

# **Ethical Standards for the Use of Modern Technology: An Analytical Study Based on the Qur'an and the Prophetic Sunnah**

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## **Abstract**

This paper explores the ethical principles governing the use of modern digital technologies through an Islamic lens, drawing from the Qur'an and the Prophetic Sunnah. The first section identifies ethical values rooted in the Qur'an, such as honesty, trustworthiness, respect for privacy, verification of information, avoidance of indecent and false content, justice in digital discourse, time-consciousness, responsible communication, personal accountability, preservation of human dignity in digital contexts, promotion of productive work, safeguarding family values, and resisting data monopolization. The second section examines corresponding values derived from the Sunnah, emphasizing truthfulness, integrity, discretion, respectful interactions, the rejection of defamation and cyberbullying, gentle counsel, digital modesty, effective time management, and the pursuit of beneficial knowledge. The study also discusses the moral responsibility of digital influencers as role models who should reflect prophetic ethics in the virtual space. Moreover, the paper addresses both positive and harmful uses of digital platforms and proposes ethical initiatives such as digital volunteering, respectful online dialogue, privacy advocacy, and discouraging divisive content to encourage responsible engagement in the digital age. The study concludes that establishing a robust framework of digital ethics based on Islamic teachings is vital for nurturing a morally grounded digital society in an era of rapid technological advancement.

**Keywords:** Digital Ethics, Islamic Ethics, Technology, Qur'anic Principles, Prophetic Sunnah, Digital Society

## **Introduction**

In recent decades, the world has witnessed rapid technological advancements that have reshaped the nature of human life and redefined social, economic, and cultural relations. These developments have introduced unprecedented ethical challenges, including issues

related to digital identity, privacy, information control, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, and the practices of social media platforms, among others. In light of this transformative reality, there is an urgent need to establish a clear ethical framework grounded in enduring values that ensures a balance between technological progress and human dignity.

The Qur'an, as the primary source of Islamic legislation and moral guidance, presents an integrated ethical system that directs human behavior across all domains, including the field of modern technology. Within this context, this study aims to derive Qur'anic ethical standards applicable to contemporary digital usage through a purposive and analytical reading of the sacred texts, while taking into consideration the real-world challenges faced by individuals living in an open, digitalized world.

### **Methodology**

This study employs a deductive, analytical, and *maqāsid*-oriented approach. It involves tracing Qur'anic texts that address general ethical values and applying these values to the contemporary digital and technological reality. Additionally, it examines and analyzes key modern digital phenomena in light of Qur'anic guidance, supplemented by insights from contemporary jurisprudential studies, legal frameworks, and international reports related to technology ethics.

### **Research Structure**

The introduction outlines the adopted methodology, research structure, literature review, and table of contents.

- **Chapter One:** Key Ethical Standards for Modern Technology Users Derived from the Qur'an.
- **Chapter Two:** Key Ethical Standards for Modern Technology Users Derived from the Prophetic Sunnah.
- **Conclusion:** Summarizes the main findings and presents recommendations.
- **References:** A comprehensive list of sources and references used throughout the study.

### *Key Ethical Standards for Users of Modern Technology as Derived from the Qur'anic Text*

This chapter outlines the primary ethical principles that should govern the use of modern technology, as drawn from the Qur'an. These principles are foundational in shaping a morally responsible digital environment and are substantiated by specific Qur'anic verses, along with interpretive commentary relevant to contemporary technological contexts.

1. **Truthfulness and Trustworthiness in Information Handling:** The Qur'an strongly advocates for truthfulness (*ṣidq*) and trustworthiness (*amānah*), two essential virtues in fostering credibility and social cohesion. In the digital age, these values pertain to the accurate dissemination of information, the ethical management of content, respect for intellectual property, and the avoidance of misleading advertisements or disinformation. Relevant references include Surat Al-Hujurat (49:15) and Surat An-Nisa (4:58).
2. **Respect for Privacy and the Prohibition of Spying:** The sanctity of individual privacy and the prohibition of surveillance are emphasized in the Qur'an. These teachings align with the contemporary imperatives of data protection and digital rights, reinforcing the necessity for technological frameworks that uphold privacy. This is rooted in Surat Al-Hujurat (49:12).

