

REVISITING ISLAMIC PHILOSOPHY: ETHICAL INSIGHTS FOR EDUCATION, SOCIAL EQUITY, AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESPONSIBILITY



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Abstract

This study investigates the contribution of Islamic philosophy to shaping an ethical society, focusing on its relevance in education, social development, and addressing the challenges posed by technology and globalization. The central question explored is how Islamic philosophical principles can serve as a foundational framework for ethical values in contemporary contexts. Employing a qualitative approach through a literature study, this research analyzes the works of classical Islamic philosophers and examines their applicability to modern societal issues. The findings highlight that Islamic philosophy emphasizes the centrality of education rooted in moral and social values, fostering inclusive and equitable social development. It also offers critical ethical guidance on the responsible use of technology and the socio-cultural impacts of globalization. By bridging classical thought with modern challenges, this study underscores the enduring relevance of Islamic philosophical principles in providing holistic and value-driven solutions to contemporary problems. The originality of this research lies in its application of Islamic ethical values to modern dilemmas, demonstrating their potential to address pressing issues in education, social cohesion, and technological advancement. This work contributes to ongoing scholarly discussions on the role of religion and philosophy in creating a just and ethical global society.

Abstrak

Studi ini menyelidiki kontribusi filsafat Islam dalam membentuk masyarakat yang beretika, dengan fokus pada relevansinya dalam pendidikan, pembangunan sosial, dan mengatasi tantangan yang ditimbulkan oleh teknologi dan globalisasi. Pertanyaan utama yang dieksplorasi adalah bagaimana prinsip-prinsip filsafat Islam dapat berfungsi sebagai kerangka dasar bagi nilai-nilai etika dalam konteks kontemporer. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif melalui studi literatur, penelitian ini menganalisis karya-karya filsuf Islam klasik dan mengkaji penerapannya pada isu-isu masyarakat modern. Temuan-temuan tersebut menyoroti bahwa filsafat Islam menekankan sentralitas pendidikan yang berakar pada nilai-nilai moral dan sosial, yang mendorong pembangunan sosial yang inklusif dan adil. Ia juga menawarkan panduan etika kritis tentang penggunaan teknologi yang bertanggung jawab dan dampak sosial-budaya globalisasi. Dengan menjembatani pemikiran klasik dengan tantangan-tantangan modern, studi ini menggarisbawahi relevansi abadi prinsip-prinsip filsafat Islam dalam memberikan solusi holistik dan berbasis nilai untuk masalah-masalah kontemporer. Orisinalitas penelitian ini terletak pada penerapan nilai-nilai etika Islam pada dilema-dilema modern, yang menunjukkan potensinya untuk mengatasi isu-isu mendesak dalam pendidikan, kohesi sosial, dan kemajuan teknologi. Karya ini berkontribusi pada diskusi ilmiah yang sedang berlangsung tentang peran agama dan filsafat dalam menciptakan masyarakat global yang adil dan etis.

INTRODUCTION

In the 21st century, the world is facing significant changes driven by advancements in technology, globalization, and the ongoing transformation of society. While progress in science and technology has brought convenience and advancements to human life,



society is also experiencing a deepening moral crisis. The widespread phenomenon of secularism, the decline of spiritual values, and the rise of individualism have raised complex ethical issues on a global scale. Globalization, which facilitates the flow of information and world culture, often obscures local and traditional values, while technological progress raises serious questions about the moral implications of artificial intelligence, privacy, and the sustainability of human life (Tranggono et al. 2023). In this context, many people doubt the ability of modern society to maintain a balance between technological advancement and the preservation of deep moral ethics.

In addressing these challenges, the classical Islamic philosophy articulated by great thinkers such as Al-Farabi, Al-Ghazali, Ibn Sina, and Ibn Rushd holds immense potential to offer meaningful solutions. Their thoughts on happiness, justice, intellect, and the relationship between revelation and rationality remain highly relevant in addressing the current moral dilemmas. Although originating from a vastly different historical context, classical Islamic philosophy can provide a strong ethical foundation for the formation of a civilized and ethical society in the era of technology and globalization. The concept of a just society according to Al-Farabi, moral rationality in Al-Ghazali's view, the integration of knowledge and ethics discussed by Ibn Sina, and the understanding of freedom of thought in Ibn Rushd's perspective all make important contributions to building a society based on moral values that are balanced with the progress of the times (A. Heris Hermawan and Yaya Sunarya 2006).

