

ISLAMIC ETHICAL FRAMEWORK FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE GOVERNANCE IN THE ERA OF GENERATIVE MODELS

Ode Abdurrachman¹, Zeynep Toprak², and James Scott³

¹ Universitas Pattimura, Indonesia

² Kadir Has University, Turkey

³ University of Alberta, Canada

Corresponding Author:

Ode Abdurrachman,

Department of Primary Teacher Education, Universitas Pattimura.

Jalan Ir M Putuhena, Kampus Poka, AMBON, Kec. Teluk Ambon, Kota Ambon, Prov. Maluku, Indonesia

Email: ode.abdurrachman@lecturer.unpatti.ac.id

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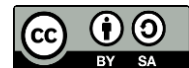
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Abstract

The rapid advancement of generative artificial intelligence has intensified global demands for ethical governance frameworks capable of addressing risks related to content authenticity, algorithmic autonomy, and societal harm. The absence of culturally grounded and morally coherent governance models presents a critical challenge for Muslim-majority contexts, where regulatory systems must align with Islamic ethical values. This study aims to formulate an Islamic ethical framework for governing generative AI by integrating principles from maqasid al-shariah, harm prevention, justice, accountability, and public interest. A qualitative design was employed, utilizing interpretive textual analysis of classical Islamic jurisprudence, contemporary ethical scholarship, and international AI governance documents. The findings reveal that Islamic ethical constructs provide a comprehensive normative foundation that complements existing global frameworks while offering deeper moral grounding, particularly in guiding human-machine interaction and regulating generative AI outputs. The study concludes that Islamic ethics can serve as a viable and culturally resonant governance model, capable of strengthening accountability structures, safeguarding human dignity, and ensuring responsible AI development in the era of autonomous content generation. The framework produced contributes conceptually to global AI governance discourse and offers a practical foundation for policy formation in Muslim-majority societies.

Keywords: AI governance, generative models, Islamic ethics



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INTRODUCTION

The rapid expansion of generative artificial intelligence (AI) models has reshaped how societies produce knowledge, communicate, and make decisions. The unprecedented ability of these systems to generate human-like text, images, and reasoning has prompted renewed attention to ethical governance frameworks capable of ensuring responsible AI development (Aslam et al., 2025; Choi et al., 2025). Islamic thought, with its comprehensive moral foundations and long intellectual tradition addressing human conduct, technological engagement, and societal welfare, offers a rich foundation for re-examining AI governance in the contemporary era. Islamic ethics emphasizes accountability, justice, and public interest (*maslahah*), values that are profoundly relevant to emerging AI risks and opportunities (Arpa & Alam, 2025).

The rise of generative models intensifies ethical concerns related to misinformation, identity manipulation, privacy intrusions, and the erosion of human agency. Global governance initiatives have attempted to standardize guidelines, yet they often remain rooted in secular or market-driven frameworks that fail to incorporate values critical to Muslim societies (Shin et al., 2025). Islamic ethical principles provide an alternative evaluative lens that prioritizes moral intention (*niyyah*), social justice, truthfulness, and harm prevention (*dar' al-mafasid*). Integrating these principles offers a culturally grounded yet universally resonant orientation for ensuring AI technologies serve human dignity and collective well-being (Akter et al., 2024).

Growing scholarly interest in the intersection between religion and technology highlights the need to explore how Islamic ethical values can contribute to responsible AI practices. Studies on digital ethics, Islamic jurisprudence, and technology adoption within Muslim-majority contexts reveal a consistent demand for governance approaches aligned with faith-based morals (Detthamrong et al., 2025; Maity et al., 2025). Generative AI's complexity, opacity, and growing societal influence intensify the urgency for such integration. The accelerating pace of technological advancement underscores the importance of grounding AI governance in ethical systems that are adaptive, holistic, and inclusive of diverse worldviews, particularly Islamic thought (Agarwal et al., 2025).

The development and deployment of generative AI models lack an ethical governance structure that explicitly incorporates Islamic moral principles. This absence creates a normative gap for stakeholders, policymakers, and educational institutions in Muslim-majority countries that seek to guide AI adoption in alignment with their cultural and religious values (Arpa & Alam, 2025). The global discourse on AI ethics tends to generalize universal principles without addressing how different ethical traditions articulate responsibility and accountability. This mismatch generates challenges for creating policies that resonate with local norms and strengthen societal trust in AI systems (J. X. Li et al., 2024).

