

MAPPING RESEARCH DEVELOPMENTS AND TRENDS: SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC LITERACY IN ISLAMIC CONTEXT

Titania Mukti

¹ Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University, Serang, Banten, Indonesia

Info Artikel	DOI: 10.20885/tullab.vol7.iss1.art8
Artike History	E-mail Address
Received: January 15, 2025 Accepted: January 30, 2025 Published: January 31, 2025	titaniamukti@untirta.ac.id
ISSN: 2685-8924	e-ISSN: 2685-8681

ABSTRACT

This study presents a bibliometric analysis of islamic sustainable economic research from scopus indexed scientific publications. Data sources were obtained from searches using the publish or perish application with the keywords "islamic AND sustainable AND economy" total of 205 articles from 2007-2024. Statistical analysis of metadata using the VOS Viewer application. This study analyzes the trend of research development based on the year of publication, journal contribution, journal citation, country, co-authorship, authors, keywords used, and visualization analysis of the research landscape cluster. The results show that the keywords "sustainable development", "islamic finance", and "waqf" can be said to be developing quite well because each year shows an increase in the number of studies relevant to these keywords. The author who produces the most article is M. Kabir Hassan with 7 articles. The most articles were produced in 2022 with total 28 articles. Malaysia is the most contributing country to publish 64 articles. Research clusters consisting of 10 clusters. The direction of future research development that still rarely researched in the role of Islamic microfinance for sustainable economic development, Islamic financial performance to realize a sustainable economy, politics and regulation for an Islamic-based sustainable economy.

Keywords: *Bibliometric, Development, Islamic Economic, Sustainable*

A. INTRODUCTION

The global economy is increasingly leading to an awareness of sustainability and social responsibility. The concept of a sustainable economy, which emphasizes a balance between economic growth, social justice and environmental sustainability, is taking center stage for many countries and international organizations (Pasquariello et al., 2024). Amidst these changes, Islamic economic principles offer a unique approach that integrates ethical and moral values with economic practices (Khawar, 2024). The Islamic economic system is based on principles such as justice (adl) and distributive justice (qist), shared ownership (musharakah and mudarabah), prohibition of usury (riba), and sustainability (tathawwu' al-tasdiq). These principles form the framework for a just, inclusive, and sustainable economy (Shovkhalov, 2024).

Islamic economics emphasizes the fair and equitable distribution of wealth and resources. This involves the redistribution of income and wealth through zakat (mandatory donations to the poor and others), infaq (voluntary donations for public purposes), and waqf (charitable donations for charitable and social purposes) (Sudrajat et al., 2024). In addition, the Islamic economic system encourages responsible and sustainable management of natural resources. This is evident from the prohibition against waste (israf) and destruction (mubazir) applied to encourage the wise and sustainable use of natural resources (Blankinship et al., 2024).

Islamic economic principles promote people's active participation in economic activities. This can be achieved through shared ownership and collective investment (musharakah and mudarabah), which not only strengthens social inclusion but also encourages collective responsibility for economic success and sustainability (Islam & Ahmad, 2022). The Islamic economic system encourages innovation and entrepreneurship oriented towards social welfare and sustainability. This involves an approach centered on moral and ethical values in business and investment, as well as promoting economic solutions that consider the long-term impact on society and the environment (Raimi et al., 2024). By applying these principles, a sustainable Islamic economic system aims to achieve harmony between stable economic growth, inclusive social justice and sustainable environmental preservation. This approach can be a valuable guide in addressing current

global challenges related to economic inequality, climate change, and sustainability of natural resources.

Sustainable Islamic economics has been studied by many researchers in the field of economics so that its development is quite significant every year. Some of these studies include Mursid et al. (2024) in their research explaining that the concept of Islamic economics considers environmental aspects and aspects of maqasyid sharia will realize the goals of the idea of a sustainable green economy. Ling et al., (2024) explain that the regulations imposed by Islamic banking can realize Islamic sustainable finance as evidenced by the most important regulations and supervisory standards (BCBS, AAOIFI, and IFSB) for sustainable finance. Faizi et al., (2024) who analyzed the development of Islamic climate finance based on Islamic financial instruments found that the greening of Islamic capital markets, the greening of Islamic social finance, Islamic green finance, and the development of green banking services for the unbanked to support financial inclusion.

