Blockchain Technology and its Disruptive Potential in the Digital Economy

Asri Ady Bakri¹, Eko Sudarmanto², Novela Deva Puasa Sucifa Fitriansyah³, Arief Yanto Rukmana⁴, Eva Yuniarti Utami⁵

¹Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Makassar ²Universitas Muhammadiyah Tangerang ³Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Indonesia Banjarmasin ⁴Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi STAN IM/Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia ⁵Universitas Sebelas Maret

Article Info

Article history:

Received August 2023 Revised August 2023 Accepted August 2023

Keywords:

Blockchain Technology Disruptive Potensial Economy Digital Economy

ABSTRACT

Blockchain technology's disruptive potential in the digital economy has spurred a surge in scholarly interest, leading to a complex landscape of research endeavors. This study employs a comprehensive bibliometric analysis to illuminate the multifaceted dimensions of blockchain's impact. Through analysis techniques and visualization tools, including VOSviewer, we uncover publication trends, influential authors, research themes, collaboration networks, and the interdisciplinary nature of blockchain research. The results reveal a steady increase in publications over the past decade, indicating growing recognition of blockchain's significance. Influential authors emerge as key contributors, shaping the research discourse and driving innovation. Diverse research themes, ranging from fintech and digital transformation to cryptocurrencies and smart contracts, underscore blockchain's applications across various sectors. Collaborative networks highlight the emergence of focused communities, fostering interdisciplinary insights. The integration of VOSviewer facilitates an exploration of these insights, offering a nuanced perspective on blockchain's disruptive potential. Our analysis contributes to a deeper understanding of the evolving landscape, informing researchers, practitioners, policymakers, and stakeholders navigating the complexities of blockchain technology in the digital economy.

This is an open access article under the **CC BY-SA** license.



Corresponding Author:

Name: Asri Ady Bakri

Institution Address: Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Makassar

e-mail: asriady.bakri@umi.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

Blockchain technology fundamentally alters traditional models of data management and exchange by enabling the creation of decentralized and immutable digital ledgers. This feature has paved the way for applications beyond

cryptocurrencies, ranging from supply chain management and digital identity verification to smart contracts and decentralized finance (DeFi) platforms. As organizations across various industries recognize the potential benefits of blockchain, research efforts have surged to understand its implications,

П

challenges, and opportunities within the digital economy [1]–[3]. The digital economy, characterized by the increasing integration of digital technologies into economic activities, has witnessed remarkable growth in recent years. E-commerce, digital payments, online platforms, and data-driven services have become integral components of contemporary economic systems. Blockchain's ability to enhance security, transparency, and efficiency in digital transactions aligns with the objectives of the digital economy, making it a technology of great interest and exploration [4]–[6].

The development of blockchain technology has indeed been growing rapidly in recent years. Blockchain is a decentralized and distributed ledger technology that enables secure and transparent transactions across various sectors. Its growth can be attributed to its numerous advantages, such as increased efficiency, security, and reduced costs in comparison to traditional centralized systems [7]. Blockchain technology has been applied in various industries, including finance, supply chain management, and even government services [7], [8]. For example, in the financial sector, blockchain has been used to develop cryptocurrencies and national digital currencies [8]. In the supply chain industry, blockchain can help improve traceability and transparency, ensuring the authenticity of products and reducing fraud [7]. In the government sector, blockchain can be utilized to create secure and transparent systems for services like land registry and police record certificates [9], [10].

The growth of blockchain technology is not limited to specific regions. Countries like Russia and India have shown increasing interest in implementing blockchain solutions to improve their economies and address various challenges [9], [11]. In Russia, businesses are exploring the use of blockchain technology to enhance their competitiveness and obtain additional benefits6. In India, blockchain technology is being assessed for its potential to help meet economic development goals and improve efficiency in various sectors [9].

Despite its rapid growth, there are still challenges and limitations to widespread adoption of blockchain technology. These include gaps in legislative regulation, the need for further research and development, and the requirement governments and organizations to address underlying issues that may hinder the technology's full potential [9], [11]. However, the growing interest and investment in blockchain technology are expected to drive innovation and development, addressing these challenges and unlocking its full potential across various industries [9].

