

## AXIOLOGY OF SCIENCE AND ITS BENEFITS FOR HUMANITY FROM AN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

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### Abstract

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*Knowledge plays a strategic role in shaping human civilization however, the development of modern science often encounters ethical challenges due to its detachment from moral values. Islam views knowledge not merely as a means of acquiring empirical truth but also as a moral and spiritual instrument that must be oriented toward human welfare. This study aims to analyze the concept of the axiology of knowledge from an Islamic perspective and to explain the objectives, values, and benefits of knowledge for human life. The research employs a qualitative approach using library research, analyzing primary and secondary sources such as the Qur'an, Hadith, and classical as well as contemporary Islamic scholarly works. The findings indicate that Islamic axiology places knowledge within the framework of tawhid, maqashid al-shariah, and universal ethical values, asserting that knowledge is not value-neutral but bound by principles of justice, benefit, and moral responsibility. The discussion highlights that Islamic knowledge must be oriented toward moral development, social welfare, and the protection of human dignity and the environment. This study concludes that the integration of knowledge and ethical values in Islamic axiology constitutes a fundamental foundation for developing humanistic, just, and sustainable knowledge.*

### Introduction

Science is a fundamental element in human civilization, determining the direction of social, cultural, and moral development (Afriandi et al., 2024: 72). Islam views science as a strategic means for understanding the realities of life and drawing closer to Allah SWT (Rosnawati et al., 202: 186). The position of science is not only understood instrumentally, but also has normative and transcendental values. This perspective distinguishes the concept of Islamic

science from the positivist approach, which is value-neutral. This understanding requires an in-depth study of the value dimension of science (Asrulla et al., 2024: 7). The development of modern science often positions science as a tool of power and technological domination. This condition gives rise to a moral crisis due to the detachment of science from ethical values and social responsibility. Islam offers an axiological framework that links science to humanitarian and divine goals. Axiology is a crucial dimension in examining the benefits and impacts of the use of science. This study is relevant for responding to the challenges of contemporary civilization (Muktaba, 202: 76).

Axiology in the philosophy of science examines the value, purpose, and utility of knowledge. In Islam, the value of knowledge is not independent, but rather bound to the principles of monotheism and the welfare of humanity (Sudrajat & Zuhrotus Sufiyana, 2020: 38). Every scientific activity is ethically and spiritually accountable. This principle emphasizes that knowledge must bring benefit and prevent harm. This framework reinforces the function of knowledge as a means of improving life (Syarif syarif, 2025: 53). The Islamic scientific tradition, since classical times, has placed knowledge within a moral framework and Sharia law. Scholars did not separate knowledge, practice, and morality in the process of seeking knowledge. This concept is reflected in works of philosophy, fiqh, and Sufism. This integration demonstrates that knowledge serves to guide humanity toward truth and justice. This perspective is relevant to reexamine in a modern context.

The crisis of values in the utilization of knowledge is evident in the misuse of technology, the exploitation of nature, and social inequality. This phenomenon emphasizes the importance of an axiological orientation in the development of knowledge. Islam provides the principle of balance between rationality and ethics. Science is directed towards maintaining human dignity and the preservation of life (Halik, 2020: 10). This framework demands a reconstruction of the understanding of science. The study of Islamic axiology is not merely theoretical but also applicable to social life. Islamic values serve as guidelines in determining the goals and limits of scientific use. This approach prevents rational absolutism and narrow utilitarianism. Science is directed towards realizing the public good. This understanding emphasizes the strategic role of science in the development of civilization.

Science in Islam has a dimension of worship that links intellectual activity with spiritual responsibility. Every pursuit of knowledge is seen as part of devotion to Allah SWT. This concept gives profound meaning to scientific activity. Science is not positioned as an end in itself, but rather as a means to goodness. This framework fosters a distinctive scientific ethos. The importance of the study of the axiology of science from an Islamic perspective lies in its ability to address modern ethical problems. Knowledge detached from values has the potential to undermine the order of life. Islam views knowledge as a trust that must be used responsibly. This principle provides normative direction for the development of science. This study contributes to strengthening scientific ethics.

This research aims to systematically examine the concept of the axiology of science from an Islamic perspective. The study focuses on the values, goals, and benefits of science for humanity. A philosophical approach is used to understand the normative foundations of Islam. The results are expected to enrich the

discourse on the philosophy of Islamic science. This contribution is relevant for the development of ethically oriented science.