However, despite the growing interest in sustainable economics and Islamic principles, the scholarly literature combining the two is still limited. Bibliometrics, as a methodology to quantitatively analyze academic literature, can provide valuable insights into research developments and trends (G. Chen et al., 2024). Bibliometric research in the context of Islamic-based sustainable economics has not been thoroughly conducted. Therefore, this study aims to fill this gap by conducting a comprehensive bibliometric analysis. Through this approach, we can identify important contributions, collaboration networks, and emerging research trends, all of which can pave the way to better understand how sustainable economics in the Islamic context can develop in the future. By expanding knowledge on the relationship between Islamic economics and sustainability, this research is expected to provide valuable guidance for academics, practitioners, and policy makers to promote sustainable and inclusive economic development rooted in Islamic values.

B. METHODOLOGY

This research is a qualitative study using bibliometric analysis. This research goes through a statistical data processing process to process various raw data elements collected from Scopus. The raw data includes the year of publication of the article, article name, article title, keywords, abstract, and citations (Touti & Alaoui Taïb, 2023). Bibliometric research can analyze the shared word matrix in research abstracts that can be combined

into a research network (G. Chen et al., 2024). Bibliometric analysis can also be used to identify journal trends, analyze collaboration between authors, and analyze the intellectual structure of a research theme (J. Chen & Yang, 2019). In this study, three stages of bibliometric analysis are presented:

1. Literature Search

At this stage researchers used the Scopus database to search for articles on islamic sustainable economy. The search string used “islamic AND sustainable AND economy”. We used the publish or perish application to collect data and obtained 205 scientific articles from 2007 to 2024.

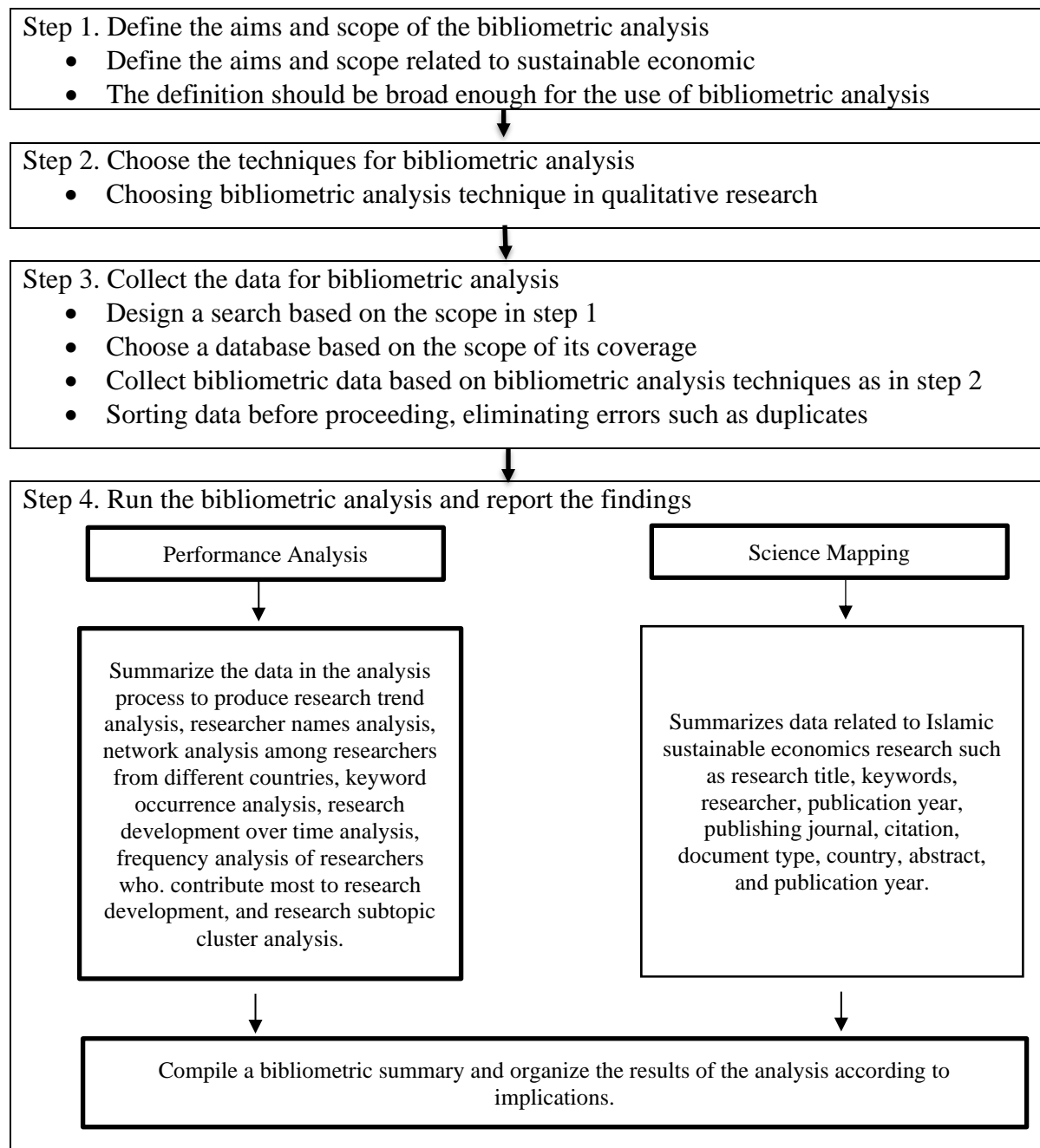
2. Bibliometric Information Collection and Evaluation