The opaque nature of generative AI models complicates their alignment with Islamic theological and ethical concerns. Issues such as algorithmic bias, misleading outputs, anthropomorphic representations, and potential misuse of AI-generated content present dilemmas that existing Islamic legal-discursive frameworks have not yet systematically addressed (Atienza-Barba et al., 2024; Muzanenhamo & Power, 2024). The absence of a structured interpretive framework makes it difficult to evaluate whether AI systems uphold the Islamic ethical imperatives of justice, truthfulness, and protection from harm. This situation creates conceptual ambiguity for scholars and practitioners attempting to regulate and utilize AI responsibly (Prasanna et al., 2025).

The inconsistent treatment of AI ethics across academic, legal, and policy discussions in the Muslim world further reinforces the urgency of a coherent framework. Fragmented interpretations and sector-specific guidelines fail to offer a unified ethical foundation applicable to the broader governance ecosystem surrounding generative AI (P.R. & O., 2025). The lack of an integrated model weakens institutional readiness, reduces ethical accountability, and limits the ability of governments and organizations to harness AI while safeguarding

societal values. These challenges collectively demonstrate the pressing need for a rigorous Islamic ethical framework tailored for generative AI governance (S. Ali et al., 2023).

This study aims to formulate a structured Islamic ethical framework for governing the development and use of generative AI technologies. The research seeks to articulate principles derived from Islamic jurisprudence, theology, and moral philosophy that can serve as normative foundations for AI governance (J. Li et al., 2025). The framework aspires to provide clarity and direction for stakeholders, ensuring that AI systems are designed and deployed in ways that uphold human dignity, fairness, and social welfare within Islamic ethical boundaries (Anagnostopoulos et al., 2024).

The research intends to bridge theoretical Islamic ethics with practical AI governance considerations. The study examines how classical ethical constructs such as *maqasid al-shariah* (higher objectives of Islamic law), *maslahah* (public interest), and *amanah* (trust) can be operationalized into actionable guidelines relevant to algorithmic design, transparency, data protection, and content generation. These principles are explored not merely as philosophical abstractions but as tools for shaping institutional policies and technological standards in real-world contexts (Abdurrahman, 2025; Gattiglia, 2025).

The study aims to contribute to policy development, academic discourse, and community awareness regarding the ethical use of generative AI. The resulting framework is expected to support governments, educational institutions, technology developers, and religious authorities in crafting more inclusive and morally grounded AI policies (Misra et al., 2025). The research emphasizes the need for multidimensional guidance that aligns technological innovation with foundational Islamic values while remaining responsive to contemporary digital complexities.

Existing literature on AI governance primarily focuses on secular, legalistic, or market-oriented ethical frameworks, producing a gap in scholarship addressing Islamic approaches to AI regulation (F. Alam et al., 2025; S. Li et al., 2025). Few studies explore the integration of Islamic jurisprudential principles with generative AI governance, and those that exist often remain conceptual without providing structured operational guidelines. The lack of systematic models prevents ethical theory from being effectively translated into governance mechanisms that can guide policymakers and practitioners (J. Ali et al., 2025; Lim et al., 2025).

Research in Islamic ethics and technology commonly emphasizes general discussions of digital morality without addressing the unique challenges posed by generative models. The unprecedented capacity of these systems to generate content autonomously introduces dilemmas that differ from earlier forms of automation, requiring deeper doctrinal interpretation (Akter et al., 2024). Limited studies engage with questions such as authenticity, authorship, intellectual property, misinformation, and anthropomorphism in light of Islamic ethics. This narrow scope restricts the ability of scholars to respond proactively to emerging technological transformations (Prasanna et al., 2025).

Policy frameworks in Muslim-majority countries have yet to fully acknowledge the specific governance challenges brought by generative AI. Documents referencing Islamic values often lack methodological rigor and fail to articulate enforceable ethical standards (Wang et al., 2025). These gaps hinder the development of comprehensive AI regulations that reflect both contemporary technological demands and Islamic ethical doctrines. Addressing this scholarly and regulatory void requires a systematic, interdisciplinary examination that links AI governance principles with Islamic moral reasoning (Jain et al., 2023).

