



Organizational Justice and Trust in Islamic Management: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to analyze the intellectual structure and trace the evolutionary trajectory of the concepts of trust and justice within the Islamic management field. Given the fragmentation of existing literature, this study aims to provide a comprehensive and holistic picture, mapping the paradigmatic transition of this field from abstract discussions to applied and empirical models, and identifying existing knowledge gaps.

Design/Methodology/Approach: Adopting a bibliometric analysis approach, this study examined 444 valid research documents indexed in the Scopus and Web of Science (WoS) databases over the period from 1999 to 2025. Data analysis was conducted using the Bibliometrix package in R across three levels: performance analysis, science mapping (keyword co-occurrence network), and evolutionary analysis (strategic map and trend topics).

Findings: The findings indicate a transition in the literature from "abstract normativism" to "empirical functionalism." Cluster analysis revealed that the keyword "Performance" plays a significant role in current research. Furthermore, the relationship between Islamic values and organizational outcomes is not linear but is mediated through the mechanisms of "Organizational Justice" and "Trust." Additionally, the exponential growth of scientific production after 2015 and the emergence of organizational justice as a trending topic demonstrate the empirical maturity and acceptance of this discourse within mainstream management.

Originality/Value: Moving beyond fragmented and case-based analyses, this research tried to integrate scattered literature and map the evolutionary path of concepts. By revealing the hidden links between these concepts, it provides a roadmap for guiding future research and bridging knowledge gaps.

Keywords

Islamic Management, Trust, Justice, Bibliometric.

Introduction

Organizational justice is defined as a subjective and personal evaluation of moral propriety and the alignment of managerial behaviors with ethical standards, playing a vital role in maintaining the cohesion of human structures (Cole et al., 2010; Cropanzano et al., 2007). In management literature, this concept is described as the "glue" that allows members to work together effectively; conversely, injustice acts as a destructive solvent, dissolving the bonds between employees and the organization (Cropanzano et al., 2007). Based on Social Exchange Theory (SET), when employees perceive their work environment as fair and supportive, a sense of reciprocal commitment is formed. Such perception, by creating psychological safety, encourages individuals to participate actively in achieving the organization's shared goals beyond their formal duties (Pisarska et al., 2025).

Parallel to justice, organizational trust is defined as a psychological state comprising the intention to accept vulnerability based on positive expectations of the intentions or behavior of others (Six & Sorge, 2008). The formation of this trust, particularly in conditions of uncertainty and organizational change, often requires a "Leap of Faith," enabling employees to move from a pessimistic interpretation of reality toward favorable expectations despite existing risks (Saunders & Thornhill, 2003). Since the processes of trust and justice are rooted in social norms and individuals' internal values, researchers argue that these concepts have different interpretations across various cultural and ideological contexts. In other words, ontological assumptions and religious beliefs can fundamentally transform the foundations and expectations employees have regarding justice and trust (Cole et al., 2010; Saunders & Thornhill, 2003).

In this regard, the Islamic management paradigm, by introducing concepts such as "Adl" (Justice) and "Amanah" (Trust), offers a distinct and transcendent approach to organizational relations, where ethical behavior is considered not merely a managerial tactic but a divine duty. Although the last two decades have witnessed exponential growth in the publication of articles related to "ethics, justice, and trust in Islamic management," the existing literature in this field remains fragmented and isolated. Most previous studies have either focused on theoretical and jurisprudential foundations or have dealt with measuring relationships between variables in a specific geographical context on a case-by-case basis. The lack of a comprehensive and holistic picture that can trace the evolutionary course of this knowledge from abstract concepts to organizational applications has hindered the proper understanding of existing gaps and the guidance of future research.

The present study, aiming to fill this theoretical gap, utilizes a "Bibliometric Analysis" approach to explore the intellectual structure and evolutionary trends of trust and justice concepts in Islamic management. The main objective of this research is to provide a holistic and comprehensive picture of all studies conducted in the field of "Trust and Justice in Islamic Management."

1. Theoretical Foundations

In the Islamic management paradigm, justice (Adl) is defined beyond an administrative mechanism for resource distribution; it is an ontological obligation and a fundamental prerequisite for leadership legitimacy. Authoritative academic texts emphasize that in this model, respecting the rights of stakeholders is not a managerial choice but a "Divine Duty." Leaders are obliged to move beyond formal contracts to create a space based on human dignity (Sidani & Rowe, 2018). Furthermore, Islamic justice, by reducing ethical ambiguity, institutionalizes commitment in the underlying layers of the organization (Ali and Al-Owaidan, 2008; Beekun & Badawi, 2005; Rice, 1999).

