

Original Article



Research on the Effects and Challenges of Artificial Intelligence in Religious Practices

Jun Liu¹, Ke Xie²

¹Associate Professor of the School of Economics, Xihua University

²Postgraduate student of the School of Economics, Xihua University

*Corresponding Author: Jun Liu

Abstract:

Artificial intelligence (AI) technology is catalyzing unprecedented transformations within human society. There is an ongoing scholarly discourse concerning the implications of advanced AI, including the prospective development of superintelligent systems, on economic and social progress. This discourse becomes particularly nuanced when AI intersects with religion—a domain that intricately intertwines divinity, humanity, and faith—thereby prompting critical inquiries into how scientific advancement can be harmonized with religious beliefs. While the application of AI in religious contexts remains relatively limited in China, its utilization is expanding on a global scale. AI is subtly reshaping religious practices and influencing the manner in which adherents engage with their faith across diverse countries and regions, demonstrating significant innovation. This article investigates the dynamic relationship between science and religion in the context of AI's ascendancy, examining the equilibrium among technological development, ethical considerations, and associated risks within the religious sphere. Key topics addressed include content dissemination, algorithmic recommendation systems, the interaction between human and divine elements, and the security challenges introduced by AI. The article contends that, in response to emerging technological trends such as AI, religious initiatives in China should emphasize long-term strategic planning, proactively embrace technological transformation, engage key religious constituencies, and effectively interpret religious doctrines and regulatory frameworks to advance the Sinicization of religions within the nation.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence; religion; ethics and morality; Christianity; Catholicism

1. Introduction

The resolution passed during the Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China outlined significant measures to enhance the comprehensive framework of united front work. It emphasized the systematic advancement of the Sinicization of religions within China and the reinforcement of legal governance in the management of religious affairs.¹ In recent years, the ongoing advancements in artificial intelligence technology, coupled with the expanding range of its applications, have brought the "relationship between science and religion" to the forefront of

scholarly attention. In January 2025, the emergence of China's Deepseek provided a notable demonstration of the nation's growing influence in the field of artificial intelligence. The progressive and profound impact of AI on human society has prompted a deeper reflection on the potential trajectories of future social development. Consequently, the intersection of artificial intelligence with united front initiatives and religious affairs represents a significant area for academic inquiry.

I. Literature review

The existing body of literature on artificial intelligence and religion, both domestically and internationally, encompasses multiple dimensions. These include investigations into the interplay between artificial intelligence and religious thought, the utilization of artificial intelligence methodologies within religious studies, and research conducted in related interdisciplinary domains. Collectively, these scholarly works offer a wealth of information and profound analytical perspectives that contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the convergence between artificial intelligence and religion.

In foreign countries, Yakut (2024) Taking a sample of 504 residents in Turkey as a sample, this paper quantitatively analyzed the association between religious attitudes and AI acceptance, and found that AI positive attitudes were negatively correlated with religious attitudes². Geraci 2024 proposes that the religious nature of artificial general intelligence (AGI) may become a key criterion for judging their personality in the future, and calls for human society to overcome the colonial mindset and embrace machines³. Ashraf (2022) proposes that the opacity of AI algorithms may weaken the freedom of religious practice through content filtering and privacy violations, and that it is necessary to balance technological innovation and rights protection through policy intervention⁴.

In China, Zhang Changsheng (2017) starts from transcendental phenomenology and reinterprets the impact of technological development such as artificial intelligence on humanism based on the idea of transcendental subjectivity⁵. He Guanghu (2018) explores the essential properties of artificial intelligence from the perspective of religion⁶. Shi Liang (2022) focuses on how future religious developments can adapt to the changes brought about by artificial intelligence, and how to manage this phenomenon more effectively⁷; Zhao Qiang (2022) took the A-Ma Pavilion as an example to explore the application of artificial intelligence combined with remote sensing technology in the cultural heritage of religious buildings⁸.

II. The current state of the application of artificial intelligence in the field of religion

(1) The integration of artificial intelligence within

the domain of religion is progressively expanding on a global scale. AI technologies are subtly transforming the practices of religious institutions across diverse countries and regions, as well as reshaping the manner in which adherents engage with and experience their faith. This evolution demonstrates unprecedented levels of innovation and impact. Notably, countries such as Japan, Indonesia, the United States, and Germany have introduced numerous AI-based applications across various facets of religious education, rituals, and scholarly research (refer to the appendix table).

