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THE IMPACT OF ADMINISTRATIVE PRIORITIZATION THROUGH MAQASID PRINCIPLES ON ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE: THE MEDIATE ROLE OF DEEP LEARNING APPLICATIONS WITHIN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores how administrative prioritization on the principles of Maqasid al-Shariah affects the performance of organizations with a critical role of the mediating deep learning applications in artificial intelligence. The research will seek to develop a framework based on Maqasid that will match the ethical and strategic decision making of administration with performance maximization in organizations. The conceptual and empirical approach was used. The study initially recognizes the key Maqasid-based principles that guide the administrative protection of prioritization of faith, life, intellect, lineage, and property and subsequently incorporates the principles in a two-step prioritization framework. The initial phase deals with the preparation of priorities basics, and the second one specifies operational criteria. Artificial neural networks are deep learning algorithms that were used to emulate the use of this prioritization framework on various administrative datasets. The findings show that a higher objectivity and ethical consistency of prioritization decisions are achieved with the application of Maqasid principles. These principles, when applied in conjunction with deep learning analytics, can further reinforce the predictive effectiveness, resource allocation, and strategic alignment, which can be measured by positive organizational performance. The research is mainly conceptual in nature. The main inferences that can be implemented in future studies are to test the model on larger organizations datasets and establish a comparison on its performance with other existing prioritization systems in real-time with the help of AI analytics. The suggested model presents administrators with an artificial intelligence-powered, structured decision-making tool regarding ethical and data-driven decisions. It is also helping in the creation of intelligent applications that incorporate Maqasid reasoning into automated prioritization systems in order to foster an accountability culture and value-based governance. The paper will be one of the first to combine Islamic Maqasid concepts and deep learning algorithms in order to improve prioritization of the administration and performance of the organization. It combines the ethical theory and artificial intelligence use, providing a new avenue of responsible and high-performance management solutions to institutions.

KEYWORDS: Strategic Justice, Oriented Efficiency, Adaptive Wisdom, Organizational Performance, Deep Learning Applications within Artificial Intelligence.

1. INTRODUCTION

The past ten years have seen an immense change in the field of management and decision-making in both publicly formed and privately operating organizations as the use of computers in the form of AI technologies has grown. Deep learning applications when integrated in administrative and operations systems have transformed the way institutions set priorities, distribute resources and measure performance outcomes [1]. Simultaneously, the increased demand of ethical and value-based governance systems in Islamic societies has brought back the significance of the principles of Maqasid al-Shariah an ethical construct with the purpose of guaranteeing the safeguarding of faith, life, intellect, lineage, and property [2]. The convergence of AI-based decision intelligence with Maqasid-based administrative prioritization is a prospective strategy that will enhance the performance of an organization in a way that has not only been ethical but also efficient. Prioritization is an important procedure in administrative science which allows organizations to determine the first actions, programs or projects that need to be implemented depending on the strategic value and the available resources. Traditional prioritization frameworks have, however, tended to be predominated by financial or short-term measures of operation at the expense of the wider ethical aspects that define sustainable performance. The inclusion of Maqasid principles would provide a multidimensional approach to priority, under which the administrative decision-making process would be in line with the organizational goals and would also enhance social justice, knowledge, and benevolence [3]. Herein, administrative prioritization in terms of Maqasid principles can be considered as the higher level of governance that opposes to both ethical requirements and efficiency in the institution. The artificial intelligence, especially, deep learning models represents the addition to this ethical framework. The AI systems can evaluate huge administrative data through the pattern recognition, predictive analytics, and adaptive learning to discover the best decision paths [4]. Deep learning can be used as a mediating construct when it is integrated into a Maqasid-guided prioritization framework and used to convert ethical standards into practical and data-driven administrative priorities. It is this synergy that makes organizations more transparent, responsive, and performance-driven so that they can attain greater levels of efficiency without necessarily losing their moral values. Although there is a growing interest in AI-based administration, there are few empirical and

theoretical studies involving the combination of Maqasid-based decision models and deep learning applications. However, the literature that is available is mostly on either the ethical aspects of AI or the theological aspects of Maqasid in governance, but not on their joint impact on organizational performance [5]. The lack of this knowledge highlights the necessity of a conceptual and empirical framework to understand the role of administrative prioritization based on Maqasid principles as an improvement of performance results when mediated by deep learning applications [6]. This research suggested that Maqasid-led administrative prioritization is a strategic force behind organizations in the realm of organizational management [7]. Nevertheless, it is not just the automatic conversion of these principles into quantifiable performance gains, and the conditioning of the latter is necessitated by the mediating role of AI systems that are able to transform qualitative values into quantifiable knowledge. Deep learning can offer the required basis of computation in this transformation by its ability to update continuously and adapt to changes in real time. Based on these objectives, the study seeks to answer the following research questions: RQ1: How do Maqasid-based administrative prioritization principles influence organizational performance? RQ2: To what extent do deep learning applications mediate the relationship between Maqasid-based prioritization and organizational performance? RQ3: How can the integration of AI and Islamic ethical principles contribute to the creation of value-driven and performance-oriented administrative systems?

This article has a contribution to the theory and practice. In theory, it combines the principles of the Islamic governance with the decision science based on the AI to create a comprehensive framework of ethical prioritization and managing performance. In practice, it offers the administrators and policymakers an empirical framework of applying Maqasid principles to AI applications to enhance transparency, flexibility, and ethical standards. In that way, the study contributes to the discussion about digital ethics and sustainable performance, presenting a roadmap of organizations that need to match technological progress with humanistic principles in the era of artificial intelligence.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESES DEVELOPMENT

Incorporating the concept of Maqasid al-Shariah in contemporary administrative frameworks is a new tendency that is aimed at making sure that the digital

transformation is concerned with ethical and performance-based goals [8]. Specifically, the application of deep learning tools in the field of artificial intelligence (AI) has transformed the format of decision-making by allowing students to recognize patterns, predict, and be future-oriented [9]. In this context, administrative prioritization based on the principles of Maqasid appears in the form of dimensions of Adaptive Wisdom, Oriented Efficiency and Strategic Justice gives a comprehensive basis on the way ethical decision system could impact on organizational performance [10]. Deep learning mediating in the context of AI creates a technological link between value-based administration and performance excellence [11].

