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A Scientometric Analysis of Spiritual Well-being in the Age of Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract

The rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) in the digital age has brought significant changes to the way humans understand spiritual well-being. AI is no longer just a technological tool, but also affects cognitive processes, the formation of meaning in life and the emotional and spiritual balance of humans. However, the increased reliance on AI raises concerns about the potential for a reduction in self-reflection and spiritual awareness among modern societies. Accordingly, the study aims to map the global research landscape related to AI and spiritual well-being, identify the most prolific authors, countries, and institutions, and examine trends and knowledge gaps in these areas. The study used a scientometric approach by analysing 182 peer-reviewed journal articles published between 2016 and 2025. The data was obtained from the Web of Science database and analyzed using bibliometric techniques. The VOSviewer and Biblioshiny software are used to conduct scientific mapping analysis, including keyword analysis, collaborative networks, as well as the intellectual structure of the study area. The study findings showed a consistent increase in academic publications over the study period, with the United States emerging as the most dominant country in this field. Keyword analysis showed the dominance of terms such as spirituality, artificial intelligence and health, alongside themes such as community well-being, indigenous health, youth, cancer and culture-based interventions. On the other hand, citation analysis shows a tendency towards holistic and community health approaches, with increasing interest in the use of AI and digital platforms in the context of human well-being. Although the field is growing rapidly, there is an imbalance in the focus of research, specifically the preference for clinical and psychosocial aspects over the deep integration between spirituality and technological theory. This state of affairs shows the existence of a significant knowledge gap in the cross-cultural aspects and spiritual experiences mediated by AI. Therefore, this study suggests the need for a cross-disciplinary research agenda to strengthen theoretical understanding and practical application in developing technologies that support human spiritual well-being in a more holistic manner.

Keywords: Scientometric; Spirituality; Well-being; Artificial Intelligence

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1.0 Introduction

In recent years, particularly in the post- COVID-19 era, artificial intelligence (AI) has progressively transformed various aspects of human life, including economic, educational, technological, social, emotional, and spiritual aspects (Agarwal, P., Swami, S., & Malhotra, S.K., 2022). These significant impacts have been evidenced by a number of studies, which often focus on specific contexts, populations, or technological applications (Abdolrezapour, P., Ganjeh, S.J., & Ghanbari, N., 2023; Liu, C. et al., 2021). In the current global context, AI is no longer just a technical tool, but has evolved as a system that influences the way humans think, act, and build the meaning of life (Riccio, T. P., 2025). The emergence of technologies such as chatbots, digital assistants, emotion recognition systems, and digital

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religious platforms has expanded the space for human interaction with technology in aspects that were previously considered to be entirely spiritual and existential (Gomes de Andrade, N. et al., 2018; Rahwan, I. et al., 2019; Alkhouri, K. I., 2024).

In terms of spirituality, AI is now used practically in various forms such as smart meditation applications, algorithm-based counseling, digital mental health support, as well as religious platforms that provide interactive interpretation of sacred texts, worship guides, and spiritual reflections (Alkhouri, K. I., 2024; Syarifuddin, S. et al., 2025). These developments show that AI has become part of the modern ecosystem of spiritual experiences, particularly among urban and digital-native societies. However, this situation poses significant changes to human behavior, including the tendency to rely on AI systems to make moral decisions, gain emotional calm, and find meaning in life (Jobin et al., 2019; Alkhouri, K. I., 2024; Marade, A. et al., 2025; Dhawale, V. et al., 2025). From the point of view of practical implications, the use of AI in the spiritual and psychological domains of humans brings two main dimensions. First, AI has the potential to increase access to spiritual support and mental well-being in an inclusive manner, particularly in areas where there is a lack of counseling or religious guidance specialists (Ni, Y., & Jia, F., 2025; Bawa, S., & Kalra, H., 2026). Second, it also poses challenges such as the reduction of real human interaction in the process of spiritual guidance, the risk of emotional manipulation through algorithms, as well as ethical questions related to authority in the determination of moral and religious values. These changes have a direct impact on human behavior in building identity, beliefs, and psychospiritual well-being in the global digital age (Floridi, L. & Chiriatti, M., 2020; Brumec, S. & Platovnjak, I., 2025).