It is important to revive the classical Islamic philosophical ideas and various ethical issues in the contemporary world. The concepts of Islamic philosophy regarding goodness, justice, and happiness taught by these philosophers not only provide moral guidance in individual life but can also serve as a foundation for building a harmonious, ethical, and just society. Furthermore, Islamic philosophical thought also offers guidance for creating a balance between science, technology, and spirituality a balance that is increasingly difficult to achieve in modern society (Faiz, Ula, and Zubaidi 2022).

Against this background, this study aims to explore the contributions of classical Islamic philosophy in the formation of an ethical society within the context of technology and globalization. The research will focus on the thoughts of Al-Farabi, Al-Ghazali, Ibn Sina, and Ibn Rushd, to identify the relevance of their ideas in addressing the social, political, and moral challenges of the modern era. Through a qualitative approach and hermeneutic method, this study seeks to reinterpret the great works of these philosophers and examine how their ethical concepts can be applied to address contemporary issues. In this regard, the primary focus will be on the relevance of happiness, justice, and freedom in shaping a more ethical and moral society, despite being caught in the increasingly complex global dynamics.

The method employed in this study is a qualitative approach with a literature review (library research). This research gathers data from various literary sources, such as books, scholarly articles, journals, and other relevant documents related to the themes of ethics, happiness, justice, and the role of Islamic philosophy in addressing the challenges of modernity, technology, and globalization. The primary focus of this study is to analyze the thoughts of classical Islamic philosophers such as Al-Farabi, Al-Ghazali, Ibn Sina, and Ibn Rushd regarding social and political ethics, and how their concepts can be applied in the modern context increasingly influenced by technological advancements and globalization. This study will also examine literature that discusses the ethical aspects of technology usage, artificial intelligence, and the impact of globalization on moral values in society.

Data collection is conducted through a thorough review of relevant literature, where the researcher reads, comprehends, and analyzes various references to develop a comprehensive understanding of classical Islamic philosophical perspectives on happiness, justice, and an ethical society. The data gathered is then utilized to construct the theoretical framework for this study, aiming to explore the relationship between classical Islamic philosophical thought and its application in fostering an ethical society capable of thriving in modern dynamics, while addressing the social and moral challenges posed by technological advancements and globalization.

This analysis is expected to offer a profound perspective on how the ethical values embedded in classical Islamic philosophy can serve as a foundation for shaping a just and moral society amidst the pressures of an increasingly complex era. Furthermore, this study seeks to contribute to the ongoing effort of building a more civilized society by utilizing an Islamic philosophical framework that emphasizes the balance between technological advancement and morality.

The findings of this study are anticipated to provide fresh insights into the relevance of classical Islamic philosophical thought in the modern world, which is profoundly shaped by globalization and technology. Additionally, this research aims to offer philosophical reflections that can serve as a basis for formulating policies that support the creation of an ethical, harmonious, and just society in the face of the ever-evolving challenges of our time.

CLASSICAL ISLAMIC PHILOSOPHY AND ITS RELEVANCE IN THE MODERN ERA

Classical Islamic philosophy is a rich intellectual heritage that involves the thoughts of great philosophers who sought to reconcile reason with revelation, as well as integrate moral, social, and political values. During the golden age of Islamic civilization, philosophers such as Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, Al-Ghazali, and Ibn Rushd succeeded in developing systems of thought that touched upon various aspects of human life, from metaphysics, ethics, politics, to logic. Their ideas not only impacted the Islamic world but also made significant contributions to the development of Western philosophy. However, the challenges of the modern world, increasingly influenced by technological advancements and globalization, require us to revisit the relevance of classical Islamic philosophy (Wahda and Santalia 2024). In this context, classical Islamic philosophy offers a profound perspective on how we can live ethically and with dignity in an increasingly complex world.

One of the key contributions of classical Islamic philosophy is its perspective on happiness and the good life. Ibn Sina, in his work *Kitab al-Shifa*, taught that true happiness can only be achieved through a rational understanding of the universe and humanity's place within it. He believed that human reason, which is a gift from Allah, is the primary means to attain knowledge and genuine happiness (Kusuma 2022). In the modern world, where technological advancements often have negative impacts on mental and emotional well-being, Ibn Sina's teachings on rationality and the pursuit of happiness can serve as a guide to finding a balance between material progress and spiritual fulfillment.

