Maqashid Sharia as a Framework for Innovation in Corruption Prevention

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Abstract
This study examines the application of Maqashid Sharia as an innovation framework in corruption prevention. Corruption continues to be a major obstacle to good governance, harming public trust and socio-economic progress. Addressing this issue requires approaches that combine ethical principles with effective tools for monitoring and accountability. The study aims to evaluate the role of Maqashid Sharia in creating clean, transparent, and accountable governance. It also explores the integration of modern technologies, such as blockchain, with Maqashid Sharia to support a more effective monitoring system in the fight against corruption. The research method employed is a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis. Data was collected through a literature review, including articles, books, and other sources relevant to the concept of Maqashid Sharia and the innovation framework in corruption prevention. The results indicate that the application of Maqashid Sharia can enhance transparency, accountability, and justice in public resource management. Furthermore, the integration of technologies such as blockchain can strengthen efforts in corruption prevention by providing a more open and accountable system. However, challenges related to infrastructure and public understanding of technology must be addressed for the effective implementation of this approach.

Keywords: Maqashid Sharia, corruption prevention, transparent governance, technological innovation, blockchain

Introduction

Corruption is one of the major challenges faced by countries worldwide, including Indonesia. This phenomenon not only causes significant economic losses but also undermines social order, moral values, and public trust in governmental institutions. According to Transparency International's report (2023), Indonesia's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) remains at an alarming level, highlighting the urgent need for more robust efforts to eradicate corrupt practices. Therefore, an innovative approach is required that not only detects and penalizes corrupt individuals but also prevents such actions from occurring in the first place.

In the context of Islam, Maqashid Sharia offers a relevant framework for addressing this issue. Maqashid Sharia refers to the primary objectives of Islamic law, which include the protection of religion *(hifz ad-din)*, life *(hifz an-nafs)*, intellect *(hifz al-aql)*, lineage *(hifz an-nasl)*, and wealth *(hifz al-mal)*. This concept provides a strong ethical and philosophical foundation for fostering innovations in governance that promote transparency and integrity. By recognizing corruption as a threat to the protection of wealth and social stability, Maqashid Sharia can serve as a strategic framework to prevent corruption holistically.

Preventing corruption through the application of Maqashid Sharia is not only theologically relevant but also offers pragmatic solutions. For instance, transparent and

accountable public financial management aligns with the principle of *hifz al-mal* (protection of wealth). Additionally, anti-corruption education rooted in religious values can encourage society to uphold integrity and honesty (Al-Mawardi, 2020). Thus, Maqashid Sharia serves not only as a normative guide but also as a source of innovation capable of providing contextual solutions to modern challenges.

In the digital era, technology presents significant opportunities to implement Maqashid Sharia in anti-corruption efforts. Blockchain technology, for example, can enhance transparency and accountability in state financial management (Hassan & Aliyu, 2022). This innovation demonstrates the practical application of Maqashid Sharia principles, as the technology minimizes the risk of abuse of power and fosters public trust. Therefore, an in-depth study on the implementation of Maqashid Sharia as an innovation framework in corruption prevention is becoming increasingly urgent.

The importance of this study lies in several key strategic and practical aspects. First, while numerous studies on corruption prevention exist, the approach based on Maqashid Sharia remains relatively underexplored in contemporary contexts. As a universal ethical foundation in Islam, Maqashid Sharia has the potential to provide a fresh perspective that complements existing anti-corruption strategies. This is particularly crucial given that corruption often stems not only from institutional weaknesses but also from moral and spiritual crises (Chapra, 2018).

Second, this research contributes to the development of innovative corruption prevention models. By integrating Maqashid Sharia principles with modern technologies, such as blockchain or artificial intelligence (AI), the study has the potential to offer more effective and sustainable solutions. This approach addresses corruption not only from a technical standpoint but also by internalizing moral values into decision-making processes.

Third, the urgency of this research is heightened by the pressing need for transparent and accountable governance reforms in Indonesia. By employing Maqashid Sharia as a framework, policymakers can design value-driven policies that enhance public trust in government institutions. This is particularly vital in an era where public distrust in the government is escalating due to various corruption scandals.