2.1. Adaptive Wisdom and Deep Learning Applications Within AI

Adaptive wisdom is the administrative ability to react intelligently to the changing organizational settings without losing focus to the moral spirit of Maqasid al-Shariah. It is a combination of rational adjustability, judgment of experience, and moral awareness [12]. In AI-powered systems, an adaptive wisdom becomes a rule to follow in setting up algorithms that do not only learn using data but also considering the moral will of decision-makers [13]. In its application to deep learning structures, it enables the system to be sensitive to the context and it is capable of generating recommendations that are in line with ethical priorities. Deep learning, a branch of AI that includes multi-layered neural networks, has been found useful in terms of adaptive wisdom with regard to an administrative situation since it offers meaningful structure to unstructured data [14]. An AI can make a more reliable and ethical prediction with the help of administrators demonstrating adaptive wisdom in establishing decision parameters and minimizing bias and enhancing transparency in the prioritization process.

H1: Adaptive wisdom has a significant positive effect on deep learning applications within AI.

2.2. Adaptive Wisdom and Organizational Performance

Adaptive wisdom is also beneficial to the performance of an organization because it promotes resilience in decision-making and moral reasoning in an organizational process [15]. It promotes the everlasting study and adaptive adaptation to novel environmental factors without altering the value-focused goals [16]. When applied to Maqasid, adaptive wisdom is to ensure that the decisions are beneficial to humanity (masalah) and the viability

of the institutional interests. When managers employ adaptive wisdom, it establishes systems that achieve ethical governance and operational responsiveness that enhance efficiency and trust [17].

H2: Adaptive wisdom has a significant positive effect on organizational performance.

2.3. Deep Learning Applications Within AI And Organizational Performance

Deep learning in the field of AI is a smart mediator of the intent of administration and its result. It can optimize the accuracy and efficiency of the predictions and decision making as it can analyze the huge amount of data and draw conclusions based on the previously made decisions [18]. Deep learning applications can be used in organizations to optimize resource allocation, locate areas of operational bottleneck and predict outcomes that aid strategic planning [19]. Problems like efficiency acceleration are not the only benefits of embedding a deep learning in a moral structure like Maqasid, but also guarantee the correspondence between the results and the fair and reasonable goals [20].

H3: Deep learning applications within AI have a significant positive effect on organizational performance.

2.4. Oriented Efficiency and Deep Learning Applications Within AI

Oriented efficiency is the association of operational processes and moral objectives in order to make the most out of productivity without undermining justice or social accountability [21]. It represents the pursuit of effectiveness and fairness in the accomplishment of the institutional goals in the Maqasid framework [22]. In the case when administrative prioritization is organized towards oriented efficiency, deep learning models can be trained to identify optimal performance patterns and value-based constraints are considered [23]. Such integration will make sure that AI systems are not merely optimized to increase profits or speed, but rather the results will be balanced and sustainable [24].

H4: Oriented efficiency has a significant positive effect on deep learning applications within AI.

2.5. Oriented Efficiency and Organizational Performance

Operationally, oriented efficiency enhances the capacity of the institution to produce high performance by improving workflows, accuracy, and adherence to the ethical and legal rules and regulations [25]. By addressing efficiency that is

geared towards social good, organizations would be able to improve credibility, employee satisfaction as well as stakeholder trust of any organization, which are all geared towards performance improvement [26].

H5: Oriented efficiency has a significant positive effect on organizational performance.

2.6. Strategic Justice and Deep Learning Applications Within AI

Strategic justice is the principle of equal consideration and justice that is incorporated into the decision-making frameworks [27]. It is among the most primary components of the Maqasid al-Shariah, which ascertains that all the administrative priorities are informed by the justice and equity [28]. Strategic justice can be seen in AI and deep learning as a normative guide that can prevent the bias of algorithms and promote the inclusion of systemic decision-making [29]. By incorporating the parameters of justice in AI models, administrators can allow more balanced and ethically consistent results and enhance the interpretability and accountability of machine decisions [30].

H6: Strategic justice has a significant positive effect on deep learning applications within AI.

2.7. Strategic Justice and Organizational Performance

Strategic justice has an effect on organizational performance by providing fair decision-making process, prioritization transparency and equitable resource allocation [31]. It also fosters internal trust and collaboration, decreasing conflict and increasing the overall performance of the company [32]. In the case where justice is institutionalized as a strategic priority, it helps in the sustainability in the long run and achievement of economic as well as moral goals [33].

H7: Strategic justice has a significant positive effect on organizational performance.

2.8. Conceptual Model and Theoretical Foundation

The theoretical framework of the proposed study is mainly resource-based view (RBV) according to which unique, valuable and inimitable internal resources are the determinants of better organizational performance [34]. The RBV states that valuable, rare, inimitable, and non-substitutable (VRIN) resources are sources of a sustainable competitive advantage, which allows institutions to transform capabilities into long-term competitive performance [35]. In this study, the administrative

