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Digital Transformation of the Islamic Economy and the Acceleration of Equitable Prosperity: A Meta-Analysis from Indonesia

Marlina Ekawaty[1*], Mochammad Rizki Hanafiansyah[2]
Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia
Corresponding Author: Marlina Ekawaty: marlina@ub.ac.id

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A B S T R A C T

Digital transformation in Indonesia's Islamic economy has rapidly expanded through *Shariah*-compliant fintech, zakat and waqf digitalization, and innovations in banking and halal industry development. This study aims to analyze how digital transformation supports equitable welfare distribution in Indonesia through a *meta-analysis* approach. This research applies the *meta-analysis* method by synthesizing journal articles published between 2015–2025, focusing on 10 national and international studies on digital Islamic economic instruments. The findings show that digital transformation enhances financial inclusion, operational efficiency, zakat distribution, and halal industry competitiveness, although regulatory gaps, low literacy, and cybersecurity risks remain as challenges. Mosque digitalization through the *Islamic Social Enterprise* model also contributes to strengthening community welfare. Overall, digital transformation is a key enabler of more equitable prosperity distribution in Indonesia. Digital transformation plays a strategic role in accelerating welfare distribution in Indonesia's Islamic economy.

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INTRODUCTION

Digital transformation is a global phenomenon reshaping economic structures and business models across sectors, including the Islamic economy, by introducing digital platforms, payment systems, and data-driven services that expand access and operational efficiency (Fitri, 2023). Rapid growth in Sharia-compatible financial technology (sharia-fintech) and digital payment adoption has been shown to increase financial inclusion and facilitate the delivery of Islamic financial instruments to underserved populations (Harahap et al., 2023). In the Indonesian context home to the world's largest Muslim population the digitalization of Islamic economic actors (banks, fintech, zakat/wakaf platforms) represents a strategic opportunity to strengthen inclusive finance and promote more equitable welfare distribution across regions and income groups (Fitri, 2023; Harahap et al., 2023). Finally, realizing these opportunities requires coordinated efforts to ensure Sharia compliance, build digital literacy, and align regulatory frameworks so that digital Islamic finance can scale responsibly and equitably (Fitri, 2023).

The rapid expansion of sharia-compliant financial technology over the past five years mirrors broader national fintech trends, reflecting accelerated market entry and increased transaction volumes in Islamic finance. Sharia fintech platforms provide faster, more accessible, and faith-compatible financial services, positioning them to serve previously unbanked or underbanked Muslim populations and thereby advance financial inclusion. Empirical and review studies highlight that digitalization is transforming traditional Islamic finance ecosystems boosting reach, lowering entry barriers for MSMEs, and driving notable growth in Islamic fintech subsectors. Nevertheless, this growth also poses regulatory and governance challenges that require coordinated policy responses to maintain sharia compliance while safeguarding consumer protection and systemic stability (Qudah, 2023; Fidhayanti, 2024).

The introduction of a Sharia-compliant Quick Response Code Indonesian Standard (QRIS Syariah) represents a targeted effort to align Indonesia's national QR payment infrastructure with Islamic fiqh principles, enabling digital transactions that are halal, transparent, and governed by maqasid-al-sharia considerations (Sarif & Ariyanti, 2024). By embedding Sharia-focused governance and technical standards into the QRIS ecosystem, QRIS Syariah seeks to strengthen consumer trust and reduce religiously-motivated barriers to cashless adoption among micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), microfinance providers, and broader communities (Sodik & Riza, 2023). Empirical studies of QRIS adoption in Islamic banking contexts indicate that factors such as perceived security, compliance with riba-related concerns, and institutional support materially influence uptake and the technology's capacity to expand financial inclusion for halal economic actors (Sodik & Riza, 2023; Sarif & Ariyanti, 2024). Consequently, QRIS Syariah is positioned not only as a payment innovation that enhances efficiency and transparency but also as a policy instrument that can sustainably strengthen Sharia-compliant digital commerce provided implementation addresses both technical interoperability and normative (fiqh) validation. (Sarif & Ariyanti, 2024; Sodik & Riza, 2023).