From a practical perspective, the application of artificial intelligence in the analysis of religious texts, support for preaching, religious education, and the facilitation of personalized religious experiences is progressively expanding. For instance, intelligent assistants and chatbots are employed to offer religious guidance to adherents, respond to inquiries related to faith, deliver online courses, and intelligently recommend pertinent content for religious education and dissemination. This technological integration enhances both the efficiency and engagement in religious activities, particularly benefiting individuals who are unable to participate in such activities physically. Consequently, artificial intelligence has gained a degree of acceptance within religious communities. Beyond improving the convenience and customization of religious services, artificial intelligence also contributes to the preservation and innovation of religious culture. At the 5th Wutai Mountain Buddhist Education Symposium, Venerable Jing Yin, abbot of Po Lin Monastery in Hong Kong, asserted that the integration of artificial intelligence in pedagogical practices could address the shortage of instructors in Buddhist higher education institutions while enabling the development of personalized learning plans. Similarly, the Vatican's In Codice Ratio project team employs a combination of optical character recognition (OCR) and natural language processing (NLP) technologies to convert physical ancient texts, including papal historical archives, into digitally searchable and editable formats. This advancement enhances the accuracy of archival document interpretation and facilitates scholarly research in Catholic studies. Looking ahead, it is anticipated that artificial intelligence will be increasingly incorporated into diverse religious applications and products, thereby offering adherents a more enriched, accessible,

and intelligent religious experience.

(2) The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) within the domain of religion has generated considerable debate and concern. Certain religious adherents view the incorporation of AI as indicative of technological advancement, facilitating the alignment of religious practice with contemporary lifestyles. Conversely, this development has elicited apprehension among some believers and scholars, who question AI's capacity to genuinely comprehend the essence of human religiosity. They argue that AI-driven religious activities may appear mechanical or inauthentic, and that AI-generated religious experiences cannot adequately substitute for the spiritual interactions traditionally occurring between humans. This tension is further underscored by the philosophical divergence between anthropocentrism, which underpins most established religions through humanistic principles, and the functionalist perspective inherent in AI, which posits that intelligence can manifest through various physical substrates. This fundamental theoretical conflict leads some religious doctrines to regard AI as a creation opposing divine authority, thus constituting an unforgivable transgression. Moreover, AI entities such as robots face challenges in establishing interpersonal trust. Empirical research involving 398 participants who listened to sermons delivered by the Mindar robot and Buddhist monks revealed that the robot was perceived as less credible, resulting in lower donation rates compared to the human monks. (3) Countries around the world are increasingly developing regulatory frameworks to govern the application of artificial intelligence (AI) within religious contexts. The rapid progression of AI technology has generated significant opportunities for development on a global scale; however, it has also introduced a range of risks and challenges stemming from its inherent uncertainties. Presently, many nations and regions have established specific AI policies and regulations and have organized international conferences to promote the safe and responsible advancement of AI technologies. In 2023, UNESCO urged governments to swiftly adopt a comprehensive global ethical framework to address the complex challenges associated with AI. The European Union has implemented several ethical guidelines related to AI, including the General Data

Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Artificial Intelligence Act, which aim to ensure that technological applications conform to established ethical principles. Of particular note, the Artificial Intelligence Act prohibits biometric scanning practices that classify individuals based on sensitive characteristics such as political or religious beliefs, sexual orientation, or ethnicity. Furthermore, countries including the United States, Germany, and India have issued administrative directives to regulate AI development in religious settings, as exemplified by the use of AI technologies to improve crowd management during religious festivals.

III. Risks and challenges brought by artificial intelligence to religious work

(1) Distinguishing between authentic and fabricated content disseminated through artificial intelligence presents significant challenges. The advancement of artificial intelligence has transformed the manner in which individuals access information and interpret the world to some extent; however, the veracity of religious knowledge remains a complex issue that cannot be resolved solely through artificial intelligence technologies. This complexity is further intensified by the current proliferation of virtual reality technologies, which accelerate the development of intelligent media, thereby increasing the interconnectedness between the "virtual world" and the real world and complicating the task of discerning the truthfulness of religious content. Within this blurred boundary between reality and virtuality, some users experience a diminution of rational judgment, impairing their capacity to differentiate between truthful and false religious communications. Moreover, the misuse of technologies such as deepfakes exacerbates the difficulty of verifying the authenticity of disseminated content. Prolonged exposure to a negative mimetic environment characterized by "pseudo-objective" religious transmissions may result in ideological disorientation, value ambiguity, and cognitive confusion among individuals.