Collection of information from the Scopus database for islamic sustainable economy research such as research title, keywords, researchers, year of publication, publishing journal, citations, document type, country, abstract, and year of publication. The author then analyzes this information in the form of descriptive statistics.

3. Process of Bibliometric Analysis

In this step, researchers used the VOS Viewer application to analyze bibliometric metadata. This stage is to produce a research trend analysis, analyze the names of researchers, analyze the network between researchers from various countries, analyze the co-occurrence of keywords, analyze the development of research over time, analyze the frequency of researchers who contribute most to the development of research, and cluster analysis of research subtopics.

.Figure 1. The following is a flowchart of bibliometric analysis



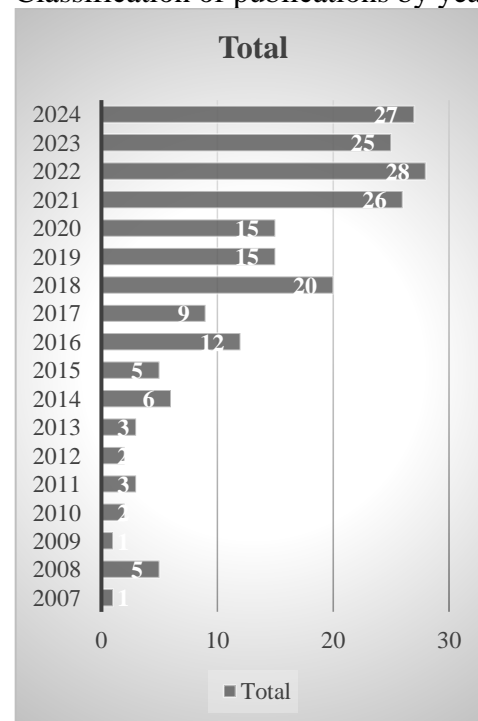
C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

1. Publication by Year

The results of the analysis islamic sustainable economy articles as many as 205 documents indexed by Scopus show a fairly good upward trend for the last 18 years, namely from 2007 to 2024. The number of publications each year is relatively small. The highest article publication occurred in 2022 with 28 articles, followed by 27 articles in 2024.

Figure 1.
Classification of publications by year



Source: Source: Primary data processed, 2024

2. Contribution by Journal

The second result is an analysis of the contribution of journals and publishers that publish articles on the theme of islamic sustainable economy. Journal contribution is assessed by the number of citations received by the journal, SC Imago Journal Rank (SJR), and Journal Cite Score. The value based on the analysis results is attached in table 1.

Table 1.
The 8th most published journal

Source	Document	citations	SJR	Cite Score	Publisher
Sustainability (Switzerland)	8	1.493	0.410	4.8	Elsevier
International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	7	1.208	0.477	5.4	Elsevier
Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance	6	71	0.124	0.6	Elsevier
ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance	5	184	0.183	1.7	Elsevier
Islamic Finance and Sustainable Development: A Sustainable Economic Framework for Muslim and Non-Muslim Countries	4	0	0	0	Elsevier
International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy	4	212	0.192	1.5	Elsevier
Islamic Finance and Sustainable Development: A Global Framework for Achieving Sustainable Impact Finance	4	2.379	1.040	7.6	Elsevier

Source: Source: Primary data processed, 2024

Based on Table 1. It is known that the most articles published in the Sustainability (Switzerland) on Elsevier with a total of 8 documents, citations 1,493, and the average total citations in each document with a cite score of 4,8.

