic integrity and digital ethics in the era of artificial intelligence. There is a collective call for Islamic educational institutions to formulate policies that not only ensure the effective spread of artificial intelligence but also embody the principles of honesty, creativity, and justice, in concordance with the foundational tenets of *maqāṣid al-Shari'ah* [27].

METHODOLOGY

This research is classified as qualitative research, which seeks to understand and interpret phenomena based on intrinsic meanings that are differentiated in texts and intellectual discourse. The methodology used is library research, which is a technique that relies on careful examination of various written sources as the main material for this research [28]. This methodological selection was made because of its relationship to conceptual and normative research objectives, specifically, to examine the ethical implications associated with the implementation of artificial intelligence (AI) in the context of Islamic jurisprudential principles [29]. To achieve a comprehensive understanding, the data sources used in this study consist of primary and secondary literature. Prominent literature includes the Qur'an, the Hadith of the Prophet, as well as *fiqh* texts written by scholars of various schools of thought, which collectively provide the basic basis for articulating the principles of Islamic ethics. In addition, secondary literature is used to enhance and expand the scope of research. Secondary sources include peer-reviewed journals, treatises on the philosophy of technology, fatwas issued by contemporary scholars, along with academic documents investigating the interaction between technology and human values [30].

Using this reflective and comprehensive approach, it is anticipated that this research will generate substantial theoretical contributions to initiatives aimed at formulating a sharia-based technological ethical framework. Furthermore, the analytical technique applied in this study is content analysis. This technique requires a systematic examination of the content of normative texts and academic documents to distinguish ethical values and Islamic legal principles about the discourse around the use of AI. Through this methodology, researchers seek to capture the essence of thought enshrined in the text, then interpret it in the context of contemporary technological advances. This facilitates the formation of a relationship between classical Islamic knowledge and the evolving dynamics of modernity, thus ensuring that Islamic teachings remain a moral compass in the advancement of digital civilization [31].

Table 1. Methodology Section

Aspect	Description
Type of Research	Qualitative research
Research Method	Library research (literature-based study)
Research Objective	To examine the ethical implications of AI implementation from the perspective of Islamic jurisprudence
Approach	Conceptual and normative analysis based on Islamic legal principles
Primary Data Sources	Qur'an, Hadith, classical <i>fiqh</i> texts from various Islamic schools of thought
Secondary Data Sources	Peer-reviewed journals, philosophical treatises, contemporary fatwas, academic documents on technology and ethics
Data Collection Technique	Document analysis through a comprehensive review of written sources
Analytical Technique	Content analysis—systematic examination of normative texts and academic literature
Purpose of Analysis	To extract ethical values and Islamic legal principles relevant to AI use, and to contextualize them within contemporary technological discourse
Expected Contribution	Development of a Sharia-based ethical framework for AI technologies; bridging classical Islamic knowledge with modern technological realities

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis identified nine scholarly works closely aligned with the theme of Islamic ethics in artificial intelligence (AI), spanning from 2022 to 2024. These studies collectively explore the intersection of technological advancement and Shariah-compliant ethical frameworks, highlighting diverse methodological approaches and thematic emphases. Several studies, notably those by Mohadi and Tarshany, emphasize *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* as a foundational evaluative tool in AI governance. Their work frames ethical AI integration through objectives such as safeguarding intellect (*ḥifz al-‘aql*), preserving life (*ḥifz al-nafs*), and protecting human dignity. Similarly, Kosasih, Islamy, and Wiwaha apply the *wasāṭiyyah* (moderation) paradigm, demonstrating that Islamic moderation principles can ethically harmonize AI use in education with technological innovation. Rahim et al. adopt a quantitative approach using PLS-SEM and neural network modeling to assess AI-based chatbot adoption in higher education. Their findings indicate that trust, ethical design, and user interface quality significantly shape AI adoption, suggesting that ethical considerations are critical in technological acceptance [32].

