MAPPING THE EVOLUTION OF FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY IN ISLAMIC FINANCE: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract:

The rapid advancement of financial technology (fintech) has significantly influenced the landscape of Islamic finance, prompting scholars to examine its evolution and impact across diverse regions and domains. However, despite a growing body of research, a comprehensive bibliometric overview of the intersection of fintech and Islamic finance remains limited. This study aims to fill that gap by mapping the development, trends, and research patterns within this emerging field. Using the keywords "Islamic bank" and "financial technology," a structured search was conducted in the Scopus database, resulting in a final dataset of 328 peer-reviewed journal articles published between 2005 to May 2025. To ensure accuracy and relevance, data were refined using OpenRefine software and analyzed through the Scopus analyzer and VOSviewer (version 1.6.20). The methodology focused on examining publication trends, influential journals, leading authors, most cited articles, and keyword co-occurrence networks. The findings reveal a marked increase in research output post-2017, with Malaysia and Indonesia emerging as key contributors. Prominent themes include technology adoption, mobile banking, and blockchain in the Shariah-compliant financial context. Co-authorship and co-citation analyses further highlight the development of academic collaborations and core research clusters. The visualization of keyword networks via VOSviewer also uncovered thematic concentrations around

digital transformation, financial inclusion, and Islamic fintech innovation. This study not only offers insights into the intellectual structure of the field but also identifies research gaps and potential areas for future exploration. In conclusion, the bibliometric evidence underscores the accelerating interest in Islamic fintech and affirms its growing significance in shaping the future of ethical, inclusive, and technology-driven financial ecosystems.

Introduction

The growth of financial technology, or fintech, has had a significant impact on Islamic finance. Through innovations like blockchain, artificial intelligence, and mobile payments, fintech has transformed traditional financial services by increasing their efficacy, accessibility, and convenience (Sheela et al., 2023). The combination of fintech with Islamic finance, commonly referred to as Islamic Fintech or Shariahtech, has made it feasible to provide Shariah-compliant financial services to a larger audience (Alam et al., 2019; Sheela et al., 2023). While upholding Islamic values, this convergence promises to address persistent issues in Islamic finance, including product diversity, accessibility, and transparency (Naz et al., 2025; Sheela et al., 2023).

The digitalization of financial services has been a game-changer for the Islamic finance industry. Fintech has made it possible to create cutting-edge Shariah-compliant financial solutions, like peer-to-peer lending platforms and blockchain-based smart contracts (Alam et al., 2019; Laldin & Furqani, 2018). These technologies have facilitated more efficient and transparent financial transactions, which are crucial for maintaining trust in Islamic finance (Sa'ad et al., 2019). The rapid adoption of mobile payments and other digital solutions has also accelerated the growth of Islamic Fintech, particularly in regions with significant Muslim populations (Mohamad et al., 2024; Raza Rabbani et al., 2022). Despite these advancements, challenges such as regulatory compliance and the need for a robust governance framework remain critical for the sustainable development of Islamic Fintech (Mohamad et al., 2024; Naz et al., 2025).

Fintech has not only developed but also disrupted traditional Islamic financial services. Innovations like robo-advisory, big data analytics, and artificial intelligence have introduced new ways to manage wealth and investments in a Shariah-compliant manner (Amri et al., 2024). According to Nazim Ali and Hakim Jumat (2024) and Sheela et al. (2023), these technologies have the ability to democratize access to financial services, making them more inclusive and in line with the moral and social goals of Islamic banking. However, the integration of these technologies also brings challenges, such as ensuring Shariah compliance and managing technological vulnerabilities (Amri et al., 2024; Minz et al., 2023). The role of regulators and the development of supportive policies are crucial in navigating these challenges and fostering innovation in Islamic Fintech (Hamadoua & Sulemanb, 2024; Naz et al., 2025).

The future of Islamic Fintech looks promising, with significant potential for growth and innovation. The sector is expected to continue expanding, driven by the increasing demand for Shariah-compliant financial services the ongoing advancements in financial technology (Kail, 2023; Mohamad et al., 2024). Key areas of focus include using technology to accomplish sustainable development goals and improving financial inclusion, especially for marginalized communities (Hamadoua & Sulemanb, 2024). Collaborative efforts between Islamic financial institutions, fintech startups, and regulators are essential in realizing the full potential of Islamic Fintech (Abdulkadir et al., 2024; Sa'ad et al., 2019). As the industry evolves, it is important to maintain a balance between technological innovation and adherence to Islamic ethical principles (Demirdöğen, 2021; Mohamad et al., 2024).

