

Mapping the Futures of Islamic Philanthropy: A Bibliometric Analysis of Global Trends and its Foresight Directions

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ABSTRACT

Lack of literature integrating trend analysis with foresight to plan Islamic philanthropy's future and bibliometric analysis. How has worldwide Islamic philanthropy intellectuality changed? What emerging trends and orientations may bibliometric analysis reveal? This study uses mixed approaches. This study uses quantitative bibliometrics and qualitative content analysis to examine Islamic philanthropy's intellectual environment. This study searches Scopus for "philanthropy", "Islamic philanthropy", "future studies", and "bibliometric" from 1985 to 2025. VosViewer, Biblioshiny, PoP, and Google Trends will map intellectual landscapes, follow citation patterns, and visualise worldwide Islamic philanthropic trends. Bibliometric measures like publication counts and citation metrics will measure this field's research impact and growth. The results found include the phase of publication output and the development of future trends related to Islamic philanthropy. since the 1990s, early studies mostly concentrated on conventional practices and their religious-legal underpinnings. With more focus on socio-economic consequences and community development, the field grew significantly between 2000 and 2010. Particularly the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the years 2010 to 2020 saw integration with world trends. Developing SDGs practices, digital transformation with linked development like artificial intelligence, Big Data for Islamic Philanthropy will help 2025 and beyond. Artificial intelligence and massive data make decisions predictive. Integrating Shariah compliance, sustainability, and inclusivity. Digitally adaptable as fintech, blockchain, and IoT will also change Islamic social finance world in future.

Keywords: Trend Mapping, Futures, Islam, Philanthropy, Foresight, Bibliometric

ABSTRAK

Kekurangan literatur yang mengintegrasikan analisis tren dengan peramalan untuk merencanakan masa depan filantropi Islam dan analisis bibliometrik. Bagaimana intelektualitas filantropi Islam di seluruh dunia telah berubah? Tren dan orientasi apa yang mungkin terungkap melalui analisis bibliometrik? Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan campuran. Studi ini menggunakan bibliometrik kuantitatif dan analisis konten kualitatif untuk mengkaji lingkungan intelektual filantropi Islam. Studi ini mencari kata kunci "filantropi", "filantropi Islam", "studi masa depan", dan "bibliometrik" di Scopus dari tahun 1985 hingga 2025. VosViewer, Biblioshiny, PoP, dan Google Trends akan memetakan lanskap intelektual, melacak pola kutipan, dan memvisualisasikan tren filantropi Islam di seluruh dunia. Ukuran bibliometrik seperti jumlah publikasi dan metrik kutipan akan mengukur dampak penelitian dan pertumbuhan bidang ini. Hasil yang ditemukan meliputi fase output publikasi dan perkembangan tren masa depan terkait filantropi Islam. Sejak tahun 1990-an, studi awal sebagian besar berfokus pada praktik konvensional dan landasan agama-hukumnya. Dengan fokus yang lebih besar pada konsekuensi sosial-ekonomi dan pengembangan komunitas, bidang ini berkembang signifikan antara tahun 2000 dan 2010. Terutama Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDGs), periode 2010 hingga 2020 menyaksikan integrasi dengan tren global. Pengembangan praktik SDGs, transformasi digital dengan pengembangan terkait seperti kecerdasan buatan, Big Data untuk filantropi

Islam akan membantu periode 2025 dan seterusnya. Kecerdasan buatan dan data besar memungkinkan pengambilan keputusan prediktif. Integrasi kepatuhan syariah, keberlanjutan, dan inklusivitas. Adaptasi digital melalui fintech, blockchain, dan IoT juga akan mengubah dunia keuangan sosial Islam di masa depan.

Kata Kunci: Pemetaan, Tren, Masa Depan, Islam, Filantropi, Pandangan kedepan, Bibliometrik

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INTRODUCTION

There remains a critical need for a systematic understanding of the intellectual landscape that shapes the future directions of Islamic philanthropy research (Junita et al., 2023; Syamsuri et al., 2024). The convergence of futures studies with Islamic philanthropy presents a particularly compelling area for study (Rahmawati, 2019; Siddiqui, 2024). Future studies can be done with an approach called foresight (Miller, 2007; Rohrbeck, 2013; Vecchiato, 2012).

