



The Validity of Sanad in Hadith Studies: Challenges and Relevance in the Digital Era

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Abstract

The rapid development of digital technology has transformed the dissemination of religious information, creating new challenges for the authentication of hadith through classical sanad validation. This study aims to examine the challenges faced by sanad criticism in the digital era and to analyze its contemporary relevance as an epistemological framework for evaluating the credibility of religious information. The research employed a qualitative library research approach by examining classical works on *'ulum al-hadith* alongside recent scholarly literature on digital technology, artificial intelligence, and information verification. The findings reveal that digital platforms facilitate the widespread circulation of hadith without adequate source verification, increasing the risk of misinformation and inaccurate attribution. Despite these challenges, the principles of *ittiṣāl al-sanad*, *'adālah*, and *ḍabṭ* remain applicable as systematic standards for assessing information credibility in digital environments. This study contributes by repositioning sanad validation as a contemporary epistemological framework that extends beyond classical hadith authentication to support responsible digital religious communication and strengthen the authenticity of Islamic knowledge in the era of digital transformation.

Keywords: sanad validation; hadith studies; digital era; artificial intelligence; digital epistemology

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INTRODUCTION

The science of hadith occupies a central position in the Islamic intellectual tradition because it serves as the principal methodology for verifying the authenticity of the Prophet Muhammad's traditions. Among its various disciplines, the study of *sanad* (chain of transmission) functions as the primary instrument for determining whether a hadith can be accepted or rejected. Muslim scholars developed rigorous criteria for evaluating narrators, continuity of transmission, moral integrity (*'adalah*), and precision (*ḍabṭ*), establishing one of the earliest systematic methods of source criticism in human civilization (Pahrudin, 2023). This sophisticated framework has preserved the reliability of prophetic traditions for more than fourteen centuries and has distinguished Islamic scholarship from many other historical traditions that relied primarily on textual preservation without an equally comprehensive evaluation of transmission networks (Fahrizi & Zubir, 2022).

Rapid advances in digital technology have transformed the production, dissemination, and consumption of religious knowledge. Social media platforms, digital libraries, artificial intelligence applications, and online religious forums have significantly expanded public access to hadith literature. Millions of Muslims now obtain religious guidance through digital platforms rather than traditional scholarly institutions (Firdaus et al., 2022). Digital accessibility offers substantial educational opportunities because classical references are available instantly across geographical boundaries. At the same time, unrestricted circulation of religious information has increased the probability of inaccurate citations, fabricated traditions, partial quotations, and misleading interpretations. Information spreads rapidly through algorithm-driven platforms where popularity frequently outweighs scholarly verification, creating new challenges for maintaining the authenticity of Islamic knowledge (Karisna, 2022).

The phenomenon of digital religious communication has altered the pattern of hadith verification. Traditional scholarship required direct consultation of authoritative compilations, biographical dictionaries of narrators, and expert evaluation by qualified scholars. Contemporary audiences often rely on search engines, social media posts, short videos, or artificial intelligence systems that present hadith without sufficient explanation of their transmission history (Lutfia et al., 2022). Authentic and fabricated narrations frequently appear together in digital environments, making it increasingly difficult for ordinary users to distinguish reliable traditions from questionable reports. The growing influence of digital communication has shifted public attention from methodological verification toward rapid information consumption, raising important questions about the continuing relevance of classical sanad criticism (Isro'i et al., 2022).

Recent developments in artificial intelligence introduce another dimension to this discussion. Large language models, automated text-generation systems, and machine-learning algorithms are capable of retrieving, summarizing, and translating religious materials within seconds. Although these technologies improve efficiency in accessing Islamic literature, they do not inherently possess the methodological competence required to evaluate sanad according to the principles established by classical muhaddithun (Mr & Erliyanto, 2024). AI systems depend on the quality of their training data and computational models rather than independent scholarly judgment. Incorrect attribution of hadith, omission of sanad details, and inaccurate classification may occur when digital systems process religious texts without incorporating the epistemological foundations of hadith criticism. This condition highlights the continuing necessity of human scholarly supervision in preserving the integrity of prophetic traditions (Fikri et al., 2024).

