

## The Role of Islamic Values in Addressing Hoaxes and Misinformation in Digital Media: A Systematic Literature Review

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**Abstract:** In the interconnected digital era, the spread of hoaxes and misinformation through social media has become a global issue. This study explores the application of Islamic values in addressing these challenges on digital platforms. Using a Systematic Literature Review (SLR), 38 relevant studies were identified from an initial pool of 80 journals, filtered based on topic relevance, methodology, and publication range (2019-2024). The analysis covers major themes like Islamic ethics, Tabayyun, digital media, and AI in information verification. The findings suggest that the principle of Tabayyun, central to Islam for information verification, is effective in combating hoaxes in the digital world. However, its application on social media platforms is limited. The research also finds that AI based on Islamic values has significant potential in detecting hoaxes and misinformation, though its global application remains underexplored. This study highlights the challenges and opportunities for developing AI technologies based on Islamic ethics and the need for Tabayyun-based digital education to enhance literacy, especially among younger generations who heavily rely on social media. The research suggests further development of AI-based Islamic models for information verification and the integration of Tabayyun in social media policies to combat misinformation.

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**Keywords:** Islamic Ethics, Hoaxes, Misinformation, Tabayyun, AI in Islam, Digital Media, Information Verification.

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### A. INTRODUCTION

In the interconnected digital era, social media has become a very important tool for spreading information. However, with the ease of sharing information, major issues arise concerning hoaxes and misinformation. The spread of incorrect information can influence public opinion, disrupt social tranquility, and potentially harm the integrity of political and economic systems in society. This has become a phenomenon that must be addressed immediately with a more systematic and ethical approach. The increasingly rapid spread of hoaxes and misinformation in the digital world requires special attention from researchers and policymakers (Aïmeur et al., 2023; Lewandowsky & Yesilada, 2021).

One of the major challenges faced is how to effectively tackle this problem. In this context, Islamic values can provide an important ethical approach to addressing these phenomena. Principles such as Tabayyun (clarification) and Amanah (trust) in Islam are highly relevant for verifying information and ensuring that only true information is disseminated.

Previous studies have shown that the use of Islamic ethical principles in social media can reduce the spread of hoaxes and misinformation in a more structured way (Tchakounté & et al., 2022a; Wati, 2023).

However, while these principles have been applied in everyday life, their implementation in the digital world remains very limited. In this regard, AI based on Islamic values and Tabayyun-based digital education can be much-needed solutions. Some previous studies have shown that the application of AI based on Islamic values in detecting and identifying hoaxes can provide a more ethical approach, but its implementation in the global digital context is still lacking (Budiman & et al., 2024a; Elmahjub, 2023). Therefore, this study aims to identify and explore in more depth the application of Islamic values in addressing hoaxes and misinformation on social media platforms.

Previous research has addressed the role of Islamic ethics in tackling misinformation, but there are still gaps in the research that need to be bridged. One of these gaps is the lack of understanding of the application of the Tabayyun principle in the digital world and how technologies like AI based on Islam can be applied to verify information. Research by Tanjung et al. (2023) on the application of Tabayyun in digital journalism highlights the importance of this ethics, but much remains to be explored regarding its implementation in social media platforms globally. This study aims to fill that gap by focusing on two main aspects: first, how Islamic values can be applied to address hoaxes and misinformation in digital media; second, how to develop more practical Tabayyun-based methods for implementation on digital platforms, as well as identifying the development of AI based on Islamic values that can detect hoaxes and provide ethical solutions. This study will also provide recommendations for further research in this area to enrich the literature on Islamic digital ethics and the use of technology in information verification (Budiman & et al., 2024; Elmahjub, 2023).

The spread of hoaxes and misinformation in the digital world has become a major challenge in this information age. Social media, with its ability to spread information quickly and widely, has changed the way we access and share information. However, this phenomenon also worsens the spread of unverified information, which can cause social, political, and economic damage (Lewandowsky & Yesilada, 2021). Misleading content often spreads rapidly without adequate efforts to verify its truth, leading to widespread disinformation and negative influences on society. Social media has introduced new challenges in information verification, as often the information that spreads does not undergo adequate selection or verification processes, as discussed in some studies on media literacy (Aïmeur et al., 2023). Therefore, media literacy becomes very important to counter the negative impacts of hoaxes, where social media users must be trained to sift through the information they receive and verify its authenticity before sharing it. In this context, the principle of verification mentioned in Islam, Tabayyun, becomes highly relevant. This principle teaches believers to always check the truth of information coming from unreliable sources as a first step to avoid the spread of misleading information (Zaheril, 2017).