Digital transformation has reshaped the management of zakat, infak, sedekah, and waqf (ZISWAF), moving practices from manual collection and local distribution toward integrated digital platforms that include online payment apps, big-data beneficiary profiling, and algorithmic allocation systems. Digital ZISWAF platforms have been shown to improve transparency and accountability thereby strengthening public trust and enabling faster, more targeted disbursement of aid that can accelerate welfare distribution. (Hadi et al., 2024). Moreover, emerging technologies such as blockchain and distributed ledgers offer concrete mechanisms to address traceability, auditability, and governance gaps in waqf administration, improving institutional controls and stakeholder confidence (Mohaiyadin et al., 2022). Taken together, these developments suggest that integrating ICT, big data analytics, and secure ledger technologies into ZISWAF ecosystems can materially expand outreach and efficiency, but they also require appropriate regulatory standards and capacity building to realize their full social impact.

The urgency of this study lies in the fact that despite its promising potential, the digital transformation of the Islamic economy in Indonesia still faces several challenges, including low levels of Islamic financial literacy, uneven technological infrastructure, and continuously evolving regulatory frameworks. These obstacles limit the effectiveness of digital adoption in achieving inclusive growth. Furthermore, systematic studies that specifically analyze how digital transformation in the Islamic economic sector impacts the acceleration of prosperity distribution remain scarce. Existing literature often highlights isolated aspects such as fintech adoption or the technical implementation of QRIS, but it rarely provides a holistic assessment of broader socio-economic outcomes. Thus, there is a pressing need to examine the role of digital Islamic economic instruments in addressing inequality and fostering equitable welfare.

The purpose of this research is to analyze how digital transformation shapes the development of the Islamic economy and contributes to accelerating prosperity distribution in Indonesia. This study seeks to integrate findings from previous research through a meta-analysis approach to identify key patterns, benefits, and challenges of digitalization in Islamic financial practices. It aims to examine the role of digital platforms such as fintech, e-commerce, and digital zakat management in enhancing economic inclusivity and social welfare. Ultimately, this research intends to provide insights for policymakers and stakeholders in optimizing digital transformation to strengthen the impact of the Islamic economy on equitable prosperity.

METHODS

This research employs the meta-analysis method. Meta-analysis is a research technique that systematically and quantitatively synthesizes findings from previous studies to obtain accurate and reliable conclusions (Insukindro, 2014). In this study, the data collection technique uses documentation, focusing on journal articles related to the digital transformation of Islamic economics, such as digital zakat, waqf management platforms, and Islamic fintech, in accelerating prosperity distribution in Indonesia. The sample of this meta-analysis consists of

10 national and international journal articles published between 2015–2025, which specifically examine the effectiveness of digital-based Islamic economic instruments in enhancing financial inclusion, improving wealth distribution, and strengthening social justice.

Table 1. Distribution of 10 Research Subject Articles

No	Author(s)	Research Article Title	Main Research Subject	Findings (Focus)
1	Lukman Hakim et al. (2024)	The Effect of Digital Transformation on the Islamic Financial Sector: A Study on the 11 Largest Halal Industry Countries in 2018–2022	Digital Transformation in Islamic Finance and Halal Industry	Supporting: Explores the relationship between digital economy and Islamic finance in major halal industry countries, showing global economic growth impact.
2	Afif Badawi (2025)	Digital Transformation in Islamic Banking: Its Impact on Islamic Economics in Indonesia	Digital Transformation in Islamic Banking and Its Impact	Strong: Enhances financial inclusion for underserved populations, contributing to stronger Islamic economic development.
3	Muflih Adi Laksono et al. (2025)	Digital Transformation in the Islamic Economy: Innovations and Challenges in 2025	Digital Transformation in Islamic Economy (Innovation and Challenges)	Strong: Essential for efficiency, financial inclusion, and sustainability of Islamic economy.
4	Bella Mauri (2024)	Islamic Economic Transformation in the Digital Era: Opportunities and Challenges	Digital Islamic Economy (Opportunities and Challenges)	Strong: Expands Islamic financial inclusion, market outreach, and fintech-based innovations.
5	Haryani Santo Hartono (2022)	Indonesia’s National Zakat Agency (BAZNAS): Digital Transformation in Managing Zakat,	Digital Transformation in ZIS Management by BAZNAS	Very Strong: Highlights successful ZIS digital management as a key driver of