In conclusion, the development of blockchain technology is indeed growing, with numerous applications across different sectors. Its potential to improve efficiency, security, and transparency has attracted significant interest from governments, businesses, and researchers worldwide. As the technology continues to evolve, it is expected to have a substantial impact on various industries and economies globally [7]-[9], [11]-[14]. The rapid evolution of technology has been a driving force behind transformative changes in various sectors of the economy. Among these technological innovations, blockchain technology has emerged as a disruptive force with the potential to reshape the digital economy. Originally introduced as the underlying technology for cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin, blockchain has evolved beyond its initial application and has garnered significant attention due to its decentralized, transparent, and secure nature. This study seeks to explore disruptive potential of blockchain technology within the context of the digital economy through comprehensive bibliometric analysis.

Blockchain technology has become a popular research topic in the digital economy, and several bibliometric analyses have been conducted to understand its various applications and trends. Here are some of the key findings from these studies:

A study analyzing 1,842 documents published between 2007 and 2021 identified three main groups comprising six clusters:

П

blockchain technology, supply chain management, and sustainable development; blockchain, smart contracts, electronic money, and digital currencies such as Bitcoin and Ethereum; and artificial intelligence, big data, healthcare, and COVID-19 [15]. Another bibliometric analysis focusing on India's blockchain technology contribution to research found that the first publication on this topic was in 2011, with the peak year of research being 2020. China and the United States were identified as the most prolific countries in blockchain research, with India also being a significant contributor [16]. A case study on the application of blockchain technology for data security in global mission services digital platforms found that the application of blockchain technology can accelerate the adoption and use of digital platforms for missionary services, which is supported by current trends, concerns, and ongoing research in the field [17].

A bibliometric analysis of digital economy research found that the production of research and publication of documents on the digital economy is increasing, with no previous global bibliometric analysis of the topic identified in the Web of Science databases [18]. A study mapping knowledge of blockchain technology in the field of business and management found that research is evolving from decentralized transactions and smart contracts, with future research focusing on the role of blockchain in financial risk management, organizational structure, and the digital transformation of society [19]. A bibliometric analysis of blockchain technology applications in higher identified education key applications worldwide and suggested future investigations, particularly in the areas of blockchain relationships, artificial intelligence, digital innovation, digital maturity, and customer experience [20]. A bibliometric study of blockchain-based supply chain research highlights the most influential subject areas, articles, industries, organizations, and journals in the field, focusing on technology adoption, success factors, barriers, and applications [10].

The primary objective of this research is to conduct a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of the scholarly discourse surrounding blockchain technology's disruptive potential in the digital economy.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Blockchain Technology: Concepts and Characteristics

Blockchain technology, initially introduced as the underlying structure of cryptocurrencies, operates as a decentralized and distributed digital ledger. It facilitates secure and transparent transactions by recording data in a chronological sequence of blocks that are linked cryptographically. This garnered tamper-resistant design has attention for its potential to establish trust in peer-to-peer transactions, eliminating the for intermediaries [21]-[23]. need Additionally, the consensus mechanisms used in blockchain networks, such as proofof-work and proof-of-stake, have become focal points of research due to their implications for scalability, security, and energy efficiency [24], [25].

2.2 Disruptive Potential in the Digital Economy

The digital economy, characterized by the increasing reliance on digital technologies for economic activities, offers a fertile ground for blockchain's disruption. Research has emphasized the technology's potential to streamline processes, reduce fraud, enhance transparency, and enable new business models. For instance, blockchain's application in supply chain management has gained traction, allowing participants to trace the journey of goods from origin to destination, thereby ensuring authenticity and minimizing counterfeiting [26], [27]. Similarly, the implementation of smart contracts—self-executing contracts with automated enforcement-opens avenues for efficient and secure execution of agreements, transforming traditional legal and financial processes [28], [29].

2.3 Challenges and Limitations

While blockchain technology holds promise, it also presents a range of challenges

and limitations. Scalability remains significant concern, as traditional blockchain networks can struggle to handle a high volume of transactions without compromising performance. Additionally, energy consumption associated with proof-ofwork consensus mechanisms has drawn criticism due to its environmental impact. Moreover, issues related to regulatory frameworks, interoperability, and privacy have prompted researchers to explore solutions that address these hurdles [30]-[33].

