The Ethics of Artificial Intelligence Utilization from an Islamic Perspective: Between Technological Advancement and Moral Responsibility

Desy Fitriyani
Universitas Islam Negeri K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
E-mail: desy.fitriyani25040@mhs.uingusdur.ac.id

Abstract

The rapid development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has provided various conveniences in human life, including access to information, task completion, communication, and learning support. However, the increasing use of AI also raises ethical concerns, such as technology misuse, excessive dependence on AI, inaccurate information, academic dishonesty, and the decline of human responsibility in technological decision-making. From an Islamic perspective, AI utilization should not be considered merely in terms of technological advancement but also in relation to moral values and ethical principles. This study aims to examine the ethics of Artificial Intelligence utilization from an Islamic perspective and explore the forms of moral responsibility that should guide the use of AI. This research employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive research design. Data are collected through interviews, observation, and documentation and analyzed interactively through data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The findings are expected to demonstrate that AI can provide significant benefits when utilized wisely, responsibly, and in accordance with the principle of human welfare (maslahah). From an Islamic ethical perspective, AI utilization should be guided by honesty, responsibility, justice, prudence, and accountability. AI should function as a tool that supports human activities rather than replacing human moral judgment. Therefore, technological advancement needs to be accompanied by strong moral responsibility so that AI utilization remains consistent with Islamic values and contributes positively to individual and social life

Keywords: artificial intelligence, islamic ethics, moral responsibility, technological advancement, ai utilization

Introduction

The rapid development of digital technology has brought significant changes to various aspects of human life. One of the most influential developments is the emergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI), which is capable of performing tasks that previously required human abilities, including processing information, generating text, analyzing data, translating languages, and providing recommendations. These developments have made AI increasingly integrated into everyday life, including education, employment, communication, economics, and public services. AI is no longer viewed merely as a technological innovation but has become part of a broader social transformation that influences how people access information, make decisions, and interact with their social environment (Dwivedi et al., 2023).

The convenience provided by AI offers considerable opportunities to improve human productivity and efficiency. However, the increasing use of AI also raises various ethical concerns (Ningrum et al., 2025). The ability of AI to generate information rapidly creates challenges concerning information accuracy, privacy, transparency, fairness, accountability, and potential technological misuse. UNESCO (2021) emphasizes that the development and use of artificial intelligence should be directed toward respecting human dignity, human rights, justice, and responsibility. Therefore, the advancement of AI requires not only technical competence but also moral awareness to ensure that the technology is used responsibly (Ritonga, 2026).

These issues become particularly important when AI is examined from an Islamic perspective. Islam provides a set of moral values that can serve as a foundation for determining how technology should be utilized (El-hady & Zenif, 2024). Principles such as honesty (ṣidq), trustworthiness (amānah), justice (‘adl), public welfare (maṣlaḥah), and the avoidance of harm (ḍarar) are relevant to contemporary technological developments. From the perspective of Islamic ethics, technology can be understood as a means whose utilization should be directed toward goodness and human welfare (Gofar et al., 2025). Consequently, the use of AI should be situated within a framework of moral responsibility rather than being determined solely by its ability to generate information or complete tasks.

Previous studies have examined the relationship between AI and ethical concerns. (Jobin et al., 2019), through an analysis of various AI ethics guidelines, identified several widely recognized principles, including transparency, justice, non-maleficence, responsibility, and privacy. Similarly, (Floridi & Cowls, 2019) argued that AI development should consider the principles of beneficence, non-maleficence, autonomy, justice, and explicability. These studies demonstrate that the development of AI requires an ethical framework to prevent technological progress from occurring without sufficient consideration of its consequences for individuals and society.

Within the Islamic context, AI-related ethical issues have also begun to receive academic attention. (Raharjo, 2023) indicate that the development of AI creates a need for ethical frameworks that are consistent with Islamic values, particularly regarding human responsibility, justice, public welfare, and human protection. The Islamic perspective has the potential to contribute to the broader discourse on AI ethics because it considers not only the practical consequences of an action but also connects technological use with moral values, human responsibility, and the pursuit of welfare.