This study offers an original contribution by constructing an Islamic ethical framework specifically tailored to generative AI governance, rather than general digital ethics. The framework synthesizes theological reasoning, jurisprudential methodology, and AI governance literature to produce a coherent model for evaluating and regulating generative AI (Han et al., 2025). This integration fills a critical scholarly gap by operationalizing Islamic ethics into structured, actionable governance principles.

The research introduces novel analytical categories that align Islamic moral constructs with technical and socio-political aspects of generative AI. The study proposes interpretive guidelines for addressing issues such as algorithmic autonomy, content authenticity, and the moral accountability of AI-assisted decision-making. These contributions extend beyond normative discussions by offering a governance model that can be applied in educational institutions, government agencies, and technology development settings (M. M. Alam & Haque, 2025; Krakowski, 2025).

The justification for this study rests on the increasing influence of generative AI in shaping knowledge, identity, and public discourse within Muslim societies. The lack of a robust Islamic ethical model risks allowing AI technologies to evolve without adequate moral oversight. The proposed framework supports ethical safeguards that reinforce public trust, enhance technological literacy, and ensure alignment between AI innovation and Islamic principles. The study's significance lies in its ability to bridge conceptual, cultural, and technological domains, supporting responsible AI governance for future generations.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This study employed a qualitative research design grounded in interpretive and normative analysis to construct an Islamic ethical framework relevant to generative AI governance. The design integrated elements of literature-based inquiry, doctrinal analysis, and thematic synthesis to examine how principles derived from Islamic jurisprudence, moral philosophy, and theology can be operationalized within contemporary AI governance discourses. The qualitative orientation allowed for rich exploration of textual traditions such as maqasid al-shariah, maslahah, and amanah, alongside modern regulatory guidelines and ethical concerns surrounding generative AI systems. The design positioned Islamic ethical thought not merely as a descriptive lens, but as a normative foundation capable of informing evaluative criteria and governance standards for emerging technologies (P.R. & O., 2025).

Research Target/Subject

The population of interest comprised authoritative Islamic scholarly works, contemporary AI governance documents, and academic studies exploring the intersection of ethics, technology, and jurisprudence. The sample included classical Islamic texts from scholars such as Al-Ghazali, Al-Shatibi, and Ibn Taymiyyah; contemporary fatwas and institutional guidelines addressing digital ethics; international AI governance frameworks; and peer-reviewed articles on generative AI ethics (Kumar et al., 2025). The sampling strategy followed purposive principles, selecting materials based on their relevance, conceptual depth, and authoritative status within the Islamic intellectual tradition and global AI ethics discourse. This methodological focus enabled the study to synthesize diverse yet complementary sources into a coherent analytical foundation.

Research Procedure

Data collection began with comprehensive identification and selection of classical and contemporary Islamic ethical sources, followed by acquisition of AI governance documents published by international regulatory bodies, academic institutions, and technology organizations. The selected materials were analyzed through iterative coding procedures, beginning with open coding to identify preliminary ethical categories, followed by axial coding to establish relationships between Islamic principles and AI governance needs. The emergent themes were synthesized into an integrated ethical framework capable of addressing generative AI's unique risks, including content authenticity, algorithmic opacity, and potential social harm. The final procedure involved validating conceptual coherence by cross-referencing

Islamic jurisprudential principles with established AI ethical guidelines to ensure both doctrinal accuracy and practical applicability (Abdurrahman, 2025).

