Harmony Philosophy: International Journal of Islamic Religious Studies and Sharia

E-ISSN: 3063-5357

Research Article

Evaluating the Role of Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah in Formulating Ethical Frameworks for Artificial Intelligence in Islamic Jurisprudence

Wiwik Hidayati[1]*, Eka Pandu Cynthia[2]

[1] Universitas IVET Semarang, Indonesia hidayatiwiwik93@gmail.com
[2] UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, Indonesia eka.cynthia@gmail.com
* Corresponding Author: hidayatiwiwik93@gmail.com

Abstract: The rapid advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI) have raised significant ethical concerns across various sectors, necessitating the need for robust ethical frameworks to guide their development and implementation. This study explores the intersection of AI ethics and Islamic law, focusing on how Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah, the higher objectives of Islamic law, can be applied to AI governance. By examining key Islamic principles such as justice, transparency, privacy, and human dignity, the study investigates how these values can provide a moral compass for addressing AI-related ethical challenges, such as algorithmic bias, privacy violations, and the erosion of human autonomy. The Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah framework offers a proactive and vision-oriented approach, prioritizing societal well-being while ensuring the alignment of AI technologies with Islamic moral standards. Unlike traditional Islamic legal responses, which are often reactive and case-specific, the Maqāṣid approach promotes the anticipatory evaluation of technologies, emphasizing the need for a balance between technological innovation and ethical responsibility. The paper also discusses potential solutions to bridge the gaps between global AI ethics frameworks and Islamic ethical standards, including interdisciplinary collaboration and the development of hybrid regulatory models. Additionally, it highlights the need for continuous updates to Islamic legal frameworks to address emerging technological issues, ensuring that AI systems are ethically sound, Shariah-compliant, and beneficial to society. This study aims to contribute to the growing discourse on the ethical implications of AI from an Islamic perspective, offering insights into how Islamic law can play a crucial role in shaping the future of AI governance.

Keywords: AI Ethics; Ethical Responsibility; Islamic Law; Maqāṣid Al-Sharīʿah; Technological Innovation

Received: November 30, 2023
Revised: January 15, 2024
Accepted: March 28, 2024
Published: May 30, 2024
Curr. Ver.: May 30, 2024

1. Introduction

The rapid development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has transformed numerous sectors, including healthcare, transportation, and finance, offering innovations that drive productivity and efficiency (Firmansyah et al., 2024). Despite the potential benefits, the integration of AI into society raises critical ethical challenges that need to be addressed to ensure its responsible deployment. These challenges include issues of accountability, transparency, privacy, moral agency, and societal impact (Floridi, 2024; Liu & Zhou, 2020). For example, as AI systems become more autonomous, determining liability for harmful outcomes becomes increasingly complex (Du, 2024). Additionally, AI's decision-making processes can be opaque, potentially leading to biased outcomes that exacerbate social inequalities (Sahoo et al., 2024). Privacy concerns are also paramount, given the vast amounts of data processed by AI systems (Liu & Zhou, 2020), and there is ongoing debate about whether AI can act as a moral agent (Firmansyah et al., 2024).

In response to these challenges, Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah offers a robust framework for ethical decision-making in Islamic jurisprudence. Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah refers to the higher objectives of Islamic law, which prioritize the protection of five essential values: faith (din), life (nafs), intellect (aql), progeny (nasl), and property (mal) (Nur et al., 2020). This framework guides ethical governance and ensures that decisions align with Islamic moral values, fostering societal well-being (Alziyadat & Ahmed, 2019). By integrating Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah into the ethical considerations surrounding AI, Islamic jurisprudence can offer valuable insights for addressing the ethical dilemmas posed by emerging technologies. Specifically, Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah can provide a foundation for balancing the benefits of AI with its potential harms, ensuring that technological advancements, such as AI, are deployed in a manner that adheres to Islamic ethical principles (Alziyadat & Ahmed, 2019; Nur et al., 2020).