Sachedina’s work broadens the scope by distinguishing legalistic (*fiqh*) ethics from philosophical ethical traditions in Islam, stressing the role of reason alongside jurisprudence. Zozuliak and colleagues focus on AI’s legal status, concluding that it should be regarded as an object—not a subject—of civil law, underscoring limits to AI’s legal personhood. Lupo examines judicial AI ethics within established legal frameworks like the CEPEJ Charter, while Haikcal and El-Hady stress that daily-life AI ethics must rest on equality, responsibility, and individual welfare as prescribed by Shariah. In Islamic education, Muslim and Hadziq et al. argue for gradual, ethically grounded integration of AI and digital technologies, ensuring alignment with *tarbiyah* goals and Shariah values. These findings warn of risks such as privacy breaches, reduced critical thinking, and over-reliance on AI tools, necessitating strong ethical safeguards. Collectively, these studies converge on the need for Shariah-aligned AI governance through interdisciplinary collaboration among scholars, technologists, and policymakers. The overarching consensus affirms that AI should serve as a complementary tool that strengthens moral agency and aligns technological progress with justice, accountability, and the public good (*maṣlaḥah ummah*) [33].

Based on the results of the search, the researcher managed to identify 9 discussions that were relevant to the theme of this research. Of these, 9 articles were published, 3 articles in 2022, 2 articles in 2023, and 4 articles in 2024.

Table 2. Articles Relevant to the Research Theme

Researchers	Research Title	Study Focus	Method	Key Findings
Mohadi M, Tarshany Y	Maqasid Al-Syariah and the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence	This study investigates how the core principles of <i>maqāṣid al-sharī'ah</i> may serve as a pivotal framework. Framework for the formation and implementation of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies	Qualitative	This study explains the ethical confusion inherent in the field of artificial intelligence. Proponents advocate for the application of <i>maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah</i> as a normative framework for technology-mediated surveillance within the scope of Islamic jurisprudence.
Kosasih E, Islamy M, Wiwaha R	Artificial Intelligence in the Era of Society 5.0: Compromising Technological Innovation through the Wasathiyah Paradigm in the	The concept of Islamic moderation (<i>Wasathiyah</i>) is seen as the basis for a just and just government.	Qualitative	Research reveals that AI technology can be integrated into Islamic education ethically. This integration is achieved by using the <i>wasathiyah</i> approach that aligns technological advances

	Framework of Islamic Jurisprudence			with the principles of Islamic law.
Mohd Rahim, Noor Irliana, A. Iahad, Noorminshah, Yusof, Ahmad Fadhil, A. Al-Sharafi, Mohammed	AI-Based Chatbots Adoption Model for Higher-Education Institutions: A Hybrid PLS-SEM-Neural Network Modelling Approach.	Examine the utilization of chatbots powered by artificial intelligence in the context of higher education institutions through a comprehensive analysis of trust dynamics, ethics, data privacy, and user behavior through a combined PLS-SEM-ANN methodology.	Quantitative	Studies show that trust, ethical factors, and user interface design significantly affect the integration of artificial intelligence chatbots within the realm of higher education, as evidenced through comprehensive analyses conducted via Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN).
A Sachedina	Islamic Ethics: Differentiations	The ethical framework in the Islamic intellectual tradition is described in two main classifications: those based on legalistic doctrine (fiqh) and those derived from philosophical ethical deliberation.	Qualitative	The main conclusions drawn from this study show that Islamic ethics is not only rooted in jurisprudence (fiqh) but also includes rational and philosophical dimensions. Sachedina emphasized the importance of reason as a basic element of universal ethics in the Islamic moral tradition.
Zozuliak, Olha I. Zelisko, Alla V. Bashuryn, Nataliia Y., Albu, Andrii A.	Artificial intelligence as an object of civil law regulation	Examining the status of artificial intelligence as a civil legal entity in the context of laws and regulations and legal responsibilities.	Legal Normative Method	The research findings show that artificial intelligence is more properly considered as an object of civil law, rather than being classified as a subject of law.
G Lupo	The ethics of Artificial Intelligence: An analysis of ethical frameworks disciplining AI in justice and other contexts of application	Examine the ethical paradigm that regulates the utilization of artificial intelligence within the judicial system and in various other contexts.	Juridical Regulations	The findings of the scientific investigation show that an established ethical framework, as illustrated by the CEPEJ Charter, plays an important role as a normative foundation in the legal framework for the application of artificial intelligence within the judicial domain.
Haikcal, E, El-Hady, Firdan	Islamic Views on Artificial Intelligence Ethics in Daily Life	Explore the ethical implications of the application of artificial intelligence within quotidian existence as perceived through the framework of Islamic principles,	Qualitative	Studies show that the ethical aspects associated with the integration of AI into daily life should be based on Sharia principles such as equality, responsibility, and individual well-being.