		Infaq, and Shadaqah (ZIS)		prosperity in Muslim societies.
6	Erna May Wulandari & Maya Indriastuti (2023)	Digital Transformation in the Economic Growth of Indonesian Sharia Bank Services	Digital Transformation in Sharia Banking Services	Very Strong: Shows technology in financial literacy boosts economic growth and social welfare.
7	Iman Supriadi, Rahma Ulfa Maghfiro, Rukhul Abadi (2023)	Accelerating Islamic Economy and Finance through Financial Technology: Challenges and Potential in the Digital Age	FinTech Applications and Regulatory Challenges	Supporting: Analyzes FinTech's role in accelerating Islamic finance and economic growth.
8	Maha Shehadeh et al. (2024)	Digital Transformation and its Implications for the Future of Financial Intermediation in Islamic Institutions	Digital Transformation in Financial Intermediation	Supporting: Discusses digital intermediation for efficient fund allocation as a driver of prosperity.
9	Rizqi Anfanni Fahmi (2022)	Transformation of Mosque Management Through Islamic Social Enterprise Concept	Mosque Management via Islamic Social Enterprise	Very Strong: Mosque-based enterprises boost local economic welfare.
10	Asep Dadan Suganda et al. (2025)	Digital Transformation in Indonesian Halal Industrial Zones	Digital Transformation in Halal Industrial Zones	Supporting: Investigates digital technology adoption to enhance halal industry competitiveness for economic growth.

The reviewed studies highlight the significant role of digital transformation in enhancing Islamic finance, banking, zakat management, and halal industries. Several findings emphasize strong and very strong impacts, particularly in improving financial inclusion, operational efficiency, and community welfare. Other studies show supporting roles, such as strengthening competitiveness, facilitating intermediation, and accelerating Islamic economic growth. Together, these works demonstrate how digital transformation is not only a tool for modernization but also a strategic pathway to achieve equitable prosperity. In synthesis, digital transformation serves as a catalyst for the Islamic economy, bridging innovation with the distribution of welfare across Muslim communities.

RESULTS

The reviewed studies highlight diverse perspectives on digital transformation in Islamic economy and finance. Some focus on institutional practices, such as BAZNAS and mosque management, while others examine broader financial and industrial contexts. Methodologies vary, ranging from qualitative explorations and case studies to systematic literature reviews and empirical analyses. Key themes include opportunities, regulatory challenges, and the impact of technologies like blockchain, IoT, AI, and FinTech. Overall, the findings suggest that digital transformation serves as both a driver of innovation and a source of structural challenges within the Islamic economic ecosystem.

Table 3. Article Summary: Dıgıtal Transformatıon Of Islamıc Economy And Its Influence On The Acceleratıon Of Prosperıty Dıstrıbutıon

No	Research Subject & Object	Development of Digital Transformation Implementation in Islamic Economy	Contribution of Digital Transformation to the Acceleration of Prosperity Distribution in Indonesia	Opportunities and Challenges in Optimizing Digital Technology in the Islamic Economy	Reference
1	Islamic Finance Sector (11 Largest Halal Industry Countries)	Analysis of the effects of digital transformation on Islamic finance (banking, capital market, etc.).	Not specific to Indonesia, focuses on global financial sector impacts.	Effects of digital transformation on Islamic finance.	Hakim et al. (2024)
2	Islamic Banking in Indonesia	Integration of mobile banking, blockchain, and digital platforms for financial product innovation.	Enhances financial inclusion for the unbanked population in line with Islamic economic principles.	Challenges: Infrastructure gaps, cybersecurity risks, and ensuring Shariah compliance.	Badawi (2025)
3	Indonesian Islamic Economy	Use of digital transformation (DT) for operational efficiency,	Expands financial inclusion and strengthens sustainability	Opportunities: Efficiency, inclusion. Challenges: Adaptive	Laksono et al. (2025)