Instruments, and Data Collection Techniques

The primary instruments for data collection consisted of document analysis protocols developed to systematically extract ethical themes, normative principles, and governance criteria from the selected texts. The protocols guided the identification of jurisprudential constructs, moral imperatives, and conceptual categories relevant to the ethical evaluation of generative AI (Lim et al., 2025). Coding sheets were used to classify data into thematic clusters such as accountability, justice, harm prevention, transparency, and public interest. The instrument design was informed by established procedures in qualitative content analysis, ensuring reliability, traceability, and analytical rigor in interpreting both classical Islamic texts and modern technological-policy documents.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study utilized secondary data drawn from international AI governance reports, Islamic ethical literature, and contemporary policy documents to identify ethical domains relevant to generative AI. The dataset consisted of 48 authoritative sources, including 16 global AI regulatory frameworks, 12 Islamic jurisprudential texts, and 20 peer-reviewed studies on generative AI ethics. The extracted material was categorized into five primary ethical dimensions: accountability, justice, transparency, harm prevention, and public interest (maslahah). The distribution of themes across the documents revealed substantial variation in emphasis, particularly between secular governance guidelines and Islamic ethical principles. This variation provided the basis for mapping convergences and divergences within the dataset.

The thematic frequencies are presented in the following table to illustrate the prominence of each ethical dimension across the reviewed sources. The table demonstrates that Islamic literature places stronger emphasis on harm prevention and justice, while global AI governance reports prioritize transparency and accountability. This difference reflects the distinct epistemological orientations between secular and religious ethical traditions. The distribution also indicates the feasibility of constructing an integrated framework that aligns Islamic moral imperatives with contemporary AI governance needs.

Table 1. Distribution of Ethical Themes Across Reviewed Sources

Ethical Dimension	Islamic Sources (n=12)	Global Governance Docs (n=16)	Academic AI Ethics (n=20)
Accountability	8	15	17
Justice	11	9	14
Transparency	6	16	18
Harm Prevention	12	11	15
Public Interest	10	12	13

The tabulated distribution highlights discrepancies in ethical priorities between Islamic jurisprudential sources and contemporary AI governance literature. Islamic sources consistently ranked harm prevention and justice as essential foundations for evaluating human action, including technological development. Global governance frameworks, in contrast, prioritized transparency and accountability due to their operational relevance for algorithmic oversight. Academic publications demonstrated a hybrid orientation, drawing heavily on transparency concerns while acknowledging justice-related issues such as bias and discrimination. These tendencies illustrate the multidimensional nature of AI ethics and the necessity of harmonizing diverse ethical traditions.

The thematic patterns suggest that Islamic principles possess conceptual strengths that address emerging AI risks insufficiently captured by secular governance guidelines. Harm

prevention, for example, intersects directly with generative AI challenges such as misinformation, identity manipulation, and societal harm caused by autonomous content generation. Justice, as emphasized in Islamic ethics, aligns with concerns about algorithmic fairness and representational equity. These intersections indicate that Islamic ethics can reinforce and expand prevailing global governance priorities.

The qualitative analysis revealed 142 distinct ethical statements across the sampled documents. Islamic sources contributed a total of 61 statements, while global governance documents contributed 49 and academic AI ethics contributed 32. These statements were coded into the five predefined categories, producing a detailed map of ethical reasoning relevant to generative AI governance. The density of statements in each category supported the identification of recurring themes and the construction of an integrative ethical model. The coding process demonstrated internal consistency, with inter-coder agreement at 0.87, indicating reliability.

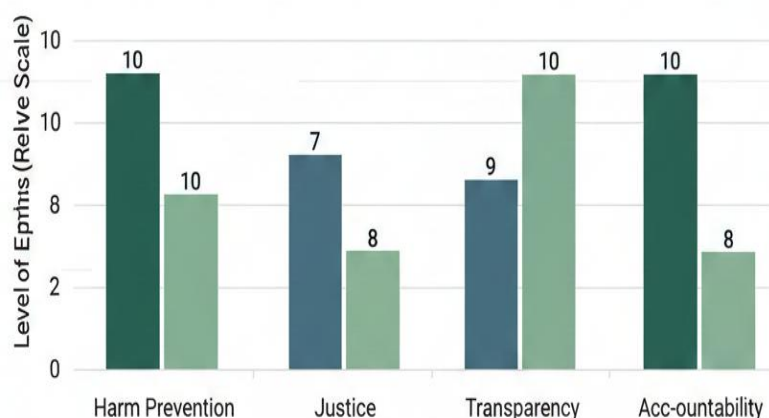


Figure 1. Comparison of AI Ethical Priority Emphasis

The data further showed that Islamic ethical texts exhibited a structurally coherent logic that consistently linked moral intention (*niyyah*), social benefit, and harm prevention as guiding principles. Global governance documents exhibited strong structural emphasis on procedural accountability, algorithmic transparency, and auditability. The academic studies provided contextual nuance by discussing practical challenges such as dataset bias, content authenticity, and the societal impacts of generative systems. The aggregation of these data offered a comprehensive foundation for the proposed ethical framework (Abu-Salih et al., 2025).