The application of foresight methodologies in Islamic philanthropy has become crucial as organizations navigate the complex landscape of charitable giving and social finance (M. Ali et al., 2024; N. M. Ali et al., 2021; Belka, 2016). Foresight and futures studies will strengthen organizational readiness to face challenges (Demneh et al., 2023; Portaleoni, 2013). Several contemporary challenges and opportunities are influencing the future trajectory of Islamic philanthropy. The field of Islamic philanthropy is particularly challenged by several factors, including low levels of support for Islamic social finance infrastructure, limited integration with global financial systems, the nascent nature of the industry resulting in underdeveloped legal and tax frameworks, and insufficient research on the relationship between media and Islamic philanthropic values (Adinugraha et al., 2023; Grewal et al., 2014; Kammer et al., 2015).

The lack of literature that integrates trend analysis with a foresight approach to designing the future of Islamic philanthropy and bibliometric analysis. Bibliometric analysis highlights global trends of philanthropy (Medias & Rosari, 2023) especially in Indonesia's leading role in Islamic philanthropy research with key themes though gaps remain in some sustainable development goals (Dirie et al., 2023; Huda et al., 2023; Jedidia & Ghroubi, 2024; Purwatiningsih & Yahya, 2019). Fajar et al (2023) stated that bibliometric analysis can be used to obtain the results of intellectual landscape mapping as a material for designing Islamic business institutions for its future challenges and

opportunities.

The intellectual landscape of Islamic philanthropy as part of Islamic social finance remains underexplored that often overlooking its unique practices and its futures studies also leaving critical gaps in understanding (Alshater et al., 2021; Tijjani et al., 2021). The phenomenon that has been reviewed earlier raises a research question in this article. How has the intellectual landscape of Islamic philanthropy evolved globally? what emerging trends and future directions can be identified through bibliometric analysis? These research questions are designed to address key gaps in current knowledge, focus on future directions as practical applications, enable systematic bibliometric analysis. It is essential to identify the major themes and subtopics related to the topic.

This research purpose is to systematically map the intellectual landscape of Islamic philanthropy research, identifying key themes, influential authors, institutions, and regions that have shaped the field. This study will explore emerging trends in Islamic philanthropy, particularly the integration and its implication. This paper will provide context and search its results that the following themes emerge as ripe for exploration as evolution of Islamic philanthropy research, emerging trends, methodological approaches in bibliometric studies, and its future directions.

METHODS

This study employs a mixed-methods approach. Explanatory research that combines quantitative (bibliometric) and qualitative (content analysis) methods aims to provide a deeper understanding of a topic. This approach allows researchers to map trends, identify key themes, and comprehensively explore the meaning behind the literature data. This research combining quantitative bibliometric analysis with qualitative content analysis to provide a comprehensive view of the intellectual landscape of Islamic philanthropy. The study primarily aims to explore the global intellectual landscape of Islamic philanthropy and identify emerging trends, research gaps, and future directions within this area. Content analysis is employed to assess the qualitative aspects, such as the integration of emerging subtopics and their implications for future research. Bibliometric analysis uses quantitative methods to analyze and map the scholarly literature related to a specific field or subject (Fergnani, 2019; Kirby, 2023; Setiyani & Rostiani, 2021; Župič & Čater, 2003).

The data collection process involves gathering relevant academic publications from Scopus. Keywords related to Islamic philanthropy will ensure the collection of comprehensive data. The bibliometric data analysis involves using software tools like VosViewer and Biblioshiny to visualize co-citations, identify leading authors, and uncover trends in research publications. Content analysis will identify emerging subtopics and their integration in Islamic philanthropy.