		technological innovation, and sustainability.	of the Islamic economic system.	regulations and strong Shariah compliance.	
4	Islamic Economy (General)	Digitalization drives innovation such as Islamic FinTech, blockchain, and waqf-based crowdfunding.	High potential for Islamic financial inclusion, market expansion, and innovation in distribution instruments.	Opportunities: Inclusion, market reach, innovation. Challenges: Regulatory uncertainty, low digital literacy, cybersecurity risks.	Mauri (2024)
5	Islamic Philanthropy Institutions (BAZNAS – ZIS Management)	Digital transformation in managing zakat, infaq, and sadaqah (ZIS) for collection and distribution.	Improves ZIS collection and distribution performance with significant impact on mustahik welfare.	Opportunity: BAZNAS success may serve as a model for national zakat institutions.	Hartono (2022)
6	Islamic Banking Services in Indonesia	Digital banking transformation as a key issue in the disruption era for business efficiency.	Stimulates economic growth and enhances people's welfare.	Challenges: Public understanding of technology and low Islamic financial literacy.	Wulandari & Indriastuti (2023)
7	Indonesian Islamic Finance Industry (FinTech)	Rapid adoption of Financial Technology (FinTech) in Islamic finance.	Not specific, mainly focuses on frameworks and regulations.	Regulatory challenges: Need for deeper analysis of FinTech regulation in Islamic finance.	Supriadi et al. (2023)
8	Islamic Financial Institutions (Financial Intermediation)	Digital transformation impacts the role and future of financial intermediation in Islamic institutions.	Not specific, focuses on implications of changing business models.	Significant implications for the future of financial intermediation models.	Shehadeh et al. (2024)
9	Mosque Management	Transformation from traditional	Optimizes mosque funds for community	Opportunity: Islamic Social Enterprise can	Fahmi (2022)

		management to Islamic Social Enterprise concepts.	economic empowerment.	optimize mosque assets' potential.	
10	Indonesian Halal Industrial Zones	Application of digital technologies (Blockchain, IoT, AI) to improve competitiveness, efficiency, and transparency.	Not specific, focuses more on competitiveness and supply chain efficiency.	Opportunities & Challenges: Need for comprehensive development strategies to enhance global competitiveness.	Suganda et al. (2025)

The data show that digital transformation in Indonesia's Islamic economy spans various sectors, including banking, finance, philanthropy, and halal industries. Digitalization has enhanced financial inclusion, operational efficiency, and the effectiveness of zakat distribution, directly contributing to community welfare. However, several challenges persist, such as regulatory uncertainty, limited infrastructure, cybersecurity risks, and low digital literacy. Opportunities remain vast, particularly in financial innovation, market expansion, and social enterprise development. Overall, digital transformation offers significant potential for accelerating prosperity distribution in Indonesia's Islamic economy, provided that challenges are addressed through adaptive regulation and stronger literacy efforts.

Table 4. Summary of the Contribution of Digital Transformation of the Sharia Economy to Accelerating the Distribution of Welfare

Focus Sector	Digital Instrument/Technology	Contribution to Welfare Distribution	Key Findings (Impact)	Main Challenges
Islamic Banking & Finance	FinTech, Mobile Banking, Digital Platforms	Drives economic growth and improves social welfare	Enhances financial inclusion for underserved populations	Limited infrastructure
	Blockchain, Artificial Intelligence (AI)	Expands market reach and supports sustainable Islamic economy	Increases operational efficiency and transparency	Sharia compliance issues in new technologies
Zakat Management (BAZNAS)	Digitalization / Digital Technology	Improves collection and distribution of ZIS funds	Becomes a global role model in ZIS management	-