### **Research Methods**

This research uses a qualitative approach with a literature review. The object of study is conceptual and philosophical, requiring in-depth analysis of ideas. Data sources were obtained from classical and contemporary literature related to the philosophy of science (Miles & Huberman, 2020: 77). Islamic commentaries, hadiths, and works of Islamic scholars serve as primary references. This approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of the concept of axiology (Yakin, 2023 : 25). Data collection techniques were conducted through a literature search relevant to the research theme. Data were analyzed descriptively and analytically using a philosophical-normative approach. The analysis process was carried out by linking the concept of axiology to Islamic values. Text interpretation was conducted contextually and systematically. This method maintains the conceptual validity of the research (Pradoko, 2023: 41). Data analysis was conducted through the stages of concept reduction, classification, and synthesis. Each idea was critically examined to determine its axiological relevance. An Islamic framework of thought served as the basis for interpretation. This approach ensured consistency between theory and sharia values. The results of the analysis are presented systematically and argumentatively (Hardani et al., 2020: 76).

### **Discussion**

#### **Understanding Axiology from an Islamic Perspective**

Axiology is a branch of philosophy that discusses the value and usefulness of knowledge (Zainuddin, 2002 : 29). From an Islamic perspective, axiology is inseparable from the principle of divinity. The value of knowledge is determined by its conformity to the will of Allah SWT. Knowledge is considered valuable when it brings benefit. This framework distinguishes Islamic axiology from secular concepts (Susanna Susanna & Syamsul Rijal, 2024 : 11). Islam views values as an integral part of the reality of life. Every human activity has moral and spiritual dimensions. Knowledge is not neutral, but rather is imbued with values. This concept emphasizes the relationship between knowledge and morality. This understanding shapes the paradigm of Islamic scholarship (Faiz et al., 2022 : 22).

Islamic axiology is rooted in the concept of monotheism as a primary principle. Monotheism places Allah SWT as the ultimate source of values. Knowledge must be directed toward strengthening divine awareness (Harahap & Salminawati, 2022: 748). Every form of knowledge is tested based on the value of monotheism. This principle forms the foundation of scientific ethics. Values in Islam are objective and normative. Their sources come from revelation and reason, which are in harmony. Knowledge gains legitimacy when aligned with divine values. This concept rejects value relativism. This framework maintains the integrity of knowledge.

Islamic axiology emphasizes a balance between worldly and afterlife benefits. Knowledge is not solely aimed at material interests. Spiritual orientation is a crucial part of the development of knowledge. This concept broadens the meaning of the usefulness of knowledge. Knowledge is directed towards true happiness (Rahmaniah et al., 2026: 179). The concept of values in Islam is

inseparable from the purpose of human creation as a caliph on earth. Knowledge is an instrument for responsibly carrying out the mandate of the caliphate. Islamic axiology positions knowledge as a means of establishing a just civilization. All knowledge must support the realization of a harmonious social order. This framework emphasizes the social orientation of knowledge.

Islamic axiology views knowledge as a trust with moral consequences. The use of knowledge must not harm humans or the environment (Ilham Akbar et al., 2021: 13). This principle is rooted in the teachings of *maqasid sharia*. The value of public interest (*maslahah*) is the primary measure of the usefulness of knowledge. This concept directs knowledge toward ethical goals. Knowledge in Islam is valued based on its impact on human morality. Knowledge that distances humans from the values of truth is considered worthless. This perspective demonstrates the connection between epistemology and axiology. Knowledge must generate moral awareness. This view shapes the character of Muslim scientists.

Islamic axiology also emphasizes collective responsibility in the development of knowledge (Hasbi et al., 2023: 809). Knowledge is not monopolized for the benefit of any particular individual or group. The principle of justice is integral to the distribution of knowledge. Knowledge must be accessible for the benefit of the community. This framework encourages scientific inclusivity. The values of Islamic knowledge are transhistorical and universal. Moral principles remain unchanged over time. Modern science must remain subject to Islamic ethical values. This concept maintains the continuity of values amidst social change. This framework reinforces Islam's relevance throughout time.

