

ORIGINAL

Ethical challenges for using artificial intelligence in understanding Islamic jurisprudence

Desafíos éticos para el uso de la inteligencia artificial en la comprensión de la jurisprudencia islámica

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: the Colombian government proposes the creation of special development zones to promote economic growth in vulnerable regions. The objective is to analyze the impact on income tax and employment generation in Norte de Santander due to the exclusion of coal mining companies from the benefits of the Special Economic and Social Zone regime.

Method: a mixed research type is followed. The analysis consists of a bibliographic review supported by research articles published in the Scopus, Scielo, Science Direct, Dialnet, and Redalyc databases. In addition, Colombian regulations related to the Special Economic and Social Zone regime are analyzed, and relevant academic texts are consulted. The sample consists of six coal companies.

Result: there is a significant difference in the capacity of both sectors to take advantage of the incentives offered by the Special Economic and Social Zone regime. While the producing companies achieved substantial growth thanks to their focus on labor-intensive activities, the marketing companies showed a more limited impact, possibly due to their lesser dependence on direct contracting.

Conclusions: the exclusion of coal mining companies from the Special Economic and Social Zone regime during 2020-2023 has significant effects on the Norte de Santander region, limiting the potential of this key sector to contribute to economic development and employment generation.

Keywords: Income Tax; Special Economic and Social Zone; Employment; Hydrocarbon.

RESUMEN

Introducción: el Gobierno colombiano propone la creación de zonas especiales de desarrollo con el objetivo de promover el crecimiento económico en regiones vulnerables. El objetivo es analizar las incidencias en el Impuesto Sobre la Renta y la generación de empleo en Norte de Santander, por la exclusión de las empresas extractoras de carbón de los beneficios del régimen de la Zona Económica y Social Especial.

Método: se sigue una investigación de tipo mixta. Se realiza un análisis que consiste en una revisión bibliográfica apoyados en artículos de investigación publicados en la base de Scopus, Scielo, Science Direct, Dialnet y Redalyc. Además, se analizan las normativas colombianas relacionadas con el régimen de la Zona Económica y Social Especial y se consultan textos académicos pertinentes al tema. La muestra está integrada por seis empresas carboníferas.

Resultado: se evidencia una diferencia significativa en la capacidad de ambos sectores para aprovechar los incentivos ofrecidos por el régimen de la Zona Económica y Social Especial. Mientras las empresas productoras lograron un crecimiento sustancial gracias a su enfoque en actividades intensivas en mano de

obra, las empresas comercializadoras mostraron un impacto más limitado, posiblemente debido a su menor dependencia de la contratación directa.

Conclusiones: la exclusión de las empresas extractoras de carbón del régimen de la Zona Económica y Social Especial durante 2020-2023 tiene efectos significativos en la región de Norte de Santander, limitando el potencial de este sector clave para contribuir al desarrollo económico y la generación de empleo.

Palabras clave: Impuesto Sobre la Renta; Zona Económica y Social Especial; Empleo; Hidrocarburo.

INTRODUCTION

Over the last few decades, history has truly changed due to advancements in science and technology, especially artificial intelligence.⁽¹⁾ AI is perhaps the most controversial subject/matter of our times, as it has allowed us to stretch the envelope of conventionalism and incorporate the concept of innovation into almost all spheres such as the economy, healthcare, education, and even religion. Given that Islamic law is an integral dimension of the everyday life of Muslims, the trend of using AI to comprehend and interpret shari'ah law, in particular, has generated a great deal of interest, but at the same time, it has posed ethical and mental challenges which deserve to be given attention.

Islamic law is intricate owing to its principles being drawn from the Holy Qur'an, numerous historical interpretations, and the Sunnah of the Prophet, making them an intricate body of law that requires expertise and familiarity with sociocultural and historical contexts. Nevertheless, these challenges are being resolved with the advent of AI technologies that will assist in automating tasks such as text interpretation, information retrieval, and dealing with jurisprudential cases.

Artificial intelligence also presents some dangers in Islamic legal thought. Weak contextual, sociocultural, and religious understanding on the part of artificial intelligence is one of the most pressing challenges. Moreover, there might be bias in the input data or algorithms. This could result in ascribing incorrect conclusions and findings, or in unethical conclusions and findings. The potential negative impacts on the validity of applications of religion that are dependent on this technology are especially worrying. In addition, who is responsible for the genuine fault when such errors due to these systems take place? Is it the fault of the software developers, the users, or the AI suppliers who provide legitimate data?