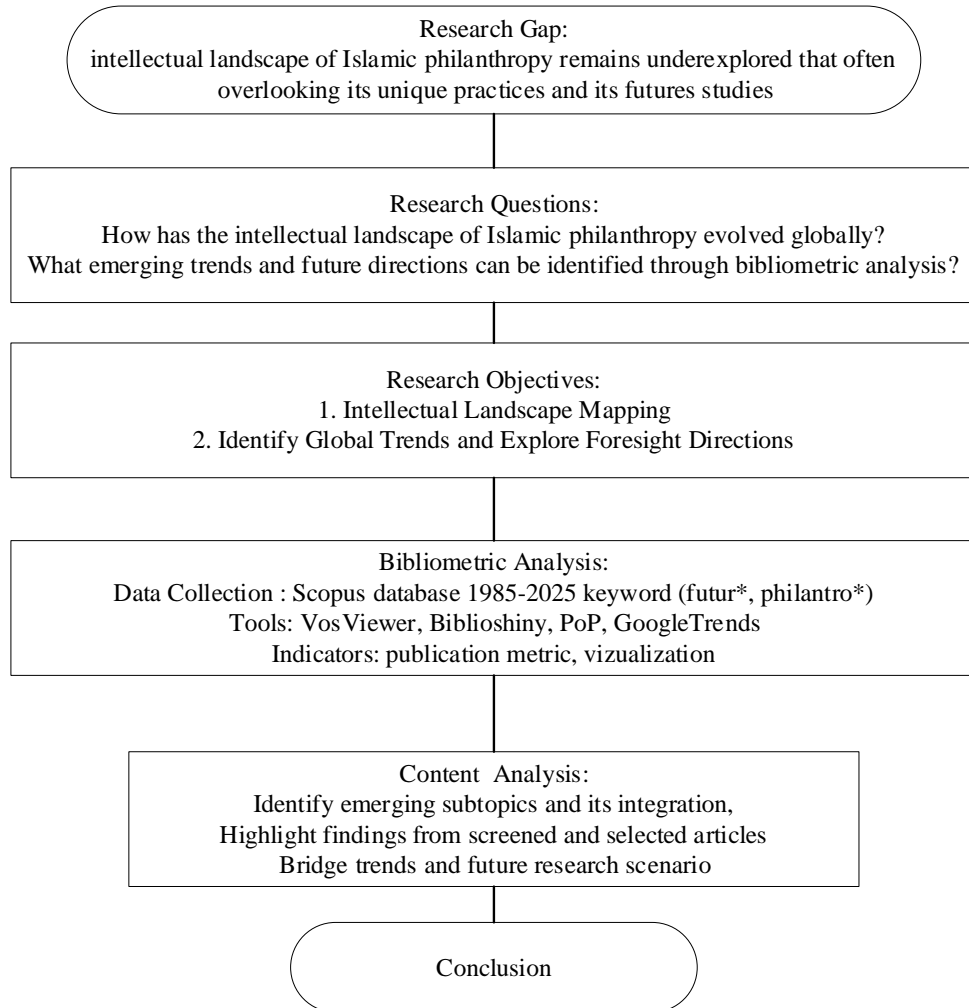
This study collects data from the **Scopus database** spanning the years **1985-2025** using specific keywords such as “philanthropy”, "Islamic philanthropy", "future studies", and "bibliometric". This comprehensive dataset will help identify key publications, prominent authors, and notable journals related to the topic. The data will be analysed using tools such as VosViewer, Biblioshiny, PoP, and Google Trends to map intellectual landscapes, track citation patterns, and visualize global trends in Islamic philanthropy. Key bibliometric indicators, including publication counts, citation metrics, collaboration networks, and co-authorship patterns, will be used to measure the impact and growth of research in this field. Figure 1 provided outlines the research framework for a bibliometric analysis of global trends and its foresight directions.

Content analysis is to identify emerging subtopics within Islamic philanthropy and analyze their integration within the broader academic landscape. This analysis will focus on selecting and screening a subset of publications to highlight emerging trend. This process aims to generate a conceptual framework for the future research directions in Islamic philanthropy, linking identified trends with theoretical and practical implications for scholars and practitioners. This content analysis part explicitly focuses on the "open future" concept. It emphasizing Islamic perspectives on foresight and future-planning. This includes identifying how Islamic scholars and practitioners envision future developments and how they could affect global philanthropy.

Validity step ensures that the findings of the study are directly attributed to the factors being studied, and not to external factors. This step is supported by the use of established databases like Scopus, which guarantees that the data collected is comprehensive and relevant to the field of Islamic philanthropy. As using well-accepted bibliometric tools (VosViewer, Biblioshiny, and PoP) minimizes bias in data analysis. Construct validity ensures that the tools and methods used to measure the concepts are accurate. The use of bibliometric indicators (publication counts, citation networks, co-

authorship) and content analysis to capture subtopics and trends increases the construct validity in this study.