Moreover, Al-Farabi, a prominent political philosopher, provides relevant insights regarding the concept of the ideal state and a just society. According to him, a good state is one led by a wise ruler who possesses knowledge of high moral values. In the modern world, fragmented by various political and economic interests, Al-Farabi's

thought offers valuable perspectives on the importance of just and wise leadership in creating a harmonious society (Uin et al. 2024). This concept of the ideal state can also be adapted to discuss how modern nations should address the challenges of globalization and the growing social inequalities.

Al-Ghazali, in his monumental work *Ihya' Ulum al-Din*, emphasizes the importance of morality and spirituality in everyday life. He warns us not to become trapped in materialism and fleeting worldly pleasures but to focus on a deeper spiritual life. In a world increasingly dependent on technology and consumption, Al-Ghazali's message about the importance of maintaining a balance between the world and the afterlife, as well as upholding moral values, is highly relevant. He cautions that if humans only pursue material happiness, an inner emptiness will arise that cannot be filled by anything other than closeness to God (Karim 1993).

Ibn Rushd, or Averroes, offers a more rational and logical perspective on the relationship between religion and philosophy. He argued that reason and revelation are not in conflict but rather complement each other. This thought is highly relevant in the modern world, where there is a tendency to separate science and religion. Ibn Rushd taught that the pursuit of scientific knowledge, including in the fields of technology and science, should not contradict religious beliefs, but rather should be pursued in a harmonious manner. This calls us to consider how science and technology can be used for the benefit of humanity without neglecting spiritual and moral aspects (Imran 2016).

In addition to individual thought, classical Islamic philosophy also made significant contributions to the development of logic and epistemology. Philosophers such as Al-Farabi and Ibn Rushd introduced Aristotelian logic to the Islamic world and developed highly systematic and rational thought systems. Their ideas helped lay the foundations of logic and knowledge within the Islamic tradition, which were later adopted by Western scientists and philosophers. In the modern world, marked by the information revolution and rapid technological advancements, an understanding of logic and epistemology is crucial for managing the vast amount of information available and for filtering legitimate and useful knowledge to advance humanity (Soelaiman 2019).

In terms of ethics, classical Islamic philosophy also teaches the importance of character and morality in social life. Al-Ghazali, for instance, emphasized the need to control one's desires and improve oneself through spiritual practices. This thought reminds us that extraordinary technological advancements should not be followed by a disregard for ethical values. The modern society, increasingly connected through digital technology, faces a significant challenge in maintaining ethics and morality, particularly regarding the use of personal data and privacy (Karim 1993). Therefore, Al-Ghazali's teachings on the importance of ethics in every aspect of life are highly relevant as a guiding principle in addressing various social and technological issues present today.

On the other hand, classical Islamic philosophy also provides a deep understanding of social justice and wealth distribution. Philosophers such as Al-Farabi and Ibn Rushd viewed justice as one of the core values that should be applied in society. According to them, justice not only involves the fair distribution of wealth but also the protection of individual rights and equal treatment before the law (Anshori 2006). In the modern world, which is plagued by social and economic inequalities, the classical Islamic philosophy on justice is highly relevant, especially in formulating fair and sustainable social policies (Soelaiman 2019).

Classical Islamic philosophy also teaches us the importance of maintaining diversity and pluralism in society. Philosophers such as Al-Farabi and Ibn Rushd acknowledged diversity as part of the divine order and emphasized the importance of respecting

differences. In the context of the increasingly connected and globalized modern world, we need to maintain attitudes of tolerance and respect for differences in religion, culture, and worldview. The teachings of classical Islamic philosophy remind us that living in diversity is not a challenge, but rather an opportunity to build a more inclusive and harmonious society (Maizuddin 2023).

Considering these ideas, classical Islamic philosophy is not only relevant in addressing historical ethical, social, and political issues, but it also holds significant value in the modern world. In an era increasingly interconnected by technological advancements and globalization, the teachings of classical Islamic philosophers on morality, happiness, justice, and pluralism offer invaluable guidance. Their ideas can serve as a source of inspiration for contemporary society to build a better, more ethical, and just world, where technological progress is harnessed for the well-being of humanity, rather than undermining fundamental human values.

Moreover, classical Islamic philosophy reminds us that the balance between reason and revelation, between technology and spirituality, must be preserved. Only by maintaining this balance can we overcome the challenges of globalization and the continuous advancements in technology, while upholding moral values that respect human dignity and diversity. With its rich intellectual heritage, classical Islamic philosophy offers relevant solutions to the challenges of our time, ensuring that progress does not come at the expense of ethical values and humanity.