Halal Industry & Industrial Zones	Blockchain, IoT, AI	Enhances competitiveness and transparency of halal industry zones	Contributes to global growth and job creation	-
Social Management / Mosques	Islamic Social Enterprise with digital donation systems	Contributes to mosque income and community welfare	Helps overcome traditional mosque management challenges	Traditional management practices (budgeting, financial recording)
General / Others	FinTech, Waqf-based Crowdfunding	Strengthens sustainability of Islamic economic system	Success relies on adaptive regulations and Sharia compliance	Low digital literacy, regulatory uncertainty, cybersecurity risks, unprepared human resources

Digital transformation in Islamic economics has significantly enhanced welfare distribution through various sectors. In Islamic banking, FinTech and AI expand financial inclusion and operational efficiency, although infrastructure and Sharia compliance remain challenges. Zakat digitalization has improved the efficiency of ZIS collection and distribution, positioning Indonesia as a global role model. Similarly, blockchain and IoT in the halal industry, along with digital donations in mosque management, contribute to broader welfare and economic sustainability. Overall, while digital innovation accelerates welfare distribution, addressing literacy, regulation, and cybersecurity issues is essential for long-term success.

DISCUSSION

The Development Of The İmplementation Of Digital Transformation İn The Islamic Economy Over The Last Decade Can Be İdentified through Meta-Analysis

The development of digital transformation in the Islamic economy over the last decade shows consistent progress across diverse sectors. Research by *Hakim et al.* (2024) highlights how digital transformation in the Islamic financial sector across the 11 largest halal industry countries has strengthened global growth and resilience. In the Indonesian context, *Badawi* (2025) emphasizes the role of digital banking, particularly mobile banking and blockchain, in enhancing financial inclusion for underserved communities. Similarly, *Laksono et al.* (2025) identify digital innovation as central to ensuring efficiency, inclusivity, and sustainability of the Islamic economy. *Mauri* (2024) further underlines opportunities from Islamic fintech and *waqf*-based crowdfunding to expand market reach and improve access to finance. Together, these studies demonstrate that the initial wave of digital adoption in Islamic finance and banking significantly contributed to building a stronger foundation for equitable growth.

In the area of Islamic philanthropy, digital transformation has produced strong outcomes in zakat, *infaq*, and *shadaqah* (ZIS) management. *Hartono* (2022) shows how BAZNAS has successfully integrated digital systems to improve collection and distribution, positioning Indonesia as a role model in zakat governance. The efficiency of ZIS management directly contributes to welfare distribution, particularly among *mustahik* groups in need of social support. Complementing this, *Wulandari and Indriastuti* (2023) emphasize the importance of digital banking services in boosting literacy and economic growth through technology-driven financial inclusion. Both studies reveal that philanthropy and banking are critical pillars in linking digitalization to welfare distribution. Therefore, digital transformation in philanthropy institutions not only modernizes management practices but also accelerates the realization of social justice in the Islamic economic framework.

Further development is visible in the rise of *FinTech* applications and their regulatory challenges in Indonesia's Islamic finance ecosystem. *Supriadi et al.* (2023) highlight the crucial role of Islamic *FinTech* in accelerating economic growth, though regulatory issues remain unresolved. At the institutional level, *Shehadeh et al.* (2024) discuss how digital transformation reshapes financial intermediation, making it more efficient in allocating funds and ensuring long-term sustainability. These insights show that while technology adoption is rapid, governance frameworks must evolve to maintain trust and compliance with *shariah* principles. Meanwhile, the expansion of Islamic social enterprise is illustrated by *Fahmi* (2022), who shows how mosque management has shifted toward entrepreneurial activities that strengthen community empowerment. Such efforts demonstrate that Islamic institutions can harness digital innovation for sustainable welfare outcomes. Together, these findings underline the interconnectedness between technology, regulation, and institutional adaptation.

Beyond finance and philanthropy, digital transformation also extends into the halal industry and industrial zones. *Suganda et al.* (2025) identify blockchain, IoT, and AI as central to boosting competitiveness and transparency in Indonesia's halal industrial zones. These technologies contribute not only to supply chain efficiency but also to broader economic growth and job creation. The role of innovation in halal industries mirrors the impact seen in Islamic banking and ZIS management, highlighting digitalization as a shared driver of prosperity. However, challenges persist, including infrastructure gaps, low digital literacy, and cybersecurity risks that may limit sustainable outcomes (*Badawi, 2025; Mauri, 2024*). The future of digital transformation in the halal economy therefore depends on comprehensive strategies that integrate policy, regulation, and human capital readiness. This suggests that while opportunities are vast, success hinges on addressing persistent structural barriers.

