

Original Research

A Scientometrics Analysis of Publication Mapping in Sharia Economics and Finance in Indonesia and Malaysia

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Abstract

This study aimed to determine the mapping of research in sharia economics and finance from 2010 to 2021 with scientometrics analysis to see the dynamics of research in the field of Islamic economics conducted by Indonesian and Malaysian researchers. Data were retrieved from the Scopus database. The analysis process was conducted using only the Vosviewer software version 1.6.16 to analyze and visualize co-authorship, co-occurrence, and co-citation. This research used separate keywords such as "Sharia Economics", "Islamic Bank", "Zakat and Waqf", "Islamic Finance", "Halal Industry", and "Sharia Fintech". This research found 2435 articles, 449 authors, and 471 topics related to sharia economics and finance. Malaysia's three most productive writers are Rusni Hassan, Adam Abdullah, and Saaidah Mohamad. Meanwhile, the three most productive authors from Indonesia are Raditya Sukmana, Dwi Suhartanto, and Aam Slamet Rusydiana. Islamic banking is the topic that dominated research in Indonesia and Malaysia in 2010-2021. Topics still not widely researched are among the 6 keywords used, namely "sharia economics" and "Fintech". From the co-citation analysis, there were 953 references used in research in the Islamic economics and finance field in Indonesia and Malaysia from 2010-2021. Topics dominated are references from research and sources with the theme of Islamic banks. From this research, it is hoped that researchers in Islamic economics and finance can increase research collaboration and conduct more research on topics that are still not widely studied. Future research can explore more deeply the dynamics of research in the field of Islamic economics and finance in various countries from time to time.

Keywords: Publication Mapping, scientometrics, Sharia Economics and Finance, Scopus Database.

Introduction

Implementing a conventional economic system that places money as a commodity was one of the causes of the global crisis in 1997 (Pristiwiyanto, 2020). This crisis has had a global influence and necessitates remedies outside capitalism's economic system, notably Islamic economics or Sharia economics. It has been demonstrated in the middle of a global crisis that the status of Islamic financial institutions remains solid. Islamic economics has emerged as a viable option for the global economic challenges in several parts of the world. Islamic economics is quickly evolving, both in terms of academic study at postsecondary institutions and in terms of operational operations. From the 1960s through the 1970s, scientists began to pay attention to Islamic economics.

In Indonesia, on the practical aspect, establishing a bank for the first time based on sharia principles, then the discourse of the sharia system began to penetrate other fields outside banking, such as Islamic bonds, Islamic mutual funds, Islamic insurance, Islamic hotels and so on. So the development of Islamic economics in Indonesia began with developments in the banking sector, driven by the establishment of Bank Muamalat Indonesia (BMI) in 1992, followed by the establishment of the first Islamic insurance, Takaful Insurance, in 1994. The development of the sharia capital market is also quite good; sharia mutual funds, which are the first sharia-based capital market instruments, have grown quite rapidly, marked by the emergence of the first sharia mutual fund, Danareksa, in 1997, and the first corporate sharia bonds in Indonesia in 2002. Besides Indonesia, Sharia economics is also developing rapidly in other countries, one of which is Malaysia.

The beginning of introduction of the Islamic financial system in Malaysia was marked by the Hajj Institution, founded in 1963. Then the Malaysian government took steps that could accelerate the development of Islamic financial Institutions, including making laws on Islamic banks. Then the Islamic Bank has the legality to operate. Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad (BIMB) is the first Islamic bank to operate, which began on July 1, 1983. BIMB also has a subsidiary consisting of Al-Ijarah Sendirian Berhad Corporation (Leasing Company), Syarikat Al-Wakalah Nominees Sendirian Berhad (Leasing Company) which offers nominee services) and the Malaysian Own Takaful Society of Berhad (General and Family Insurance Protection). The Malaysian government wants Malaysia to become a regional centre of Islamic finance. To realize this, Malaysia granted requests from three foreign Islamic banking institutions to operate in Malaysia, namely Kuwait Finance House, Al Rajhi Banking and Investment Corporation (Saudi Arabia), Qatar Islamic Bank, Hospital Investment Bank Inc., Global Investment House, and Asian Finance Bank (Musyafah, 2019).

The desire for Islamic economic and financial research continues, so research in this field must continuously be carried out and improved. According to Agustianto, since the 1970s, empirical scientific studies and research on sharia economics and finance continue to be conducted and disseminated to various countries, so the academic movement of sharia economics and finance is growing. Then in the 1990s, Islamic economic and financial studies were developed at various universities, both in countries with a predominantly Muslim population and in Western countries, such as Europe, the United States, and Australia. In Indonesia, academic studies on sharia economics and finance in various universities have only been rife since the 2000s (Rianti, 2009). Purwanto (2012) stated that there are three major problems in the development of Islamic economics. The first is the standardization and accessibility of Islamic banking products. The second factor is the degree of knowledge

(awareness) of Islamic banking products; as of today, very few individuals are familiar with these products and the terminologies used in Islamic banking. Third, the workforce in the Islamic banking sector is skilled.

