

Bibliometric Analysis of Islamic Economics and Finance (IEF) Research on Indonesian Scopus Q1 Journals

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In 2020, there were 4 Indonesian Scopus Q1 journals that examined sharia economics and finance, namely IJIMS, QIJIS, Studia Islamika and JII. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to present a bibliometric meta-analysis and visualization of the top trends of the theme articles from the Indonesian journal Scopus Q1. This study uses a journal database to analyze the percentage of the number of publications, the most widely used topics, the methodological approach, the top authors, the top agencies and the top countries where the research objects are located. Indonesia is the most influential country in the number of top article writers, top agencies and the most popular research object countries. The most widely published articles are QIJIS journals with a percentage of 42%, IJIMS with a percentage of 33%, Studia Islamika with a percentage of 17%, and JII with a percentage of 8%. This research can be used by readers to understand the general picture of sharia economic and financial article trends in the Indonesian Scopus Q1 journal and to know its contributors/authors, their institutions, the countries of their research and the topics they use.

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INTRODUCTION

Islamic economics in Indonesia in the last fifteen years, experienced significant developments both at the level of theory and practice. Several Sharia Economics Faculties are often found in several public and private universities. The books that study Islamic Economics are also not a few until now began to enter various circles. Even competence in Islamic banking expertise began to emerge. Likewise, Sharia banks, Syariah Cooperatives, Islamic pawnshop, and similar Shariah financial institutions can be found in several cities.

Islamic finance has been growing in Indonesia, and the government has been supportive of developing a robust Islamic finance industry. However, please note that the information may be outdated, and there may have been further developments since then. Islamic economics in Indonesia involves the application of Islamic principles and values to economic activities. Islamic economics in Indonesia has been influenced by the country's predominantly Muslim population, and efforts have been made to align economic practices with Islamic teachings.

There have been efforts to enhance Islamic finance literacy in Indonesia. Islamic finance literacy refers to the knowledge and understanding of Islamic financial principles and products among the general population. These efforts aim to promote awareness and understanding of Sharia-compliant financial practices. One effort to develop literacy from an academic perspective is to strengthen reputable scientific publications.

One indexer with a global reputation is Scopus. Scopus is a comprehensive abstract and citation database of academic research. It is owned by Elsevier and is widely used by researchers, academics, and institutions to access scholarly literature, track citation metrics, and discover new research in various disciplines. Scopus covers a broad range of subjects, including science, technology, medicine, social sciences, and the arts and humanities. Likewise, the development of Indonesian journals which are a reference of Islamic economic themes. Based on search results, currently there are only six journals from Indonesia that have managed to achieve the highest quality cluster Q1 Scopus journal. Scopus uses a ranking parameter called Scimago Journal and Country Rank or SJR. SJR is calculated based on the average number of citations per article published in a journal in the past three years from the Scopus database.

In assessing journals, Scopus makes a cluster of journal quality that is divided into four quartiles, namely Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4.

Q1 is the highest cluster in terms of journal quality, then followed by Q2, Q3, and Q4. Based on the SINTA Science and Technology Index from the Indonesian Ministry of Research and Technology, Indonesia currently has 4,985 journals. If it is traced by SJR, only 58 journals from Indonesia are indexed by Scopus as an internationally reputable journal with Q1-Q4 and Q Unindexed rankings.

Then from a number of Scopus indexed Q1 journals, only 4 journals were obtained which contained articles with Islamic economic and financial themes, namely the Indonesian Journal of Islam and Muslim Societies (IJIMS) published by IAIN Salatiga, Journal of Indonesian Islam (JII) published by UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Qudus International Journal of Islamic Studies (QIJIS) published by IAIN Kudus and Studia Islamika published by UIN Jakarta.

Based on the journals of the journal, there are a number of articles published with Islamic economic and financial themes throughout history, the distribution of the number of articles, the name of the author, the topic of the article, the author's institution to the number of citations with that theme vary in each journal. Therefore, this research will further discuss the details of the analysis.