Figure 1. Framework of this research



source: created by author

Specific selection of keywords ensures that relevant publications are consistently identified. Scopus may not capture all publications on Islamic philanthropy. Especially those not indexed in major databases. This study's search terms could lead to missing out on relevant studies if the terminology evolves over time or if certain studies use unconventional keywords. The reliability of the bibliometric analysis methods is quite strong, as tools like VosViewer and Biblioshiny are widely used in the academic community for citation analysis and network mapping, ensuring consistency in the way data is handled.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

How has the intellectual landscape of Islamic philanthropy evolved globally?

The bibliometric and content analysis of Islamic philanthropy has yielded several key data points and findings, derived from tools like Publish or Perish, VOSViewer, and Biblioshiny. These tools collectively provided insights into publication trends, citation patterns, emerging subtopics, and global trends in this study.

The citation metrics shown in Figure 2 provide a comprehensive overview of the publication performance result using “futur*” and “philantro*” keywords from Scopus database from 1985 to 2023.

Figure 2. Citation Metrics on Bibliometric Analysis

Citation metrics	Help
Publication years:	1985-2023
Citation years:	40 (1985-2025)
Papers:	180
Citations:	18616
Cites/year:	465.40
Cites/paper:	103.42
Cites/author:	18392.00
Papers/author:	178.99
Authors/paper:	0.99
h-index:	70
g-index:	130
hI,norm:	70
hI,annual:	1.75
hA-index:	21
Papers with ACC >= 1,2,5,10,20:	179,164,108,62,24

source: data analyzed

The study accumulated a total of 18,616 citations across 180 papers published during the 40-year period (1985–2025). This results in an average of 465.4 citations per year, indicating a consistent academic engagement with the subject matter of Islamic philanthropy. The average 103.42 citations per paper demonstrates that the research produced in this field is frequently cited, signifying a high level of scholarly relevance and impact.

The h-index of 70 signifies that 70 publications have each received at least 70 citations, indicating that the research is not only widely published but also well-regarded by peers in the field. This h-index reflects the consistent academic output and impact of the research over time. For a field like Islamic philanthropy, which bridges Islamic finance and social sciences, this high h-index is indicative of a well-established and respected body of work in the academic community.

With a g-index of 130, the research shows that the most cited 130 papers have an

average citation number of 130 or more, suggesting that a substantial portion of the publications has significantly influenced the field of Islamic philanthropy. This is a clear indicator of the high-impact papers that have led to further developments in the field and supported the application of Islamic finance principles in global philanthropy.

hI (norm) of 70 indicates the relative citation impact of the papers compared to others in the field. The hIannual of 1.75 demonstrates that the research continues to attract attention year over year with a consistent rate of citation annually, underscoring the ongoing relevance and growing impact of the work in Islamic philanthropy. The hA-index of 21 suggests a moderate to high level of author-level impact in the field, indicating that key authors in the domain continue to produce highly influential works that push forward the discourse on Islamic philanthropy.

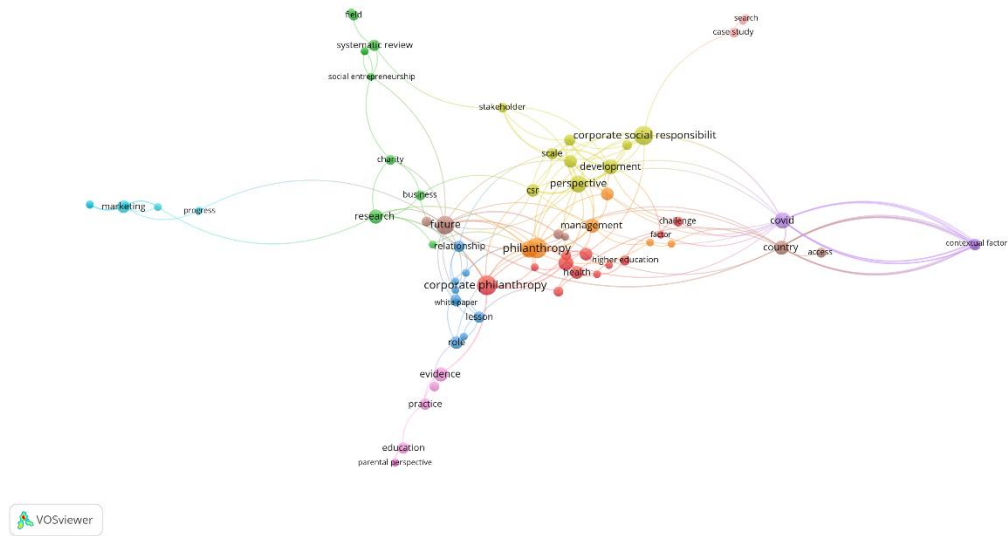
The data showing 179, 164, 108, 62, and 24 papers with $ACC \geq 1, 2, 5, 10, 20$ citations further support the claim that Islamic philanthropy has become an increasingly visible field within academic research. The large number of papers with $ACC \geq 1$ and 2 demonstrates that even the lower-cited works are having a cumulative influence on the field, while the papers with $ACC \geq 10$ and 20 show that a core group of highly cited papers is playing a pivotal role in shaping the field.