However, AI's influence on human spiritual well-being remains underexplored (Kumar, D. & Uchoi, E., 2025; Agarwal, P., Swami, S., & Malhotra, S.K., 2022), which highlights a gap in knowledge, requiring further investigation (Al-Kumaim, N.H. et al., 2021; Chan, M.K. et al., 2021). Generally, spiritual well-being encompasses an individual's sense of purpose, meaning, inner peace, and connection to transcendent values, and it is increasingly recognized as a critical component of holistic human health, especially in the context of digitalization and the technological era (Pargament, K.I., 2011).

In light of the identified gap, this scientometric review aims to analyze the global research landscape related to artificial intelligence and spiritual well-being to understand the developments, key themes, and networks of scientific collaboration in these fields. Specifically, the objectives of this study are (1) to map global research on spiritual well-being in the age of AI, (2) to identify the most productive authors, countries, and institutions, and (3) to highlight key trends and gaps to guide future research. The synthesized findings from this scientometric review provide a comprehensive overview of the foundations and trends of studies on AI and its relationship with spiritual well-being. As a result, the findings provide significant insights for relevant parties to strengthen their understanding of this emerging topic.

2.0 Literature Review

The relationship between artificial intelligence (AI), spirituality, and human well-being is gaining more and more attention in contemporary literature. AI is no longer limited to being a purely technological tool, but has evolved into a system that affects the emotional, cognitive, and existential dimensions of humans. Applications such as AI-powered mental health chatbots, digital well-being support systems, as well as algorithm-based self-reflection platforms have transformed the way individuals seek peace, meaning in life, and spiritual balance in the digital age (Marade, A. et al., 2025; Dhawale, V. et al., 2025; Floridi, L. & Chiriatti, M., 2020). These developments suggest that digital technologies are increasingly playing a role in a space that was previously dominated by religious institutions and direct human interaction (Campbell, H. A. 2024; Ishaque, M., Mahmudulhassan, M., & Abuzar, M. 2023).

However, the relationship between AI and spirituality is two-dimensional; that is, it brings benefits and risks simultaneously. From one angle, AI is increasing access to emotional support and moral guidance in a faster, inclusive, and large-scale manner, especially through digital mental health applications and smart counseling systems (Alkhouri, K. I., 2024; Oyasor, E. I, 2024; Saha, R., & Sandhya, Y., 2025). Nevertheless, over-reliance on these systems has the potential to alter the structure of human social interactions, reduce community-based spiritual experiences, and raise questions about the authenticity of algorithm-mediated spiritual experiences (Alkhouri, K. I., 2024; Oyasor, E. I, 2024; Krakowski, S., 2025). In this context, AI is not only a helpful tool but also shapes behavior, emotions, and the way humans understand the meaning of life.

Although technology acceptance models such as the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) are often used to explain the use of AI, this approach has limitations in the context of spirituality. TAM fundamentally focuses on utilitarian aspects such as usability and ease of use, but does not capture the inner dimensions of human beings, such as the meaning of life, spiritual value, and existential well-being (Lan, Y. et al. 2025; Ibrahim, F. et al. 2025). Critical reflection on TAM asserts it is limited in scope, individual-centered, and "static", as well as relies heavily on self-measurement; the authors suggest the need for alternative or complementary models to address the dynamics of the broader context (Mogaji, E. et al. 2024). Therefore, this traditional approach is less suitable for explaining the complex interactions between AI technology and human spiritual experiences that are subjective and profound in nature. In this regard, this study adopts philosophical perspectives such as posthumanism and digital phenomenology to strengthen the conceptual foundation. Posthumanism sees AI not just as a tool, but as an entity that also shapes the subjectivity, identity, and structure of human experience in the modern world (Braidotti, R. 2023; Floridi, L. 2021) and form a "paradigm shift" that challenges the foundations of human uniqueness and identity, as well as opens up new ways of thinking about consciousness, morality, and self (Al-Omari, O., & Al-Omari, T., 2025). Meanwhile, digital phenomenology emphasizes how human experiences in digital spaces shape the way they understand existence, including in spiritual and moral aspects (Naqvi, S., Khan, A. H., & Mubasher, G., 2025; Yan, D., 2024). This approach allows for a more in-depth analysis of the relationship between technology, spirituality, and human well-being in the age of algorithms.