METHOD

This research is structured as follows. The second part reviews in general the research method, the bibliometric method. The third part presents and reports the results of descriptive research while providing content analysis from each of the cluster categories in a meta-analysis consisting of the percentage of publications of each Scopus Q1 Indonesia journal on Islamic economic and financial themes, topics most widely used, methodological approaches, the top writer, the top agency and the top country that is the location of the research object. The fourth part is the closing of the article which contains a summary of the main discussion and conclusions. For the stages in this bibliometric research, the following is a detailed description of the process and a description of each stage.

Table 1. Research stages using bibliometric analysis

No	Stages	Description
1	Selection the object of analysis and the scientific basis	(a) Define the work's scientific and theoretical fields (b) Delimit the work's objectives (c) Choose the scientific basis in which the articles research will be conducted
2	Searching procedures	(a) Define the search terms (b) Define the engines for an advanced search (c) Define the search filters
3	Collecting and structuring the data	(a) Choose the reference manager software (b) Define the bibliometric analysis software (c) Download the references from the reference manager, bibliometric and electronic spreadsheet format (d) Import the files to the reference manager software
4	Contextual analysis of the scientific output to the sample	(a) Analysis of the temporal volume of the selected journal (b) Analysis of the citations of the selected articles (c) Analysis of the countries of origin of selected articles (d) Analysis of the keywords of the selected articles (e) Analysis of the scientific areas of the selected articles (f) Analysis of the detail (full) keywords (g) Analysis of the future direction research (h) Methodology classification & the nature of articles
5	Analysis of the citation networks carried out by the sample	(a) Analysis of citations & co-cite of the overall sample (b) Analysis of the most cited authors (c) Analysis of the main journals

Source: Adjusted from [Costa et al. \(2017\)](#).

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Scopus Q1 Indonesian Journal Articles

Scopus Q1 Indonesian journal articles This section explains the percentage of article publications in Indonesian Scopus Q1 journals. There are 36 articles published by Scopus Q1 Indonesia journals in the span of time from the publication to the present. Table 2 explains the varying distribution of articles on Islamic economic and financial themes among Indonesian

Scopus Q1 journals. The highest number of article publications is the Qudus International Journal of Islamic Studies (hereinafter referred to as QIJIS) with a percentage of 42%, the highest among Indonesian Scopus Q1 journals. Second place is the Indonesian Journal of Islam and Muslim Societies (hereinafter referred to as IJIMS) with a percentage of 33%, third place is Studia Islamika with a percentage of 17%, and fourth place is the Journal of Indonesian Islam (hereinafter referred to as JII) with a percentage of 8%.