Nevertheless, existing research on AI ethics has largely focused on general ethical principles or on technological and policy-related dimensions. Further investigation is needed into how AI utilization can be understood through Islamic ethical values and how human moral responsibility is positioned in the use of AI (Almaajid, 2025). This gap indicates the importance of research that examines not only whether AI provides benefits or risks but also how users understand and interpret AI utilization based on Islamic moral principles. A qualitative approach is particularly appropriate for obtaining an in-depth understanding of individuals’ considerations, experiences, and interpretations concerning AI use in everyday life.

Based on these circumstances, the central problem of this study concerns how the utilization of Artificial Intelligence can be directed in accordance with Islamic ethical principles amid continuous technological advancement. This issue involves the relationship between technological convenience and human moral responsibility, as well as the ways in which

Islamic values can serve as a foundation for responsible AI utilization. Therefore, this study is important for bringing together the development of AI technology and Islamic ethical perspectives in a contextual manner.

This study aims to analyze the ethics of Artificial Intelligence utilization from an Islamic perspective and identify the forms of moral responsibility required in the use of AI. Specifically, the study seeks to examine Islamic ethical principles relevant to AI utilization and explore how human moral responsibility is applied in responding to technological developments. This research employs a qualitative approach to obtain an in-depth understanding of AI utilization and its ethical implications from an Islamic perspective. Given the exploratory and qualitative nature of the study, no statistical hypothesis is formulated; instead, the research is guided by research questions designed to develop an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon.

Methods

Research Design

This study employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive research design. A qualitative approach was selected because the study aimed to obtain an in-depth understanding of the ethics of Artificial Intelligence (AI) utilization from an Islamic perspective and the forms of human moral responsibility in using such technology. Qualitative research enables researchers to understand phenomena based on participants' experiences, perspectives, interpretations, and considerations within their natural contexts (Masuroh & Mardani, 2025).

A descriptive design was employed to systematically describe the phenomenon of AI utilization and the ethical considerations arising from its use. The study was not intended to examine relationships between variables or statistically measure the effects of AI utilization. Instead, it sought to understand how Islamic ethical values are understood and applied in the practice of AI utilization (Jubaeli et al., 2026).

The analytical framework of the study was based on several Islamic ethical principles relevant to AI utilization, namely honesty (ṣidq), trustworthiness (amānah), justice (‘adl), public welfare (maṣlaḥah), avoidance of harm (ḍarar), and responsibility. These principles served as an analytical perspective for understanding the moral considerations associated with the utilization of AI.

Participants

Participants were selected using purposive sampling, based on the consideration that they had relevant experience or knowledge regarding the use of Artificial Intelligence and ethical issues associated with its utilization. Purposive selection enabled the researcher to obtain in-depth information from individuals who were considered capable of providing data relevant to the research focus.

The participants consisted of AI users who had experience utilizing Artificial Intelligence in academic activities, employment, or everyday life, as well as informants with an understanding of Islamic values and the ethical use of technology. The number of participants was determined based on the adequacy and depth of the information obtained throughout the research process. Data collection was concluded when the information obtained showed relatively recurring patterns and no longer generated substantial new information.

Research Procedures

Participants were selected according to several criteria: (1) having experience using Artificial Intelligence; (2) being able to explain their experiences and considerations in using AI; (3) being willing to participate in the study; and (4) having relevance to the ethical context of AI utilization examined in the study.

Data Collection Technique(s)

The depth of information was the primary consideration in determining participant adequacy. The researcher considered not only the number of participants but also the relevance of their experiences, their ability to provide information, and the diversity of perspectives related to the research focus. Therefore, the collected data were expected to provide a comprehensive description of how AI utilization is understood and considered from an Islamic ethical perspective.

Data Analysis Technique

The research procedures were conducted systematically, beginning with problem identification and ending with the formulation of conclusions. The first stage was the research preparation stage, which included determining the research focus, reviewing literature on Artificial Intelligence and Islamic ethics, developing the research instruments, and establishing participant criteria.

The second stage involved data collection. The researcher conducted in-depth interviews with participants to obtain information regarding their experiences with AI, reasons for using AI, perceived benefits and problems, and moral considerations when utilizing the technology. Observations were conducted to obtain an understanding of AI utilization practices within the research context, while documentation was used as supporting evidence.