(2) Artificial intelligence (AI) algorithmic recommendations have the potential to intensify religious fanaticism. Leveraging extensive datasets and large-scale models, AI technologies—including automated content

editing, targeted information dissemination, intelligent propagation, and sophisticated falsification of religious content—may contribute to the formation of "information cocoons" and the widespread circulation of misinformation within the religious domain. Such phenomena can significantly influence the manner in which religious adherents access information and engage in religious practices. Given that religion fundamentally constitutes an ideological system, the emergence of information cocoons in this context is more likely than in other social spheres to result in the progressive narrowing of believers' perspectives, the reinforcement of preexisting beliefs, the pronounced rejection of divergent viewpoints, and an escalation in paranoid cognition among adherents. Consequently, the manifestation of religious fanaticism becomes a plausible outcome. Furthermore, the precise dissemination of false information may amplify the sway of particular groups over individuals' perceptions and interpretations of factual matters, fostering hostility toward different religions, specific faiths, or religious viewpoints. The persistent propagation of misinformation and the attendant negative emotions may be exploited by certain antagonistic organizations to incite religious conflicts and undermine social cohesion.

(3) Artificial intelligence (AI) possess the capacity to exacerbate religious extremism. Utilizing vast datasets and advanced large-scale models, AI technologies—including automated content modification, targeted information delivery, strategic dissemination, and sophisticated fabrication of religious materials—can facilitate the creation of "information cocoons" and promote the extensive spread of misinformation within religious contexts. These dynamics substantially affect how religious followers access information and participate in religious activities. Considering that religion fundamentally operates as an ideological framework, the development of information cocoons in this domain is more prone than in other social arenas to induce a progressive constriction of believers' viewpoints, reinforce existing convictions, intensify the rejection of alternative perspectives, and heighten paranoid cognitive tendencies among adherents. As a result, the emergence of religious fanaticism becomes a conceivable consequence. Moreover, the deliberate propagation of false information can augment the influence of specific groups over

individuals' perceptions and interpretations of reality, thereby fostering antagonism toward different religions, particular faiths, or religious ideologies. The sustained circulation of misinformation and the associated negative affective responses may be exploited by certain hostile entities to provoke religious conflicts and destabilize social harmony.

(4) The ethical and moral implications of artificial intelligence (AI) applications within the domain of religion warrant critical examination. As AI technology continues to advance, central concerns in AI ethics have increasingly focused on the nature of ethical agents, moral decision-making processes, and the delineation of rights and responsibilities. Regarding ethical agents, the AI revolution prompts profound reflection on the future conception of human nature, encouraging discourse on the evolution of human life, social civilization, and the realization of individual value in an era characterized by advanced intelligence. Concerning moral decision-making, the emergence of AI subjectivity challenges traditional human moral judgments and calls into question fundamental human attributes, positioning the prevention of ethical risks associated with AI as a foundational issue within moral philosophy. In terms of rights and responsibilities, the transformative development of AI technology disrupts conventional regulatory frameworks and institutional norms. This disruption arises because AI systems operate based on complex network evolution strategies rather than traditional hierarchical logic, thereby increasing the opacity of AI intentions and reasoning. Furthermore, the generalizability of AI models undermines scenario-specific regulatory approaches, thereby intensifying the urgency and complexity of social governance mechanisms related to AI integration.