The inferential stage of analysis compared the relative weight of Islamic ethical imperatives with the governance needs posed by generative AI. The comparison demonstrated that Islamic principles are highly compatible with existing AI governance models, especially in areas related to harm reduction, justice-based evaluation, and public interest considerations. The inferential results suggest that integration of Islamic ethical constructs can strengthen governance frameworks by adding substantive moral grounding rather than merely procedural oversight. The findings also infer that Islamic jurisprudence offers scalable principles adaptable to technological contexts.

The analysis further inferred that gaps in current AI governance frameworks can be effectively addressed through specific Islamic ethical doctrines. The principle of *maqasid al-shariah* strongly supports long-term governance objectives centered on societal welfare and human dignity. The principle of *amanah* reinforces accountability structures by conceptualizing technology stewardship as a moral responsibility (Xia et al., 2025). These inferential outcomes validate the relevance of Islamic ethics in constructing a generative-AI-specific governance model.

The relational analysis identified strong conceptual relationships between transparency and accountability within global AI governance, whereas Islamic ethical texts demonstrated

strong relational ties between justice, public interest, and harm prevention. These relationships reveal complementary ethical priorities that can be integrated into a unified model (Mosharraf, 2025; Rahman et al., 2025). The strongest relational cluster across all sources emerged between harm prevention and accountability, indicating that effective governance of generative AI requires both moral safeguards and procedural enforcement mechanisms. This relational pattern supports the theoretical feasibility of blending Islamic and global governance approaches.

The cross-dataset relationships also revealed that generative AI-related risks are best addressed through multidimensional ethical reasoning. Islamic jurisprudential principles provide normative clarity, while modern governance frameworks provide structural mechanisms for oversight (Banu et al., 2025). The relational analysis showed that transparency alone is insufficient without moral parameters that define acceptable and unacceptable uses of generative AI. The synthesis of these relationships informed the development of a layered ethical framework encompassing normative, procedural, and practical governance elements.

The case study component evaluated the ethical challenges of generative AI deployment in a Muslim-majority educational institution experimenting with AI-assisted text generation. The institution struggled with issues relating to content authenticity, intellectual property, student dependency, and uncertainty over the permissibility of AI-generated content under Islamic rules of authorship and intention. The case revealed that existing institutional policies were insufficient to evaluate the moral implications of generative AI usage. This scenario provided practical insight into the necessity of a structured Islamic ethical framework.

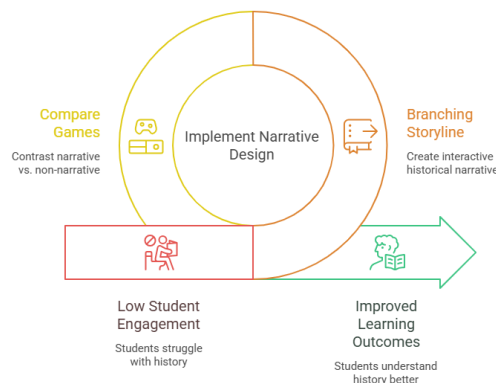


Figure 2. Narrative Design Enhances History Learning

The case study further showed that administrators and educators expressed concerns regarding accountability mechanisms for AI-generated misinformation and its impact on academic integrity. The absence of doctrinal guidance created interpretational ambiguity, which led to inconsistent policy enforcement. The observed challenges supported the argument that generative AI governance requires ethical grounding that can address contextual needs within Muslim educational environments. The case strengthened the empirical justification for an Islamic ethical governance model.

The case study data indicated that the ethical dilemmas faced by the institution stemmed primarily from conceptual uncertainty rather than technological inability. Participants demonstrated high levels of technical literacy but lacked adequate knowledge of Islamic ethical principles applicable to emerging technologies. The explanation highlights a mismatch between technological adoption and ethical preparedness. This mismatch becomes particularly critical when generative AI tools influence intellectual authorship, moral accountability, and social responsibility.