The rapid advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI) have brought significant technological benefits across various sectors such as healthcare, finance, and transportation. However, these innovations also present numerous ethical dilemmas, particularly within the context of Islamic law and ethics. Issues such as algorithmic bias, privacy violations, and the erosion of human autonomy are becoming increasingly prevalent in AI systems, yet there is a notable lack of systematic Islamic legal responses to address these challenges. Current Islamic legal frameworks do not provide comprehensive ethical guidelines that can mitigate these AI-related concerns (Gorian & Osman, 2024; Padela, 2022). This gap underscores the urgent need for an interdisciplinary approach to integrating Islamic ethical principles into AI development and use, ensuring that technological advancements align with Islamic values.

While AI has the potential to revolutionize industries and improve efficiency, its ethical implications have not been adequately addressed by Islamic legal thought. Key issues such as algorithmic bias, privacy violations, and the loss of human autonomy are often ignored in existing Islamic jurisprudence on technology (Padela, 2022). Given these shortcomings, there is a critical need for an Islamic ethical framework that can guide the development and application of AI, aligning technological progress with the core values of Islam.

The primary objective of this article is to design an Islamic ethical framework for AI development and use, rooted in Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah, the objectives of Islamic law. The framework aims to provide a holistic and morally grounded approach to AI ethics, addressing key challenges such as algorithmic bias, transparency, privacy, and accountability. By focusing on Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah, this article proposes an ethical foundation for AI that emphasizes the protection of religion, life, intellect, progeny, and property-values that are central to Islamic ethics (Gorian & Osman, 2024; Padela, 2022).

The rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies raises significant ethical concerns that have not been fully addressed by existing Islamic legal frameworks. Issues such as algorithmic bias, privacy violations, and accountability are prominent challenges in AI systems (Gorian & Osman, 2024; Padela, 2022). These dilemmas necessitate the development of a comprehensive Islamic ethical framework to guide the responsible use of AI. Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah, the higher objectives of Islamic law, offers a strong foundation for AI ethics by emphasizing the protection of five fundamental values: religion, life, intellect, progeny, and property. These principles serve as key guides in developing and using AI in an ethical manner (Padela, 2022).

The integration of Islamic ethics into AI development requires collaboration among Islamic scholars, ethicists, policymakers, and technologists to ensure that AI technologies are used responsibly. By creating a framework rooted in Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah, we can align technological advancements with Islamic values, addressing ethical challenges such as fairness, transparency, privacy, and accountability (Gorian & Osman, 2024; Padela, 2022). The proposed framework includes core principles such as justice (ʿAdl), ensuring fairness and equity in AI applications to prevent discrimination and bias; transparency, maintaining clear and understandable AI processes to uphold accountability and trust (Gorian & Osman, 2024); privacy, protecting individual privacy in line with Shariah principles emphasizing dignity and personal boundaries (Padela, 2022); human dignity, preserving autonomy and preventing the dehumanization of individuals by AI systems (Gorian & Osman, 2024); and public interest (Maṣlaḥah), prioritizing the welfare of the community to ensure AI technologies contribute positively to societal well-being (Padela, 2022).

To implement this framework effectively, collaborative efforts must involve Islamic scholars, AI researchers, and community stakeholders who will continuously evaluate ethical guidelines (Gorian & Osman, 2024). Additionally, regulatory measures based on Shariah principles should be established to govern AI development and use, ensuring compliance with

Islamic ethical standards (Padela, 2022). Educational initiatives are also crucial, promoting awareness and understanding of AI ethics within the Muslim community to foster responsible use of technology (Gorian & Osman, 2024). This comprehensive approach will ensure that AI is developed and deployed in alignment with Islamic ethical principles.

2. Literature Review

Intersection of Technology and Islamic Ethics

The integration of technology, particularly Artificial Intelligence (AI), with Islamic ethics has become a vital area of contemporary fiqh (Islamic jurisprudence). Islamic scholars are increasingly concerned with ensuring that modern technological advancements, such as AI, align with the ethical principles embedded in Islamic law. Central to Islamic ethics are principles like Tawḥīd (the Oneness of God), Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah (Objectives of Islamic Law), Ihsan (Excellence and Benevolence), and ʿAdl (Justice), all of which provide a moral framework for the ethical use of technology (Bagheri, 2014; Musa Walusimbi & Abdulrahman, 2024). These principles emphasize the protection of human dignity, justice, and societal welfare. The growing prevalence of ethical issues in AI, including algorithmic bias, privacy violations, and the erosion of human autonomy, highlights the need for Islamic ethical oversight. Islamic jurisprudence calls for rigorous oversight of AI technologies to ensure that they uphold human dignity and adhere to principles of fairness and justice (Musa Walusimbi & Abdulrahman, 2024). Furthermore, Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah provides a basis for evaluating AI's impact on human life, ensuring technologies are used in a way that does not harm but enhances societal well-being (Padela, 2022).