(5) The advancement of artificial intelligence has significantly intensified the penetration of foreign religious influences. Currently, efforts by the United States and Western countries to fragment and Westernize China under the guise of religious issues are escalating, with the infiltration of foreign religions emerging as a critical threat to national security. The progression of artificial intelligence technology is poised to exacerbate this phenomenon. From a content generation standpoint, artificial intelligence produces texts,

audio, and visual materials that appear innocuous but may covertly convey extremist religious ideologies. Utilizing sophisticated algorithms, AI integrates radical perspectives into religious narratives and doctrinal interpretations, rendering them difficult for conventional monitoring systems to detect. Regarding communication channels, foreign religious infiltration actors exploit platforms such as social media, websites, forums, and live-streaming services under the pretense of religious exchange and cultural research. These channels enable precise targeting of vulnerable populations and facilitate the dissemination of extremist religious content characterized by rapid propagation, extensive reach, and high levels of concealment, thereby posing a severe threat to national security and social stability. For instance, videos produced by News Harvest, an AI-driven media initiative supporting the extremist group Islamic State (IS), have achieved widespread circulation, effectively recruiting new adherents globally. Furthermore, AI technology can generate "digital humans" that simulate religious figures for virtual interactions, potentially misleading followers and providing a covert mechanism for the spread of religious extremism.

IV. Correctly treat and handle the relationship between artificial intelligence and religion

(1) Artificial intelligence cannot replace traditional religions

The utilization of artificial intelligence technology within the domain of religion is increasingly widespread, encompassing functions ranging from the facilitation of religious rituals to the propagation of religious doctrines and teachings. However, religion, as a phenomenon profoundly embedded in the human spiritual realm, fundamentally centers on human spiritual experiences and faith in supernatural entities—elements that remain irreplaceable by artificial intelligence.

Regarding the spiritual foundation of religion, religious belief is fundamentally grounded in the individual's spiritual experience, a dimension that cannot be replicated by artificial intelligence technologies. Faith transcends mere logical reasoning and intellectual deliberation; it encompasses a profound emotional and spiritual connection that artificial intelligence inherently

lacks.

Concerning the rigorous interpretation of religious doctrines, major religious denominations approach their teachings with meticulous precision, typically undertaken by professionally trained clergy and scholars. These experts' comprehension and exegesis of sacred texts are the result of extensive study and practical engagement over time. While artificial intelligence can process large datasets and apply algorithmic analysis, it remains challenging for AI to equate the depth of knowledge and experiential insight possessed by human specialists in the nuanced interpretation of religious teachings.

With respect to the social and cultural influence of religion, religion functions not only as an expression of individual belief but is also deeply embedded within societal structures and cultural traditions. It exerts a significant and multifaceted impact on social organization, ethical frameworks, and the transmission of cultural heritage. This complex and multidimensional influence extends well beyond the current capabilities of artificial intelligence to replicate or affect.

(2) Religions should adopt an inclusive and open attitude towards the impact of artificial intelligence

Religious institutions should adopt a receptive stance toward emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), comprehensively analyzing their developmental trajectories and potential implications. By enhancing educational and training initiatives, these institutions can elevate adherents' awareness and understanding of AI, thereby enabling them to navigate the associated challenges and opportunities more effectively. This approach may also serve to reinforce believers' faith and commitment. Furthermore, the integration of AI technologies can facilitate the digital and intelligent transformation of religious practices, exemplified by the creation of AI-driven religious applications, including chatbots and educational software, which offer more accessible and personalized services to followers. Concurrently, religious organizations ought to actively engage in AI development processes, guiding technological advancements through the reinforcement of ethical and moral frameworks aligned with human values and interests. Promoting interfaith dialogue

and collaboration is also essential, as it allows for collective examination of AI's impact on religion and the formulation of shared strategies to address emerging challenges, thereby fostering consensus through cooperative engagement among diverse religious traditions.

(3) Seven principles for religion to respond to the impact of artificial intelligence

In the context of employing artificial intelligence (AI) to advance religious practice, it is imperative to carefully consider the associated risks and challenges, ensuring that the intrinsic meaning and values of religion are genuinely comprehended and respected throughout the integration of AI technologies. In response to the influence of AI, religious institutions should adhere to the following seven guiding principles:

First, the principle of respect for humanity underscores the emphasis religion places on the dignity of the human spirit and soul. It is essential to uphold this core value to guarantee that AI development and application do not compromise human dignity, freedom, or the unique worth of individuals, thereby preventing any diminution of human agency.

Second, the principle of ethics mandates that the development and utilization of AI be evaluated in accordance with the ethical standards and values inherent to religious traditions. This ensures alignment with moral imperatives such as justice, benevolence, and compassion, while actively avoiding harm or injustice. Ethical guidelines should be grounded in a comprehensive framework of values, principles, and recommended actions to safeguard human dignity and well-being.