Table 2. Percentage of Indonesian Scopus Q1 Journal Articles

Journal	Percentage
QIJIS	42%
IJIMS	33%
Studia Islamika	17%
JII	8%
Total	100%

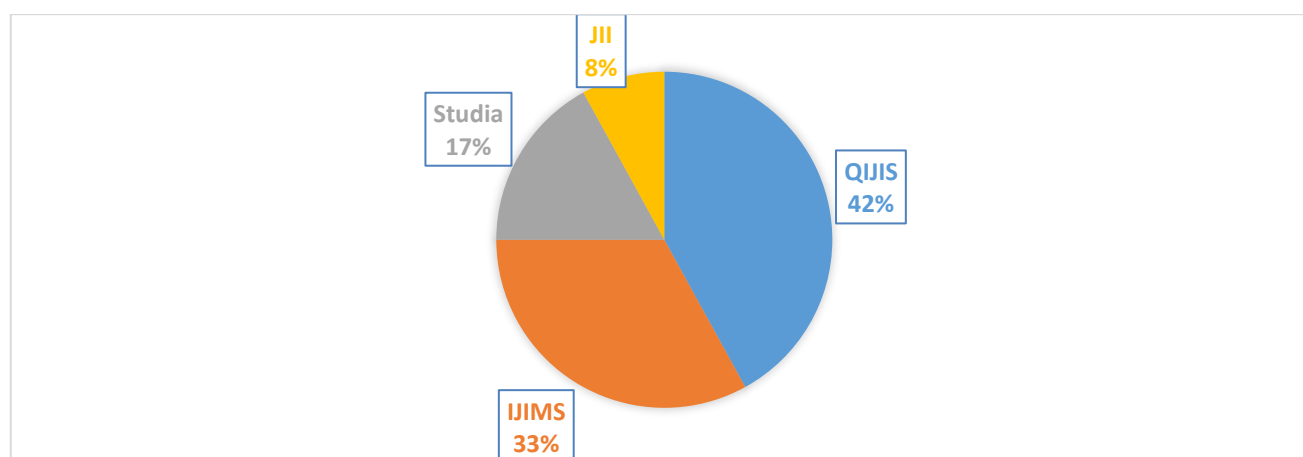


Figure 1: Percentage of Indonesian Scopus Q1 Journal Articles

Based on the table and graph above, there is a tendency for the inequitable contribution of Indonesian Scopus Q1 journals in articles discussing Islamic economic and financial themes. However, this percentage figure is still possible to change and increase along with the development of science and improvement in world economic and sharia finance trends and the halal industry in Indonesia, while the

collection of articles in this study is still limited until the writing of this research, namely June 2020.

Table 3 below shows the percentage of the number of Islamic economic and financial theme articles published in the Indonesian journal Scopus Q1 per year, the data shows that the percentage fluctuated, and the lowest figures were in 2005, 2011, 2012 and 2015 with a percentage of 3%. While the highest rate was in 2018 with a percentage of 25%.

Table 3. Percentage of Articles Per Year Indonesian Scopus Q1 Journal

Year	Percentage
2005	3%
2011	3%
2012	3%
2013	11%
2014	14%
2015	3%
2016	6%
2017	19%
2018	25%
2019	14%
Total	100%

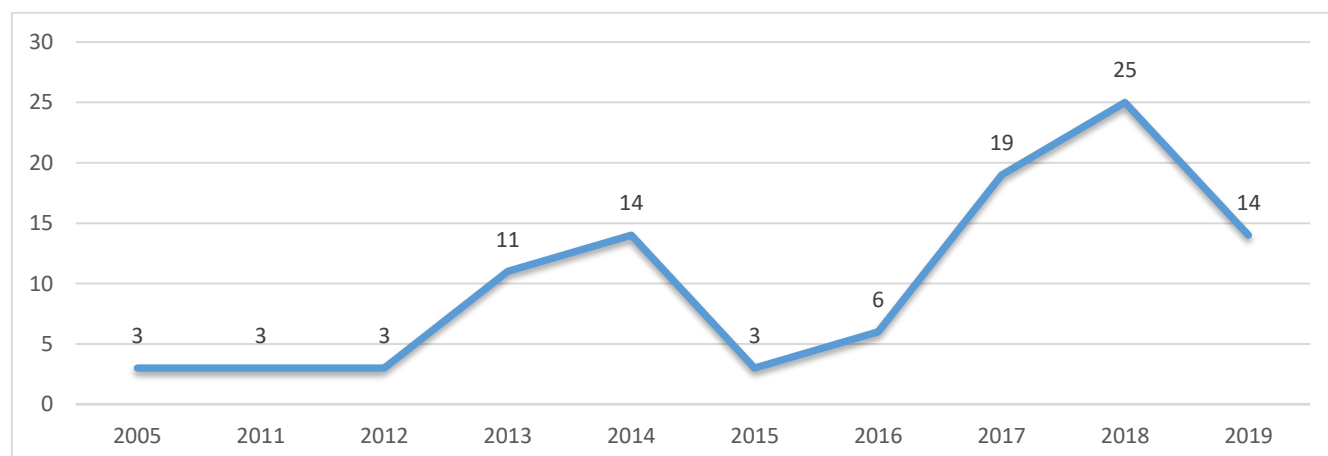


Figure 2: Percentage of Articles Per Year Indonesian Scopus Q1 Journal

Of all the articles published by the four Scopus Q1 Indonesia journals on sharia economics and finance, the longest title of the article is "*Comparison of Modern and Islamic HRM: Impact of IHRM on Organizational Commitment (a Survey of Employees of Islamic Banks in Pakistan)*" written by [Navdi & Junaid \(2017\)](#) who discusses Islamic human resource management called IHRM (Islamic Human Resource Management), and found that this IHRM concept can produce results in the world and the hereafter so the research suggests adopting an IHRM-based strategy to improve organizational commitment among employees.