The citation metrics presented in the image provide robust evidence that research in futures of philanthropy is well-established, influential, and continues to expand its global footprint. The high h-index and g-index indicate that this research is not only prolific but also highly impactful. Suggesting that Islamic philanthropy is a rapidly growing field within the social sciences, particularly in the intersection of finance, ethics, and social impact.

The steady increase in citations per year reflects the growing interest and scholarship in the field. The consistent performance of the hIannual and hA-index suggest that research outputs continue to maintain their relevance. Newer publications are contributing effectively to the existing knowledge base.

The increasing number of publications with fewer citations ($ACC \geq 1, 2$) may also point to a diverse body of research that is exploring different niches within Islamic philanthropy. This diversity could indicate both the growing popularity of the field as a research domain and the emergence of niche subfields (e.g., Islamic fintech, social justice through Islamic finance, Islamic crowdfunding).

Figure 3. Network Vizualization Results



source: data analyzed

The network visualisation image above shows that there is potential for large clusters that could become key research topics. Green Cluster (centered around the term philanthropy) this cluster represents research focused on philanthropy itself. Topics within this cluster include corporate philanthropy, research, and business, reflecting a foundational focus on how business and philanthropy intersect. Yellow Cluster (linked to CSR, management, and development) this cluster emphasizes corporate social responsibility and development, suggesting that the field of CSR within the philanthropic landscape is a significant area of research, particularly in how businesses can leverage philanthropic efforts to support community development.

Red Cluster (emphasizing evidence, practice, and education) this cluster is concerned with the practical implementation and educational aspects of philanthropy, perhaps focusing on policy or practical applications of philanthropic efforts and their impact on education and evidence-based practices. Purple Cluster (including covid, country, and contextual factors) this cluster represents newer topics, likely related to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on philanthropic efforts and how country-specific factors and contextual factors shape the practice of philanthropy. The presence of COVID as a node reflects a timely focus on the pandemic's effects on charitable giving and CSR activities.

Larger nodes represent keywords that are more frequently discussed in the

literature related to Islamic philanthropy, CSR, or corporate philanthropy. Philanthropy, corporate philanthropy, and corporate social responsibility are notably large, suggesting that these concepts are central to the literature, with significant academic attention directed toward the relationship between corporations and philanthropic activities. Research, management, and health also appear as prominent nodes, which indicates that these themes are commonly explored in the context of philanthropy studies.

The links between nodes represent the strength of association between terms. The connections between philanthropy, corporate social responsibility, and corporate philanthropy are very prominent. This suggests a strong academic interest in exploring how corporate entities engage in philanthropy and how corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities intersect with charitable giving. The links connecting terms such as future, relationship, country, and access are less dense but still noteworthy, indicating emerging topics or debates in the field related to geographic distribution, future trends, and access to philanthropic resources.

The overlay visualization map provided represents temporal keyword co-occurrence trends in the literature related to Islamic philanthropy and its related fields (such as CSR, development, corporate giving, health, etc.). This kind of visualization is crucial to bibliometric foresight, as it reveals not only the content focus of past literature but also the evolution over time, helping us predict future directions in academic discourse.

Overlay map as shown in Figure 4 that the color gradient in this VOSViewer indicates the average publication year of documents in which each keyword appears. As shown in the color legend that Dark Blue (before 2005–2010) → Older research focus, Green (before 2011–2015) → Established, maturing themes, and Yellow (before 2016–2020) → Recent, emerging topics.

