

The Study of Social Media Contribution to Knowledge Sharing in Maqasid Al-Shariah

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Abstract— The need to obtain information quickly has driven the development of social media technology innovation and the establishment of digital communications. People worldwide use social media extensively, seeing it as an important tool in their daily lives. In organizations, Knowledge has always been a valuable resource. As social media becomes more advanced, it can become one of the tools for sharing Knowledge or information. However, regarding content and connectivity, Social Media usage for information sharing has produced a difficult circumstance. According to research by Shompa et al., a person should be careful to use social media properly from an Islamic viewpoint. Inappropriate Social Media usage causes us to take us away from Allah and His command. Despite the social benefits provided by social media, it may create a burden for the user. It may create some issues that are incompatible with Maqasid Al-Shariah (Islamic objectives), such as fake news, misinformation, malinformation, violation of privacy, incitement to hatred, some electronic fraud, children's extortion, and people's adverse judgment. In this research, the researcher will present the contribution of social media to knowledge sharing and the Islamic objectives of the Protection of Aql (Mind/intellect). To protect the intelligence on Social Media, by spreading false knowledge-related material and throwing derogatory comments against those in disagreement that can harm their intellect, Muslims are ordered to prevent evil actions.

Keywords— Knowledge Sharing, Knowledge Management, Social Media, Maqasid Al-Shariah, Protection of Aql (Mind/Intellect).

I. INTRODUCTION

Globalization and internet development make it easy to connect with people worldwide. Nowadays, in a world that has become more interconnected, technologies are spreading faster and throughout many platforms. The need to obtain information quickly has driven the development of social media technology innovation and the establishment of digital marketing communications. In an accessible exchange of information and communication through Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, and many other platforms, Social Media's growth has linked East and West, North and South. Social media is a comprehensive platform that connects people and enables companies to grow, find jobs, and share information around the world. It has changed people's behavior, transforming their lives and ways of thinking.

One of the solutions that has overcome many limitations in current technologies is the utilization of social media. Furthermore, Social Media is an evolving and diverse technological infrastructure that transforms and supports how people collaborate and communicate in the organization. Allah mentioned in the Quran to speak and know each other by the following verse (Surah Al-Hujurat, 49:13); "Oh humankind, certainly We have made you from man and woman and complete you peoples and clans that

you may recognize each other. To be sure, the politest of you in the prospect of Allah is your best honor. Truly, Allah is deliberate and familiar."

Knowledge management requires technological elements [1]. Information and communication technologies are implemented to enhance people-to-people connections and people-to-document availability [2]. Several social media applications have been built to encourage knowledge-sharing (e.g., online forums and blogs) and knowledge management (e.g., wikis and crowd-sourcing) [3]. Platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and LinkedIn were designed to keep people connected [4].

From an Islamic viewpoint, a study by Shompa et al. [35] suggests that a person should be careful to use Social Media correctly. Inappropriate Social Media usage takes us away from Allah and His command. Islam's message sets forth an ethical structure that maintains harmony and peace in human life. Therefore, transmitting positive news encourages benefits while preventing statements that can harm life and belief. Rosidi et al. [46] highlighted the application of Hifz al-Aql (Protection of intellect) in guiding ethical digital behavior. They argued that this principle can mitigate the spread of misinformation online. Similarly, Azlan and Zainudin [47] analyzed post-COVID-19 social media usage in Malaysia, noting a growing trend toward

information literacy and ethical sharing based on Islamic teachings. Shamsuddin [48] further extended this discourse by proposing ethical guidelines for Muslim social media influencers grounded in Maqasid al-Shariah, focusing on key principles such as intention (niyyah), ethical method (al-Ada'), and consequence (al-Ma'al). The objectives of Shariah, commonly known as Maqasid al-Shariah, are to protect humanity's faith, existence, intelligence, integrity, and wealth. Therefore, these studies focus on Social Media's contribution to Knowledge Sharing in Maqasid al-Shariah and the Protection of Aql (Mind/Intellect).

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

In our daily lives, the sharing of Knowledge is an important aspect. The growth of the internet and various electronic devices such as smartphones, laptops, and tablets make it easier to share Knowledge that can be achieved without time and place constraints. Nowadays, gathering and sharing Knowledge and keeping in touch with other people through social media is easy. Social media has become more critical for sharing Knowledge and information. According to the Hootsuite and We Are Social Report 2025 [40], the data regarding global Social Media use is 63.9 percent (5.24 billion) of active Social Media users from the total population (8.20 billion).

Social media is influencing the practice of online networking for knowledge sharing. Social Media has evolved from the latest technologies like artificial intelligence, big data, machine learning, the Internet of Things, augmented reality, and cloud computing. Social Media's strategic capabilities positively impact brand technology development. They are a moderating variable between acquiring Knowledge, business performance, and brand innovative thinking. Social Media sites are increasingly used in organizations to communicate and interact with people. People can give the info explicit Knowledge over traditional communication and the tacit understanding that is hard to convey through the written method. People who utilize social media will get information to solve problems and challenges by exchanging information and sharing Knowledge.

Despite the social benefits provided by social media, it may create a burden for the user. It may create some incompatible issues with Maqasid Al-Shariah (Islamic objectives), such as fake news, violation of privacy, incitement to hatred, some electronic fraud, children's extortion, and people's adverse judgment. In this research, the researcher will present social media for knowledge sharing and the objectives of the Islamic religion. The effect of Knowledge Sharing using Social Media will be identified and derived from five Maqasid al-Shariah in Arabic, named Protection of al-Nafs (Life), al-Din (Religion), al-'Aql

(Intellect), al-Nasb (Posterity/Lineage), and al-Mal (Wealth). It is highly suggested to prioritize Maqasid al-Shariah's Social Media application to preserve reliability, privacy, safety, respect, dignity, and many others. As stated by Imam Al-Shatibi, Islam's objective serves as a regulatory philosophy to ensure all actions, including Social Media events, are final to achieve the objective of the Shariah. The researcher will concentrate on the Protection of Mind/Intellect for Islam's objective (Maqasid al-Shariah).

III. RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVE
In line with the problem statement stated before, the following questions are created:

RQ1: What type of Knowledge is shared on social media?

RQ2: What are the main problems facing Social Media usage for Knowledge Sharing?

RQ3: How does social media impact the Protection of Maqasid al-Shariah and the Protection of Aql (Mind/intellect)?

The primary objective of this study is to recognize Social Media's contribution to Knowledge Sharing. To achieve this primary objective, sub-objectives can be expressed:

RO1: To determine the type of Knowledge shared in Social Media.

RO2: To investigate the main problem facing Social Media usage for Knowledge Sharing.

RO3: To develop a framework of knowledge sharing according to Maqasid al-shariah, protecting Aql (Mind/intellect) in social media.

Based on the research objectives and questions, the following hypotheses were developed:

H1: Social Media significantly contributes to the sharing of news-type Knowledge.

H2: Social Media usage poses significant risks to identity and mental well-being.

H3: Social Media positively impacts the Protection of Aql (Intellect) when used responsibly.

IV. METHODOLOGY

This research is a quantitative study that uses a questionnaire as a tool for data collection. The data were collected through convenience sampling by distributing the questionnaire via the researcher's social media platforms (e.g., WhatsApp, Facebook). This approach was chosen due to its accessibility and ability to reach many respondents quickly. The target population consisted of Malaysian netizens aged 18 years and above who are active social media users.

Out of approximately 400 individuals who received the questionnaire link, 300 valid responses were obtained, resulting in a response rate of 75%. The research aimed to

investigate the contribution of social media to knowledge sharing, specifically within the framework of Maqasid al-Shariah, focusing on the Protection of Aql (intellect).

A questionnaire is a data collection tool. It is a collection of questions that respondents have to answer. Those questions are designed with the research objectives in mind and should help to answer the research questions. Usually, those questionnaires contain questions that must be answered in a scaled format like the Likert scale. Questionnaires are the most suited tools for collecting primary data [5].

In the data collection process, the questionnaire plays a significant role. A self-administered questionnaire was developed to determine the contribution of Social Media to Knowledge Sharing in Maqasid al-Shariah.

This questionnaire consists of five sections. The first section, section 1, consists of five questions covering demographic information, including age, gender, occupation, and other demographic information. This section tries to give background information on the respondents. Section 2 consists of 6 questions that cover different topics regarding Social Media usage for Knowledge Sharing.

Section 3 consists of 5 questions about the Perception of Social Media usage. These questions must be answered in a Likert scale format that varies from “strongly disagree” to “strongly agree.” This type of scale will better represent the opinions of the respondents. Section 4 covers the main problems of social media usage for the knowledge-sharing topic.

Respondents must also answer six questions in a Likert scale format. The last section covers the topic of Social Media’s impact on the Protection of Maqasid al-Shariah. Section 5 consists of 9 questions focusing on one area of Maqasid al-Shariah, Protection of Mind/Intellect. Respondents also need to answer using a Likert scale format.

A. Data Analysis Techniques

Data collected were analyzed using SPSS Version 26. The analysis included:

- Descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation)
- Reliability tests (Cronbach’s Alpha)
- Inferential statistics, including Pearson correlation analysis to test relationships between constructs such as perception and the Protection of intellect.

These methods addressed the study’s objectives and validated the relationships between variables.

B. Reliability Analysis

To ensure the internal consistency of the constructs, Cronbach’s Alpha was calculated for Sections 2 through 5 using SPSS. The results are summarized in Table 1.

TABLE I
THE RESULT OF THE INTERNAL CONSISTENCY OF THE CONSTRUCTS

Construct	Cronbach’s Alpha (α)
Type of Knowledge Shared	0.79
Perception of Social Media Usage	0.82
Problems in Social Media Usage	0.85
Protection of Aql (Mind/Intellect)	0.87

V. FINDING

The study includes the demographic characteristics of the netizens living in Malaysia regardless of gender, age, nationality, education, and occupation. The participants’ categorical variables are discussed in detail below, based on the data collected from the first section of the questionnaire. Data were analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics (Pearson correlation) via SPSS.

A. Demographic Characteristics

The study collected data from 300 respondents in Malaysia, as shown in Table 2. The gender distribution shows more participation from females (68.3%) than males (31.7%). Age-wise, the 26–30 age group dominated the sample (54.7%), followed by 21–25 (14.7%), under 20 (13.0%), 31–35 (10.7%), and 36–40 (7.0%).

In terms of education, most respondents had a bachelor’s degree (60.0%), followed by diploma holders (15.7%), high school (13.0%), master’s (10.0%), and Ph.D. holders (1.3%). Nationally, the vast majority were Malaysians (90.7%), with a small representation of non-Malaysians (9.3%). Regarding occupation, 76.0% were employed, 17.7% were students, 3.3% were unemployed, and 3.0% were self-employed.

TABLE II
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Demographic	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cumulative (%)
Gender	Male	95	31.7	31.7
	Female	205	68.3	100.0
Age	< 20	39	13.0	13.0
	21–25	44	14.7	27.7
	26–30	164	54.7	82.3
	31–35	32	10.7	93.0
	36–40	21	7.0	100.0
Education	Diploma	47	15.7	15.7
	Degree	180	60.0	75.7
	Master	30	10.0	85.7
	PhD	4	1.3	87.0
	High School	39	13.0	100.0
Nationality	Malaysian	272	90.7	90.7
	Non-Malaysian	28	9.3	100.0
Occupation	Student	53	17.7	17.7

	Employee	228	76.0	93.7
	Self-employed	9	3.0	96.7
	Unemployed	10	3.3	100.0

B. Type of Knowledge/Information Usually Shared or Found on Social Media

RQ1: What type of Knowledge is shared on social media? The first research question is intended to define the type of Knowledge sharing in social media. Based on Table 3, the most popular type of knowledge/information usually shared on Social Media is news, with 89.7%, followed by entertainment, with 81.7%. Meanwhile, 74% share 'life experiences.' 36% of respondents who stated 'Humour/Funny content' is the content usually shared on their Social Media, followed by 'education' with 30%, and 'Jobs and networking' with 29.3%. However, 'Books/Publications' and 'Marketing' have the exact percentages at 15%.