3. Country Analysis

The third result of the analysis is a ranking analysis of the top 10 country contributions in publication activities in the theme of islamic sustainable economy. The results of the analysis are presented in Table 2 below:

Table 2.
Distribution of Publications on Islamic Sustainable Economy

Country	Total Publications
Malaysia	65
Indonesia	36
Saudi Arabia	14
United State	14
Pakistan	13
Turkey	13
United Arab Emirates	11
United Kingdom	10
Bahrain	10

Source: Source: Primary data processed, 2024

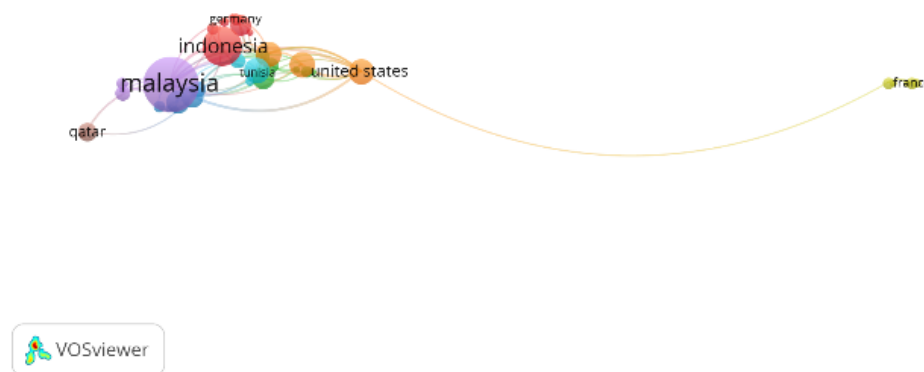
Based on Table 1. Above, it can be seen that the distribution of publications on Islamic sustainable economy is a contribution from 50 countries. Malaysia is the country that publishes the most works on Islamic sustainable economy as many as 65 documents. Then followed by Indonesia, namely 36 documents.

4. Visualization of Joint Authorship between Countries

The next analysis is an analysis of publications that are the result of collaboration between researchers from several countries. This is important to know that global cooperation also includes the field of science and scientific development. Academics between countries can provide the results of their thoughts where the more collaboration will give birth to broader scientific developments because geographical differences also give birth to different characteristics of social phenomena including in the scope of islamic sustainable economy. The results show that Malaysia is the country that contributes the most to Islamic sustainable economy research and represents the most research cooperation nodes between countries, followed by Indonesia, then Saudi Arabia, then United State, Pakistan, and Turkey. The following are the results of the visualization analysis of Joint Authorship between countries for islamic sustainable economy research:

Figure 2.

Common Emergence by Countries in Islamic Sustainable Economy Publications



Source: Source: Primary data processed, 2024

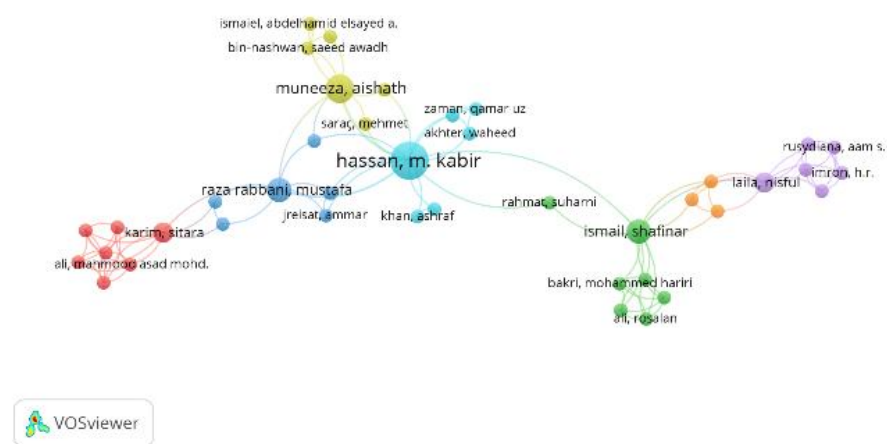
5. Author Influence

An analysis of the authors' influence on Islamic sustainable economy research shows that many scholars have researched this topic. However, only a few of them have contributed more significant works. Muhammad Kabir Hassan is the most prolific researcher on Islamic sustainable economy with seven articles, followed by Razali Haron with five articles and Aishath Muneeza with four articles. Analysis of the author's focus in producing works can be a consideration for academics to establish joint research