Fourth, this study is highly relevant to supporting global agendas, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 16, which focuses on peace, justice, and strong institutions. By applying the principles of Maqashid Sharia, this research can make a tangible contribution to international efforts aimed at creating a corruption-free world.

Finally, the study serves as a guide for policymakers, academics, and the broader public in understanding and contextually implementing Maqashid Sharia values. As such, the findings are expected to provide both theoretical and practical benefits, becoming a key reference in anti-corruption efforts in Indonesia and beyond.

Literature review

Corruption is one of the primary challenges faced by many countries, including those with a majority Muslim population. As an integral value system, Maqashid Sharia offers a holistic approach to addressing corruption through principles centered on the protection and welfare of society. Recent literature has introduced Maqashid Sharia as an innovative framework for understanding and preventing corrupt practices (Dusuki & Abdullah, 2020;

Chapra, 2019). This body of work aims to explore the concept of Maqashid Sharia and its relevance in corruption prevention by utilizing a value- and morality-based approach.

Maqashid Sharia refers to the overarching objectives of Islamic law, which aim to preserve five essential aspects: religion *(din)*, life *(nafs)*, intellect *(aql)*, lineage *(nasl)*, and wealth *(mal)* (Al-Ghazali, 2021; Ibn Ashur, 2020). In modern contexts, Maqashid Sharia is also interpreted as a framework oriented towards sustainable development and social justice (Kamali, 2020; Laldin & Furqani, 2021). This approach provides not only a normative foundation but also practical guidance for shaping policies that deter corrupt practices.

The principle of protecting wealth *(hifz al-mal)*, for instance, is directly relevant to corruption prevention as it promotes transparency and accountability in resource management (Dusuki & Abdullah, 2020). Moreover, Maqashid Sharia emphasizes the importance of maintaining moral integrity among individuals and institutions, which is a critical element in combating corruption (Chapra, 2019; Ibrahim, 2020).

Corruption is often understood as a violation of the principles of justice and trustworthiness, both of which lie at the core of Maqashid Sharia (Hassan & Aliyu, 2021; Siddiqi, 2020). Empirical studies suggest that a Maqashid Sharia-based approach can enhance moral and spiritual awareness, thereby reducing the incentive to engage in corrupt practices (Laldin & Furqani, 2021; Al-Adwani, 2022).

For instance, research conducted by Hassan and Aliyu (2021) found that implementing Maqashid Sharia values in organizational governance can reduce corruption risks by up to 30%. Additionally, this approach strengthens internal oversight systems through value-based mechanisms such as Shariah-compliant audits and Islamic ethics training (Dusuki & Abdullah, 2020).

The Maqashid Sharia approach to combating corruption is not only normative but also innovative. Recent literature has proposed several relevant innovations, including the use of Shariah-based technologies to improve transparency and accountability (Arshad, 2021; Kamali, 2020). Technologies like blockchain, for example, can record financial transactions transparently, aligning with the principle of *hifz al-mal* (Al-Adwani, 2022; Ghafran & Yasmin, 2020).

Moreover, Maqashid Sharia encourages the establishment of value-oriented organizational cultures, such as those emphasizing ihsan (excellence) and amanah (trustworthiness) (Laldin & Furqani, 2021). A study by Dusuki & Abdullah (2020) highlights that organizations implementing Maqashid Sharia are likely to enjoy higher levels of public trust, an essential factor in corruption prevention.

Although Maqashid Sharia offers a promising approach, several challenges arise in its implementation. One primary challenge is the lack of deep understanding of Maqashid among policymakers and the general public (Al-Ghazali, 2021; Zailani et al., 2022). Additionally, resistance to cultural and organizational structural changes also poses significant barriers (Kamali, 2020).

However, the literature suggests that these challenges can be addressed through continuous education and the integration of Maqashid values into both formal and informal educational curricula (Laldin & Furqani, 2021; Al-Adwani, 2022). Furthermore, collaboration among scholars, academics, and practitioners is crucial to developing more effective policies (Hassan & Aliyu, 2021; Abd-Razak et al., 2023).