TABLE III
TYPE OF KNOWLEDGE/INFORMATION USUALLY SHARED OR FOUND ON SOCIAL MEDIA

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
News	Yes	269	89.7	89.7
	No	31	10.3	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	
Education	Yes	92	30.7	30.7
	No	208	69.3	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	
Books/ Publications	Yes	51	17.0	17.0
	No	249	83.0	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	
Life Experiences	Yes	222	74.0	74.0
	No	78	26.0	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	
Humor/ Funny content	Yes	108	36.0	36.0
	No	192	64.0	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	
Entertainment	Yes	245	81.7	81.7
	No	55	18.3	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	
Marketing	Yes	51	17.0	17.0
	No	249	83.0	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	
Jobs and Networking	Yes	88	29.3	29.3
	No	212	70.7	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	

C. Perception Of Social Media Usage For Knowledge Sharing

Consequently, the descriptive analysis (frequency, percentage, standard deviation, and mean) shows the response at the level and the general outcome at the end. This data provides insights into the perception of Social Media usage for Knowledge Sharing. Five-point Likert scale

of 1 = Strongly Disagree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Neutral; 4 = Agree; and 5 = Strongly Agree. The level of perception of Social Media usage for Knowledge Sharing will be determined based on the meaningful interpretation of scores, whereby for low (1-2.33), for moderate (2.34-3.67), and high (3.68-5) (see Table 4).

TABLE IV
THE PERCEPTION OF SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE FOR KNOWLEDGE SHARING

	SD	D	N	A	SA	M	Std(X)
1. I believe it is helpful to use Social Media to communicate with other individuals to share Knowledge	0	0	5	49	246	4.80	.438
	0%	0%	1.7%	16.3%	82.0%		
2. I believe connecting with others using Social Media to share Knowledge is easy.	0	2	6	76	216	4.69	.544
	0%	0.7%	2.0%	25.3%	72.0%		
3. I believe using Social Media gives me valuable Knowledge about my everyday activities.	0	2	27	92	179	4.49	.687
	0%	0.7%	9.0%	30.7%	59.7%		
4. I believe Social Media provides me with reliable and trustworthy data.	4	33	130	96	37	3.43	.891
	1.3%	11.0%	43.3%	32.0%	12.3%		
5. I believe that Social Media provides me with fast information.	0	1	5	63	231	4.75	.493
	0%	0.3%	1.7%	21.0%	77.0%		
Average total	0.3%	2.5%	11.5%	25.1%	60.6%	4.43	.611

SD - Strongly Disagree, D – Disagree, N – Neutral, A – Agree, SA - Strongly Agree, M – Mean, std(X) – Standard Deviation

Based on Table 4, five items indicate the perception of Social Media usage for sharing Knowledge. Item 1, "I believe it is helpful to use Social Media to communicate with other individuals to share knowledge." Most respondents strongly agreed with statement 246 (82%) and 49 (16.3%). The minority responded as neutral, with only five respondents (1.7%). For this item, the average total mean score is M=4.80. So, the whole outcome shows that most of the respondents

in this study agreed that it is helpful to use social media to communicate with other individuals and share Knowledge.

For item 2, “I believe it is easy to connect with other people using Social Media to share knowledge.” Most respondents strongly agreed with statement 216 (72%) and 76 (25.3%). However, the minority responded disagree only 2 (0.7%), and responded neutral, only six respondents (2.0%). For this item, the average total mean score is $M=4.69$. Hence, the whole outcome shows that most of the respondents in this study agreed that it is easy to connect with other people using social media to share Knowledge.

For item 3, “I believe that using Social Media gives me valuable knowledge about my everyday activities.” The majority of respondents reported strongly agreeing with statement 179 (59.7%) and agreeing with statement 92 (30.7%). However, the minority responded disagree only 2 (0.7%) and responded neutral to only 27 respondents (9.0%). For this item, the average total mean score is $M=4.49$. Therefore, the whole outcome shows that most of the respondents in this study agreed that using social media provides valuable Knowledge about everyday activities.

For item 4, “I believe Social Media provides me with reliable and trustworthy data,” the majority of the respondents reported neutral with the statement 130 (43.3%), agree with 96 (32%), and strongly agree with 37 (12.3%). The minority responded strongly disagreed 4 (1.3%) and disagreed 33 (11%) respectively. For this item, the average total mean score is $M=3.43$. So, the whole outcome shows that the opinion is divided into two parts, and not all respondents agree with the statement that social media provides reliable and trustworthy data.

For item 5, “I believe that Social Media provides me with fast information.”, the majority of respondents reported strongly agree with statement 231 (77%) and agree 63 (21%). However, the minority responded disagree only 1 (0.3%), and responded neutral, only five respondents (1.7%). For this item, the average total mean score is $M=4.75$. Therefore, the whole outcome shows that most of the respondents in this study agreed that social media provides fast information. Generally, it can be inferred that the majority of respondents expressed clear agreement that Social Media can be beneficial for exchanging information. In line with the interpretation of mean scores, this pattern is 4.43 from the total mean score for all five items, suggesting that respondents strongly view Social Media usage for Knowledge Sharing.

D. The Main Problems Facing Social Media Usage For Knowledge Sharing

RQ2: What are the Main Problems Facing Social Media Usage for Knowledge Sharing?

Based on Table 5, six items represent the main problems facing Social Media usage for Knowledge Sharing. Item 1, “Social Media can have your identity stolen.” The majority of the respondents reported strongly agree with statement 201 (67%) and agree with 79 (26.3%). Meanwhile, the respondents reported neutral with statement 18 (6%). The minority responded that they disagreed with only two respondents (0.7%). For this item, the average total mean score is $M=4.60$. So, the whole outcome shows that most of the respondents in this study agreed that social media could have their identities stolen.