While the title of the shortest article is "*Bitcoin: Islamic Law Perspective*" written by [Nurhisam \(2017\)](#) which discusses the use of bitcoin as a currency and transaction tool from the approach and study of Islamic law, where the procurement of money and the determination of the amount of circulation are related to the benefits to

society, so it should be noted again whether bitcoin provides mudharat greater than the benefits, for as a currency or as a commodity.

Research Topic

Table 4 shows some specific topics in the research of Islamic economic and financial theme articles published in the Indonesian journal Scopus Q1. Based on the following table, it can be seen that the most research topics used in Islamic economic and financial theme articles published in the Indonesian journal Scopus Q1 are research topics related to Islamic Philanthropy with a percentage of 41.7%, then followed by the topic of Islamic Law percentage a total of 22.2%. The two topics are the most when compared to other themes such as Islamic Technology, Islamic Finance and Islamic Banking with a percentage of 2.78% each.

Table 4. Topic of the Indonesian Scopus Q1 Journal

Topics	Percentage
Islamic Philanthropy	41.7%
Islamic Law	22.2%
Islamic Economics	11.1%
Islamic Management	11.1%
Islamic Micro-Finance	5.55%
Islamic Technology	2.78%
Islamic Finance	2.78%
Islamic Banking	2.78%
Total	100%

Table 4 shows some specific topics in the research of Sharia economic and financial theme articles in the Indonesian journal Scopus Q1. Among the papers discussing Islamic philanthropic topics are articles entitled "*Zakat and poverty alleviation in a secular state: The case of Muslim minorities in the Philippines*" written by [Gamon & Tagoranao \(2018\)](#), also the article "*Re-formulation of zakat system as tax reduction in Indonesia*" written by [Djarmiko \(2019\)](#) and the article "*Waqf accountability in the Republic of Yemen: An empirical analysis*" written by [Ayedh, et al \(2018\)](#).

Whereas in the topic of Islamic law, for example is an article entitled "*The implementation of sharia bylaws and its negative social outcomes for Indonesian women*" written by [Fanani \(2017\)](#), an article titled "*The pluralism of Islamic economic law: Dialectic of moslem and non-moslem in the development of sharia banking in Indonesia*" written by [Yasin \(2016\)](#) and an article titled "*Fatwas of the Indonesian council*

of scholars and its contributions to the development of contemporary Islamic law in Indonesia" written by [Jamaa \(2018\)](#).

Topics with the lowest percentage, namely Islamic banking, Islamic finance, Islamic technology which need special attention and become a consideration for researchers to be used as opportunities and then increase the quality of research related to those topics. The relatively incomplete and comprehensive lack of available data may be the reason why research on the above topic is not widely published in the Indonesian journal Scopus Q1.

Research Approach Type

Based on [Punch \(2013\)](#), there are 3 types of research approaches, namely qualitative approach, quantitative approach and mixed methodology approach. Table 5 shows the research methodology used by each article on Islamic economic and financial themes published in the Indonesian journal Scopus Q1. In this

observation, the most used research approach is a qualitative approach that is the percentage of 75%,

followed by a quantitative approach of 25% and a mixed approach of 0%.

Table 5. Methodology Approach to Scopus Q1 Indonesia Journal

Methodology	Percentage
Qualitative	75%
Quantitative	25%
Mix	0%
Total	100%

The research findings show that the amount of empirical research is far less than that of conceptual research. Research models that are widely used in qualitative methods are in depth interviews, literature studies and descriptive.

Among the articles that use a qualitative approach is the article entitled "*The formulation of welfare state: The perspective of Maqashid al-Shari'ah*" written by Elviandri, et al (2018), there is also an article entitled "*Developing Management Standards Based on Islamic Values: Case Study of Darussalam Gontor Modern Islamic Boarding School*" written by Umam (2014), and an article entitled "*Islamic Religiosity and Development of Zakat Institution*".