3. **Combating the Dissemination of Immorality and Rumors:** Islam prohibits the promotion of indecency and baseless rumors that disrupt social harmony. In digital spaces, this extends to the responsible sharing of visual and textual content and the rejection of false narratives. This principle is established in Surat An-Nur (24:19).
4. **Verification of Information and Upholding Credibility:** A core Qur'anic ethic is the verification of information (taṭabbut) prior to dissemination. This principle underpins modern practices such as fact-checking and critical media literacy, both crucial for maintaining informational integrity. The foundation for this is found in Surat Al-Hujurat (49:6).
5. **Justice in Digital Communication:** Justice ('adl) is a central value in the Qur'an, and it encompasses fairness in discourse, representation, and the application of technological systems. This includes countering bias in artificial intelligence algorithms and promoting equitable digital interactions. This ethic is highlighted in Surat Al-Ma'idah (5:8).
6. **Responsible Use of Time and Technology:** The Qur'an encourages the optimal use of time and discourages engagement in trivial pursuits. This ethic supports the cultivation of digital balance, particularly among youth, emphasizing the integration of purposeful technology use. Refer to Surat Al-Mu'minun (23:3).
7. **Civil Discourse and the Avoidance of Digital Harm:** Respectful communication and the avoidance of mockery, verbal abuse, or cyberbullying are consistent with Qur'anic guidance on dialogue. This necessitates the institutionalization of ethical digital conduct and the promotion of online tolerance. See Surat An-Nahl (16:125).
8. **Individual and Collective Responsibility in the Digital Sphere:** The Qur'an asserts that each individual bears responsibility for their actions, a notion that underpins personal and institutional accountability in digital behavior. This is articulated in Surat Maryam (19:95).
9. **Protection of Human Dignity and Digital Identity:** The Qur'an commands the preservation of human dignity, which extends to digital representations of individuals. It prohibits the misuse or manipulation of personal data, including through AI or digital editing. Refer to Surat Al-Isra (17:70).
10. **Promotion of Productive Digital Engagement:** The Qur'an promotes work and productivity as virtuous endeavors. When technology is leveraged for educational and humanitarian purposes, it becomes a tool for fulfilling this ethical mandate. See Surat At-Tawbah (9:105).
11. **Safeguarding Family and Social Values from Technological Disruption:** Technology must not erode familial bonds or social structures. Qur'anic guidance advocates for nurturing cohesive family life, an ethic crucial in navigating the challenges posed by digital distractions. This is expressed in Surat Al-Furqan (25:74).
12. **Combating Digital Exploitation and Information Monopolies:** The Qur'an opposes monopolization and exploitation, principles that apply to the digital economy and the control of information. Fair access to data and knowledge must be ensured, as emphasized in Surat Al-Hashr (59:7).
13. **Ethical Governance of Artificial Intelligence and Emerging Technologies:** Emerging technologies, particularly artificial intelligence, must be governed by ethical principles rooted in transparency, accountability, and the preservation of human values. These align with the broader maqāṣid al-sharī'ah (higher objectives of Islamic law).

In conclusion, the ethical use of technology, as derived from the Qur'an, is not a matter of personal preference but a religious and moral imperative. These values are essential for

establishing a just, secure, and spiritually grounded digital society. Their integration into educational curricula, religious discourse, and legislative frameworks is critical for sustaining ethical digital development in the modern age.

### **Key Ethical Standards for Users of Modern Technology Derived from the Sunnah**

#### *The Status of Morality in the Prophetic Sunnah*

The Sunnah represents the practical implementation of the Holy Qur'an and places a strong emphasis on ethics as the essence of religion and a true measure of human excellence. The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said: "I was only sent to perfect noble character." (Ahmad, 1993). This highlights that his mission was primarily moral. The Prophet's life exemplified virtues such as honesty, trustworthiness, modesty, compassion, and justice universal values that are applicable in every era, including the digital age.