collaborations according to the expertise of researchers who have produced works. The author's influence analysis is shown in Figure 3 below:

Figure 3.

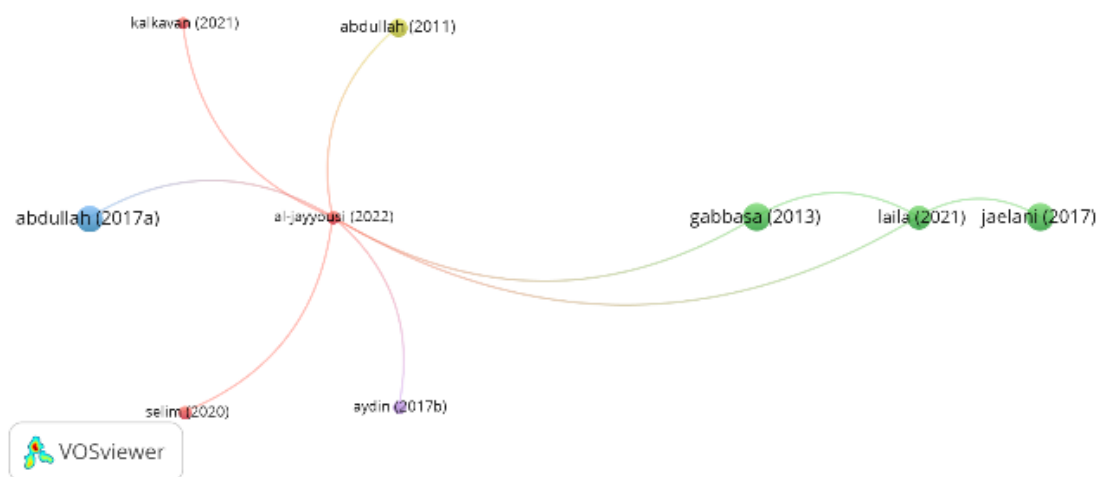
Co-authoring Based on Publications on Islamic Sustainable Economy



Source: Source: Primary data processed, 2024

Other results related to the analysis of the number of citations from works written by researchers that symbolize the influence of research in academia are seen as the number of citations for each work. Of the 481 authors, the results of the analysis of the most citations are shown in the following visualization image:

Figure 4. Collective Quotes from Publications on Islamic Sustainable Economy



Source: Source: Primary data processed, 2024

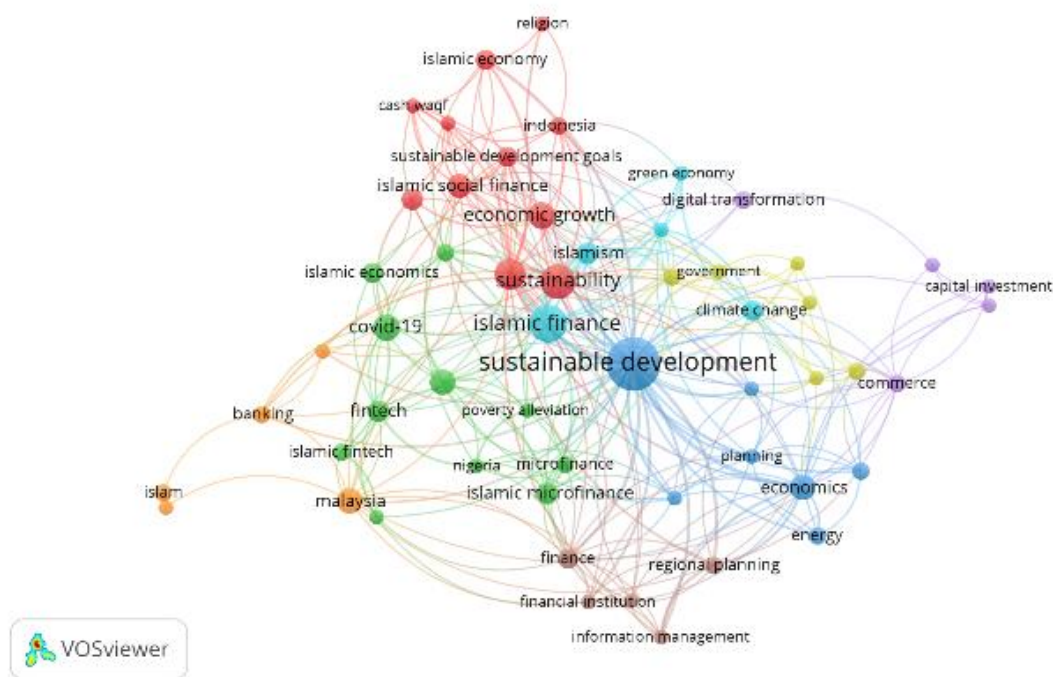
Based on the visualization of co-citations of publications on Islamic Sustainable Economy, it is found that the work of Adel Ahmed is the most cited with 119 citations, followed by Mustafa Raza Rabanni with 77 citations.