The concept of trust in this framework is tied to the keyword "Amanah" (Trust), which elevates accountability from the level of answering to a superior to the level of accountability before God. Yousef (2001), in his research, proved that the institutionalization of Islamic Work Ethic (IWE) creates a type of spiritual psychological contract. In this space, employees consider betrayal of the organization's assets and time as a sin. Other studies also showed that this deep belief leads to the strengthening of organizational trust and reduces deviant and counterproductive behaviors without the need for severe external monitoring (Murtaza et al., 2016; Rokhman, 2010).

The synergy between procedural justice and organizational trust provides a vital platform for knowledge sharing and the emergence of innovative behaviors. Khan et al. (2015) demonstrated that organizational justice is a primary predictor of job outcomes, and Islamic Work Ethic plays a moderating role. When employees feel that the distribution of opportunities is fair, their motivation to participate in risk-taking decision-making increases. In fact, trust acts as a mediator that converts the perception of justice into extra-role behaviors and Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB), thereby enriching intra-organizational social capital (Salahudin et al., 2016; Tufail et al., 2017).

Finally, the strategic implications of justice and trust are revealed in organizational resilience and performance sustainability. Branine and Pollard (2010) argue in their research that human resource management based on

Islamic principles reduces turnover rates by creating alignment between individual and organizational values. Syed and Ali (2010) also emphasize that employment relations in Islam are built on justice and benevolence (Ihsan), leading to sustainable trust. This ethical atmosphere, by reducing role stress and increasing job attachment, makes the organization resistant to environmental shocks and creates a sustainable competitive advantage (Yousef, 2000).

2. Methodology

This research employs a "Bibliometric Analysis" approach to map the knowledge structure, identify hidden trends, and analyze the thematic evolution in the field of Islamic management with a focus on trust and justice concepts. Bibliometric analysis is a popular and rigorous method for exploring and analyzing large volumes of scientific data, enabling the examination of evolutionary nuances and the identification of emerging fields (Donthu et al., 2021). The reason for choosing this approach in the present study is its unique ability to provide a measure of "Objectivity" in literature evaluation; this method minimizes researcher bias—common in traditional reviews—and maps the intellectual and social structure of the field with transparency (Zupic & Čater, 2015).

2-1. Data Collection and Screening Protocol

The first and vital step in any bibliometric research is the selection of a reliable database. In this study, two databases, Scopus and Web of Science (WoS), were used as data sources. The simultaneous selection of these two databases was due to Scopus having broader coverage in social science journals, while WoS maintains stricter indexing standards; combining the two ensures the comprehensiveness of the research.

The search strategy was designed using Boolean Operators and a combination of keywords related to the three main axes of the research: the first axis included Islamic concepts (Islam, Islamic, Muslim), the second axis included managerial concepts (Management, Organization, Business), and the third axis included target variables (Trust, Justice, Amanah, Adl). The search was conducted in "Title, Abstract, and Keywords" without an initial time limit (from 1990 to 2025) to fully cover the evolutionary course of the topic.

To ensure transparency and reproducibility of the search process, the exact search strings used in both databases are presented in Table 1. In designing these queries, wildcards such as the asterisk (*) were used to cover all grammatical forms of words (e.g., Ethic, Ethics, Ethical). Additionally, to

increase search comprehensiveness, transliterations of Islamic concepts such as "Amanah" and "Adl" were used alongside English vocabulary.

Table 14. Search queries used in databases

Database	Search Query
Scopus	TITLE-ABS-KEY (("Islam*" OR "Muslim*") AND ("Management" OR "Business" OR "Organization*" OR "Administration") AND ("Trust" OR "Justice" OR "Ethic*" OR "Amanah" OR "Adl"))
Web of Science (WoS)	TS = (("Islam*" OR "Muslim*") AND ("Management" OR "Business" OR "Organization*" OR "Administration") AND ("Trust" OR "Justice" OR "Ethic*" OR "Amanah" OR "Adl"))

After extracting the data (including BibTeX files from Scopus and Plain Text from WoS), the main challenge was Data Merging. Due to the differences in the metadata structure of these two databases, the R programming language and the bibliometrix package were used to merge the files. At this stage, the software's smart algorithms identified and removed duplicates indexed in both databases.

The next stage was Manual Screening, which played a decisive role in data purity. All remaining records were transferred to a spreadsheet environment, and the monitoring process was carried out at two levels:

- **Inclusion Criteria:** Articles that explicitly addressed trust, justice, or ethics within the context of Organizational Behavior (OB) or Human Resource Management (HRM).
- **Exclusion Criteria:** A strict refinement was applied at this stage. First, articles with a purely jurisprudential/legal approach lacking managerial implications were removed. Second, articles in the fields of macroeconomics and banking without a focus on human resources were excluded. Third, and most importantly, articles in the field of Marketing and consumer behavior focusing on concepts such as "customer loyalty" or "branding" were removed from the final list to maintain the research focus on "intra-organizational relations" and "employees."