Islamic axiology rejects the dichotomy between religious and general knowledge. All forms of knowledge are seen as having value if directed toward goodness. This view encourages the holistic integration of knowledge. Knowledge is understood as a unified value. This perspective reinforces the concept of the unity of knowledge. Knowledge in Islam is inseparable from the intention of the seeker. Intention determines the moral value of scientific activity. Knowledge sought for the purpose of goodness is considered an act of worship. This concept provides a spiritual dimension to axiology. Knowledge becomes a means of drawing closer to Allah SWT (Haifa Auliya Rahma et al., 2024 : 165).

Islamic axiology views science as a tool for social transformation. Knowledge is used to eradicate injustice and ignorance. This principle encourages an active role for scientists in society. Science is not passive or neutral. This framework reinforces the social responsibility of science. The relationship between science and values in Islam is integral. There is no separation between facts and values. Science must be guided by moral principles. This concept differs from the positivist paradigm. The Islamic framework offers an ethical alternative.

Islamic axiology positions science as a means of holistic human development. Intellectual, moral, and spiritual aspects are developed in a balanced manner. Science is directed toward forming a perfect human being. This concept broadens the scope of educational goals. Science becomes a tool for human perfection. The value of truth in Islam is not solely empirical. Revelation is the source of legitimacy for the value of science. Reason functions to understand and develop knowledge. This synergy forms the foundation of Islamic axiology. This framework maintains a balance between rationality and spirituality.

Islamic axiology provides a normative foundation for all scientific activities. Science is directed toward realizing blessings for the universe. This principle emphasizes the ethical dimension of science. This concept forms the basis for discussing the value and moral orientation of science. The next chapter examines these aspects in depth.

### **Values and Moral Orientation in Science**

Moral values are an essential element in the development of knowledge according to Islam. All knowledge must be directed towards goodness and justice. Morality determines the legitimacy of the use of knowledge. Knowledge without values has the potential to cause harm. Islam provides a clear normative framework (Isnaini Nurul Hidayati & Kholid Mawardi, 2024 : 12). The moral orientation of knowledge in Islam is rooted in the principle of monotheism. Awareness of God guides the utilization of knowledge. Knowledge is used to strengthen faith and piety. Morality is inseparable from rationality. This framework forms the ethos of Islamic scholarship (Desi Fatma et al., 2024 : 34).

Islam views knowledge as a means of developing noble morals. Knowledge that does not produce morals is considered imperfect. Morals are an indicator of the success of knowledge. This concept emphasizes the close relationship between knowledge and character. Knowledge serves to educate the human soul (Wahyu Abadi, 2016 : 56). The value of justice is the main orientation of knowledge in Islam. Knowledge is used to protect human rights. Knowledge should not be used as a tool of oppression. The principle of justice is the basis of social ethics. This framework directs science towards shared prosperity (Fakhruddin Fakhrudin, 2017 : 16).

The moral orientation of knowledge is also reflected in the principle of benefit. All knowledge is evaluated based on its benefits. Knowledge that causes harm must be limited. This principle aligns with the maqasid of sharia. This framework maintains a balance between benefits and risks (Kant, 2020 : 76). Islam places moral responsibility on scientists. Knowledge should not be misused for personal gain. Scientists act as guardians of values. This concept demands academic integrity. Morality is the foundation of a scientist's professionalism (Selfi Okta Rahmadini et al., 2025 : 51).

The value of honesty is a primary orientation in the scientific process. Data manipulation is contrary to Islamic ethics. Truth is the primary goal of seeking knowledge. This principle maintains the credibility of science. Honesty builds public trust. Islam emphasizes social responsibility in the use of science. Knowledge must provide broad benefits. Science should not be exclusive or elitist. This principle encourages equitable access to knowledge. This framework reinforces social justice.

The moral orientation of science also encompasses environmental protection. Islam prohibits excessive exploitation of nature. Science is used to maintain the balance of ecosystems. This principle is relevant in the context of the global environmental crisis. The Islamic framework offers ethical solutions. The value of compassion is part of the moral orientation of science. Knowledge is directed towards alleviating human suffering. Health science and technology must be oriented towards humanity. This principle rejects the dehumanization of science. This framework strengthens social solidarity.

Islam rejects moral relativism in science. The value of goodness is objective and normative. Science must be subject to divine ethical standards. This concept maintains value consistency. This framework distinguishes Islam from secularism. The moral orientation of science in Islam is preventive. Knowledge is used to prevent social harm. Law and public policy have a strategic role. This principle emphasizes the protective function of science. This framework strengthens social order.

