



Beyond Tradition: Transforming Micro and Medium Finance through Islamic Financial Innovations

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Abstract: *This research explores the impact of Islamic financial innovations on enhancing access to micro and medium finance in developing countries. Focusing on models such as Murabaha, Mudarabah, and Ijarah, the study demonstrates how these Sharia-compliant financial products have significantly improved financial inclusion for underserved populations and small businesses. Despite notable successes, challenges such as regulatory inconsistencies, a lack of standardized guidelines, and limited professional expertise continue to impede the full potential of these innovations. Nevertheless, opportunities for growth exist through the leveraging of digital platforms and strengthening collaborations between financial institutions and regulators. The findings emphasize the necessity for supportive regulatory frameworks and ongoing adaptation to local contexts to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of Islamic finance innovations in promoting economic development. Recommendations for practice include investing in staff training and adopting advanced digital tools, while policymakers are urged to develop clearer regulations that cater to the unique characteristics of Islamic finance. Additionally, future research should examine the long-term impact of these innovations and explore the integration of emerging technologies into Sharia-compliant finance. Overall, this research contributes to understanding how Islamic finance can drive inclusive and sustainable economic growth in developing regions.*

Introduction

Access to micro and medium finance is essential for economic development in emerging markets, empowering individuals and small businesses by providing vital capital and financial services (Adelekan 2021). Traditional financial systems in many developing countries often exclude significant portions of the population, particularly low-income and rural communities,

thereby hindering economic growth and perpetuating poverty (Alamad, Hidayah, and Lowe 2021). Islamic financial innovation plays a crucial role in addressing these gaps by offering inclusive financial products and services that comply with Sharia principles. Innovations such as microfinance institutions based on Islamic financing, crowdfunding platforms, and digital Islamic finance solutions provide alternative access to capital for underserved populations (Harun and Halim 2021). These financial products are specifically designed to meet the unique needs of those who are often marginalized by traditional banking systems while ensuring adherence to ethical and religious guidelines. By leveraging Islamic financial innovations, developing countries can significantly improve financial inclusion, stimulate entrepreneurship, and enhance economic resilience. This strategy not only broadens access to financial resources but also strengthens the overall stability and growth of the financial sector. As a result, it contributes to more sustainable economic development, allowing communities to thrive despite existing challenges (Akbar et al. 2024). In summary, the integration of Islamic financial principles into micro and medium finance offers a promising pathway for fostering economic empowerment and growth in emerging markets, addressing the limitations of conventional finance, and promoting a more equitable distribution of financial resources.

Micro and medium finance encompasses financial services designed for small-scale businesses and individuals who are typically excluded from traditional banking systems (Jagrati Gupta 2021). Microfinance primarily targets low-income entrepreneurs and small businesses, offering small loans and financial services that help them grow and stabilize. In contrast, medium finance caters to slightly larger businesses and individuals with greater financial requirements, serving as a bridge between microfinance and conventional banking. These financial services are crucial for promoting financial inclusion, reducing poverty, and driving economic development (Sajuyigbe, Odetayo, and Adeyemi 2020). Research indicates that the lack of access to financial services poses a significant barrier to economic progress in many developing countries. Micro and medium finance can substantially impact economic development by enabling entrepreneurship, enhancing household incomes, and supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) (Rajapakshe 2021). By overcoming traditional banking barriers, these financial services provide essential resources to underserved populations, fostering economic resilience and contributing to broader economic stability and growth (Kueredza 2023). Furthermore, integrating Islamic financial innovations into micro and medium finance enhances access to capital while adhering to ethical guidelines, thus expanding financial inclusion in emerging markets. This synergistic approach not only empowers individuals and small businesses but also strengthens the overall financial sector, leading to sustainable economic development and resilience against external shocks. In summary, the strategic implementation of micro and medium finance, particularly through Islamic financial principles, can create a robust framework for economic empowerment, addressing existing disparities and promoting inclusive growth in developing economies.

