

## A Fiqhi Assessment of Assigning Humanoid Robots the Performance of Tawassuli Commands

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<b>Article type:</b> Research Article	The use of humanoid robots to facilitate and accelerate human affairs has become increasingly necessary. Their precision and capacity in performing various tasks sometimes make them appear comparable to humans.
<b>Article history:</b> Received 05 March 2024 Received in revised form 02 May 2024 Accepted 15 May 2024 Available online 22 December 2025	This development raises the fiqhi question whether humanoid robots can be charged with performing tawassuli commands, especially collective obligations.
<b>Keywords:</b> intelligent robot, addressee of the ruling, obligation of humanoid robots, tawassuli commands, ta'abbudi commands	The study uses an analytical approach grounded in ijthadi and fiqhi proofs and draws on theories of usul al-fiqh. It distinguishes between the issuance of a ruling and the performance of an act commanded by the lawgiver. The findings show that humanoid robots may be considered capable performers in the domain of tawassuli collective commands, provided the conditions of performance and supervision are met. This conclusion also has implications for criminalization and responsibility in the legal treatment of robotic conduct.

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## **Introduction**

The development of humanoid robots and modern technologies has made it possible to use robots in performing certain human tasks. It is therefore necessary to examine whether robots can perform acts connected with legal and religious commands. The distinction between tawassuli commands, whose validity does not depend on devotional intention, and ta'abbudi commands, which require intention of worship, is central to the issue.

## **Methodology**

The study adopts an analytical approach based on ijtihadi and fiqhi evidence, using theories from *usul al-fiqh*. It proceeds in two stages: first, by examining the theory of legal address and the possibility of including non-human agents within the performance of a command; and second, by evaluating the objections to assigning robots such tasks.

## **Findings**

Analysis of the stages of the lawgiver's address shows a difference between being the legal addressee of a ruling and being the performer through whom the object of a command is achieved. Humanoid robots can be relevant at the level of performance of tawassuli collective commands. Usuli principles such as absolute and conditional obligation, sufficiency of realization of the commanded act, and the absence of a devotional intention requirement support this possibility. Objections based on the philosophy of creation or human interests are not decisive, provided human supervision and the required conditions of performance are preserved.

## **Legal Implications**

From a legal perspective, recognizing the permissibility of robotic performance may help develop models for criminalization and criminal responsibility regarding robotic conduct. Responsibility may not rest only on the manufacturer or operator; in some cases the robot's functional role in the act may become legally relevant within a broader regulatory framework.

## **Conclusion**

Based on the analysis of legal address and fiqhi proofs, the preferred view is that humanoid robots may perform tawassuli collective commands. The realization of conditions, the ability to perform the act, and the observance of relevant human interests are essential. This conclusion is confined to tawassuli commands and does not extend to devotional commands that require worshipful intention.

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