Ultimately, after passing through these multiple stages and quality control by the researcher, a final number of 444 research documents (including journal articles, early access articles, and book chapters) were selected for final analysis. This rigorous process ensures that the resulting findings are free of informational noise and accurately reflect the Islamic management

literature. The selection and screening process of the selected studies is visible in Figure 1 (PRISMA Flow Diagram).

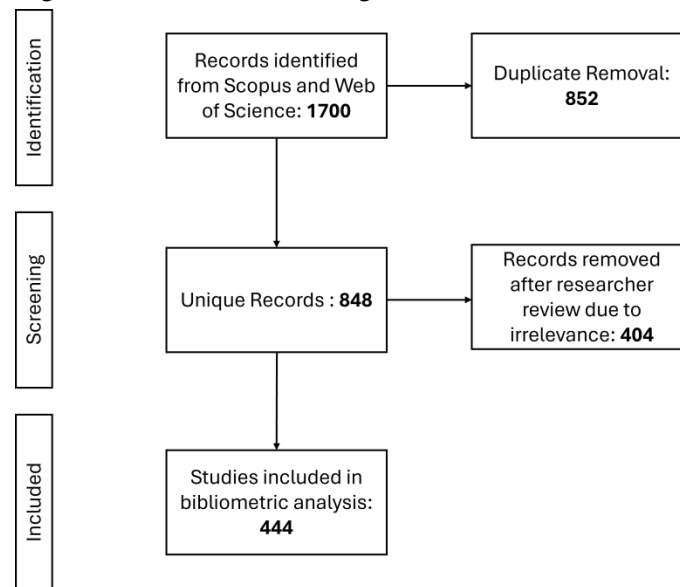


Figure 19. PRISMA flow diagram

2-2. Data Analysis and Tool Choice

After finalizing the database, the processing and analysis stage was performed using the R statistical software, specifically the Bibliometrix package and its web-based interface, Biblioshiny. The reason for choosing R over other common software like VOSviewer or CiteSpace is its unique capabilities in conducting comprehensive and integrated analyses. This tool allows for the simultaneous coverage of three levels of analysis—"Descriptive," "Structural," and "Evolutionary"—within a single platform and provides the researcher with more advanced algorithms for data cleaning and drawing strategic maps.

Data analysis in this research was architected in three main layers:

- **Performance Analysis:** In this layer, standard quantitative indicators were used to evaluate productivity and impact. These indicators included the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for trend analysis, h-index and g-index for ranking journals and authors, and Citation Analysis to identify seminal papers. This section answers "who, where, and when" had the most impact on this field.

- **Science Mapping:** To understand the Conceptual Structure, the Keyword Co-occurrence technique was used. In this method, it is assumed that words appearing frequently together indicate a semantic or thematic link. The Louvain Clustering Algorithm, one of the most accurate methods for detecting communities in complex networks, was used to cluster the network and identify thematic sub-domains. Additionally, software parameters were set to normalize data based on Association Strength to control for biases resulting from the high volume of certain general words.
- **Strategic and Evolutionary Analysis:** In the third layer, to move beyond static description and understand the dynamics of the field, two techniques were used. First, a Thematic Map was drawn based on two dimensions: "Centrality" (Callon's Centrality - indicating the intensity of the link with other topics) and "Density" (Callon's Density - indicating the internal maturity of the topic), dividing topics into four categories: Motor, Basic, Niche, and Emerging themes. Second, Trend Topics analysis was used to track changes in keywords over time to determine how researchers' focus has shifted from general concepts to specialized variables such as organizational justice.

The combination of these tools and techniques within the R programming environment has led to the production of findings that not only map the current status but also offer deep insights into the future path of research.

3. Findings

The table below (Table 2) displays a summary of descriptive information for the 444 selected research documents published over 27 years (1999 to 2026). These data, extracted from 159 reputable sources (including journals, books, and conferences), demonstrate the breadth of publication channels and the interdisciplinary nature of the subject of trust and justice in Islamic management.

The analysis of scientific collaboration indicators in this table contains noteworthy points. The presence of 1,078 authors producing these works and an average of 2.84 authors per document indicates that the dominant pattern in this field is "team research," and the era of single-authorship (comprising only 73 documents) is declining. A highly significant point is the 35.14% rate of International Co-authorships. This high figure indicates that the discourse of Islamic management has crossed geographical borders, and a global network of researchers has formed to develop these concepts.