Overall, the literature underscores that Maqashid Sharia can serve as an innovative framework for combating corruption. By adopting a value-based approach, Maqashid not only addresses the root causes of corruption but also fosters a culture of sustainable integrity (Siddiqi, 2020; Boutayeba et al., 2014). Ensuring its effectiveness requires collaborative efforts involving multiple stakeholders and the integration of Maqashid principles into all aspects of social and institutional life (Kamali, 2020; Laldin & Furqani, 2021).

Research method

This research adopts a qualitative approach with a literature study design and descriptive analysis. The qualitative method was chosen as it enables the researcher to gain a deeper understanding of the application of Maqashid Sharia in combating corruption and exploring the integration of modern technology. This method aims to comprehensively and holistically understand the phenomenon, particularly in identifying the relationship between the principles of Maqashid Sharia and anti-corruption efforts (Hassan & Aliyu, 2022).

The data utilized in this study is secondary and was obtained through a literature review from various relevant sources. These sources include scientific articles, books, journals, policy reports, and other documents related to the concept of Maqashid Sharia, anti-corruption measures, and innovative technologies in promoting clean governance (Transparency International, 2023; Chapra, 2018). The literature review encompasses recent publications relevant to the research topic, including those focusing on blockchain technology and the application of Maqashid Sharia in corruption prevention (Hassan & Aliyu, 2022; Chapra, 2018).

Data collection was carried out using the documentation technique through a systematic literature search in various academic databases and other relevant publications. The researcher identified and gathered literature discussing various innovations based on Maqashid Sharia, the concept of good governance, and the application of technology for corruption prevention. Data sources were selected based on their credibility and relevance to the research objectives (Al-Mawardi, 2020; Transparency International, 2023).

The collected data were analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis, which involved identifying patterns, themes, and concepts emerging from the relevant literature. The researcher analyzed the relationship between the principles of Maqashid Sharia and technological innovations in combating corruption. This analysis aimed to comprehensively illustrate how the implementation of Maqashid Sharia can support anti-corruption efforts and foster more transparent and accountable governance (Hassan & Aliyu, 2022; Chapra, 2018).

The reliability and validity of this research were ensured by selecting trusted and relevant data sources. Additionally, the researcher ensured that the analysis was conducted systematically and objectively, avoiding bias in the conclusion. Triangulation techniques were also applied to ensure that the data obtained came from various valid and complementary perspectives (Hassan & Aliyu, 2022).

This research method allows the researcher to deeply and comprehensively understand the application of Maqashid Sharia in corruption prevention. Through a qualitative approach and literature study, this research aims to identify innovative solutions that can strengthen

clean, transparent, and accountable governance across various sectors (Transparency International, 2023).

Result and Discussion

Analysis of the Application of Maqashid Sharia as a Framework for Corruption Prevention

Maqashid Sharia, as the primary objective of Islamic law, plays a crucial role in establishing a just and equitable social system. In the context of corruption prevention, the concept of Maqashid Sharia offers a holistic approach, with its core mission being the preservation of five fundamental principles in human life: religion *(din)*, life *(nafs)*, intellect *(aql)*, lineage *(nasl)*, and property *(mal)*. The application of these principles can serve as the foundation for preventing corruption, a social malady that is highly detrimental both to individuals and society at large.

Based on an analysis of the application of Maqashid Sharia, it has been found that this approach can influence anti-corruption efforts at various levels of government and in the economic sector. The most relevant Maqashid Sharia principles in this context are the preservation of property *(mal)* and intellect *(aql)*, which are directly related to integrity, transparency, and ethics in the management of resources. Additionally, the implementation of the principle of religion *(din)* as a moral and ethical foundation becomes an effective instrument for improving the behavior of public officials and individuals in decision-making processes related to state finances or public resources.

In the context of corruption prevention, the concept of Maqashid Sharia emphasizes the importance of managing wealth in a fair, honest, and transparent manner. This principle aligns with anti-corruption regulations and policies implemented in many countries, such as the principle of integrity in the management of state budgets and resources. The application of the principle of preserving wealth leads to the prevention of wealth misuse and illegal management, which are often at the root of corruption problems.