In conclusion, the development of fintech in Islamic banking is a dynamic and revolutionary force that brings both possibilities and difficulties. Digital technology integration has the potential to improve Islamic financial services' effectiveness, inclusivity, and transparency, but it also calls for careful examination of ethical and legal concerns.
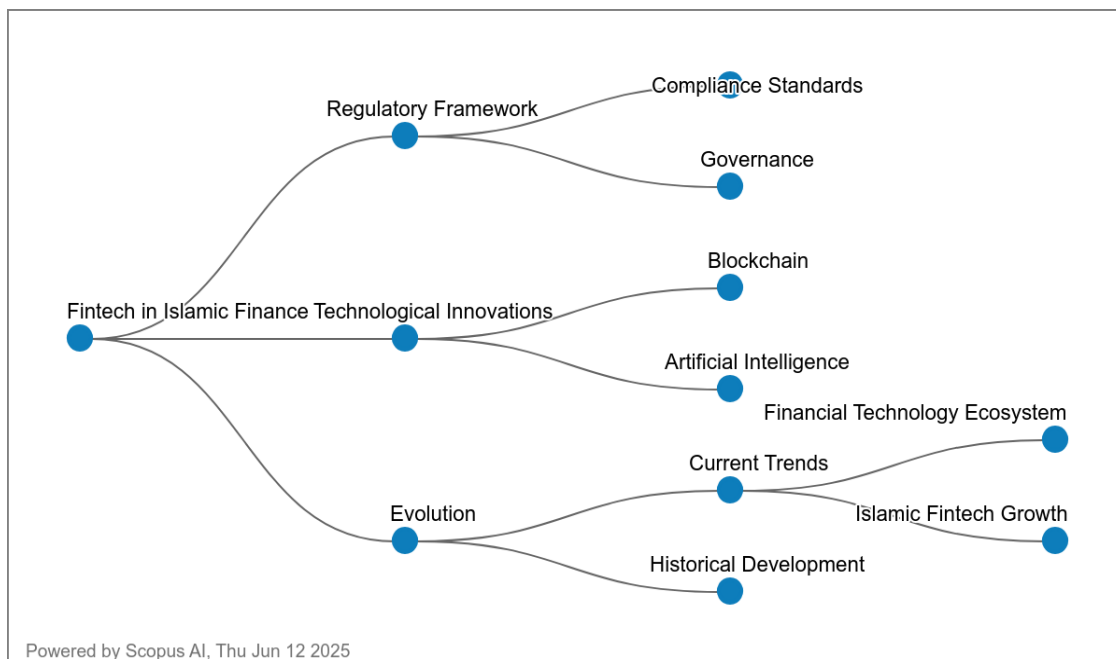

Figure 1: Mind Map For Evolution Of Financial Technology In Islamic Finance

The multifaceted nature of fintech in Islamic finance is depicted in Figure 1, which highlights the interaction between institutional regulation and technology innovation. The adoption of cutting-edge technologies like blockchain and artificial intelligence, which are changing the financial technology ecosystem in the Islamic setting, is at the center of the conversation. These innovations are supported and regulated by a robust framework that includes compliance standards and governance mechanisms to ensure alignment with Shariah principles. Simultaneously, the map traces the evolution of Islamic Fintech through historical development, current trends, and its growing market presence, offering insights into its dynamic growth trajectory. This comprehensive structure highlights the need for integrated

strategies that balance innovation with ethical and regulatory considerations in advancing Islamic financial services.

Research Question

1. What are the influences and subject area productivities of this topic?
2. What are the top 10 most-cited articles?
3. What are the top 10 countries based on number of publications?
4. What are the popular keywords used in this study?
5. What is the co-authorship based on a country's countries' collaboration?

This study explores the scholarly landscape of financial technology (fintech) within Islamic finance by addressing five key research questions: it investigates the influences and subject area productivity related to the topic, identifies the top 10 most-cited articles that have shaped the field, and examines the leading countries based on the number of publications. Additionally, it analyses the most frequently used keywords to uncover thematic trends, and maps co-authorship patterns to understand international collaboration based on countries. Together, these questions provide a comprehensive bibliometric overview of the development, focus areas, and global research dynamics in Islamic fintech.

Methodology

Bibliometrics is the systematic collection, organization, and assessment of bibliographic data from academic publications (Alves et al., 2021; Assyakur & Rosa, 2022; Verbeek et al., 2002). In addition to generating simple descriptive statistics like identifying prolific journals, publication patterns over time, and important contributing authors, bibliometric methods also include more complex techniques such document co-citation analysis (Wu & Wu, 2017). A thorough, iterative process that involves choosing pertinent keywords, carrying out focused searches, and carrying out in-depth analytical evaluations is necessary for an efficient literature review. This procedure has made it possible to create an extensive and trustworthy bibliography (Fahimnia et al., 2015).