Numerous contemporary studies have explored the digitalization of Islamic knowledge, the use of artificial intelligence in religious education, and the opportunities offered by digital libraries for Islamic scholarship. Other researchers have examined sanad criticism from historical, epistemological, and methodological perspectives. Existing literature generally discusses these themes independently (Koto & Munandar, 2024). Studies focusing on digital transformation rarely examine how classical sanad validation can function as an evaluative framework for digital religious information. Research on sanad criticism

often concentrates on classical methodology without extending the discussion to contemporary technological developments. The relationship between classical hadith verification and the epistemological challenges generated by artificial intelligence, algorithmic dissemination, and digital religious authority remains insufficiently explored (Fithrotin, 2022).

This gap indicates the need for a more integrative perspective that connects classical hadith methodology with the realities of digital information ecosystems. The relevance of sanad criticism should not be limited to preserving historical authenticity but should also be examined as an intellectual framework capable of addressing misinformation, information overload, and declining standards of source verification in contemporary society. The principles developed by early muhaddithun provide a structured model of credibility assessment that resonates with modern concerns regarding source reliability, data validation, and information integrity. Examining sanad criticism from this broader perspective contributes to both Islamic studies and contemporary discussions on digital epistemology.

The novelty of this study lies in repositioning sanad validation beyond its conventional function as a classical instrument of hadith authentication. This article proposes sanad criticism as a dynamic epistemological framework that remains applicable to the governance of religious knowledge in the digital era. Rather than merely describing traditional criteria for narrator evaluation, the study analyzes how these principles can be interpreted as a systematic model for assessing credibility within digital information networks, including online religious platforms, artificial intelligence applications, and algorithm-driven communication systems. This perspective bridges the historical methodology of hadith sciences with emerging issues in digital knowledge production, presenting sanad criticism as a relevant analytical paradigm rather than a purely historical discipline.

The present study aims to examine the continuing validity of sanad criticism amid contemporary technological transformation by addressing two fundamental questions. The first concerns the challenges faced by classical sanad validation in digital environments characterized by rapid information circulation and automated knowledge production. The second explores the extent to which the epistemological principles of sanad criticism remain relevant for strengthening the authenticity and credibility of Islamic religious information in the digital age. Through conceptual and analytical examination of classical scholarship alongside contemporary digital developments, this article seeks to demonstrate that sanad criticism continues to offer a robust methodological foundation for preserving the integrity of prophetic traditions while contributing to broader discussions on information verification in an increasingly digital society.

METHODS

This study employed a qualitative approach using library research to examine the validity of *sanad* criticism and its relevance in the digital era. The study focused on analyzing classical hadith scholarship alongside contemporary literature on digital technology, artificial intelligence, and information verification. Rather than relying on empirical field data, this research sought to develop a conceptual understanding of how the principles of sanad validation remain applicable within today's digital information ecosystem.

The primary data consisted of classical works on *'ulum al-hadith* that discuss sanad criticism, narrator evaluation, continuity of transmission, and the criteria for hadith authenticity. Secondary data were obtained from peer-reviewed journal articles, academic books, and recent publications addressing digital religion, artificial intelligence, digital literacy, and information credibility. The selected literature was relevant to the research objectives and represented both classical Islamic scholarship and contemporary academic discourse.

Data collection was conducted through systematic identification, selection, and review of relevant literature from reputable academic sources. The collected materials were organized according to key themes, including the epistemology of sanad criticism, the characteristics of digital information, the influence of artificial intelligence on religious knowledge, and contemporary challenges in verifying hadith authenticity.

