

## Islamic Views on the Development and Utilization of Science and Technology

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### ARTICLE INFO

Volume: 3

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### KEYWORD

Islamic Science, Technology

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### ABSTRACT

The development and use of technology as a human activity in the perspective of Islamic jurisprudence is included in the category of something that is subject to law. So this activity must also be closely related to Islamic law itself, starting from taklifi law to wadli law. This research is a literature study. In data collection techniques, the authors explore scientific papers as well as several credible sites that discuss topics regarding Islam and technology, such as credible news sites, scientific papers obtained from several journals, both from Islamic journals. as well as universal journals such as the Technology Journal.

The results of this discussion show that, 1. Islamic Views in the Development and Utilization of Science and Technology, including: a) Islamic views in the Development and Utilization of Science and Technology. b) Shari'a Goals in the Development and Utilization of Technology. c) The Islamic view on the use or use of technology. d) The Polemic on the Use of Loudspeaker Technology (Toa). 2. Development and utilization of science and technology in terms of benefit and resistance to damage in Islam, including: a) Maslahat and Mafsadat levels. b) How to determine Benefit and Harm, Ukhrowi. c) Charities Human Actions in the Perspective of Generating Benefit and Rejecting Damage, Benefit (al-maṣlahatu). d) Science and Technology as Tools and Media to Realize Benefit and Refuse Damage. If the goal is unlawful, makruh, obligatory mubah, or sunna, then media law and the cause is also unlawful, makruh, mubah, obligatory, or sunnah.

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## 1. Introduction

The development and use of technology as a human activity in the perspective of Islamic jurisprudence falls into the category of something that is subject to law. So these activities are definitely also closely related to Islamic law itself, starting from taklifi law to wadli law. Therefore, making Sharia as a guideline for the development and use of technology is a must.

Islamic views on the development and use of science and technology are basically twofold. First, making Islamic Aqidah a scientific paradigm. This paradigm is what Muslims should have. This Islamic paradigm states that Islamic Aqidah must be used as the basis of thought for all science. This does not mean that Islamic Aqidah is the source of all kinds of knowledge, but rather it is the standard for all knowledge. Second, making Islamic Sharia the standard for the development and use of science and technology in everyday life. Muslims may develop and utilize science and technology if it does not conflict with Islam.

This writing uses literature study. In data collection techniques the author explores scientific papers and also several credible sites that discuss topics regarding Islam and technology such as credible news sites. Scientific writing obtained from several journals, both Islamic journals and universal journals such as the Technology Journal.

## 2. Literature Review

There are three basics that must always be considered in the development and use of science and technology. First, conformity with the objectives of the Sharia. Second, give birth to benefits. Third, reject mafsadat. These three values are very important to be dissected and then used as a guide in the development of science and technology so that the position of science and technology in Islamic law can be known precisely and correctly.

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1. Islamic Views in the Development and Utilization of Science and Technology.

Based on the theoretical study above, studying and developing technology as a tool for the benefit of human life has several virtues ranging from the laws of fiqh, moral values, to proof of devotion to Allah SWT. First, from the legal side of jurisprudence. The law for developing science and technology is fardu kifayah (fardhu kifāyatin). Second, from a moral perspective. The law of studying and developing science and technology is commendable (mahmūdatan). Third, the obedience point of view. Studying and developing science and technology is a form of human servanthood to God (ʿibādatan).

- a. Sharia Objectives in the Development and Utilization of Technology  
In summary, if a technology has become a medium/tool in realizing the needs of human life: primary, secondary and tertiary needs, then the law of technology development which was originally fardu kifayah can turn into fardu ain, sunnah and priority.
- b. Islamic Views on the Use or Misappropriation of Technology  
In Islamic jurisprudence, the law on the use or misuse of technology is very closely related to the purpose of using the technology itself. If the aim is to achieve benefit then the legal use of it also becomes a benefit. Both problems from the perspective of ihsan in the context of worship, experience, or for oneself.
- c. Polemic on the Use of Loudspeaker Technology (TOA)  
In the study of Islamic jurisprudence, loudspeakers are included in the wasilah (media) category for amplifying sound. So the law of use depends on the law of the purpose of using the loudspeaker itself. If the aim is for the benefit then it is also a benefit. However, if a mafsadah is to be realized then the use of loudspeakers is also a mafsadah.

### 3.2. Islamic views on the development and use of science and technology viewed from the perspective of benefit and preventing damage

- a. The essence of benefit and mafsadat  
Psychological-inner happiness and physical-outer health fall into the category of essential benefits. Meanwhile, various factors that cause mental-psychological happiness and physical-outer health fall into the category of majazi benefits.

- b. Levels of Benefits and Mafsadat  
Religious commands to realize benefits are orders to carry out various good deeds (al-ihsānu). Meanwhile, the essence of good deeds is activities to create benefits and prevent damage.
- c. How to determine Benefits and Damages  
The scholars differentiate between the determination of benefit and damage from the side of the afterlife or world
- d. Human Deeds from the Perspective of Generating Benefit and Avoiding Damage  
According to Izzuddin bin Abdis Salam (W. 660 H), if viewed from the perspective of the cause of the realization of benefit and the rejection of damage, the various human actions are grouped into two, namely the cause of worldly and spiritual benefit.
- e. Science and Technology as Tools and Media to Realize Benefits and Avoid Damage  
Every benefit and damage has a causal factor and a medium for realizing the benefit or preventing the damage.

#### 4. Conclusion

Technology as a medium for realizing a goal is of course the same as the goal to be achieved. Starting from what is obligatory, sunnah, permissible, makruh, to what is haram. So the values that must be considered in the development of science and technology and the use of technology are the value of harmony with the objectives of the Shari'a, the value of realizing benefits, and the value of resisting damage. Sharia's attention regarding the use of media in realizing sharia goals, benefit, and preventing damage is in line with sharia's attention regarding carrying out commands and avoiding prohibitions in various aspects of human life in the world.

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