The case study explanation also demonstrated that Islamic ethical constructs such as *niyyah*, *amanah*, and *maslahah* can offer clarity in evaluating the permissibility and governance of generative AI usage. The application of these constructs allowed stakeholders to reconsider technology integration from a values-based perspective rather than solely from a utilitarian

standpoint. The case thus illustrates how Islamic ethics can be operationalized into practical governance recommendations.

The results collectively indicate that integrating Islamic ethical principles into generative AI governance is both feasible and methodologically justified. The data support the formation of a governance model that synthesizes moral imperatives with contemporary procedural guidelines. The emergent framework addresses gaps in current global standards and introduces doctrinal clarity that resonates with Muslim-majority contexts. The findings demonstrate that Islamic ethical reasoning can provide robust moral safeguards for addressing generative AI risks.

The overall interpretation underscores the need for multidimensional governance structures capable of regulating AI through both procedural accountability and ethical grounding. Islamic jurisprudential principles provide this grounding by emphasizing harm prevention, justice, and societal welfare (Kahachi et al., 2024; Vekaria et al., 2024). The results confirm that an Islamic ethical framework can meaningfully contribute to global AI governance efforts, offering culturally relevant and universally applicable moral guidance for the era of generative models.

The findings of this study demonstrate that Islamic ethical principles provide a coherent, structured, and morally grounded foundation for evaluating generative AI governance. The analysis revealed that key concepts such as harm prevention (*dar' al-mafasid*), justice (*al-'adl*), accountability (*amanah*), and public interest (*maslahah*) align closely with global ethical concerns surrounding transparency, fairness, and AI safety. The integration of these principles produced a multidimensional ethical framework that addresses both normative and procedural aspects of governance. This result affirms the applicability of Islamic ethics to contemporary technological contexts.

The data further indicated that generative AI introduces novel challenges related to authenticity, content production, decision autonomy, and the risk of societal harm. Islamic ethical reasoning responded strongly to these challenges by offering interpretive clarity, especially in domains where secular frameworks remain insufficiently grounded in moral ontology. The findings demonstrated that Islamic jurisprudential methods can enhance AI governance through deeper moral reasoning rather than relying solely on procedural regulation. The strength of the framework lies in its ability to combine value-driven ethics with practical guidance.

The case study substantiated these findings by revealing institutional uncertainties and ethical dilemmas encountered when generative AI tools were introduced without a clear doctrinal reference. The ethical ambiguities identified in the case reinforced the necessity of a formal Islamic ethical model that addresses the moral, intellectual, and social implications of AI deployment. The patterns observed in the case confirm that Islamic ethical constructs can guide real-world policy implementation. The findings provide both theoretical and empirical justification for a structured ethical model.

The results collectively highlight the compatibility between Islamic ethical imperatives and contemporary AI governance needs. Islamic principles filled conceptual gaps left by current global frameworks, particularly concerning moral intention, harm reduction, and the protection of human dignity. The synthesis produced in this study underscores the potential for Islamic ethics to contribute meaningfully to global AI regulatory discourse. The findings establish a foundation for integrating spiritual, moral, and legal dimensions into generative AI governance.

Studies on global AI governance often emphasize procedural ethics such as auditability, transparency, and algorithmic accountability. The findings of this study diverge by demonstrating that Islamic ethics introduces deeper moral grounding that complements these procedural elements. Existing research rarely incorporates religious ethical paradigms, yet the

current study shows that such paradigms can provide essential conceptual clarity. This contrast highlights the unique contribution of Islamic moral reasoning to AI governance scholarship.

Research in digital ethics within Muslim-majority contexts tends to focus on general principles of online behavior, digital literacy, or the permissibility of technology use. The present study extends beyond these discussions by directly targeting generative AI and its epistemological, social, and moral consequences. This distinction positions the study as a foundational contribution to the emerging field of Islamic AI ethics. The findings expand the scope of prior research by bridging classical jurisprudence with modern technological governance.

