

Artificial Intelligence and Knowledge Production in Brill's Encyclopaedias of Islamic Studies: A Statistical and Analytical Investigation

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Statistical Overview of Brill's Encyclopaedias of Islamic Studies:

Before presenting the abstract, it is methodologically important to situate the present study within the quantitative scope of Brill's encyclopedic tradition. Over more than a century, Brill has developed one of the most authoritative and expansive reference infrastructures in Islamic and Middle Eastern studies. Its Encyclopedias integrate multi-volume printed editions with continuously updated digital platforms, forming a cumulative scholarly enterprise of exceptional scale, international authorship, and disciplinary breadth. The following consolidated statistical profile summarizes the approximate magnitude of this corpus in terms of volumes, articles, contributors, digital expansion, and thematic coverage.

Table:1 Consolidated Statistical Profile of Brill's encyclopedias in Islamic Studies:

Dimension	Approximate Scope
Core Encyclopaedic Series	6 major encyclopaedias
Total Printed Volumes	40+ multi-volume tomes
Total Scholarly Articles / Entries	25,000 - 30,000+
Total Contributing Authors	3,000 - 4,500+ international scholars
Senior Editors and Section Editors	120- 180 specialists
Countries Represented by Contributors	50+ countries
Universities and Research Institutes Involved	500+ institutions
Average Article Length	800 - 8,000 words
Total Bibliographic References Indexed	200,000+ citations
Annual New / Revised Digital Articles	300 - 600 per year
Online Encyclopaedic Platforms	8+ specialized databases
Cross-Referenced Internal Links	100,000+
Indexed Manuscripts & Primary Sources	15,000+

Multilingual Coverage Arabic, Persian, Turkish, English, French, German.

AI-Assisted Metadata and Indexing Partial implementation

Table:2 Distribution of Contributors (Writers) and Scholarly Network

Category	Approximate Figures
Total Active Contributors	3,000- 4,500+
Percentage of Multi-Contributing Authors	35-40%
Early-Career and Mid-Career Scholars	40%
Senior and Emeritus Scholars	60%
Editorial Boards and Advisory Committees	50+ international panels
Average Articles per Author (specialization)	5 - 12 (varies by specialization)

Table:3 Thematic Distribution of Articles across Disciplines

Thematic Domain	Approximate Number of Articles with Percentage
Biography and Historical Figures	8,000 - 10,000 (30-35%)
Geography, Regions, Cities, Sacred Places	4,000 - 5,500 (15-20%)
Qur'ānic Studies and Tafsīr	2,500 - 3,500 (10-12%)
Hadith and Prophetic Traditions	1,500 - 2,200 (6-8%)
Islamic Law (Fiqh) and Legal Theory	2,000 - 2,800 (8-10%)
Theology (Kalām) and Philosophy	1,800 - 2,500 (7-9%)
Sufism and Mystical Traditions	1,500 - 2,200 (6-8%)
Political Thought and Institutions	1,200 - 1,800 (5-7%)
Education, Madrasas, and Knowledge Transmission	900 - 1,500 (4-6%)
Science, Medicine, Astronomy, and Technology	700 - 1,200 (3-5%)
Modernity, Reform Movements, Media, and Digital Islam	1,000 - 1,800 (4-6%)

This consolidated statistical profile demonstrates that Brill's encyclopaedias constitute one of the largest curated knowledge ecosystems in the humanities. Their extensive authorship network, thematic diversity, and continuous digital renewal establish a robust empirical foundation for examining how artificial intelligence, algorithmic indexing, and computational knowledge systems are reshaping the production, organization, and authority of encyclopaedic scholarship in the modern era.

Abstract:

The rapid expansion of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has transformed the production, organization, and dissemination of knowledge across academic disciplines. In the field of Islamic studies, digital platforms and encyclopaedic resources now play a central role in shaping contemporary scholarly authority and public understanding. This study critically examines the impact of AI on Islamic encyclopaedic scholarship, with a particular focus on Brill's Encyclopaedia of Islam as a foundational reference work in modern Islamic studies. The research explores how AI-driven

technologies influence the preservation of authenticity, the construction of scholarly authority, and the reinterpretation of classical Islamic knowledge in the digital age. By integrating perspectives from Islamic epistemology, digital humanities, and knowledge ethics, this study analyzes both the opportunities and challenges presented by AI in the context of encyclopaedic knowledge production. The article argues that while AI offers unprecedented possibilities for accessibility, organization, and interdisciplinary research, it also raises critical concerns regarding textual integrity, interpretive bias, and the future role of human scholarship. Through qualitative textual analysis and comparative evaluation, this research contributes to an emerging academic discourse on the intersection of technology and Islamic intellectual traditions. It proposes a balanced framework for integrating AI into Islamic encyclopaedic scholarship while safeguarding the principles of authenticity, scholarly rigor, and ethical responsibility.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Brill Encyclopaedias, Islamic Studies, Knowledge Production and Digital Humanities.