In applying Islamic ethical principles to AI, scholars suggest frameworks that integrate Quranic ethical values like justice, transparency, and trust into the design and implementation of AI systems (Rabbani et al., 2022). The I'timāni framework, which emphasizes trusteeship and moral accountability, offers a comprehensive model for evaluating AI technologies (Prorok & Takacs, 2023). These ethical guidelines ensure AI development remains aligned with Islamic values and fosters public trust. Beyond healthcare, Islamic perspectives on digital and AI-based educational governance also emphasize fairness, justice, and trust. Islamic values such as Ihsan and ʿAdl provide a robust framework for ensuring that digital governance is ethical and inclusive, especially in educational contexts (Musa Walusimbi & Abdulrahman, 2024). These principles can help develop AI-based systems that ensure equitable access to education, promote transparency, and maintain the dignity of all individuals involved (Bagheri, 2014).

The application of fiqh al-tanzīl (applied Islamic jurisprudence) has become critical in addressing contemporary technological issues (Bagheri, 2014). This method involves independent legal reasoning (ijtihād) to adapt Islamic law to modern contexts, such as biotechnology, AI, and digital technologies. The method allows Islamic scholars to provide informed, context-specific responses to emerging ethical challenges in technology while maintaining adherence to the core principles of Islamic law (Musa Walusimbi & Abdulrahman, 2024). In addressing issues like Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART) or medical ethics, Islamic scholars emphasize the need for technologies to respect Islamic values, particularly regarding human dignity, justice, and family structure (Prorok & Takacs, 2023). Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah serves as a critical guide for evaluating technological innovations, ensuring they align with the protection of faith, life, intellect, progeny, and property, thus fostering a balanced approach between benefits and harms (Padela, 2022).

A Comparative Approach Between Global and Islamic Frameworks

Global AI ethics frameworks, predominantly shaped by Western paradigms, emphasize core principles such as transparency, accountability, fairness, and privacy. For instance, UNESCO guidelines stress the importance of respecting human rights and dignity, ensuring that AI systems are developed and deployed in ways that benefit humanity without causing harm or discrimination (Gorian & Osman, 2024). Similarly, Western ethical paradigms, such as Luciano Floridi's Information Ethics, focus on procedural integrity and transparency, ensuring that AI systems operate in an understandable and morally sound manner. However, these frameworks often lack the spiritual and metaphysical grounding found in many non-Western traditions, including Islamic ethics, resulting in a secular approach to ethics that may not fully address the deeper, spiritual dimensions of human life and technology (Elmahjub,

2023; Sahoo et al., 2024). These gaps highlight the need for a more holistic approach to AI ethics that incorporates both moral and spiritual considerations, ensuring that AI technologies are aligned with universal human values.

In contrast, Islamic ethical frameworks for AI are deeply rooted in Shariah principles, emphasizing justice, accountability, and the protection of human dignity. Central to Islamic ethics is Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah (Objectives of Islamic Law), which safeguards fundamental human interests such as faith, life, intellect, progeny, and wealth, providing a robust foundation for ensuring that AI technologies serve humanity while adhering to Islamic moral standards (Nawi et al., 2023). Another key concept in Islamic ethics is Ihsan (Excellence and Benevolence), which advocates for moral excellence in technological applications, ensuring that AI systems are designed for the greater good and benefit of society. Additionally, ʿAdl (Justice) demands that AI advancements be equitable and fair, preventing harm and discrimination. The concept of Amana (Trusteeship) emphasizes human responsibility towards God, knowledge, and creation, which highlights the ethical obligation to manage AI technologies responsibly (Elmahjub, 2023). This comprehensive ethical approach provides a moral framework for addressing the ethical challenges posed by AI, integrating both procedural justice and the moral, spiritual dimensions of technological innovation (Sahoo et al., 2024).