		viewpoints, and Sharia guidelines.		
Muslim M	Internalising Digital Technology in Islamic Education	Investigate frameworks for digital technology integration, which include artificial intelligence and augmented reality, in the realm of Islamic education to overcome ethical confusion and ensure compliance with Sharia principles.	Qualitative	The incorporation of digital technology in Islamic education should be implemented progressively and with a strong ethical foundation, ensuring alignment with Sharia principles and the goals of Tarbiyah Islamiyah.
Hadziq, Muhamad, Ayu Havifah, Dian Badriyah, Labiebatul	The Transformation of Islamic Religious Education in the Digital Era: The Role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Strengthening Islamic Values	Examine the incorporation of digital technology into the paradigm of Islamic education to guarantee alignment with Sharia principles and ethical development goals.	Qualitative	The incorporation of digital technology within the framework of Islamic education can yield profitable outcomes if guided by Sharia principles, ethical values, and goals inherent in the Islamic education paradigm.

Contemporary investigations into the ethical consequences of the proliferation of artificial intelligence (AI) within the domain of Islamic jurisprudence indicate substantial advancements. A methodological approach that has garnered considerable scholarly attention is the application of the *maqāṣid al-Sharī'a* framework. In his academic inquiry, Mohadi underscored the imperative of developing and implementing AI in alignment with the foundational principles of *maqāṣid*, which encompass the safeguarding of reason (*ḥifal-'aql*), the preservation of human life (*ḥifal-nafs*), and the protection of human dignity. In addition, Mahamood argues that AI should be evaluated not only in terms of its technological feasibility but also should undergo ethical checks based on Sharia objectives, especially those related to justice and human rights [34].

This discourse on AI ethics is further elaborated in the context of Islamic education, particularly regarding the use of technology such as ChatGPT, underlining the necessity of a *wasāṭiyyah* (moderate) approach to maintain a balance between technological advances and Islamic ethical principles [35]. While AI presents considerable potential to improve educational literacy and efficiency, regulatory measures are needed to prevent malpractices such as plagiarism and over-reliance on digital resources. As a result, the incorporation of AI in Islamic education must be placed within a framework that upholds the values of accountability and integrity. Research conducted regarding students' perspectives on the use of ChatGPT by the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) revealed that most respondents consider artificial intelligence a technology that does not conflict with Sharia principles. Nevertheless, the study accentuates the imperative to formulate protocols that align with the objectives of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*, especially regarding the domains of *ḥifal-dīn* (religious preservation) and *ḥifal-nafs* (protection of life), to ensure the ethical and responsible application of artificial intelligence [36].

From a theological point of view, it is argued that artificial intelligence, which does not have a spiritual consciousness, faith, or moral dimension similar to that of humans, cannot be considered an ethical entity. As a result, within the framework of Islam, artificial intelligence is considered an instrument to assist rather than replace humans in the exercise of ethical accountability. This perspective offers a robust theological basis for establishing ethical

boundaries regarding the utilization of artificial intelligence, which are deeply rooted in the tenets of compliance with divine authority and spiritual responsibility [37]. In the field of Islamic jurisprudence, the principles of *ijmā' ulama* and *saddu al-dharā'i* (prevention of potential harm) This perspective offers a robust theological basis for establishing ethical boundaries regarding the application of artificial intelligence, which are deeply rooted in the doctrines of adherence to the divine will and celestial accountability, its application can be subject to legal sanctions. These findings show that Islamic law has considerable adaptability in dealing with the evolving landscape of technological advancement, as long as it adheres to the principles of prudence and the welfare of the *ummah* (*maṣlaḥah ummah*) [38].