Islamic jurisprudence involves the *ijtihad* movement, which calls for deep thought and proper application of Sharia principles thus the problem of neutrality and independence in religious decision-making also follows. While AI can enhance access to acceptable materials and suggest data-based opinions, excessive dependency on it can lead to undermining the crucial role of scholars in *ijtihad* and the absence of needed human factors. Given these complicating contextual factors, it becomes important to investigate the ethical issues that emerge whenever AI is applied in the interpretation of Islamic law and propose ethical solutions and frameworks that will regulate the extent to which this technology can be deployed. They tend to misuse technology even when it works. This technology should be used in a manner that is consistent with the objectives of Islamic laws and the ideals of the Muslim society in terms of propagation of the understanding of Sharia and justice.

This study aims to create a holistic picture of the advantages and challenges that ought to be encountered in the integration of AI in doing Islamic legal research together with the ethical problems that the technology entails. This research study also extends practical recommendations on how to make sure that AI technologies adhere to the laws of Sharia by calling for the participation of legal scholars and other experts in the design and development phases of the systems. The aim is to balance the usage of contemporary technology in a way that is consistent with the tenets of Islam that provide the basis for the legal system. This paper forms part of the broader efforts which seek to explain how technology relates to Islamic legacy and emphasizes how the future should be more geared towards a fusion of conventional wisdom and modern science.

PREVIOUS STUDIES

Within the framework of this research, the interest in the use of artificial intelligence within different branches, in the first place, the religious sphere, which includes Islamic law among other facets, has grown in recent times. However, these applications have brought up moral and philosophical questions that need to be addressed, to guarantee that contemporary innovation complies with Islamic principles. Earlier studies have pointed at more than one subject, including, factors that enable the creation of a basic understanding of Sharia laws and artificial intelligence as utilized in addressing such literacy interpretative problems as data biases, and ethical issues of accountability for the failures of intelligent systems. Other studies have also looked at these aspirational perspectives of artificial intelligence devising electronic fatwas and organizing the fatwa into classes depicting the processes, as well as the law barring these endeavors. These studies lay a significant basis for understanding the intersection between artificial intelligence and Islamic law, but they

have not sufficiently dealt with overarching ethical challenges or offered integrated actionable measures to regulate these technologies. Thus, this gap motivates this research by exploring the moral issues involved in the application of artificial intelligence in the comprehension of Islamic law to identify a means between applying such technologies and preserving Islamic ethics.

Artificial intelligence in the applications of Islamic law

A study ⁽²⁾ was also concerned with the integration of artificial intelligence in Islamic ijthihad, whereby it sought to demonstrate the applicability of artificial intelligence technologies in interpreting legal sources like the Qur'an and the sunnah with precision and speed. It also raised concerns related to ethics such as data bias and the ability to guarantee that the interpretation made is in line with Islamic teachings. Another study in turn ⁽³⁾ analyzed the artificial intelligence processes in placing fatwas in Islamic states like the UAE and Egypt. The literature gave attention to the reliability of fatwas produced with the aid of these intelligent systems and the dilemmas not included in the study of Shari'a texts and the development of Shari'a compatible solutions. Regarding the sociocultural implications of artificial intelligence, particularly its impact on Islamic law, there was a meeting of an international conference that focused on the socio-cultural aspects of artificial intelligence about Sharia and proposed ways of accommodating this technology within the Islamic framework while still improving efficiency in the application of jurisprudence.⁽²⁾ As for the Islamic ethical framework that would address the issue of artificial intelligence technologies, an inquiry ⁽³⁾ attempted to propose an ethical framework based on the Islamic Ethos that would assist in the implementation of artificial intelligence technologies. The investigation also included ethical issues such as respect for privacy, equity, and responsibility for the explanatory features of the applications.

Ethical analysis of the use of artificial intelligence in the religious field

Another work investigated the effects of AI applications in a religious context. It emphasized the deployment of such implants as religious robots and their applications, including Gita GPT and Hadith GPT, to interpret religious texts or respond to religious questions. Still, the research emphasized such ethical concerns as the automation of the decision-making process and its implications for human moral agency as well as ethical and religious cutting-edge standards. In this article, the understanding of religion using artificial intelligence was focused on, and the issues of bias about the interpretation of such sources and the effectiveness of the tools in comparison to human ijthihad were also discussed. She further argued how with such dependency on Artificial Intelligence in the engagement of sacred texts the cultural and religious elements may be ignored or drowned with such dependency. Other scientists have dealt with the issues of artificial intelligence in the processes of digitization and digital storage of sacred texts. She has raised the questions of ethics that are to what degree such processes honor the spirituality of the original texts and how the process of religious text preservation is done without losing its essence. This study has analyzed the innovative approach to the extension of the scope of artificial intelligence in religious apps to enhance spirituality but cautioned about the risk of commercialization of spirituality and the inappropriate use of artificial intelligence for business purposes.^(4,5)