This methodology states that as high-impact papers often represent basic theoretical advances in the area, they were the focus of the current investigation. Given its broad scholarly coverage, Scopus was utilized as the main source of bibliographic data in order to guarantee the dataset's dependability and legitimacy (Al-Khoury et al., 2022; di Stefano et al., 2010; Khiste & Paithankar, 2017). Peer-reviewed journal articles were the only formats considered for quality assurance; books and lecture notes were not (Gu et al., 2019). The dataset, which includes publications from 2005 to May 2025, offers a targeted and current foundation for in-depth bibliometric research.

Data Search Strategy

The bibliometric analysis in this study is based on a structured and refined search strategy designed to capture the evolution of Islamic fintech literature from 2005 to May 2025. Using the Scopus database, a comprehensive search string as presented in Table 1 was developed to identify relevant publications by combining Islamic finance-related terms (e.g., "Islamic bank*", "Shariah-compliant financ*") with fintech-related keywords (e.g., "financial technolog*", "blockchain", "digital banking"). To ensure relevance and academic rigor, the search was limited to English-language documents and excluded preliminary or in-press publications, focusing solely on finalized outputs. This filtering process yielded a dataset of

328 publications, providing a robust foundation for exploring trends, influential works, and emerging themes in Islamic Fintech.

A precise set of inclusion and exclusion criteria, as shown in Table 2, was used to preserve theme consistency. Only the subjects most closely related to fintech applications and Islamic financial systems i.e. Economics, Econometrics and Finance, Business, Management and Accounting, Social Sciences, and Computer Science were chosen. In contrast, publications in unrelated or peripheral domains such as medicine, engineering, psychology, and environmental sciences were excluded to avoid dilution of focus. This targeted approach ensures that the final dataset is analytically meaningful and reflects scholarly contributions at the intersection of Islamic finance and technological innovation. The meticulous refinement of search parameters reinforces the validity of the analysis and ensures alignment with the study's objectives.

Table 1: The Search String

Scopus	(TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Islamic bank*" OR "Islamic financ*" OR "Shariah-compliant financ*" OR "Islamic financial institution*") AND TITLE-ABS-KEY ("financial technolog*" OR fintech OR "digital banking" OR "Islamic fintech" OR "technology adoption" OR "blockchain" OR "mobile banking" OR "financial innovation")) AND (EXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "DECI") OR EXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "ARTS") OR EXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "ENGI") OR EXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "MULT") OR EXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "MATH") OR EXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "ENER") OR EXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "ENVI") OR EXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "MATE") OR EXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "PSYC") OR EXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "PHAR") OR EXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "IMMU") OR EXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "BIOC") OR EXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "NURS") OR EXCLUDE (SUBJAREA , "MEDI")) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE , "English")) AND (EXCLUDE (PUBSTAGE , "aip"))

Table 2: The Selection Criterion in Searching

Criterion	Inclusion	Exclusion
Language	English	Non-English
Subject Areas	Economics, Econometrics and Finance, Business, Management and Accounting, Social Sciences, Computer Science	Medicine, Nursing, Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology, Immunology and Microbiology, Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics, Psychology, Materials Science, Environmental Science, Energy, Mathematics, Multidisciplinary, Engineering, Arts and Humanities, Decision Sciences
Publication Stage	Final	In Press

Data Analysis

VOSviewer is a widely adopted bibliometric analysis software developed by Nees Jan van Eck and Ludo Waltman at Leiden University, Netherlands (van Eck & Waltman, 2010, 2017). The tool is well known for its intuitive user interface and strong visualization and analysis capabilities of vast amounts of scientific literature. VOSviewer is excellent at creating comprehensive density maps, clustering related elements, and creating clear network visualizations. Researchers can find patterns, linkages, and thematic structures within a study topic by using it to build networks based on co-authorship, co-citation, and keyword co-occurrence. Because of its interactive design and continuous improvement, VOSviewer remains an essential tool for scholars conducting bibliometric and scientometric study.