The data were analyzed using qualitative content analysis. The analysis began by identifying the fundamental principles of sanad validation in classical hadith scholarship. These principles were then compared with the characteristics of digital information systems to identify their relevance, strengths, and limitations in addressing contemporary issues of information credibility. The final stage involved synthesizing the findings into a conceptual framework that explains how sanad criticism can serve as an epistemological model for evaluating the authenticity and reliability of religious information in the digital era.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

3.1 Challenges to Sanad Validation in the Digital Era

The rapid expansion of digital technology has fundamentally transformed the way Muslims access, consume, and disseminate religious knowledge. Classical hadith scholarship was developed within an intellectual environment that emphasized direct transmission, scholarly supervision, and rigorous verification of every narrator involved in the chain of transmission (Kobandaha et al., 2025). Contemporary digital communication operates under a substantially different paradigm in which information circulates instantly across multiple platforms without requiring systematic validation before publication. This transformation has created significant challenges for the application of classical sanad criticism, particularly when religious information is distributed through social media, digital repositories, search engines, and artificial intelligence applications (Maskur et al., 2023).

One of the most significant challenges concerns the transformation of religious authority. Throughout the classical period, the authority to transmit and explain hadith was closely associated with scholars who possessed recognized expertise in *'ulum al-hadith*. Their competence was established through continuous scholarly learning, mastery of narrator criticism, and familiarity with primary hadith collections. Digital technology has altered this structure by enabling virtually anyone to publish religious content regardless of academic qualifications. Religious authority is increasingly measured by audience engagement, number of followers, or algorithmic visibility rather than scholarly credibility. As a result, individuals with limited knowledge of hadith methodology often become influential sources of religious information. This shift weakens the traditional mechanisms of knowledge

verification because popularity gradually replaces scholarly authority as the primary indicator of credibility (Irsad et al., 2022).

The emergence of social media has also accelerated the circulation of hadith without adequate contextual information. Religious quotations are frequently presented as short texts, images, or videos that emphasize inspirational messages while omitting the original sanad, source references, and scholarly assessment of authenticity. Users commonly share these materials without examining whether the reported hadith originates from authoritative compilations or whether it has been classified as authentic, weak, or fabricated. The simplicity of digital sharing encourages repeated dissemination, allowing questionable narrations to gain widespread acceptance before their authenticity is critically examined. Such conditions contrast sharply with the classical tradition in which every narration required careful examination before being transmitted to others (Muchtar et al., 2022).

Another challenge arises from the growing dependence on digital search engines as primary sources of religious knowledge. Modern users frequently expect immediate answers to religious questions and often rely on keyword searches instead of consulting authoritative references. Search engines prioritize relevance according to computational algorithms rather than the epistemological standards established by hadith scholars. Authentic narrations, weak reports, and fabricated traditions may appear simultaneously in search results without sufficient explanation regarding their respective classifications. Individuals lacking adequate methodological knowledge may assume that every digitally accessible narration possesses equal authority. The availability of information is consequently mistaken for its authenticity, creating confusion regarding the reliability of prophetic traditions (Fauzi, 2024).

Artificial intelligence introduces an additional layer of complexity to sanad validation. Contemporary AI systems demonstrate remarkable capabilities in retrieving, summarizing, translating, and generating religious content within seconds. These technologies significantly improve access to classical literature and facilitate educational activities for a broad audience. Their analytical capacity, however, differs fundamentally from the methodological principles governing hadith criticism (bin Junaid & A, 2024). AI systems generate responses by identifying statistical patterns within extensive datasets rather than independently evaluating the continuity of sanad, narrator integrity, or historical transmission. They may provide authentic narrations accurately in many cases, yet they can also produce incorrect attributions, incomplete citations, or even fabricated references when the available data are inconsistent. Such limitations illustrate that computational intelligence cannot replace the critical reasoning developed within the discipline of *'ulum al-hadith* (Baiti et al., 2023).