Economic institutions and Islamic business items are developing and expanding throughout the world. Similar to the education and training that equips staff, scientific research on Islamic economics is still vital in the academic world. This results from the current economic system's limitations, which prevent the community from prospering. On the other hand, there is a dichotomy in the educational system that appears to only apply to the economics faculty in terms of how economics fulfils human needs. As a result, Islamic economic education should be made available to all young people, especially the Muslim generation. According to the explanation provided above, it is clear that Islamic economic practices are developing in many areas so quickly that it is imperative to educate the next generation so that they can uphold and perpetuate Islamic economics. The government is becoming more flexible and supportive of the growth of Islamic economic practices (Sumadi, 2018).

Observing this phenomenon, developing Islamic Economics needs to be conducted by developing the Islamic Economics curriculum in Higher Education or even starting to be taught at the Middle School level. In addition to developing through the curriculum, the most important thing at this time is evaluating how sharia economic and financial issues developed in the discussions among academics and practitioners through scientometrics analysis. The basic objective of scientometrics is to offer artificial measures of the quantifiable scientific output—published papers, citations, patents, etc. in various statistical methodologies. Scientometrics can be divided into two groups depending on the level at which the evaluation is conducted. Microscientometrics, which rates people, journals, and organizations, is the first category. Macroscientometrics, the second category, evaluates the scientific output at the national and regional levels (Dragos, Dinu, Pop & Dabija, 2014).

Identifying the mechanisms that lead to greater or lesser levels of scientific output is one of the key objectives of scientometrics at the national level. Finding appropriate national or local incentive programs that will encourage R&D activity both numerically and qualitatively is a crucial challenge. In scientometrics, scientific mapping is frequently used to discover how various domains emerge, vanish, cohabit, integrate, and overlap. To create the maps, common characteristics of scientific articles are measured, and their relationships are presented in two- or three-dimensional space. Finding connections between publications or writers is mainly accomplished via co-citations and co-authors. Important indicators can determine the organization of a knowledge domain in research, such as domain categories or classes. The meta-data from scientific datasets can be described as analysis units to produce a visual representation of science or a specific scientific topic. Most of the time, the citations are regarded as fundamental research materials for mapping purposes (Malak & Osinska, 2016).

Scientometrics analysis strengthens and stabilizes existing academic reproduction patterns and further provides essential policy-making strategies that many people expect. Through scientometric studies, researchers can identify research trends, find topics that have not been studied, and explore methodological issues. Then with scientometrics, will be known things related to science. According to Cobo, scientometric analysis is one technique for visualizing bibliometric networks to create a science mapping that describes unusual disciplines, scientific domains, and research frameworks from extensive volumes of literature and massive bibliographical datasets (Abidin, Belayutham & Ibrahim, 2020).

Research related to the literature in economics has been widely carried out. However, research devoted to Islamic economics and finance over the years to see its dynamic is still tiny. In 2020, a study to examine the bibliometric characteristics and trends of Islamic economics and finance (IEF) papers written by Indonesian writers and indexed in Scopus was conducted by Handoko (2020). This research showed more than 150 journals had published articles on IEF, with Talent Development and Excellence being the most read. Thirty-three countries were involved in the writers' collaboration, with Malaysia dominating the list. Halal tourism, zakat, and Islamic financing are a few of the phrases that have seen the most significant growth in recent years (Handoko, 2020). In another research, Handoko examines the current literature on the coronavirus disease of 2019 (COVID-19) in two academic fields: business, management, and accounting, and economics, econometrics, and finance. The analysis concentrated on the top publications, nations, organizations, papers, and keyword clusters. The results show that the research keywords on COVID-19 formed 14 clusters (e.g., small and medium enterprises, aviation, tourism, banking and finance, supply chain, economic growth, and the digital economy) (Handoko, 2021).

The evolution of patterns from research on the function of zakat in the COVID-19 pandemic published by publications equipped is looked into by Rusydiana and As-Salafiyah. The analysis primarily describes the traits and patterns of the keywords, authors, journals, and citations. The findings indicated that there were four clusters in the depiction of the mapping of research developments within this issue. 17 topics make up Cluster 1, 17 topics make up Cluster 2, 16 topics make up Cluster 3, and 8 topics make up Cluster 4 (Rusydiana & As-salafiyah, 2021). The number of publications on the *fiqh*'s theme of finance has increased significantly, according to a study by Rusydiana, As-Salafiyah, Sanrego and Marlina (2021) published in journals with Scopus indexes in the area of Islamic economics and finance. The International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management is the most-read journal, Ismail AG is the most-read author, and Malaysia is the most-read country, according to the data. Islamic law, Islamic banking, and Islamic finance are the most popular keyword subjects. This study discovered that the contract goods utilized in various countries tend to differ according to one's understanding of *fiqh* (Rusydiana & As-salafiyah, 2021).

Antonio's 2020 research tried to analyze the trends in Islamic microfinance research published in eminent Islamic economics and finance publications. Indexed research publications made up the data that was examined. Sharia, micro, finance, social, evidence, institutions, and factors were the top trending topics in the previous time. In the 2019 period, finance was the most often discussed issue. Preliminary research conducted by the author on various publications in the field of Islamic economics in Indonesia and Malaysia shows that the most subjects in the publications of Islamic economics and finance in Indonesia are Islamic banks (32.67%), Islamic economics (16.07%), and zakat and waqf (12.95%). At the same time, the most subjects in the publication of Islamic economics and finance in Malaysia are Islamic banks (44.76%), Syariah economics (13.2%), and Islamic insurance (7.48%) (Maryam, Alfida & Rianti, 2019).