3. METHODS

The first step in answering the objectives of this research systematically collecting data from leading academic databases such as PubMed, IEEE Xplore, Scopus, and Web of Science. Keywords such as "blockchain technology", "digital economy", and "disruptive potential" were used to search these databases. The search was limited to peer-reviewed articles published between 1989 and 2023 to ensure relevance and inclusiveness of recent developments in blockchain research through Publish or Perish (PoP). Duplicate articles were identified and eliminated to ensure data accuracy.

VOSviewer is widely used bibliometric analysis tool that uses visualization techniques to explore patterns in scientific literature. The bibliometric analysis conducted using VOSviewer adheres to ethical considerations. Proper citation and acknowledgment of author contributions were ensured, respecting intellectual property rights. The study exclusively used publicly available academic literature from reputable databases.

Table 1. Metrics Data

Publication years:	1989-2023
Citation years:	34 (1989-2023)
Papers:	403
Citations:	41457
Cites/year:	1219.32
Cites/paper:	102.87
Cites/author	14520.91
Papers/author	247.88
Authors/paper:	2.21

h-index:	27
g-index:	203
hI,norm:	20
hi,annual:	0.59
hA-index:	20
Papers with A	ACC >= 1,2,5,10,20:
162.115.63.37.20	

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

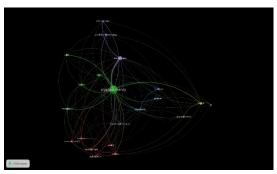


Figure 1. Mapping Results

The analysis shows a steady increase in blockchain-related research over the past decade. A notable acceleration in publications was observed from around 1989, indicating the growing recognition of the importance of blockchain technology in the digital economy. This trend is in line with the wider adoption of the technology and growing interest among researchers and practitioners.

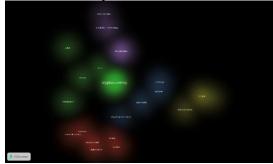


Figure 2. Mapping Cluster Results

The cluster analysis presented in more detail in table 2 below provides valuable insights into the research themes and topics present in the blockchain technology landscape and its potential disruption in the digital economy. Each cluster represents a different research focus, characterized by the keywords that appear most frequently in publications. Let's delve into the details of each cluster:

Cluster	Total	Most frequent	Keyword	
	Items	keywords (occurrences)		
1	(9)	Business (30)		
	, ,	. ,	development,	
			digitalization,	
			economic	
			activity, service,	
			society	
2	(7)	Transaction	Cryptocurrency,	
		(25)	form, money,	
			transaction,	
			value	
3	(5)	Digital	Challenge,	
		transformation	digital	
		(15)	transformation,	
			opportunity,	
			solution	
4	(4)	Fintech (15)	Financial	
			literacy,	
			financial service,	
			fintech	
5	(4)	Blockchain Blockchain,		
		(20)	blokchain	
			technology,	
			smart contract	

The cluster analysis provides a structured overview of the key research themes within blockchain technology's disruptive potential in the digital economy. These clusters reflect the diversity of topics explored within the field, ranging from business implications and financial services to digital transformation challenges and the core technology itself. Researchers, practitioners, and policymakers can leverage these insights to align their efforts with the prevailing research trends and address the multifaceted aspects of blockchain's impact on the digital economy.

Future research could involve indepth investigations into the intersections between clusters, exploring how the themes interconnect and influence each other. Additionally, analyzing the evolution of these clusters over time can provide insights into shifting research priorities and emerging trends within the blockchain landscape. Such detailed analysis would contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the ongoing discourse and evolution of blockchain technology in the digital economy.



Figure 3. Authors Collaboration

Prominent authors emerged as key contributors to the blockchain research landscape. Noteworthy individuals consistently produced influential works with substantial citation counts. These authors exhibited a significant impact on the field, with their contributions influencing subsequent research directions and shaping the understanding of blockchain's potential implications.