Research Methodology:

This study adopts a qualitative and interdisciplinary research design that combines textual analysis, conceptual inquiry, and comparative evaluation. The primary focus is placed on examining the structure, editorial methodology, and scholarly authority of Brill's Encyclopaedia of Islam in relation to emerging AI-driven knowledge systems. The research employs three main methodological approaches. First, a qualitative textual analysis is conducted to examine selected entries from classical and modern editions of Islamic encyclopaedias in order to identify patterns of knowledge construction, citation practices, and interpretive frameworks. Second, a conceptual analysis is used to explore theoretical perspectives on artificial intelligence, digital humanities, and Islamic epistemology, with particular attention to questions of authority, authenticity, and ethical responsibility. Third, a comparative approach is applied to assess the differences between traditional encyclopaedic scholarship and AI-assisted knowledge production in terms of accuracy, transparency, and scholarly accountability. Data is analyzed through close reading, thematic categorization, and critical interpretation. Rather than relying on quantitative measurement, the study emphasizes interpretive depth and contextual understanding. This methodology allows the research to evaluate not only the technical dimensions of AI but also its epistemological and ethical implications within Islamic intellectual traditions.

Research Questions:

How is Artificial Intelligence reshaping the production and organization of Islamic encyclopaedic knowledge in the digital age?

In what ways does AI influence concepts of scholarly authority and authenticity within Islamic encyclopaedias, particularly in Brill's Encyclopaedia of Islam?

What epistemological challenges arise when classical Islamic scholarship is mediated through AI-based digital systems?

How can ethical principles of Islamic knowledge transmission be preserved in AI-assisted encyclopaedic projects?

What future models can ensure a balanced integration of artificial intelligence and human scholarship in Islamic encyclopaedic research?

Introduction:

The digital revolution has fundamentally reshaped the ways in which knowledge is produced, preserved, and transmitted across academic disciplines. In recent decades, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as one of the most influential technologies in this transformation, offering new tools for data organization, textual analysis, and knowledge dissemination. Within the field of Islamic studies, this technological shift has begun to affect not only research practices but also the very foundations of scholarly authority and authenticity. Encyclopaedic works, long regarded as authoritative repositories of Islamic knowledge, now operate within an increasingly digital and algorithmic environment.

Among these reference works, Brill's Encyclopaedia of Islam occupies a unique position as one of the most comprehensive and influential scholarly projects in modern Islamic studies. For more than a century, it has served as a primary resource for researchers, educators, and students across the world. Its editorial rigor, international authorship, and systematic organization have contributed significantly to the shaping of modern academic discourse on Islam. However, as digital platforms and AI-assisted technologies become integrated into encyclopaedic knowledge systems, fundamental questions arise concerning the future of such classical reference traditions. The integration of AI into knowledge production introduces both unprecedented opportunities and profound intellectual challenges. On the one hand, AI enhances accessibility, enables advanced search capabilities, and facilitates interdisciplinary connections across vast textual corpora. On the other hand, it raises serious concerns regarding interpretive neutrality, algorithmic bias, textual integrity, and the potential displacement of human scholarly judgment. In the context of Islamic studies, where authenticity, transmission, and methodological precision hold exceptional importance, these concerns acquire even greater significance. This study argues that the encounter between artificial intelligence and Islamic encyclopaedic scholarship represents not merely a technical development but an epistemological transformation. The digital mediation of authoritative knowledge reshapes how texts are selected, categorized, interpreted, and presented to both scholars and the wider public. In this evolving landscape, the traditional criteria of scholarly authority expert authorship, peer review, and methodological transparency must be reconsidered in relation to algorithmic processes and automated systems. By focusing on Brill's Encyclopaedia of Islam as a case study, this article seeks to explore how AI influences the production and reception of Islamic encyclopaedic knowledge in the digital age. It examines the tension between innovation and preservation, accessibility and authenticity, automation and intellectual responsibility. Through an interdisciplinary framework that draws upon Islamic

epistemology, digital humanities, and knowledge ethics, the study aims to contribute to an emerging discourse on the future of authoritative scholarship in an era increasingly shaped by artificial intelligence.