Smart technologies in the service of Islamic sciences

A recently published paper ⁽⁶⁾ has looked into the application of AI in the study of classical Islamic Architecture features like CAD and heritage site photography. However, the research sought solutions to data bias as well as addressed the relevance of these features in a smart design context. On the other hand, some of the investigated literature outlined the use of IoT and artificial intelligence for the enhancement of crowd control management and the delivery of smart services to pilgrims including tracking and guidance systems.⁽⁷⁾ Other researchers have also targeted the development of AI systems for religious text processing, for example, the Qur'an and Hadiths, to assist in interpretation and extend academic inquiry.⁽⁸⁾

Digital Ifta: Between the Faqih and the Machine

Researchers investigating Arabic Language Processing from Islamic perspectives have created a dataset of Fatwas. This association assists scientists in processing Sharia texts with intelligent systems such as automated categorization and data mining. The paper emphasizes the difficulties that arise during the preparation of the data such as the variety of the materials and the verification of the facts. Peters and O'Shea's writings emphasized the role of fatwas in the era of AI, detailing the need for professionalism and ethical standards in the process. Calls for a reconciliation between technical progress and tenets of Sharia law, especially in the use of artificial intelligence in religious matters, are also raised.⁹⁷⁸¹⁴¹² Assaf pointed out the ethical aspects of the study regarding digital fatwas and the attempts to use machine learning algorithms to resolve jurisprudential issues. It has been underscored how the lack of control mechanisms for specialists can lead to the incorrect interpretation of legal texts.

The impact of artificial intelligence on jurisprudence

Islamic legal practice can be strengthened through the application of AI in a way that it speeds up the process of ijtihad effectively. The study ⁽⁹⁾ highlights the role AI can play in sifting through primary sources and performing complex research as aids towards the making of judicial decisions. Some cases ensure research on the proper format and content of AI so that Islamic ethics are preserved. The paper also addresses another problem, namely, the ethical aspects of the use of AI technologies in Islamic law topics. It explains the difficulty of preventing AI from distorting the meaning of legal concepts and the need for ethical legal norms to fit into the framework of Muslim morality. It also draws attention to the potential law integration of AI - stemming from Islamic law as a set of ethical principles. Furthermore, the study also emphasizes the contribution of the evolution of Islamic law. This research also examines the new challenges that AI presents to classical law, particularly the position of human scholars in ijtihad. It concludes that although AI technologies may assist with legal issues, the total framework of human reasoning will always be required within the broader legal scope.⁽²⁾

Ethics and Artificial Intelligence in the Humanities and Islamic Sciences

The study ⁽¹⁰⁾ offers an Islamic view on AI behavior outlining the requirements for responsible and humane AI through the Quran and the Sunnah. Some of these include ethics of reticence, privacy, accountability, and environmentalism. This paper presents how the Islamic ethics of AI seeks human dignity, as well as fairness and justice in AI's use, and what AI system design should be within the confines of Islamic ethics. Besides, the study analyzes Islamic principles such as Maqasid al-Sharia, which should assist in the design and use of AI systems. It also evaluates some of the ethical concerns which include autonomy, justice, and the relation of AI to humanity. These researches shed more light on the responsible AI application to be developed through AI techniques and the Islamic ethical thought synthesis.

METHOD

Researchers used the critical analytical approach in this study. This approach helps to analyze and interpret ethical challenges through:

1. Sharia Principles Analysis: Explore how the use of AI corresponds to or contradicts Islamic values.
2. Ethical Criticism: Assess the potential ethical impacts of AI applications on jurisprudence.
3. Comparative approach: Comparing fatwas extracted using artificial intelligence with traditional fatwas to understand ethical disparities.

Research Questions:

1. What are the main ethical challenges of using AI in understanding Islamic jurisprudence?
2. How can AI influence traditional jurisprudential interpretation?
3. Can AI provide fatwas in line with the principles of Islamic law?
4. What ethical controls should be put in place to use artificial intelligence in the applications of Islamic jurisprudence?
5. How can a balance be achieved between modern technologies and religious values in the applications of jurisprudence?