Despite the strengths of global AI ethics frameworks, there are notable gaps when compared to Islamic ethics. One major gap is the lack of spiritual and metaphysical grounding in Western frameworks. Islamic ethics, particularly through frameworks like I'timāni (trusteeship) developed by Taha Abdurrahman, integrate these dimensions, offering a more holistic vision of human responsibility that combines moral and spiritual aspects of ethical decision-making (Elmahjub, 2023). In contrast, Western frameworks tend to focus on secular concerns, overlooking the broader spiritual implications of AI, which may result in an incomplete understanding of its ethical challenges. Another significant gap is in privacy norms, where Islamic ethics place a strong emphasis on privacy, rooted in the dignity of the individual and moral conduct. This contrasts with some Western approaches, which may not fully adhere to the stringent privacy standards upheld in Islam (Nawi et al., 2023). Furthermore, Islamic ethics demand a more rigorous approach to ensuring justice and fairness. Issues such as algorithmic bias and accountability are addressed more explicitly in Islamic ethical frameworks than in some Western approaches, ensuring that AI systems are held accountable for harmful or discriminatory outcomes (Gorian & Osman, 2024). Proposed solutions to bridge these gaps include the development of hybrid regulatory models combining principle-based and rule-based approaches, encouraging interdisciplinary collaboration between Islamic scholars, ethicists, policymakers, and technologists, and creating customized ethical frameworks that balance universal ethical rules with local, culturally specific needs (Elmahjub, 2023; Nawi et al., 2023).

Ethical Implications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Different Sectors from an Islamic Perspective

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into the healthcare sector has introduced significant ethical concerns, especially from an Islamic perspective. Key challenges include maintaining patient dignity, upholding human rights, and ensuring justice, alongside the risks of algorithmic bias, privacy violations, and the erosion of human autonomy (Prorok & Takacs, 2023). Islamic ethics addresses these concerns through foundational principles that emphasize the sanctity and value of life, justice, and the rejection of harm. These teachings dictate that AI systems in healthcare should promote patient welfare while ensuring fairness and equity in decision-making, aligning with the broader objectives of Islamic law (Rabbani et al., 2022). Islamic scholars argue for the integration of Quranic ethical values such as justice, transparency, and trust into AI design, aiming to ensure that healthcare technologies are used in an ethically sound manner that upholds Islamic moral standards (Elmahjub, 2023). Moreover, frameworks like Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah (Objectives of Islamic Law) and Qawaid Fiqhiyya (legal maxims) offer a foundation for safeguarding human interests such as life and dignity, ensuring that AI technologies contribute to the greater good without compromising Islamic values (Prorok & Takacs, 2023).

The governance sector has seen AI applications grow rapidly, raising ethical concerns regarding fairness, privacy, and transparency (Prorok & Takacs, 2023). In line with Islamic ethics, principles such as Tawḥīd (Oneness of God), Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah, Ihsan (Excellence and Benevolence), and ʿAdl (Justice) are critical in ensuring that AI integration within

governance systems upholds justice and equity. These principles advocate for moral excellence, respect for human dignity, and fairness, forming a moral framework that ensures AI-driven governance respects Islamic values (Rabbani et al., 2022). Islamic governance frameworks, grounded in these principles, can guide AI decision-making processes in public policy and administration, ensuring that the benefits of AI contribute to societal welfare while protecting individual rights. By grounding AI governance in Islamic values, these frameworks can provide more ethical and equitable solutions, fostering transparency and accountability in governance systems that serve the public interest (Nawi et al., 2023).

AI applications in the business sector, particularly in Islamic financial institutions, also raise ethical challenges related to credit assessment, algorithmic bias, and transparency (Rabbani et al., 2022). These concerns can result in discriminatory outcomes, undermining the core principles of fairness and justice that are fundamental to Islamic finance. Islamic ethics calls for AI systems in finance to adhere to principles of justice, transparency, and public interest to ensure Shariah compliance and uphold moral integrity (Prorok & Takacs, 2023). Regulation technology (RegTech) has been proposed as a solution to mitigate ethical issues in AI implementation within Islamic finance. By enhancing Shariah compliance, RegTech can help ensure that financial decisions are made in accordance with Islamic ethical standards, fostering a more transparent and equitable financial system (Rabbani et al., 2022). This potential for RegTech to enhance ethical AI practices underscores the importance of integrating ethical frameworks that balance innovation with Islamic values, ensuring that AI systems contribute positively to societal welfare while remaining Shariah-compliant (Sahoo et al., 2024).