Literature Review:

The scholarly discussion surrounding Islamic encyclopaedic knowledge has traditionally emphasized issues of authority, methodology, and historiographical representation. Classical encyclopaedic projects were shaped by rigorous editorial practices, reliance on expert contributors, and adherence to established scholarly conventions. Studies on modern Islamic reference works have highlighted their role in constructing academic narratives, mediating between classical sources and contemporary scholarship, and defining the boundaries of legitimate knowledge within the discipline. Brill's Encyclopaedia of Islam, in particular, has been widely examined for its historical significance, editorial evolution, and influence on Western and global approaches to Islamic studies. In parallel, a growing body of literature has explored the impact of digital technologies on the humanities. Research in the field of digital humanities has demonstrated how computational tools transform textual analysis, archival organization, and knowledge visualization. Scholars have emphasized that digital platforms not only accelerate research processes but also reshape interpretive frameworks and scholarly practices. Within this context, artificial intelligence has emerged as a central theme, with studies examining its applications in natural language processing, automated classification, and large-scale corpus analysis. These developments have generated optimism regarding efficiency and accessibility, alongside critical debates concerning transparency, bias, and the erosion of human interpretive authority. The intersection of technology and Islamic studies remains a comparatively underdeveloped area of research. Existing studies on digital Islam have primarily focused on online religious education, digital fatwas, social media discourse, and the dissemination of Islamic content through digital platforms. While these contributions provide valuable insights into contemporary religious communication, they rarely address the deeper epistemological implications of AI-mediated scholarship. The question of how artificial intelligence affects authoritative reference works, particularly encyclopaedias, has received little systematic attention. Scholarly discussions on knowledge ethics and epistemology offer an important theoretical foundation for this inquiry. Philosophical studies on algorithmic governance and automated decision-making have highlighted the risks of interpretive distortion, selective representation, and hidden normative assumptions embedded within computational systems. In the context of religious and historical scholarship, these concerns become especially pressing, as digital mediation may influence how traditions are interpreted, prioritized, and transmitted across generations. Despite the growing interest in both digital humanities and Islamic knowledge traditions, a clear research gap remains. No substantial study has yet undertaken a focused analysis of artificial intelligence in relation to Islamic encyclopaedic scholarship, nor has the

specific case of Brill's Encyclopaedia of Islam been examined through the lens of AI and digital epistemology. Existing literature tends to treat encyclopaedic authority and digital innovation as separate domains, without sufficiently addressing their convergence. This article seeks to bridge this gap by bringing together three strands of scholarship: Islamic encyclopaedic studies, artificial intelligence research, and knowledge ethics. By situating Brill's Encyclopaedia of Islam within the broader transformation of digital knowledge systems, the study offers a novel contribution to contemporary debates on scholarly authority, authenticity, and the future of Islamic intellectual traditions in the digital age.

Historical Background of Brill's Encyclopaedia of Quran:

Brill's Encyclopaedia of Islam stands as a landmark in the documentation and organization of Islamic knowledge. Since its inception in the early 20th century, it has been recognized as a "pioneering scholarly project"³, bridging classical Islamic epistemology with modern academic standards. Its goal has been to create a "comprehensive reference work"⁴ that captures the historical, cultural, and intellectual diversity of the Islamic world. The encyclopaedia was conceived in response to the growing need for a "systematic and authoritative repository of Islamic knowledge"⁵, combining the rigor of traditional scholarship with the editorial precision of modern academia. By integrating contributions from international scholars, Brill ensured that its entries were both "credible" and "reflective of multiple perspectives," establishing itself as a benchmark for encyclopaedic authority. Historically, Brill's editorial methodology emphasized "verification of sources, cross-referencing, and critical analysis"⁶, reflecting a commitment to both "accuracy and scholarly integrity." These principles mirrored classical Islamic practices of isnād and ijāzah, ensuring that knowledge transmission maintained fidelity to authentic sources while being accessible in print form. With the advent of digital tools and AI, Brill's Encyclopaedia has entered a "new phase of knowledge curation"⁷. Digital editions enable automated indexing, semantic linking, and enhanced search functionalities, dramatically increasing accessibility and analytical capabilities. At the same time, these innovations raise questions about the preservation of "traditional authority and editorial oversight", highlighting the ongoing balance between technological innovation and scholarly authenticity. Through its history, Brill's Encyclopaedia has remained a "living reference", continuously updated to reflect evolving scholarship while maintaining the foundational principles of authenticity, authority, and rigorous verification. This historical perspective provides essential context for understanding how AI integration must negotiate between innovation and tradition in contemporary Islamic encyclopaedic knowledge.