TABLE V
THE MAIN PROBLEMS FACING SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE FOR KNOWLEDGE SHARING

	SD	D	N	A	SA	M	Std(X)
1. Social Media can have your identity stolen.	0 0%	2 0.7%	18 6.0%	79 26.3%	201 67.0%	4.6 0	.634
2. Social Media can accidentally be letting stalkers find you.	0 0%	2 0.7%	13 4.3%	81 27.0%	204 68.0%	4.6 2	.602
3. Social Media intends to give you wrong information/fake news.	0 0%	4 1.3%	18 6.0%	72 24.0%	206 68.7%	4.6 0	.664
4. Social Media is used for spreading spam and malware.	0 0%	8 2.7%	42 14.0%	126 42.0%	124 41.3%	4.22	.783
5. Social Media increases the incidence of anxiety and depression.	0 0%	9 3.0%	49 16.3%	101 33.7%	141 47.0%	4.2 5	.834
6. I notice that my real social interaction has been reduced compared to the time before using Social Media.	6 2.0%	30 10.0%	86 28.7%	102 34.0%	76 25.3%	3.71	1.019
Average total	0.3 %	3.1 %	12.6 %	31.2 %	52.8 %	4.3 3	.756

SD - Strongly Disagree, D – Disagree, N – Neutral, A – Agree, SA - Strongly Agree, M – Mean, std(X) – Standard Deviation

For item 2, “Social Media can accidentally be letting stalkers find you.”, the majority of respondents reported strongly agree with statement 204 (68%) and agree 81 (27%). However, the minority responded that they disagreed only 2 (0.7%) and that they responded neutrally with only 13 respondents (4.3%). For this item, the average total mean score is $M=4.62$. Hence, the whole result shows that most of

the respondents in this study agreed that social media could accidentally let stalkers find you.

For item 3, “Social Media intends to give you wrong information/fake news.”, the majority of respondents reported strongly agree with statement 206 (68.7%) and agree 72 (24.0%). However, the minority responded disagree only 4 (1.3%) and responded “neutral” only 18 respondents (6.0%). For this item, the average total mean score is $M=4.60$. Therefore, the whole outcome shows that most of the respondents in this study agreed that Social Media intends to give you wrong information/fake news.

For item 4, “Social Media is used for spreading spam and malware,” the majority of the respondents reported agree with statements 126 (42%) and strongly agree with 124 (41.3%). The minority respondents disagree with 8 (2.7%) and responded neutral with 42 respondents (14.0%). For this item, the average total mean score is $M=4.22$. Hence, the whole outcome shows that most of the respondents in this study agreed that social media is used to spread spam and malware.

For item 5, “Social Media increasing the incidents of anxiety and depression.”, the majority of respondents reported strongly agree with statement 141 (47%) and agree 101 (33.7%). However, the minority respondents disagree with only 9 (3%) and responded with neutral, 49 respondents (16.3%). For this item, the average total mean score is $M=4.25$. Therefore, the whole outcome shows that most of the respondents in this study agreed that Social Media increases the incidence of anxiety and depression.

For item 6, “I notice that my real social interaction has been reduced compared to the time before using Social Media,” the majority of the respondents reported agree with the statement 102 (34%), neutral with 86 (28.7%), and strongly agree with 76 (25.3%). The minority responded strongly disagree 6 (2%) and disagree 30 (10%) respectively. For this item, the average total mean score is $M=3.71$. The whole outcome shows that most of the respondents in this study noticed that real social interaction had been reduced compared to the time before using Social Media. Generally, it can be concluded that most respondents are aware of the problems facing Social Media usage for Knowledge Sharing. In line with the interpretation of the mean score, this pattern can be seen from the overall mean score of 4.33 for all six items. This suggests that respondents are highly concerned about the problems faced when using Social Media for Knowledge Sharing.

E. Social Media Impact On The Protection Of Maqasid Al-Shariah (Protection Of Intellect)

RQ3: How does Social Media impact the Protection of Maqasid al-Shariah?

Based on Table 6, nine items represent the Social Media impact on the Protection of Maqasid al-Shariah (Protection

of Intellect). Item 1, “Before I create any knowledge/information post on Social Media, I check the accuracy of the knowledge/information facts.”

TABLE VI
SOCIAL MEDIA IMPACT ON THE PROTECTION OF MAQASID AL-SHARIAH
(PROTECTION OF INTELLECT)

	SD	D	N	A	SA	M	Std(X)
1. Before I create any knowledge/information post on Social Media, I check the accuracy of the knowledge/information facts.	0 0%	0 0%	20 6.7%	85 28.3%	195 65.0%	4.5 8	.61 5
2. Before I upload any knowledge/information post on Social Media, I check the accuracy of the knowledge/information facts.	0 0%	2 0.7%	16 5.3%	102 34.0%	180 60.0%	4.5 3	.63 0
3. I will not easily believe every piece of knowledge/information posted on Social Media without any references.	0 0%	1 0.3%	20 6.7%	101 33.7%	178 59.3%	4.5 2	.63 6
4. I will check the accuracy of the knowledge/information I've been looking for on Social Media.	0 0%	1 0.3%	28 9.3%	98 32.7%	173 57.7%	4.4 8	.67 6
5. I will evaluate the quality of the knowledge/information that I post or share on Social Media.	0 0%	1 0.3%	26 8.7%	116 38.7%	157 52.3%	4.4 3	.66 3
6. I have shared other people's posts on Social Media (text, music, photos, videos, graphics, etc.) only if I get their permission	2 0.7%	12 4.0%	64 21.3%	101 33.7%	121 40.3%	4.0 9	.91 2

and take credit for it.							
7. Social media has helped me to use my free time and entertain me in any pressure moment.	0 0%	6 2.0 %	53 17.7%	124 41.3%	117 39.0 %	4.1 7	.78 7
8. The positive impacts of Social Media overcome its negative effects.	1 0.3 %	19 6.3 %	98 32.7 %	92 30.7 %	90 30.0 %	3.8 4	.94 1
9. High interest in people's lives by following their Social Media profiles increases the possibility of depression and dissatisfaction in society.	1 0.3 %	9 3.0 %	69 23.0 %	95 31.7%	126 42.0 %	4.1 2	.88 8
Average total	0.14 %	1.88 %	14.6 0%	33.8 7%	49.5 1%	4.3 1	.75 0

