Sharia Principles Influencing the Sustainability of Electronic Administrative Systems: An Analytical Study

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Abstract: *This study aims to analyze the role of the principles of Islamic law in ensuring the sustainability of electronic administrative systems by studying the most important principles of Islamic jurisprudence that govern the use of modern technology in management. These principles include the principle of original permissibility, the principle of mitigation of hardship and the principle of prevention of harm and payment of benefit. The research explores how these principles contribute to promoting transparency, e-governance, social justice and sustainable development. The study relies on refereed academic sources, including jurisprudence and technological studies, in addition to analyzing practical experiences in Islamic countries that have succeeded in adopting electronic management while adhering to Sharia regulations. The study concluded that the principles of Islamic law do not constitute an obstacle to digital development, but rather serve as a guiding framework that ensures a balance between technological progress and Islamic values. Keywords: the truth of the verbal meaning, the principles of jurisprudence, the cause of disagreement.*

Keywords: *Islamic Sharia, sustainability, electronic administrative systems, transparency, governance, jurisprudential reasoning (ijtihad), digital government.*

INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, the world has witnessed significant advancements in electronic administration technologies, contributing to the efficiency of government and private sector institutions. This digital transformation has raised questions regarding its compatibility with Islamic Sharia principles, as Sharia serves as the regulatory framework for all aspects of life, including technology and administration. Recent studies emphasize that the sustainability of electronic administrative systems depends not only on technical factors but also on the alignment of these systems with ethical and societal values to ensure their acceptance and continuity (Al-Sheikh, 2021). Therefore, this study seeks to analyze the impact of Sharia principles on the sustainability of electronic administrative systems and explore how jurisprudential principles can be employed to ensure their continuity in a manner consistent with Islamic requirements.

RESEARCH PROBLEM

Despite the numerous benefits offered by electronic administrative systems, several questions require in-depth study:

- To what extent is the use of electronic systems in administrative and financial transactions permissible according to Islamic Sharia?

- How can fundamental jurisprudential principles contribute to ensuring the sustainability of these systems?

- What are the jurisprudential and social implications of applying Sharia principles to the development and continuity of electronic administrative systems?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a descriptive and analytical approach, whereby Islamic texts (Quranic verses and Hadiths) and primary jurisprudential sources are examined alongside modern studies on electronic administrative systems from an Islamic perspective. This methodology allows for analyzing Quranic and Hadith texts related to the evolution of electronic administration, while also assisting in identifying jurisprudential frameworks governing the use of modern technology.

Additionally, the study employs an inferential (istidlali) approach, which enables the deduction of principles that support the sustainability of electronic administrative systems based on Islamic jurisprudential foundations. The study also presents applied case studies, demonstrating how Sharia principles are utilized in digital administration. This includes an analysis of real-life examples from Islamic countries that have successfully implemented electronic administrative systems while adhering to Sharia regulations, such as the Najiz platform in Saudi Arabia and e-Syariah in Malaysia (Peletz, 2013).

FINDINGS

The study has led to several key findings, including:

1. **The Principle of Original Permissibility (Ibaha Asliyya):** Supports the use of electronic systems as long as there is no explicit Sharia prohibition (Al-Sulami, 2023). This provides Islamic nations with the flexibility to adopt modern administrative technologies without requiring explicit legal texts for each new technological development.

2. **The Principle of Removing Hardship (Raf' Al-Haraj):** Justifies the use of technology to facilitate administrative transactions, thereby enhancing sustainability. Studies indicate that digital systems improve access to government services more efficiently, aligning with Sharia's objectives of alleviating difficulties for people (Bin Mersali, 2021).

3. **The Principle of Preventing Harm and Promoting Benefit (Dar' Al-Mafasid wa Jalb Al-Masalih):** Encourages the adoption of electronic administrative systems in a manner that maximizes public benefit while preventing harmful applications (Al-Gharawi, 2024). This is evident in the adoption of cybersecurity technologies to protect transactions from fraud or breaches.

4. **The Flexibility of Islamic Sharia:** Permits the adoption of modern technology within the framework of general jurisprudential principles, as seen in the experiences of electronic litigation and digital fatwas in some Islamic countries (Peletz, 2013).

5. **Ensuring Justice and Transparency:** Islamic Sharia supports electronic systems that enhance integrity and governance, which contributes to their sustainability. Studies have proven that electronic administrative systems are effective in reducing administrative corruption (Wijaya et al., 2024).

DISCUSSION

The application of Sharia principles in electronic administrative systems strengthens their sustainability in multiple ways:

- **Integration between Sharia and Technology:** Research indicates that Islam does not oppose technological advancement; rather, it frames it within the principle of achieving public interest (maslaha 'amma). This makes the adoption of electronic administrative systems a legitimate means to enhance efficiency in governance (Feriati et al., 2025).

- **Transparency and Electronic Governance:** Jurisprudential principles aid in reinforcing transparency standards, as digital systems can minimize administrative manipulation and strengthen accountability in accordance with Islamic law (Nasser et al., 2022).

- **Balancing Technological Progress and Sharia Principles:** Electronic administrative systems can evolve without conflicting with Islamic values, provided that Sharia-based regulations govern their

use, such as safeguarding privacy and preventing information manipulation (Gidado & Yusha'u, 2017).

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that Sharia principles offer a strong framework that supports the sustainability of electronic administrative systems by ensuring a balance between technological innovation and adherence to Islamic principles.

Integrating Islamic values into the development and operation of these systems enhances public trust, thereby promoting their long-term viability.

Accordingly, this study recommends that specialized jurisprudential studies on technological advancements be conducted, and that Islamic scholars be actively involved in formulating digital policies to ensure that electronic administrative systems remain consistent with Islamic principles.

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