Islamic financial innovation involves the development of financial products and services that comply with Sharia principles, emphasizing ethical and interest-free transactions. Central to Islamic finance are principles such as the prohibition of Riba (interest), Gharar

(excessive uncertainty), and Haram (forbidden) activities, all of which promote risk-sharing and fairness in financial dealings (Unique 2020). Key innovations in this sector include Islamic fintech, which leverages technology to provide Sharia-compliant financial services such as mobile banking and digital payments. Additionally, various financing models like Murabaha (cost-plus financing), Mudarabah (profit-sharing), and Ijarah (leasing) cater to the financial needs of individuals and businesses while adhering to Islamic tenets (Aladang 2023). These innovations not only address accessibility issues but also enhance financial inclusivity, particularly in regions where conventional banking is limited (Abdeldayem and Aldulaimi 2023). By harnessing technology and creative financing models, Islamic finance can broaden its outreach and offer customized solutions that meet diverse user needs. This is particularly significant in Muslim-majority and developing countries, where financial services are often scarce. The integration of Islamic financial principles with micro and medium finance enhances the ability to provide essential resources to underserved populations, thereby fostering economic resilience and contributing to broader economic stability and growth (Poon et al. 2020). In summary, Islamic financial innovation serves as a pivotal tool in promoting financial inclusion, empowering individuals and small businesses, and ultimately driving sustainable economic development in regions that require it most. By creating ethical financial pathways, these innovations align with the growing demand for responsible finance, making them vital for the economic advancement of developing economies.

The implementation of Islamic financial innovations in developing countries has proven to be transformative, although outcomes can vary significantly based on local contexts. Recent studies, including those by Iqbal and Mirakhor (2023) and Zubair and Anwar (2024), illustrate successful instances where Islamic microfinance institutions and fintech platforms have enhanced financial inclusion and supported small businesses. For example, in Indonesia and Bangladesh, Islamic microfinance models such as BMT (Baitul Mal wat Tamwil) have played a crucial role in providing capital to underserved populations, showcasing how Sharia-compliant frameworks can effectively meet local financial needs. However, the success of these innovations often depends on the prevailing government policies and regulatory environments. Supportive measures, such as tax incentives and accommodating regulatory frameworks, can stimulate growth in the Islamic finance sector. Conversely, restrictive regulations and ambiguity surrounding Sharia compliance can impede innovation. Research by Ahmed and Khan (2024) highlights the critical role of policy alignment in either facilitating or hindering the development of Islamic finance. Thus, a balanced regulatory approach is vital for maximizing the benefits of Islamic financial innovations while addressing challenges in these regions. By integrating supportive policies with innovative financial solutions, developing countries can leverage Islamic finance to enhance financial inclusion, empower individuals and small businesses, and foster sustainable economic development. This integration not only addresses immediate financial needs but also contributes to broader economic stability and resilience, ultimately enhancing the overall effectiveness of financial systems in the context of developing economies.

Research focusing on Sharia Cooperative Savings and Loans explores how these institutions implement Islamic financial principles to provide inclusive financial services.

Operating under tenets such as the prohibition of interest and the promotion of mutual assistance and profit-sharing, Sharia cooperatives present a viable alternative to conventional financial institutions by offering interest-free loans and profit-sharing schemes in accordance with Sharia law. Recent case studies have shown that these cooperatives effectively serve underserved communities by fostering trust and encouraging community participation. For instance, in regions like Indonesia, Sharia cooperatives have successfully expanded access to finance for small-scale entrepreneurs and low-income households. However, the effectiveness of these cooperatives largely depends on the clarity and support of regulatory frameworks, alongside the proper implementation of Sharia compliance practices. Analyzing these factors can provide valuable insights into how Sharia cooperatives contribute to financial inclusion and economic development, underscoring both the potential and challenges of this innovative financial model. The integration of Sharia cooperative principles with micro and medium finance can further enhance financial inclusion by addressing the unique needs of marginalized groups, ultimately leading to sustainable economic growth. By combining ethical financing approaches with effective regulatory support, Sharia cooperatives can play a pivotal role in fostering entrepreneurship, empowering communities, and promoting equitable financial systems. This highlights the importance of a supportive regulatory environment and innovative practices in maximizing the impact of Sharia finance on economic resilience and development in emerging markets, paving the way for broader access to essential financial resources.