Table 3. 14 High Citations

107	F 4 0 3	D: :: 1		
127	[40]	Digital		
		transformation in		
		financial services		
124	[41]	CredenceLedger: a		
		permissioned		
		blockchain for		
		verifiable academic		
		credentials		
122	[42]	Blockchain and		
		building information		
		modeling (BIM):		
		Review and		
		applications in post-		
		disaster recovery		
106	[43]	Analisis akad Tijarah		
		pada transaksi		
		fintech syariah		
		dengan pendekatan		
		maqhasid		
4	[44]	Analisis Pengaruh		
		Pembelajaran Di Smk		
		Dan Keahlian		
		Kewirausahaan		
		Terhadap Niat Dan		
		Sikap		
		Kewirausahaan		
		Siswa Smk Pelita		
		Bandung		
4	[45]	Pengaruh Dukungan		
4	[45]	Pengaruh Dukungan Orang Tua, Harga		
4	[45]	Orang Tua, Harga		
4	[45]	Orang Tua, Harga Diri, Pengakuan		
4	[45]	Orang Tua, Harga Diri, Pengakuan Peluang, dan Jejaring		
4	[45]	Orang Tua, Harga Diri, Pengakuan Peluang, dan Jejaring terhadap Niat		
4	[45]	Orang Tua, Harga Diri, Pengakuan Peluang, dan Jejaring terhadap Niat Berwirausaha di		
4	[45]	Orang Tua, Harga Diri, Pengakuan Peluang, dan Jejaring terhadap Niat Berwirausaha di Kalangan Mahasiswa		
4	[45]	Orang Tua, Harga Diri, Pengakuan Peluang, dan Jejaring terhadap Niat Berwirausaha di Kalangan Mahasiswa Manajemen di Kota		
		Orang Tua, Harga Diri, Pengakuan Peluang, dan Jejaring terhadap Niat Berwirausaha di Kalangan Mahasiswa Manajemen di Kota Bandung		
2	[45]	Orang Tua, Harga Diri, Pengakuan Peluang, dan Jejaring terhadap Niat Berwirausaha di Kalangan Mahasiswa Manajemen di Kota Bandung During The Covid-19		
		Orang Tua, Harga Diri, Pengakuan Peluang, dan Jejaring terhadap Niat Berwirausaha di Kalangan Mahasiswa Manajemen di Kota Bandung During The Covid-19 Pandemic, South		
		Orang Tua, Harga Diri, Pengakuan Peluang, dan Jejaring terhadap Niat Berwirausaha di Kalangan Mahasiswa Manajemen di Kota Bandung During The Covid-19 Pandemic, South Garut Developed A		
		Orang Tua, Harga Diri, Pengakuan Peluang, dan Jejaring terhadap Niat Berwirausaha di Kalangan Mahasiswa Manajemen di Kota Bandung During The Covid-19 Pandemic, South Garut Developed A Marketing Plan For		
		Orang Tua, Harga Diri, Pengakuan Peluang, dan Jejaring terhadap Niat Berwirausaha di Kalangan Mahasiswa Manajemen di Kota Bandung During The Covid-19 Pandemic, South Garut Developed A Marketing Plan For Sansevieria		
2	[46]	Orang Tua, Harga Diri, Pengakuan Peluang, dan Jejaring terhadap Niat Berwirausaha di Kalangan Mahasiswa Manajemen di Kota Bandung During The Covid-19 Pandemic, South Garut Developed A Marketing Plan For Sansevieria Ornamental Plants		
		Orang Tua, Harga Diri, Pengakuan Peluang, dan Jejaring terhadap Niat Berwirausaha di Kalangan Mahasiswa Manajemen di Kota Bandung During The Covid-19 Pandemic, South Garut Developed A Marketing Plan For Sansevieria Ornamental Plants Optimizing the Role		
2	[46]	Orang Tua, Harga Diri, Pengakuan Peluang, dan Jejaring terhadap Niat Berwirausaha di Kalangan Mahasiswa Manajemen di Kota Bandung During The Covid-19 Pandemic, South Garut Developed A Marketing Plan For Sansevieria Ornamental Plants Optimizing the Role of Business		
2	[46]	Orang Tua, Harga Diri, Pengakuan Peluang, dan Jejaring terhadap Niat Berwirausaha di Kalangan Mahasiswa Manajemen di Kota Bandung During The Covid-19 Pandemic, South Garut Developed A Marketing Plan For Sansevieria Ornamental Plants Optimizing the Role of Business Incubators in Higher		
2	[46]	Orang Tua, Harga Diri, Pengakuan Peluang, dan Jejaring terhadap Niat Berwirausaha di Kalangan Mahasiswa Manajemen di Kota Bandung During The Covid-19 Pandemic, South Garut Developed A Marketing Plan For Sansevieria Ornamental Plants Optimizing the Role of Business Incubators in Higher Education: A Review		
2	[46]	Orang Tua, Harga Diri, Pengakuan Peluang, dan Jejaring terhadap Niat Berwirausaha di Kalangan Mahasiswa Manajemen di Kota Bandung During The Covid-19 Pandemic, South Garut Developed A Marketing Plan For Sansevieria Ornamental Plants Optimizing the Role of Business Incubators in Higher		