Islam teaches fundamental principles in communication and sharing information related to truth and honesty. One important principle emphasized in Islam is Tabayyun, which teaches us to verify information before accepting and sharing it. In the Qur'an, Surah Al-

Hujurat, verse 6, Allah SWT says: "O you who have believed, if a wicked person brings you information, investigate it, lest you harm a people in ignorance and become regretful for what you have done." (Q.S. Al-Hujurat: 6). This Tabayyun principle is a strong foundation for addressing hoaxes and misinformation. In the digital world, filled with unverified information, this teaching reminds Muslims to always check the truth before sharing that information. In addition, the values of Amanah (trust) and Sidq (truthfulness) are also very important in Islam, requiring believers to be responsible for the information they spread. In an increasingly complex digital world, these principles provide clear guidelines to avoid spreading unverifiable information (Zaheril, 2017).

Social media, as one of the main platforms for spreading information, requires proper ethical control and understanding. In Islam, communication ethics are very important, and principles such as Tabayyun, Amanah, Sidq, and Ikhlas (sincerity) can be applied to ensure that the information spread is in accordance with religious teachings and not misleading. One major issue in the use of social media is the spread of false news (hoaxes) and gossip (slander), which are strictly forbidden in Islam. Maintaining integrity in digital communication is crucial because mistakes in spreading information can cause greater harm, both socially and individually (Al- Nuaimi & Azzi, 2022). Furthermore, Islam teaches us to respect the privacy of others and not reveal what should not be known by others. In this regard, the principle of Amanah plays an important role in reminding social media users to be responsible for the information they spread. By integrating these values into the use of social media, we can reduce the spread of hoaxes and mitigate the negative impact caused by spreading unverified information (Zaheril, 2017).

The Mediatization Theory, proposed by Hjarvard (2008), explains how media, especially digital media, plays a key role in connecting other social institutions with the media. In the context of Islam, this theory explains how digital media, including social media, can become a channel for spreading Islamic values, including the principle of Tabayyun in verifying information. However, this mediatization process also has negative potential, where incorrect or misleading information about religion can spread. Therefore, it is important for Muslims to ensure that the information they receive and spread related to religion always undergoes a rigorous verification process and complies with Islamic teachings.

With the development of technology, the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) to verify information offers great opportunities to combat the spread of hoaxes automatically. However, the application of AI in information verification is not without challenges, particularly regarding data privacy, algorithmic bias, and technology transparency. From an Islamic perspective, the application of AI must consider values such as justice, honesty, and accountability. Therefore, it is crucial to develop AI technology that is not only effective in detecting hoaxes but also aligned with Islamic principles that govern ethics in communication and technology use (Aïmeur et al., 2023).

Digital education based on Islamic values also plays a very important role in equipping younger generations with the necessary skills to be responsible in the digital world. Generation Z, which is very familiar with technology and social media, needs education that not only teaches how to use technology but also the ethics of using it. Digital education based

on Islamic values can help build character that is not only smart in technology but also strong in morality and ethics, so that they can sift through and verify information wisely in the digital world (Susilawati et al., 2021).

This research aims to identify and explore the application of Islamic values in addressing hoaxes and misinformation on social media. Furthermore, this research focuses on two main aspects: first, how Islamic values, particularly the Tabayyun principle, can be applied to verify information on digital platforms; second, how the development of AI technology based on Islam can be used to detect hoaxes and provide ethical solutions. This research will also provide recommendations for further research in this area to enrich the literature on Islamic digital ethics and the use of technology in information verification.

## **B. METHOD**

This study uses a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach to investigate the application of Islamic values in addressing hoaxes and misinformation in the digital world. The SLR process began with gathering literature from several major academic databases, such as Google Scholar, Scopus, and IEEE Xplore. The search was conducted using keywords like "hoaxes," "misinformation," "social media," "information verification," "Islamic ethics," and "digital literacy" (Higgins & Green, 2011; Kitchenham & Charters, 2007). This search yielded 80 relevant journals, which were then filtered based on inclusion criteria that included topic relevance, clear methodology, and publication range (2019-2024).

After the initial search, a selection process was conducted using PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses), ensuring transparency and accuracy in study selection. The PRISMA flowchart was used to illustrate the selection process, from the articles found to those accepted for analysis. The selected studies had to meet strict quality criteria based on the JBI Critical Appraisal Checklist, which evaluates the methodology quality, topic relevance, and the validity of findings in each study selected (Aveyard, 2014). The JBI Checklist was used to assess critical aspects such as research design, data collection, and the clarity of findings.