prioritization based on Maqasid al-Shariah is viewed as a strategic intangible resource through which the ethical and performance-oriented decision-making is directed [36]. Maqasid-based administrative prioritization can be seen as being based on three critical resource dimensions, which are Adaptive Wisdom, Oriented Efficiency, and Strategic Justice [37]. These are organizational skills which are knowledge based and value driven. Adaptive Wisdom will help decision-makers to act wisely in response to changing administrative situations and be morally consistent [38]. The Orientated Efficiency focuses on the rational application of resources to realization of productivity that is morally obligated and socially profitable. Strategic Justice enhances fairness and equity on the priority process, which enhances internal cohesion and institutional legitimacy [39]. Combined, the dimensions are a seldom-seen organizational capability that improves moral governance and operational excellence [40]. Deep learning applications in the field of artificial intelligence are considered in the RBV context as a potential facilitating technological tool, which turns the capabilities, represented by the Maqasid, of the administration into quantifiable performance results [41]. Deep learning technologies are mediating technologies that operationalize adaptive wisdom, efficiency, and justice based on being data-driven at predicting and automating intelligently [42]. Deep learning broadens the ability of the organization to make knowledgeable, unbiased and future-oriented judgments by transforming abstract ethical priorities into categorical analytical knowledge. In this theoretical understanding, the combination of Maqasid-based administrative prioritization and the field of AI-based deep learning will develop a synergistic relationship between the resources of morality and technological capabilities. According to the RBV, this type of integration improves the performance of organizations because it harmonizes the strategic, operational, and ethical capabilities to form a cohesive system of decision intelligence [43]. This means that ethical governance and wisdom-based prioritization is not only the basis of organizational competitiveness but also the digital capacity [44]. Thus, the proposed conceptual model, displayed in Figure 1, refers to Adaptive Wisdom, Oriented Efficiency, and Strategic Justice as autonomous resources affecting Organizational Performance directing and indirectly via Deep Learning Applications as a mediating factor in AI. This model holds the RBV assumption that organizations realize great performance when they successfully integrate distinctive moral-intellectual

resources and sophisticated technological assets to generate value that is sustainable, measurable, and

has its basis in ethics.

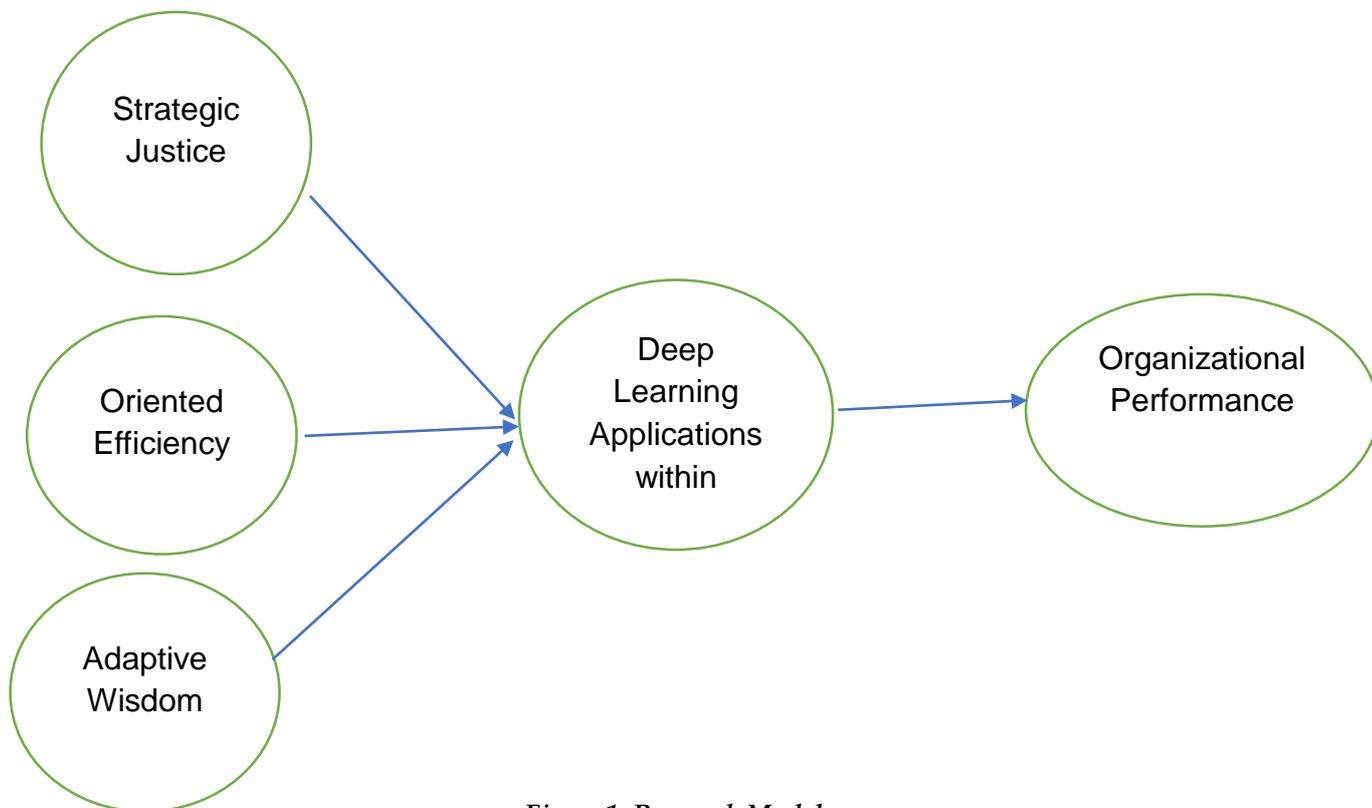


Figure 1: Research Model.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research design adopted in this study was a quantitative one to determine how administrative prioritization based on the Maqasid al-Shariah affects the performance of an organization, using applications of deep learning in the field of artificial intelligence (AI) as the mediating variable. The quantitative method was chosen because it opens a possibility to empirically prove the existence of relationships between latent constructs, test the hypothesis proposed, and apply the findings to a larger organizational scale. The theoretical assumptions that can be tested with the help of this design are based on the Resource-Based View (RBV) which assumes that specific ethical and technological resources may be jointly used to increase competitiveness and performance in organizations.