From the perspective of scientific impact, an average of 18.89 citations per document indicates a high impact factor and the quality of the selected sources. Furthermore, the average document age (6.48 years) suggests that we are facing a relatively "young and growing" field of study that still has high potential for theorizing. The diversity of keywords (1,278 authors' keywords) also confirms the content richness and multidimensionality of this field.

Table 15. Overview of general data and key metrics of the sample

Description	Results
MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT DATA	
Timespan	1999:2026
Sources (Journals, Books, etc.)	159
Documents	444
Annual Growth Rate %	-2.53
Document Average Age	6.48
Average citations per doc	18.89
References	0
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	786
Author's Keywords (DE)	1278
AUTHORS	
Authors	1078
Authors of single-authored docs	69
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	73
Co-Authors per Doc	2.84
International co-authorships %	35.14
DOCUMENT TYPES	
article	378
article; book chapter	20
article; early access	45
article; proceedings paper	1

3-1. Evolutionary Trend of Scientific Production

Statistical analysis of the final dataset, comprising 444 research documents over a 26-year period (1999 to 2025), offers a clear picture of the gradual maturation of the "Islamic Management, Trust, and Justice" field. As plotted in Figure 2, the article growth curve does not follow a simple linear pattern but represents Exponential Growth, which can be divided into three historical episodes.

Episode 1 (1999-2009): This can be termed the "Incubation Period." During this decade, the average publication was less than 3 articles per year, and the existing literature was mainly based on theoretical foundations and jurisprudential adaptation of concepts.

Episode 2 (2010-2014): The "Transitional Period" was accompanied by a mild increase in scientific production, likely a reaction to ethical crises in global financial markets and the need for alternative management paradigms.

Episode 3 (2015-2024): Termed the "Scientific Explosion Period," this phase is accompanied by a steep slope; notably, in 2024 alone, 55 articles were published, which is an unprecedented record. This volume of production in the last 5 years constitutes more than 60% of the total literature in this field.

The annual growth rate analysis shows that this field has passed the "emerging topic" stage and is now recognized as a "relatively dominant discourse" in management studies. The continuation of this upward trend in 2025 predicts that researchers' focus has shifted from proving the necessity of Islamic management to complex modeling and empirical measurements.

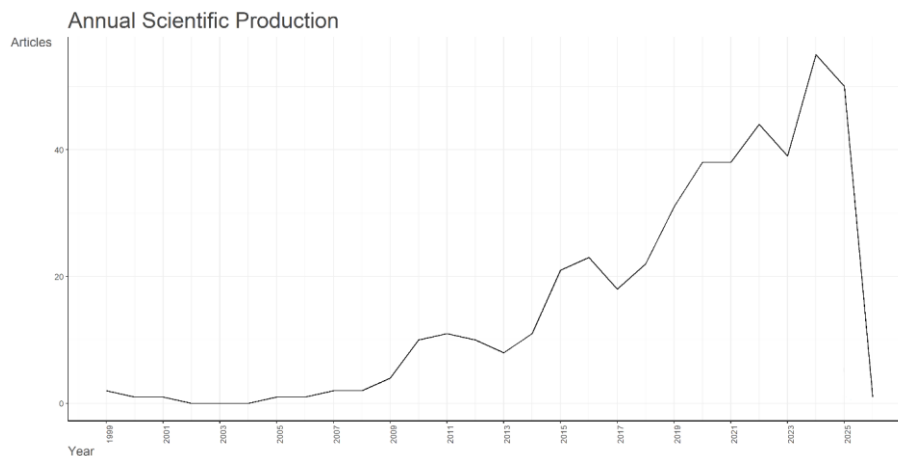


Figure 20. Annual scientific production

3-2. Geographical Distribution and Collaborative Networks

The geographical analysis of scientific production reveals the geopolitical map of knowledge in this field and indicates a significant asymmetry in research distribution. Based on the extracted data, Malaysia is identified as the "Central Hub" of this field by a wide margin. The macro-policies of the Malaysian government in developing the Islamic economy and supporting research-oriented universities have led to the production of the highest

volume of articles. Following Malaysia, countries such as Pakistan, Indonesia, and Saudi Arabia rank next, indicating the concentration of research in Asia and the Middle East.

However, a highly significant point evident in the Collaboration Maps is the strong presence of Western countries such as the UK and the USA in the scientific collaboration network. This indicates that the subject of "Islamic justice and Trust in management" is no longer confined to the geography of Muslim countries but has also gained attention as a comparative subject in management departments of Western universities. The analysis of collaboration links shows that the strongest international collaboration links exist between "Malaysia-UK" and "Pakistan-China." This pattern reflects the flow of knowledge transfer from South to North and the effort to test Western theories in Islamic contexts (and vice versa), which has doubled the theoretical richness of this field.