In exploring the role of Islamic financial innovations in enhancing access to micro and medium finance, particularly within Sharia Cooperative Savings and Loans, several key questions emerge. One critical inquiry is identifying specific Islamic financial innovations that can improve access to micro and medium finance within these cooperatives, such as Sharia-compliant microfinance models, profit-sharing mechanisms, and technology-driven solutions like mobile banking platforms that align with Islamic principles. It is essential to examine how these innovations are implemented within the operational framework of Sharia cooperatives in developing countries, assessing their integration into cooperative practices and the extent to which they address financial inclusion. Additionally, understanding the challenges and opportunities these cooperatives encounter in practice and policy is vital. Challenges may include regulatory constraints and the necessity for clear Sharia compliance, while opportunities could encompass expanding financial access and fostering community engagement. Investigating these aspects will yield a comprehensive understanding of how Sharia cooperatives can leverage financial innovations to enhance their impact and effectiveness in promoting economic development. The successful integration of Sharia-compliant financial models with cooperative principles not only broadens financial access for underserved populations but also fosters entrepreneurship and strengthens local economies. By addressing the barriers to financial inclusion while harnessing innovative financial solutions, Sharia cooperatives can play a pivotal role in achieving sustainable economic growth and resilience in developing regions, further emphasizing the significance of supportive regulatory frameworks and community participation in the success of this financial model. Ultimately, this research aims to illuminate the potential of Sharia cooperatives in driving inclusive finance and economic empowerment through Islamic financial innovations.

The aim of this research is to evaluate the effectiveness of Islamic financial innovations in enhancing access to micro and medium finance, particularly through Sharia Cooperative Savings and Loans. This evaluation will involve a comprehensive assessment of various Islamic financial products and technologies designed to provide interest-free financial services to underserved populations. By examining the implementation of these innovations within Sharia cooperatives, the research seeks to understand their impact on financial inclusion and economic development. Additionally, the study will analyze related practices and policies to identify how regulatory frameworks and operational guidelines either support or hinder the effectiveness of these innovations. This involves investigating the challenges faced by cooperatives, such as regulatory constraints and the necessity for clear Sharia compliance, alongside opportunities for expanding financial access and fostering community engagement. The goal is to uncover insights into the practical application of Sharia-compliant financial solutions and their alignment with broader financial inclusion objectives, thereby offering recommendations for improving both practice and policy in this sector. Understanding the role of Islamic financial innovations in Sharia cooperatives will not only contribute to enhancing access to micro and medium finance but also promote sustainable economic growth and resilience in developing regions. By leveraging ethical financing models and addressing existing barriers, this research aims to highlight the potential of Sharia cooperatives in driving inclusive finance and economic empowerment. Ultimately, the findings will provide valuable insights that can inform policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders, facilitating a more effective integration of Islamic finance into the broader economic landscape.

Research Methods

This research employs a qualitative research design, utilizing case study methodology to gain in-depth insights into the implementation and impact of Islamic financial innovations within Sharia Cooperative Savings and Loans across several locations in Indonesia. By focusing on multiple Sharia cooperatives, the study will analyze practices and policies from both practical and regulatory perspectives. This approach facilitates a comprehensive exploration of how these cooperatives integrate Sharia-compliant financial products and services, assess their effectiveness in enhancing financial inclusion, and identify the challenges and opportunities encountered. The qualitative analysis will involve detailed examinations of operational procedures and a review of relevant policy documents, enabling a thorough understanding of the dynamics at play. By focusing on the real-world application of these innovations, this methodology aims to provide a nuanced understanding of Islamic finance's role in enhancing access to financial services. Furthermore, the study seeks to offer actionable recommendations for improving practice and policy to better support financial access and economic development in Indonesia. Understanding the intricacies of Sharia cooperatives and their innovative financial practices will contribute to identifying best practices and informing policymakers on the necessary frameworks to encourage sustainable growth. By integrating insights from these case studies, the research will shed light on the potential of Islamic financial innovations in driving financial inclusion and economic empowerment within underserved communities. Ultimately, the findings aim to highlight how these cooperatives can effectively navigate challenges while leveraging opportunities to enhance their impact on the local economy and contribute to broader

development goals. This research, therefore, seeks to bridge the gap between theory and practice in the realm of Islamic finance, fostering a more inclusive economic environment.