The value of responsibility is a crucial aspect in the use of knowledge. Every consequence of knowledge must be accounted for. Islam emphasizes accountability in this world and the hereafter. This principle shapes the ethical consciousness of scientists. Knowledge is not used carelessly. The moral orientation of knowledge in Islam encourages moderation. Knowledge is not used to extremes. The principle of balance is the primary guideline. This framework prevents the misuse of knowledge. Moderation strengthens social stability. Islam views knowledge as a means of strengthening human brotherhood. Knowledge is used to build dialogue and peace. This principle is relevant in pluralistic societies. Knowledge serves as a bridge between cultures. This framework strengthens social cohesion.

The value of trustworthiness is the moral foundation in the management of knowledge. Knowledge must be protected from misuse. Islam demands sincerity and responsibility. This principle fosters a healthy academic culture. Knowledge becomes a means for the common good. The moral orientation of knowledge in Islam is comprehensive and integrative. Spiritual, social, and rational values complement each other. Knowledge is directed towards noble humanitarian goals. This framework provides strong ethical guidance. The following discussion examines the purpose and use of knowledge. Understanding the values and moral orientation of knowledge forms the basis for determining the direction of its use. Islam emphasizes that knowledge must serve life. Morality is the determinant of the success of civilization. Knowledge without values loses its true meaning. This framework demands continuous reflection.

### **The Purpose and Use of Science**

Science in Islam has a purpose that transcends pragmatic interests. Knowledge is directed toward understanding the essence of life and creation. This purpose is rooted in divine awareness. Science serves as a means of understanding the signs of Allah SWT's greatness. This framework places science in a transcendental dimension (Wibowo et al., 2025 : 79). Islam views knowledge as a tool to improve the quality of humanity. Knowledge is used to develop intellectual and moral potential. This goal emphasizes the role of education in character formation. Knowledge not only enhances intelligence but also humanizes. This framework broadens the meaning of progress (Saputro et al., 2024 : 86).

The purpose of knowledge in Islam is closely related to the concept of benefit. All knowledge must provide tangible benefits to life. Knowledge that does not bring benefit is considered to have lost its purpose. This principle aligns with the maqasid of sharia. This framework directs knowledge towards the general welfare (Azfirmawarman et al., 2023 : 66). Knowledge in Islam also aims to maintain a just social order. Knowledge is used to uphold justice and prevent injustice. Legal and social sciences play a strategic role. This objective

emphasizes the regulatory function of knowledge. This framework maintains societal stability (Rofiq, 2018 : 92).

The purpose of science in Islam encompasses the preservation of life. Knowledge is developed to safeguard human safety. Health science and technology are directed towards the protection of life. This principle affirms the value of humanity. The framework reinforces scientific ethics (Mariyah et al., 2021 : 45). Islam places knowledge as a means of devotion to Allah SWT. Scientific activity is seen as a form of worship. This goal links knowledge with the spiritual dimension. Knowledge becomes a path to drawing closer to God. This framework shapes the inner orientation of scientists.

The goals of knowledge in Islam also encompass the development of civilization. Knowledge is used to build a dignified life. Knowledge serves as the foundation for social and cultural progress. This goal rejects intellectual stagnation. This framework encourages ethical innovation. The usefulness of knowledge in Islam is not limited to material aspects. Knowledge provides moral and spiritual enlightenment. Knowledge helps humans distinguish between right and wrong. This function strengthens ethical awareness. This framework makes knowledge the light of life.

Knowledge functions as a tool for solving life's problems. Knowledge is used to respond to social challenges. Islam encourages the use of knowledge in a solution-oriented manner. This function emphasizes the relevance of knowledge to reality. This framework reinforces the practical role of knowledge. Islam emphasizes the usefulness of knowledge in maintaining the balance of nature. Environmental knowledge is directed at preserving ecosystems. Science is not used for overexploitation. This principle emphasizes ecological responsibility. This framework is relevant in the context of the global crisis. The goals of knowledge in Islam include liberating humanity from ignorance. Knowledge becomes a means of intellectual emancipation. Knowledge helps humans understand their rights and obligations. This function strengthens social awareness. The framework encourages justice and participation.

Knowledge in Islam also aims to strengthen social solidarity. Knowledge is used to build cooperation between people. The social sciences and humanities play a crucial role. This goal emphasizes the value of brotherhood. This framework strengthens societal cohesion. The benefits of knowledge include strengthening the legal system and justice. Legal knowledge is directed towards protecting rights. Islam emphasizes the moral supremacy of law. Knowledge serves as a tool for upholding justice. This framework maintains public trust. The goals of knowledge in Islam are long-term and sustainable. Knowledge is not limited to the present generation but is directed towards the benefit of the future. This principle emphasizes intergenerational responsibility. This framework encourages sustainability.