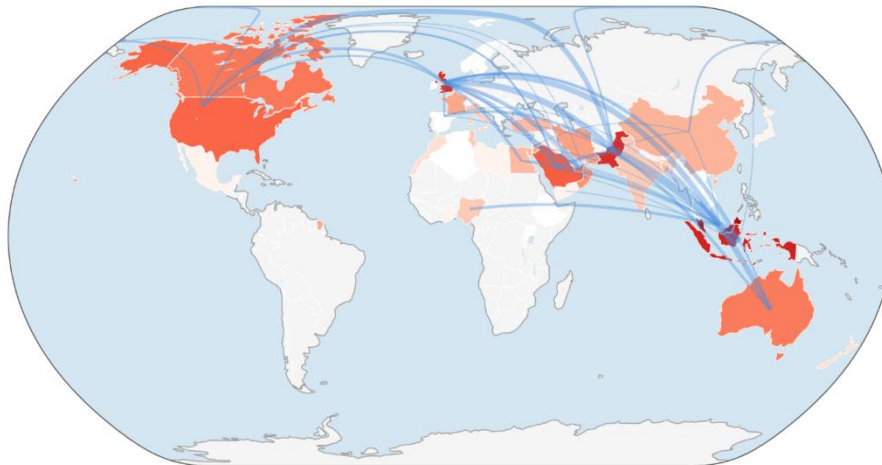


Figure 21. Geographical distribution and collaborative networks

3-3. Journal Ecosystem and Quality Assessment

An examination of the 159 sources publishing the articles shows that this field of study has managed to gain scientific legitimacy in both "specialized religious journals" and "general management journals." According to the data in Figure 4, the *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research* ranks first with 55 articles (about 12.5% of the total data), focusing on accounting and business aspects.

However, an important finding is the placement of the highly prestigious *Journal of Business Ethics* in second place with 42 articles. This journal,

which is among the top journals in the field of management and business, possesses a high impact factor and rigorous peer-review standards. The extensive penetration of Islamic management articles into such a journal proves that concepts such as "Amanah," "Justice," and "Islamic Work Ethic" have sufficient theoretical solidity to pass through Western reviewers. Furthermore, the presence of journals such as *Personnel Review* and *International Journal of Ethics and Systems* in the top 10 sources indicates the interdisciplinary nature of this field, highlighting that this subject is simultaneously analyzed through the lenses of "Human Resource Management," "Economy," "Marketing," and "Accounting."

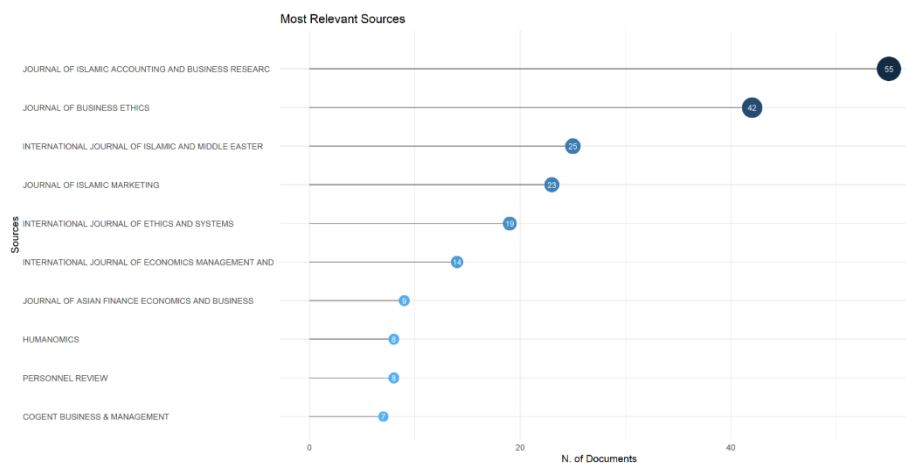


Figure 22. Journals publishing the most research in this field

3-4. Thematic Clusters and Keyword Co-occurrence

The analysis of the Keyword Co-occurrence Network serves as a tool to map the Intellectual Structure, revealing hidden relationships between concepts. The visualization of the word network in Figure 5 shows three distinct "Super-Clusters."

Cluster 1 (Red): This is the densest part of the network, formed around the keyword "Performance" (with 82 occurrences) and "Leadership." The absolute centrality of the word "Performance" in this network carries a clear message: researchers' concern has shifted from "describing ethical virtues" to "measuring material impacts." This cluster shows that leadership and Islamic ethics are tools for enhancing organizational performance.