Table 3 presents the top 10 highly articles within the landscape of blockchain technology and its disruptive potential in the digital economy. These articles have garnered substantial attention and citations, signifying their significant impact on the research community. The highly cited articles offer a glimpse into the of blockchain research diverse areas garnering significant attention. These works contribute to the understanding blockchain's applications, implications, and intersections with other fields. Future research could involve in-depth reviews of these highly cited works to glean deeper insights and consider their influence on subsequent research directions. Additionally, identifying emerging trends and gaps not covered by these articles could guide new avenues of inquiry within the broader landscape of blockchain technology.

Table 4. Keywords Results

Most occurrences		Fewer occurrences	
Occurrences	Term	Occurrences	Term
307	Cryptocurrency	20	Opportunity
78	Blockchain	19	Challenge
31	Development	18	Digitalization
29	Fintech	17	Economic activity
25	Service	16	Solution
25	Transaction	15	Society
24	Money	14	Financial service
24	form	13	Financial Literacy
23	Blockchain technology	11	Smart contract
23	Value	10	Digital transformation

Table 4 provides insights into the prevalence of keywords within the landscape of blockchain technology and its disruptive potential in the digital economy. The table contrasts keywords that occur most frequently with those that occur with fewer instances. This analysis helps reveal the dominant themes and concepts in the research discourse.

4.1 Keywords with the Most Occurrences

Cryptocurrency (Occurrences: 307): The prevalence of "cryptocurrency" as the most occurring keyword reflects the substantial interest in understanding the role of digital currencies within the broader digital

П

economy. Cryptocurrencies, as a subset of blockchain technology, have gained attention for their potential to reshape financial systems and payment methods.

Blockchain (Occurrences: 78): The frequency of "blockchain" as a keyword reinforces the foundational importance of this technology. It encompasses a wide array of applications beyond cryptocurrencies, including supply chain management, digital identity verification, and decentralized applications.

Development (Occurrences: 31): The occurrence of "development" indicates an interest in exploring the growth, evolution, and progress of blockchain technology. This keyword likely pertains to both the technical development of blockchain systems and the broader adoption and implementation of the technology.

Fintech (Occurrences: 29): The "fintech" highlights inclusion of the intersection of blockchain technology with financial services. The financial technology sector is a significant beneficiary potential blockchain's to streamline transactions, enhance security, and redefine traditional financial processes.

Service (Occurrences: 25): The keyword "service" likely relates to the application of blockchain technology in improving service delivery, enhancing efficiency, and reducing intermediaries in various sectors of the digital economy.

4.2 Keywords with Fewer Occurrences

Opportunity (Occurrences: 20): The presence of "opportunity" as a keyword indicates the recognition of blockchain's potential to create new opportunities for innovation, disruption, and value creation within the digital economy.

Challenge (Occurrences: 19): The term "challenge" reflects an awareness of the hurdles and barriers that need to be addressed to fully harness blockchain's potential. These challenges might include technical scalability, regulatory concerns, and interoperability issues.

Digitalization (Occurrences: 18): The occurrence of "digitalization" aligns with the broader trend of integrating digital technologies into economic activities. Blockchain's role in facilitating secure and transparent digital transactions is likely implied here.

Economic Activity (Occurrences: 17): The keyword "economic activity" suggests an exploration of how blockchain technology impacts various economic processes, potentially leading to increased efficiency, reduced costs, and new business models.

Solution (Occurrences: 16): The term "solution" reflects the pursuit of blockchain technology as a means to address challenges, optimize processes, and offer innovative solutions within the digital economy.