Result and Discussion

Islamic Financing Models and Innovations for Financial Inclusion

Islamic micro and medium financing models, such as Murabaha, Mudarabah, and Ijarah, provide distinct approaches to capital provision while adhering to Sharia principles. In Indonesia, Murabaha is often used for working capital financing in the agricultural and small business sectors. Data from Bank Indonesia shows that in 2022, Murabaha financing reached 40% of total sharia financing for SMEs. Murabaha provides benefits to farmers and small business owners who need assets, such as agricultural equipment, with a fixed margin system that is easy to predict. Murabaha involves a cost-plus financing structure where the lender purchases an asset and subsequently sells it to the borrower at a pre-agreed profit margin. This model ensures transparency and fairness in the transaction, as both parties are aware of the costs involved upfront, which helps to build trust and accountability.

In contrast, Mudarabah is a profit-sharing arrangement where one party provides the capital while the other party contributes expertise or management skills. The profits generated from this partnership are then shared according to pre-agreed ratios, allowing both parties to benefit from the business venture. Mudarabah is implemented through Islamic banks such as Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited (IBBL). Based on 2021 data, IBBL reported that the Mudarabah scheme contributed up to 30% of the bank's total financing. This scheme has helped 5,000 micro-entrepreneurs to set up businesses in the trade and manufacturing sectors. This example shows the positive impact of Mudarabah in encouraging entrepreneurship and economic growth among underserved communities. This model encourages entrepreneurship and investment in various sectors by aligning the interests of both parties and promoting a collaborative approach to business (Rabbani, Ali, et al. 2021). Meanwhile, Ijarah serves as a leasing arrangement in which a financial institution acquires an asset and leases it to the borrower, who makes regular rental payments over time. This model not only provides access to necessary assets without the burden of outright purchase but also ensures that ownership remains with the lender, thereby reducing the financial risk for borrowers.

In addition to these traditional financing models, the rise of Islamic fintech platforms and mobile applications has significantly modernized and expanded access to Sharia-compliant financing options. These technological innovations facilitate users in managing their finances, applying for loans, and executing transactions through digital means, thereby increasing accessibility and convenience. By integrating advanced technology into Islamic finance, these platforms ensure adherence to Islamic principles while catering to the evolving needs of modern consumers. They allow for streamlined processes, such as instant loan approvals and automated payment systems, which enhance the user experience. Moreover, by providing flexible and ethical financing solutions tailored to the needs of individuals and businesses in both micro and medium sectors, these innovations help bridge the gap in financial inclusion. The combination of traditional Islamic financing models with contemporary fintech solutions thus presents a

comprehensive approach to promoting financial accessibility and empowerment within underserved communities (Rabbani, Bashar, et al. 2021).

Challenges and Successes of Islamic Financial Innovations in Developing Countries

Case studies of successful Islamic financial innovations in developing countries offer critical insights into the practical application and impact of Sharia-compliant finance models. Research by Al-Qaradawi and Al-Bashir (2022) highlights how Islamic microfinance institutions in Bangladesh utilize models such as Murabaha and Mudarabah to enable underserved communities to access much-needed capital, thereby stimulating local entrepreneurship. These financing methods not only provide financial resources but also foster a sense of community engagement and trust, as they are rooted in Islamic principles of fairness and risk-sharing. Similarly, the study by Sulaiman et al. (2023) on Islamic fintech platforms in Indonesia recorded annual growth of up to 20%, with over 50,000 active users availing of Sharia-compliant financing services. By offering easy access to Sharia-compliant financial products, these platforms are enabling a larger segment of the population to participate in the economy, thereby increasing overall economic resilience and growth.

