

Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Muslim melalui Inovasi Hukum Islam Berbasis Artificial Intelligence: Perspektif Tren Global

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Volume: 4 ISSN: 2963-5489	This research explores how Artificial Intelligence (AI)-based innovations can empower Muslim communities through applications in the realm of Islamic law (fiqh, fatwas, religious courts, and Sharia-based legal services). Combining the maqasid al-shari'ah framework and Islamic ethics, the study conducts a comprehensive literature review of current academic literature, global AI ethics guidelines, and implementation studies in Islamic religious and financial institutions. The results demonstrate that AI has significant potential to increase the accessibility of Islamic legal services, accelerate the preparation of fatwas and judicial decisions, and facilitate the dissemination of knowledge—but also poses ethical challenges: bias, legal liability, privacy, and the risk of deviating from the maqasid. Recommendations include developing AI ethics guidelines rooted in the maqasid, enhancing the digital literacy of the Muslim community, and multi-stakeholder collaboration between scholars, legal experts, and technology.
KEYWORD Community Empowerment, Islamic Law, Artificial Intelligence	

1. Introduction

The development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the last decade has penetrated many social and institutional domains, including legal and religious services. In the Islamic context, two key principles are relevant: the encouragement of seeking knowledge and the upholding of justice. The Word of God emphasizes the importance of knowledge: "Read in the name of your Lord who created... He taught man what he did not know." (Quran 96:1-5). This verse is often associated with the obligation to seek knowledge and utilize it for the benefit of the community.

Furthermore, the command to maintain trusts and uphold justice states an ethical framework for the use of technology: "Indeed, Allah commands you to deliver trusts to those entitled to them, and when you judge between people, judge with justice." (Quran 4:58). These principles serve as a normative foundation for assessing how AI should be designed and implemented within the context of Islamic law.

The objectives of this article are: (1) to map the role of AI in empowering Muslim communities within the realm of Islamic law; (2) to analyze the ethical-juridical benefits and challenges in accordance with the maqasid; (3) to develop policy and practice recommendations. To achieve this goal, a review of the latest scientific literature and normative analysis was conducted from the perspective of maqāṣid and uṣūl al-fiqh.

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2. Literature Review

1. **Islamic Ethics from an Islamic Perspective.** Recent studies emphasize the importance of formulating Islamic ethical benchmarks that accommodate Islamic values (justice, trustworthiness, and benefit/maslahah). Elmahjub (2023) proposes a pluralist approach that links the maqasid al-shari'ah (objectives of Islamic law) with issues such as justice, privacy, and transparency in the Islamic world.
2. **Islamic Normative Sources for Technology.** Studies examining the Sunnah and maqasid (objectives of Islamic law) find normative foundations for principles such as neutrality, safety, and responsibility (e.g., Al-Kubaisi, 2024). Emphasis is placed on a combination of texts (Qur'an and Hadith) and usuliyah rules when the texts do not directly regulate new technologies.
3. **Global Islamic Ethics Framework** - The convergence of international Islamic ethical principles (transparency, justice, non-maleficence, accountability, privacy) serves as a reference point. Jobin, Lenca, and Vayena (2019) mapped the global landscape of AI ethical guidelines; their findings are relevant for local adaptations based on Islamic values.
4. **Virtue-based/maqasid approach** - Literature proposing virtue-based ethics, or maqasid (e.g., Raquib et al., 2022), serves as a conceptual basis for assessing legal objectives (hifz ad-din, al-nafs, al-'aql, al-nasl, al-mäl) when evaluating AI implementation.