VOSviewer's capacity to convert intricate bibliometric data into comprehensible and eye-catching maps is one of its main advantages. Emphasizing network visualization, the software enables the analysis of keyword co-occurrence, co-authorship networks, and citation relationships through clustering techniques and spatial mapping. For this study, bibliographic data covering publication years, article titles, authors, journals, citations, and keywords were retrieved from the Scopus database in PlainText format, covering the years 2005 through May 2024. The analysis was performed using VOSviewer version 1.6.20. This software applies a layout algorithm that positions items in a low-dimensional space, with the distance between items representing their degree of relatedness, offering an effective alternative to Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) approaches (Appio et al., 2014; van Eck & Waltman, 2010). Unlike MDS, which often uses similarity indices such as cosine or Jaccard coefficients, VOSviewer employs the *association strength* (ASij) for normalization. This metric, calculated as

$$AS_{ij} = \frac{C_{ij}}{w_i w_j}$$

reflects the ratio of observed to expected co-occurrences, assuming statistical independence between items (Van Eck & Waltman, 2007) thereby offering a more refined analysis of relational data.

Results and Discussion

This section presents the key findings derived from the bibliometric analysis of 328 peer-reviewed journal articles on Islamic fintech published between 2005 and 2025. The results are organized to highlight the productivity of subject areas, the most influential articles and authors, country-level contributions, emerging thematic keywords, and international research collaborations. Through the use of tools like Scopus Analyzer and VOSviewer, the analysis offers valuable insights into the intellectual structure, research trends, and global engagement surrounding the intersection of Islamic finance and financial technology.
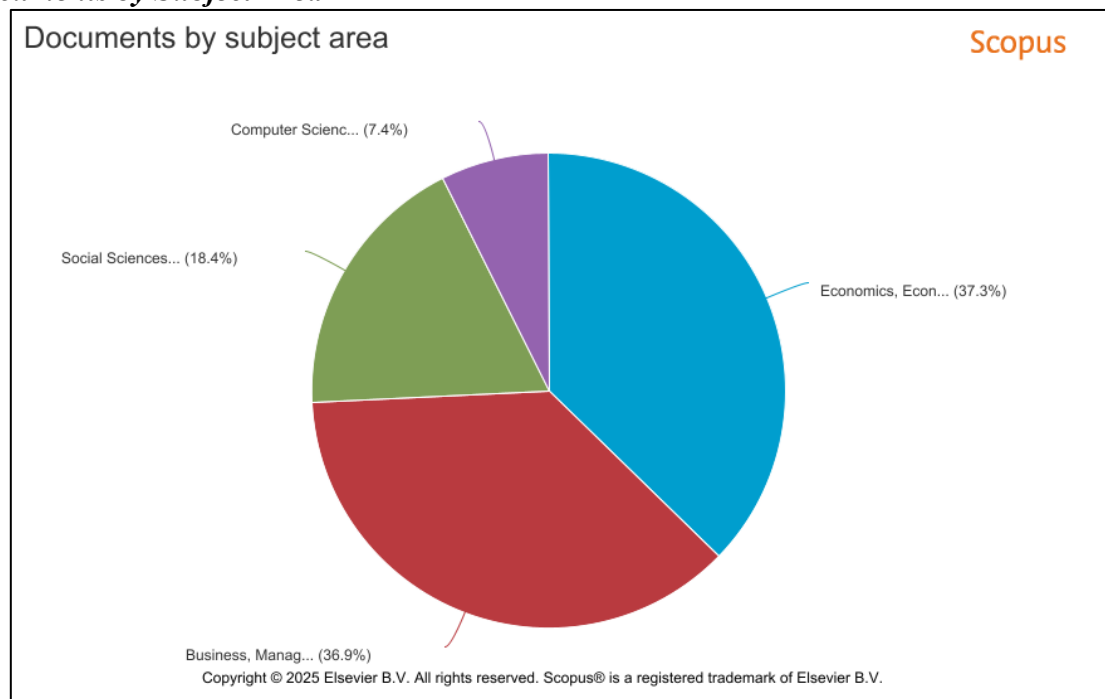
Documents by Subject Area

Figure 2: Documents By Subject Area

Table 3: Documents by Subject Area

Subject Area	No of Document	Percentage (%)
Economics, Econometrics and Finance	217	37.3
Business, Management and Accounting	215	36.9
Social Sciences	107	18.4
Computer Science	43	7.4

Figure 2 illustrates the distribution of documents indexed in Scopus across four academic disciplines relevant to the topic under investigation. The majority of the documents fall under the categories of Economics, Econometrics, and Finance (37.3%) and Business, Management, and Accounting (36.9%), which together constitute more than 74% of the total publications. This concentration suggests a strong scholarly focus on financial and managerial aspects, underscoring the relevance of these areas to the evolving discourse. The substantial representation of these two domains indicates that the topic has been extensively explored

from economic and business perspectives, likely due to its practical and policy-driven implications in these fields.