Previous studies have shown that few still examine the development of research mapping in the field of Islamic economics from time to time in two countries. So this study aims to determine the mapping of research in this field from 2010 to 2021 with scientometrics analysis to see the dynamics of research in Islamic economics conducted by Indonesian and Malaysian researchers. The analysis will be carried out from co-authorship, co-occurrence, and co-citation.

Materials and Methods

This is a scientometrics study where researchers can identify trends in the research world, find topics that have not been studied, and explore methodological issues. Through this scientometrics, several things related to the publication of Islamic economics will be known, including trends in research topics and general research trends (co-occurrence analysis), Productivity of researchers in the field of Islamic economics, and research collaboration (co-authorship and co-citation analysis).

Scientometrics often presents meta-analyzes of various topics and methodologies, identifies the most productive individuals, institutions, and countries, describes collaborative processes, reports citation and co-citation analysis, discovers research anomalies, and conducts opinion surveys. Science or scientific study as a system with quantitative elements that mathematical methods may describe is the main paradigm of scientometrics (especially statistics). Scientometrics is primarily concerned with describing how scientific knowledge is produced, distributed, and used. Reliable data must be collected, proper methodologies and relevant indicators must be developed, and they must be used to define information phenomena statistically (Moravcsik, 1988).

In this research, a scientometrics analysis was conducted to observe the distribution of articles on sharia economics in Indonesia and Malaysia published from 2010 until 2021. Data were retrieved from the Scopus database and analyzed using only Vosviewer software version 1.6.16.

The first step was defining the keywords to use. To incorporate all aspects of sharia economics, the study used separate keywords such as "Sharia Economics", "Islamic Bank", "Zakat and Waqf", "Islamic Finance", "Halal Industry", and "Sharia Fintech". We also use an asterisk (*) to broaden a search by looking for words that begin with the same letters, such as "Islamic bank". The Scopus database was searched using title, keywords, and abstracts.

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1,413 document results

TITLE-ABS-KEY ( "Islamic bank*" ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( AFFILCOUNTRY , "Malaysia" ) OR LIMIT-TO (
AFFILCOUNTRY , "Indonesia" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2021 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2020 )
OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2019 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2018 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2017 )
OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2016 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2015 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2014 )
OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2013 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2012 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2011 )
OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2010 ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( LANGUAGE , "English" ) OR LIMIT-TO (
LANGUAGE , "Arabic" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( LANGUAGE , "Indonesian" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( LANGUAGE ,
"Malay" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( SRCTYPE , "j" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( SRCTYPE , "b" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( SRCTYPE ,
"p" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( SRCTYPE , "k" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( SRCTYPE , "d" ) )

29 document results

TITLE-ABS-KEY ( "Sharia Economic*" ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2021 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR ,
2020 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2019 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2018 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR ,
2017 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2016 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2015 ) )

571 document results

TITLE-ABS-KEY ( "Islamic Finance*" ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2021 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR ,
2020 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2019 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2018 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR ,
2017 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2016 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2015 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR ,
2014 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2013 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2012 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR ,
2011 ) OR LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2010 ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( AFFILCOUNTRY , "Malaysia" ) OR LIMIT-
TO ( AFFILCOUNTRY , "Indonesia" ) )

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Figure 1: Sample search results

After finalizing the keywords, the second step was finding the articles from the Scopus database. The initial search found 2435 documents. In the third step, the data that has been found is sorted so that the data is ready to be processed. Data were obtained from the Scopus database and exported by selecting the Excel CSV type. Furthermore, the exported file can be used in the Vosviewer application. Finally, the data analysis was conducted using only the Vosviewer software version 1.6.16 and Microsoft Excel to analyze and visualize co-authorship, co-occurrence, and co-citation. Several related keywords are combined so that the mapping can be seen, for example, "Islamic bank", "Islamic banks", and "Islamic banking", then "Islamic finance", "Islamic financing", and so on. The data obtained from the Scopus database and analyzed using the VOSviewer application is valid and reliable. The process flowchart can be seen in figure 1 below.