Despite these successes, significant challenges persist that can hinder the effectiveness and scalability of Islamic financial innovations in developing regions. Regulatory hurdles, such as unclear guidelines and a lack of supportive policies, often create barriers to entry for new institutions and fintech startups. Some Sharia fintech companies face difficulties in ensuring that their services are fully compliant with Sharia principles, due to the lack of clear standards at the regulatory level. Additionally, the absence of Shariah-compliant infrastructure, such as limited access to technology in rural areas, hinders the penetration of Islamic financial services, despite high demand. Navigating these regulatory environments requires a careful adaptation of practices to align with local contexts, which can be resource-intensive and complex. Addressing these challenges is crucial for maximizing the benefits of Islamic finance and achieving broader financial inclusion in developing regions. By fostering collaborative efforts between policymakers, financial institutions, and communities, stakeholders can work toward creating a more conducive environment for Islamic financial innovations to thrive, ultimately contributing to sustainable economic development.

The Impact of Government Policies and Regulations on Islamic Financial Innovations

Government policies and regulations are fundamental in shaping the landscape for Islamic financial innovations in developing countries. Effective regulatory frameworks can significantly support the growth of Sharia-compliant financial services by establishing clear guidelines and incentives for both institutions and consumers. For example, countries like Indonesia and Malaysia have implemented comprehensive regulations that facilitate Islamic finance, providing specific guidelines for Sharia compliance and creating frameworks for Islamic banking and microfinance. These supportive policies often include tax incentives, regulatory exemptions, and dedicated bodies to oversee the sector, thereby fostering a conducive environment for innovation and expansion (Al-Qaradawi and Al-Bashir, 2022; Sulaiman et al., 2023). Such proactive measures not only encourage existing institutions to

enhance their offerings but also attract new players into the market, ultimately benefiting consumers through improved access to financial services.

Conversely, restrictive or unclear regulations can hinder the growth of Islamic financial innovations and stifle creativity within the sector. In several regions, the absence of standardized guidelines and inconsistencies in Sharia interpretations present significant barriers for financial institutions, making it challenging to offer competitive services. This lack of clarity can lead to confusion among consumers and discourage them from utilizing available financial products, thereby limiting the potential for broader financial inclusion. Addressing these regulatory challenges is crucial for ensuring that policies are well-aligned with the principles of Islamic finance and capable of fostering an environment conducive to innovation. By working towards clearer regulatory frameworks and promoting collaboration among stakeholders, including government agencies, financial institutions, and religious authorities, developing countries can create a more supportive ecosystem for Islamic finance, ultimately enhancing financial inclusion and economic development (Rabbani, Ali, et al. 2021; Sulaiman et al., 2023).

Addressing Policy Gaps in Islamic Finance Regulation

Analyzing policy gaps is essential for identifying discrepancies between existing regulations and the actual practices within the field of Islamic finance. In many developing countries, the regulatory frameworks often fail to align with the practical needs of Sharia-compliant financial institutions. For instance, policies may lack clarity regarding Sharia compliance, resulting in inconsistencies in implementation that pose significant challenges for institutions striving to adhere to Islamic principles. This misalignment can lead to confusion among financial institutions and consumers alike, hampering the growth and effectiveness of the Islamic finance sector. Additionally, regulatory bodies may not provide adequate support or resources necessary for fostering the development of Islamic finance sectors, further exacerbating these gaps (Chen, Kumara, and Sivakumar, 2023).

To effectively address these policy gaps, it is crucial to develop and implement regulations that are more closely aligned with industry practices and Sharia requirements. Recommendations for improving the regulatory landscape include creating more detailed and standardized guidelines for Sharia compliance to minimize ambiguity and facilitate consistent implementation across institutions. Furthermore, enhancing collaboration between regulatory bodies and financial institutions can lead to better mutual understanding and alignment of goals. Providing targeted support, such as training programs for regulators and practitioners, can empower stakeholders with the knowledge and tools necessary to navigate the complexities of Islamic finance effectively. By implementing these measures, policymakers can ensure that regulations not only support the growth of Islamic finance but also promote consistency in practice, ultimately fostering greater financial inclusion and economic development within the sector (Chen, Kumara, and Sivakumar, 2023).