For example, in the context of Indonesia, this principle is reflected in various policies that prioritize accountability and transparency in the management of state finances, such as the Regional Financial Management Information System *(Sistem Informasi Pengelolaan Keuangan Daerah/SIPKD)* and various regulations that oversee the use of the state budget (Ministry of Finance, 2023). With the principle of Maqashid Sharia, the management of state finances is expected to be carried out more carefully, with integrity, and in accordance with the moral norms that underlie Islam.

Intellect, as one of the Maqashid Sharia, functions to safeguard the quality of decisions made, including those related to public policy and business decisions. Corruption often occurs due to a lack of rationality in decision-making or the presence of personal interests that cloud sound judgment. By applying the principle of intellect, it is hoped that every individual and public official can use objective, rational considerations that are not influenced by personal interests in the decision-making process.

In Indonesia, the application of this principle is also integrated into character education programs that emphasize moral and ethical values based on sound reasoning, as implemented by government educational and training institutions. For example, anti-corruption education

programs taught in various government institutions and higher education aim to equip public officials and society with a deeper understanding of ethics and morality in the management of public resources (UNODC, 2022).

The principle of religion *(al-Dien)* in Maqashid Sharia emphasizes the role of religion as a primary source in building an individual's ethics and morality. In the context of corruption, religion teaches about the prohibition of the abuse of power and the illegal acquisition of profit. The application of this principle can be achieved by strengthening religious education among public officials and society at large, aiming to increase moral awareness in interactions with others, especially regarding the management of wealth.

Programs that strengthen religious values and Islamic ethics in government institutions and communities, such as through training and seminars on corruption based on religious values, can have a positive impact on preventing corruption (Syaifuddin, 2024). By strengthening religious understanding, it is hoped that individuals will develop a greater sense of responsibility in carrying out the trust entrusted to them.

Maqashid Sharia, as a framework for corruption prevention, offers a comprehensive approach that integrates the dimensions of religious ethics, rational thinking, and social justice. The implementation of these principles not only focuses on preventing corrupt practices but also on the formation of individuals and institutions based on high moral values. Through this approach, individuals and state institutions are expected to avoid the temptation to engage in actions that harm society for personal gain.

However, the implementation of the Maqashid Sharia concept in corruption prevention still faces various challenges. One of the main challenges is the gap between the religious values applied and the social and political realities on the ground. The numerous political and economic interests that hinder the application of high moral values often become major obstacles to combating corruption (Badrudin, 2023; Hibrizie et al., 2023). Therefore, in addition to religious approaches, structural and legal reforms are also needed to strengthen the monitoring system and enforce strict sanctions against corruption perpetrators.

On the other hand, the Maqashid Sharia concept offers opportunities to create a monitoring system more grounded in moral and ethical values. The implementation of this system does not rely solely on government policies but also involves all elements of society to play an active role in maintaining transparency and accountability, both in the public and private sectors. Therefore, collaboration between the public sector, private sector, and society is crucial in strengthening the Maqashid Sharia-based corruption prevention system.

Identification of Relevant Innovations for Corruption Eradication

Corruption is a significant issue that hinders social, economic, and political progress. To effectively combat corruption, a comprehensive approach rooted in strong moral and ethical values is required. In this regard, Maqashid Sharia (the objectives of Islamic law) provides a solid foundation for designing relevant innovations in the fight against corruption. Maqashid Sharia, which focuses on the preservation of religion, life, intellect, progeny, and wealth, can serve as an essential guideline in formulating policies aimed at reducing corruption. Innovations based on Maqashid Sharia can lead to the creation of a just and transparent system in the management of public resources (Abdul-Wahid, 2023; Azizah, 2023).

One of the fundamental innovations in corruption eradication is the implementation of an accountability system that emphasizes transparency and fairness in the management of state resources. The principle of wealth management in Maqashid Sharia places a strong emphasis on the just use of resources and preventing their misuse. Therefore, the implementation of a transparency system that can monitor the management of public finances using appropriate technology, such as blockchain, is highly relevant. Blockchain technology can reduce the risk of misuse of public funds and enhance transparency in financial transactions (Aslam, 2023). This technology allows each transaction to be tracked and audited in real time, aligning with the Maqashid Sharia principle of justice and openness.