Cluster 2 (Blue): Centered around keywords like "Ethics," "Islam," and "Values," this cluster represents the "Ontological Foundations" and deeper discussions in this field of study.

Cluster 3 (Green): Focused on implementation mechanisms, this cluster includes words such as "Organizational Justice," "Trust," and "Corporate Governance."

The Thick Links between the Blue Cluster (Values) and the Red Cluster (Performance), established through the Green Cluster (Justice/Trust), may suggest the proposition that Islamic values only lead to high performance when they pass through the channels of organizational justice and trust-building.

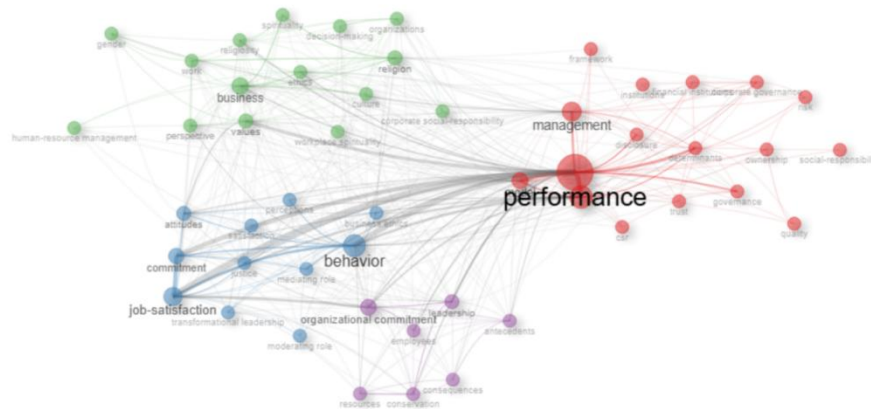


Figure 23. Thematic clusters and keyword co-occurrence

3-5. Strategic Thematic Analysis

To understand the strategic position of sub-domains in this field, a "Thematic Map" was used based on two indicators: "Centrality" and "Density".

The analysis of the four quadrants of this diagram (Figure 6) shows that the "Performance" cluster, which includes concepts such as "Impact" and "Behavior," is located in the Motor Theme quadrant (top-right). The placement of this cluster in this strategic area indicates that the subject of measuring employee performance and behavior has reached full maturity theoretically and has very strong connections with other parts of the network; a finding that confirms the mainstream of current research is completely result-oriented and focused on behavioral outcomes.

On the other hand, the "Ethics" and "Islam" cluster (including values and perspectives) is placed in the bottom-right quadrant, or the Basic Themes area. Although these topics have high centrality and are present in most articles as a theoretical basis, they have lower density compared to motor themes, indicating their foundational and prerequisite role in all studies. Additionally, smaller clusters scattered on the left side of the chart represent specialized or emerging currents that have not yet fully integrated with the main body of literature.

Overall, the structure of the strategic map suggests that this field of study has passed the stage of "pure theorizing" and is now in the stage of "application and measurement." Therefore, future researchers, to have the greatest scientific impact, must model new variables in relation to "Performance" and "Behavior."

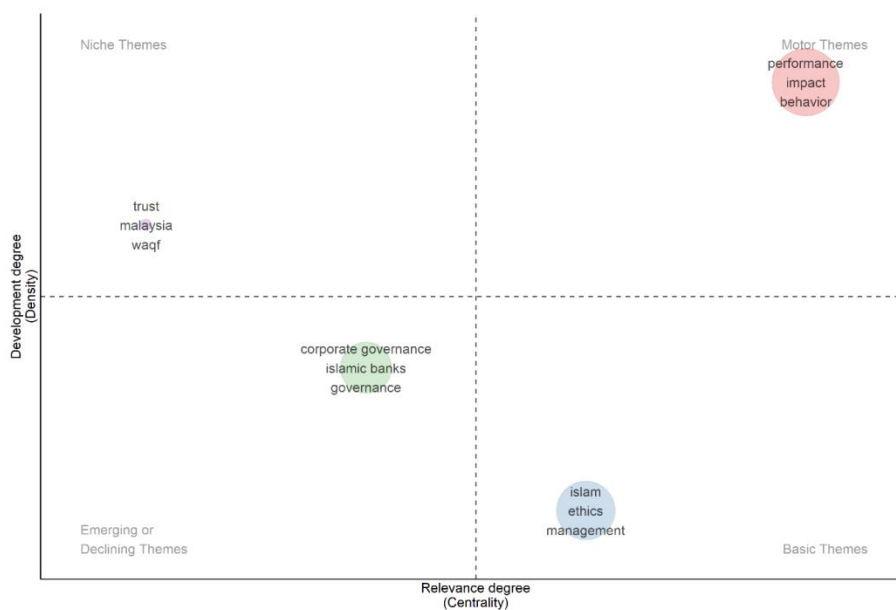


Figure 24. Thematic map

3-6. Evolutionary Trajectory and Trending Topics

Examining the time in the analysis of keywords (Trend Topics) reveals the changing research tastes of the scientific community over the past two decades. The trend topics chart (Figure 7) shows that the literature in this field has experienced a shift from abstract concepts to operational concepts.