The meta-analysis reveals that the implementation of digital transformation in the Islamic economy over the past decade has evolved across multiple domains, from banking and philanthropy to mosque management and halal industries (*Hakim et al., 2024; Badawi, 2025; Laksono et al., 2025; Mauri, 2024;*

Hartono, 2022; Wulandari & Indriastuti, 2023; Supriadi et al., 2023; Shehadeh et al., 2024; Fahmi, 2022; Suganda et al., 2025). Digitalization has proven effective in enhancing financial inclusion, operational efficiency, and welfare distribution, with particularly strong impacts in ZIS management and sharia banking services. Nonetheless, the studies also identify recurring challenges, such as regulatory uncertainty, cybersecurity concerns, and gaps in digital literacy, which may hinder the sustainability of these transformations. At the same time, the opportunities presented by Islamic *FinTech*, AI, and blockchain continue to expand, offering new pathways for market growth and social justice. This balance between innovation and challenge underscores the need for adaptive regulatory frameworks and capacity building. Ultimately, digital transformation functions not merely as a modernization trend but as a strategic enabler for accelerating prosperity distribution in Islamic economies.

Digital Transformation İn The Islamic Economy Significantly Contributes To The Acceleration Of Prosperity Distribution İn Indonesia through Meta-Analysis

Digital transformation in the Islamic economy plays a crucial role in accelerating prosperity distribution in Indonesia through various financial sectors. Studies highlight that *Islamic banking* has adopted mobile banking, blockchain, and fintech platforms to increase financial inclusion and operational efficiency (Badawi, 2025; Wulandari & Indriastuti, 2023). These innovations help underserved communities access Sharia-compliant financial services, thereby promoting economic participation. Furthermore, blockchain and artificial intelligence strengthen transparency in transactions, which enhances trust in Islamic finance (Laksono et al., 2025). The integration of technology also supports sustainable economic development by ensuring more efficient fund allocation (Shehadeh et al., 2024). Overall, digital transformation in Islamic banking and finance directly supports equitable prosperity by bridging financial access gaps in Indonesian society.

Another significant sector is Islamic philanthropy, particularly in the management of *Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah (ZIS)*. The case of BAZNAS shows that digital platforms have successfully improved the collection and distribution of ZIS funds, ensuring more effective targeting of beneficiaries (Hartono, 2022). This transformation not only increases efficiency but also provides transparency in financial reporting, boosting donor trust. By leveraging digital technologies, BAZNAS has become a model for modern Islamic philanthropic institutions, setting a global benchmark in ZIS management. Such improvements directly impact the welfare of *mustahik* (beneficiaries), reducing poverty and enhancing social equity. The integration of technology in Islamic philanthropy highlights how digitalization fosters social justice within the broader Islamic economy. Thus, zakat digitalization demonstrates how faith-based instruments can be optimized for community prosperity in the digital age.

In addition to finance and philanthropy, mosque management through the concept of *Islamic Social Enterprise* has shown a strong contribution to welfare distribution. Digital transformation enables mosques to establish business units and optimize assets for economic empowerment of surrounding communities (Fahmi, 2022). By shifting from traditional management to innovative social entrepreneurship, mosques are no longer limited to spiritual functions but also become drivers of local economic growth. Digital donation platforms further support mosque income and fund allocation for community needs. This approach reduces dependency on conventional donations while ensuring sustainability of mosque-led welfare programs. Consequently, mosques become central hubs for both religious and economic development. The integration of digital social enterprise concepts shows how community institutions can accelerate prosperity distribution through innovative management.