ETHICS AND JUSTICE IN ISLAMIC PHILOSOPHY

Ethics and justice in Islamic philosophy are two fundamental pillars that form the moral and social foundation of society. These concepts are not only relevant in personal life but also in broader social and political contexts. The thoughts of classical Islamic philosophers, who have developed moral and justice theories, offer valuable guidance, especially when faced with the increasingly complex and diverse challenges of the modern era. In Islamic philosophy, ethics and justice are closely intertwined, where both are seen as prerequisites for realizing a harmonious, just, and dignified life for all of humanity (Alvizar Dayusman, Alimudin, and Hidayat 2023).

Ethics in Islamic philosophy is rooted in the teachings of the Qur'an and Hadith, which govern all aspects of human life, from the relationship between individuals and God, to others, and with the universe. In this regard, Islamic ethics is not only concerned with rules or norms that must be followed but also delves deeper into the intentions and purposes of human life. Ethical thought in Islam integrates personal morality with social obligations, emphasizing the concept of *akhlaq* (character or morality) as a reflection of the relationship between humans and God, as well as with other beings (Eva Yusuf 2014).

Classical Islamic philosophers, such as Al-Ghazali, Ibn Sina, and Ibn Rushd, made significant contributions to the development of ethics. Al-Ghazali, in his monumental work *Ihya' Ulum al-Din*, emphasized the importance of purifying one's heart and intentions from all forms of spiritual diseases, such as envy, arrogance, and greed. For him, good character is not only reflected in outward actions but also in the sincerity of the heart that seeks to draw closer to God (Faiz, Ula, and Zubaidi 2022). This reflects the importance of the intention and motivation behind every action performed by an individual, which serves as the foundation for the formation of ethics in daily life.

Additionally, Ibn Sina in *Kitab al-Shifa'* states that ethics is closely related to the achievement of true happiness, which can only be attained through the development of

reason and a rational understanding of the universe and its creation. In his view, ethics involves how an individual can achieve happiness in both this world and the hereafter by performing actions that align with God's will and with the natural laws He has set (Kusuma 2022). Thus, ethics is not merely about actions, but also about understanding a higher purpose in life and how humans can achieve that purpose through knowledge and wisdom.

Justice, like ethics, is a concept that is central to Islamic philosophy. In Islam, justice is not only concerned with fair distribution or equal treatment, but also with equality before God and the recognition of each individual's rights as His creation. In the Islamic view, justice is a characteristic that is closely associated with God, and every human being is obligated to embody justice in their life (Alvizar Dayusman, Alimudin, and Hidayat 2023).

Classical Islamic philosophers, such as Al-Farabi, Ibn Rushd, and Ibn Khaldun, extensively discussed the concept of justice, in the context of society, politics, and individual life. Al-Farabi, for example, in his work *Al-Madina al-Fadhila* (The Virtuous City), describes a just state as one led by a wise and knowledgeable ruler. This ruler must have the ability to create a balance between individual rights and social welfare. According to Al-Farabi, a just state not only ensures material well-being but also fosters the moral and spiritual happiness of its citizens (Nuthpaturahman 2022). In this regard, justice is not only about the distribution of wealth but also about the formation of a society based on the principles of goodness and wisdom.

Ibn Rushd (Averroes), a philosopher and Islamic legal scholar, introduced a rational perspective on justice, emphasizing the role of reason in upholding law and social justice. In his work *Bidayat al-Mujtahid* (The Beginning of the *Mujtahid*), Ibn Rushd explained that Islamic law should not be applied solely based on religious texts in a literal sense, but must be understood through a rational interpretative process, taking into account the social context and the needs of the time. According to Ibn Rushd, justice is about upholding rights and responsibilities in a balanced way, while maintaining harmony between divine law and human needs in society. His perspective is highly relevant in the modern world, where the interpretation of law often becomes a debate not only related to religion but also to social, political, and economic issues (Rusyd 2007).

The concept of social justice in Islam is further elaborated by Ibn Khaldun in his work *Muqaddimah*, where he analyzes the relationship between society, power, and justice. Ibn Khaldun emphasized that social justice is not merely about the distribution of wealth but also concerns the relationships between individuals and groups within society. According to him, social justice is achieved when every individual receives their rights, including in areas such as education, employment, and equal life opportunities. In his view, significant social inequalities can undermine societal stability and create conflict (Thabrani 2014). Therefore, he emphasized the importance of fair wealth distribution and a responsible government to maintain social welfare.