Another important innovation in the fight against corruption is the strengthening of ethics education based on religious principles, particularly the principles of Maqashid Sharia. Education that instills moral and ethical values from an early age can shape individuals' character to be honest and responsible. In Indonesia, several educational institutions have started integrating religion-based training in anti-corruption efforts. Educational programs that emphasize the principles of Maqashid Sharia can help strengthen integrity among state apparatus and the general public. For example, research by Syaifuddin (2024) shows that religious ethics-based anti-corruption training has a significant impact on raising awareness about the importance of honesty and integrity in daily work.

Technology also plays a crucial role in the eradication of corruption, particularly in terms of monitoring and reporting based on the principles of Maqashid Sharia. The use of digital applications for reporting corruption violations and monitoring state finances can strengthen existing systems. Through this technology, the public can become more actively involved in monitoring and reporting corruption. Research by Al-Bakri (2022) and Afiqul-Rifqi & Latifah (2023) states that technology-based reporting systems that are secure and transparent can increase public participation and prevent corruption practices. Digital technology enables anonymous and effective reporting of violations, thus creating a more open and accountable environment.

One of the main concepts in Maqashid Sharia is the utilization of zakat to achieve social welfare. In the context of anti-corruption efforts, zakat can serve as an instrument to reduce social and economic disparities, which are often the root causes of corruption. Research by Nurhayati (2023) shows that targeted zakat distribution can reduce economic inequality and help improve public welfare. By managing zakat transparently and effectively, the government can reduce the potential for corruption associated with the distribution of social assistance and wealth.

The application of sustainability principles in natural resource management is also an innovation based on Maqashid Sharia that is relevant to the fight against corruption. Transparent and sustainable management of natural resources can minimize the opportunities for corruption that often arise in sectors managing natural wealth. In this context, policies that prioritize the welfare of society and the environment, as reflected in Maqashid Sharia, can promote fairer and more sustainable management. Research by Hassan (2023) indicates that the implementation of sustainability principles in natural resource management policies can reduce the misuse of resources and improve public welfare more equitably.

The implementation of Maqashid Sharia-based innovations in the fight against corruption has the potential to create a more just, transparent, and corruption-free governance

system. However, the implementation of these innovations requires broad support from various stakeholders, including the government, society, and the private sector. One of the biggest challenges is the alignment between the values of Maqashid Sharia and the existing legal systems and policies. Therefore, anti-corruption efforts based on Maqashid Sharia require an integrated and systematic approach, where technology, education, and policies supporting morality can be applied simultaneously. With strong support and ongoing commitment, the principles of Maqashid Sharia can make a significant contribution to creating a cleaner and corruption-free system (Abdul-Wahid, 2023).

Evaluation of the Role of Modern Technology in Creating Clean and Transparent Governance

In the rapidly evolving digital era, modern technologies such as blockchain hold significant potential to support the principles of Maqashid Sharia, particularly in creating clean and transparent governance. Maqashid Sharia, which aims to protect religion, life, intellect, lineage, and property, can serve as a foundation for designing more just governance systems and policies free from corrupt practices. Blockchain technology, with its characteristics of transparency, decentralization, and security, can strengthen the implementation of Maqashid Sharia principles in the management of resources and state finances. Evaluating the role of this technology is essential to understanding how it can support these overarching goals.

One of the main objectives of Maqashid Sharia is to protect property, which involves the fair and transparent management of resources. Blockchain technology can play a crucial role in this by providing a solution for transparency in the management of public funds. Every transaction made through blockchain is recorded in an immutable digital ledger, minimizing corruption practices, budget mismanagement, and fund leakage. With blockchain, the public can easily access information on how public funds are used, which aligns with the Maqashid Sharia principle of honesty and accountability in managing state resources (Yusuf, 2023). For instance, some countries have already begun implementing blockchain in the management of social assistance funds and government budgets, demonstrating that this technology can enhance clean governance.