3. Materials and Method

This study employs a literature review methodology, focusing on contemporary Islamic legal texts (fiqh), global AI ethics documents, and an analysis of Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah (Objectives of Islamic Law). The goal is to synthesize ethical considerations in AI with Islamic principles, emphasizing justice, integrity, and societal welfare. The review examines how Islamic principles, such as justice, transparency, and trust, can guide the ethical development and application of AI, addressing challenges like algorithmic bias, privacy, and human dignity. The study also critiques existing global AI ethics frameworks, highlighting the gaps where Islamic ethics, with their spiritual and moral dimensions, provide a more comprehensive approach. By integrating Islamic ethical values into global AI governance, the research aims to offer a culturally sensitive framework for responsible AI development.

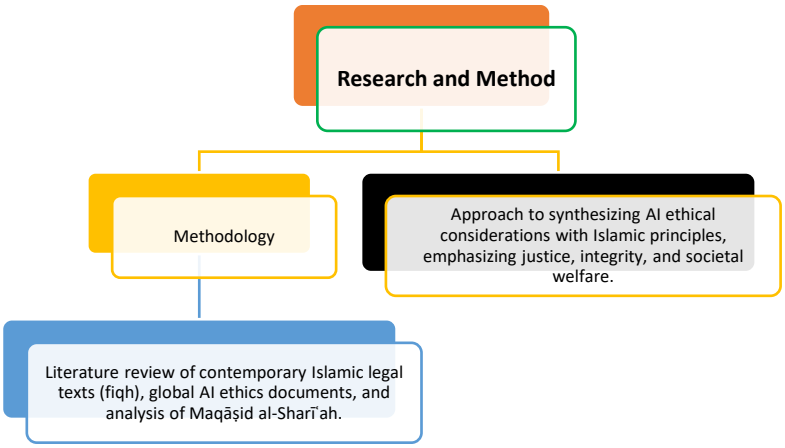

Figure 1. The structure of the Research Methodology flowchart.

Methodology

The methodology used in this study involves a comprehensive literature review of contemporary Islamic legal texts (fiqh), global AI ethics documents, and an analysis of Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah (Objectives of Islamic Law). The primary aim is to synthesize ethical considerations surrounding Artificial Intelligence (AI) with Islamic principles, ensuring that

the development and application of AI technologies are aligned with Islamic moral values, particularly justice, integrity, and societal welfare.

The first component of the methodology is a literature review of contemporary Islamic legal texts. This involves examining classical and modern fiqh literature that addresses the ethical and legal implications of emerging technologies like AI within the context of Islamic jurisprudence. These texts provide insight into how Islamic scholars have approached technological dilemmas, ensuring that advancements are in harmony with Islamic values and principles.

The second component of the literature review focuses on global AI ethics documents. These include documents from global organizations such as UNESCO, which stress principles such as transparency, accountability, fairness, and privacy. Analyzing these global documents will help identify the gaps in Western-centered frameworks, particularly those that may not consider spiritual and metaphysical aspects central to Islamic ethics.

In addition, the study incorporates an analysis of Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah, the higher objectives of Islamic law, as a framework for evaluating the ethical use of AI. Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah emphasizes the protection of fundamental human interests, such as faith, life, intellect, progeny, and property, ensuring that AI technologies contribute to the greater good while respecting these core Islamic values.

Approach to Synthesizing AI Ethical Considerations with Islamic Principles

The approach to synthesizing AI ethical considerations with Islamic principles involves integrating Quranic ethical values, such as justice, transparency, and trust, into AI design and implementation. These principles are essential in guiding the development of AI systems that are ethically responsible and aligned with Islamic values. The study aims to ensure that AI technologies promote societal well-being and respect human dignity, while addressing issues such as algorithmic bias, privacy concerns, and accountability.

The synthesis process also critiques existing AI ethics frameworks, highlighting areas where Islamic ethics offer more comprehensive guidance, particularly in the areas of privacy, human dignity, and the spiritual dimensions of technology. By incorporating Islamic principles into global AI governance models, the study seeks to provide a more holistic and culturally sensitive framework for AI development and implementation.