The third stage involved data organization and analysis. Interview, observation, and documentary data were collected, transcribed, categorized, and analyzed according to emerging themes. The analytical findings were subsequently compared with the Islamic ethical principles established as the analytical perspective of the study.

The final stage was conclusion drawing. Conclusions were developed based on patterns and themes identified from the field data and were interpreted through an Islamic ethical perspective. The researcher subsequently reviewed the data to ensure that the conclusions were adequately supported by empirical evidence.

Results

Forms of Artificial Intelligence Utilization

The first research outcome concerned the forms of Artificial Intelligence (AI) utilization identified among the participants. Data were obtained through semi-structured interviews, observations, and documentation. The collected data were analyzed thematically by identifying recurring patterns in participants' experiences and practices of using AI. The analysis resulted in four main categories: AI utilization for information seeking, AI utilization for academic and professional tasks, AI utilization for generating and developing ideas, and practices of checking AI-generated information.

AI Utilization for Information Seeking

The interview findings showed that participants used Artificial Intelligence primarily to obtain information. AI was used to request explanations of particular topics, obtain definitions, summarize information, and seek answers to questions encountered during academic, professional, or everyday activities.

Participants reported using AI because it could provide responses immediately after a question or instruction was submitted. The information-seeking process generally involved entering a question or command into an AI-based application, reviewing the generated response, and, in some cases, asking additional questions to obtain more specific information.

The observation data showed that participants interacted with AI through question-and-answer processes. The questions varied according to the users' needs and included requests for explanations, examples, summaries, and clarification of particular concepts. Documentation of AI-generated outputs also showed that participants used the responses as information sources during their activities.

AI Utilization for Academic and Professional Tasks

The findings further showed that participants utilized AI to support academic and professional tasks. The identified forms of utilization included preparing outlines, summarizing materials, improving sentence structures, translating texts, generating written drafts, and organizing ideas.

The participants' use of AI varied in terms of the role assigned to the technology. Some participants used AI to assist with specific parts of a task, while others used it to generate an initial draft that was subsequently edited. The data also showed that participants did not always use the generated output in its original form. Some outputs were modified according to the users' needs before being incorporated into their work.

Documentation collected during the research provided additional evidence of the use of AI-generated material in completing tasks. The documented outputs included written responses, summaries, and other forms of content produced through interaction with AI systems.

AI Utilization for Generating and Developing Ideas

Another form of AI utilization identified in the data was the generation and development of ideas. Participants used AI to obtain alternative ideas, develop initial concepts, construct outlines, and identify possible approaches to completing a particular task.

The interview data indicated that participants often began with a general topic or problem and then asked the AI system to provide possible ideas or approaches. Some participants subsequently developed the generated ideas according to their own requirements. Others used the AI-generated suggestions as preliminary material before producing a final version independently.

The observation findings showed that the interaction between users and AI could involve repeated prompts. Participants sometimes modified or added instructions after receiving an initial response. This process resulted in further AI-generated responses that were more specifically related to the users' requests.

Practices of Checking AI-Generated Information

The findings also revealed differences in participants' practices after receiving information or content generated by AI. Some participants reported checking the accuracy of

AI-generated information by comparing it with other sources. Other participants reported accepting or using the generated information without conducting additional verification.

The interview data indicated that verification practices included searching for information through other sources, comparing AI-generated responses with reference materials, and examining whether the information was consistent with information previously known by the participants.

Observation and documentation data also showed variations in the extent to which AI-generated outputs were checked before being used. In some instances, additional information searches were conducted after an AI response was obtained, whereas in other instances, the AI-generated response was used directly.

Discussion

Forms of Artificial Intelligence Utilization in Users' Activities

The findings showed that Artificial Intelligence (AI) was utilized for various activities, particularly obtaining information, supporting academic and professional tasks, generating and developing ideas, and processing AI-generated information. These findings indicate that AI is no longer used merely as a technology for automatically generating answers but has become part of users' information-seeking and problem-solving processes.