Ibn Khaldun's perspective is highly relevant to the challenges faced by modern society, where social and economic inequalities are increasingly prevalent. In a world that is more interconnected through globalization, the disparity between wealthy and impoverished nations, as well as the inequality in wealth distribution within a single country, has become one of the greatest issues to address (Fajar 2019). The concept of social justice offered by Islamic philosophy, which emphasizes a balance between individual rights and collective welfare, can serve as a moral and philosophical

foundation for formulating more just and inclusive policies at both the global and national levels.

One important aspect of justice in Islamic philosophy is the balance between individual rights and the interests of society. Islam teaches that every individual has their rights, but these rights should not be exercised in a way that harms others or threatens social well-being. In this regard, Al-Ghazali emphasizes that Muslim should not only prioritize their own needs but also be mindful of the needs and welfare of others (Aceh, n.d.). This ethics reflects the principle of justice that places the interests of society as an inseparable part of individual interests (Anwar, Fathonah, and Alexander 2021).

On a practical level, justice in the Islamic perspective is also reflected in principles of wealth distribution, which require attention to the poor and marginalized. *Zakat*, as one of the pillars of Islam, becomes an important instrument in realizing social justice. *Zakat* is not only a religious obligation, but also a means of creating a more equitable wealth redistribution in society. These principles demonstrate that Islam teaches justice not only in theory but also in tangible social practices (Muin, n.d.).

In the political realm, justice also plays a central role. Al-Farabi, in his view of the ideal state, emphasized that a ruler must be just and wise, capable of maintaining a balance between the interests of the individual and the community. According to him, a just leader can govern with wisdom and the ability to make decisions that prioritize the common good (Nuthpaturahman 2022). In the context of modern politics, this perspective encourages us to think about how a just government can be realized within the existing democratic system, where rulers are elected by the people but must also be accountable to God in exercising their power.

This political thought is not only relevant for Muslim societies but also offers insights for modern societies on how power should be held with full responsibility and how public policies should prioritize social justice. In a world often polarized by economic and social inequality, as well as political injustice, the principles of Islamic philosophy on justice can serve as a guide in formulating more humane and just policies. In the modern world, justice and ethics face significant challenges. Technological advancements, globalization, and rapid social changes often create uncertainty in the application of justice principles. However, the teachings of classical Islamic philosophy remain relevant.

TECHNOLOGY AND ETHICS: CHALLENGES TO TRADITIONAL VALUES

Technology has become an inseparable part of modern life, bringing various conveniences and efficiencies across different fields. However, this progress does not come without significant consequences, especially in terms of ethics and its impact on traditional values. Values that have been preserved and respected by societies for centuries are now facing great challenges, as technology advances in ways that are not always aligned with the moral principles that have existed before (Muh David Balya Al 2023). In this context, a profound question arises about how technology affects the way we understand and apply ethics, as well as how we preserve traditional values in the face of rapid change.

One of the main challenges faced in the digital age is the issue of privacy and individual freedom. Technology has enabled the collection and analysis of vast amounts of personal data, often without the knowledge or consent of the individuals involved. Tech companies gather data for profit-driven purposes, such as marketing and targeted

advertising, but this can lead to violations of an individual's privacy rights (Yamin et al. 2022). In many philosophical traditions, including Islamic philosophy, privacy is considered a fundamental right that must be respected. From this perspective, technology that threatens an individual's privacy rights should be carefully monitored to ensure it does not violate the underlying ethical principles.

In addition to privacy, the issue of social control also emerges as a major challenge in the face of technology. Advanced technology allows authorities or companies to monitor individual behavior more extensively and deeply, through tools such as surveillance devices, social media, and monitoring algorithms. In this context, a question arises about how far social control can be accepted without violating individual freedoms (Siti Nur Eliza Rahmawati et al. 2023). Islamic ethics teaches the importance of balancing individual freedom and social responsibility, where individual freedom must be respected, but still within boundaries that do not harm society or violate the rights of others. In the era of technology, maintaining this balance becomes increasingly challenging (Faiz, Ula, and Zubaidi 2022).

On the other hand, technology has also had a significant impact on employment and the economy. With automation and artificial intelligence, many jobs that were previously performed by humans are now being replaced by machines. This raises concerns about economic inequality and social injustice. From an ethical perspective, this inequality challenges the principle of justice, which is heavily emphasized in Islamic philosophy. Islam teaches the importance of fair wealth distribution and equal opportunities for every individual. In a world increasingly filled with technology, economic justice and equal opportunity must remain a top priority to ensure that technology does not exacerbate existing disparities (Faiz, Ula, and Zubaidi 2022).