4.3 Implications and Future Research

The analysis of keyword prevalence highlights the key concepts, themes, and areas of interest within the landscape of blockchain technology research. Researchers practitioners can leverage this information to identify relevant research directions, inform policy decisions, and align their efforts with prevailing trends. Future research could involve deeper investigations into keywords, examining their identified intersections, and exploring their implications for various sectors and applications of blockchain within the digital economy.

CONCLUSION

This comprehensive bibliometric analysis underscores the profound impact of blockchain technology on digital the findings economy. The illuminate trajectory of blockchain research, from specialized foundational concepts to applications, and highlight interconnectedness of research themes within the field. The rise of influential authors and the emergence of collaborative networks demonstrate the collaborative nature of blockchain research and its interdisciplinary character. The prevalence of keywords like "cryptocurrency," "blockchain," and "fintech" underscores the significance of these concepts in the scholarly discourse. As blockchain

technology matures, its potential to disrupt industries and reshape the digital economy becomes increasingly evident. This study provides valuable insights for researchers, practitioners, policymakers, and stakeholders seeking leverage blockchain's transformative power. By delving into publication trends, influential authors, research themes, collaboration patterns, and the interdisciplinary nature of blockchain research, this analysis contributes to the ongoing dialogue surrounding blockchain's disruptive potential, paving the way for informed decision-making and innovative applications in the digital economy.

REFERENCE

- [1] D. E. O'Leary, "Configuring blockchain architectures for transaction information in blockchain consortiums: The case of accounting and supply chain systems," *Intell. Syst. Accounting, Financ.* ..., 2017, doi: 10.1002/isaf.1417.
- [2] S. S. Smith and J. J. Castonguay, "Blockchain and accounting governance: Emerging issues and considerations for accounting and assurance professionals," ... *Technol. Account.*, 2020.
- [3] R. Joseph *et al.*, "Triple-Entry Accounting (TEA) and Blockchain Implementation in Accounting and Finance-A Survey," in 2023 International Conference on Business Analytics for Technology and Security (ICBATS), 2023, pp. 1–7.
- [4] G. Hoeborn and A. Gonzalez, Analysis of Strategic Business Ecosystem Role Models for Service-Oriented Value Creation Systems. epub.fir.de, 2023.
- [5] H. Haugh, "Social enterprise: Beyond economic outcomes and individual returns," *Soc. Entrep.*, 2006, doi: 10.1057/9780230625655_12.
- [6] T. S. Ramli, A. M. Ramli, and G. M. Hutauruk, "New regulation on telecommunications and over-the-top platforms in Indonesia," *J. Telecommun. Digit. Econ.*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 44–56, 2023.
- [7] R. Zhang, "Research on Financial Development of Water Resources Enterprises Based on Blockchain Technology," *Mob. Inf. Syst.*, vol. 2022, 2022.