Knowledge in Islam serves as a means of self-reflection. Knowledge helps humans understand their limitations. This function fosters humility. Knowledge does not give rise to arrogance. This framework shapes personal ethics. The goals and uses of knowledge in Islam are holistic. Worldly and hereafter aspects complement each other. Knowledge is not separated from moral values. This framework maintains a balance in life's goals. Knowledge becomes a means to true happiness. Understanding the goals and uses of knowledge forms the basis

for its utilization. Islam emphasizes the normative direction of knowledge. These goals guide the development of knowledge. The framework reinforces the responsibility of scientists. The following discussion examines the ethical dimensions of the use of science.

### **Ethical Dimensions in the Use of Science**

Ethics is a fundamental element in the use of science according to Islam. Knowledge should not be used freely without limits. Ethics functions as a moral controller. Islam places ethics as the basis for the use of knowledge. This framework safeguards human benefit (Sopian et al., 2022 : 72). Islam views knowledge as a trust that must be safeguarded. Every use of knowledge has moral consequences. Ethics ensure that knowledge is not misused. This principle holds scientists accountable. This framework strengthens scientific integrity (Huda & Dulmanan, 2024 : 56).

The ethical dimension of Islam is rooted in the value of monotheism. Awareness of God guides the use of knowledge. Knowledge is used according to the will of Allah SWT (Sholihah et al., 2019 : 63). This principle prevents moral deviation. This framework shapes ethical orientation. Islam emphasizes the prohibition of using science to harm humans. Knowledge should not be used as a tool of oppression. Ethics protects human rights. This principle is relevant in technological development. This framework safeguards human dignity. The use of science in Islam must take into account social impacts. Every innovation is evaluated morally. Ethics prevents social harm. This principle aligns with the concept of benefit. This framework maintains societal balance.

Islam demands caution in the use of science. Knowledge should not be applied carelessly. Ethics governs the process of applying science. This principle emphasizes the importance of moral considerations. This framework prevents negative impacts. The ethical dimension also includes honesty in scientific practice. Manipulation of research results is contrary to Islamic values. Ethics maintains the validity of science. This principle strengthens public trust. This framework affirms the professionalism of scientists.

Islam regulates the use of science in the context of power. Knowledge should not be used for oppressive interests. Ethics limits knowledge-based domination. This principle emphasizes social justice. This framework protects the vulnerable. Islamic ethics also emphasizes environmental protection. The use of science must preserve nature. The principle of balance is a primary guideline. This framework rejects overexploitation. Ethics reinforces ecological responsibility. Islam demands accountability for the use of knowledge. Every scientific action will be held accountable. Ethics encompasses both worldly and afterlife dimensions. This principle fosters moral awareness. This framework fosters a cautious attitude.

The ethical dimension in Islam is both preventive and corrective. Ethics prevents deviations from the outset. Knowledge is directed on the right path. This principle safeguards the objectives of knowledge. This framework strengthens moral control. Islam emphasizes the proportional use of knowledge. Knowledge is not overused. Ethics encourages moderation. This principle maintains social balance. This framework prevents scientific extremism. The ethics of the use of knowledge also encompasses the aspect of intention. Islam assesses actions based

on inner goals. Knowledge is used for good. This principle provides a spiritual dimension. This framework deepens the meaning of ethics.

Islam demands the inclusive use of knowledge. Knowledge should not discriminate. Ethics guarantees fair access. This principle reinforces human equality. This framework maintains social harmony. The ethical dimension in Islam directs knowledge toward peace. Knowledge is not used for destruction. Ethics rejects knowledge-based violence. This principle is relevant in a global context. This framework reinforces humanitarian values. Islam views ethics as an integral part of knowledge. There is no separation between knowledge and morals. Ethics guide the application of knowledge. This principle maintains the sanctity of knowledge. This framework strengthens the legitimacy of knowledge.