The sample size of the study was that of managers, administrators, and technology experts who are employed in institutions that have implemented AI-based systems in their administrative activities. The total number of questionnaires dispatched was 370 people who were working in various departments, such as strategic

planning, performance management, and digital transformation. A stratified random sampling technique was used to select the sample in order to represent different managerial levels and functional areas in proportional ways. The selection of the respondents was made according to their personal experience in the administrative decision-making process and experience with AI-based processes. This was important to the extent that the participants expressed informed views pertaining to the research constructs of the Maqasid-based prioritization, deep learning, and organizational performance. The survey tool was created relying on the analysis of past literature in Islamic management, artificial intelligence, and measurement of organizational performance. The questionnaire had five key constructs that portrayed conceptual model of the study. Adaptive wisdom, which is the first construct, evaluated how administrators can make rational, flexible, and moral decisions in a changing environment. The second construct was Oriented Efficiency which measured how well institutions strike a balance between productivity, morals, and use of resources in their operations. Strategic Justice, which was the third construct, was concerned with

fairness, equality, and transparency in administrative prioritization and decision-making processes. Deep Learning Applications in AI was the fourth construct, and it quantified how organizations leverage AI-based systems to assist in establishing data-driven decision-making, moral rationale, and predictive analytics. Lastly, Organizational Performance measured institutional success with the help of indicators like capacity to be innovative, efficiency of operations, strategic alignment and satisfaction of stakeholders. The rating was done on a five-point Likert scale with a range of Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (5) in order to determine the degree of the agreement with the statements.

The questionnaire was reviewed by academic experts in the fields of Maqasid governance, AI ethics and digital transformation before the full data collection period to provide content validity and conceptual clarity. Pilot testing was done with 30 participants to evaluate the reliability, and findings showed that it has a high degree of internal consistency with Cronbach Alpha values of all the constructs having over 0.80. Language and structural enhancements were also done according to the pilot feedback to make the language and structure more comprehensible, and to remove ambiguity. The final copy of the instrument was further sent via electronic means to the target respondents so that the instrument could be easily accessible and convenient to people in other sectors of institutions.

The data obtained were analyzed with the help of the Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) and the Smart-PLS 4 software. This was chosen as it is appropriate in the study of complex models that involve the mediating variables and latent constructs. The test was done in two phases including measurement model test and structural model test. Measurement model was concerned with reliability and validity. Internal consistency has been measured using Cronbach's Alpha and Composite Reliability (CR), whereas convergent validity was measured using the Average Variance Extracted (AVE). The Fornell-Larcker criterion was also used to test the discriminant validity, with the Heterotrait-Monotrait (HTMT) ratio being used to ensure the construct was conceptually independent of the others. The model of structure was then evaluated to test the hypothesized relationships of variables. To determine the strength and significance of relationships, path coefficients (9), t-statistics, p-values, and coefficients of determination (R^2) were calculated. The bootstrapping method with 5,000 resamples was

used to test the mediation effect of the deep learning applications in order to confirm direct and indirect effects between the Maqasid-based administrative prioritization and organizational performance. The research was conducted in a way that ethics were upheld. Inclusion into the study was voluntary and the respondents had been informed about the research purposes, the confidentiality of their answers, and the right to withdraw any time. No personal information was gathered thus maintaining anonymity and compliance with institutional and international ethics in carrying out social science research. The participants were also made to believe that the information would be utilized only as academic research and in aggregate form. This methodology helped to form a powerful empirical foundation of explicating how the ethical principles based on Maqasid al-Shariah and technological innovation intertwined by deep learning affect the organizational results. The study incorporates moral-intellectual aspects, e.g., of the Adaptive Wisdom, Oriented Efficiency, and Strategic Justice, and combines them with the AI-based analytics to provide a balanced solution, i.e., a way to quantify the upcoming ethical and performance effects. SmartPLS 4 allowed to accurately estimate the model parameters and confirm the presence of complex mediating relationships that allow a solid justification of the assumption presented in the RBV that ethical governance and technological competence could be viewed as interdependent resources that led to sustainable organizational performance.

4. DATA ANALYSIS

The data obtained during the study have been analyzed with the help of the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) method, which is based on a variant of analyzing the data in terms of variance and the use of the SmartPLS 4 program [46]. The method of analysis demonstrated in the article, which is the Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM), was chosen due to its ability to analyze complex models, medium-sized samples, and data that does not necessarily follow a normal distribution. The method is especially appropriate when the research design is exploratory and predictive, as is the case of the present study, which studies the impacts of the administrative prioritization based on Maqasid al-Shariah, the Adaptive Wisdom, Oriented Efficiency, and Strategic Justice, on organizational performance, and the deep learning applications in AI are put in as the mediating variable. The PLS-SEM approach offers a

detailed method of testing both the measurement and structural model that test the relationships between the indicators that have been observed and the latent constructs, and the hypothesized causal relationship among the constructs, respectively. The algorithm of least-squares estimation, defining the Smart-PLS, provides credible and accurate results even when there are no normal distributions of data, or the researcher operates under the condition of multiple mediating variables and complicated hierarchical design. These characteristics provided PLS-SEM as a perfect selection to this research since it enabled the effective estimation of dynamic correlation between the dimensions of the Maqasid based prioritization and deep learning systems which unite to influence the performance of an organization. The two major phases of the analysis were determined, namely, the evaluation of the measurement model and the testing of the structural model. The first measure was the evaluation of the measurement model that had to determine the reliability of the constructs and their validity. Internal consistency was analyzed with Cronbach Alpha and Composite Reliability (CR) which reported satisfactory levels that were beyond the recommended standards of 0.70. Convergent validity was established by the Average Variance Extracted (AVE), in which each one of them had more than half the 0.50 mark and thus explained more than half of the variation in its indicators. In order to achieve discriminant validity, FornellLarcker criterion as well as Heterotrait-Monotrait (HTMT) ratio were used. These findings proved that all the constructs were distinct in concept and statistically independent to ascertain that Adaptive Wisdom, Oriented Efficiency, Strategic Justice, Deep Learning Applications, and Organizational Performance were measured without concept overlap. On the second stage, the structural model was put to test in order to test the hypothesized relationships between the variables. It involved estimation of path coefficients (β values), t-statistics and p-values to show the significance and direction of effects. The