Keywords such as marketing, progress, corporate philanthropy, white paper, role, and education are in dark blue to violet tones. These indicate early focal areas of philanthropy research that were largely grounded in corporate engagement, educational impact, and conceptual development of philanthropy in organizational studies. The appearance of marketing shows that early research may have looked at philanthropy as part of corporate branding or CSR narratives rather than deep societal change.

Themes / topics, possible methods, challenges, and future direction describe in Table 1.

Table 1
Intellectual Landscape Evolved

Era	Key Themes	Methods	Challenges	Future Direction
1985–2010	Corporate philanthropy, education, role of charity	Qualitative case studies, conceptual	Fragmented literature	Clarifying definitions
2010–2020	CSR, management, development, stakeholder	Bibliometric, policy analysis	Lack of global collaboration	Global benchmarking
2020–after	Future, scale, contextual factors, COVID	Foresight modeling, system thinking	Digital inequality, impact tracking	AI, Big Data, Islamic Fintech

source: data analyzed

The intellectual landscape of Islamic philanthropy has evolved significantly, moving beyond a retrospective or reactive stance to a more dynamic (Siddiqui, 2024) and proactive engagement with contemporary issue (Ajuna, 2019). It's possible to predict with the use of AI and big data for decision-making (Panyaram, 2024; Wang, 2025). Technologically adaptive redefine how Islamic social finance is practiced (N. M. Ali et al., 2021; Grewal et al., 2014; Junita et al., 2023). Technological Integration in Islamic Charity that observe the use of Islamic fintech for Zakat collection, Waqf investments, and digital donations integrated behavioural decision making based on Big Data to optimize Islamic philanthropy.

What emerging trends and future directions can be identified through bibliometric analysis?

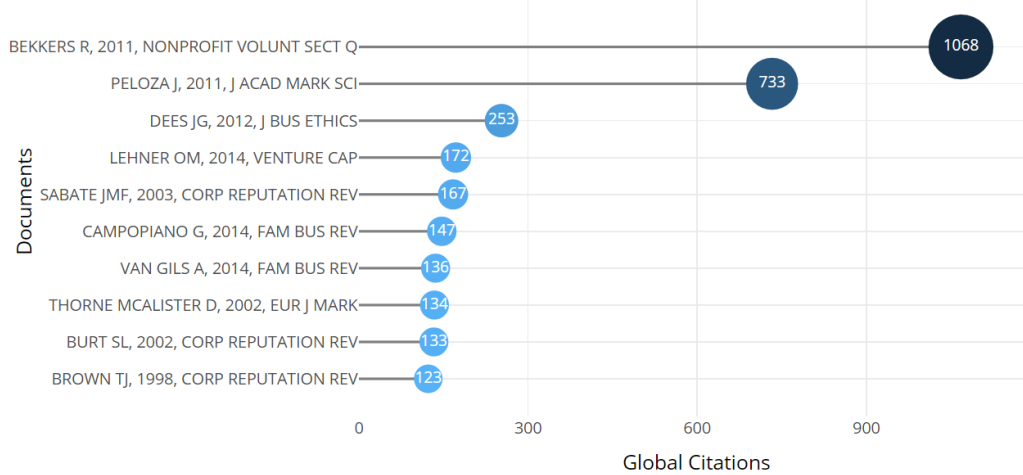
Bibliometric analysis of Islamic philanthropy reveals a number of new trends and increasingly prominent future directions. Modernisation, technological integration, and a focus on socio-economic development are key drivers of the growth of global Islamic philanthropy. The use of fintech, digital platforms, and even blockchain for the management of zakat and waqf is growing, increasing transparency, efficiency, and the distribution reach of philanthropic funds (Abdulquadri & Quadri, 2025; Akhter et al., 2025; Judijanto et al., 2024).

The citation analysis conducted through tools like Publish or Perish, VOSViewer, and Biblioshiny has provided a detailed perspective on the global trend's philanthropy research. As shown in figure 6 that Bekkers (2011) is the leading publication with 1068 global citations shows that he is pioneering work on philanthropy and volunteering. This shows that business and charity philanthropy discussions worldwide have constantly

mentioned this study, highlighting its prominence in theoretical models.