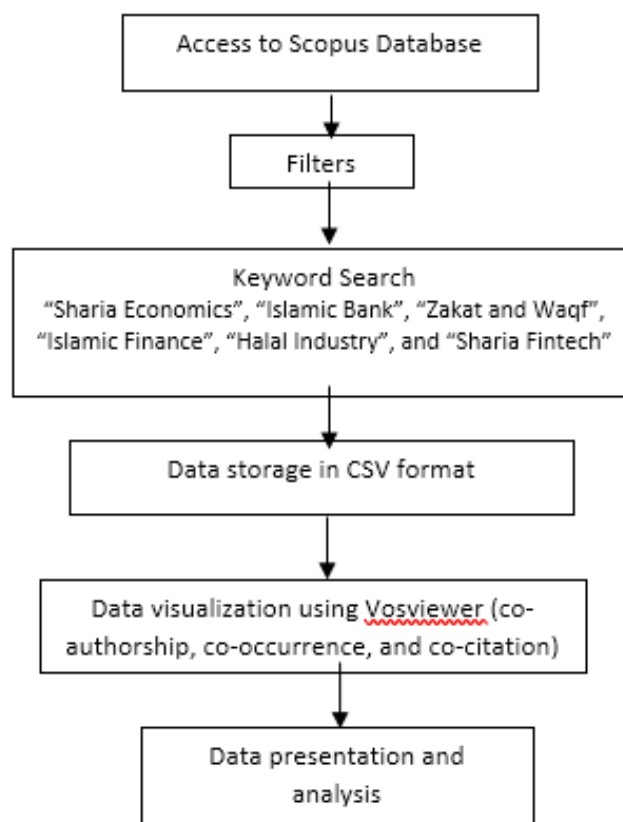


Figure 2: Research process flow chart

Co-authorship analysis is used to find relationships between various studies based on research documents produced by researchers. A co-authorship network is a method for identifying academics and organizations that are leading research and the direction of collaboration. (Fonseca et al., 2016). Co-occurrence analysis maps the most written themes or topics in each period. This co-occurrence analysis is based on Co-word analysis to find patterns and trends from a set of documents by measuring each keyword's strength (De Looze & Lemarié, 2006). The type of analysis used to reveal the research topic statistically. The more often there is a pairing between two keywords, the closer the relationship. To reveal the structure and development of the research area, several methods of word analysis can be applied based on the matrix of words, which can be analyzed by cluster analysis. This method is useful

Table 1

List of 10 Most Productive Malaysia'Authors

Number	Name	Articles
1	Rusni Hasan	47
2	Adam Abdullah	30
3	Saadiah Mohamad	29
4	Muneeza, Aishath	28
5	Salina Kassim	27
6	Amin, Hanudin	26
7	Haron, Razali	24
8	Muhammad Ali	24
9	Mansor Ibrahim	24
10	Ariff, Mohamed	23

Table 1 above shows that the three most productive authors are Rusni Hassan, who has produced 47 documents, Adam Abdullah with 30 documents; and Saaidah Mohamad with 29 documents. Raditya Sukmana Mail is an Indonesian author Raditya Sukmana Mail is a writer from Indonesia who is included in the top 20 most productive writers.

Rusni Hassan is an Associate Professor and Deputy Dean at the IIUM Institute of Islamic Banking and Finance (IiBF). Her areas of specialization include Islamic Banking, Finance and Islamic Documentation, Islamic Capital Market, Takaful, and Islamic Law of Transactions (*IIUM: Staff Directory*, 2021).

Adam Abdullah is currently an Associate Professor at the College of Economics and Management, Al-Qasimia University, U.A.E. He was the former Deputy Dean (Research & Publications) at the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) Institute of Islamic Banking and Finance (IiBF). He specializes in Islamic economics, finance and investment and has published over 65 articles and books. He has written extensively on Islamic monetary economics, publishing *The Islamic Currency* (2016) (*Adam Abdullah - Turkish Journal of Islamic Economics*, 2022).

Saadiah Mohamad joined the University of Southampton Malaysia as a Professor of Economics on October 01 2021, and was appointed as the university's first Head of Southampton Malaysia Business School. She is formerly a professor at the Faculty of Business and Management and, before that, at The Arshad Ayub Graduate Business School, Universiti Teknologi MARA, (UiTM), Shah Alam Malaysia 2010. (*Prof Dr. Saadiah Mohamad - Honorary Professor Faculty of Business and Accountancy UNISEL - Universiti Selangor (UNISEL) | LinkedIn*, 2022).

Table 2 shows that the three most productive authors from Indonesia are Raditya Sukmana who has produced 15 articles; Dwi Suhartanto (13 articles); and Aam Slamet Rusydiana (12 articles).

Table 2
List of 10 Most Productive Indonesia' Authors

	Name	Articles
1	Raditya Sukmana Mail	15
2	Dwi Suhartanto	13
3	Aam Slamet Rusydiana	12
4	Erie Febrian	9
5	Peni Nugraheni	8
6	Bayu Arie Fianto	8
7	Doktoralina, Caturida Meiwanto	8
8	Rifqi Muhammad	7
9	Shah, Syed Alamdar Ali	6
10	Laila, Nisful	6

Raditya Sukmana is a doctoral program coordinator in the Islamic economics Department at Airlangga University. His research interest is Islamic macroeconomics, statistic, macroeconomics, microeconomics, Islamic macroeconomic, and Islamic monetary economics (*Prof. Dr. Raditya Sukmana., S.E., M.A. - FEB Unair, 2022*).

Dwi Suhartanto is an associate professor at the Business Administration Department, Politeknik Negeri Bandung, Indonesia. He has over 30 publications in reputable peer-reviewed journals, books, and conference proceedings. His works have been published in leading business/tourism/hospitality journals. His research interests are services marketing management, creative tourism, hospitality and management, shopping tourism, Islamic marketing, small business and entrepreneurship, and sport marketing and management (*SCITECH - Editorial Board*).