4. Results and Discussion

The application of Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah (Objectives of Islamic Law) to AI ethics emphasizes five core principles: the preservation of life, intellect, property, dignity, and faith. These principles guide the development of AI technologies that promote societal well-being while safeguarding human dignity and ensuring fairness. Justice (ʿAdl) and transparency ensure AI systems are equitable and accountable, preventing bias and discrimination, while privacy and dignity focus on protecting individual rights and moral behavior. Amana (trusteeship) highlights the ethical responsibility humans have to manage AI systems for the greater good. By incorporating these Islamic ethical values, AI can be developed and deployed in a way that aligns with moral and spiritual values, promoting justice, integrity, and societal welfare.

Results

The application of Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah (Objectives of Islamic Law) to AI ethics reveals how Islamic principles can guide the development and deployment of AI technologies. The five essential goals of Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah—the preservation of life, intellect, property, dignity, and faith—offer a comprehensive framework for evaluating AI systems. These goals ensure that AI technologies align with the broader moral objectives of Islam, promoting societal well-being and safeguarding human dignity. By preserving life, AI systems, particularly in healthcare, should contribute to patient safety and enhance medical decision-making. The protection of intellect calls for AI systems that support knowledge advancement while maintaining human autonomy in critical decision-making processes. Property is safeguarded by ensuring that AI does not exploit resources unjustly, especially in sectors like finance. The preservation of dignity calls for technologies that respect individual rights and privacy, preventing the dehumanization of individuals through AI. Lastly, the protection of faith highlights the need for AI systems that promote ethical behavior aligned with Islamic values, ensuring technology serves humanity in accordance with divine guidance.

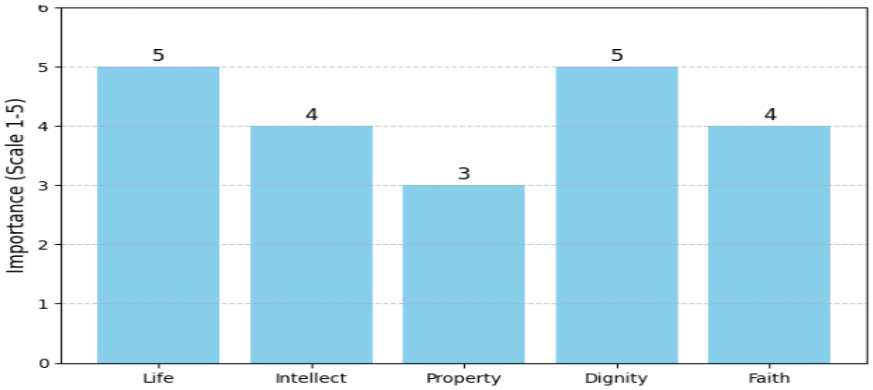

Figure 2. Importance of Maqasid al-Shari'ah Goals in Al Ethics.

The chart above illustrates the importance of the five essential goals of Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah (the preservation of life, intellect, property, dignity, and faith) in guiding the ethical development and deployment of AI systems. These goals are fundamental in ensuring that AI technologies align with Islamic values, promoting societal well-being and safeguarding human dignity. The higher the importance score, the more critical that goal is in the ethical considerations for AI from an Islamic perspective.

This visualization highlights the significance of preserving life and dignity, which are considered paramount in ensuring that AI contributes positively to society while respecting human rights. Intellect and faith also play key roles, particularly in aligning AI with the ethical and moral teachings of Islam, while property is important in ensuring AI systems do not exploit resources unjustly.

Discussion

The ethical principles derived from Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah provide a strong foundation for addressing AI-related ethical challenges. The principle of justice (ʿAdl) is fundamental in ensuring that AI systems operate fairly and equitably, preventing bias in algorithms that could lead to discriminatory outcomes. This is especially relevant in AI applications such as hiring algorithms or loan approval systems, where fairness and equity are essential to prevent marginalized groups from being unjustly excluded. Additionally, transparency and accountability are crucial in AI ethics. Islamic principles of justice demand that AI systems operate in ways that are understandable and open to scrutiny, allowing for accountability in decision-making processes. This transparency helps to build trust in AI systems, ensuring that they are used ethically and responsibly.