The halal industry and industrial zones also benefit from digital transformation, which improves competitiveness and creates new opportunities for welfare distribution. The adoption of blockchain, IoT, and AI strengthens halal product supply chains by enhancing efficiency and transparency (Suganda et al., 2025; Hakim et al., 2024). This digital shift supports Indonesia's ambition to become a global leader in halal production and trade. It also generates employment opportunities, contributing to poverty reduction and sustainable growth. Meanwhile, innovations in fintech and *waqf*-based crowdfunding offer additional mechanisms for mobilizing funds to support social welfare programs (Mauri, 2024; Supriadi et al., 2023). However, challenges such as regulatory uncertainty, cybersecurity risks, and low digital literacy must be addressed. Thus, while digital transformation drives growth in the halal sector, strategic governance remains essential to optimize its role in prosperity distribution.

The findings of this meta-analysis confirm that digital transformation significantly accelerates prosperity distribution in Indonesia by expanding financial inclusion, strengthening Islamic philanthropy, empowering communities through social enterprises, and enhancing competitiveness in the halal industry. The evidence from multiple studies (Hakim et al., 2024; Badawi, 2025; Laksono et al., 2025; Mauri, 2024; Hartono, 2022; Wulandari & Indriastuti, 2023; Supriadi et al., 2023; Shehadeh et al., 2024; Fahmi, 2022; Suganda et al., 2025) demonstrates that technology serves as a catalyst for efficiency, transparency, and sustainability across the Islamic economic ecosystem. Despite these advances, critical challenges such as adaptive regulation, low literacy, and infrastructure gaps continue to limit digital optimization. Addressing these barriers through government policies, Shariah-compliant innovation, and digital literacy programs is essential to ensure inclusivity. Importantly, the synergy between finance, philanthropy, mosque management, and the halal industry illustrates a comprehensive approach to welfare distribution. The success of digital transformation depends on balancing innovation with ethical and regulatory frameworks that align with Islamic values. Ultimately, digital transformation is not merely a modernization tool but a strategic pathway to realize social justice and sustainable prosperity in Indonesia.

Opportunities And Challenges Exist İn Optimizing The Use Of Digital Technology İn Islamic Economic İnstruments To Support Equitable Welfare Distribution İn Indonesia Through Meta-Analysis

The findings from this *meta-analysis* demonstrate that digital transformation provides broad opportunities for optimizing Islamic economic instruments in Indonesia. For instance, *FinTech*, mobile banking, and blockchain have been identified as tools to enhance financial inclusion and efficiency (Badawi, 2025; Laksono et al., 2025). The success of BAZNAS in digitizing *zakat*, *infaq*, and *shadaqah* (ZIS) management also shows how technology directly improves collection and distribution performance (Hartono, 2022). In addition, mosque-based Islamic Social Enterprises contribute to local economic empowerment by transforming traditional financial management into innovative, technology-based models (Fahmi, 2022). The halal industry has also benefited from the use of blockchain, IoT, and AI, which strengthen competitiveness and transparency in industrial zones (Suganda et al., 2025). Thus, opportunities in financial inclusion, philanthropy, and industrial competitiveness illustrate the transformative potential of digitalization.

Nevertheless, the studies also reveal persistent challenges that must be addressed to optimize digital transformation in Islamic economics. Several researchers highlight the issue of regulatory uncertainty, especially in ensuring *Shariah compliance* for newly emerging technologies such as blockchain and AI (Mauri, 2024; Supriadi et al., 2023). Other limitations include inadequate infrastructure, low levels of digital literacy, and cybersecurity risks that threaten the sustainability of digital systems (Badawi, 2025; Wulandari & Indriastuti, 2023). Moreover, mosque management practices still face obstacles in financial recording and budgeting despite efforts to adopt digital models (Fahmi, 2022). At the macro level, Indonesia's Islamic banking sector must balance efficiency improvements with public trust, which depends on adequate literacy and transparent governance (Wulandari & Indriastuti, 2023). Therefore, challenges are not only technological but also structural, regulatory, and social.