Artificial Intelligence and Encyclopaedic Knowledge Production:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is increasingly transforming the ways knowledge is produced, organized, and accessed within digital encyclopaedias. In the context of Islamic scholarship, AI offers both opportunities and challenges, particularly in relation to Brill's Encyclopaedia of

Islam. AI facilitates a “new paradigm of knowledge curation”⁸, enabling automated indexing, semantic analysis, and intelligent cross-referencing across vast amounts of textual data. One of the most significant contributions of AI is its ability to enhance “accessibility and efficiency of scholarly resources”⁹. Researchers and students can now retrieve information faster, identify patterns, and explore connections between concepts that were previously time-consuming or practically impossible. This efficiency, however, raises important questions about the preservation of “editorial oversight and human scholarly judgment”¹⁰. While AI can suggest relationships between entries, it cannot replace the nuanced interpretive and evaluative capacities of human scholars. AI also challenges conventional notions of “epistemic authority and authenticity”¹¹. Traditional Islamic knowledge relies heavily on verification through *isnād* and *ijāzah*, systems designed to ensure the credibility of transmitted knowledge. Incorporating AI into encyclopaedic production requires careful integration of algorithmic tools with these time-honored standards to prevent “algorithmic bias, misinterpretation, or loss of scholarly nuance”¹². Furthermore, AI enables “dynamic updating and predictive linking” of encyclopaedic content, offering the potential for real-time improvements and intertextual connections. Yet, this dynamism must be managed within a framework that respects the historical, cultural, and intellectual contexts of Islamic knowledge. The challenge lies in balancing “technological innovation with epistemological fidelity”, ensuring that AI enhances rather than diminishes the authority of the encyclopaedia. Overall, AI serves as both a tool and a transformative agent, reshaping the landscape of encyclopaedic knowledge production. Its integration into Brill’s Encyclopaedia of Islam exemplifies how traditional scholarship and modern technology can coexist, provided that ethical standards, editorial rigor, and classical principles of authenticity are maintained.

Authority, Authenticity, and *Ijāzah* in the Digital Context:

In Islamic scholarship, the concepts of “authority”¹³, “authenticity”¹⁴, and “*ijāzah*”¹⁵ have long served as the backbone for the transmission and validation of knowledge. Traditional methods ensured that every scholarly contribution was “verified by recognized authorities”¹⁶, preserving the “integrity of transmitted knowledge”¹⁷ across generations. These systems not only maintained intellectual credibility but also reinforced the ethical responsibility of scholars in presenting accurate knowledge.

Brill’s Encyclopaedia of Islam has historically mirrored these principles in its editorial process. With over 12,000 entries spanning multiple volumes, it covers topics including “history, law, theology, philosophy, Sufism, social sciences, and material culture”¹⁸. More than 2,500 international scholars have contributed to the encyclopaedia, ensuring a “diverse yet authoritative perspective”¹⁹ on the Islamic world. This extensive contribution base allows Brill to balance “comprehensive coverage”²⁰ with “scholarly rigor”²¹, creating a work that is both academically reliable and globally respected.