The protection of privacy is another key area where Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah offers guidance. In Islamic ethics, privacy is not only a legal consideration but also a moral imperative. AI systems that handle sensitive data must adhere to strict privacy norms, ensuring that individuals' personal information is respected and protected. The principle of dignity further reinforces this need for privacy, as it is closely linked to the concept of individual rights and moral behavior in Islam. AI technologies that compromise privacy or violate personal boundaries are seen as ethically problematic in Islamic jurisprudence.

Finally, Amana (trusteeship) plays a significant role in the ethical deployment of AI. Islamic ethics emphasizes human responsibility towards God and creation, which includes the ethical use of technology. AI systems must be developed with the understanding that humans are stewards of technology, tasked with ensuring that AI serves the greater good and does not lead to harm. The application of Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah to AI can help guide the ethical development of AI systems, ensuring they promote justice, respect for human dignity, and the overall welfare of society, while addressing the moral and spiritual dimensions of technology.

5. Comparison

The Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah-based framework offers a more comprehensive and proactive approach to ethical issues arising from emerging technologies, particularly when compared to conventional Islamic legal responses. Traditional Islamic legal frameworks are often reactive, responding to technological challenges only after they have been identified as problematic.

This reactive nature can sometimes result in delayed or limited engagement with new technologies. For example, Islamic jurisprudence has historically addressed issues such as cloning or biotechnology after they have already raised significant concerns. In contrast, the Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah framework is based on the higher objectives of Islamic law, which focus on protecting human life, intellect, property, dignity, and faith. This proactive framework allows for the anticipatory evaluation of new technologies, offering a moral and ethical foundation that guides their development and use, ensuring they align with Islamic values from the outset.

The Maqāṣid approach is more vision-oriented, as it not only addresses current technological issues but also offers a broader perspective on the long-term implications of technology. It emphasizes the integration of spiritual and moral considerations into the technological landscape, ensuring that AI, for example, serves humanity while upholding ethical values. This forward-thinking approach contrasts with conventional Islamic legal responses, which often focus on addressing issues as they arise, without considering the broader or long-term consequences. The Maqāṣid framework's focus on the preservation of essential human interests-such as faith, life, intellect, and dignity-provides a holistic perspective that is essential for guiding the ethical deployment of technology in a way that promotes societal well-being and spiritual integrity.

In comparison, traditional Islamic responses to technological advancements typically engage with specific issues on a case-by-case basis, making it difficult to provide consistent guidance across various technological fields. The Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah-based framework, however, offers a unified approach, where the core objectives of Islamic law can be consistently applied to emerging technologies. This makes the Maqāṣid approach not only more adaptable to new technological developments but also more aligned with the broader goals of Islamic law, providing clear and proactive guidance for the ethical development and use of technologies such as AI. Thus, while traditional Islamic legal responses are valuable, the Maqāṣid-based framework offers a more comprehensive and forward-thinking solution to the ethical challenges posed by emerging technologies.

6. Conclusion

In summary, the findings highlight the viability of Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah as a robust ethical framework for guiding the development and application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Islamic jurisprudence. The Maqāṣid-based approach, with its focus on the preservation of essential human values such as life, intellect, property, dignity, and faith, provides a comprehensive foundation for addressing the ethical challenges posed by AI technologies. Unlike conventional Islamic legal responses, which tend to be reactive and case-specific, the Maqāṣid framework offers a proactive and vision-oriented approach, enabling the anticipation and mitigation of ethical issues before they arise. By integrating key Islamic principles such as justice, transparency, and accountability, the Maqāṣid framework ensures that AI technologies contribute positively to societal welfare while remaining aligned with Islamic moral values.

To further enhance the integration of AI ethics and Islamic law, it is recommended that future research focus on exploring the specific applications of Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah in various technological sectors, such as healthcare, governance, and business, particularly in Muslim-majority countries. This research should examine the potential implications of Islamic ethical principles on AI policymaking and development, ensuring that AI systems are not only ethically sound but also culturally relevant and compliant with local values. Furthermore, there is a need for interdisciplinary collaboration among Islamic scholars, ethicists, technologists, and policymakers to create frameworks that balance innovation with ethical responsibility.

Finally, it is essential to recognize the need for continuous updates to Islamic legal frameworks to address emerging technological issues. As AI and other advanced technologies continue to evolve, Islamic jurisprudence must adapt to ensure that new technologies are developed and deployed in a manner that aligns with Islamic ethical standards. By staying responsive to technological advancements, Islamic legal frameworks can ensure that they continue to serve as effective guides for ethical decision-making in an increasingly digital world.