A further theme arising from the reviewed literature is the role of digital transformation as a driver of social justice and equitable prosperity. Studies show that technological innovations such as *waqf*-based crowdfunding and Islamic *FinTech* enhance the sustainability of the Islamic economic system and extend market access (Mauri, 2024; Laksono et al., 2025). Similarly, financial intermediation in Islamic institutions becomes more efficient when supported by digital platforms, which ensure better allocation of funds to productive and welfare-driven sectors (Shehadeh et al., 2024). The capacity of digital transformation to bridge underserved populations with Islamic banking services is particularly important for accelerating inclusive growth (Badawi, 2025). Likewise, zakat digitalization facilitates targeted assistance to *mustahik* communities, directly addressing inequality (Hartono, 2022). The integration of digital philanthropy, finance, and industry creates a holistic ecosystem for supporting community welfare. Ultimately, this reinforces the idea that technology can align with Islamic values to promote justice and prosperity.

However, to maximize these opportunities, adaptive strategies are required from policymakers, financial institutions, and religious authorities. Regulatory frameworks must evolve to balance innovation with *Shariah compliance* while ensuring data security and consumer protection (Supriadi et al., 2023; Hakim et al., 2024). Capacity-building programs are essential to improve digital and financial literacy among communities, particularly in rural areas with limited access to Islamic banking services (Wulandari & Indriastuti, 2023). Collaboration between the government, private sector, and religious organizations could also strengthen the resilience of the halal industry in the digital age (Suganda et al., 2025). Furthermore, mosque management could be scaled up as a community-based social enterprise model to increase welfare at the grassroots level (Fahmi, 2022). Addressing these systemic issues would enable digital transformation to serve as a sustainable driver of prosperity distribution in Indonesia.

In synthesis, the meta-analysis confirms that digital transformation offers strong opportunities while also presenting serious challenges in Islamic economics. Opportunities are seen in financial inclusion, efficiency, philanthropy, and industrial competitiveness (Badawi, 2025; Hartono, 2022; Suganda et al., 2025). At the same time, challenges such as infrastructure gaps, low literacy, and regulatory uncertainty continue to limit its impact (Mauri, 2024; Supriadi et al., 2023). Nevertheless, the role of technology in advancing social justice, zakat distribution, and financial accessibility reflects its alignment with Islamic values (Fahmi, 2022; Shehadeh et al., 2024). If properly regulated and widely adopted, digital transformation has the potential to reshape the Islamic economic ecosystem in Indonesia. Therefore, optimizing digital technology in Islamic economic instruments is a strategic pathway to achieving equitable welfare distribution across society.

CONCLUSION

The results of this meta-analysis confirm that digital transformation has made a substantial contribution to the development of Islamic economic instruments in Indonesia. It has enhanced financial inclusion, strengthened zakat and waqf management, improved operational efficiency in Islamic banking, and increased competitiveness in the halal industry. These transformations collectively support equitable welfare distribution by creating more transparent, accessible, and efficient systems. The evidence also highlights the potential of Islamic social enterprises in empowering communities and strengthening grassroots economic activities. However, despite these positive impacts, persistent challenges such as regulatory uncertainty, cybersecurity risks, limited digital infrastructure, and low levels of Islamic financial literacy remain. Without addressing these issues, the benefits of digital transformation cannot be fully optimized for sustainable social justice. Therefore, the findings of this research emphasize the importance of adaptive regulations, capacity-building programs, and collaborative strategies among stakeholders. By aligning innovation with *Shariah* principles and governance frameworks, digital transformation can serve as a long-term catalyst for equitable prosperity in Indonesia.

This study implies that policymakers, Islamic financial institutions, and philanthropic organizations must adopt adaptive regulations and technological innovations to optimize digital transformation in Islamic economics. Strengthening digital literacy programs and ensuring *Shariah* compliance in technologies such as blockchain, fintech, and AI are essential for building public trust. Moreover, collaboration between government, industry, and religious authorities should be prioritized to enhance resilience in the halal industry and philanthropic institutions. Future research should conduct empirical and longitudinal studies to measure the long-term impact of digital transformation on poverty reduction and community welfare. Additionally, cross-country comparative studies could provide deeper insights into best practices for advancing equitable prosperity in the Islamic economy.

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