bootstrapping algorithm using 5000 resamples was used to get strong estimations of standard errors and confidence interval so that the direct and indirect relationship can be accurate. Deep Learning Applications mediation effects in AI were also investigated to define how the dimensions of prioritization by Maqasid affect the performance of an organization by using AI-based decision-making. This discussion offered a form of empirical support of the theoretical assumption according to which ethical administrative capabilities may be strategic resources provided they are supplemented with smart technologies. The proportion of the variance of the organizational performance that the Maqasid-based prioritization variables and deep learning applications explain was measured using the coefficient of determination (R^2). The findings showed a high explanatory power that validated the fact that the variance-based PLS-SEM approach is an effective methodology in terms of both the degree and orientation of the hypothesized relationships. Lastly, the analysis provided predictive information on the interrelations between the constructs within the conceptual framework. The findings showed that Adaptive wisdom, Oriented efficiency and Strategic Justice played an important role in the effectiveness of Deep Learning Applications, which consequently increased the level of Organizational Performance. This confirmed the mediating position of AI-driven deep learning as the working process of transforming the principles of ethical prioritization into practical institutional results. The PLS-SEM model proved to be analytically correct and gave a comprehensive picture of the direct and mediated impact of conceived Maqasid-based administrative prioritization on organizational excellence. Therefore, this discussion proves the theoretical hypothesis of the study based on the Resource-Based View (RBV): that the ability to be a sustainable performer is based on a combination of the scarcity of ethical resources with the development of technological intelligence.

Table 1: Factor Loadings.

Constructs	Items	Factor Loadings	Cronbach's Alpha	C.R.	(AVE)
Adaptive Wisdom	AW1	0.858	0.83	0.874	0.584
	AW2	0.841			
	AW3	0.721			
	AW4	0.651			
	AW5	0.731			
Deep Learning Applications within AI	DLA1	0.765	0.897	0.925	0.712
	DLA2	0.839			
	DLA3	0.91			
	DLA4	0.897			
	OP1	0.785	0.872	0.913	0.724

Organizational Performance	OP2	0.887	0.816	0.879	0.645
	OP3	0.861			
	OP4	0.866			
Oriented Efficiency	OE1	0.822	0.816	0.879	0.645
	OE2	0.75			
	OE3	0.818			
	OE4	0.819			
Strategic Justice	SJ1	0.84	0.915	0.933	0.736
	SJ2	0.845			
	SJ3	0.884			
	SJ4	0.798			
	SJ5	0.918			

The results of reliability and validity of the five study constructs are shown in Table 1 that includes Adaptive Wisdom, Deep Learning Applications within AI, Organizational Performance, Oriented Efficiency, and Strategic Justice. All loading of the items was above the minimum required level (0.65) indicating that the indicators measured by the items are strongly depicting their latent constructs. Adaptive Wisdom had a good measurement reliability where the loadings ranged between 0.651 and 0.858, Cronbachs Alpha of 0.83, CRating of 0.874, and AVE of 0.584. These values show that the construct is internally consistent and the construct describes more than half of the variance in the items. The psychometric properties of Deep Learning Applications in AI demonstrated good factor loadings, CR of 0.925, AVE of 0.712, Cronbachs Alpha of 0.897. This validates the construct as having a high-level of reliability of the mediating dimension of AI-enabled analytics. The results of the Organizational Performance were also good in validity as the

loadings were in the range of 0.785-0.887, Alpha was 0.872, CR of 0.913, and AVE of 0.724 indicating the indicators were effective in measuring the outcome of efficiency, adaptability, and innovation. The loadings in Oriented Efficiency were between 0.750 and 0.822, and Alpha was 0.816, CR was 0.879 and AVE was 0.645, proving that it is an ethically motivated operational construct. The measurement strength was the highest in Strategic Justice with a loading of between 0.798 and 0.918, Alpha of 0.915, CR of 0.933, and AVE of 0.736, indicating that it has very good representation of the Maqasid-based administration principles of fairness and integrity. In general, all constructs are found to have the acceptable level of reliability (Cronbachs Alpha and CR > 0.80; AVE > 0.50) thus confirming both internal consistency and convergent validity. Such findings demonstrate that the measurement model is statistically solid and conceptually sound, which forms a solid basis of the further evaluation of the structural model and hypothesis testing.

Table 2: HTMT.

	Adaptive Wisdom	Deep Learning Applications within AI	Organizational Performance	Oriented Efficiency	Strategic Justice
Adaptive Wisdom					
Deep Learning Applications within AI	0.711				
Organizational Performance	0.68	0.649			
Oriented Efficiency	0.604	0.74	0.492		
Strategic Justice	0.289	0.301	0.337	0.373	

The findings of the use of Heterotraitmonotrait (HTMT) ratio that was applied to determine the discriminant validity of the measurement model are presented in Table 2. Discriminant validity provides that every construct is empirically different and measures a different conceptual dimension. Henseler et al. (2015) state that a score of under 0.85 in HTMT implies a high level of discriminant validity, and a score of under 0.90 is also tolerable in an exploratory model. Table 2 indicates that the ratios of all the HTMT are significantly lower than the 0.85 mark,

which proves that the constructs used in the model are well distinguished. The correlation between Adaptive Wisdom and Deep Learning Applications in AI (0.711) and between Adaptive Wisdom and Organizational Performance (0.680) are moderate, which implies that these concepts are not overlapping but rather are related to one another. On the same note, Oriented Efficiency reported moderate correlations with Deep Learning Applications (0.740) and Adaptive Wisdom (0.604), which implies a logical relationship between ethical

efficiency and technological adaptability without a repetition. The correlations with Strategic Justice are the weakest (between 0.289 and 0.373), which confirms the fact that it is a specific ethical construct with a focus on fairness and transparency in the administration based on Maqasid. All in all, the findings give good support to discriminant validity of all constructs. All of its variables, such as Adaptive

Wisdom, Oriented Efficiency, Strategic Justice, Deep Learning Applications, and Organizational Performance, represent a distinct conceptual feature of the proposed model. These results confirm the fact that the measurement model is empirically sound and theoretically different, which in turn justifies the effectiveness of further structural model testing.