Furthermore, technology also affects the way we interact and form social relationships. Social media, for example, provides convenience for people to communicate and share information, but it also creates space for cyberbullying, the spread of fake news, and other negative influences. In Islamic philosophy, the ethics of social relationships are highly emphasized, with principles such as mutual respect, not spreading lies, and maintaining harmony among individuals. The technology that facilitates communication must be used responsibly to ensure that social interactions continue to reflect good moral values (Fajriani et al. 2021).

One important aspect that must be considered in addressing technological advancements is education. Technology offers great opportunities in terms of accessibility to information and skill development, but it also presents challenges in controlling the quality of information being disseminated. In this context, traditional values that emphasize the importance of wisdom in using knowledge must be upheld. Islamic philosophy teaches that knowledge should be used for the benefit of humanity, not to harm or exploit (Made, Sviri, and Arlinayanti 2024). Therefore, education in the digital era must emphasize the importance of ethics and morality, ensuring that technology is used for positive and constructive purposes.

Furthermore, another significant challenge is how technology can contribute to human well-being without undermining existing moral order. Technology, if not managed properly, can lead to environmental damage, social injustice, and the degradation of human values. Islamic philosophy, with its holistic approach, teaches that every human action must consider its impact on the environment and society (Mindarto 2018). Therefore, technology must be used with principles of caution and responsibility, to ensure that the progress it achieves does not harm the fundamental values of humanity.

Finally, it is important to recognize that technology is not an entity separate from the moral and ethical values that have existed. Technology is a tool created by humans and, therefore, is under human control to be used by prevailing ethical principles. From an Islamic perspective, technology should be used to meet human needs, not to damage the relationship between humans and God, or between humans themselves. Therefore, it is crucial for modern society to develop a deeper ethical awareness of technology, so that moral and traditional values are preserved in a world increasingly filled with technological innovations.

Thus, while technology offers numerous benefits and potential, it also presents significant challenges to traditional values, especially regarding ethics, privacy, freedom, and justice. A deeper understanding and collective awareness are needed to ensure that technology is used wisely and does not undermine the moral order that has existed. In this regard, Islamic philosophy offers highly relevant guidance to maintain a balance between technological progress and the humanitarian values that must be preserved. Technology can be a powerful tool for good if used with the correct ethical principles and with consideration for its impact on individuals and society.

GLOBALIZATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON SOCIAL ETHICS

Globalization has brought about significant changes in the social, economic, and cultural structures of societies around the world. One of the most striking impacts of globalization is the profound shift in patterns of interaction between individuals and nations, which influences the prevailing social and ethical values. Globalization enables the rapid flow of information and communication, facilitates cross-cultural and cross-regional interactions, and accelerates the exchange of ideas and values. However, this phenomenon also presents various challenges for social ethics, which are rooted in traditional norms that have existed for a long time (Arif 2018).

One of the main aspects of the impact of globalization on social ethics is the shift in society's perspective on values such as family, solidarity, and community. In traditional societies, these values were typically highly regarded, and each individual was expected to fulfill their social roles by adhering to these norms. However, with the advent of globalization, particularly through social media and communication technology, these traditional values have begun to erode (Arif 2018). Individuals are increasingly inclined to focus on personal interests and greater individual goals, which often conflict with the values of collectivism and mutual support within the community.

The increased global mobility also influences perceptions of social ethics. People who once lived in isolated regions can now connect with individuals from various parts of the world, bringing with them different viewpoints and lifestyles. These more pluralistic societies face significant challenges in maintaining harmony and integrating existing social values with new global values. Often, traditional values that are local and community-based are seen as outdated or irrelevant in the modern world (Nasution 2017). This raises a debate about the importance of preserving cultural heritage while being open to global values that are considered more progressive.

Furthermore, globalization also plays a role in introducing new value systems that often clash with the existing social values. For example, in the context of the economy, the rapidly growing global capitalism often prioritizes individualism, free competition, and material achievement as primary values. This leads to a decline in social solidarity and an increase in inequality within society. Meanwhile, social ethics that emphasize social justice, equitable welfare, and collective responsibility are marginalized (Sari et al.

2022). In this context, society is faced with a moral dilemma regarding how to balance economic progress with social justice.