References

Alziyadat, N., & Ahmed, H. (2019). Ethical decision-making in Islamic financial institutions in light of Maqasid Al-Sharia: A conceptual framework. *Thunderbird International Business Review*, *61*(5), 707 – 718. https://doi.org/10.1002/tie.22025

Bagheri, A. (2014). Iran, Islamic Republic of. In *Handbook of Global Bioethics*. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-2512-6_29

Du, H. (2024). Ethical Issues of Artificial Intelligence: Exploring Legal Responsibility, Communication, and Moral Challenges. *AIP Conference Proceedings*, *3194*(1). https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0223437

Elmahjub, E. (2023). Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Islamic Ethics: Towards Pluralist Ethical Benchmarking for AI. *Philosophy and Technology*, *36*(4). https://doi.org/10.1007/s13347-023-00668-x

Firmansyah, G., Bansal, S., Walawalkar, A. M., Kumar, S., & Chattopadhyay, S. (2024). The future of ethical AI. In *Challenges in Large Language Model Development and AI Ethics*. https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-3860-5.ch005

Floridi, L. (2024). INTRODUCTION TO THE SPECIAL ISSUES The Ethics of Artificial Intelligence: Exacerbated Problems, Renewed Problems, Unprecedented Problems. *American Philosophical Quarterly*, *61*(4), 301 – 307. https://doi.org/10.5406/21521123.61.4.01

Gorian, E., & Osman, N. D. (2024). DIGITAL ETHICS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) IN SAUDI ARABIA AND UNITED ARAB EMIRATES. *Malaysian Journal of Syariah and Law*, *12*(3), 583 – 597. https://doi.org/10.33102/mjsl.vol12no3.798

Liu, D., & Zhou, J. (2020). Countermeasures of Ethical Problems for Artificial Intelligence Medical Device. *Chinese Medical Ethics*, *33*(7), 863 – 872. https://doi.org/10.12026/j.issn.1001-8565.2020.07.15

Musa Walusimbi, A. H., & Abdulrahman, M. M. (2024). Motherhood and assisted reproductive technologies in the context of Islamic law. *Legal Transformation in Muslim Societies*, *1*(3), 14–30. https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85218968340&partnerID=40&md5=11ebd6247a64e1aa978327fa8d2f4160

Nawi, A., Khamis, N. Y., Yaakob, M. F. M., Samuri, M. A. A., & Zakaria, G. A. N. (2023). Exploring opportunities and risks of artificial intelligence research for islamic ethical guidelines. *Afkar*, *25*(2), 1 – 34. https://doi.org/10.22452/afkar.vol25no2.1

Nur, I., Adam, S., & Muttaqien, M. N. (2020). Maqāṣid Al-Sharīʿat: The Main Reference and Ethical-Spiritual Foundation for the Dynamization Process of Islamic Law. *Ahkam: Jurnal Ilmu Syariah*, *20*(2), 331 – 360. https://doi.org/10.15408/ajis.v20i2.18333

Padela, A. I. (2022). Maqāṣidī Models for an "Islamic" Medical Ethics: Problem-Solving or Confusing at the Bedside? *American Journal of Islam and Society*, *39*(1–2), 72 – 114. https://doi.org/10.35632/ajis.v39i1-2.3069

Prorok, M., & Takacs, I. (2023). Legal and moral issues related to artificial intelligence technology in business. *SISY 2023 - IEEE 21st International Symposium on Intelligent Systems and Informatics, Proceedings*, 451–455. https://doi.org/10.1109/SISY60376.2023.10417881

Rabbani, M. R., Sarea, A., Khan, S., & Abdullah, Y. (2022). Ethical concerns in artificial intelligence (AI): The role of RegTech and Islamic finance. *Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems*, *423 LNNS*, 381–390. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-93464-4_38

Sahoo, D. K., Hung, T. H., Kumar, A., & Kanwal, P. (2024). Ethical AI in Entrepreneurship: Balancing Innovation With Responsible AI Practices. In *Improving Entrepreneurial Processes through Advanced AI*. https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-1495-1.ch007