Third, the principle of prudent use calls for a cautious and deliberate assessment of AI's potential impacts prior to its adoption. This approach discourages uncritical acceptance or overreliance on AI technologies, thereby protecting religious freedoms and rights from inadvertent infringement and preserving the mystical and transcendent dimensions of religious experience.

Fourth, the principle of respect for religious diversity emphasizes that AI development and application must honor the plurality of religious beliefs and practices. It is vital to foster religious harmony and coexistence, particularly when

engaging in the reinterpretation of religious doctrines, ensuring consistency with the principles of freedom of religion or belief and respect for doctrinal diversity.

Fifth, the principle of upholding core faith tenets insists on the preservation of fundamental religious doctrines and traditions. These should remain intact and unaltered by the conceptual shifts or transformations introduced by AI technologies.

Sixth, the principle of social harmony requires careful consideration of AI's effects on social structures and interpersonal relationships. Efforts must be made to prevent social fragmentation, conflict, or instability arising from technological applications, thereby promoting societal cohesion and unity.

Seventh, the principle of sustainable development advocates for a long-term perspective on AI advancement, ensuring sustainability in resource utilization and environmental impact. This aligns with religious commitments to stewardship of the world and concern for future generations.

Collectively, these principles provide a comprehensive ethical framework to guide the responsible integration of AI within religious contexts, safeguarding both spiritual values and social well-being.

V. Countermeasures and suggestions for doing a good job in religious work under the general trend of artificial intelligence

(1) It is imperative to undertake comprehensive top-level design and enhance pertinent laws and regulations. To expedite the enactment of the Artificial Intelligence Law, the legislative framework should be grounded in the collective well-being of humanity. The legal system must effectively address extraterritorial jurisdiction, sanctions, and regulatory pressures from foreign entities, while adhering to principles of systematic governance, rule of law, proactive regulation, and holistic oversight. The implementation of the "Measures for the Management of Internet Religious Information Services" and the "Interim Measures for the Management of Generative AI Services" should be prioritized, alongside the refinement of AI system classifications. AI systems exhibiting unacceptable characteristics related to sensitive domains such as politics, religion, philosophy, sexual orientation, and

ethnicity, as well as those designed to manipulate human behavior or undermine human free will, should be explicitly prohibited. Furthermore, in the development of large-scale models involving religious content within China, developers must maintain transparency regarding training data sources. The provision and utilization of generative AI services should comply with applicable laws and regulations, while upholding social morality and ethical standards.

(2) In the context of the artificial intelligence era, it is imperative to undertake a rigorous and systematic interpretation of religious doctrines and canons. This interpretative endeavor constitutes a complex and structured project that necessitates the collaborative engagement of religious scholars, experts, and relevant stakeholders. Their collective wisdom is essential for the comprehensive study of diverse religious thoughts, enabling the production of authoritative and precise interpretations of classical teachings that are contemporaneously relevant. The ultimate objective is to progressively develop a religious ideological framework characterized by Chinese cultural attributes and aligned with the developmental demands of the current era.

To achieve this, thorough investigation and research must be conducted to identify prominent challenges, contentious issues, and sensitive topics within the doctrines and canons of various religions that are incongruent with contemporary progress. Subsequently, interpretation strategies should be formulated, specifying the content and sequencing of interpretative efforts aimed at addressing these identified concerns. It is crucial to balance innovation with the preservation of tradition, ensuring that the interpretations are both theoretically sound and practically applicable. Such an approach not only satisfies the imperatives of advancement in the new era but also garners acceptance among the wider community of religious adherents.

(3) Enhance the overall quality of religious governance in the context of artificial intelligence by conducting comprehensive research on the interaction between AI and religious beliefs. This approach should not only acknowledge the objective developmental laws of religion and the rational basis of its existence but also remain vigilant regarding the potential adverse effects of artificial intelligence. It is imperative to actively

explore innovative governance frameworks that are compatible with the AI era, strengthen the regulation of online religious activities, and improve the security of online information. Leveraging AI technologies to continuously promote the legality and compliance of online religious content is essential, alongside the development and implementation of novel models for online religious governance. Furthermore, it is crucial to identify and cultivate interdisciplinary talents, particularly by enhancing the training and utilization of professionals skilled in network security and information technology within the religious domain. Improving the digital management and service capabilities of religious institutions will facilitate more effective engagement and guidance of religious leaders and adherents.