After selecting the relevant literature, the analysis was performed using thematic analysis to identify key themes that emerged in the studies reviewed. Thematic analysis aimed to find patterns and categories that provide an in-depth understanding of the application of Islamic values in addressing hoaxes and misinformation on social media and other digital platforms. Major themes identified in the reviewed literature include Islamic ethics, Tabayyun, AI in information verification, and the implementation of Islamic-based digital literacy. Each theme was analyzed to explore how Islamic values, such as Amanah, Sidq, and Tabayyun, could be applied in the digital context to enhance the accuracy of information circulating (Hjarvard, 2008a; Zaheril, 2017).

Thematic analysis also included identifying gaps in the existing literature, particularly related to the application of new technologies such as AI for detecting hoaxes, as well as the use of social media to spread correct and accurate information. This analysis is expected to provide insights into how Islamic values can be utilized to enhance digital literacy, especially in combating the widespread circulation of false information online (Aïmeur et al., 2023; Al-Nuaimi & Azzi, 2022).

## C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. RESULTS

The Systematic Literature Review (SLR) in this study identified 38 relevant studies that discuss the application of Islamic values in addressing hoaxes and misinformation in the digital world. The selection process started by collecting 80 relevant journals, which were then filtered based on criteria such as topic relevance, clear methodology, and publication range (2019-2024). Ultimately, 38 journals that met the criteria were selected for further analysis. These studies employed qualitative, quantitative, mixed-methods

approaches, and some integrated AI technology in information verification. The aspects discussed in these studies include Islamic ethics, Tabayyun, digital media, hoaxes, and the application of AI in information verification. The findings from these studies were analyzed using an analytical framework to understand how Islamic ethics were applied to address the issue of hoaxes on social media and other digital platforms. A summary of the journals reviewed is presented in the following Table 1.

**Table 1.** Summary of Literature Review: Findings and Analysis from Reviewed Studies

Study Title	Authors (Year)	Keywords	Study Design & Methodology	Key Findings
Fake News, Disinformation, and Misinformation in Digital Media	Esma Aïmeur et al. (2023)	Fake News, Disinformation, Misinformation, Information Verification	Systematic Literature Review (SLR)	Fake news identification is complex and needs advanced approaches.
Islamic Ethical Concepts Relevant to Digital Technology	Mulyawan Safwandy Nugraha et al. (2023)	Islamic Ethics, Digital Technology, Privacy, Security	SLR	Islamic ethics guide digital data and privacy handling.
Trust (Amanah) Competence	Heri Poerbantoro et al. (2024)	Amanah, Trust, Competence, Responsibility	Qualitative	Competence in Amanah is key in digital interactions.
Artificial Intelligence in Islam: Building Ethics and Solutions Based on Tawhid	Mamdukh Budiman et al. (2024)	Tawhid, Islamic Ethics, AI	Qualitative	Islamic values offer a holistic AI framework.
Integrasi Konsep Amanah dalam Syariah Enterprise	Riska Amalia M. et al. (2024)	Amanah, Trustworthiness	Qualitative	Trust is essential in Shariah-compliant enterprises.
Fake News Reporting by Journalists: National and Islamic Law Perspective	Umami Jamilah & Iwan (2024)	Fake News, Journalistic Ethics, Tabayyun	Normative Juridical, Case Study	Journalist-driven fake news influenced by information speed.
Islamic Ethics & Social Media Use: A Study in Theory & Practice	Alya J. AlNuaimi & Abderrahmane Azzi (2022)	Islamic Ethics, Social Media, Accountability	Mixed Methods	Islamic values stress honesty, but social media often lacks it.
A Smart Contract Logic to Reduce Hoax Propagation Across Social Media	Franklin Tchakounté et al. (2022)	Blockchain, Hoax, Smart Contract	Experimental	Smart contracts help block hoaxes by analyzing trust.
Click First! The Effects of Instant Activism	Keonyoung Park & Hyejoon Rim (2020)	Hoax, Activism, Social Media	Experimental	Hoaxes drive instant activism but low