Peloza (2011) with 733 citations that his studies promote corporate giving and marketing. This article shows that corporations are becoming important philanthropists by combining marketing and social responsibility. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is becoming more important in philanthropy. Dees (2012) received 253 citations shown that he encouraging business and charitable ethics. Islamic philanthropy emphasizes Sharia-compliant giving practices, indicating a rising harmonization of ethical ideals with modern business strategies in the philanthropic sector. Lehner (2014) with 172 citations that he explores venture capital and philanthropy. This is crucial to Islamic charity because social impact investments, which follow Islamic finance principles of sustainable and socially responsible investments, are gaining popularity.

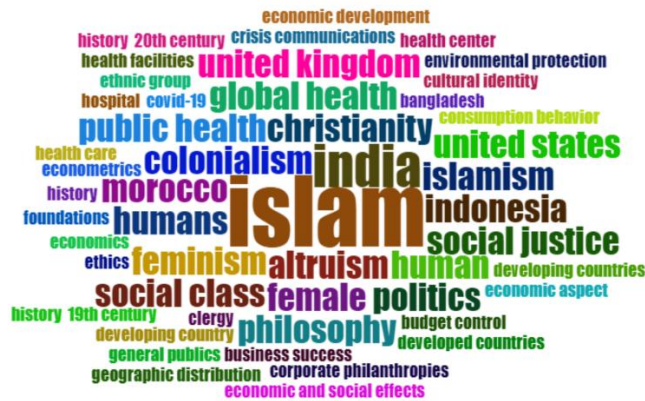
Figure 6. Top 4 global citation related topics



source: data analyzed

Islamic philanthropy is increasingly directed towards supporting sustainable development goals. (Abdulquadri & Quadri, 2025; Akhter et al., 2025; Huda et al., 2023; Judijanto et al., 2024). The management of Islamic philanthropy is no longer merely consumptive, but is directed towards productive models such as micro waqf banks, investment in education, health, and business, as well as professional governance to support community welfare (Abdulquadri & Quadri, 2025; Judijanto et al., 2024; Zaenurrosyid, 2024). Future research is expected to further explore the integration of Islamic financial technology (Islamic fintech) (Akhter et al., 2025) and has the potential to develop a sustainable Islamic philanthropic ecosystem (Apriantoro et al., 2023).

Figure 7. Wordcloud Analysis results using keyword "Islamic Philanthropy"



source: data analyzed

As seen in figure 7 shows that dominant themes in Word Cloud Analysis using keyword Islamic Philanthropy on Scopus search database such as Islam, Islamism, and Islamic Philanthropy. Islam and Islamism appear as the largest keywords that indicating the dominance of this topic in research related to Islamic philanthropy. This shows that topics related to Islam are very often the focus of research, covering theological, sociological, and economic perspectives in the context of philanthropy. Islamic philanthropy may include Zakat, Waqf, and Sadaqah, suggesting that this research has a strong foundation in religious-based social and financial practices.

Topics that include Global health, public health, and health appear in the word cloud, indicating that global health issues and crisis management (particularly those related to COVID-19) are major focuses in modern philanthropy. The COVID-19 pandemic (seen in connection with global health) has created significant opportunities for Islamic philanthropy in the context of health response, aid distribution, and equitable access to healthcare.

Social justice and altruism have seen an increase in research related to social justice and how Islamic philanthropy can play a role in promoting equality and humanity in the modern world. This reflects the deep connection between Islamic ethics and social practices, which is relevant to efforts to reduce social inequality and global poverty. Feminism, politics, and social class describe efforts to link gender politics and social justice with philanthropy. This topic is growing in discussions of Islamic philanthropy, which may be related to the role of women in economic empowerment through philanthropy, and how social politics regulate access to resources. Economic

development, economics, and developing countries reflect the close relationship between Islamic philanthropy and economic development. This leads to a research focus on how Islamic philanthropy can contribute to economic growth in developing countries, particularly in terms of social investment and economic empowerment.