The digital transformation of Brill's Encyclopaedia, including its online editions, introduces new questions regarding "digital authority" 22. AI-assisted systems can now support automated indexing, semantic linking, and cross-referencing of concepts, offering researchers "instant access to interconnected knowledge" 23. However, these advances raise challenges in maintaining "authenticity of entries" 24, as algorithmic tools cannot independently verify the credibility of sources or respect the traditional norms of "ijāzah and isnād"25. Digital platforms also allow for continuous updates, meaning that entries can evolve over time. While this "dynamic knowledge environment"26 enhances accessibility, it necessitates clear "editorial oversight and human verification" 27 to ensure that content remains true to the principles of classical scholarship. AI can assist in monitoring "cross-references, thematic consistency, and duplicate content" 28, but the ultimate responsibility for knowledge integrity rests with human scholars. The integration of AI in digital encyclopaedias also prompts reflection on "epistemic authority in the digital age"29. Scholars and editors must consider how automated tools interact with centuries-old verification systems. While AI can accelerate research and expand reach, it cannot replicate the "interpretive nuance, ethical responsibility, and spiritual dimension" (Q18) inherent in Islamic scholarly practice. The challenge lies in creating a "synergistic relationship between human judgment and digital technology" 30 that strengthens rather than undermines the authority of knowledge. In this context, the role of ijāzah becomes symbolic and practical. It represents not only permission to transmit knowledge but also the "ethical endorsement of authenticity"31 in both traditional manuscripts and digital platforms. Digital integration of encyclopaedic content must honor this principle, ensuring that AI and technology are employed as tools to support, not replace, human scholarly responsibility. Overall, the combination of AI and traditional frameworks in Brill's Encyclopaedia demonstrates that "knowledge authority, authenticity, and ethical oversight" 32 are not mutually exclusive from technological innovation. Rather, AI can serve as a "complementary force"33 that enhances access, organization, and analysis while safeguarding the foundational principles of Islamic knowledge transmission.

Discussion & Analysis:

The integration of "Artificial Intelligence" 34 into Islamic encyclopaedic knowledge presents both opportunities and challenges. AI facilitates "enhanced data accessibility and knowledge organization" 35, enabling researchers to quickly identify patterns, explore interconnections, and cross-reference concepts across vast datasets. In Brill's Encyclopaedia of Islam, AI tools allow for "automated indexing, semantic linking, and predictive cross-referencing"36, providing a digital infrastructure that significantly improves the efficiency of research. However, the discussion must consider the "limitations of algorithmic knowledge production" 37. AI can assist with content organization, but it lacks the capacity for "interpretive nuance, ethical judgment, and spiritual insight"38 that human scholars provide. In Islamic scholarship, these qualities are essential to maintain "authority, authenticity, and epistemic integrity"39. The reliance on AI

alone risks “algorithmic bias, misinterpretation, or overgeneralization”⁴⁰, which could undermine the credibility of encyclopaedic knowledge if not carefully monitored. One of the most profound insights from this study is that AI acts as a “complementary, not replacement, tool”⁴¹ for scholarly work. It enables “dynamic updating and content enhancement”⁴² while leaving “editorial oversight and human verification”⁴³ intact. This synergy ensures that the principles of “ijāzah and isnād”⁴⁴ continue to guide knowledge transmission, even in a digital context. The discussion also highlights the importance of “ethical frameworks and governance structures”⁴⁵ when employing AI in encyclopaedic production. Scholars and editors must ensure that AI tools are “transparent, accountable, and aligned with scholarly norms”⁴⁶. By combining technological capabilities with human oversight, Brill can maintain its “reputation for credibility, comprehensiveness, and academic rigor”⁴⁷ while exploring innovative ways to disseminate Islamic knowledge. Finally, the analysis shows that AI can foster “interdisciplinary collaboration”⁴⁸, bridging fields such as digital humanities, information ethics, and Islamic studies. This creates opportunities for “global scholarly networks”⁴⁹ and enables the encyclopaedia to remain a “living repository of knowledge”⁵⁰, responsive to both historical scholarship and contemporary digital innovations. By recognizing the strengths and limits of AI, scholars can develop a “balanced approach”⁵¹ that preserves authenticity, authority, and accessibility simultaneously. In conclusion, the discussion underscores that AI, when integrated thoughtfully, enhances “research efficiency, data connectivity, and scholarly collaboration”⁵² without compromising the “foundational principles of Islamic knowledge transmission”⁵³. The future of Brill’s Encyclopaedia lies in this “harmonious synergy between human expertise and AI innovation”⁵⁴.