#### *Ethical Standards in the Use of Technology Based on the Sunnah*

1. **Honesty:** Truthfulness is a foundational Islamic value, especially vital in digital interactions, such as sharing information and engaging with others online. The Prophet ﷺ said: "Adhere to truthfulness, for truthfulness leads to righteousness, and righteousness leads to Paradise." (al-Bukhari, 2002; Muslim, 1955). Honest content prevents misinformation and digital deception, making it a crucial value in today's information-driven world.
2. **Trustworthiness:** Trust isn't limited to financial dealings it includes respecting confidentiality, accurately sharing information, and adhering to intellectual property rights. The Prophet ﷺ stated: "There is no faith for the one who is not trustworthy, and no religion for the one who does not keep his promises." (Ahmad, 1993). Using technology with integrity means preserving the rights and privacy of others while staying truthful in representation.
3. **Verification (Tathabbūt) :**Verifying information before sharing it online is essential. With the ease of spreading news, verification becomes a moral duty. Allah says: "O you who have believed, if there comes to you a disobedient one with information, investigate..." (Surah Al-Hujurat, 6). The Prophet ﷺ said: "It is enough for a man to be considered a liar to narrate everything he hears." (Muslim, 1955). Thus, sharing unchecked content whether news, media, or religious texts is unacceptable.

#### *Ethical Standards in Dealing with Others Digitally*

1. **Respecting Privacy:** Privacy is a sacred right protected in Islamic teachings. In the digital world, this includes refraining from spying, unauthorized photography, or sharing personal data. The Prophet ﷺ said: "Whoever listens to people's conversation while they dislike it will have molten lead poured into his ears on the Day of Judgment." (al-Bukhari, 2002). This extends to all forms of digital intrusion, from tracking to hacking.
2. **Avoiding Abuse:** This includes refraining from verbal abuse, defamation, or mockery online. The Prophet ﷺ said: "A believer is not a slanderer, nor a curser, nor obscene, nor foul-mouthed." (al-Tirmidhi, 1998). All digital interactions comments, posts, tweets must be free from aggression or insult.
3. **Kind Counsel:** Offering advice sincerely and gently is a hallmark of Islamic character. The Prophet ﷺ said: "Religion is sincere advice." We asked, "To whom?" He said, "To Allah, His Book, His Messenger, the leaders of the Muslims, and their common folk." (Muslim, 1955). In digital spaces, advice should be private when possible and delivered with respect, avoiding public shaming.

### *Personal and Behavioral Standards*

1. **Time Management:** Time is a divine blessing and a responsibility. The Prophet ﷺ said: “A servant’s feet will not move on the Day of Judgment until he is asked about his life and how he spent it...” (al-Tirmidhi, 1998). Technology should not lead to addiction or wasted time. Time should be divided wisely among learning, family, work, and rest.
2. **Preserving Modesty:** Modesty is a branch of faith. The Prophet ﷺ said: “Modesty brings nothing but good.” (al-Bukhari, 2002). In the digital realm, this includes avoiding or refusing to share immodest or inappropriate content and maintaining respectful discourse.
3. **Pursuit of Beneficial Knowledge:** Seeking knowledge is a duty. The Prophet ﷺ said: “Seeking knowledge is an obligation upon every Muslim.” (Ibn Majah, 2009). Digital tools provide vast access to useful knowledge, which should be prioritized over trivial or harmful content.

### *Publishing Standards in Digital Media*

1. **Accountability:** Anyone publishing online must understand their responsibility before God and others. The Prophet ﷺ warned: “Are people thrown into the Hellfire on their faces or on their nostrils except for what their tongues have harvested?” (al-Tirmidhi, 1998). This underscores the grave responsibility of speech whether spoken or written.
2. **Avoiding Seditious Content:** The Prophet ﷺ said: Fitnah (discord) is asleep; may Allah curse the one who awakens it.” (Al-Tabarani, 2007). Avoid spreading divisive content or participating in the distribution of rumors that could destabilize society.
3. **Honoring Scholars and Experts:** Respecting scholars is a prophetic trait. The Prophet ﷺ said: “He is not one of us who does not respect our elders, show mercy to our young, and recognize the rights of our scholars.” (Ahmad, 1995). Disparaging scholars or distorting their views online contradicts this ethic, especially in religious, medical, or educational discussions.

### *Digital Influencers and Ethical Role Models*

1. **The Concept of Role Model in the Sunnah:** The Prophet ﷺ is the ultimate role model: “Indeed, in the Messenger of Allah you have an excellent example.” (Surah Al-Ahzab: 21). Influencers are expected to reflect prophetic ethics in their behavior and content, setting a high moral standard in digital interactions.
2. **The Role of Influencers:** With influence comes responsibility. Influencers must act with integrity and avoid exploiting their audience for personal gain.
3. **Ethics in Advertising:** False or misleading advertisements are condemned. The Prophet ﷺ said: “Whoever cheats is not one of us.” (Muslim, 1955).