Aam Slamet Rusydiana is a researcher at Sharia Economic Applied Research and Training (SMART) Indonesia. He has written and researched a lot on the theme of waqf and Islamic economics in general. Aam is also a lecturer at the Tazkia Institute (*Aam Slamet Rusydiana, 2022*). The three most prolific writers from Malaysia and Indonesia are lecturers or researchers in Islamic economics and finance and have published many of their research works in this field. From the data above, we can conclude that Malaysian writers are more productive than Indonesian writers in publishing their research in Islamic economics and finance, especially in Scopus-indexed journals.

Figure 4 shows the year distribution of each author who researched the Scopus-indexed sharia economy from 2010-2020. The findings of the co-authorship mapping show that the scale of the spread of the year did not reach from 2010; this can be since Islamic economics began to be widely studied in 2014. Then it developed, and many new names appeared, such as Nugraheni P, Nasuka M, and various researchers. The use of lighter colors tends to be associated with new names. This means the researcher has just started researching in the field of Islamic economics.

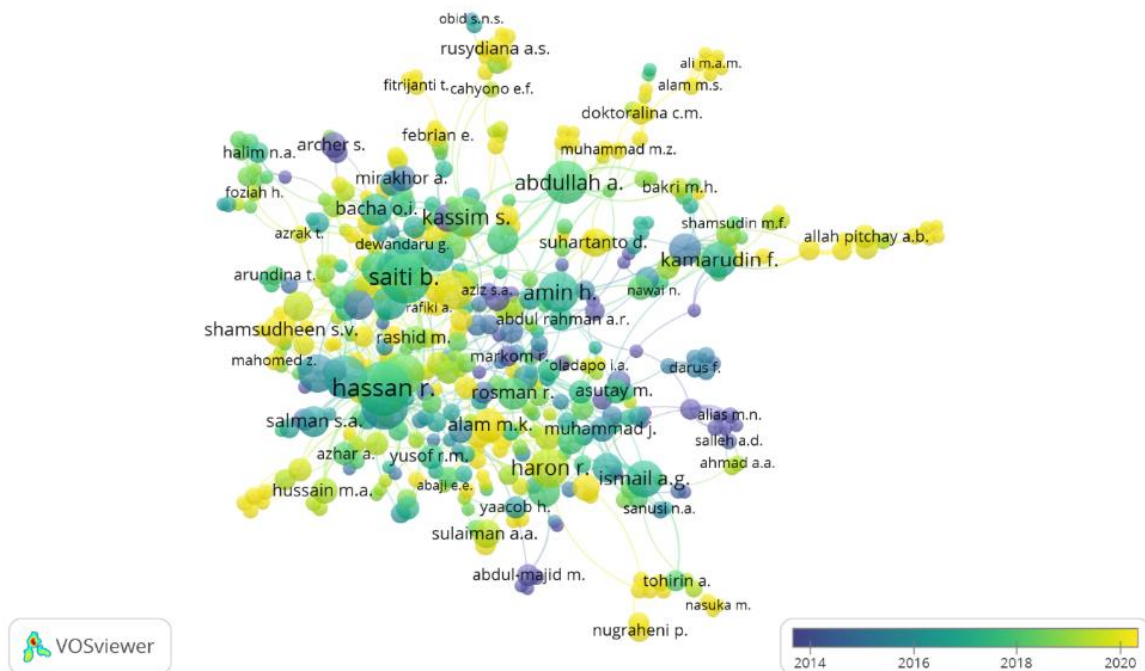


Figure 4: Overlay visualization of co-author

The visualization above tends to be greenish, indicating that many researchers related to Islamic economics are experiencing an increasingly significant spread from year to year, followed by many new researchers with scattered bright colours. From these results, it can also be found that many new researchers have established more extensive research collaborations. This finding can be found where several existing studies in the range of 2014 and below tend to conduct collaborative research only on a few researchers in the cluster.

Co-occurrence Analysis

Based on terms or topics sourced from titles and abstracts, there were 471 topics related to Islamic economics and finance. Some of the topics with the highest number of occurrences can be seen in table 3 below.

Table 3
List of top 40 topics in Indonesia and Malaysia

No	Topic	Appearance	No	Topic	Appearance
1	islamic bank	830	21	data envelopment analysis	28
2	malaysia	205	22	service quality	28
3	islamic finance	87	23	islamic banking and finance	27
4	indonesia	81	24	credit risk	26
5	corporate governance	50	25	customer loyalty	26
6	islam	50	26	risk management	25
7	efficiency	45	27	financing	25
8	financial performance	41	28	liquidity risk	23
9	banking	38	29	shariah governance	21
10	banks	38	30	islamic financial institutions	21
11	customer satisfaction	36	31	competition	21
12	corporate social responsibility	34	32	risk	20
13	religiosity	34	33	dual banking system	19
14	performance	34	34	stability	18
15	conventional banks	34	35	governance	18
16	bangladesh	33	36	conventional bank	18
17	profitability	33	37	waqf	18
18	halal	32	38	islamic	17
19	halal industry	31	39	financial crisis	17
20	trust	29	40	bank performance	17

Based on the findings of the co-word results, it was found that the keywords that were widely studied in the subject of Islamic economics were related to "Islamic Banks" with a co-occurrence value of 347 with 790 journal articles, which were connected to 257 other keywords. The topic "Islamic banks" also indirectly dominates not only the keyword Islamic banks but also in general, where the next most keyword is the keyword Islamic banking with a co-occurrence value of 330 with 655 journal articles linked to 268 other keywords. These keywords are the keywords used by the authors in their articles.