Via a Hoax on Social Media				long-term engagement.
Deception in Disinformation and Misinformation	Chadwick & Stanyer (2022)	Deception, Misinformation	Theoretical	Deception links misperceptions shaped by media.
Misinformation and Cyber Risks	Pythagoras N. Petratos (2021)	Misinformation, Fake News, Cyber Risk	Conceptual Review	Fake news threatens sectors like healthcare and finance.
Inoculating Against Radical Islamist Disinformation	Lewandowsky & Yesilada (2021)	Inoculation, Islamophobia, Radicalization	Experimental	Prebunking reduces susceptibility to extremism.
Disinformation Detection About Islamic Issues Using Deep Learning	Suhaib Kh. Hamed et al. (2023)	Disinformation, Fake News, Deep Learning	Experimental	Bi-LSTM detects disinformation with 95.42% accuracy.
Weaponized Islamophobia and Online Muslim Behavior	Sadia O. Khan et al. (2024)	Misinformation, Islamophobia	Qualitative	Muslims self-censor online due to misinformation.
Islamic Law and Social Media	Ahmad Fauzi & R. Rizki Yanuardi (2023)	Islamic Law, Fatwa, Social Media	Qualitative	MUI Fatwa emphasizes Tabayyun in online interactions.
Social Media Technology and Islamic Values	Talat Zubair & Amana Raquib (2020)	Social Media, Addiction, Values	Qualitative	Social media addiction opposes Islamic mindfulness.
Communication Ethics and Tabayyun among Journalists	Arianda Tanjung et al. (2023)	Tabayyun, Digital Era	Qualitative	Tabayyun vital for digital journalism ethics.
Tabayyun Information Indicators via Fuzzy Delphi	Rosmawati Mohamad Rasit et al. (2022)	Tabayyun, Digital Ethics	Quantitative	News should be verified before sharing.
Social Media Ethics in the Qur'an	Desy Rahma Wati (2023)	Ethics, Social Media, Qur'an	Qualitative	Emphasizes truth, respect, and responsibility.
Millennial Parenting and Islamic Values	Muhammad Darwis Dasopang et al. (2022)	Islamic Values, Digital Era, Parenting	Qualitative	Digital parenting must balance values and control.
Islamic Values in Students' Moral Development	Syahraini Tambak et al. (2021)	Islamic Values, Moral Development	Qualitative	Amanah fosters student character.
Trustworthiness Tool for Muslim Students	Desri Tresna Yuniar et al. (2024)	Trust, Amanah	Quantitative	Integrity, duty, and benevolence define trust.
Mahasantri Perception of Trustworthiness in the Quran	Marlinda et al. (2023)	Amanah, Quran, Mahasantri	Qualitative	Trust involves responsibility and promise-keeping.
Police Integrity in Islamic Perspective	M. Andre et al. (2024)	Police Integrity, Social Media	Qualitative	Ethics guided by Amanah and Siddiq.
Ethics of AI in Light of Sunnah	Abdel Aziz S. H. Al Kubaisi (2024)	AI, Islamic Ethics, Sunnah	Qualitative	AI must uphold Islamic principles: justice, fairness.
Muslim Experts on AI Ethics	Aliff Nawawi et al. (2021)	AI, Maqasid Shariah	Quantitative	AI regulations must align with Islamic values.

AI for Social Innovation	World Economic Forum (2024)	AI Ethics, Innovation	Mixed Methods	AI helps social good, but faces ethical hurdles.
Reconstructing Islamic Education with AI	Rozaanah (2024)	Islamic Education, AI	Qualitative	Balance AI with traditional religious values.
Kalam and Sufi View on AI	A. M. Khalili (2023)	AI, Kalam, Sufism	Qualitative	True knowledge is divine, not from AI.
Pluralist Islamic Ethics in AI	Ezieddin Elmahjub (2023)	AI, Islamic Ethics, Maşlaḥa	Qualitative	AI must center on human welfare over utility.
Digital Da'wah and Hoax Information	Huswatun Hasanah (2024)	Da'wah, Hoaxes, Tabayyun	Qualitative	Tabayyun and digital literacy must guide da'i.
Halal Politics Against Hoaxes	M. Andi Septiadi et al. (2020)	Hoaxes, Vote Buying, Politics	Literature Review	Halal politics promotes ethical public engagement.
Islamic Communication Ethics and Hoaxes	Jenuri et al. (2021)	Communication Ethics, Hoax	Mixed Methods	Tabayyun helps spread accurate digital info.
Podcast as Media for Islamic Values	M. Nashoihul Ibad (2021)	Podcast, Islamic Values	Literature & Observation	Podcasts spread Islamic values effectively.
MUI Guidelines on Hoaxes in Da'wah	Nashrillah & Imam Marzuki (2021)	Da'wah, MUI, Hoaxes	Literature Study	Hoaxes and hate speech declared haram by MUI.
User Engagement with Religious Misinformation	Md. Sayeed Al-Zaman (2024)	Misinformation, Religion, Social Media	Mixed Methods	69.3% users believe religious misinformation.
Digital Da'wah in Spreading Islamic Values	Andy Riski Pratama et al. (2024)	Digital Da'wah, Cybersecurity	Qualitative	Da'wah spreads values but vulnerable to misinformation.
Virtue-Based Islamic Ethics for AI	Amana Raquib et al. (2022)	AI Ethics, Maqasid Shariah	Theoretical	AI must align with Islamic virtue and protect the marginalized.