SD - Strongly Disagree, D – Disagree, N – Neutral, A – Agree, SA - Strongly Agree, M – Mean, std(X) – Standard Deviation

The majority of the respondents reported strongly agree with statement 195 (65%) and agree with 85 (28.3%). Meanwhile, the respondents reported neutral with statement 20 (6.7%). For this item, the average total mean score is M=4.58. Therefore, the whole outcome shows that most of the respondents in this study agreed that before creating any knowledge/information post on social media, the accuracy of the knowledge/information facts must be checked.

For item 2, “Before I upload any knowledge/information post on Social Media, I check the accuracy of the knowledge/information facts.”, the majority of respondents reported strongly agree with statement 180 (60%) and agree 102 (34.0%). However, the minority responded disagree only 2 (0.7%), and responded neutral, only 16 respondents (5.3%). For this item, the average total mean score is M=4.53. Therefore, the whole outcome shows that most of the respondents in this study agreed that before uploading any knowledge/information post on social media, the accuracy of the knowledge/information facts must be checked.

For item 3, “I will not easily believe every knowledge/information posted on Social Media without any references.”, the majority of respondents reported strongly agree with statement 178 (59.3%) and agree 101 (33.7%). However, the minority responded disagree only 1 (0.3%), and responded neutral, only 20 respondents (6.7%). For this item, the average total mean score is M=4.52. Hence, the whole

outcome shows that most of the respondents in this study agreed that they would not easily believe every knowledge/information posted on Social Media without any references.

For item 4, “I will check the accuracy of the knowledge/information I’ve been looking for on Social Media.”, the majority of respondents reported strongly agree with statement 173 (57.7%) and agree 98 (32.7%). However, the minority responded disagree only 1 (0.3%), and responded neutral, only 28 respondents (9.3%). For this item, the average total mean score is M=4.48. Therefore, the whole outcome shows that most of the respondents in this study agreed to check the accuracy of the knowledge/information they were looking for on Social Media.

For item 5, “I will evaluate the quality of the knowledge/information that I post or share on Social Media.” The majority of respondents reported strongly agreeing with statement 157 (52.3%) and agreeing with 116 (38.7%). However, the minority responded disagree only 1 (0.3%), and responded neutral, only 26 respondents (8.7%). For this item, the average total mean score is M=4.43. Hence, the whole outcome shows that most of the respondents in this study agreed to evaluate the quality of the knowledge/information posted or shared on Social Media.

For item 6, “I have shared other people’s posts on Social Media (text, music, photos, videos, graphics, etc.) only if I get their permission and taken credit for it.”, the majority of the respondents reported strongly agree with the statement 121 (40.3%), agree with 101 (33.7%), and neutral with 64 (21.3%). The minority responded strongly disagree 2 (0.7%) and disagree 12 (4.0%) correspondingly. For this item, the average total mean score is M=4.09. Therefore, the whole outcome shows that most of the respondents in this study agreed to share other people’s Social Media posts (text, music, photos, videos, graphics, etc.) only if they get their permission and take credit for it.

For item 7, “Social Media has helped me to use my free time and to entertain me in any pressure moment.” Most respondents reported agreeing with statement 124 (41.0%) and strongly agreeing with statement 117 (39.0%). However, the minority of respondents disagreed with only 6 (2.0%) and responded as neutral, 53 respondents (17.7%). For this item, the average total mean score is M=4.17. Therefore, the whole outcome shows that most of the respondents in this study agreed in this regard. Social media has helped me use my free time and entertain myself under pressure.

For item 8, “The positive impacts of Social Media overcome its negative effects,” the majority of the respondents reported neutral with the statement 98 (32.7%), agree with 92 (30.7%), and strongly agree with 90 (30.0%). The minority responded strongly disagree 1 (0.3%) and

disagree 19 (6.3%) correspondingly. For this item, the average total mean score is $M=3.84$. Therefore, the whole outcome shows that most of the respondents in this study agreed that the positive impacts of Social Media overcome its negative effects.

For item 9, “High interest in people’s lives by following their Social Media profiles increases the possibility of depression and dissatisfaction in society,” the majority of the respondents reported strongly agree with the statement 126 (42.0%), agree with 95 (31.7%), and neutral with 69 (23.0%). The minority responded strongly disagree 1 (0.3%) and disagree 9 (3.0%) correspondingly. For this item, the average total mean score is $M=4.12$. Therefore, the whole outcome shows that most of the respondents in this study agreed that a high interest in people’s lives by following their Social Media profiles increases the possibility of depression and dissatisfaction in society. Generally, most of the respondents are aware of the impact of social media on the Protection of Maqasid al-Shariah (Protection of Aql). In line with the interpretation of the mean score, this pattern can be seen from the overall mean score of 4.31 for all nine items, which suggests that respondents are highly concerned about the impact of Social Media on the Protection of Maqasid al-Shariah (Protection of Aql)

E. Correlation Analysis Between Key Constructs

To strengthen the empirical basis of the findings, a Pearson correlation analysis was conducted to examine relationships among the three primary constructs:

- Perception of Social Media Usage
- Problems in Social Media Usage
- Impact on the Protection of Aql

TABLE VII
THE RESULTS OF THE CORRELATION AMONG THE CONSTRUCT

Constructs	1	2	3
1. Perception of Social Media Usage	1		
2. Problems in Social Media Usage	.251**	1	
3. Protection of Aql (Mind/Intellect)	.433**	.317**	1

Note: Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

A moderate positive correlation was found between perception and Protection of Aql ($r = 0.433$, $p < .01$) (see Table 7), indicating that respondents who positively perceived social media for knowledge sharing were more likely to engage in behaviors that align with the Protection of intellect.