The finding concerning the use of AI for information seeking is consistent with the development of artificial intelligence technologies that enable users to obtain immediate and interactive responses. In practice, users do not merely submit questions but may also provide follow-up instructions to clarify, develop, or modify the information obtained. This pattern reflects a change in how users interact with sources of information.

In academic and professional contexts, AI was used to prepare writing outlines, summarize materials, improve language, translate texts, and generate initial ideas. The findings demonstrate that AI was positioned as a supporting tool in users' activities. However, participants differed in how they treated AI-generated outputs. Some used AI outputs as initial materials and further developed them, while others used the outputs more directly (Sihite, 2026).

This difference becomes particularly important when AI utilization is considered from an Islamic ethical perspective. Islam does not necessarily regard technology as inherently good or bad. The ethical value of technological utilization is related to its purpose, manner of use, and consequences. Therefore, AI can serve beneficial purposes when utilized appropriately, while its use still requires moral boundaries to prevent harmful consequences.

AI Utilization from the Perspective of Honesty (Sidq)

One of the ethical issues arising from AI utilization concerns honesty. The findings showed that some users utilized AI to assist in writing, generate ideas, and provide answers to particular problems. At the same time, differences were identified in how users processed and utilized AI-generated outputs.

From an Islamic perspective, honesty (ṣidq) represents an important principle of human conduct. This principle is particularly relevant when individuals use AI to produce information or work (Mahmud & Kalamollah, 2026). Using AI as an assistive tool is not inherently inconsistent with honesty. Ethical concerns arise when users conceal AI involvement where

disclosure is expected, claim AI-generated outputs entirely as their own intellectual work, or use unverified information (Heryana, 2026).

The finding that some users directly utilized AI-generated outputs without verification demonstrates that responsibility for information cannot be completely transferred to technology. AI generates responses through its underlying systems and available data, whereas humans remain responsible for deciding whether to accept, modify, use, or disseminate those outputs.

Thus, ṣidq in AI utilization can be expressed through appropriate transparency regarding AI use, avoiding false claims about the origin of work, and ensuring that information used or shared has been adequately checked.

Trustworthiness (Amānah) and Moral Responsibility in AI Utilization

In addition to honesty, the findings can be understood through the Islamic principle of amānah, which concerns the responsibility to use something appropriately and faithfully. In the context of AI, amānah relates to users' responsibility for both the process and consequences of utilizing the technology.

The findings indicate that users retain control over how AI is utilized and how its outputs are treated. AI can assist in producing information or completing tasks, but the decision to use those outputs remains with the human user. Consequently, the use of AI does not eliminate human moral responsibility (Wibowo, 2023).

This perspective reinforces the view that technological advancement needs to be accompanied by human moral judgment. Users need more than technical skills for interacting with AI; they also need the ability to assess whether AI-generated outputs are accurate, appropriate, beneficial, and consistent with applicable norms.

In educational and academic contexts, amānah becomes particularly important. Using AI to support understanding, generate ideas, or improve writing may facilitate learning processes. In contrast, using AI to replace the entire thinking process and submitting AI-generated work as one's own may weaken the user's responsibility toward the academic process (Anggrainy, 2026).

Justice ('Adl) and Public Welfare (Maṣlaḥah) as Ethical Considerations

The findings can also be situated within the principles of justice ('adl) and public welfare (maṣlaḥah). AI utilization has the potential to provide benefits because it can assist users in obtaining information and completing tasks more efficiently. Nevertheless, these benefits need to be considered alongside their potential consequences for other people.

The principle of justice requires technological utilization not to violate or harm the rights of others. In AI utilization, such concerns may involve the use of other people's work or data, dissemination of inaccurate information, and the use of AI to produce content that may negatively affect individuals or groups (Hasbullah, 2025).

Meanwhile, the principle of maṣlaḥah provides an orientation toward beneficial purposes. Based on the findings, AI was used to obtain information, assist with tasks, and develop ideas. These activities can serve productive purposes when users continue to consider the accuracy, benefits, and potential consequences of AI-generated outputs (Sunaga, 2025).

Thus, technological advancement and moral responsibility should not be viewed as mutually exclusive. Technological progress requires an ethical foundation so that its benefits can be experienced more broadly without neglecting human rights and interests.