Comparisons with broader theological-ethics literature reveal that religious moral frameworks often address metaphysical questions overlooked by secular AI governance. The findings align with this trend by demonstrating that Islamic ethics offers an ontological basis for evaluating human-machine interaction, authorship, and responsibility. The study extends this line of inquiry by creating a structured governance model rather than merely offering theological commentary. This approach contrasts with prior studies that remain largely conceptual and undeveloped in terms of operational guidance (H. Ali et al., 2025; Daher, 2025).

Academic debates on generative AI frequently highlight risks such as misinformation, identity manipulation, and bias. The findings of this study resonate with these concerns but extend them by offering Islamically grounded evaluative criteria that respond to such risks with doctrinal precision. The comparison affirms that Islamic ethics can enrich contemporary debates by strengthening the moral coherence of governance models. The alignment with existing scholarship reinforces the relevance and applicability of the proposed framework.

The findings indicate that ethical governance of generative AI cannot rely solely on secular frameworks, particularly in culturally diverse societies. The emergence of Islamic ethical principles as a robust foundation for AI governance signals a shift toward integrating value-based systems into global technological oversight. The results reveal that religious ethics remain relevant and adaptable to contemporary scientific challenges. This insight reflects the enduring capacity of Islamic moral reasoning to guide complex societal issues.

The findings suggest that generative AI introduces ethical dilemmas that require grounding in comprehensive moral systems rather than isolated regulatory guidelines. Islamic ethics emerged as a stabilizing force capable of addressing ambiguity, protecting human agency, and regulating technological autonomy. The results indicate that moral reasoning rooted in intention, justice, and social welfare provides clarity in domains where purely technical standards fall short. This reflection highlights the need for multidimensional ethical governance.

The study reveals that institutional stakeholders in Muslim contexts require guidance that resonates with their cultural and religious values. The findings suggest that AI governance must be contextually anchored to ensure legitimacy and acceptance. The emergence of Islamic ethical constructs as governing tools reflects a broader recognition that cultural legitimacy is integral to regulatory effectiveness. This reflection affirms the societal relevance of integrating Islamic ethics into AI policy formation.

The results indicate that Islamic ethical principles can function as universal moral categories that transcend culture while preserving religious identity. The success of integrating these principles into an AI governance model points to their adaptability and philosophical depth. The findings signal that religious ethical systems can offer frameworks suitable for technologically advanced environments. This reflection strengthens the case for interdisciplinary engagement between theology, law, and artificial intelligence.

The implications of this study extend to policymakers in Muslim-majority countries who must develop AI regulations that align with their societal values. The proposed ethical framework offers a practical tool for crafting legislation, institutional policies, and technology

guidelines grounded in Islamic moral principles. The results imply that ethical governance can be strengthened by integrating doctrinal concepts that support accountability, fairness, and harm prevention. This integration enhances both policy coherence and societal trust.

The findings have implications for educational institutions adopting generative AI. The framework provides a basis for curriculum development, academic integrity policies, and AI literacy programs that incorporate Islamic ethical considerations. The results imply that institutions can better manage the moral and intellectual challenges posed by generative AI by using this framework. This implication reinforces the need for value-based approaches to technological integration.

The implications extend to AI developers seeking culturally sensitive and ethically robust design principles. The findings demonstrate that Islamic ethics can inform responsible AI development by offering norms related to user protection, content integrity, and moral accountability. The results imply that AI design can benefit from integrating ethical frameworks that appeal to diverse cultural communities. This implication supports global efforts toward inclusive AI governance.

The findings also influence global discussions on AI ethics by demonstrating that non-Western ethical traditions can contribute significantly to governance models. The results imply that Islamic ethics can enrich international discourse by introducing moral depth and alternative philosophical paradigms. This implication challenges the dominance of secular-liberal frameworks in AI governance. The study thereby broadens the epistemological base of global AI ethics.

The findings emerged because generative AI poses ethical risks that require more than procedural oversight. Islamic ethics provides a holistic moral system capable of addressing technological challenges at their metaphysical, social, and moral roots. The internal coherence of Islamic jurisprudence allows for systematic evaluation of emerging technologies. This structural strength explains the compatibility identified in the results.