Problems in social media usage were also significantly correlated with Protection of Aql ($r = 0.317$, $p < .01$),

suggesting that awareness of social media risks contributes to more responsible behavior.

V. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This research on Malaysian netizens has provided findings that spotlight Malaysian netizens’ perception of using social media for knowledge sharing on Maqasid al-Shariah and the Protection of Aql (Mind/intellect). The conclusions are summarised and discussed regarding how they answered the corresponding research questions.

A. Finding of Type of Knowledge Shared In Social Media.

RO1: To Determine the Type of Knowledge Shared in Social Media.

Research objective number one, “to determine the type of knowledge shared in Social Media,” was achieved based on analysis and findings. The majority of the respondents picked ‘News’ as the most popular knowledge/information usually shared on Social Media. With 89.7% of the respondents, it shows that people seek more news on Social Media than other Knowledge. Nowadays, the trend is just one click away. Social Media makes it easier to find the news and has become the most used platform to seek the latest news. With advanced technology, people can watch live streaming to get the latest news from any social media platform, such as YouTube Live or Facebook Live.

The finding shows that 81.7% of the respondents also use Social Media for Entertainment content. More people are using social media as a source of entertainment instead of watching television or watching movies. Individuals, companies, or agencies create and post entertainment content daily on social media. Then, 74% of the respondents used Social Media to share their life experiences and look at other people’s experiences. People tend to share their life experiences on their social media accounts, such as travel photos, cooking skills, singing of cover songs, workout routines, current issues, etc. This is usually content that is very famous on any social media platform. People create and share their life experiences, and at the same time, they influence others to have the same lifestyle. Some may have a harmful effect, and some can be used as an inspiration to others. That depends on how people acquire Knowledge and information.

The findings reveal that people also use social media for other things. There were 36% chosen for ‘Humour/Funny content,’ 30% for ‘education,’ 29.3% for ‘Jobs and networking,’ and ‘Book/Publications’ and ‘Marketing have the exact percentages of 15%. Social Media has become increasingly valuable for almost all fields (Entertainment, Education, Corporate, Marketing, etc.) that can benefit from Social Media platforms. People believe it is helpful to use Social Media in their daily lives. It is to communicate with

other individuals to share their Knowledge and connect with them by using social media platforms and providing fast information.

Generally, it can be inferred that the majority of respondents expressed clear approval that Social Media can be beneficial for exchanging and sharing information. In line with the interpretation of mean scores, this pattern is 4.43 from the total mean score for all five items, suggesting that respondents strongly view Social Media usage for Knowledge Sharing. This shows that research objective no.1, "to determine the type of knowledge shared in Social Media," has been achieved.

B. Finding The Main Problems Facing Social Media Usage For Knowledge Sharing

RO2: To Investigate the Main Problem Facing Social Media Usage for Knowledge Sharing.

Research objective number two, "To investigate the main problem facing Social Media usage for Knowledge Sharing," based on analysis and findings, achieved the objective. The majority of the respondents expressed explicit approval of all the problems stated in section 4 of the questionnaire. The first statement on the questionnaire, "Social Media can have your identity stolen," is one of the issues people may experience by having Social Media accounts. Identity theft is a common act by a 'bad person' or a hacker taking other people's pictures and names and using them to make different accounts. It becomes dangerous once the hacker uses your name and photo to do bad things.

The second statement, "Social Media can accidentally let a stalker find you," shows that this problem can happen to everyone with Social Media accounts. Some people like to publicize their social media accounts even if they have a private feature. They then upload every detail of their location and activities at that time by posting photos or videos on their Social Media account. This situation will give any stalker the opportunity for any stalker to see their account. Then, stalkers or strangers can keep up to date with their daily activity. This may lead to crimes such as robbery, kidnapping, and so on because the stranger gets the information from Social Media. As stated in Surah Al-Baqarah verse 195, the Quran stressed this: "And spend on Allah's sake and do not plunge yourself into ruin (by investing your riches on Allah's cause) and do great." Allah loves (people who do the nice thing) Al-Muhsinin.". In addition, to secure their lives with safety and Protection, Muslims should not share their details on Social Media platforms to fulfill the greater objective of saving a life.

Other than that, the third statement, "Social Media intends to give you wrong information/fake news," shows that this problem occurs around the world. Some people or organizations use Social Media to share fake news for their

own sake. According to MIT's Twitter study, spreading fake news is six times faster than the facts. This happens when people intend to share and believe whatever they read on social media without checking the source. The same goes for the fourth statement, "Social Media is used for spreading spam and malware.". Spam, malware, and fake news could be inevitable on Social Media. However, by thinking logically, people can help prevent the spread. Sustain a fair degree of interest in what people read on their feed, consider that what they see is curated by Social Media outlets, and often use investigative approaches. Social Media is a powerful tool for both organizations and individuals when used with proper purpose and thought. Always check the validity of the content before sharing it with others.

Next, "Social Media is increasing the incidence of anxiety and depression." According to the fifth statement, this situation frequently happens because of the excessive use of social media. People, especially teenagers and young adults, easily feel insecure, envious, anxious, and many other things about what they see on social media. However, it can significantly increase well-being by reducing Social Media usage to around 30 minutes per day [19]. For statement 6, "I notice that my real social interaction has been reduced compared to the time before using Social Media." This is also one of the main problems. Social Media makes people addicted to using it. Many fun things happen on Social Media that make people like to spend their time scrolling through their Social Media feeds. Real social interaction will be reduced when too much time is spent on Social Media.