Highlighting the necessity for a methodical articulation of the *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* framework as an essential evaluative tool for the utilization of artificial intelligence within the realms of legal and public policy deliberations. The assessment includes five main aspects of *maqāṣid*: religion, soul, intelligence, lineage, and property. Thus, the principles of *maqāṣid* can serve as a basic basis for the development of AI ethics that are substantive, applicable, and in harmony with Islamic values. Far from it, the concept of *tauḥīd* as a basic theological principle is the most important aspect of this discourse. In perspective, artificial intelligence should be considered as a mere instrument, not a substitute for the function of humans as caliphs. All forms of technological advancement must realize the awareness of the divine unity and ethical obligation of mankind in maintaining the balance of God's creation [39].

It further asserts that the incorporation of artificial intelligence in Islamic education, while presenting vast opportunities such as increased access to information and personalized learning, also poses considerable dangers. These dangers consist of privacy violations, reduced critical thinking capacity, and increased reliance on technology. As a result, the integration of artificial intelligence within the realm of Islamic education necessitates governance under a stringent ethical paradigm, in conjunction with adherence to spiritual responsibility. In the end, underscores the importance of academic integrity and digital ethics in the contemporary era of artificial intelligence. He urged Islamic educational institutions to formulate policies that not only guarantee the efficacy of technology but also inculcate the principles of honesty, justice, and creativity through the ethos of *maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah*. In this way, artificial intelligence can serve as a tool to strengthen Islamic civilization without jeopardizing the principles of morality and humanity. This study investigates the ethical implications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) through the framework of Islamic jurisprudence, focusing on the principles of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*—the preservation of religion, life, intellect, lineage, and property. While AI has transformed sectors such as healthcare, education, finance, and governance by enhancing efficiency and decision-making, it also raises significant ethical challenges, including surveillance, algorithmic bias, privacy violations, and diminished human accountability [40].

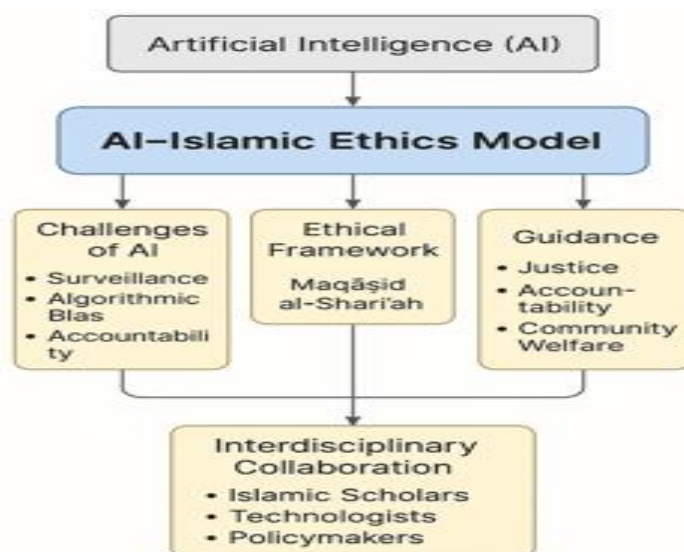


Figure 1. AI-Islam Ethics Model

Using a qualitative, literature-based methodology, the research examines primary Islamic sources (Qur'an, Hadith, classical fiqh) and contemporary scholarship on AI ethics. Content analysis identifies normative principles that align technology use with Shariah values. Findings indicate that AI should complement, not replace, human moral agency, ensuring justice, accountability, and community welfare remain central. The literature review reveals that prior studies emphasize the necessity of embedding AI within ethical frameworks derived from *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*. In education, technologies like ChatGPT can enhance literacy and personalized learning but require safeguards against plagiarism and over-reliance. Empirical studies show many Muslim students perceive AI as Shariah-compliant, yet call for clear ethical guidelines rooted in academic integrity and Islamic values [41].