Based on Figures 7 shows that India, Indonesia, Morocco, and Bangladesh, as well as references to the United States, it appears that there are significant geographical differences in this study. South and Southeast Asia (India, Indonesia, Bangladesh): These countries show a very high relevance to Islamic philanthropy, given the major role of Zakat and Waqf in their social and economic structures. In this region, Islamic philanthropy is closely related to education and health. "India," "Indonesia," "Bangladesh," and "Morocco" these countries are highlighted in the word cloud analysis result (figure 7) indicates a significant mention in the context of the research. These countries are belonged to prominent terms in keyword analysis in selected articles based on this paper method that bibliometric analysis and content analysis.

Based on figure 7 Morocco is one of north Africa countries that relevant with Islamic philanthropy issues. In North Africa (Morocco), research focuses more on social and political development, highlighting the challenges of colonialism and how colonial politics shaped the practice of Islamic philanthropy. In United States and United Kingdom countries, the themes of Islamism and corporate philanthropy dominate, with a focus on how large companies integrate Islamic-based CSR into their philanthropic activities, as well as the role of Islamic finance in philanthropic activities. Refer to Piratti & Cattelan (2020) that Morocco related with Islamic philanthropy issues such as the Islamic green finance market is leading the way in Africa. Morocco's proactive development of green policies, including a sustainable development strategy that emphasizes the protection of natural resources and ecosystems (Arabi et al., 2020; Guaadaoui et al., 2020; Rharbi, 2022).

Global research on Islamic philanthropy is increasingly developing in a more interdisciplinary direction, linking economics, politics, and health. This research is increasingly relevant for discussing global poverty, access to health, and sustainable development challenges by integrating Islamic social finance values. More focused research on Asia and Africa will involve the role of Islam in the context of social and economic empowerment. On the other hand, Western countries are more focused on

corporate philanthropy based on Islamic values, which shows a trend towards the globalisation and integration of Islamic philanthropy into the international business and financial sectors. Islamic philanthropy is growing more significant in Western corporate social responsibility (CSR) in several related aspects. Islamic principles of justice, transparency, and social equality are now matched with world commercial and financial norms in CSR. Zakat, Sadaqah, and Waqf are important Islamic social welfare and poverty alleviation tools when administered properly these three provide a social safety net, redistribute wealth, and empower communities (Aracil, 2019; Franzoni & Allali, 2018; Hanic, 2021).

Word cloud represents emerging trends and future directions that are changing. The changing research priorities in Islamic philanthropy, which are now increasingly focused on social empowerment, social justice, and technology-based approaches. While religious fundamentalism remains at the core, Islamic philanthropy is evolving alongside global challenges such as global health and economic development. The field would benefit from increased cross-cultural and comparative studies, development of standardized impact measurement frameworks, greater integration of modern technologies, expanded geographical scope of research, enhanced collaboration between scholars and institutions.

Philanthropy in Asia and Africa (Muslim-majority countries) is strongly influenced by Islamic lessons. This include as zakat (obligatory) and sadaqah (voluntary), which are integral parts of the social and economic life of the community (Siddiqui, 2024; Zaenurrosyid, 2024; Zulinda & Hidayat, 2023) and philanthropy in the West tends to be secular and based on corporate or individual values, often separate from religious institutions (Franzoni & Allali, 2018; Huda et al., 2023; Schuyt, 2001).

Future research should explore the impact of digitalisation on Islamic philanthropy and how technology-based platforms can strengthen and disseminate the values of Islamic philanthropy more widely. That several scenarios as foresight principles practice should be serve various alternative plans to deal with various changes that will occur in the future.

CONCLUSION

The intellectual landscape of Islamic philanthropy has undergone significant

transformation since the 1990s. Early research primarily focused on traditional practices and their religious-legal foundations. The field experienced substantial growth during 2000-2010, with increased attention to socio-economic impacts and community development. The period 2010-2020 marked integration with global trends, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). 2025 and after should be enhanced by developing SDGs practices, digital transformation with related development like AI, Big Data for Islamic Philanthropy.

The bibliometric analysis reveals a dynamic field evolving in response to global challenges and technological advancement. The integration of digital technologies, alignment with SDGs, and focus on impact measurement represent significant opportunities for growth and development. Future research should address identified gaps while leveraging emerging technologies and methodologies to enhance the effectiveness of Islamic philanthropy. These findings suggest that Islamic philanthropy is composed for significant development. Its potential to contribute meaningfully to global development goals while maintaining its distinctive religious and cultural values.

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