The keywords Islamic banking and Islamic banks are not connected. If viewed based on these findings, the keywords Islamic banks and Islamic banking in journal articles are only used by one of the Islamic banks or Islamic banking. Even so, these two keywords dominate sharia economic journal articles indexed by Scopus.

Network Visualization of research topics related to Islamic economics can be seen in figure 5 below.

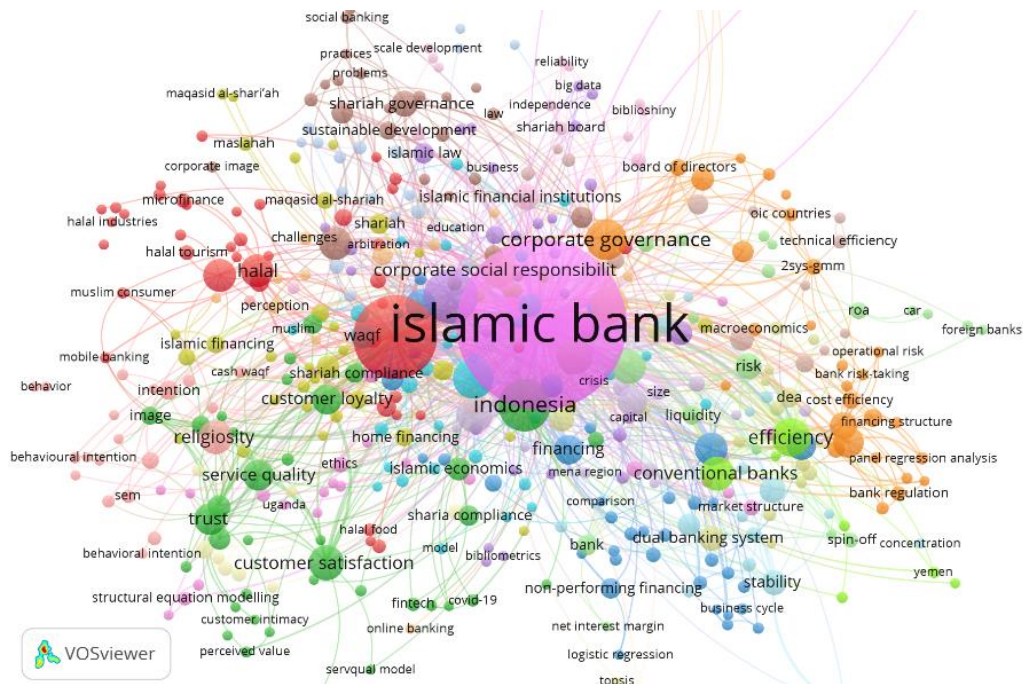


Figure 5: Network Visualization of Co-occurrence

The results of the network visualization co-word on the Scopus indexed keywords of sharia economic journal articles found 472 keywords from 2435 journal articles. The results of this mapping only map keywords with a co-occurrence value above 3 to then be distributed to 21 clusters marked with a different colour from each cluster (Figure 6).