While studies related to AI, technological ethics, and human well-being are growing, the literature integrating AI and spiritual well-being is still separate and unsystematic. Existing studies tend to focus on the ethical aspects of AI or mental health separately without

comprehensively linking the spiritual and behavioral dimensions of human behavior (Jobin et al., 2022; Rahwan et al., 2023). Furthermore, there is still a lack of scientific studies that map global trends, intellectual structures, and collaborative networks in the fields of AI and spiritual well-being. This gap shows the need for scientific mapping studies to understand the development of this field in a more holistic and structured manner.

3.0 Data and Method

This study adopted scientometric review as recommended by Aria & Cuccurullo (2017) and Donthu, N., et al. (2021) to systematically map global research on artificial intelligence (AI) and its relationship with spiritual well-being. Briefly, scientometric analysis provides a systematic way to examine research patterns, reveal collaboration networks, and identify gaps in scientific literature and policy development. In the context of this study, relevant articles were exclusively extracted from the Web of Science (WoS) Core Collection from 2016 to 2025. This offers a 10-year perspective on the dynamics of the topic. WoS was chosen because of its stringent indexing standards as well as consistent citation data, suitable for pseudometric analyses that require reliability and repeatability (Mongeon, P. & Paul-Hus, A., 2016; Donthu, N. et al., 2021). The single-database approach is also commonly used to avoid noisy data and duplicate records in bibliometric studies (Zupic, I., & Čater, T., 2015). Relevant publications were retrieved through a keyword-based search combining AI-related terms, such as “artificial intelligence,” “machine learning,” “deep learning,” and “digital learning,” with spiritual and well-being terms, including “spirituality” and “spiritual well-being.” This search string is built based on a combination of key keywords that represent the concepts of artificial intelligence and spiritual well-being. Synonyms and related terms are combined using Boolean operators (AND and OR) to increase search coverage and ensure that the articles obtained are truly relevant to the scope of the study. This process was also reviewed and refined through several pilot searches to optimize the accuracy of the search results. So, this search produced 269 potential articles.

To increase the robustness of the methodology, the screening process is carried out systematically through the review of titles, abstracts, and keywords based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria that have been set. Metadata exported from the Web of Science is also checked to identify and remove duplicate or irrelevant records before being analyzed using VOSviewer and Biblioshiny. These two software are standard tools in scientific analysis that support network mapping, co-citation, and data visualization in a systematic and repeatable manner (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017; Van Eck, J. & Waltman, L., 2010). This combination improves the accuracy of analysis and clarity of data interpretation.

Only articles and reviews were included, while conference proceedings, book chapters, and editorials were excluded, leaving 182 articles eligible for analysis. Publications in English only are included to ensure uniformity of bibliometric analysis. Using VOSviewer and Biblioshiny (the R package bibliometrix), descriptive statistics were applied to analyze publication trends, top disciplines and institutions, most-cited authors, frequent keywords, and globally cited documents.

4.0 Research Mapping Results

This scientometric study specifically reviews the literature on spiritual well-being in the context of artificial intelligence.

4.1 Global Overview

Fig. 1presents a bibliometric overview of research on spiritual well-being in the age of artificial intelligence from 2016 to 2026. The dataset included 703 author keywords and 9,100 references. In total, 182 documents were published across 135 sources. The 10.65% annual growth rate reflects the steady growth of this field. Most research is carried out collaboratively, as from 592 authors identified, only 65 papers were single-authored. Although each paper recorded an average of 3.56 co-authors, most collaborations remain regional as only 10.99% of publications involved international partnerships.

Fig. 1. Global overview of publications on AI and spiritual well-being
(Source: Biblioshiny, the R package bibliometrix)

Although most publications are recent (average age: 2.82 years), they are already receiving citations, with an average of 4.70 citations per document. These metrics indicate that the field is emerging and gaining visibility globally, thereby creating more

opportunities for future research, international collaboration, and conceptual development to better understand AI and its relationship with spiritual well-being.

4.2 Annual Trends

Fig. 2 shows an increasing trend in annual publications from 2016 to 2025. From only 4 articles in 2016, the number of publications rose to 8 articles in 2018. The number later dropped sharply to only 1 article published in 2019, before showing a steady increase for two consecutive years, in 2020 (10) and 2021 (12). The year 2022 saw a slight decline to only 9 articles published. However, the number of publications then surged consistently in the next three years, with 17 articles produced in 2023, 29 articles in 2024, and 74 articles in 2025. This overall rising pattern reflects the growth of academic interest, wider research collaborations, and increased publication capacity in the study of AI and its relation to human spiritual well-being.