6. Keyword Analysis

Keyword co-occurrence analysis is used to determine the most frequently used and relevant research points and themes in research on a particular theme. The author used co-occurrence of 3 keywords for the analysis process using VOS Viewers. The color of the nodes indicates the recency of the keywords corresponding to the research topic. The size of the nodes indicates the relative frequency of co-occurrence of the keywords in the research set. The distance of the nodes shows the closeness of the links between the research keywords. The following presents the results of keyword visualization:

Figure 4.

Keyword Co-occurrence Network



Source: Source: Primary data processed, 2024

Based on the research results, the keyword "Sustainable development" is the most up-to-date keyword with the grand theme of the research because the nodes displayed are

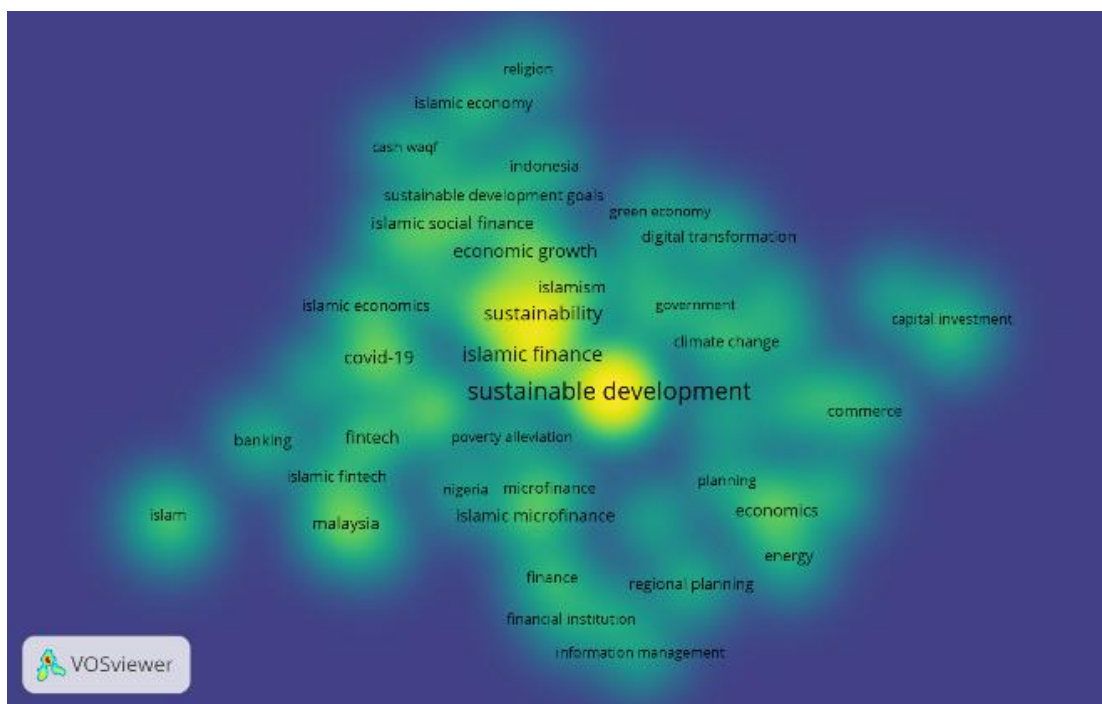
blue besides that the frequency of appearance of this keyword is also the most and this is also symbolized by the largest node displayed.