(4) In the context of the artificial intelligence era, it is imperative to enhance the comprehensive and rigorous governance of religious communities. The application of artificial intelligence technologies should be leveraged to further improve the management and services of religious organizations, places of worship, religious educational institutions, and broader religious circles. This approach aims to guide religious communities in proactively addressing the challenges and influences posed by the development of artificial intelligence on religious practices.

Emphasis should be placed on empowering the leadership of religious groups and venues to take a proactive role in conducting thorough investigations and rectifications of issues within the religious domain. Additionally, religious adherents should be encouraged to appropriately accept and engage with supervision both within and outside their religious contexts. Efforts must be directed towards strengthening ideological and political education, alongside the establishment and refinement of relevant systems and mechanisms, thereby demonstrating a positive image of religious communities through effective and stringent religious governance.

Support should be provided to religious circles to promote self-education and self-regulation, ensuring the clear transmission and implementation of management responsibilities across all organizational levels. This includes the development and enhancement of mechanisms

governing the admission and departure of clergy members, as well as the lawful handling of clerical personnel who exhibit unethical behavior or violate legal statutes. Furthermore, religious communities should be assisted in systematically reviewing and organizing traditional institutional frameworks, with a focus on reinforcing institutional norms related to daily management, internal procedures, and operational mechanisms. The ultimate objective is to establish a comprehensive system of religious governance that is well-adapted to the demands and characteristics of the artificial intelligence era.

(5) In the context of the artificial intelligence era, it is imperative to fully leverage the role of national religious organizations. Through educational initiatives, training programs, specialized seminars, and other modalities, religious leaders and adherents should be systematically informed and guided to develop a clear understanding of the implications of artificial intelligence on religion, including its associated risks and latent challenges. This process aims to enhance their scientific reasoning, legal awareness, and critical discernment, thereby preventing uncritical veneration or misconceptions regarding artificial intelligence. Furthermore, religious groups should be encouraged to explore the integration of AI technologies to augment the societal impact of conventional religious practices—for instance, employing speech recognition technology to transcribe audio recordings of religious ceremonies and activities, thereby facilitating scholarly research and analysis. Additionally, the application of AI in religious studies and the preservation of religious cultural heritage warrants exploration, such as utilizing virtual reality technology to reconstruct ancient religious edifices and ritualistic scenes, enabling a more intuitive comprehension of the historical development of religious beliefs and rituals. It is also essential to conduct precise assessments of AI's influence on religious ethics, promote collaborative efforts among religious organizations, governmental bodies, and social institutions, and ensure that AI development aligns with societal ethical standards and religious doctrines.

(6) In the context of the artificial intelligence era, it is imperative to enhance the informatization

level of religious work. This involves reinforcing the development of digital infrastructure at religious activity sites, including the establishment of data centers and the improvement of network facilities, thereby supporting the advancement of informatization in religious practices. Religious institutions are encouraged to implement digital transformations by leveraging the Internet, mobile applications, and other contemporary information technologies to augment the efficiency and accessibility of religious activities, as well as to facilitate the dissemination and exchange of religious culture. Furthermore, it is essential to strengthen the management of network security and informatization efforts by establishing comprehensive mechanisms for evaluating network security and informatization performance. This will ensure the secure operation of religious information systems and safeguard the personal information of religious adherents. Additionally, enhancing regional collaboration and interdepartmental coordination through digital platforms will enable information sharing and cooperative efforts across regions and departments, thereby improving the efficiency and transparency of religious affairs management.

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Appendix:

Table: Some of the applications of artificial intelligence in the field of religion