The challenge extends beyond technical limitations toward broader epistemological concerns. Classical sanad criticism is founded upon principles of accountability, transparency, and traceability. Every narrator within the chain of transmission is subject to systematic evaluation regarding moral character, precision of memory, scholarly reputation, and chronological possibility of transmission. Digital information ecosystems function according to a substantially different logic. Information frequently circulates anonymously, sources are copied

repeatedly without attribution, and algorithmic recommendation systems prioritize user engagement rather than source reliability. The absence of transparent transmission chains makes it difficult to reconstruct the origin of many religious claims circulating online. Such circumstances reduce the effectiveness of conventional methods for evaluating authenticity because the digital environment rarely preserves the structured transmission records characteristic of classical hadith literature (Hanief, 2023).

Another important issue involves the phenomenon of decontextualization. Many hadith shared through digital platforms are detached from the historical, legal, and theological contexts in which they were originally interpreted. Individual narrations are often presented independently of related traditions, scholarly commentaries, or circumstances of transmission (Malik, 2022). This practice encourages literal and fragmented interpretations that may conflict with the broader objectives of Islamic teachings. Classical muhaddithun rarely evaluated sanad independently from textual analysis and contextual understanding. The integration between sanad criticism and matn criticism formed a comprehensive methodology for preserving both authenticity and meaning. Digital communication frequently disrupts this balance by emphasizing concise messages that maximize audience attention while reducing opportunities for deeper scholarly explanation (Ilahi et al., 2023).

The increasing commercialization of digital platforms further complicates the preservation of authentic religious knowledge. Social media algorithms reward content that attracts rapid interaction, emotional responses, and extensive sharing. Religious messages that promise extraordinary rewards, dramatic warnings, or sensational narratives often receive greater visibility than academically rigorous discussions explaining sanad authenticity (Nurhidayati et al., 2025). This algorithmic preference unintentionally amplifies questionable narrations because emotionally appealing content spreads more rapidly than careful scholarly verification. The resulting information ecosystem encourages speed over accuracy and popularity over methodological rigor, creating an environment that differs substantially from the intellectual culture in which sanad criticism originally developed (Alkadri, 2023).

These challenges should not be interpreted as evidence that classical sanad criticism has become obsolete. Instead, they demonstrate that the environment in which religious knowledge circulates has changed dramatically, requiring a reinterpretation of traditional verification principles. The fundamental objective of sanad criticism has always been to protect the authenticity of prophetic traditions by ensuring that every transmitted report originates from trustworthy and verifiable sources. The digital era presents new mechanisms of information production and dissemination, yet the underlying need for credibility, accountability, and transparency remains unchanged. The principal challenge no longer lies solely in evaluating individual narrators but also in adapting the epistemological values embedded within sanad criticism to contemporary systems of digital communication, artificial intelligence, and algorithm-driven information exchange. This transformation provides the foundation for reconsidering sanad validation not merely as a historical method of hadith authentication but as a

broader framework for evaluating the credibility of religious information in the digital age, which becomes the focus of the following discussion.

3.2 The Contemporary Relevance of Sanad Criticism in the Digital Era

Despite the rapid transformation of digital technology, the fundamental principles of sanad criticism remain highly relevant for maintaining the credibility of religious information. The concepts of continuity of transmission (*ittiṣāl al-sanad*), narrator integrity (*'adālah*), and narrator precision (*ḍabṭ*) represent systematic standards for evaluating the trustworthiness of information sources (Azhar, 2022). Although these principles were originally developed to authenticate hadith, their epistemological values can also guide the assessment of religious information circulating through digital platforms.

In the digital era, sanad criticism may be interpreted as a model of source verification rather than merely a historical method of hadith authentication. Every religious claim shared through social media, websites, or artificial intelligence applications should be supported by clear references to authoritative sources before being accepted or disseminated (Siregar, 2022). Such an approach encourages digital religious literacy by promoting critical evaluation instead of uncritical information sharing.

The relevance of sanad criticism also lies in its contribution to developing a responsible digital knowledge ecosystem. Rather than rejecting technological innovation, the principles of sanad validation can complement digital tools by emphasizing transparency, accountability, and source credibility. This study argues that sanad criticism should be understood as an enduring epistemological framework capable of strengthening the authenticity of Islamic knowledge in the digital era while supporting the ethical use of emerging technologies (Fatih, 2023).