Based on the research questions, the following hypotheses can be given:

The first hypothesis: The use of artificial intelligence in understanding Islamic jurisprudence can lead to interpretations that may be contradictory or different from those offered by traditional jurists.

The second hypothesis: The ethical challenges related to the use of artificial intelligence in Islamic jurisprudence relate primarily to questions of responsibility, privacy, and the balance between traditional values and modern technologies.

Hypothesis Three: The lack of proper ethical oversight on the application of artificial intelligence in Islamic law could result in chaos and erosion of the sanctity of fatwas.

*Responding to research questions using the critical analytical method***1. What are the predominant ethical concerns in employing AI in the interpretation of Islamic law?**

Ethical responsibility: Who holds responsibility in case an error is made in an AI-generated fatwa? This calls for specific provisions around the applicability of AI technology in the issuing of fatwas.

Privacy and data protection: AI operates on massive amounts of data and can infringe on sensitive people and information hence the need for strong powers to protect people's rights.

Data bias: The structural-learning models of AI invariably utilize historically available data for training which is especially geared toward biasing hence AI threatens Fatwa integrity.

Table 1. Ethical challenges to the use of artificial intelligence in Islamic jurisprudence

Challenge	Description	Influence on jurisprudence
Ethical responsibility	Determining responsibility in the event of an error in the fatwa issued by artificial intelligence.	It creates ambiguity about legal liability.
Privacy and data protection	Protection of personal data of individuals who ask for fatwas through smart systems.	It may infringe the rights of individuals if you do not improve data management.
Data bias	The impact of bias on AI data is trained, leading to non-neutral results.	It may lead to unfair or biased fatwas.
Credibility	The ability of artificial intelligence to interpret legal texts accurately.	It weakens credibility if the fatwa is inaccurate or distorted.
Interact with private contexts	The ability of artificial intelligence to deal with specific religious and cultural contexts.	He may lose the ability to give a fatwa that takes into account social and cultural circumstances.

1. How can AI influence traditional jurisprudential interpretation?

Table 2. Influences on Traditional Jurisprudential Interpretation

Impact	description	Examples of negative influences
Deep interpretation	Artificial intelligence may lack a deep understanding of the cultural and religious contexts on which jurisprudence depends.	Fatwa issued by regimes may lack precise details regarding the social and religious context.
Provide quick but superficial solutions	Artificial intelligence may speed up the submission of fatwas but may not be exhaustive.	Traditional jurisprudence may provide comprehensive solutions that take into account all aspects.
The ambiguity of deep meanings	Artificial intelligence cannot understand the distant intentions behind the legal texts.	It may lead to superficial interpretations of legal texts without understanding the influencing factors.
Loss of wisdom and experience	The traditional jurist uses his personal experience and wisdom that is difficult to compensate for by artificial intelligence.	Smart systems cannot take “jurisprudential wisdom” into account in interpreting complex situations.

Influence on the features of the legal or jurisprudential way of thinking: He argues that artificial intelligence may be used to speed the application of Islamic law in fatwas, but it fails to comprehend the intricate social and cultural subtleties that inhere in each fatwa. In this process, these machines may lack “spirit” which goes into interpretations and may not have a common-sense approach.

Loss of ‘human’ interaction: Islam encourages such interaction as it is necessary for those administering Islamic jurisprudence and the clients. This is something that AI may introduce specifically standardized responses that are devoid of such interaction and the aim of a given fatwa.

1. Can AI provide fatwas in line with the principles of Islamic law?

Compliance with Sharia: Not all AI technologies used to craft ‘fatwas’ can portray the aims of the Sharia which the enterprise seeks to address and even the fatwa itself. Most of the AI challenges are in the realm of intent and intentions.

2. What ethical controls should be put in place to use artificial intelligence in the applications of Islamic jurisprudence?

Reinforce the Sharia community: It is crucial that such smart systems remain Sharia-focused and the evolution of context does not change this perspective.

Develop inclusive standards: Over the use of data, setting ethical standards to enhance collection practices, and even usage is appropriate.

Human-Artificial Intelligence Interaction: Jurists must not be entirely replaced, rather AI should be applied as a support system.

Table 3. Ethical controls for the use of artificial intelligence in Islamic jurisprudence

Ethical Officer	description	Example of implementation
Ensure Sharia compliance	Ensure that AI follows Sharia principles and complies with Sharia rules.	Develop algorithms based on Sharia principles.
Privacy protection	Establish strict laws to protect respondents’ data and ensure that it is used only in the context of a fatwa.	Use encryption systems for sensitive data.