name	country or region	religion field	Basic introduction
Mindar	Japan	Buddhism	Developed by the intelligent robot team of Osaka University in Japan, Mindar is very similar in appearance to Guanyin Bodhisattva, with an artificial skin face, arms and shoulders, 195 cm high, weighing 60 kg, capable of turning, blinking, able to repeat pre-programmed Heart Sutra sermons, and 25 minutes of preaching on the Buddhist classic Heart Sutra. It is also possible to interact with believers and help them understand the teachings of Buddhism.
Buddhabot	Japan	Buddhism	Buddhabot is an artificial intelligence system based on Buddhist scriptures jointly developed by the religious and computer team of Kyoto University in Japan, which can provide users with guidance and suggestions based on Buddhist teachings. When users ask the system about their life troubles or seek religious guidance, Buddhabot will give corresponding answers and explanations in the form of documents or audio based on the teachings and learning results of Buddhist scriptures.
Hotoke AI	Japan	Buddhism	Hotoke AI is an "AI Buddha" created by a Japanese monk named Kazuma Ieiri using ChatGPT generation technology. Its purpose is to try to answer the doubts of life for believers from Buddhist and other perspectives. In less than 5 days since it was launched, more than 13,000 worries have been answered.
"Sangha Treasure"	Korea	Buddhism	The Korean Buddhist robot "Sangbao" is a new type of religious tool that integrates Buddhist culture and modern technology. It usually has the appearance characteristics of a Buddhist monk, wearing a yellow or brown robe, wearing a monk's hat, holding Buddhist beads or scriptures, etc. It has functional characteristics such as voice recognition, dialogue and communication, and Buddhist knowledge base, and can be applied to Buddhist temples, religious education institutions, families and individuals.

Quran Indonesia	Indonesia	Islam	Quran Indonesia provides multiple language translations, explanations, and audio resources of the Quran, through which users can search and query specific chapters, verses, or topics. Based on the user's interests and needs, Quran Indonesia can provide personalized content recommendations to help users discover more knowledge and resources related to the Quran.
Muslim Pro	Indonesia	Islam	Muslim Pro is a mobile app designed for Muslim users by Bitsmedia Singapore. Since it first hit the market at the end of 2010, it has become one of the most widely used Muslim prayer apps in the world. The software provides users with verified prayer times and directions for prayer in all major cities around the world, as well as built-in zakat calculators, church location searches, halal restaurant guides, and more, providing users with a full range of religious affairs processing services. Through the online community function, users can communicate with other Muslim users, share their experiences, and strengthen their sense of religious identity.
Bible KJV	United States	Christianity, Catholicism	A mobile app based on the King James Version of the Bible (KJV). The application provides the full text of the King James Bible and supports the search function, which can help users systematically learn and master Bible knowledge. Users can practice religious practices such as prayer and meditation, and can also share their learning experiences and scripture insights on social platforms to communicate with other believers.
Hallow	United States	Christianity, Catholicism	Launched in December 2018, Hallow is an AI-powered meditation and religion app that can provide meditation guidance, religious prayer, psychological comfort, and more. The app is able to provide personalized meditation suggestions based on user feedback and needs. There are professional instructors and community support in the app to provide users with additional psychological support. During 2021~2023, 3 rounds of financing were completed, of which the C round of financing reached 50 million US dollars.
Magisterium AI	United States	catholic	Magisterium AI aims to use artificial intelligence technology to provide Catholicism with a convenient and accurate tool for information query and academic research. Through this project, users can easily obtain information related to Catholic doctrine, canon law, etc., so as to deepen their understanding and knowledge of Catholicism.

BlessU-2	Germany	christian	BlessU-2 is a robot priest who prays for the blessing of people in five languages (German, English, French, Spanish, Polish), choosing the prayer language and voice (male or female) via the chest touchscreen. During the blessing ceremony, BlessU-2 will raise his arms, his palms glow, and recite the Bible phrase: "God bless and protect you." (God bless and protect you). BlessU-2 was first unveiled at an exhibition at the German Fifth Centennial Reformation, drawing public attention to religion and artificial intelligence.
Ask Religion	——	Buddhism, Islam, Christianity, Catholicism	The Ask Religion platform uses AI technology to extract relevant information from official religious texts to provide users with accurate answers and interpretations. Scholars and researchers can use the platform to delve into religious teachings and understand the similarities and differences between different religions, teachers can use the platform to provide students with lively and interesting religious education, and religious advisors or pastors can use the platform to provide users with professional religious counseling services.
Kenji	China	Buddhism	Kenji Robot Monk is an intelligent robot based on the comic image of "Kenji" created by Beijing Longquan Temple, and jointly created by the monks, volunteer team and experts in the field of artificial intelligence of Beijing Longquan Temple. It has the ability to perceive and receive instructions to make corresponding body movements, recite scriptures, and play Buddhist music.