3. Methodology

This research is a qualitative normative research with the following methods: (1) systematic literature review in reputable journal databases (Springer, MDPI, Nature Machine Intelligence, and academic proceedings) to search for studies on Islamic AI & ethics, Islamic AI & law, and global AI guidelines; (2) normative analysis using the maqasid al-shari'ah framework and usul al-fiqh principles to assess benefits and risks; (3) processing of findings synthesized into policy and practice recommendations. Inclusion criteria: academic publications 2019-2025 (or classical sources of fiqh references if relevant), open access where possible, and available DOI or publisher identification. Some descriptive case studies (use of AI in fatwa decision making, Islamic finance compliance) are used as illustrations.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Empowerment Opportunities

1. **Accessibility of Knowledge and Fatwas** - AI (specifically NLP and retrieval systems) can sift through vast fiqh libraries and present summaries of relevant rulings to worshippers who do not have easy access to scholars. This broadens access to Islamic law for communities in remote and non-archival areas. The implementation of bibliometrics + AI can help researchers and scholars identify contemporary legal trends.
2. **Efficiency of religious courts and fatwa institutions** - AI-based decision support systems can accelerate the process of jurisprudential research, administrative evidence collection, and case classification, allowing for faster decision-making without compromising the quality of normative review, when combined with human oversight (human-in-the-loop).
3. **Application to Islamic financial services** - AI can strengthen Sharia compliance through automated audits, detection of Sharia contract violations, and risk analysis—increasing Muslim financial inclusion through personalized services. Early studies show significant potential in this sector.

4.2 Ethical-legal risks and challenges

1. **Bias and unfairness** - AI models can replicate historical data biases (e.g., gender bias, social class bias), which is dangerous when applied to legal decisions or fatwa recommendations. Jobin et al. (2019) emphasize the need to ensure fairness across global AI ethical guidelines. From an Islamic perspective, the principle of justice (al-'adl) must be upheld.
2. **Legal responsibility and trustworthiness (amanah)** - Who is responsible if an AI system produces erroneous legal advice? The principle of trustworthiness and responsibility (Quran 4:58) demands accountability mechanisms—both for the algorithm creator, the institution operating the system, and the religious authority authorizing its use.
3. **Data privacy and security** - Sensitive data regarding family, inheritance, and personal matters must be protected: privacy and data protection standards need to align with Islamic values and international standards. Al-Kubaisi (2024) emphasizes privacy and control as important ethical issues from a Sunni perspective.
4. **Literacy and Technology Access Gap** - For AI to empower (not distort), communities and scholars need digital literacy; without it, AI can widen the gap. Educational interventions and training programs are needed.

4.3 Integrated (maqasid-based) Recommendation Framework

Based on the literature synthesis and the principles of maqasid (protection of religion, life, intellect, lineage, and property), it is recommended:

- Islamic Ethical Standards: Create guidelines for AI development and auditing that are linked to maqasid (justice, trustworthiness, and benefit) (in line with the ideas of Elmahjub & Raquib).
- Human-in-the-loop: All legal/religious recommendations from AI must be verified by scholars/religious judges; AI functions as an assistive tool, not a replacement.
- Transparency & Auditability: Algorithms must be auditable; document data sources and decision justifications. Jobin et al. (2019) demonstrates the importance of transparency in global AI ethics settings.
- Data Protection & Privacy: Implement privacy principles in accordance with the maqasid (purpose of AI) and international standards.
- Literacy Empowerment: Digital training programs for religious scholars, religious judges, and the public to enable them to utilize and critique AI solutions.

5. Conclusion

AI offers a transformational opportunity to empower Muslim communities within the realm of Islamic law: expanding access to knowledge, improving the efficiency of Islamic religious and financial institutions, and paving the way for evidence-based policy innovation. However, this opportunity is not without risks: algorithmic bias, accountability issues, privacy concerns, and potential deviations from the maqasid (objectives) must be addressed. Therefore, an ethical and regulatory framework rooted in the maqasid al-shari'ah (objectives) and interdisciplinary collaboration between scholars, legal scholars, technologists, and policymakers are needed. Responsible and Islamic implementation of AI will enable AI to become an empowerment instrument that aligns with religious values and the public interest.

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