Information Verification as a Form of Moral Responsibility

An important finding concerns differences in participants' practices of verifying AI-generated information. Some users checked information through other sources, whereas others used AI-generated outputs directly. This difference demonstrates that the process of AI utilization does not end when the system provides a response.

From an Islamic ethical perspective, information verification is closely related to responsibility for the truthfulness of information. Islam emphasizes caution in receiving and communicating information. Therefore, AI users need to treat AI-generated outputs as information that may require verification, particularly when the information concerns religion, education, health, law, or other areas with significant consequences (Sutiyono & Ihsan, 2026).

Verification is also important because AI can generate responses that appear convincing but may not necessarily correspond to accurate or reliable information (Kamila et al., 2025). In this study, information verification can therefore be understood not merely as a technical procedure but as part of the user's responsibility before information is used or disseminated.

Theoretical and Practical Implications

Theoretically, the findings demonstrate that discussions of Artificial Intelligence should not be limited to technological advancement. AI utilization is also an ethical issue involving relationships among technology, humans, knowledge, and moral values. An Islamic ethical perspective provides a framework for evaluating AI utilization based on its purposes, processes, and consequences (Putri, Muslimah, et al., 2026).

Practically, the findings have implications for AI users, particularly in educational contexts. AI literacy needs to be accompanied by ethical literacy so that users can recognize technological limitations, verify information, use AI honestly, respect the rights of others, and take responsibility for the outputs they use (Nabila et al., 2025).

In Islamic education, AI utilization can also be directed toward developing responsible technological practices. Teachers and educational institutions can provide guidance concerning appropriate AI use, information verification, academic honesty, respect for others' intellectual work, and the use of technology for beneficial purposes (Putri, Sari, et al., 2026).

Conclusion

This study demonstrates that the utilization of Artificial Intelligence (AI) represents an important dimension of technological development that provides significant opportunities for human activities while simultaneously creating ethical challenges that require moral responsibility. The findings indicate that AI is utilized to obtain information, support academic and professional activities, and generate and develop ideas. The diversity of these uses suggests that the central ethical issue does not lie in the existence of AI as a technology itself, but rather in the purposes, practices, and human responsibility associated with its use.

From an Islamic perspective, AI utilization needs to be situated within a moral framework oriented toward goodness and public welfare. The principle of ṣidq requires honesty in using and communicating AI-generated outputs, while amānah emphasizes that users remain responsible for the outcomes obtained through technology. The principle of 'adl directs AI

utilization toward respecting the rights and interests of others, whereas maṣlaḥah provides an orientation toward beneficial uses of technology. Conversely, the principle of preventing ḍarar requires users to consider the potential harms that may result from AI utilization.

Thus, this study concludes that technological advancement in AI cannot be separated from human moral responsibility. AI can serve as an instrument for supporting productivity, learning, and knowledge development when used responsibly. However, the use of AI without verification, honesty, or consideration of its consequences may generate ethical problems. These findings reinforce the importance of integrating AI literacy with ethical literacy, particularly within educational and social contexts.

Theoretically, this study contributes by connecting the development of AI with Islamic ethical principles as a framework for understanding responsible technological utilization. Practically, the findings provide considerations for AI users, educators, and educational institutions in developing a culture of AI use that prioritizes honesty, responsibility, information verification, justice, and public welfare.

This study has limitations because it employed a qualitative approach with a limited number of participants and a specific research context; therefore, the findings are not intended for statistical generalization. In addition, some of the data were based on participants' reported experiences and practices of AI utilization. Future research could involve more diverse participants, broader research contexts, and a mixed-methods approach to examine the relationship between AI literacy, ethical awareness, and AI utilization behavior more extensively. Further studies could also develop Islamic-based AI ethics indicators for application in education, academic research, and social life.

Ultimately, the main contribution of this study lies in emphasizing that the advancement of Artificial Intelligence needs to develop alongside human moral maturity. Technology may continue to evolve, but the direction and ethical value of its utilization remain determined by human beings. Therefore, ideal AI utilization is not merely about effective technological use, but about using technology in ways that are honest, trustworthy, just, beneficial, harm-averse, and morally accountable.

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