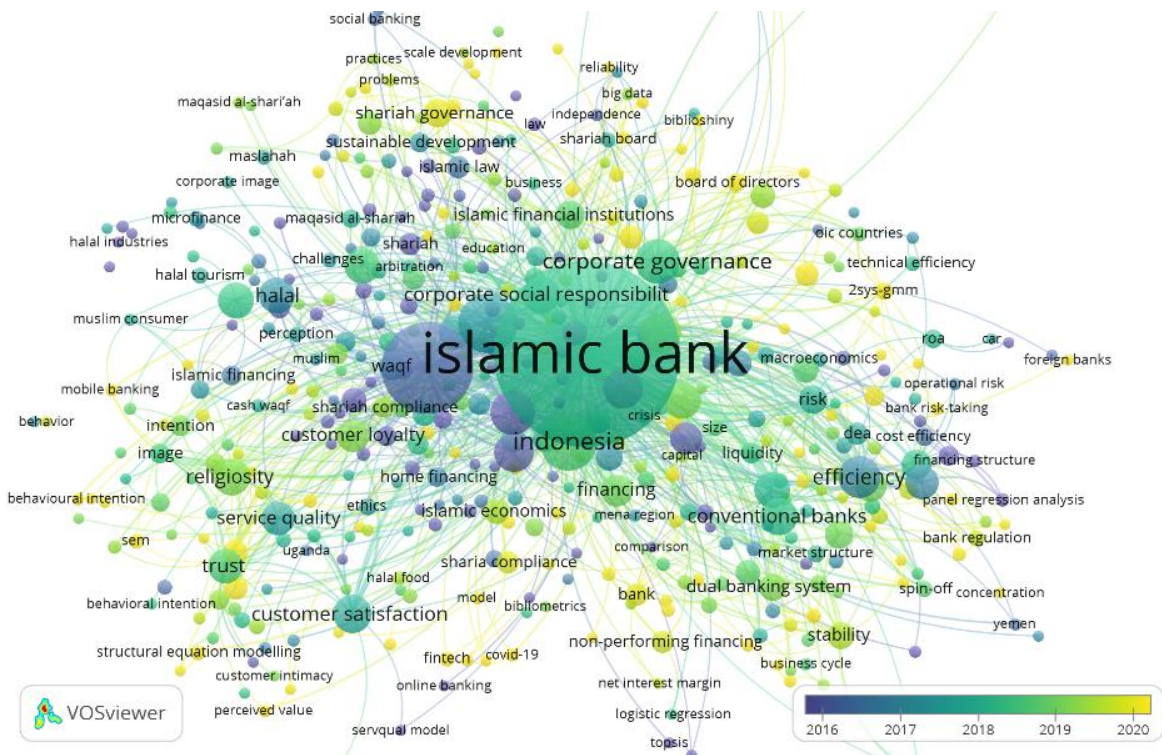


Figure 6: Overlay Visualization of Co-occurrence

Table 4

Co-occurrence of six keywords used in searches in the Scopus database

Topic	Appearance
Islamic Bank	913
Islamic Finance	166
Halal Industry	95
Zakat and Waqf	41
Sharia Economics	19
Fintech	13

Co-Citation Analysis

From the co-citation analysis, there were 953 references used in research in the Islamic economics and finance field in Indonesia and Malaysia from 2010-2021. The 10 most cited references can be seen in table 5.

Table 5

Top 10 Most Cited References

	Reference Metadata	Citation
1	haniffa, r., hudaib, m., exploring the ethical identity of islamic banks via communication in annual reports (2007) journal of business ethics, 76 (1), pp. 97-116	448
2	maali, b., casson, p., napier, c., social reporting by islamic banks (2006) abacus, 42 (2), pp. 266-289	372
3	mallin, c., farag, h., ow-yong, k., corporate social responsibility and financial performance in islamic banks (2014) journal of economic behavior and organization, 103, pp. s21-s38	328
4	kamla, r., rammal, h.g., social reporting by islamic banks: does social justice matter? (2013) accounting, auditing and accountability journal, 26 (6), pp. 911-945	279
5	kamla, r., critical insights into contemporary islamic accounting (2009) critical perspectives on accounting, 20 (8), pp. 921-932	263
6	metawa, s.a., almossawi, m., banking behavior of islamic bank customers: perspectives and implications (1998) international journal of bank marketing, 16 (7), pp. 299-313	240
7	farook, s., hassan, m.k., lanis, r., determinants of corporate social responsibility disclosure: the case of islamic banks (2011) journal of islamic accounting and business research, 2 (2), pp. 114-141	239
8	gilani, h., exploring the ethical aspects of islamic banking (2015) international journal of islamic and middle eastern finance and management, 8 (1), pp. 85-98	236
9	abedifar, p., molyneux, p., tarazi, a., risk in islamic banking (2013) review of finance, 17 (6), pp. 2035-2096	234
10	platonova, e., asutay, m., dixon, r., mohammad, s., the impact of corporate social responsibility disclosure on financial performance: evidence from the gcc islamic banking sector (2018) journal of business ethics, 151 (2), pp. 451-471	230

From table 5 it can be seen that 10 references are widely cited by researchers in journal articles with the theme of sharia economics conducted by Indonesia and Malaysia researchers, which Scopus index. The most cited article is "Exploring the ethical identity of Islamic banks

via communication", published in the Journal of Business Ethics, written by Roszaini Haniffa R dan Mohammad Hudaib, which was cited 448 times. Researchers in Islamic economics can use the above data to determine the sources they can use in their research process.

Figure 8 maps the co-citation of Islamic sharia-topic journal articles indexed by Scopus from 2010-2022. Each cluster in this mapping describes each of the various reference topics. Topics dominated by red color (cluster 1) are references from research and sources with the theme of Islamic banks.