### *Technology and Family in Light of the Sunnah*

1. **Balancing Tech Use with Family Life:** The Prophet ﷺ gave each relationship its due right. Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her) said: “He used to serve his family, and when the time for prayer came, he would go out to pray.” (al-Bukhari, 2002). Tech usage should not isolate individuals from their families or cause them to neglect their responsibilities.
2. **Digital Parenting and Supervision:** The Prophet ﷺ said: “Every one of you is a shepherd, and every one of you is responsible for his flock...” (al-Bukhari, 2002; Muslim, 1955) Parents must guide their children’s use of technology, teaching them safe and ethical practices.

3. Protecting Children from Harmful Content: The Prophet ﷺ warned: Any servant whom Allah places in charge of others and he dies while betraying them, Allah will forbid Paradise for him. (al-Bukhari, 2002). Parents are accountable for what their children access. This includes using parental controls, promoting safe apps, and monitoring digital exposure.

#### *Negative Models of Tech Misuse in Light of the Sunnah*

1. Spreading Rumors Without Verification: This behavior leads to misinformation and public panic. "It is enough falsehood for a man to speak everything he hears." (Muslim, 1955).
2. Spying and Invasion of Privacy: Examples include hacking, unauthorized recording, and surveillance. "If someone looks into your home without permission, you have the right to gouge out his eye." (al-Bukhari, 2002; Muslim, 1955).
3. Online Abuse and Cyberbullying: Verbal harm through digital platforms is a serious issue. "A Muslim is the one from whose tongue and hand other Muslims are safe." (al-Bukhari, 2002).
4. Wasting Time: Unproductive use of apps or games can harm personal growth. "There are two blessings many people are deceived about: health and free time." (al-Bukhari, 2002).
5. Sharing Immoral Content: Content that contradicts modesty promotes corruption. "Modesty brings only good." (al-Bukhari, 2002; Muslim, 1955)

#### **Conclusion**

The misuse of technology presents a moral challenge that threatens both individuals and communities. The Prophetic Sunnah offers a solid ethical framework to address these issues emphasizing truthfulness, privacy, wise speech, time management, and modesty. Instilling these values in the digital generation is essential to ensure ethical technology use in today's world.

#### *Positive Applications of Technology in Light of Prophetic Teachings*

1. Spreading Islamic Knowledge and Da'wah: Modern technology serves as a powerful tool for disseminating Islamic teachings, including Hadiths, jurisprudence, and other religious sciences. Utilizing educational platforms and social media enables the effective transmission of knowledge. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) emphasized this by stating: "Convey from me, even if it is one verse." (al-Bukhari, 2002). This Hadith underscores the importance of conveying knowledge, which encompasses contemporary means such as digital applications and online platforms.
2. Maintaining Family Ties through Digital Communication: Technology facilitates communication among relatives, especially when physical meetings are challenging. The Prophet (peace be upon him) said: "Whoever would like his provision to be increased and his lifespan to be extended, let him uphold the ties of kinship." (al-Bukhari, 2002; Muslim, 1955). Modern communication tools like video calls and messaging apps can thus be instrumental in fulfilling this religious obligation.
3. Earning Lawful Livelihood through Remote Work: The advent of technology has opened new avenues for earning a halal income, including remote work, online education, and e-commerce, provided they align with Islamic principles. The Prophet (peace be upon him) stated: "No one has ever eaten better food than what he eats from the work of his own hands." (al-Bukhari, 2002). This Hadith highlights the virtue of earning through one's efforts, which can be applied to modern, permissible forms of employment.

4. Utilizing Technology for Health and Social Awareness: Technology plays a significant role in disseminating health and educational content that benefits individuals and society. The Prophet (peace be upon him) said: "Whoever guides someone to goodness will have a reward like one who did it." (Muslim, 1955). Therefore, sharing beneficial information through digital means is a commendable act in Islam.
5. Permissible Entertainment and Psychological Well-being: Technology offers access to beneficial entertainment, educational games, and motivational content, contributing to mental balance, especially for youth. Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her) narrated: "I saw the Prophet (peace be upon him) covering me with his garment while I was watching the Abyssinians play in the mosque." (al-Bukhari, 2002; Muslim, 1955). This Hadith indicates the permissibility of lawful entertainment, which can be extended to digital mediums within Islamic guidelines.

### **Ethical Initiatives in the Digital Environment**

In the face of rapid digital transformation, it is imperative to establish ethical frameworks that govern online interactions, aligning with Islamic values.