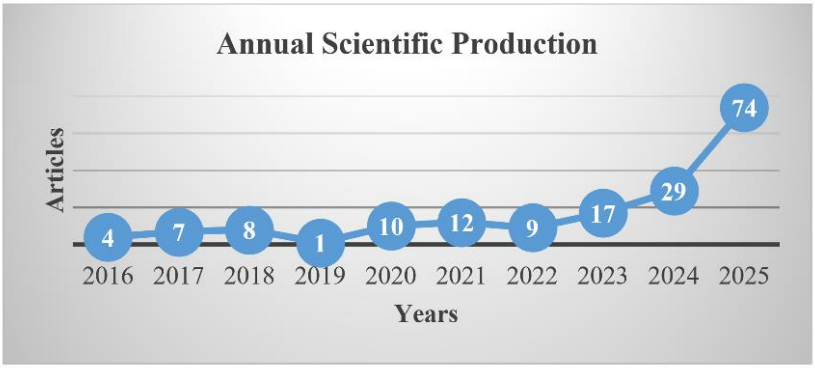

Fig. 2. Annual publication trend from 2016-2025 on AI and spiritual well-being
(Source: Web of Science Database)

4.3 Top Disciplines

The top disciplines, as shown in Table 1 are Religion, Nursing, Public Environmental Occupational Health, Computer Science Artificial Intelligence, and Health Care Sciences & Services. The main research direction of this topic is spiritual well-being in the context of artificial intelligence.

Table 1. Top disciplines studying the AI and spiritual well-being

Disciplines	Record Count	% of 182
Religion	54	29.67%
Nursing	17	9.34%
Public Environmental Occupational Health	13	7.14%
Computer Science Artificial Intelligence	11	6.04%
Health Care Sciences Services	9	4.95%
Psychiatry	9	4.95%
Psychology Multidisciplinary	9	4.95%
Clinical Neurology	8	4.40%
Computer Science Interdisciplinary Applications	8	4.40%
Medicine General Internal	8	4.40%

(Source: Biblioshiny, the R package bibliometrix)

4.4 Top Publishing Institutions

In Table 2, the University of Minnesota and Arizona State University, US, published the most literature on this topic. Other top publishing universities, also based in the US, include the University of New Mexico, Oklahoma State University, University of North Dakota, Columbia University and Stanford University.

Table 2. Top institution publishing articles on AI and spiritual well-being

Institutions	Articles
University of Minnesota	5
Arizona State University	5
University of New Mexico	4
Oklahoma State University	4
University of North Dakota	4
Columbia University	4
Stanford University	4
Rand Corp	3
Sacred Path Indigenous Wellness Centre	3
University California Los Angeles	3

(Source: Biblioshiny, the R package bibliometrix)

4.5 Top Publishing Countries

Research on this topic, as illustrated by Fig. 3, was dominated by Western countries and selected Asian regions. The United States led in research output with 79 publications, far exceeding other countries. India followed with 10 publications, while Australia, China, and Türkiye each contributed 9 publications. England and Canada recorded 8 publications each, followed by South Korea (7), Spain (5), and lastly was Iran with only 4 publications.

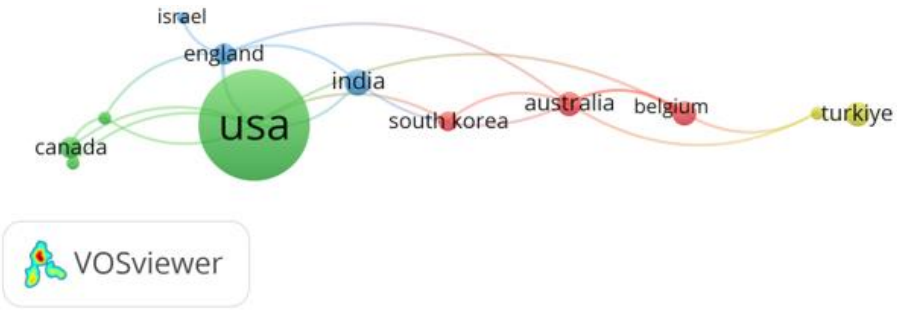

Fig. 3. Top publishing countries on AI and spiritual well-being
(Source: VOSviewer)

The number of publications suggests that current discourse on AI and its impacts on spiritual well-being is dominantly viewed from the United States perspectives. Therefore, to further enrich the body of knowledge, there is a need for broader global participation from various other countries to provide more cross-cultural insights into the impacts of AI on spiritual well-being in future research.