In the period from 2007 to 2014, frequent keywords mainly included general concepts such as "Work Ethic" and "Religion," indicating researchers' efforts to define variables and build tools. However, from 2019 onwards, we witness the emergence of specialized and behavioral vocabulary such as "Organizational Justice" (with a median time of 2019), "Management," and "Employee Behavior."

The powerful emergence of the concept of "Organizational Justice" as one of the hottest topics in recent years indicates that the focus has shifted from "individual ethics" to "structural fairness." Furthermore, data shows that the keyword "Performance" has had a stable presence in all recent years, but its combination with modern variables such as "Knowledge Sharing" or "Organizational Citizenship Behavior" (OCB) is increasing. This evolutionary trend predicts that the next wave of research in this field will move towards examining the role of technology and digital platforms in Islamic trust and justice (E-Trust), which is still faint in current data.

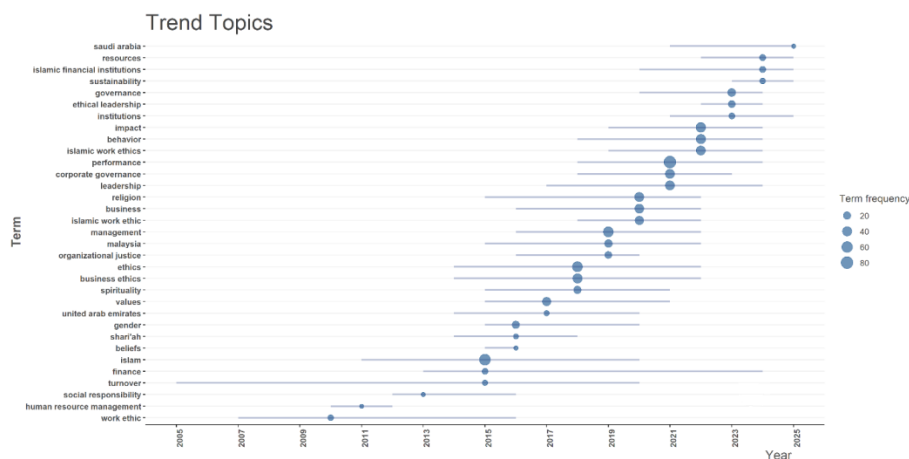


Figure 25. Trend Topics

4-7. Analysis of Seminal and High-Impact Documents

Identifying the Most Global Cited Documents provides a basis for understanding the intellectual roots and fundamental theories of the "Islamic Management and Trust" field. Citation analysis of the top 10 papers shows that this field rests on the shoulders of several influential works.

As seen in Figure 8, papers published in the early years (specifically 1999-2015) have received the highest volume of citations, indicating the consolidation of their status as "Reference Works." The content of these

seminal papers has largely focused on the "Conceptualization of Islamic Work Ethic (IWE)" and the "Development of Measurement Scales." In other words, these papers provided a theoretical foundation and measurement tools that subsequent research (the red and green clusters mentioned earlier) used to measure performance and justice.

The high citation rate of these works in recent years indicates that, despite the passage of more than a decade, the paradigms proposed in them remain valid, and new researchers are compelled to reference these focal works to legitimize their models.