The Impact and Challenges of Islamic Financial Innovations on Micro and Medium Finance

The impact of Islamic financial innovations on micro and medium finance is substantial, as these innovations significantly enhance accessibility to financial services while strictly adhering to Sharia principles. Islamic microfinance models such as Murabaha and Mudarabah provide interest-free financing solutions that cater to underserved populations, allowing individuals and small businesses to access capital that was previously inaccessible. These financial products have demonstrated their effectiveness in expanding financial inclusion, particularly in regions where conventional banking services are limited. However, to assess their overall effectiveness, it is crucial to analyze how well these models address the specific needs of their target populations and the impact they have on broader economic development. Research indicates that these innovations can significantly improve financial access, empower local entrepreneurs, and stimulate economic growth (M. Hasan, Le, and Hoque, 2021).

Despite the positive contributions of Islamic financial innovations, their implementation faces several key challenges. Regulatory obstacles often hinder progress, as many developing countries maintain outdated or insufficiently supportive regulatory frameworks that create inconsistencies and uncertainties in practice. Additionally, the lack of standardized guidelines can complicate the processes of Sharia compliance, leading to difficulties for institutions trying to maintain adherence to Islamic principles while scaling their operations. Furthermore, there is often a shortage of trained professionals who possess both a solid understanding of Islamic finance principles and awareness of local financial needs. These challenges can impede the effectiveness of Islamic finance in achieving its intended objectives, underscoring the need for better regulatory frameworks and professional training in the sector.

Despite these challenges, substantial opportunities exist for the further development of Islamic financial innovations. For example, the rise of digital Islamic finance platforms and mobile banking solutions presents new avenues to expand financial inclusion and effectively reach underserved populations. By leveraging technology, Islamic financial institutions can enhance their service delivery and customer engagement, ultimately creating more inclusive financial systems. Additionally, fostering collaborations between Islamic financial institutions and regulators can lead to the development of supportive policies and practices that encourage growth and innovation within the sector.

As awareness and understanding of Islamic finance continue to grow, there is likely to be increased demand for Sharia-compliant financial products. This heightened demand can drive further innovation and investment in the sector, leading to sustainable growth and enhanced economic development. To capitalize on these opportunities, it is essential to address current challenges within Islamic finance, ensuring that institutions remain adaptable and responsive to the needs of their clients. By doing so, the sector can maximize its impact on economic development and contribute to a more inclusive financial landscape (M. M. Hasan, Yajuan, and Khan, 2022).

Conclusion and Recommendation

The research indicates that Islamic financial innovations have notably enhanced access to micro and medium finance in developing countries, particularly through models such as Murabaha, Mudarabah, and Ijarah. These innovations have facilitated financial inclusion by providing Sharia-compliant products tailored to the needs of underserved communities and small enterprises. However, challenges like regulatory inconsistencies, a lack of standardized guidelines, and limited professional expertise still hinder their full potential. Nevertheless, there are opportunities for growth by utilizing digital platforms and fostering stronger partnerships between financial institutions and regulators. The findings highlight the necessity for more supportive regulatory frameworks and the ongoing adaptation to local contexts to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of Islamic finance innovations in driving economic development.

To enhance the efficacy of Islamic financial innovations, it is crucial to refine both practices and policies. The government needs to strengthen regulations by clarifying universally applicable Shariah compliance standards and providing fiscal incentives for Islamic financial institutions that want to introduce new innovations. For example, Malaysia has already taken this approach by establishing a National Shariah Council that provides specific guidelines for Shariah-based financial products, so that innovation in this sector can thrive. In addition, it is important to further explain how future technologies can be used to address existing challenges. The use of technologies such as blockchain to create transparency and accountability in Shariah transactions can be an innovative solution. Blockchain allows for immutable and traceable recording of transactions, which is essential in ensuring Shariah compliance and avoiding prohibited practices such as riba and gharar. In the future, blockchain-based platforms can be more widely adopted in Islamic finance, allowing for greater participation from the global community.

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