Maqashid Sharia also aims to protect property from misuse. Blockchain, with its ability to automatically verify every transaction, can prevent practices of abuse of power and financial embezzlement. The decentralized system ensures that no party can alter or manipulate data without the consensus of all relevant parties. This supports the principle of justice in Maqashid Sharia, which prioritizes the protection of public rights and prevents exploitation by individuals with more power. Research by Hyvärinen et al. (2017) and Aslam (2023) shows that the implementation of blockchain in public budget management can significantly reduce the risk of fund misuse, which is often seen in traditional government systems.

Blockchain technology can also enhance accountability, a crucial value in the principles of Maqashid Sharia. In blockchain-based financial governance, every transaction can be accounted for with evidence that cannot be manipulated. This helps ensure that every use of public funds or other financial transactions aligns with the ethical principles embedded in Maqashid Sharia. By implementing blockchain in the public sector, more accurate and trustworthy financial reports can be produced, which in turn strengthens public trust in the government and the institutions managing resources (Junaidi, 2024).

An important aspect of clean and transparent governance is active public participation in oversight processes. Blockchain can provide a platform that enables the public to monitor the use of the budget and government policies. With more open and accessible information through blockchain technology, the public can more easily report deviations or discrepancies in the management of public finances. This technology reduces bureaucratic barriers and provides space for more active participation in governance processes, which aligns with the principles of Maqashid Sharia in safeguarding public interests (Nurhayati, 2023).

In the context of Maqashid Sharia, zakat is one of the ways to manage wealth to assist in the welfare of those in need. Blockchain can be utilized to manage zakat more transparently and efficiently. With this technology, the distribution of zakat can be monitored in real-time, ensuring that the funds reach those entitled and are not misused. Similarly, in the management of natural resources, blockchain can be employed to ensure that the proceeds from natural resources are managed and distributed fairly, in line with the principle of justice in Maqashid Sharia. This technology can help reduce social inequalities and strengthen overall community welfare (Hassan, 2023; Munib et al., 2022).

Although blockchain technology offers many benefits in supporting the principles of Maqashid Sharia, its application in public governance faces several challenges. One of the biggest challenges is resistance to change in the existing traditional government systems. Implementing new technology requires robust infrastructure, widespread understanding, and significant political will. Additionally, cybersecurity issues and data misuse must also be considered, even though blockchain itself offers a high level of security. Therefore, it is crucial to ensure that the implementation of blockchain is supported by appropriate policies and strict oversight (Yusuf, 2023).

Solutions for Integrating Maqashid Sharia with Innovations for Corruption Prevention

Maqashid Sharia, which aims to protect five fundamental values—religion, life, intellect, progeny, and wealth—can serve as an effective framework for preventing corruption practices across various sectors. In this context, technological innovations such as blockchain, artificial intelligence (AI), and big data have the potential to enhance the implementation of Maqashid Sharia in creating clean and transparent governance. However, the integration of Maqashid Sharia principles with modern technology for corruption prevention faces several challenges that need to be identified and addressed. Evaluating these challenges is crucial to ensure the successful implementation of technology-based solutions that align with Shariah values.

a. Challenges in integrating Maqashid Sharia with innovation for corruption prevention

   One of the main challenges is the limited technological infrastructure in some regions, particularly in developing countries. Inadequate digital infrastructure can hinder the implementation of technologies that support Maqashid Sharia in preventing corruption. Without proper infrastructure, the use of technologies such as blockchain and big data cannot be optimally applied to enhance transparency and accountability in public resource management. Therefore, significant investment is needed to develop equitable digital infrastructure across all regions (Nasrullah, 2023). The government must play an active role in providing adequate infrastructure to ensure that technology can be applied broadly and inclusively. The second challenge lies in the differing understandings and