7. Cluster Analysis

Cluster visualization analysis was conducted to describe the academic landscape of the research themes. Cluster itself is defined by the occurrence of terms simultaneously in one research document with other research documents. Researchers found 7 klaster whose visualization can be shown in the following figure:

Figure 4.

Density visualization Cluster



Source: Source: Primary data processed, 2024

The yellow color in the cluster means that the term is the most used in the study. Then the color fades to pale green, indicating that the term is rarely used in research. The researcher found that the terms "sustainable development", "Islamic finance", and "Sustainability" were the most used terms in the research.

DISCUSSION

The Nexus between Sustainable Economic Literacy and Islamic Context

Sustainable economy is part of an effort to increase economic growth. Sustainable economy is in the scope of economics by considering environmental sustainability by minimizing negative impacts on the environment and is sustainable with a strong and diverse economic base covering the industrial, agricultural, and service sectors. The implementation of sustainable economy can have a significant impact both in terms of environment and economy. The focus of sustainable economy is on resource efficiency, emission reduction, and better waste management.

Sustainable finance will not only focus on business profit or financial performance (Profit), but also on social (People) and environmental (Planet) impacts. The objectives of generating profit and doing good (tackling environmental concerns, poverty alleviation, humanitarian crisis management or resourcing healthcare or education) are not mutually exclusive and, in fact, can be achieved in tandem. Islamic finance is indeed sustainable finance since it is supported by a legitimate transaction, formalised via a legitimate contract or 'akad', not speculative and not harmful to mankind, society nor the environment. The concepts of Islamic Finance are similar to the objectives of ESG (Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance) framework, SRI (Sustainable, Responsible Impact Investing) and ethical finance frameworks.

There is now a growing consensus that the objectives of generating profit and doing good (in whatever form, be it tackling environmental concerns, poverty alleviation, humanitarian crisis management or resourcing healthcare or education) are not mutually exclusive and, in fact, can be achieved in tandem. There are many principles of Islamic financing and investment that are complementary to sustainable investing. Both focus on creating financial systems and applications that are more responsive to the real economy and that provide a more holistic approach for all stakeholders. Industry is seeking an entry point to the wider SRI community, but there have been challenges to assessing where we can combine values, disciplines and governance codes to best effect.

Table 7 summarises the relevance of sustainable economy with islamic context

Title	Author	Year	Research Methods	Core
Islamic Microfinance: Landscape, Models and Future Prospects	Hussain Mohi Ud Din Gadri, Hassnian Ali	2024	Literature Review	The important role of Islamic microfinance in reducing poverty and improving welfare
The Power of Faith-Based Finance: How Islamic Finance Supports the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals	Tajuden Olalekan Yusuf, Lukman Raimi, Abdullahi Audu Shuaib	2024	Literature Review	Low Islamic financial literacy leading to misconceptions and low interest in Islamic economics.
Islamic social business to alleviate poverty and social inequality	M Nusrate Aziz, Osman Bin Mohammad	2016	Conceptual Research	identifying instruments in Islam that can efficiently alleviate poverty, address social problems, and reduce social inequalities through a new framework

D. CONCLUSION

The results of the overall analysis, obtained from the results of data searches conducted in the Publish or Perish software, obtained data that matched the criteria, namely 205 documents on Islamic sustainable economy indexed by Scopus. Based on the bibliometric approach, this research includes research that is growing positively because it attracts the attention of researchers. Based on bibliometric analysis, the most contributing researcher is Muhammad Kabir Hassan who has written 7 research documents. Based on the results of this study, the enthusiasm of researchers to collaborate with each other between researchers from various countries is quite good as evidenced by the co-citation of publications on Islamic sustainable economy, the results show that Adel

Ahmed is the most cited with 119 citations, followed by Mustafa Raza Rabanni with 77 citations.