Generally, it can be concluded that most respondents are aware of the problems facing Social Media usage for Knowledge Sharing. In line with the interpretation of the mean score, this pattern can be seen from the overall mean score of 4.33 for all six items. This suggests that respondents are highly concerned about the problems faced when using Social Media for Knowledge Sharing. With this finding, research objective two, "To investigate the main problem facing Social Media usage for Knowledge Sharing," has been achieved.

C. Finding How Social Media Impacts The Protection Of Maqasid Al-Shariah (Protection Of Intellect)

The finding for the third research question, which is "How does Social Media impact the protection of Maqasid al-Shariah (Protection of Mind/Intellect?," shows that the behavior of people toward how they use Social Media indicates the Protection of Aql (Mind/Intellect). Statements of items 1 to 6 in the questionnaire show that people's decisions, whether good or bad, will indicate the final result. All social media users need to check and evaluate the accuracy and quality of their Knowledge before creating,

uploading, or sharing any information and posting it to social media. Users also should not easily believe every Knowledge or information on Social Media without any references. Getting permission from the knowledge content owner before posting on Social Media is also important. The majority of the respondents agreed with this statement. Misusing social media happens when people make the wrong decisions or choices without judging their minds and thinking correctly about the cause and effect. That is how Social Media impacts the Protection of the Mind/Intellect.

From item 7, "Social Media has helped me to use my free time and to entertain me in any pressure moment." Most respondents agree with the statement. Nowadays, people like to spend their free time on Social Media. They use social media to find interesting and entertaining content, like songs, videos, and so on, to release stress. Not only does Islam allow entertainment, but it indeed recommends it! In Nahjul Balagha, Imam Ali (peace be upon him) says: "The time of the believer has three periods: the time when he is in fellowship with Allah, the time when he handles his livelihood, and the time when he can enjoy what is permissible and good." The last part is a sweetener for the other pieces and is relaxing. However, everything needs to be limited. The overuse of Social Media will lead to another problem. So, people must go back to Islam's objective for the Protection of Aql (Mind/Intellect).

From item 8, "The positive impacts of Social Media overcome its negative effects," most respondents reported having a balanced response to this statement. Since the survey result may be inaccurate sometimes, almost equal numbers choose neutral, agree, and strongly agree with this statement. The average total mean score is $M=3.84$. Therefore, the whole outcome shows that most of the respondents in this study agreed that the positive impacts of Social Media overcome its negative effects. This shows that people still believe that the positive impact of Social Media has overcome its negative side, according to UKEssays 2018, social media has many positive impacts, like staying in touch with friends, making new friends, offering educational advantages, and easing web access. There are also several negative impacts, including identity theft, cyberbullying, reduced real-life social contact, and social isolation. A rise in mobile social networks may cause future health issues.

The final item, "High interest in people's lives by following their Social Media profiles increases the possibility of depression and dissatisfaction in society." Therefore, the whole outcome shows that most of the respondents in this study agreed that a high interest in people's lives by following their Social Media profiles increases the possibility of depression and dissatisfaction in society. The recent Documentary released on Netflix, titled "The Social

Dilemma," directed by Jeff Orlowski, uncovers the impact of smartphones and social media on human activity. The way people view Social Media, in general, has been affected by this Documentary as individuals have become addicted to these technologies that reveal a false reality. Some studies have associated Social Media use with suicide, depression, and anxiety (see Figure 1).

Generally, most respondents were aware of the impact of social media on Maqasid al-Shariah and the Protection of Aql (Mind/intellect). In line with the interpretation of the mean score, this pattern can be seen from the overall mean score of 4.31 for all nine items, which suggests that respondents are highly concerned about the impact of Social Media on the Protection of Maqasid al-Shariah (Protection of Intellect).

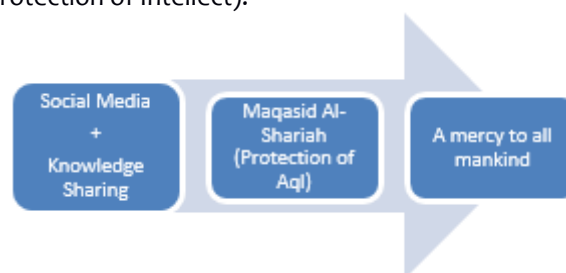


Fig. Social Media and Knowledge Sharing on Protection of Aql (Mind/Intellect)

D. The Solutions of Social Media Contribution For Knowledge Sharing In Maqasid Al-Shariah

RO3: To Develop a Framework of Knowledge Sharing According to Maqasid Al-Shariah, Protection of Aql (Mind/Intellect) in Social Media.

Research objective three, "To develop a framework of Knowledge Sharing according to Maqasid al-shariah, Protection of Aql (Mind/Intellect) in Social Media," was achieved based on analysis and findings. Based on the findings from the respondents' opinions, to maintain the positive side of Social Media's contribution to Knowledge Sharing, the researcher suggests the practice of Maqasid al-Shariah, Protection of Aql (Mind/Intellect). For Muslims, everything goes back to the Quran and Sunnah. The Qur'an is a primary source of Knowledge for Muslims in all their spiritual, religious, ethical, social, and legal matters. In order to learn and spread the Knowledge of Allah, it is therefore important for all Muslims to study and teach the Qur'an. Allah's most extraordinary acts of worship are studying and understanding the Qur'an and transmitting its wisdom by educating others honestly. As said by the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

"The best among you are those who learn the Qur'an and teach it to others" (Al-Wahidi, 2008).

This research can give some awareness about how people would be associated with the law of Islam on social

media for knowledge sharing and how to use social media to share Knowledge in a balanced and reasonable way to protect Aql (Mind/intellect). As Hanifah et al. [17] emphasized, the most tacit Knowledge should be recorded to ensure that the Knowledge can be exchanged among others and that knowledge sharing can be fully implemented in the organization. This is because their research has shown that the exchange of information occurs when the data or Knowledge is recorded clearly. With advanced technologies, Knowledge sharing using social media will give people many advantages in finding practical Knowledge from any other world's expertise.