implementations of the values of Maqashid Sharia within the realm of technology. Technology is evolving rapidly, and the values contained within Maqashid Sharia need to be accurately translated to align with existing systems. For example, blockchain technology, which offers transparency and accountability, must ensure that its implementation adheres to the principles of justice and honesty upheld by Maqashid Sharia. If the technology's implementation does not consider the relevant social and cultural context, misalignments that may be detrimental could occur (Hassan, 2023). Therefore, a comprehensive and inclusive approach is needed to design technological solutions that align with Maqashid Sharia, including consultations with scholars and technology experts to ensure such alignment. A limited understanding of technology among policymakers presents another challenge in integrating Maqashid Sharia with technology for corruption prevention. Many policymakers may lack an understanding of the potential of technology in supporting the principles of Maqashid Sharia. Without sufficient understanding, they may be reluctant to adopt technologies that can enhance transparency and accountability. Therefore, it is essential to implement education and training programs to improve understanding of the benefits of technology and how it can be applied within the context of Sharia (Yusuf, 2023). In addition to technical challenges, social and cultural factors also play a significant role in integrating Maqashid Sharia with technology for corruption prevention. In many societies, the use of new technologies is often met with skepticism or resistance, especially when there is no clear understanding of its benefits. This becomes a barrier to implementing technologies that could support the values of Maqashid Sharia. Therefore, it is important to involve the public in the development and implementation process of technology. Comprehensive socialization campaigns regarding the benefits and potential of technology in enhancing integrity and transparency, as well as how this technology supports the principles of Maqashid Sharia, can help reduce public resistance to change (Aslam, 2023).

b. Solutions in Integrating Maqashid Sharia with Innovation for Corruption Prevention

The primary solution to overcome the limitations of infrastructure is to increase investment in the development of technological infrastructure across all regions. The government must ensure that all segments of society, including remote areas, have equal access to technology. With adequate infrastructure in place, technologies such as blockchain, big data, and AI can be widely implemented in governance to enhance transparency, accountability, and corruption prevention. To address the differences in understanding and implementation of Sharia values in technology, collaboration between technology experts and Maqashid Sharia scholars is essential. In-depth consultation processes can ensure that the technology developed aligns with Sharia principles. Additionally, clear standards and guidelines for the implementation of technology within the framework of Maqashid Sharia are necessary to ensure that the technology is used for purposes consistent with Islamic values, particularly in terms of justice and honesty (Yusuf, 2023). To address the lack of technological understanding among policymakers, training, and educational programs are needed to provide deeper insights into how technology can support the goals of Maqashid Sharia. Policymakers with a solid understanding of technology will be more open to adopting and implementing technologies that can improve governance and reduce

corruption practices. In order for society to accept technology, it is crucial to involve them in the process of developing and implementing technology. Comprehensive socialization campaigns regarding the benefits of technology can help reduce resistance to change and ensure that the public understands how technology can support the principles of Maqashid Sharia, as well as enhance clean and transparent governance.

Conclusion

Maqashid Sharia, which aims to protect five fundamental values: religion, life, intellect, lineage, and wealth, offers a highly relevant approach in the effort to prevent corruption, both in the public and private sectors. The application of Maqashid Sharia principles in government and organizational governance systems aims to ensure the welfare of the community and social justice, which directly reduces opportunities for corrupt practices. By emphasizing justice, transparency, and accountability, Maqashid Sharia provides a strong moral foundation for the efficient management of resources, free from abuse of power.

Technological innovations, such as blockchain and artificial intelligence (AI), play an essential role in supporting the implementation of Maqashid Sharia to create a more transparent and accountable system. These technologies can reduce the potential for corruption by providing transparency in every transaction and data management related to public finances. The use of these technologies is in line with the Maqashid Sharia principle that emphasizes the importance of integrity, honesty, and openness in governance and business processes.

However, to ensure the successful integration of Maqashid Sharia with technology, the existing challenges must be addressed. Infrastructure limitations, lack of understanding of technology among policymakers, and social resistance to technological change are obstacles that need to be overcome through training, infrastructure development, and collaboration between Shariah experts, technology professionals, and the government. With the right strategic steps, Maqashid Sharia can provide a solid foundation for building a cleaner, more transparent, and accountable system, thereby making a tangible contribution to corruption prevention and creating better governance.

For future research, it is recommended that further studies be conducted on the effectiveness of implementing technologies such as blockchain and AI in the public sector in countries with limited infrastructure to identify deeper technical and social challenges. Research could also focus on developing collaboration models between religious institutions, government, and the private sector in implementing Maqashid Sharia for corruption prevention, as well as exploring how this approach can be adapted to different social and cultural contexts.

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