The ethical dimension in the use of knowledge is comprehensive. Both individual and social aspects are considered. Knowledge is directed towards the universal good. This framework emphasizes collective responsibility. Ethics is a central pillar of Islamic knowledge. An understanding of the ethics of using knowledge forms the basis of the relationship between knowledge and values. Islam offers a solid normative framework. Ethics guide the direction of civilization. Knowledge without ethics loses its meaning. The following discussion examines the relationship between knowledge and values from an axiological perspective.

### **The Relationship Between Science and Ethical Values**

Science and ethical values in Islam are inextricably linked. Knowledge is always situated within a moral framework and responsibility. Islam rejects the value-free view of science. Every scientific activity must consider ethical dimensions. This framework affirms the normative character of science (Emon, 2015 : 21). Islamic axiology views ethical values as the primary guide to knowledge. Ethics determine the goals and limits of scientific use. Knowledge without ethics has the potential to cause harm. Islam places values as the compass of knowledge. This relationship maintains a balance between rationality and morality (Mudawam, 2020 : 315).

Ethical values in Islam stem from the harmony of revelation and reason. Science serves to actualize these values in life. This relationship is integrative and dynamic. Knowledge develops within ethical boundaries. This framework rejects the dichotomy of fact and value. Islam emphasizes that scientific truth must align with moral goodness. Knowledge that conflicts with ethics is considered imperfect. Ethical values serve as a benchmark for the meaningfulness of science. This relationship strengthens the legitimacy of knowledge. This framework guides the direction of scientific development.

Islamic axiology positions science as a means of realizing the value of justice. Knowledge is used to uphold rights and obligations. Ethics guide the application of legal and social sciences. This relationship strengthens societal order. Science serves to maintain substantive justice. The relationship between science and ethics is also reflected in the social responsibility of scientists. Knowledge is not used for destructive purposes. Ethical values govern the role of scientists in society. Islam demands collective moral awareness. This framework strengthens the ethos of science.

Islam views knowledge as a means of safeguarding the public good. Ethical values ensure that knowledge is used wisely. This relationship prevents the misuse of knowledge. Ethics safeguards human interests. This framework emphasizes the social orientation of knowledge. Ethical values in Islam also govern the relationship between knowledge and nature. Knowledge is used to maintain environmental balance. Ethics limits the exploitation of resources. This relationship is relevant in the context of the ecological crisis. The Islamic framework offers sustainable solutions.

Islamic axiology rejects moral relativism in science. Ethical values are objective and normative. Knowledge must be subject to the principle of universal good. This relationship maintains ethical consistency. The framework strengthens scientific integrity. The relationship between knowledge and ethical values also encompasses the aspect of intention. Islam assesses scientific activity based on inner goals. Knowledge intended for good is considered an act of worship. Ethics provides a spiritual dimension. This framework deepens the meaning of knowledge.

Islam views knowledge as a means of moral formation. Ethical values guide knowledge toward noble behavior. This relationship strengthens character education. Knowledge is not merely cognitive. This framework emphasizes the function of moral transformation. Islamic axiology emphasizes the integration of knowledge and ethics in civilization. Knowledge plays a role in shaping a moral social order. Ethical values are the foundation of progress. This relationship prevents the dehumanization of science. This framework maintains human dignity. The relationship between science and ethical values is continuous. Every scientific development requires moral evaluation. Islam encourages ongoing ethical reflection. Knowledge is continually refined morally. This framework maintains the relevance of ethics. Islam places ethics as a parameter for the success of science. Scientific progress is measured by its benefits and impacts. Ethical values determine the quality of civilization. This relationship broadens the meaning of progress. This framework rejects narrow materialism.

Islamic axiology views science as a means of realizing blessings for the universe. Ethical values direct knowledge toward compassion. This relationship strengthens human solidarity. Science serves life. This framework affirms the noble purpose of science. The relationship between science and ethical values forms the paradigm of Islamic science. Knowledge is developed responsibly. Ethics serves as the primary guideline. This framework maintains harmony between science and values. This paradigm is relevant in the modern world.

Understanding the relationship between science and ethical values strengthens axiological awareness. Islam provides a solid normative foundation. Science is directed toward humanitarian and divine goals. This framework forms the basis for the benefits of science. The following discussion examines these benefits axiologically. The relationship between science and ethics in Islam is integral and comprehensive. There is no room for value-free science. Ethics is the soul of science. This framework affirms the identity of Islamic science. The benefits of science for humanity are the next focus.