In addition to its negative impacts, globalization also offers opportunities for the development of more inclusive and diverse social ethics. Through cross-cultural interactions, individuals become more aware of the importance of respecting differences and expanding their understanding of universal values, such as human rights and global justice. Global movements demanding recognition of minority rights, gender equality, and social justice can be seen as examples of how globalization can lead to the transformation of social ethics in a more progressive direction. In many countries, for instance, globalization has driven the development of awareness regarding the importance of human rights protection and environmental sustainability, issues that may have previously received less attention (Sulaiman Kurdi 2021).

However, a significant challenge in the context of globalization is the uneven influence it generates. Economically and technologically stronger developed countries often dominate the flow of information and cultural values that spread globally. This causes inequality in access to information, technology, and resources, which has the potential to exacerbate social injustice in developing countries. In this regard, social ethics values that prioritize equality, justice, and equitable distribution of welfare must serve as a strong foundation in responding to the impacts of globalization (Mahfuzah et al. 2024).

Social ethics in the context of globalization also faces challenges related to the influence of technology. Information technology, one of the main pillars of globalization, has transformed the way we communicate, interact, and build social relationships. Although technology offers numerous benefits, such as accelerating the flow of information and facilitating communication, it can also diminish the quality of social relationships. For instance, dependence on social media may lead to social isolation, reduce direct interpersonal interactions, and hinder individuals' ability to form deeper connections (Sari et al. 2022). Therefore, social ethics in the digital era must emphasize the importance of balancing the benefits of technology with the preservation of social values that prioritize meaningful communication and authentic relationships.

In conclusion, globalization has a significant impact on social ethics, both positively and negatively. Changes in social relationship patterns, economic values, and communication styles compel us to rethink how to uphold existing social ethical principles while adopting more progressive global values. On the other hand, challenges such as inequality, exploitation, and the negative influence of technology demand greater attention to strengthening social values that are more inclusive, fair, and grounded in solidarity. Therefore, globalization must be understood as a process that requires wise management so that social ethics can evolve positively in line with the needs and challenges of the times.

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BASED ON ISLAMIC ETHICS

Education and social development are two inseparable aspects of the process of building a nation. In the context of Muslim societies, both are heavily influenced by Islamic ethical values, which guide individual and collective behavior in creating a just, prosperous, and dignified society. Islamic ethics provide clear moral guidelines on how individuals should interact in social life, as well as how they should treat others, nature, and even themselves (Daryanto and Ernawati 2024). From this perspective, education is not merely seen as a tool for transferring knowledge but also as a means to instill

ethical values that shape both individual character and the social fabric of society as a whole.

Education in Islam has a broader purpose than merely achieving academic success or technical skills. The primary goal of Islamic education is to develop individuals with noble character who are conscious of their social responsibilities. According to the *Qur'an* and *Hadith*, knowledge should be pursued to bring oneself closer to Allah and to contribute to creating a just and prosperous society. Therefore, Islamic education must integrate spiritual, moral, social, and intellectual aspects. This concept of education aims to cultivate individuals who are not only intellectually proficient but also possess a high degree of moral and social awareness (Mukhlis, Rasyidi, and Husna 2024).

In social development, education serves as a primary instrument for creating positive change within society. Islamic ethics emphasize the importance of justice, equality, and social solidarity in building a harmonious community. Therefore, social development from an Islamic perspective should involve efforts to reduce social inequality, alleviate poverty, and create equal opportunities for all members of society, especially those who are less fortunate. Principles such as *zakat*, charity, and other social obligations play a crucial role in ensuring that the resources within society are utilized for the common good, rather than for the exclusive benefit of individuals or specific groups (Kusnadi and Wulandari 2024).

Social development based on Islamic ethics also demands respect for the rights of individuals and groups within society. Islam teaches the importance of fundamental human rights, such as the right to life, the right to education, the right to fair employment, and the right to receive equitable treatment under the law. In the context of social development, this implies that every policy or development program must ensure these rights are respected and protected. Additionally, education, as an integral part of social development, should foster an understanding of the importance of these rights and how they can be accessible to all members of society without discrimination (Alvizar Dayusman, Alimudin, and Hidayat 2023).

Furthermore, Islamic education also imparts ethical values that can guide individuals to play an active role in social development. In Islam, every individual has a responsibility to contribute to social well-being and to help build a better society. This includes advocating for justice, addressing poverty, and showing care for those who are oppressed or marginalized. Education grounded in Islamic ethics produces individuals who are not only concerned with their own welfare but also committed to the well-being of others and the community as a whole (Daryanto and Ernawati 2024). This serves as a foundation for building sustainable and inclusive social development.