In addition, Social Sciences accounts for 18.4% of the documents, indicating a meaningful contribution from disciplines such as sociology, political science, and education. This points to an interdisciplinary dimension where social context and behavioural aspects are increasingly integrated into the analysis. Meanwhile, Computer Science represents the smallest portion (7.4%), suggesting that although technology may intersect with the topic, it has not been a predominant focus in the literature surveyed. Overall, the distribution highlights the central role of economic and managerial frameworks in shaping the academic conversation, while also reflecting emerging interest in socio-technical perspectives.

Analysis of Most Cited Authors

Table 4: The Most Cited Authors

Authors	Title	Year	Source title	Cited by
Raza S.A.; Shah N.; Ali M. (Raza et al., 2019)	Acceptance of mobile banking in Islamic banks: evidence from modified UTAUT model	2019	Journal of Islamic Marketing	150
Wajdi Dusuki A. (Wajdi Dusuki, 2008)	Understanding the objectives of Islamic banking: a survey of stakeholders' perspectives	2008	International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	146
Hassan M.K.; Rabbani M.R.; Mohd. Ali M.A. (Hassan et al., 2020)	Challenges for the Islamic finance and banking in post COVID era and the role of Fintech	2020	Journal of Economic Cooperation and Development	128
Rabbani M.R.; Bashar A.; Nawaz N.; Karim S.; Ali M.A.M.; Rahiman H.U.; Alam M.S. (Rabbani et al., 2021)	Exploring the role of Islamic fintech in combating the aftershocks of covid-19: The open social innovation of the Islamic financial system	2021	Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity	109
Rabbani M.R.; Khan S.; Thalassinos E.I. (Rabbani et al., 2020)	FinTech, blockchain and Islamic finance: An extensive literature review	2020	International Journal of Economics and Business Administration	100
Alam N.; Gupta L.; Zameni A. (Alam et al., 2019)	Fintech and Islamic finance: Digitalization, development and disruption	2019	Fintech and Islamic Finance: Digitalization,	91

			Development and Disruption	
Syed M.H.; Khan S.; Rabbani M.R.; Thalassinos Y.E. (Syed et al., 2020)	An artificial intelligence and NLP based Islamic FinTech model combining zakat and Qardh-Al-Hasan for countering the adverse impact of COVID 19 on SMEs and individuals	2020	International Journal of Economics and Business Administration	91
Arouri M.E.; ben Ameur H.; Jawadi N.; Jawadi F.; Louhichi W. (Arouri et al., 2013)	Are Islamic finance innovations enough for investors to escape from a financial downturn? Further evidence from portfolio simulations	2013	Applied Economics	90
Zouari G.; Abdelhedi M. (Zouari & Abdelhedi, 2021)	Customer satisfaction in the digital era: evidence from Islamic banking	2021	Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship	89
Darmansyah; Fianto B.A.; Hendratmi A.; Aziz P.F. (Darmansyah et al., 2020)	Factors determining behavioural intentions to use Islamic financial technology: Three competing models	2020	Journal of Islamic Marketing	80

Table 4 presents the most cited articles in the field of Islamic fintech between 2005 and May 2025, highlighting the foundational and influential research that has shaped scholarly discourse. The most cited work is by Raza et al. (2019) in the *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, with 150 citations, focusing on mobile banking adoption in Islamic banks through a modified Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) model, a framework that explains user intentions to adopt technology based on factors such as performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, and facilitating conditions that highlights strong scholarly interest in behavioural and technology acceptance perspectives. Other highly cited works such as Dusuki (2008), with 146 citations, reflect enduring interest in the foundational objectives of Islamic banking. The prominence of recent works, particularly those by Rabbani et al. (2020) across several publications, suggests that COVID-19 catalysed a surge of research into the role of fintech as a resilience mechanism for Islamic finance, emphasizing themes like open innovation, blockchain, and digital financial inclusion.

Additionally, several studies examine fintech's disruptive role and integration with Islamic social finance instruments. For instance, Syed et al. (2020) proposed an AI-based model combining zakat and *Qardh-Al-Hasan*, underscoring a growing alignment between financial technology and Islamic socio-economic principles. The inclusion of studies from various journals such as *Journal of Open Innovation*, *Journal of Economic Cooperation and Development*, and *Applied Economics* also reveals the interdisciplinary appeal of the topic,