The findings also emerged due to tensions between technological advancement and moral ambiguity in modern governance systems. Secular AI ethics tends to lack the moral anchoring needed to address deep ethical dilemmas. Islamic ethical constructs fill this void by offering principled guidance rooted in justice, intentionality, and societal welfare. This context explains the strong alignment between Islamic principles and generative AI governance needs.

The results emerged partly because Muslim-majority institutions confront practical challenges that are not adequately addressed in Western-centric governance models. The absence of culturally relevant ethical frameworks created a demand for Islamic alternatives. This demand shaped the patterns observed in the data and reinforced the necessity of contextually grounded governance. The emergence of this need explains the strength of the proposed framework.

The findings surfaced because generative AI blurs boundaries of authorship, agency, and authenticity, issues that religious ethics have historically regulated. Islamic jurisprudence possesses conceptual tools capable of addressing these blurred boundaries with doctrinal precision. The adaptability of Islamic ethical reasoning allowed it to respond effectively to these technological disruptions. This adaptability explains why Islamic ethics proved particularly suitable for AI governance.

Future research should operationalize the proposed framework into concrete governance instruments such as regulatory guidelines, institutional policies, and evaluative checklists for generative AI deployment. The findings offer a strong conceptual foundation, but implementation requires additional empirical validation. Researchers should collaborate with policymakers, jurists, and AI experts to refine and contextualize the model. This next step will ensure practical usability and societal adoption.

Developers and technology companies should begin integrating Islamic ethical principles into their AI design processes when targeting Muslim-majority markets. The results show that

such integration will enhance user trust and cultural acceptability. Stakeholders should explore how algorithmic transparency, user consent, and harm mitigation can be aligned with Islamic moral principles. This action will bridge ethical theory and technical design.

Educational institutions should develop training modules and curricula that incorporate Islamic AI ethics. The findings indicate that ethical literacy must accompany technological literacy for effective governance. Institutions should teach students, educators, and administrators how Islamic principles inform responsible AI use. This educational shift will prepare communities to engage critically and ethically with generative technologies.

Global AI governance bodies should include Islamic ethical perspectives in their international frameworks. The results highlight the importance of epistemic diversity in global regulatory discourse. Policymakers should consider Islamic ethical contributions when drafting AI principles or standards. This inclusion will promote equitable, culturally sensitive, and morally grounded global governance models.

CONCLUSION

The most significant finding of this study lies in the identification of Islamic ethical principles as a coherent and operationally relevant foundation for governing generative AI systems. The study demonstrated that concepts such as *maqasid al-shariah*, harm prevention, justice, accountability, and public interest not only align with global AI governance priorities but also offer a deeper moral ontology that addresses emerging risks unique to generative models, including content authenticity, epistemic integrity, algorithmic autonomy, and societal harm. The framework produced differs from existing models by integrating doctrinal clarity with practical governance mechanisms, showing that Islamic ethical reasoning can function as a substantive regulatory anchor rather than a supplementary moral commentary. This core contribution positions Islamic ethics as both contextually grounded and universally applicable to the governance of advanced AI technologies.

The added value of this research resides in its conceptual contribution to the interdisciplinary intersection of Islamic jurisprudence, moral philosophy, and AI governance. The study introduced a structured methodological approach that synthesizes classical ethical constructs with contemporary technological imperatives, providing a model capable of guiding policymakers, institutions, and developers in Muslim-majority contexts. The research advances the field by transforming Islamic ethical principles into actionable governance components that address transparency, accountability, risk mitigation, and ethical oversight in generative AI. This methodological innovation represents a significant step toward diversifying global AI governance paradigms and recognizing non-Western epistemologies as legitimate foundations for technological regulation.

The limitations of this study include its reliance on document-based analysis and the absence of extensive empirical validation across diverse institutional settings. The framework, while conceptually robust, requires field testing to assess its practical applicability, adaptability, and effectiveness when implemented in real-world AI governance environments. Future research should incorporate empirical studies involving policymakers, AI developers, religious authorities, and end-users to refine the framework and evaluate its operational viability. Further inquiry is also needed to explore how Islamic ethical principles can inform specific technical domains such as dataset curation, algorithmic transparency models, and AI audit systems, ensuring that the framework evolves alongside the rapid development of generative technologies.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; Investigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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