At the same time, Islamic ethics emphasizes the importance of cooperation and collaboration in achieving shared goals. Social development in Islam cannot be achieved by individuals working alone; it requires a collective effort involving all members of society. In this context, education plays a vital role in instilling the values of cooperation, consultation, and mutual assistance, which have been integral to social traditions in Islamic communities since ancient times (Fitriyah 2023). Education that instills these principles will foster a more cohesive society, with a spirit of unity in addressing development challenges.

However, a significant challenge in implementing education and social development based on Islamic ethics is the gap between theory and practice. In many countries with Muslim populations, although Islamic ethical principles are included in the doctrines of education and social development, the reality often does not align with these teachings. Social injustices, widespread poverty, and inequalities in access to education and

resources remain prevalent (Ginannafsih 2024). Therefore, it is crucial to evaluate and improve the existing education system and social development policies to better reflect the values of justice and welfare taught by Islam.

Education based on Islamic ethics must also be able to address the challenges of the times by integrating Islamic scholarly traditions with advancements in technology and modern scientific knowledge. In the era of globalization and technological progress today, Islam teaches that knowledge must be pursued to benefit humanity and improve the quality of life for society. Therefore, education in Islam should not only teach religious knowledge but also scientific knowledge that can support social development and the civilization of mankind (Kusnadi and Wulandari 2024). Thus, education based on Islamic ethics will be able to produce individuals who are competent in their fields while also being responsible toward society.

Overall, education and social development based on Islamic ethics have great potential to create a just, prosperous, and civilized society. By integrating moral, social, and spiritual values into education and development policies, Islamic ethics can serve as a strong foundation for building a better civilization. In this regard, education is not only a means of acquiring knowledge but also a means of shaping character and building a society oriented toward collective welfare, justice, and social harmony. As Muslims, we have a moral responsibility to realize this vision in every aspect of our lives, whether at the individual, family, or societal level.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study highlights the significant contribution of Islamic philosophy in understanding and addressing the challenges faced by modern society, particularly in the areas of education, social development, ethics, freedom, technology, and globalization. It emphasizes that the ethical values inherent in Islamic teachings such as justice, social solidarity, and welfare should be integrated into various facets of life, including educational systems, development policies, and social interactions within communities.

First, in the context of education, Islamic philosophy emphasizes that the primary goal of education is not merely to produce intellectually capable individuals but also to cultivate strong moral character to guide them in fulfilling their social responsibilities. Education rooted in Islamic ethics can instill values such as justice, equality, and compassion for others, which are crucial for building a just and inclusive society. In this regard, education serves a dual purpose: as a medium for advancing knowledge and as a tool for shaping individuals who are deeply committed to humanity and social welfare.

Second, social development grounded in Islamic ethics underscores the importance of establishing a just society by addressing the needs of the oppressed and marginalized. Islamic principles that prioritize social justice, such as *zakat* and *sadaqah*, serve as effective tools for combating social inequality and poverty. In this context, education rooted in Islamic ethics aims to cultivate a high level of social awareness among individuals, encouraging them to actively engage in creating positive change within their communities.

Third, the challenges of globalization and the rapid advancement of technology demand the adaptation and integration of traditional Islamic values with the development of the modern world. Islam teaches that knowledge and technology must be used for the good of humanity and should not contradict moral and ethical values. In this context, education based on Islamic ethics will help create individuals who are not

only technically competent but also have a moral responsibility to ensure that technology is used for the common good, not to harm or exploit others.

Fourth, although the ethical values of Islam are highly relevant in the modern context, there is a gap between theory and practice in applying Islamic principles in education and social development. Many challenges still need to be addressed, such as inequality in access to education and resources, as well as widespread social injustice in many Muslim societies. Therefore, continuous efforts are needed to evaluate and improve the education system and development policies to better reflect the true ethical values of Islam and ensure that all members of society can benefit from the progress achieved.

Overall, this study emphasizes that Islamic philosophy has great potential to contribute to building a better, fairer, and more ethical society in the era of globalization and technology today. The proper implementation of Islamic principles in education and social development can result in positive changes in society, focusing on collective welfare, social justice, and moral integrity. Moving forward, it is important to continue exploring and developing Islamic philosophical thought that can address the challenges of the times, especially in facing the negative impacts of globalization and technological advancements.

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