Continuous supervision	human	The need for human supervision to ensure that fatwas are consistent with Islamic values and legal teachings.	Forming a jurisprudential committee to review fatwas issued by artificial intelligence.
Interact with contexts	local	Ensure that fatwas are given taking into account the specific social and religious contexts of each community.	AI training on local data and reviewing it by local scientists.
Emphasis on transparency		Ensure that AI systems are clear in how fatwas are issued and the standards used.	Develop systems that explain how to process data and interpret fatwas to users.

Hypothesis testing

The first hypothesis: “The introduction of instance-based reinforcements in machine learning to simplify the understanding of Islamic laws within context, leads to interpretations which are perhaps contradictory or simply different from the interpretations offered by traditional jurists.”

Result: This great hypothesis was validated as a substantial portion of the analyses showed that AI can perform fast and clear explanations but fails to appreciate the high-order thinking processes of the fatwa that the orthodox can provide.

Hypothesis two: “The ethical concerns about AI application in Islamic jurisprudence include but are not limited to accountability, privacy, and data bias.”

Result: This hypothesis is completely right because it has been proven that liability concerns, responsible neglect, and protection of data space are important issues and potential threats as well as the potential for bias in the data used in AI training.

Hypothesis three: “The lack of appropriate ethical standards in the usage of AI in Islamic jurisprudence might result in confusion and poor regard towards the credibility of the fatwas.”

Result: This hypothesis has been validated because the research indicated the lack of ethical controls could translate to inaccurate or distorted fatwas, thus creating mistrust in the ability of the system to provide Islamic fatwas.

Table 4. Hypothesis testing

Hypothesis	Total
Hypothesis One: AI Causes Different Interpretations from Traditional Jurisprudence	Hypothesis validated: AI may deliver faster fatwas, but it lacks contextual and historical depth.
Hypothesis Two: Ethical Challenges Focus on Responsibility, Privacy and Bias	The hypothesis has been confirmed: the challenges are already related to the ethical areas mentioned, requiring strict controls.
Hypothesis Three: Lack of Ethical Controls Leads to Unreliable Fatwas	Hypothesis verified: The absence of controls weakens the credibility of fatwas and leads to results that may be distorted or inaccurate.

Table 5. General conclusions

Key Points	Conclusion
Ethical challenges	The lack of ethical controls leads to problems such as data bias and privacy violations, which necessitates the need for Shariah-compliant legislation and laws.
Influencing traditional jurisprudence	Artificial intelligence may provide quick answers but it cannot compensate jurists in deep interpretation and consideration of different contexts.
The importance of human supervision	It is essential to maintain continuous human supervision of smart systems to ensure that fatwas are compatible with Islamic values and Sharia standards.

Looking at the ethical dilemmas of introducing AI for the interpretation of teachings within Islamic law, it however, shows that, even with the great potential that AI brings on board in terms of streamlining and fast-tracking the fatwa process, there are ethical concerns, accountability, data security, and bias. Therefore, there is a need to develop an adequate legal and ethical framework for the deployment of these technologies in Islamic law to maintain their ownership and adherence to Sharia ideals.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Artificial intelligence in the applications of Islamic law

A recent reflection in the law journal ⁽²⁾ portrays limitations of ethics as concerns on the scope of AI applications in Ijtihad. AI is a complex tool that can interpret religious scripts such as the Qur'an and the Sunnah to yield some form of legal jurisprudence. From our results, we affirm the incapability of AI systems in providing both an accurate and a competent interpretation of texts as a jurist does, this is similar to a study ⁽²⁾ we have ranged that posed challenges to proper interpretation. In contrast, a study ⁽³⁾ conducted in UAE and Egypt featured the potential contribution of AI in the process of fatwas issuance and endorsed the validity of smart systems-based fatwas. This value is in line with our findings which emphasized the relevance of preserving the correct

procedure for fatwa issuance by incorporating controls from the Shariah and the technological advancement.

Ethical analysis of the use of artificial intelligence in the religious field

In the year 2023, a study ⁽⁴⁾ evaluated the application of AI in language models Gita GPT and Hadith GPT and discussed the application of ethics in their usage outlining issues like bias and responsibility in making the decisions. These concerns coincide with our findings that demonstrated the presence of bias within the data as well as the lack of cultural reference structure that could allow misinterpretations of the religion's literature.