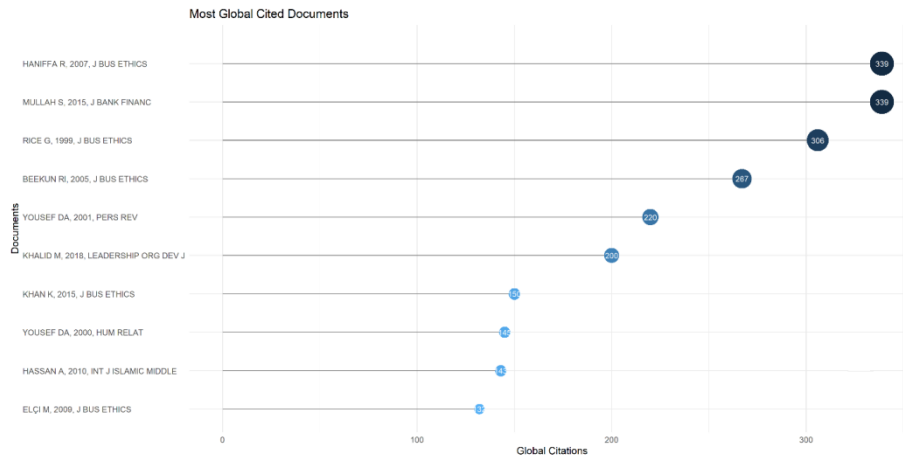


Figure 26. Most globally cited documents

4. Discussion and Conclusion

This research, aimed at analyzing the intellectual structure and tracing the evolutionary trajectory of the concepts of trust and justice in the Islamic management field, subjected 444 research documents indexed in reputable citation databases (Scopus and WoS) to bibliometric analysis. The findings of this study reveal a narrative of "Maturation" in the literature of this field. The most significant finding of the present research is the paradigmatic transition of literature from "abstract normativism" to "empirical functionalism." While studies in the first decade (1999-2010) mainly focused on theological explanations and proving the compatibility of Islam with modern management principles, the exponential jump in the number of articles after 2015 and the growing importance of concepts like "Performance" in the eyes of researchers show that the main concern of contemporary researchers in this field is measuring the "efficiency and effectiveness" of Islamic models in real business environments.

4-1. Findings Interpretation

The keyword co-occurrence analysis showed that the keyword "Performance" with 82 occurrences stands at the head of the semantic network, establishing thick links with "Leadership" and "Job Satisfaction." This finding may carry the message that Islamic management in contemporary literature is no longer merely an ideological or identity-seeking debate but has been redefined as a strategic tool for enhancing organizational productivity. Contrary to previous critiques accusing Islamic management literature of generalization, our results show that current research is precisely focused on outcome variables. This shift in approach indicates that researchers are attempting to prove the competitive advantage of the Islamic Work Ethic (IWE) using quantitative and robust evidence.

One of the deep insights of this research is the discovery of the structure of relationships between clusters. Scientific maps showed that the relationship between "Fundamental Islamic Values" (Blue Cluster) and "Organizational Performance" (Red Cluster) is not a direct and linear relationship; rather, this relationship passes through the channel of "Organizational Mechanisms" (Green Cluster: Justice and Trust). This finding confirms Social Exchange Theory (SET) in a spiritual context. In other words, Islamic values only lead to excellent performance when employees observe their objective manifestation in the form of "Organizational Justice" (distributive and procedural) and "Mutual Trust." The emergence of "Organizational Justice" as one of the Trending Topics from 2019 to 2024 testifies to the claim that researchers have realized that "Amanah" and "Adl" are essential infrastructures for converting religious beliefs into organizational citizenship behaviors.

4-2. Theoretical Implications

This research contributes to theoretical development in two aspects. First, it shows that Islamic management models must move away from a one-dimensional approach (purely ethical) and develop multi-level and mediator-moderator models. Existing literature shows that the variable of "trust" plays a key role in converting "belief" into "behavior." Second, this study, by highlighting the role of mainstream journals such as the *Journal of Business Ethics*, shows that indigenous and religious concepts have managed to break out of the confines of regional studies and engage in dialogue with global management literature. This strengthens the

scientific legitimacy of the Islamic paradigm as an alternative theory to Western secular models.

4-3. Managerial Implications

The results of this research contain the message that injecting religious slogans without implementing justice-centered structures is futile. Managers must know that Organizational Trust (Amanah) is not a mandatory construct but the output of employees' perception of justice. Our findings show that to enhance performance, focusing on procedural justice (transparency in decision-making) and meritocracy is much more effective than merely emphasizing doctrinal training. Organizations that want to benefit from the potential of Islamic Work Ethic must first treat "distrust" with the tool of "Justice."

4-4. Limitations and Future Research Agenda

Although this research tried to provide a comprehensive view, it also has limitations. The analysis focused solely on English-language articles indexed in Scopus and WoS, and rich articles in native languages (Arabic, Persian, Malay) may have been overlooked. Based on the analysis of gaps in the strategic map, three paths are suggested for future researchers:

- **Entering the Digital Age:** Given the relative absence of technological concepts in the main clusters, future research should examine the concept of "Digital Trust" (E-Trust) and the ethical challenges of Artificial Intelligence from an Islamic perspective.
- **Cross-Cultural Comparative Studies:** Most studies have been concentrated in Southeast Asia (Malaysia) and Pakistan. Conducting comparative research between Islamic and Western countries can help better understand the universality of these concepts.
- **Examining the Dark Side:** Current literature is largely optimistic. Examining challenges and potential abuses of religious concepts to justify injustice (hypocritical management) could open a new window for researchers.

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