Table 3: *Fronell-Larcker.*

	Adaptive Wisdom	Deep Learning Applications within AI	Organizational Performance	Oriented Efficiency	Strategic Justice
Adaptive Wisdom	0.764				
Deep Learning Applications within AI	0.69	0.844			
Organizational Performance	0.564	0.577	0.851		
Oriented Efficiency	0.54	0.635	0.411	0.803	
Strategic Justice	0.256	0.309	0.295	0.346	0.858

4.1. *Analysis Of Table 3: Fornell-Larcker Criterion*

Table 3 indicates the findings of the Fornell-Larcker criterion which was used to confirm discriminant validity of the 5 latent constructs: Adaptive Wisdom, Deep Learning Applications within AI, Organizational Performance, Oriented Efficiency, and Strategic Justice. Fornell, and Larcker (1981) define discriminant validity as the square root of each constructs Average Variance Extracted (AVE) is higher than its own correlations with the other constructs in a row and column. According to the table, all the diagonal values exceed the inter-construct correlations, which proves that each variable is empirically distinct. Square roots of AVE values stand at 0.764 in case of Adaptive Wisdom, 0.844 in case of Deep Learning Applications, 0.851 in

case of Organizational Performance, 0.803 of Oriented efficiency and 0.858 of Strategic Justice. All off-diagonal correlations are not higher than these diagonal values and this explains that constructs have higher internal consistency than external association. These results show that Adaptive Wisdom, Oriented Efficiency and Strategic Justice are conceptually distinct variables of Maqasid-based administrative prioritization, whereas Deep Learning Applications in the context of AI and Organizational Performance are statistically significant outcome variables. The Fornell-Larcker findings, in general, confirm both the discriminant and face validity of the model and lend support to the validity of the measurement structure as well as the theoretical soundness of the model structure which would then allow additional structural model testing.

Table 4: *R2 Adjusted.*

	R-square	R-square adjusted
Deep Learning Applications within AI	0.578	0.574
Organizational Performance	0.333	0.331

4.2. *Analysis Of Table 4: R² And Adjusted R² Values*

Table 4 shows the value of R-Sq (R²) and the adjusted R-Sq which shows the ability of the structural model to explain the data. In HR et al, (2017), the interpretation of R² 0.75, 0.50 and 0.25 are substantial, moderate and weak respectively. The findings indicate that Deep Learning Applications under AI obtained a 0.578 R² and an adjusted R² of 0.574 that implies a moderate to high explanatory capacity. This suggests that the three independent

variables, Adaptive Wisdom, Oriented Efficiency and Strategic Justice have a combined effect of about 57 percent of the variance in the deep learning adoption and use in the organizations. In the case of Organizational Performance, the value of R² of 0.333 and adjusted R² of 0.331 indicate a mediocre predictive power whereby approximately 33 percent of the variation in performance outcomes is accounted by the synergistic effects of Maqasid-based prioritization dimensions and deep learning mediation. On the whole, these findings support the

idea that the suggested model has a reasonable level of explanatory power and reveals that ethical prioritization principles and AI-based applications can be used collectively to achieve beneficial changes in the performance of organizations.

4.3. Hypotheses Testing

The hypotheses of the structural model were tested in the framework of the Partial Least Squares (PLS) algorithm in the SmartPLS 4, which approximates the path coefficients (0s of standardized relationships) between the constructs of the proposed model. Each path coefficient shows the direction and the strength of the relationship with a value of -1 to +1. A value that is nearer to +1 implies a positive relationship that is strong whereas a value nearer to -1 implies a negative relationship that is strong, and a value near 0 implies that there is no relationship at all or a very small relationship. In order to determine the statistical significance of these relationships, a bootstrapping process using 5,000 subsamples was used to obtain estimates of the standard error, t-statistics, and p-values. The methodology guarantees a strong level of significance testing through the reduction of

sampling bias and greater accuracy in estimating coefficients. Hair et al. (2017) state that relationships are statistically significant when t-values are beyond the 1.96 level and p-values are less than the 0.05 level, showing that relationships are significant at the 5% level that is frequently applied in the social science research. This process made it possible to examine the hypotheses that were put forward, about the connection between Adaptive Wisdom, Oriented Efficiency, and Strategic Justice to Deep Learning Applications in AI and Organizational Performance in the rigorous way. It was also possible to establish the mediating role of the deep learning in the transmission of the effect of Maqasid-based administrative prioritization on performance outcomes. The findings of these analyses led to the empirical findings on the interaction between ethical and technological resources to influence institutional effectiveness. Figure 2 displays the structure of the model with the approximate path coefficients and the relationship tested between the constructs of the study in a visual manner. These outcomes prove the predictive validity of the given model and indicate that Maqasid-based ethical dimensions can play an important role in improving performance with the help of AI-based deep learning systems.