crossing boundaries between finance, technology, and development studies. Overall, the citation patterns indicate to three major scholarly focal points: technology adoption, crisis resilience via fintech, and the blending of Islamic finance principles with emerging digital tools.
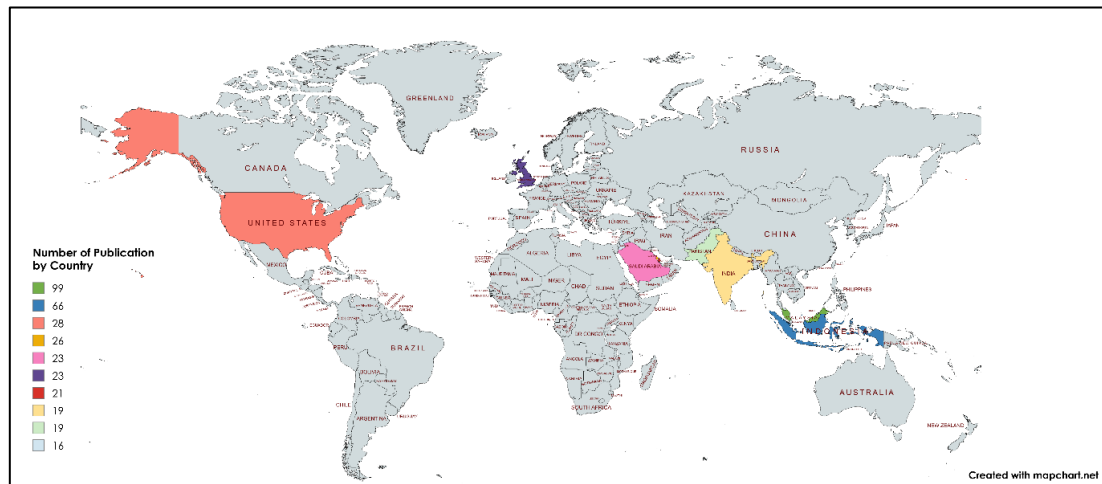
Top 10 Countries based on Publication

Figure 3: Top 10 Countries Based On Publication

Table 5: Top 10 Countries based on Publication

Country	No of Publication	Percentage (%)
Malaysia	99	30.18
Indonesia	66	20.12
United States	28	8.54
Bahrain	26	7.93
Saudi Arabia	23	7.01
United Kingdom	23	7.01
Qatar	21	6.40
India	19	5.79
Pakistan	19	5.79
Jordan	16	4.88

Table 5 highlights the top 10 countries contributing to Islamic fintech research, with Malaysia leading significantly by producing 99 publications representing 30.18% of the total scholarly output in this field. This dominant position highlights Malaysia's role as a global hub for Islamic finance and its proactive stance towards integrating financial technology within its Islamic banking ecosystem. The country's strong regulatory frameworks, institutional support (such as Bank Negara Malaysia and INCEIF), and academic leadership have positioned it at the forefront of research and innovation in this field. Indonesia ranks second with **66** publications (20.12%), reflecting a vibrant interest in Islamic fintech driven by its large Muslim population, rapid digital adoption, and strong fintech startup environment.

Figure 3 shows other notable contributors include Western countries like the United States (8.54%) and the United Kingdom (7.01%), which reflect the growing academic engagement in Islamic fintech from outside the traditional Muslim-majority world. Meanwhile, Middle Eastern countries such as Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar, collectively representing over 21% of publications, underscore the region's strategic interest in aligning Shariah-compliant finance with fintech innovations. Countries like India, Pakistan, and Jordan also show growing scholarly interest, contributing between 4.88% to 5.79% each, likely influenced by their emerging fintech sectors and substantial Muslim populations. Overall, the geographical distribution demonstrates that while Southeast Asia leads in volume, Islamic fintech research is gaining traction across both Muslim-majority and non-Muslim-majority nations.
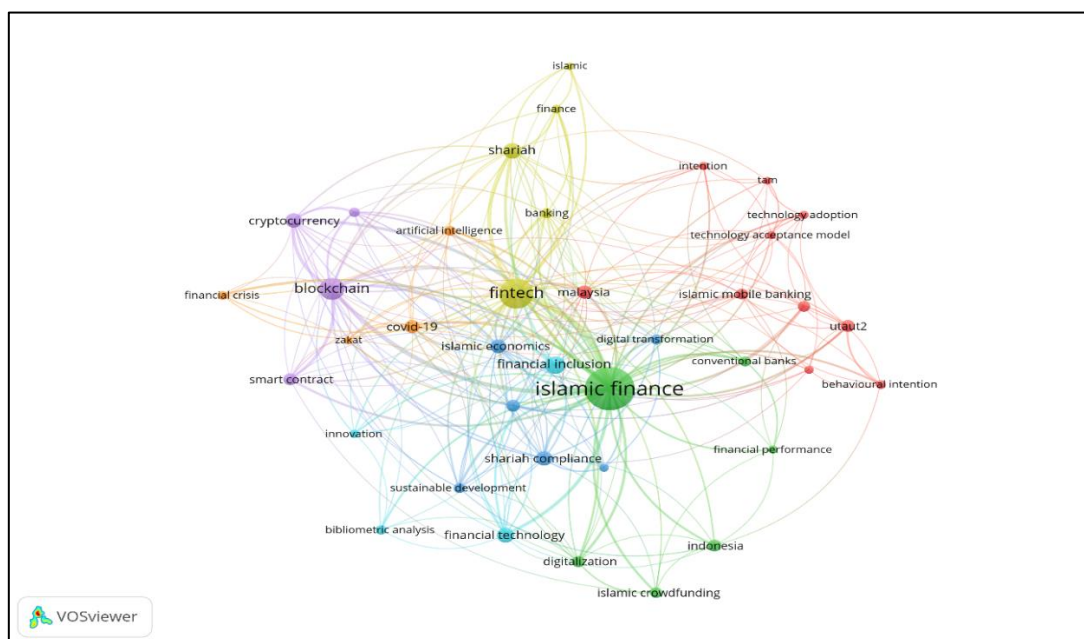
Popular Keywords Related to this Study

