

IJASAT

International Journal on Islamic Applications in
Computer Science and Technology

Peer-reviewed journal

Volume 14

Issue 3

September 2026

International Journal on Islamic Applications in Computer Science And Technology

Volume 14, Issue 3, September 2026

EDITED BY

Prof. Dr. Mohammed Zeki Khedher

ISSN (Online): 2289-4012

International Journal on Islamic Applications in Computer Science and Technology is published both in traditional paper form and in Internet. This journal is published at the website <http://sign-ific-ance.co.uk>, maintained by Design for Scientific Renaissance, Malaysia.

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Design for Scientific Renaissance

Malaysia

Typesetting: Camera-ready by author

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FOREWORD

By the grace of Allah, it is a great pleasure to introduce this issue of **The International Journal on Islamic Applications in Computer Science and Technology**

During the 13th year of the publication of this Journal, this issue is the 54th of this journal. We thank Allah for enabling us to continue all through these years.

With the wide specialization of this Journal, it attracted contributions from researchers from all over the world. We pray to Allah to put his “Baraka” in the contents of the Journal and spread the fruits of its contents in the future.

This issue contains three papers. The first one is entitled: **Cyberbullying and Online Ethics: An Islamic Response**

This paper aims to identify the causes and consequences of cyberbullying in online environments, examine Islamic teachings related to ethics, communication, and respect in digital interactions, and propose practical guidelines for ethical online behavior from an Islamic perspective. Islam always emphasizes Akhlaq (good character), Adab (proper manners), avoiding Gheebah (backbiting), and respecting hurmah (the sanctity of others), all of which contradict the act of online harassment, which is cyberbullying. Exploring cyberbullying through an Islamic ethical lens allows us to understand how Muslim users can maintain morality and responsibility in the digital age. Basically, the analysis actually interprets the empirical data, which is collected through an online survey of more than 30 respondents, and it also gives a clear theoretical condemnation of cyberbullying in Islamic jurisprudence. Finally, it concludes by presenting specific digital literacy guidelines and requirements of digital citizenship for Islamic values to build a safer, more respectful, and morally accountable online community.

The second paper is entitled: **Smart Contract to Securitize WAQF Principle: Elevating Islamic Socio-Economic Instruments through Decentralized Trust, Transparency, and Compliance with Contemporary Standards**

This paper examines the use of smart contracts to securitize the WAQF principle, a core Islamic socio-economic instrument, by leveraging blockchain technology to enhance trust, transparency, and Shariah compliance. The purpose of the research is to investigate how smart contracts can automate and enforce WAQF management while ensuring adherence to Islamic principles. The study employs an experimental methodology, designing and implementing a smart contract framework for WAQF securitization. The framework is tested for its effectiveness in decentralizing asset management, improving transparency, and automating compliance processes. Findings indicate that smart contracts can significantly enhance WAQF governance by providing immutable records, facilitating transparent transactions, and ensuring Shariah-compliant automation. The originality of this paper lies in its innovative approach, integrating smart contracts with Islamic finance to propose a modernized, secure, and efficient model for managing WAQF assets, offering practical insights into the fusion of blockchain and Islamic socio-economic systems.

The third paper is entitled: **Ethical Risk Mitigation in Artificial Intelligence–Enabled Healthcare**

To identify convergent approaches toward the elimination or significant attenuation of risks impacting patients, this paper reviews recent, peer-reviewed literature (2022-2026) regarding ethical AI in medicine. Guided by existing systematic reviews, World Health Organization guidelines, and emerging empirical bioethics research, a taxonomy of five persistent ethical risk categories – algorithmic bias, privacy and consent, opacity, accountability, and clinician deskilling is generated.

Next survey has been made for the technical and governance countermeasures discussed in the literature that may mitigate the identified risks, including federated learning, explainable AI (XAI), adversarial debiasing, human-centered AI design, and risk-proportional deployment algorithms.

Based on these findings, a three-layered approach that guides the implementation of risk elimination strategies across the AI lifecycle-design is proposed, deployment, and post market monitoring is made. Evidence suggests that risks cannot be removed by single technological fixes, and effective risk reduction will require an integrated approach that layer algorithmic controls with robust governance frameworks, continuous monitoring, and active human monitoring. We highlight some of the critical remaining questions to address, namely regulatory differences across jurisdictions, and the ongoing uncertainty about whether AI and related devices are subject to liability protections if they cause clinical harm to a patient in clinical settings.