#### *1. Verification Before Sharing Information:*

**Objective:** To curb the spread of misinformation and rumors.

Encouraging users to verify content before sharing aligns with the Prophet's (peace be upon him) guidance: "It is enough for a man to be considered a liar if he narrates everything he hears." (Muslim, 1955). This initiative promotes responsible digital behavior.

#### *2. Promoting Respectful Online Discourse*

**Objective:** To foster respectful and constructive discussions online.

The Prophet (peace be upon him) said: "The believer is not a slanderer, nor does he curse others, nor is he immoral or shameless." (al-Tirmidhi, 1998). This underscores the importance of maintaining decorum in digital communications.

#### *3. Respecting Digital Privacy*

**Objective:** To raise awareness about the importance of respecting others' privacy online. Al and Faith: The Quran instructs: (Surah Al-Hujurat, 49:12). This principle applies to refraining from unauthorized sharing of personal information.

#### *4. Designating Screen-Free Time*

**Objective:** To encourage balanced use of technology and appreciation of time. The Prophet (peace be upon him) said: "Indeed, your Lord has a right over you, your body has a right over you, and your family has a right over you." (al-Bukhari, 2002). Allocating time away from screens can help fulfill these rights.

#### *5. Digital Volunteering*

**Objective:** To leverage digital skills for community service. The Prophet (peace be upon him) stated: "The most beloved people to Allah are those who are most beneficial to others." (al-Tabarani, 1995). Engaging in online educational initiatives and support services exemplifies this teaching. These examples illustrate how technology, when guided by Prophetic teachings,

can be harnessed to promote knowledge, strengthen social bonds, ensure ethical conduct, and contribute positively to society.

### **Conclusion**

With the grace and guidance of Allah Almighty, this study has arrived at several significant findings, which may be summarized as follows:

### **Key Findings**

Technological advancement, despite its great potential, presents profound ethical challenges that require a clear and value-based framework derived from Islamic Shari'ah. The Holy Qur'an has laid down comprehensive ethical principles that are applicable to the digital context, such as truthfulness, trustworthiness, preservation of privacy, verification of information, justice, responsibility, respect for human dignity, and engagement in beneficial work. The Prophetic Sunnah affirms and expands upon these values, offering practical guidance on their application in interpersonal and social interactions which naturally extends to digital behavior as well.

Islamic ethical values are not disconnected from technological realities; rather, they form a flexible framework that can be applied to contemporary developments, fulfilling the higher objectives of Shari'ah in preserving religion, life, intellect, honor, and wealth. Ethical digital behavior is both an individual and collective responsibility, necessitating constant awareness of challenges and sincere adherence to religious values at every stage of digital engagement. There is an urgent need to develop a clear ethical charter for digital users, grounded in the Qur'an and Sunnah, to serve as a reference for educational, media, and legal institutions.

### **Recommendations**

*In light of the findings, this research recommends the following*

Integrate digital ethical values, rooted in the Qur'an and Sunnah, into school and university curricula particularly in early and higher education to establish a strong moral foundation for future generations. Establish awareness and media platforms that promote responsible digital conduct based on Islamic principles and encourage the positive use of technology. Activate the role of religious institutions (e.g., sermons, lectures, and public lessons) in raising awareness about the relevance of Qur'anic and Prophetic values in engaging with digital media. Develop specialized training programs for digital influencers to empower them to serve as ethical role models, promoting high standards of behavior and mutual respect on modern platforms. Encourage lawmakers and policymakers to enact legislation that protects individuals' digital rights, prohibits violations of privacy, prevents the spread of false information, and combats hate speech, all in accordance with Islamic values. Promote academic research on technology ethics through modern Islamic legal methodologies, especially in areas such as artificial intelligence, big data, and other emerging challenges. Reinforce the individual responsibility of technology users to protect their digital dignity and privacy, while avoiding the spread of rumors or deception by superficial appearances on digital platforms.

In conclusion, our fast-paced digital world is in urgent need of Qur'anic and Prophetic values to guide its course and illuminate its path. Only by doing so can technological advancement continue to serve humanity and uphold its values rather than contributing to the loss of

identity and ethics. May Allah guide us all to that which pleases Him and accept our efforts as sincere and devoted for His sake. And Allah is the source of success. Peace and blessings be upon our Prophet Muhammad, his family, and all his companions.

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