Figure 4: Popular Keywords Related To This Study

Figure 4 shows the keyword co-occurrence analysis reveals key thematic areas and emerging trends in the intersection of fintech and Islamic finance. Dominating the landscape, "Islamic finance" (160 occurrences, 309 total link strength) and "fintech" (79, 198) represent the foundational pillars of the research domain. Keywords like "blockchain" (41, 109), "financial inclusion" (26, 64), and "shariah" (22, 65) further indicate that scholarly attention is heavily concentrated on integrating technological innovation with ethical and inclusive financial systems. Additionally, high link strengths for "cryptocurrency" (19, 56), "shariah compliance" (18, 50), and "Islamic economics" (17, 50) reflect substantial interlinkages among these topics, suggesting strong interest in reconciling emerging digital finance tools with Islamic principles.

Other notable keywords include "covid-19" (15, 43), "Malaysia" (15, 30), and "digital banking" (12, 33), pointing to regional and temporal dynamics affecting research direction. Terms like "technology adoption", "UTAUT2", and "TAM", though appearing less frequently, highlight theoretical frameworks often used to model user behaviour and acceptance of Islamic fintech. The presence of "blockchain technology", "smart contract", and "artificial

intelligence" indicates an expanding scope into specific technologies that are reshaping the financial landscape. Moreover, the appearance of concepts like "maqasid al-shariah", "zakat", and "Islamic crowdfunding" underlines an ongoing effort to adapt digital finance to broader Islamic socio-economic objectives. Overall, the keyword map suggests a vibrant, interdisciplinary field that combines technology, finance, and Islamic ethics.

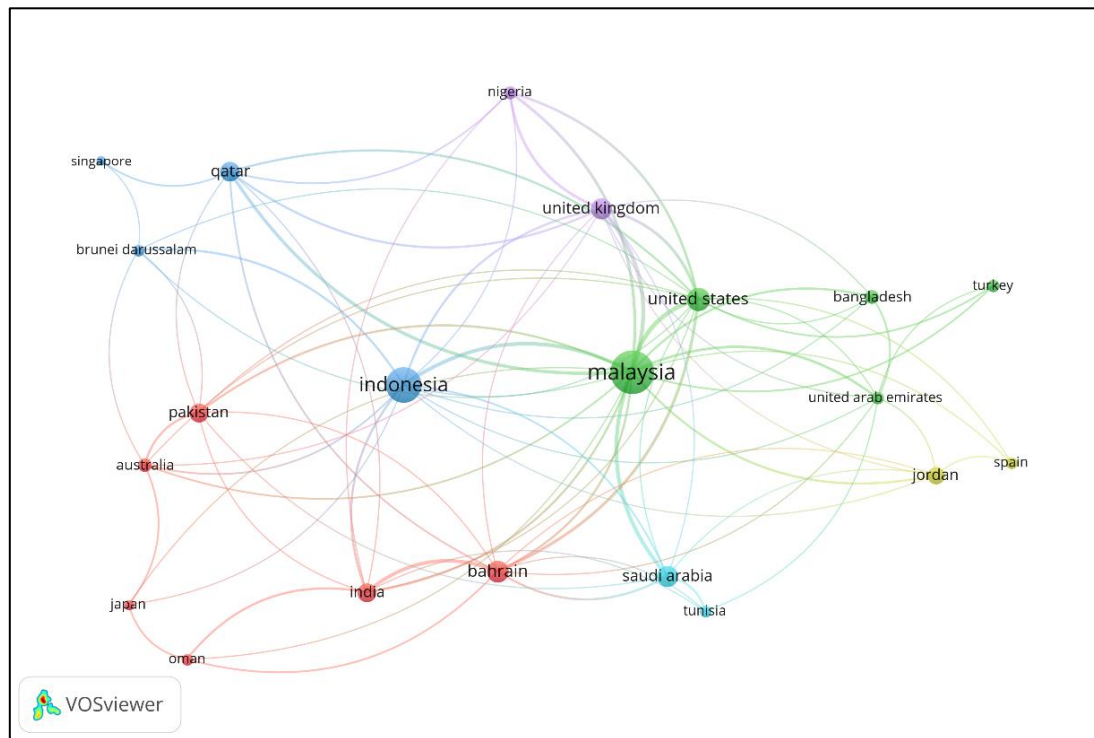### *Co-authorship based on Countries' Collaboration*