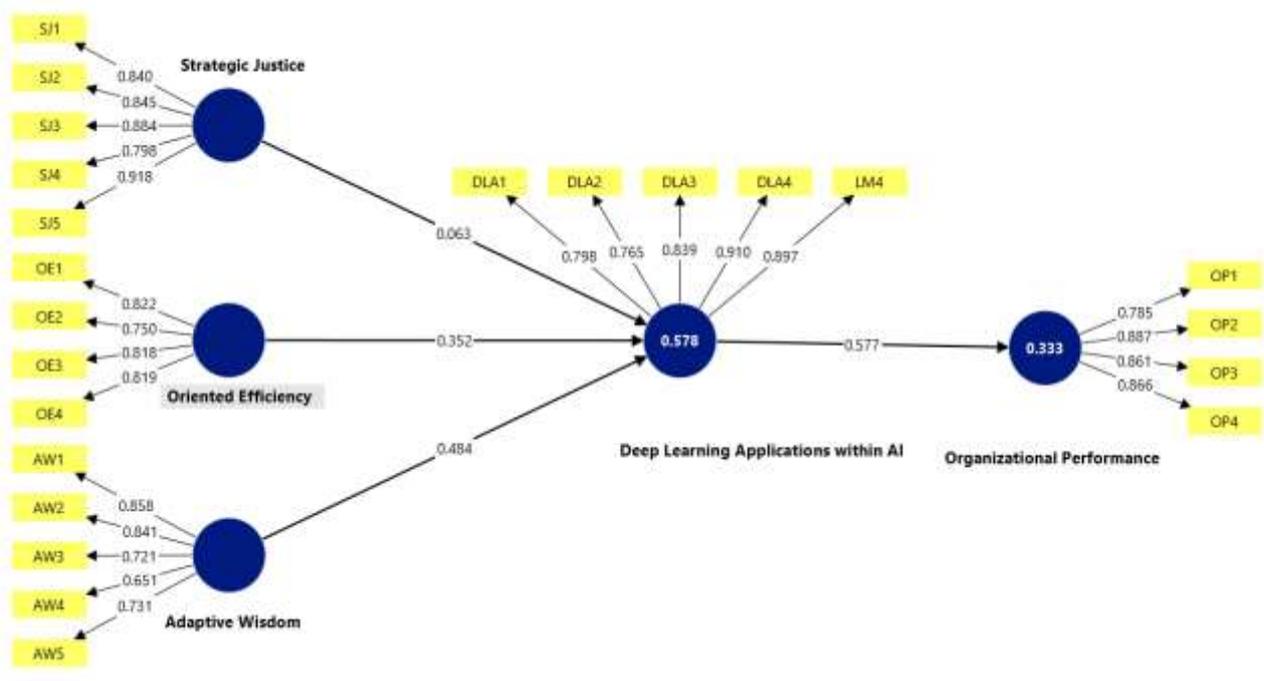


Figure 2: Measurement Model.

Table 5: Hypotheses Testing Estimates.

Hypo	Relationships	Standardized Beta	Standard Error	T-Statistic	P-Values	Decision
H1	Adaptive Wisdom -> Deep Learning Applications within AI	0.484	0.034	14.265	0	Supported
H2	Adaptive Wisdom -> Organizational Performance	0.279	0.032	8.688	0	Supported

H3	Deep Learning Applications within AI -> Organizational Performance	0.577	0.051	11.395	0	Supported
H4	Oriented Efficiency -> Deep Learning Applications within AI	0.352	0.041	8.515	0	Supported
H5	Oriented Efficiency -> Organizational Performance	0.203	0.031	6.472	0	Supported
H6	Strategic Justice -> Deep Learning Applications within AI	0.063	0.033	1.922	0.055	Unsupported
H7	Strategic Justice -> Organizational Performance	0.037	0.019	1.915	0.056	Unsupported

Table 6 displays the findings of the tests of hypotheses, according to PLS-SEM structural model. The results indicate that the five hypotheses (H1-H5) among the seven hypotheses proposed (H 1-H7) were statistically significant at 5% level ($p < 0.05$) and two (H6 and H7) were rejected. The results indicate that the positive effects of Adaptive Wisdom are significant on Deep Learning Applications in AI (0.484, $t = 14.265$, $p < 0.001$) and Organizational Performance (0.279, $t = 8.688$, $p < 0.001$), which supports H1 and H2. This means that smart flexibility and moral discretion based on Maqasid al-Shariah contribute very much to the level of technological usage and performance results. The positive influence of Deep Learning Applications on Organizational Performance ($= 0.577$, $= 11.395$, $= 0.001$) also confirms H3 and supports its mediating role in turning the ethical priorities into the quantifiable improvements in the organization. Likewise, the Oriented Efficiency has a strong positive impact on Deep Learning Applications ($= -0.352$, $= 8.515$, $= 0.001$) and Organizational Performance ($= 0.203$, $= 6.472$, $= 0.001$), which prove H4 and H5. This means that the effectiveness of AI systems based on ethical balance would improve efficiency and help boost performance measures. Nonetheless, Strategic Justice does not have any significant relationships with Deep Learning Applications ($= 0.063$, $= 1.922$, $= 0.055$) or Organizational Performance ($= 0.037$, $= 1.915$, $= 0.056$), which reject H6 and H7. This finding indicates that the concept of fairness and equity, which are at the heart of Maqasid-based prioritization, might not have a direct impact on the adoption of AI or short-term elements of performance without being converted into practical adaptive and efficiency-driven processes. To conclude, the model shows that Adaptive Wisdom and oriented Efficiency are most powerful Maqasid dimensions that facilitate performance in an organization based on Deep Learning Applications. The empirical findings validate the mediating role of AI in transforming ethical administrative prioritization into real organizational successes and hence the Resource-Based View (RBV) hypothesis that exclusive moral-intellectual and technological resources jointly determine sustainable competitive advantage.