Theological perspectives highlight that AI lacks spiritual consciousness and moral agency, positioning it as a tool rather than an autonomous ethical entity. Jurisprudential principles such as *ijmā* (scholarly consensus) and *saddu al-dharā'i* (preventing harm) support conditional acceptance of AI, provided it does not violate Shariah principles or harm the public good (*maṣlaḥah ummah*). The study proposes a Shariah-aligned ethical framework for AI governance. This includes interdisciplinary collaboration among Islamic scholars, technologists, and policymakers to produce fatwas, regulatory standards, and educational policies that ensure AI aligns with justice, welfare, and divine accountability. In Islamic education, AI adoption should reinforce values of honesty, creativity, and moral responsibility [41]. Novel contributions include centralizing Islamic jurisprudence—rather than treating it as supplementary—in global AI ethics discourse, and applying *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* pragmatically to issues like surveillance, bias, and autonomy. This approach offers a culturally rooted and spiritually informed model that complements secular ethical frameworks. The research concludes that AI, if guided by *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*, can advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions; SDG 4: Quality Education) while preserving human dignity and moral agency. Far from conflicting with Islamic values, AI presents an opportunity to reaffirm them in modern contexts, ensuring technology serves humanity within a just, accountable, and spiritually grounded framework.

CONCLUSION

This scholarly investigation underscores the crucial interplay between the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and the foundational values of Islamic jurisprudence, particularly the framework of *maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah*. The rapid advancement of AI technologies, while offering substantial benefits in various sectors such as education, healthcare, finance, and governance, also brings forth pressing ethical concerns. From the Islamic perspective, the deployment and utilization of AI must not disregard human dignity, accountability, and spiritual integrity. Rather than replacing human agency, AI should be cultivated as a complementary tool that strengthens and supports the ethical and moral obligations entrusted to humankind. In Islamic law, the *maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah*—comprising the preservation of religion (*ḥifẓ al-dīn*), life (*ḥifẓ al-nafs*), intellect (*ḥifẓ al-'aql*), lineage (*ḥifẓ al-nasl*), and property (*ḥifẓ al-māl*)—provides a robust and holistic ethical framework that can guide the responsible implementation of technology. Each of these objectives serves as a moral compass that safeguards essential human interests and ensures justice and well-being in society. Therefore, AI applications should be evaluated based on their adherence to these guiding principles. Technologies that compromise human intellect, undermine religious values, or violate individual privacy and dignity must be critically reassessed in light of Islamic ethics. The integration of AI into Muslim societies demands a deliberate and conscientious approach. It is imperative to establish a system of ethical oversight that is both rooted in Shariah values and responsive to contemporary realities. This includes formulating comprehensive guidelines and legal regulations that ensure the application of AI remains within the boundaries of Islamic teachings. Importantly, these efforts should be grounded in interdisciplinary collaboration. Islamic scholars, technologists, legal experts, and educators must work together to construct frameworks that are not only theologically sound but also technologically feasible and contextually adaptable. Moreover, there is a growing need to raise ethical awareness among

developers, users, and policymakers about the religious implications of AI use. Educational programs and public discourse should encourage a critical understanding of how AI aligns—or conflicts—with the spiritual and ethical principles of Islam. Such awareness can foster responsible innovation and prevent misuse or over-reliance on autonomous systems. In conclusion, the development of AI should not be seen as a challenge to Islamic values but rather as an opportunity to reaffirm and reinterpret these values in light of modern advancements. By anchoring AI in the principles of maqāṣid al-Sharī‘ah, Muslim societies can ensure that technological progress remains ethically sound, spiritually meaningful, and aligned with the broader goals of human welfare and divine accountability.

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Author Contribution

All authors contributed equally to conceptualization, literature review, data analysis, and manuscript preparation. Collaborative discussions between Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta and International Islamic University Malaysia ensured scholarly rigor, thematic coherence, and a balanced perspective in addressing the ethical dimensions of AI within the paradigm of Islamic law.

Conflicts of Interest

All authors declare no conflict of interest.

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