Authentic Research and Brill’s Encyclopaedia in the Modern Era:

In the modern era, Brill’s Encyclopaedia of Islam continues to serve as a “cornerstone for authentic Islamic research”⁵⁵. Scholars across the globe rely on its rigorously verified entries to ensure that their work maintains “historical accuracy and academic integrity”⁵⁶. Unlike many digital sources today, Brill integrates the classical principles of “isnād and ijāzah”⁵⁷ within a contemporary framework, preserving authenticity while enabling access to a global audience. Modern research practices have increasingly emphasized “interdisciplinary and evidence-based scholarship”⁵⁸. Brill’s Encyclopaedia accommodates this by including over 12,000 articles spanning history, law, theology, Sufism, philosophy, and social sciences, contributed by more than 2,500 international scholars. This ensures that each entry is “peer-reviewed, contextually accurate, and reflective of current academic debates”⁵⁹. Digital platforms have further strengthened the encyclopaedia’s role in modern research. Tools such as searchable databases, semantic linking, and automated cross-referencing allow scholars to perform “complex thematic analyses” that were previously difficult with print-only sources. Despite these technological advancements, Brill maintains “editorial oversight and human scholarly

verification”⁶¹, ensuring that AI and automation do not compromise the “authenticity and authority of knowledge”⁶². In addition, Brill’s modern editions support “longitudinal research and historical comparisons”⁶³, enabling scholars to track evolving interpretations of Islamic law, theology, and culture over time. By combining digital tools with traditional verification, the encyclopaedia fosters “trustworthy and rigorous scholarship”⁶⁴ that aligns with the ethical and epistemological principles of classical Islamic learning. Finally, the encyclopaedia exemplifies how modern research can “harmonize technological innovation with classical scholarly rigor”⁶⁴, offering a model for other Islamic and interdisciplinary research projects in the digital age. It demonstrates that authentic, credible, and high-quality scholarship is achievable when AI and digital tools are “complementary to, rather than a replacement for, human expertise”⁶⁵.

Conclusion:

The integration of Artificial Intelligence into Islamic encyclopaedic scholarship, particularly within Brill’s Encyclopaedia of Islam, demonstrates a transformative potential for modern research while maintaining traditional standards of authority, authenticity, and scholarly oversight. Through historical analysis, conceptual exploration, and digital evaluation, this study has shown that AI can enhance knowledge accessibility, organization, and interconnectivity without undermining the core principles of classical Islamic epistemology. Brill’s Encyclopaedia remains a model for authentic, comprehensive, and interdisciplinary scholarship, bridging the gap between centuries-old verification systems, such as isnād and ijāzah, and contemporary technological tools. Its global contribution base, structured editorial processes, and evolving digital features ensure that it continues to serve as a trusted and living repository of Islamic knowledge.

Findings:

1:AI as a Complementary Tool: AI enhances research efficiency, indexing, semantic linking, and cross-referencing, but it cannot replace human judgment, interpretive nuance, and ethical oversight.

2:Preservation of Authority and Authenticity: Despite digital transformation, Brill maintains the classical standards of scholarly authority through rigorous editorial review and verification protocols.

3:Enhanced Accessibility: Digital platforms allow scholars worldwide to access, analyze, and interact with encyclopaedic content more efficiently, fostering global collaboration.

4:Interdisciplinary Opportunities: AI integration promotes collaboration across fields such as digital humanities, information ethics, and Islamic studies, expanding the scope of research.

5:Balance of Tradition and Innovation: Successful integration requires harmonizing technological tools with classical epistemological principles, ensuring that AI serves as a supportive instrument rather than a replacement.

Recommendations:

- 1: Maintain Editorial Oversight: Ensure that all AI-assisted content is reviewed and verified by qualified scholars to preserve accuracy and credibility.
- 2: Develop Ethical AI Guidelines: Implement clear policies and frameworks to manage algorithmic bias, errors, and interpretive limitations.
- 3: Integrate Training for Scholars: Equip researchers with digital literacy and AI skills to maximize the potential of technological tools while respecting traditional scholarly practices.
- 4: Encourage Interdisciplinary Collaboration: Foster partnerships between Islamic studies, digital humanities, and AI research to enhance content quality and analytical capabilities.
- 5: Continuous Monitoring and Updating: Regularly update digital content to reflect new research, while ensuring that classical verification methods continue to validate the accuracy of entries.
- 6: Promote Global Accessibility: Expand online availability and search functionalities, ensuring that researchers worldwide can benefit from authentic, curated knowledge.
- 7: Document Best Practices: Share guidelines and case studies on AI integration within Islamic encyclopaedias to inform future digital scholarship projects.

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