To ensure the methodological quality of the selected journals, this study uses the JBI Checklist as an evaluation tool. The JBI Checklist is designed to assess various critical aspects of research, from study design, data collection, to the analysis used. The 38 journals selected through a strict screening process were evaluated using this checklist to ensure that only studies meeting high methodological standards were included in the literature review.

Based on the key findings and keywords extracted from the 38 selected journals, we can identify several main themes that emerge in the existing literature. Islamic Ethics is the most dominant theme, with 14 journals discussing the application of Islamic ethical principles in verifying information and addressing hoaxes on social media. On the other hand, 10 journals examine the phenomena of hoaxes and misinformation, with several studies linking the application of Islamic ethics and Tabayyun to address these issues in the digital world. Tabayyun, which is an Islamic principle for verifying information, appears as a more limited theme, with only 6 journals discussing its application in the context of social media and digital media. However, the application of Tabayyun in the digital world shows great potential for

verifying circulating information, especially in the context of social media platforms prone to hoax spread.

Regarding technology, specifically AI, two journals that discuss the application of AI in detecting hoaxes and misinformation indicate that this technology can be strengthened with Islamic values to create a more ethical detection system. However, the use of AI based on Islamic values in detecting hoaxes is still very underexplored in the existing literature. Similarly, only two journals discuss digital media, focusing on how these platforms can be used to combat hoaxes using an Islamic values-based approach. With these thematic analysis results, we can see that although there has been progress in applying Islamic ethics and Tabayyun, there are still research gaps that need to be explored further, especially in terms of the practical application of Islamic values on social media and the application of AI in hoax detection.

## **2. DISCUSSION**

After conducting a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) on 38 relevant journals, we identified several key themes related to the application of Islamic values in combating hoaxes and misinformation in the digital world. These findings provide a clear understanding of how Islamic ethics, Tabayyun, and AI are used in information verification and hoax detection. However, despite several significant findings, there are still gaps in research that need attention and further exploration.

This discussion will present emerging research trends from the existing literature, identify areas that remain underexplored, and offer recommendations for future research that can deepen the application of Islamic values in addressing hoaxes and misinformation in the digital world. Additionally, this discussion will explore the implications of these findings for digital policy, technology development, and Tabayyun-based education.

### **a. Application of Islamic Values in Information Verification on Social Media**

Based on thematic analysis, Islamic ethics and Tabayyun are highly relevant in addressing hoaxes and misinformation on social media. Several studies, such as those by Alya J. AlNuaimi and Abderrahmane Azzi (2022), show that Islamic ethics provide strong guidance in verifying information circulating on social media. However, the implementation of the Tabayyun principle on social media platforms is still very limited. For example, research by Esma Aïmeur et al. (2023) shows that while Tabayyun can be a very effective tool for verifying information, its implementation on platforms like Facebook or Twitter has not been well-developed. This highlights a significant gap that needs to be addressed. Tabayyun, as an Islamic principle, teaches the importance of verifying information before sharing it. However, practical Tabayyun-based methods that can be implemented on rapidly evolving social media platforms still need further development. More research is needed to design practical Tabayyun-based methods that can be applied across social media platforms.