The development of scientific publications of various keywords related to Islamic sustainable economy from year to year has increased on average. Based on the quantitative research approach, research with the keywords "sustainable development" and "Islamic finance" can be said to be developing quite well because each year shows an increase in the number of studies relevant to these keywords. Future research recommendations can take the theme of the implementation of Islamic sustainable economy in Islamic finance, challenges and obstacles to the implementation green and blue economic, and strategic models for implementing Islamic sustainable economy.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Blankinship, L. A., Gillaspie, S., & Aboul-Enein, B. H. (2024). Highlighting the importance of biodiversity conservation through the Holy Qur'an. *Conservation Biology*. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cobi.14309>
- Chen, G., Hong, S., Du, C., Wang, P., Yang, Z., & Xiao, L. (2024). Comparing semantic representation methods for keyword analysis in bibliometric research. *Journal of Informetrics*, 18(3), 101529. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2024.101529>
- Chen, J., & Yang, L. (2019). A Bibliometric Review of Volatility Spillovers in Financial Markets: Knowledge Bases and Research Fronts. *Emerging Markets Finance and Trade*, 57(5), 1358–1379. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1540496X.2019.1695119>
- Faizi, F., Kusuma, A. S., & Widodo, P. (2024). Islamic green finance: Mapping the climate funding landscape in Indonesia. *International Journal of Ethics and Systems*. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOES-08-2023-0189>
- Hasan, S. S. E., Farisi, M. S. A., & Sandi, R. A. (2023). Halal Tourism in Indonesia: Maqashid Syariah Perspective. *Proceeding International Conference on Economy, Management, and Business (Volume 1, 2023)*, 1(1), Article 1.
- Islam, R., & Ahmad, R. (2022). Incorporation of Mudarabah, Musharakah and Musharakah Mutanaqisah with Microfinance: A Sustainable Livelihood Approach to Poverty Alleviation. *Journal of Economic Cooperation and Development*, 43(1). Scopus.
- Khawar, M. (2024). Economic agency of women in Islamic economic philosophy: Going beyond Economic Man and Islamic Man. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 51(3), 364–376. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSE-05-2023-0366>
- Ling, D. X., Haron, R., & Hasan, A. (2024). Islamic Sustainable Finance: The Role of Islamic Banking Standards. In *Islamic Sustainable Finance: Policy, Risk and Regulation* (pp. 102–116). Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003395447-13>

- Mursid, M. C., Aziz, F. A., & Anjani, D. (2024). The role of sharia economics in realizing sustainable green economic development. *Journal of Infrastructure, Policy and Development*, 8(5). Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.24294/jipd.v8i5.5012>
- Pasquariello, R., Bianchi, M., Mari, F., & Caso, D. (2024). Fostering local seasonality: An extended value-belief-norm model to understand sustainable food choices. *Food Quality and Preference*, 120. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodqual.2024.105248>
- Raimi, L., Abdur-Rauf, I. A., & Ashafa, S. A. (2024). Does Islamic Sustainable Finance Support Sustainable Development Goals to Avert Financial Risk in the Management of Islamic Finance Products? A Critical Literature Review. *Journal of Risk and Financial Management*, 17(6). Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.3390/jrfm17060236>
- Shovkhalov, S. (2024). *Islamic economic principles and their contributions to ecological sustainability and green economy development*. 541. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202454104009>
- Sudrajat, R., Ruchjana, B. N., Abdullah, A. S., & Budiarto, R. (2024). Web-based information system framework for the digitization of historical databases and endowments. *International Journal of Data and Network Science*, 8(1), 319–328. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.5267/j.ijdns.2023.9.022>
- Touti, N., & Alaoui Taïb, A. (2023). Bibliometric Analysis Of Shariah Compliant Capital Asset Pricing Models. *Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance*, 9(4). <https://doi.org/10.21098/jimf.v9i4.1849>
- Wardana, L. W., Ahmad, Indrawati, A., Maula, F. I., Mahendra, A. M., Fatihin, M. K., Rahma, A., Nafisa, A. F., Putri, A. A., & Narmaditya, B. S. (2023). Do digital literacy and business sustainability matter for creative economy? The role of entrepreneurial attitude. *Heliyon*, 9(1), e12763. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2022.e12763>
- Zauro, Z. S., Civín, A. S., & Bouma, O. (2024). Islamic Economics for Sustainable Development. *Seriat Ekonomisi*, 1(2), 53–70. <https://doi.org/10.35335/ac1n5382>