These are the things people can practice when using Social Media to share Knowledge. Firstly, always make sure the content shared on social media is accurate. Islam orders Muslims to be truthful and dependable in all situations and actions. Muslims should always be honest in creating and sharing correct info, check the correctness, and assess the value of the Knowledge. Secondly, do not spread fake news. People are prohibited from spreading fake news on Social Media, whatever it is. This disrupts the Protection of the intellect. Thirdly, do not share personal information on social media. People must not share their personal data on Social Media, such as their address, phone number, locations, pictures, and videos. People need to be extra alert about what they share on Social Media, and even their first intention is to share the Knowledge. Similarly, people should not share or post other people's knowledgeable content and detailed info without their consent.

Next, people should obey Allah's order and avoid His bans. A Muslim who has inside him or herself some degree of Taqwa, then he or she will not be doing the things that Islam does not permit. He or she can just do accountable and ethical things. Consequently, a Muslim must have decent ethics when using Social Media and protect themselves against all wickedness and incorrect manners on Social Media. Muslims must also do their utmost to speak and only do things Allah pleases, adhere to His orders, and escape His prohibitions. Muslims must decide based on Maqasid al-Shariah and the priorities of their lifetime. Also, using the right words to share Knowledge on Social Media. People must not use disrespectful language in making content or sharing information that has no benefit to other people.

Lastly, in Islam, promoting good deeds is very necessary. Sharing rightful Knowledge on Social Media is a good deed because it benefits others. All Muslims must do the right deeds for Allah's sake every time. Allah has assured us in this world and the afterlife that righteous deeds are honored. Allah mentioned in the Quran, "So whoever performs goodness, either man or woman when he or she is a real follower of Islamic polytheism), certainly, We will give him a good life (with dignity, fulfillment, and legitimate provisions

in this world), and Then we will definitely give them a prize to what they had been doing (i.e. Heaven in the Henceforth" (Surah An-Nahl, verse 97). Therefore, research objective three, "To develop a framework of Knowledge Sharing according to Maqasid al-shariah, Protection of Aql (Mind/Intellect) in Social Media," has been accomplished.

VII CONCLUSION

A. Conclusions Based On The Findings

The research objectives can be restated as follows:

RO1: To determine the type of Knowledge shared in Social Media.

RO2: To investigate the main problem facing Social Media usage for Knowledge Sharing.

RO3: To develop a framework of knowledge sharing according to Maqasid al-shariah, protecting Aql (Mind/intellect) in social media.

To fulfill the above research objectives, extensive literature was consulted to provide a background to Social Media and Knowledge Sharing, as well as Maqasid al-Shariah's definition. In the pursuit and implementation of all research studies, this research uses a questionnaire as a tool for data collection. The outcome was gathered using an online survey by Google.

Following the first research objective, the results reveal that most respondents picked 'News' as the most popular knowledge/information usually shared on Social Media. It can be inferred that most respondents expressed explicit approval that Social Media can be beneficial for exchanging and sharing information. Concerning the second research objective, the study's results confirm that most respondents expressed clear approval of all the problems stated in section 4 of the questionnaire—most respondents were aware of the problems facing Social Media usage for Knowledge Sharing.

Lastly, the results reveal that most respondents were aware of the impact of social media on Maqasid al-Shariah and the Protection of Aql (Mind/intellect). To maintain the positive side of the Social Media contribution to Knowledge Sharing, the researcher suggests the practice of Maqasid al-Shariah, the Protection of Aql (Mind/Intellect).

In this paper, the researcher found that it is very clear from the previous study that Social Media has become a massive part of people's lives in this era of advanced technology. This paper aims to develop a knowledge-sharing framework, according to Maqasid al-shariah, for social media. The study results suggest how social media use for knowledge sharing includes ethics in the Maqasid al-Shariah, Protection of Aql (Mind/Intellect) framework. This paper guarantees that people's actions to share Knowledge on social media are not uninvolved in bad outcomes and harm.

This study successfully addressed three research objectives:

RO1 – Type of Knowledge Shared: Social media is extensively used to disseminate news and entertainment, but less for structured academic Knowledge.

RO2 – Problems Identified: Users are aware of social media's risks, including misinformation, identity threats, and emotional harm—factors that threaten the integrity of Knowledge and intellect.

RO3 – Protection of Aql: Users show awareness of ethical sharing practices aligned with Maqasid al-Shariah, especially in checking for content accuracy and minimizing harm to others' intellect.

The results were further validated through reliability tests (Cronbach's Alpha > 0.7) and Pearson correlation analysis, establishing empirical support for the framework proposed.

B. Future Work

The findings of this research will help in the innovation of an exposition for Muslims to use social media to share Knowledge in Maqasid al-Shariah that will foster attentiveness and endorse harmless and accountable practices. Muslim scholars must continue to write more research that may help solve problems and threats of Social Media and promote the positive values provided by these platforms. Hence, extra effort is required to deeply discover the impact of Social Media's Contribution to Knowledge Sharing in other Muslim countries. This research contributes to understanding the intersection of Islamic ethics and digital knowledge sharing. By grounding the discussion in Maqasid al-Shariah, specifically Hifz al-Aql, the study offers a novel model for ethical engagement on social media. It also provides a conceptual foundation for future empirical validation using more advanced statistical techniques such as PLS-SEM.

C. Limitations And Future Work

This study has some limitations:

- The use of convenience sampling may limit generalizability.
- The framework was not statistically validated (e.g., no confirmatory factor analysis).
- The study focused only on the Protection of Aql. In contrast, other maqasid dimensions (e.g., al-Mal, al-Din) also deserve exploration.

Future research should:

- Test the proposed framework using PLS-SEM or SEM techniques
- Include other Muslim-majority countries for cross-cultural insights

- Explore qualitative interviews to complement quantitative findings
- Considering a longer observation time, as it only takes a 1-month observation. By having longer experimental and observation time, the number of participants who took the test will also increase, and this will also increase the accuracy of the research.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest

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