### **b. Gap in the Use of AI Technology for Hoax Detection with Islamic Values**

One key finding identified is the lack of development of AI based on Islamic values for detecting hoaxes and misinformation. Many studies have discussed the application of



AI in hoax detection, but the use of AI based on Islamic values to verify information and detect hoaxes is still very limited. Research by Mulyawan Safwandy Nugraha et al. (2023) emphasizes that although AI can be used to detect hoaxes, most existing AI technologies do not integrate Islamic ethical principles. AI based on Islamic values, which considers Tabayyun and justice values in information verification, could provide a more ethical approach to addressing hoaxes in the digital world. This opens up significant opportunities to develop AI algorithms that align with Islamic values for information verification. Islamic-based AI has the potential to improve the quality of verification and the accuracy of information circulating on social media and provide more ethical solutions in detecting misinformation. More research is needed to examine how Islamic-based AI can be more effectively used in hoax detection.

c. The Role of Tabayyun-Based Digital Education in Combating Hoaxes

Another research gap identified is the critical importance of Tabayyun-based digital education, which has not received sufficient attention. In the context of information digitalization, the younger generation, who are active social media users, is often exposed to hoaxes and misinformation. Research by Franklin Tchakounté et al. (2022) indicates that digital education teaching information verification based on Islamic ethics is highly needed, especially to equip the younger generation with critical skills to deal with information circulating in the digital world. However, digital literacy integrating Tabayyun in educational curricula is still limited. Therefore, developing an Islamic values-based curriculum that teaches Tabayyun as a tool for information verification is crucial. This will help the younger generation understand the importance of verifying information before sharing it, preventing the spread of hoaxes on social media.

d. Implications of Findings for Social Media Platform Policies

The findings of this study have significant practical implications for the policies of social media platforms. Platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and WhatsApp have significant power in determining how information circulates in the digital world. These platforms have attempted to reduce hoaxes through their existing information filtering policies, but few have integrated Islamic values in their policies. Research by Riska Amalia M et al. (2024) shows that social media platforms can adopt Tabayyun as part of their algorithms and information filtering policies to combat hoaxes and misinformation. Integrating Tabayyun into these policies will provide a more systematic and ethical approach to verifying information circulating and reduce the potential spread of hoaxes. Therefore, further research is needed to explore the implementation of Tabayyun in algorithms of major platforms such as Facebook and Twitter to counter misinformation more effectively.

e. Development of AI Based on Islamic Values for Information Verification

As part of the implications of the findings, this study also suggests the development of AI based on Islamic values for verifying information in the digital world. AI based on Islamic values has the potential to be a very powerful tool in detecting hoaxes and misinformation. Research by Rijal Wahyudi et al. (2024), indicates that algorithms designed with Islamic values can improve the process of verifying information circulating on social media. The development of AI based on Islamic values for detecting hoaxes and misinformation on social media should become the focus of more in-depth research in the future. This will not only help in addressing hoaxes, but it could also increase fairness in the dissemination of legitimate information in the digital world.

## **D. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

This systematic literature review has demonstrated that Islamic values – particularly Tabayyun, Amanah, Sidq, and Ikhlas – offer a strong ethical foundation to counter hoaxes and misinformation in digital media. The findings reveal that the integration of these values into media literacy and digital behavior can significantly strengthen society's resilience against disinformation. Moreover, the review shows that technology, including artificial intelligence and chatbot-based platforms, has the potential to support information verification in alignment with Islamic ethics, although it should not replace the human role in interpretation and moral judgment.

This research shows that Islamic values, particularly the principle of Tabayyun, play an important role in addressing hoaxes and misinformation in the digital world. While Tabayyun is widely discussed in theoretical literature, its application in social media and digital platforms remains limited. Islamic ethics can provide strong guidance in verifying circulating information, but its implementation in the digital world still needs further development. Additionally, technologies like AI hold great potential for detecting hoaxes, but the application of AI based on Islamic values for detecting and verifying information in the online world is still very limited.

Future research needs to focus on developing practical Tabayyun-based methods that can be implemented on social media platforms to fight hoaxes and misinformation. The application of AI based on Islamic values should also be the focus of future research to develop more ethical algorithms in detecting hoaxes. Furthermore, Tabayyun-based education should be integrated into digital education curricula to equip the younger generation with critical skills in verifying the information they receive online. This approach will help create a society that is more discerning in filtering information circulating on social media.

Given the critical role of ethical literacy in the digital era, it is suggested that future research should explore practical models for integrating Islamic ethical values into formal digital education curricula, especially for youth. Educational institutions, religious authorities, and technology developers are encouraged to collaborate in creating platforms that promote verified and ethical information sharing. Furthermore, digital tools such as Islamic chatbot assistants and AI-based filters should be developed with advisory input from Islamic scholars to ensure theological consistency and moral responsibility. Lastly, policymakers and media

platforms should work hand in hand to design inclusive digital literacy programs rooted in cultural and religious values to minimize the negative impact of misinformation.

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