4.6 Top-cited Authors

The citation analysis in Fig. 4 shows that D'Amico, Dickinson, Johnson, and Klein were ranked as the most cited authors in this field, each receiving 95 citations. Their high citation counts highlight their significant scholarly contribution to understanding the impacts of AI on spiritual well-being. They were followed by Kulis (49 citations), Manson (48 citations), Lee and Roh (30 citations each), Tsethlikai, (11 citations), and Aupperle (8 citations).

Fig. 4. Top-cited authors on AI and spiritual well-being
(Source: VOSviewer)

4.7 Most Frequent Keywords

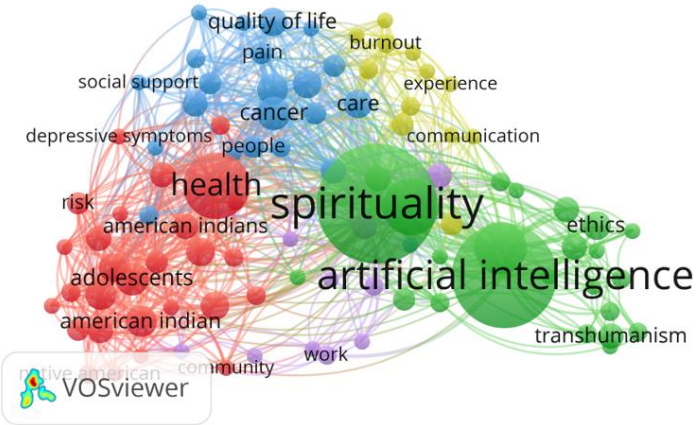

Fig. 5. Most frequent keywords in studies on AI and spiritual well-being
(Source: VOSviewer)

Fig. 5 and Table 3 show the most frequent keywords in studies on AI and spiritual well-being. "Spirituality" was identified as the most frequent keyword with 56 occurrences, followed by "Artificial Intelligence" with 46 occurrences. "Health" was ranked third with 24 occurrences. Other commonly featured keywords were "Religion" (19 occurrences) "AI" (17 occurrences), "Adolescents" and "Cancer" (9 occurrences each), "American Indian," "Culture," and "Needs" (8 occurrences each). Overall, the keyword distribution analysis indicates that studies on AI and spiritual well-being primarily emphasize spiritual and health-related dimensions, with growing attention to culturally and demographically specific applications.

Table 3. Most frequent keywords in studies on AI and spiritual well-being

Word	Occurrences
Spirituality	56
Artificial Intelligence	46
Health	24
Religion	19
AI	17
Adolescents	9
Cancer	9
American Indian	8
Culture	8
Needs	8

(Source: VOSviewer)

4.8 Most Global Cited Documents

Fig. 6 shows that D'Amico et al.'s (2021) article on AOD use, spirituality, and cultural identification among urban Native American youth was ranked the most cited publication, with 51 total citations and an average of 7.29 citations per year. Article by Satija (2017) reviewing complementary and supportive therapies used in cancer care that may influence psychological and general well-being, recorded 46 citations (4.60 per year). This was followed by the article by Kulis et al. (2017) on "Leave Drug Resistance" strategy in relation to American Indian (AI) spirituality and cultural traditions, with 38 citations (3.80 per year).

Venner et al.'s (2021) article achieved 36 citations (6.00 per year), and Brown et al. (2019) recorded 33 citations (5.50 per year). These articles highlighted American Indian adolescents' well-being as their main concern. Following was article by Nooripour et al. (2021) examining the link between spiritual well-being, COVID-19 stress, and machine learning, with 32 citations (5.33 per year). Article by Sturgill et al. (2021) highlighting artificial intelligence applications within emotional intelligence and mindfulness in the light of COVID-19 pandemic attained 25 citations. The articles with the least number of global citations were by Tan (2020) on implications of artificial intelligence in spiritual education, and Veckalov et al. (2023) on public attitudes towards AI and scientific innovation, each recording 23 citations (5.75 per year).