Smart technologies in the service of Islamic sciences

This synthesis ⁽⁶⁾ examined the application of artificial intelligence to assess religious texts, including that of the Holy Quran and the hadiths of the Prophet, to enhance comprehension and aid academic investigation. We concur with this study on the appropriate use of AI tools in an integrated manner, with Fiqh oversight, to provide the appropriate contextualization and interpretation that conforms to Islamic law. Not to forget, another research ⁽⁷⁾ focused on the role of IoT and AI technologies in enhancing crowd control during Hajj and Umrah. This correlates with the conclusions that pointed out the rising utilization of AI technologies in the service of Islamic sciences to enrich the organization of religious ceremonies.

Digital Ifta: Between the Faqih and the Machine

A study ⁽⁹⁾ elaborated on the issues of making preparations for data corresponding to Islamic fatwas and how they may be interpreted using artificial intelligence tools. This study resonates with our conclusions about the need for correct data input. This is crucial if the smart systems issue fatwas that are accurate. The study ⁽³⁾ focused on the ethical challenges associated with digital fatwas and the importance of a balance between technical innovation and Sharia applications. Our results support this idea, as we emphasized the need to establish ethical controls in digital fatwas.

The impact of artificial intelligence on jurisprudence

A study ⁽¹⁰⁾ examined the role of AI in promoting jurisprudence, which is consistent with our results that showed the potential of AI in accelerating research and interpretation processes, but we also clarified that AI cannot replace human ijtihad in complex jurisprudence issues. A study ⁽²⁾ emphasized the need to integrate ethical principles that are compatible with Islamic values when using artificial intelligence in Islamic jurisprudence, a point that is in line with our results that showed the importance of respecting Sharia values in technological applications.

Ethics and Artificial Intelligence in the Humanities and Islamic Sciences

A study ⁽¹¹⁾ provided an ethical framework derived from the Sunnah of the Prophet to regulate the development of artificial intelligence in Islamic fields. This is consistent with our findings that have shown the need to adopt an ethical framework that ensures AI is compatible with Islamic values such as justice and transparency. Based on the above, the results of this study are in line with previous studies that dealt with the effects of artificial intelligence in Islamic jurisprudence and the ethical challenges associated with it. While AI enhances efficiency in handling religious material and enables faster analysis of legal texts, human jurisprudential supervision is essential to ensure correct interpretation and compliance with Islamic law.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

1. The role of artificial intelligence in understanding Islamic jurisprudence: The study demonstrates that artificial intelligence is of great help to enhancing and deepening the comprehension of the texts of Sharia law. Intelligent systems are capable of interpreting the Qur'an and Sunnah in effective and quick ways which assist in the extraction of Sharia ruling in terms of time and effort.

2. Ethical challenges: An overwhelming and disturbing irony exists in the form of cultural, ethical, and contextual factors that AI is largely blind to when deploying in the field of Islamic law. Areas such as data bias, loss of important cultural aspects, as well as incorrect interpretation of the text without a technical and jurisprudential conductor are some potential gray areas.

3. The Continuing Importance of Human Oversight: AI cannot achieve complete autonomy as a jurist, as exegesis is highly contextual, temporal, social, and cultural and connects to religious elements that cannot be fully manageable by advanced intelligent systems.

Recommendations

1. Establishing an ethical framework derived from Sharia: There should be regulations or an ethical framework for the use of artificial intelligence in Islam that aligns with the Islamic faith and ethics. There should be a framework that incorporates respect for people's privacy, equal opportunities, and responsible AI

practices.

2. Continuous jurisprudential supervision: There are however some aspects of Sharia law that need to be under the oversight and watch of specialized Sharia law scholars or experts in the field. The jurist can be relied on to provide accurate implementational guidance and detailed examination into the context of the statements that need delicate attention.

3. Improve data quality: The same concerns apply to the quality of the data used for the training of the intelligent systems. This includes making sure that the data fed into the systems does not embody any societal or religious prejudices that might influence the outcomes of the fatwas or the jurisprudence.

4. Education and Training: It is important to prepare theologians and supervisors for the competent and appropriate use of new tools and methods, including artificial intelligence, that do not contradict Islam. They should also know how to use these methods in the interpretation of jurisprudence by Sharia law.

5. Continued R&D: The challenge in AI research and development has been the necessity to provide extensions for improvement to enhance its productivity when employed to serve the Islamic sciences. This would assist in the advancement of research and consultative tools aimed at understanding the Sharia texts in a more holistic and precise manner.

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