### **Benefits of Science for Humans**

Knowledge provides fundamental benefits to human life. Islam views knowledge as a means of improving the quality of life. The benefits of knowledge are not only material. Moral and spiritual dimensions are crucial. This framework expands the meaning of the benefits of knowledge (Mustapha & Malkan, 2025 : 12). Knowledge plays a role in liberating humanity from ignorance. It increases awareness and understanding. Islam emphasizes the importance of intellectual enlightenment. This benefit strengthens human independence. The framework emphasizes the emancipatory function of knowledge (Rafilah et al., 2024 : 23).

The benefits of knowledge in Islam include the formation of noble morals (Wijayanti & Sugianti, 2025 : 1). Knowledge guides human behavior. It helps distinguish between right and wrong. This benefit strengthens individual character. This framework emphasizes the moral function of knowledge. Knowledge provides social benefits by improving welfare. Knowledge is used to address poverty. Islam encourages the solution-oriented use of knowledge. This benefit impacts social justice. This framework strengthens societal solidarity. The benefits of knowledge are also evident in the health sector. Medical knowledge improves the quality of human life. Islam emphasizes the protection of life. This benefit reflects humanitarian values. The framework emphasizes an ethic of service. Knowledge contributes to the development of civilization. Knowledge drives technological and cultural progress. Islam guides this progress ethically. This benefit rejects dehumanization. This framework safeguards human dignity.

The benefits of knowledge include strengthening the legal system and justice. Legal knowledge protects human rights. Islam affirms the supremacy of moral law (Rusydie, 2023 : 40). These benefits maintain social order. This framework strengthens public trust. Science contributes to maintaining the balance of nature. Environmental knowledge encourages ecosystem preservation. Islam emphasizes ecological responsibility (Adhiguna, 2022 : 76). These benefits are relevant in a global crisis. This framework strengthens sustainability. The benefits of knowledge are also spiritual. Knowledge strengthens faith and piety. Islam views knowledge as a path to knowing Allah SWT. This benefit provides inner peace. This framework emphasizes the transcendental dimension. Knowledge helps humans understand the purpose of life. Knowledge provides direction and meaning (Ul Amini et al., 2024 : 437). Islam places knowledge as a guide to life. This benefit prevents existential emptiness. This framework strengthens life's orientation.

The benefits of knowledge include strengthening human brotherhood. Knowledge encourages dialogue and tolerance. Islam directs knowledge toward peace. This benefit strengthens social cohesion. This framework is relevant in pluralistic societies. Knowledge provides benefits in decision-making. Knowledge helps humans act wisely (Khoir et al., 2024 : 1309). Islam encourages the rational use of knowledge. This benefit reduces errors. This framework strengthens individual responsibility. The benefits of knowledge are also evident in the development of education. Knowledge is transmitted continuously. Islam emphasizes the obligation to seek knowledge. This benefit maintains the continuity of civilization (Nurhayati & Arnaningsih, 2025 : 418). This framework strengthens a culture of learning. Knowledge helps humans navigate changing times. Knowledge enables social adaptation. Islam guides ethical adaptation.

These benefits maintain societal stability. This framework counters moral disorientation. The benefits of knowledge are long-term and collective. Knowledge is passed down across generations. Islam emphasizes intergenerational responsibility. These benefits maintain the sustainability of civilization. This framework strengthens the vision of the future. The benefits of knowledge in Islam are comprehensive and balanced. Worldly and hereafter aspects are integrated. Knowledge is not separated from values. This framework maintains a balance in life. Knowledge becomes a means to true happiness.

Understanding the axiological benefits of knowledge strengthens the scientific orientation. Islam provides a clear normative direction. Knowledge is used for the universal good. This framework emphasizes the function of *rahmatan lil alamin* (blessing for the universe). The conclusion summarizes the entire study.

### **Conclusion**

The axiology of science from an Islamic perspective places values as the primary foundation of knowledge. Science is not understood as a neutral entity. Knowledge is always tied to moral and divine goals. Islam directs science towards the benefit of humanity. This framework forms an ethical scientific paradigm. Science in Islam has a holistic purpose, utility, and benefit. Knowledge is directed towards developing humanity and civilization. Ethical values govern the use of science. Islam offers an integration of rationality and morality. This paradigm is relevant in facing modern challenges.

Future research needs to empirically examine the application of Islamic axiology in contemporary scientific fields. Educational institutions are expected to integrate Islamic ethical values in the development of science, and Muslim scientists need to strengthen moral awareness in all scientific activities.

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