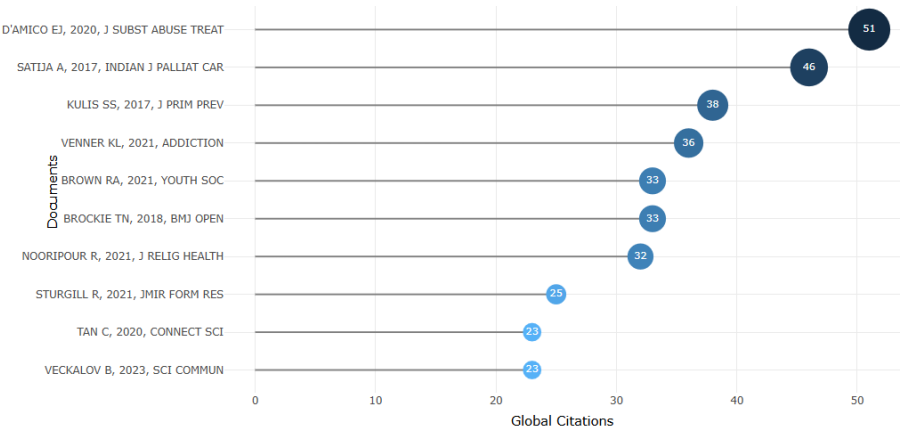

Fig. 6. Most globally cited documents on AI and spiritual well-being
(Source: Biblioshiny, the R package bibliometrix)

The findings of this study are in line with the research objectives and successfully fill in the knowledge gaps identified in the existing literature. Through sonometric analysis, the study not only maps the development of global research but also identifies key themes and new research opportunities related to AI and spiritual well-being.

5.0 Discussion

This scientometric analysis shows that research on spiritual well-being in the context of artificial intelligence (AI) is an emerging interdisciplinary field and is still in the early stages of growth, with 182 publications between 2016 and 2025 and a marked increase in output after 2023 (Shirsat, A. & Sabale, S., 2025; Oritsegbemi, O., 2023). The growing number of publications in recent years has shown a growing academic interest, but the intellectual structure of this field is still not well established and does not yet have a truly established theoretical framework. Recent studies show that AI is now beginning to be used in the context of digital religious practice, emotional support, and interpretation of spiritual meaning, yet this field is still fragmented in terms of disciplines across psychology, religious studies, and computer science (Alkhouri, 2024; Campbell, H. A., 2024). This situation shows that the intellectual structure of this field is

still in the early stages of formation.

While the field is expanding, most research remains concentrated in the United States, as shown by the dominance of US institutions such as the University of Minnesota, Arizona State University, and Stanford University. This dominance reflects the advantages of the research ecosystem, access to more advanced AI technologies, as well as a strong network of academic collaborations at U.S. research institutions. Publications from Asian countries and other regions are present but limited, which indicates opportunities for exploring broader global engagement and providing more cross-cultural perspectives on AI and its relationship with spiritual well-being, for example, from the perspectives of the African or Arabs.

Analysis of keywords highlights that much of the studies on AI and its relationship with spiritual well-being remain anchored in culturally grounded and community-based frameworks. This can be exemplified by a number of studies, such as D'Amico et al. (2020) focusing on Native American youth, Kulis et al. (2017) examining the American Indian adolescents, and Satija (2017) studying cancer patients. Also, keyword analysis revealing the most frequent key terms featured in the selected articles, such as "spirituality," "health," and "artificial intelligence," reflects that studies in this field primarily examine spiritual well- being in relation to health-related contexts, with artificial intelligence framed as an emerging or enabling component rather than a standalone focus. This pattern shows that AI is increasingly seen not only as a computing technology, but also as a factor influencing the holistic well-being of humans, covering psychological, emotional, and spiritual aspects. The co-occurrence of these keywords in the co-occurrence network also reflects the integration between the domains of technology and the humanities, but the theoretical discussion of this relationship is still not in depth. This reinforces that this field is evolving and requires further exploration to more critically understand the interaction between AI, health, and spirituality in a global context. AI applications in fostering spiritual well-being are an emerging topic, but it has not yet become central to the field. This is reflected in the incorporation of AI, machine learning, and digital platforms into studies of spiritual well-being by some recent publications, for example, Nooripour et al. (2021), Sturgill et al. (2021), and Abdolrezapour et al. (2023). However, these studies are fewer in number and receive relatively modest citation counts.