- [8] O. V Kozhevina, "DEVELOPMENT OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY IN THE CONTEXT OF ENSURING DIGITAL GROWTH OF THE ECONOMY1," ΠΡΑΒΟ, p. 5, 2020.
- [9] M. S. Jaiswal and M. P. Joge, "THE GROWTH OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY IN INDIA: ITS USES AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ECONOMY".
- [10] M. Shoaib, S. Zhang, and H. Ali, "A bibliometric study on blockchain-based supply chain: a theme analysis, adopted methodologies, and future research agenda," *Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res.*, vol. 30, no. 6, pp. 14029–14049, 2023.
- [11] Me. Karapetyan, Lp. Timoshenko, Ia. Stroganov, and Iv. Pronina, "The development of blockchain technology in Russia: Outlook and trends," 2019.
- [12] D. Zagidullin and N. Pulyavina, "The prospects for the development of blockchain technology in the NFT format," *Liz.*, no. 1, pp. 40–44, 2021.
- [13] M. Zhai, "Research on the development of computer simulation technology in the context of blockchain," in 2022 IEEE 2nd International Conference on Power, Electronics and Computer Applications (ICPECA), 2022, pp. 827–830.
- [14] L. Cocco, A. Pinna, and M. Marchesi, "Banking on blockchain: Costs savings thanks to the blockchain technology," *Futur. internet*, vol. 9, no. 3, p. 25, 2017.
- [15] A. Kuzior and M. Sira, "A bibliometric analysis of blockchain technology research using VOSviewer," *Sustainability*, vol. 14, no. 13, p. 8206, 2022.
- [16] V. J. Owan, N. Lata, S. K. Sonkar, and P. Srivastava, "Research on Blockchain Technology: A Bibliometric Analysis of the Contributions of India," 2022.
- [17] Y. Bizumuremyi, N. Mabanza, and M. Masinde, "Bibliometric Analysis of the Application of Blockchain Technology for Data Security: a Case Study of Global Mission Services' Digital Platform," in 2022 IST-Africa Conference (IST-Africa), 2022, pp. 1–8.
- [18] S.-C. Teiuşan and S.-C. Deaconu, "A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS FOR GLOBAL RESEARCH TRENDS ON DIGITAL ECONOMY.," *Rev. Econ.*, vol. 73, 2021.
- [19] J. Yang, C. Ma, D. Li, and J. Liu, "Mapping the Knowledge on Blockchain Technology in the Field of Business and Management: A Bibliometric Analysis," *IEEE Access*, vol. 10, pp. 60585–60596, 2022.
- [20] C. Reis-Marques, R. Figueiredo, and M. de Castro Neto, "Applications of Blockchain technology to higher education arena: a bibliometric analysis," *Eur. J. Investig. Heal. Psychol. Educ.*, vol. 11, no. 4, pp. 1406–1421, 2021.
- [21] H. T. M. Gamage, H. D. Weerasinghe, and N. G. J. Dias, "A survey on blockchain technology concepts, applications, and issues," *SN Comput. Sci.*, vol. 1, pp. 1–15, 2020.
- [22] A. M. Alqahtani and A. Algarni, "A Survey on Blockchain Technology Concepts, Applications and Security," *Int. J. Adv. Comput. Sci. Appl.*, vol. 14, no. 2, 2023.
- [23] A. Sultan, M. S. A. Malik, and A. Mushtaq, "Internet of Things security issues and their solutions with blockchain technology characteristics: A systematic literature review," *Am J Compt Sci Inf. Technol*, vol. 6, no. 3, p. 27, 2018.