Figure 5: Co-Authorship Based On Countries' Collaboration

Figure 5 shows the country-wise analysis of publications on Islamic finance and fintech reveals that Malaysia is the undisputed leader, contributing 99 documents with 1,324 citations and a total link strength of 74. This reflects both high productivity and significant global scholarly influence. Malaysia's dominance aligns with its proactive national strategies of positioning itself as a global Islamic finance hub. Indonesia follows with 66 documents and 705 citations, indicating a growing body of research, although with relatively lower network connectivity (link strength 27). The United States ranks third in citations (455) from 28 documents and shows a high total link strength (39), indicating robust international collaboration and impact. Bahrain, while contributing only 26 papers, boasts 824 citations and a link strength of 27 showing that its fewer publications have high influence, likely due to policy relevance and institutional support.

Other notable contributors include India and Pakistan, each with 19 documents, although India has more citations (382 vs. 261), reflecting stronger scholarly impact. Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom each contributed over 20 publications with substantial citations and link strength, demonstrating balanced engagement and visibility. Countries such as Oman, Qatar, and Turkey display moderate contributions but varied citation counts, suggesting that while

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research output exists, global visibility may be limited. Interestingly, South Korea and Morocco have no recorded total link strength despite their contributions, possibly indicating limited collaboration or citation networks. Overall, the geographic distribution suggests that while Southeast Asia and the Middle East dominate research output, Western countries like the US and UK play a crucial role in global dissemination and scholarly connectivity.

Conclusion

This study aimed to explore the evolution, trends, and scholarly contributions in the domain of financial technology within Islamic finance through a bibliometric analysis spanning the years 2005 to May 2025. It addresses key research questions related to subject area productivity, highly cited works, leading contributing countries, popular thematic keywords, and international co-authorship networks. By systematically analysing 328 curated publications from the Scopus database, this study offers a structured understanding of how financial technology, particularly innovations like blockchain, artificial intelligence, and mobile banking has been integrated and examined within the context of Shariah-compliant finance.

The findings revealed a strong concentration of research within the fields of economics and business, with Malaysia and Indonesia leading in term of publication output. Malaysia's significant academic and institutional investment in Islamic fintech is especially notable. In terms of thematic focus, frequently co-occurring keywords such as "Islamic finance", "fintech", "blockchain", and "Shariah compliance" indicate growing scholarly interest in aligning technological innovation with Islamic ethical principles. Citation patterns emphasize attention to technology acceptance frameworks and the use of fintech tools to address challenges such as financial inclusion and crisis resilience. Furthermore, co-authorship mapping shows dynamic international collaboration, particularly between Southeast Asian and Western academic institutions.

This study contributes to the field by offering a comprehensive overview of research activity at the intersection of Islamic finance and fintech, highlighting influential works, emerging trends, and knowledge gaps. It enhances the understanding of the knowledge structure and scholarly discourse in this growing field, which can inform future academic and institutional strategies. In practical terms, the insights gained can support the development of Shariah-compliant digital finance tools, guide policymakers in regulatory design, and foster innovation within Islamic financial institutions aiming for broader financial inclusion and sustainability.

Nonetheless, the study was limited to publications indexed in a single database and written in English, which may exclude relevant contributions from other sources or languages. The analysis also does not account for the quality or methodological depth of individual studies. Future research could expand the data sources, incorporate qualitative content analysis, or explore thematic evolution using longitudinal bibliometric techniques. Such efforts would deepen the understanding of the field's maturity, theoretical development, and practical application.

In conclusion, this bibliometric investigation highlights the increasing academic attention toward Islamic fintech and its growing significance in addressing both financial innovation and ethical finance. The structured mapping of scholarly output is a valuable reference for researchers, educators, and practitioners aiming to advance this field further. Continued

bibliometric studies are essential for tracking intellectual progress and identifying opportunities for impactful, collaborative research in Islamic financial technology.

Acknowledgement

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