Analysis of the international co-authorship reveals relatively low levels of international collaboration, with only 10.99% of publications involving cross-country partnerships. This may be due to the relatively new nature of the field as well as differences in research priorities between countries, particularly in integrating artificial intelligence with the dimensions of spirituality and human well-being. This suggests that the research landscape is still largely regional, and greater cross-cultural collaboration, as well as comparative studies, are needed to further enrich the body of knowledge on AI and its relationship with spiritual well-being. This low level of international collaboration also shows that there is a great opportunity to strengthen global research networks, especially in connecting developed and developing countries to form more diverse perspectives. Strengthening this cooperation is important to ensure the development of knowledge that is more inclusive, balanced, and not too centred on only a few specific countries.

Overall, the findings indicate that the research on AI and its relationship with spiritual well-being is in a formative stage with a strong foundation in culturally grounded, community-based, and AI-mediated approaches. It is recommended for future research to further integrate recent technological advancements, include more diverse populations, and foster interdisciplinary collaborations to advance understanding of AI and its relationship with human spiritual well-being. The findings of this study also have important implications for the development of AI policy and governance, particularly in ensuring alignment with human-centered AI principles. In the context of AI increasingly entering the domain of spiritual and emotional well-being, technology policy needs to go beyond the aspect of technical innovation by emphasizing algorithm transparency, accountability, as well as protection against cultural bias and emotional manipulation.

6.0 Conclusion & Recommendations

This scientometric review provides a comprehensive overview of global research on spiritual well-being in the context of artificial intelligence between 2015 and 2026. The findings reveal a rapidly growing but uneven body of literature, with research output largely dominated by the United States, with a concentration on health, psychosocial, and culturally grounded applications. Highly cited studies emphasize holistic and community-based approaches, especially among Indigenous populations, adolescents, and healthcare settings, while more recent publications increasingly introduce AI and digitally mediated perspectives.

Despite this growth, the findings indicate limited international collaboration and uneven global representation, suggesting opportunities for broader cross-cultural engagement. Although AI-related studies are emerging, they remain less prominent within the most influential literature, highlighting the early stage of technological integration in this field. Overall, the results point to a research landscape that is expanding in scope but still developing in terms of conceptual coherence and interdisciplinary integration.

By mapping publication trends, influential contributors, and thematic emphases, this scientometric review contributes to a clearer understanding of the intellectual structure of research on artificial intelligence and its relationship with spiritual well-being. Although this study provides a comprehensive preliminary overview, some methodological limitations need to be acknowledged; first, the use of WoS databases alone is likely to limit the coverage of the literature by excluding relevant publications from other databases such as Scopus or Google Scholar, while second, the nature of the emerging and rapidly evolving field of AI and spiritual well-being means that existing publication patterns, keywords, and citation networks have not yet reached a stable level of maturity. However, these limitations do not affect the validity of the study findings but rather open up important space for future research to carry out a broader multi-database analysis.

Future research would benefit from more inclusive geographical representation, stronger cross-disciplinary collaboration, and the development of integrative frameworks that connect technological innovation with spiritual well-being across diverse cultural contexts. Such efforts may support more balanced and human-centered approaches to AI-mediated environments. Practically, international collaboration can be strengthened through the establishment of joint research programs, the sharing of open databases, and the use of

uniform standards of scientific methodology. This approach allows for more consistent comparison of findings as well as improves the applicability of study results across different cultural contexts. At the same time, the use of digital technologies such as AI-based collaboration platforms can also be leveraged to facilitate interaction between researchers across countries and fields.

Further research is also recommended to use a blended approach to better understand the human experience of AI-mediated spirituality. Qualitative studies, such as in-depth interviews and digital ethnography, can be combined with quantitative analysis to assess the true impact of AI on psychospiritual well-being. In addition, longitudinal studies are also needed to assess long-term changes in human behaviour, values, and spiritual experiences in an increasingly AI-driven digital environment.

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Paper Contribution to Related Field of Study

This study contributes to the integration between technology and humanity by mapping global trends as well as academic gaps to ensure that the development of AI is in line with spiritual values. It serves as a strategic guide for researchers and policymakers in devising technologies that support the balance of the soul, thus preserving the meaning of human life amidst the currents of digitalization.

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