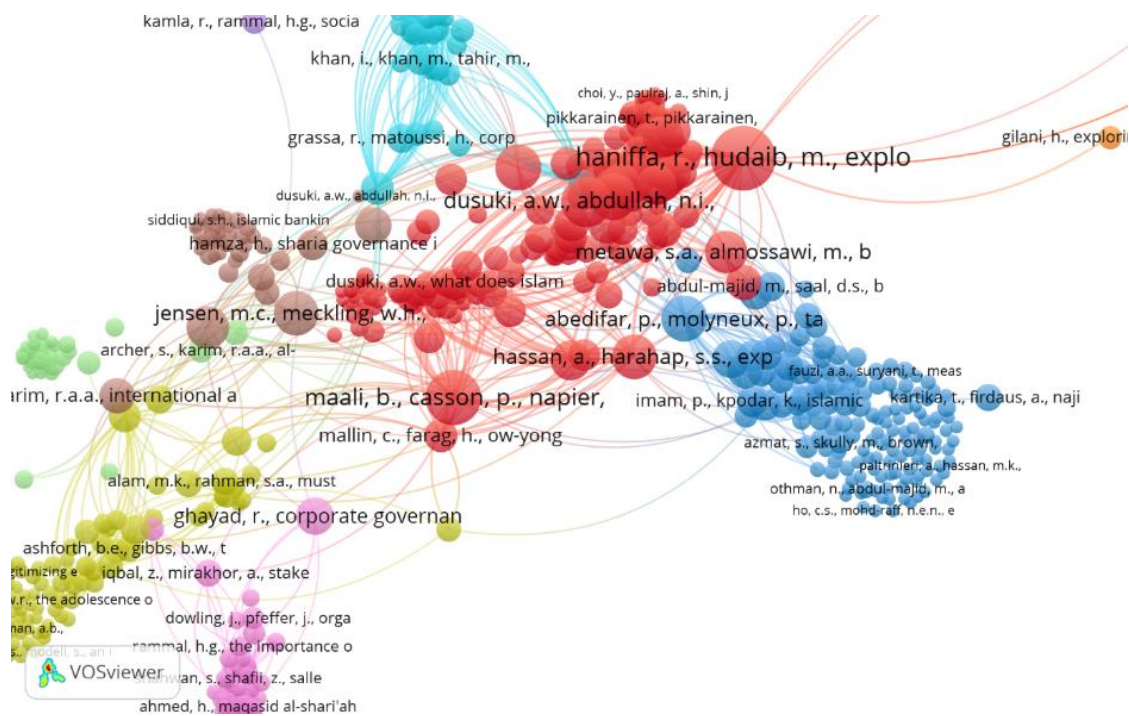


Figure 8: Network Visualization of the References used in the articles

Discussion

Based on co-authorship analysis on 2435 articles related to Islamic economics, 449 co-authorships were spread across 32 clusters. The three most productive writers are Rusni Hassan, who has produced 47 documents; Adam Abdullah, with 30 documents; and Saaidah Mohamad, with 29 documents.

The findings of the co-authorship mapping show that the scale of the spread of the year did not reach from 2010; this can be since Islamic economics began to be widely studied in 2014. From the co-occurrence analysis, it can be seen that Islamic banking is the topic that dominated research in Indonesia and Malaysia in the 2010-2021 period. This reflects that in Indonesia and Malaysia, the development of Islamic banking is very rapid and has become a significant concern during 2010-2021. Malaysia is the fastest-growing country in the Islamic banking and financial industry, with a total share of the Islamic banking market reaching around 26% of the total national banking assets.

Indonesia is also one of the countries in ASEAN which is currently aggressively developing Islamic banking and financial systems. In contrast to Malaysia, which uses a state-driven approach, the Islamic banking industry in Indonesia is more market-driven. Islamic banking in Indonesia only has a market share of around 6.01% of the national financial system. Although

it seems low, the growth of Indonesia's Islamic banking industry is relatively strong (Pantas, Susetyohadi & Laurin Azwita, 2021).

This finding is in line with the preliminary research conducted by the author on various publications in the field of Islamic economics in Indonesia and Malaysia shows that the most subjects in the publications of Islamic economics and finance in Indonesia are Islamic banks (32.67%), Islamic economics (16.07%), and zakat and waqf (12.95%). At the same time, the most subjects in the publication of Islamic economics and finance in Malaysia are Islamic banks (44.76%), Syariah economics (13.2%), and Islamic insurance (7.48%) (Maryam et al., 2019). Research that has been done by Rusydiana et al, also found that Islamic law, Islamic banking, and Islamic finance are the most popular keyword subjects. (Rusydiana et al., 2021).

Meanwhile, the research conducted by Handoko in 2020, showed that halal tourism, zakat, and Islamic financing are a few of the phrases that have seen the biggest growth in recent years (Handoko, 2020). But this research is limited to Indonesian authors or affiliations. In another research, Handoko found that the keywords on covid-19 research formed 14 clusters (e.g., small and medium enterprises, aviation, tourism, banking and finance, supply chain, economic growth, and the digital economy) (Handoko, 2021).

From the co-citation analysis, there were 953 references used in research in the Islamic economics and finance field in Indonesia and Malaysia from 2010-2021. Topics dominated are references from research and sources with the theme of Islamic banks.

Conclusion

The findings of this study reveal which writers from Malaysia and Indonesia are the most productive in the field of Islamic economics and finance, whose writings were published in Scopus-indexed journals from 2010-2021. Researchers can use this information to collaborate on sharia economics and finance growth. We also can conclude that Malaysian writers are more productive than Indonesian writers in publishing their research in Islamic economics and finance. This research also shows that Islamic banking is the topic that dominates research in Indonesia and Malaysia in the 2010-2021 period. Among the 6 keywords used, the topics still not widely researched are "Sharia economics" and "Fintech". From this research, it is hoped that researchers in Islamic economics and finance can increase research collaboration and conduct more research on topics that are still not widely studied. The list of most cited documents is also revealed in this research. Researchers in Islamic economics can use those data to determine the sources they can use in their research process. Future research can explore more deeply the dynamics of research in Islamic economics and finance in various Islamic countries from time to time and with other keywords. The selection of keywords that will be used needs to adjust to the development of Islamic economics and finance.

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