5. FINDINGS

5.1. Discussion

The research analyzed the effect of the Maqasid al-Shariah-based administrative prioritization symbolized by the Adaptive Wisdom, Oriented Efficiency, and Strategic Justice on the Organizational Performance, where Deep Learning Applications within Artificial Intelligence (AI) was used as a mediator. The findings were strong empirical evidence that five out of the seven hypothesized relationships were supported using SmartPLS 4. The results indicate that Adaptive Wisdom and Oriented Efficiency significantly positively impact Deep Learning Applications and Organizational Performance but Strategic Justice did not have significant direct effects. The findings reveal that Deep Learning integration is strongly determined by Adaptive Wisdom (0.484; $t = 14.265$; $p < 0.001$) and, as a consequence, intelligent adaptability and reflective reasoning contribute to the ability of AI systems to operate in an ethical and efficient way. Similarly, it is found that AI-based learning models are significantly driven by Oriented Efficiency ($2 = 0.352$; $t = 8.515$; $p < 0.001$) as it supports technology responsiveness in value-related operation efficiency. Deep Learning Applications were identified as significantly affecting the Organizational Performance with a positive effect (0.577; $t = 11.395$; $p = 0.001$), which proved their mediating role in converting the ethical prioritization into the performance outcomes. In its turn, Strategic Justice failed to demonstrate any meaningful relationships with AI applications ($p = 0.055$) or performance ($p = 0.056$), indicating that the interests related to justice might need to be operational mechanisms to provide tangible performance improvements. On the whole, the model has shown that ethical priorities based on Maqasid can greatly improve the performance of an institution in case they have been properly incorporated into deep learning systems.

5.2. Theoretical Implications

In theory, the results support the Resource-Based View (RBV) by the discovery that Maqasid-based

administrative principles are the infrequent, precious, and non-imitable organizational resources that enhance the competitiveness in the long term. The intangible capabilities that contribute to the adoption of technology and organizational success are Adaptive Wisdom and Oriented Efficiency. Deep Learning Applications serves as a revolution tool of transforming such ethical resources into strategic benefits. Consequently, this paper builds on the work of RBV by introducing Islamic ethics into the digital performance discourse, demonstrating that organizational excellence might be achieved through the collaboration between morally predetermined governance and AI-based intelligence. Strategic Justice is not significant, too, which implies that ethical fairness should be operationalized under the adaptive and efficient systems to make the best out of its strategic potential.

5.3. Managerial Implications

As a managerial point, the findings have practical implications to the administrators and policymakers who want to determine how to align ethical governance and digital transformation. Managers must perceive prioritization directed by Maqasid as a strategic management model as opposed to an ethical philosophy [48]. In order to improve the performance of the organization, the organization must invest in AI infrastructure that engraves Maqasid-based parameters in the learning algorithm that decision systems adapt ethical and performance-oriented criteria at the same time [49]. They are also supposed to facilitate adaptive leadership training to enhance wisdom-based and context sensitive decision-making in the technologically advanced world. In addition, institutions need to strike the right balance between operational efficiency and ethical accountability through the adoption of integrated and data-driven dashboards, which would interconnect performance, governance and justice indicators [50]. This is also necessary in the context of deep learning analytics that will change ethical intentions into quantifiable results and allow organizations to assess the practical impact of value-based administration. At the policy level, these efforts may be backed by regulators and government agencies, who may encourage organizations to adopt open AI governance frameworks and ethical data practices that would be consistent with the principles of Maqasid al-Shariah and so that technological innovation develops in a balancing manner with respect to social responsibility and moral integrity.

5.4. Strategic Recommendations

The hybrid ethical-intelligence framework should be created by institutions that are interested in embedding the principles of Maqasid al-Shariah and AI technologies. This entails integration of the administrative, operational, and technological systems using centralized AI analytics. To make ethical decisions regarding resource distribution, performance assessment, and compliance observation, organizations can use adaptive deep learning models that add ethical prioritization layers of decision-making. People should also make joint efforts to embed research on the implementation of Maqasid model within digital ecosystems by fostering international collaboration between universities, AI developers, and ethical governance agencies. Such integration can be facilitated by governments and other regulatory bodies via policy incentives, investment in ethical AI innovation, and national policies to encourage responsible digital transformation.

5.5. Limitations and Future Research

Although the research offers a valuable addition to the knowledge on the phenomenon of Maqasid-based administrative prioritization, the research is restricted to a specific set of institutions that apply AI systems. Future studies ought to apply the model to other industries like healthcare, logistics, and higher education in order to determine cross-industry generalizability. Other mediating or moderating variables, including organization learning, digital ethics culture, or leadership agility might be added to the model. It is also recommended that longitudinal research would be needed to determine the effect of ongoing AI adoption and ethical prioritization on the organizational resilience and innovation in the long term.

5.6. Research Implications

This paper will provide new empirical data on the interplay of Islamic ethical administration and artificial intelligence. It shows that AI decision systems based on the application of Maqasid principles increase performance and transparency when supplemented with adaptive and efficiency-focused strategies. Future researchers can build on this research study by exploring the ways in which deep learning models can be optimized to support the principles of social welfare, accountability, and sustainability. The findings will be of great importance especially to policy makers and leaders who want to ensure that technological change is matched with ethical and cultural principles in the emerging economies.

6. CONCLUSION

This paper discussed the role of administrative prioritization based on the Maqasid al Shariah in creating impacts on organizational performance mediated by the use of deep learning applications in the AI. The empirical results indicate that the Adaptive Wisdom and the Oriented Efficiency have a significant impact on performance as compared to Strategic Justice which has indirect but less serious influence. The mechanism of deep learning can be understood as the factor that transforms ethical governance into quantifiable outcomes, which underlies the RBV assumption that distinct moral

and technological proficiency can generate sustainable competitive advantage. This paper concludes by assuming that the organizations must incorporate Maqasid to the AI systems to attain balanced development in ethics and performance. In practice, the results imply the involvement of decision-makers in smart technologies that can realize ethical governance, enhance predictive decision-making, and enhance accountability of the institution. Theoretically, the study introduces a novel paradigm with the convergence of the Islamic ethics and artificial intelligence to enhance sustainable organizational excellence.

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