3.3 Reconstructing Sanad Validation as an Epistemological Framework for Digital Religious Information

The challenges posed by digital technology do not diminish the significance of sanad criticism; instead, they reinforce its relevance as an epistemological framework for evaluating religious information. Classical scholars developed sanad validation to ensure that every transmitted narration originated from trustworthy and verifiable sources. Although the mechanisms of information transmission have evolved, the fundamental objective of preserving authenticity remains unchanged. The digital environment requires these principles to be reinterpreted so that they address contemporary patterns of information production and dissemination (Aeni et al., 2023).

The principles of *ittiṣāl al-sanad*, *'adālah*, and *ḍabṭ* can be translated into modern standards of digital information verification. *Ittiṣāl al-sanad* emphasizes the traceability of information sources, encouraging users to verify whether religious content is supported by authoritative references. *'Adālah* reflects the credibility and integrity of information providers, requiring attention to the qualifications and scholarly competence of individuals or institutions disseminating religious knowledge. *Ḍabṭ* represents the accuracy and consistency of transmitted information, highlighting the importance of preserving the original meaning of hadith without distortion or selective quotation (Tarik & Kurjum, 2024).

This reinterpretation extends the function of sanad criticism beyond the authentication of hadith. It provides a systematic approach for evaluating the credibility of digital religious information regardless of the communication platform. Information shared through social media, websites, podcasts, or artificial intelligence applications should be assessed according to transparent sources, scholarly accountability, and textual accuracy before being accepted or redistributed (Daulay & Siregar, 2023). Such an approach contributes to strengthening digital religious literacy by encouraging critical evaluation rather than passive information consumption.

Artificial intelligence can also benefit from this epistemological framework. While AI enhances access to Islamic literature and facilitates information retrieval, its outputs require continuous validation through established scholarly standards. Integrating sanad principles into AI-assisted religious applications may improve source transparency, citation accuracy, and the identification of authentic hadith. Human scholarly oversight remains indispensable because methodological judgment cannot be fully replaced by computational processes (El-Yunusi, 2022).

The principal contribution of this study lies in repositioning sanad validation as a contemporary framework for digital knowledge governance. Rather than viewing sanad criticism solely as a historical methodology within *'ulum al-hadith*, this study argues that its epistemological principles offer a universal model for assessing information credibility in the digital age. This perspective demonstrates that the enduring value of sanad criticism lies not only in preserving the authenticity of prophetic traditions but also in promoting responsible, transparent, and evidence-based religious communication amid the rapid expansion of digital technologies.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that the rapid development of digital technology has fundamentally transformed the transmission and consumption of religious information, creating new challenges for the classical practice of sanad validation. The widespread dissemination of hadith through social media, digital platforms, and artificial intelligence applications has increased the risk of inaccurate attribution, incomplete citations, and the circulation of unauthenticated narrations. These developments illustrate that the primary challenge is no longer confined to evaluating individual transmitters but also involves ensuring the credibility of information within complex digital communication systems.

The findings also indicate that the epistemological principles of sanad criticism remain highly relevant in the digital era. The concepts of *ittiṣāl al-sanad*, *'adālah*, and *ḍabt* provide a systematic framework for assessing source credibility, transparency, and information accuracy beyond their original application in hadith authentication. Reinterpreting these principles within contemporary digital environments offers an effective approach to strengthening the authenticity of religious information while encouraging critical digital literacy among Muslim communities.

The novelty of this study lies in repositioning sanad validation as an epistemological framework for digital religious information rather than limiting it

to a classical method of hadith authentication. This perspective bridges the methodological heritage of *'ulum al-hadith* with contemporary issues of artificial intelligence, algorithm-driven communication, and digital knowledge governance. Future studies may extend this conceptual framework through empirical investigations examining the integration of sanad principles into digital fact-checking systems, artificial intelligence applications, and online Islamic learning platforms to enhance the credibility and reliability of religious information in the digital age.

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