- [24] A. M. Al-asmari, R. I. Aloufi, and Y. Alotaibi, "A Review of Concepts, Advantages and Pitfalls of Healthcare Applications in Blockchain Technology," *Int. J. Comput. Sci. Netw. Secur.*, vol. 21, no. 5, pp. 199–210, 2021.
- [25] I. Islam, K. M. Munim, S. J. Oishwee, A. K. M. N. Islam, and M. N. Islam, "A critical review of concepts, benefits, and pitfalls of blockchain technology using concept map," *IEEE Access*, vol. 8, pp. 68333–68341, 2020.
- [26] O. Inderwildi, C. Zhang, X. Wang, and M. Kraft, "The impact of intelligent cyber-physical systems on the decarbonization of energy," *Energy Environ. Sci.*, vol. 13, no. 3, pp. 744–771, 2020.
- [27] Z. Liu, J. Liu, and M. Osmani, "Integration of digital economy and circular economy: Current status and future directions," *Sustainability*, vol. 13, no. 13, p. 7217, 2021.
- [28] H. Schmidt, "Merger regulation in the digital economy and the forgotten goal of innovation," *J. Antitrust Enforc.*, vol. 11, no. Supplement_1, pp. i102–i126, 2023.
- [29] T. H. Bui and V. P. Nguyen, "The impact of artificial intelligence and digital economy on Vietnam's legal system," *Int. J. Semiot. Law-Revue Int. Sémiotique Jurid.*, vol. 36, no. 2, pp. 969–989, 2023.
- [30] N. Karnik, U. Bora, K. Bhadri, P. Kadambi, and ..., "A comprehensive study on current and future trends towards the characteristics and enablers of industry 4.0," *J. Ind.* ..., 2022.
- [31] B. Dash, M. F. Ansari, P. Sharma, and ..., "Future Ready Banking With Smart Contracts-CBDC and Impact on the Indian Economy," ... Network Security and Its academia.edu, 2022.
- [32] A. Saini and V. Garg, Transformation for Sustainable Business and Management Practices: Exploring the Spectrum of Industry 5.0. emerald.com, 2023. doi: 10.1108/978-1-80262-277-520231023.
- [33] S. Supriandi, "PENGARUH MODAL SOSIAL, KAPABILITAS FINANSIAL, ORIENTASI KEWIRAUSAHAAN TERHADAP DAYA SAING BISNIS BERKELANJUTAN SERTA IMPLIKASINYA PADA KINERJA UMKM INDUSTRI KULINER DI KOTA SUKABUMI." Nusa Putra, 2022.
- [34] F. D. Davis, R. P. Bagozzi, and P. R. Warshaw, "User acceptance of computer technology: A comparison of two theoretical models," *Manage. Sci.*, vol. 35, no. 8, pp. 982–1003, 1989.
- [35] S. J. H. Shahzad, E. Bouri, D. Roubaud, L. Kristoufek, and B. Lucey, "Is Bitcoin a better safe-haven investment than gold and commodities?," *Int. Rev. Financ. Anal.*, vol. 63, pp. 322–330, 2019.
- [36] E. Bouri, S. J. H. Shahzad, D. Roubaud, L. Kristoufek, and B. Lucey, "Bitcoin, gold, and commodities as safe havens for stocks: New insight through wavelet analysis," *Q. Rev. Econ. Financ.*, vol. 77, pp. 156–164, 2020.
- [37] T. Laurence, Blockchain for dummies. John Wiley & Sons, 2023.
- [38] Q. Yang, Y. Zhao, H. Huang, Z. Xiong, J. Kang, and Z. Zheng, "Fusing blockchain and AI with metaverse: A survey," *IEEE Open J. Comput. Soc.*, vol. 3, pp. 122–136, 2022.
- [39] I. H. Y. Chiu, "Fintech and disruptive business models in financial products, intermediation and markets-policy implications for financial regulators," *J. Tech. L. Pol'y*, vol. 21, p. 55, 2016.
- [40] C. Scardovi, Digital transformation in financial services, vol. 236. Springer, 2017.
- [41] R. Arenas and P. Fernandez, "CredenceLedger: a permissioned blockchain for verifiable academic credentials," in 2018 IEEE International Conference on Engineering, Technology and Innovation (ICE/ITMC), 2018, pp. 1–6.
- [42] N. O. Nawari and S. Ravindran, "Blockchain and building information modeling (BIM): Review and applications in post-disaster recovery," *Buildings*, vol. 9, no. 6, p. 149, 2019.
- [43] D. Yarli, "Analisis akad Tijarah pada transaksi fintech syariah dengan pendekatan maqhasid," YUDISIA J. Pemikir. Huk. Dan Huk. Islam, vol. 9, no. 2, 2018.
- [44] A. Y. Rukmana, R. Meltareza, B. Harto, O. Komalasari, and N. Harnani, "Optimizing the Role of Business Incubators in Higher Education: A Review of Supporting Factors and Barriers," West Sci. Bus. Manag., vol. 1, no. 03, pp. 169–175, 2023.
- [45] A. Y. Rukmana, "ANALISIS PENGARUH PEMBELAJARAN DI SMK DAN KEAHLIAN KEWIRAUSAHAAN TERHADAP NIAT DAN SIKAP KEWIRAUSAHAAN SISWA SMK PELITA BANDUNG." Tesis Program Magister Management Universitas Widyatama Bandung, 2017.
- [46] A. Y. Rukmana, R. Bakti, H. Ma'sum, and L. U. Sholihannnisa, "Pengaruh Dukungan Orang Tua, Harga Diri, Pengakuan Peluang, dan Jejaring terhadap Niat Berwirausaha di Kalangan Mahasiswa Manajemen di Kota Bandung," J. Ekon. Dan Kewirausahaan West Sci., vol. 1, no. 02, pp. 89–101, 2023.
- [47] F. Sudirjo, P. A. A. N. Putri, A. Y. Rukmana, and E. S. Hertini, "DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, SOUTH GARUT DEVELOPED A MARKETING PLAN FOR SANSEVIERIA ORNAMENTAL PLANTS," J. Ekon., vol. 12, no. 02, pp. 1066–1075, 2023.