While articles with a quantitative approach include "*Factors Influencing Muslims Compliance Behavior in*

Paying Zakah of Income: a Case Study in Jayapura (a Non-Muslim Region in Indonesia)" written by Pratiwi (2018), article with the title "*The Effect of Financial Ratios Toward Sharia Stock Return in the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII)*" written by Erzad & Erzad (2017), as well as an article entitled "*Spirituality, dual career family workers, demographic factors, and organizational commitment: Evidence from religious affairs in Indonesia*" written by Pratama, et al (2017).

Author

Table 6 shows the top ranking of the authors of Islamic economic and financial theme articles published in the Indonesian journal Scopus Q1.

Table 6. Top Indonesia Scopus Q1 Journal Authors

Author	Number of Articles
Jahar, Asep Saepudin	2
Rokhman, Wahibur	2

Based on the above table, there are 2 writers who each wrote 2 articles on Islamic economic and financial themes published in the Indonesian journal Scopus Q1, while other authors, besides the two listed above, recorded only writing one article.

The article written by Asep Saepudin Jahar is titled "*Marketing Islam through Zakat Institutions in Indonesia*" (2015) which discusses the transition of the role of Islamic philanthropic institutions and focuses on Domper Dhu'afa. In addition, another article titled "*Bureaucratizing Sharia in Modern Indonesia: The Case of Zakat, Waqf and Family Law*" (2019) which discusses sharia bureaucratization in Indonesia by paying special attention to the examples and implementation of zakat, waqf and family law.

While Wahibur Rokhman wrote an article titled "*Islamic Work Ethics as an Antecedent of Work Outcomes: a Study of Islamic Microfinance in Central Java, Indonesia*" (2014) which examined the effect of Islamic work ethics on job satisfaction, organizational commitment and desire to

change jobs. The next article is entitled "*Baitul Mal Wat Tamwil (BMT) and Poverty Alleviation*" (2013) which examines the role of BMT in empowering poverty in Demak, Central Java.

Author Affiliated Institutions

Table 7 shows the ranking of the 9 top institutions affiliated with the authors of Islamic economic and financial theme articles in the Indonesian journal Scopus Q1. The total number of institutions affiliated with article writers is 37 institutions from various countries. The results showed that the most productive author affiliated institution, in the first rank was Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University (UIN) Jakarta which produced 7 authors, followed by the Holy State Islamic Institute (IAIN) of 5 authors, then the State Islamic Institute (IAIN) Salatiga of 4 writers. After that, Sebelas Maret University and International Islamic University Malaysia produced 3 writers each. Finally, Al-Hikmah University Nigeria, Muhammadiyah University

Surakarta and Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia both produced 2 authors. Interestingly, there are 3 foreign institutions that are quite active in contributing articles

on sharia economics and finance in the Indonesian Scopus Q1 journals.

Table 7. Author Affiliated Top Institutions

Institutions	Total
Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta	7
Institut Agama Islam Negeri Kudus	5
Institut Agama Islam Negeri Salatiga	4
Universitas Sebelas Maret	3
International Islamic University Malaysia	3
Universitas Airlangga	2
Al-Hikmah University, Nigeria	2
Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta	2
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia	2

Country of Research Object

If the authors of the Indonesian Scopus Q1 journal are dominated by writers from the Indonesian

state, then the following table 8 shows the countries that were the objects of research in the Sharia economic and financial theme articles published by the Indonesian Scopus Q1 journal.

Table 8. Top Countries for Research Objects in Indonesia Scopus Q1 Journal

Country	Total
Indonesia	23
Mauritania	1
Pakistan	1
Turkey	1
Vietnam	1
Cambodia	1
Malaysia	1
Thailand	1
Brunei	1
Nigeria	1
Yemen	1
Filipina	1

The table above shows the ranking of countries that were the object of research in the journal article Scopus Q1 Indonesia. In the first place, Malaysia far surpassed other countries by the number of articles that examined 23 articles. Then the next rank is occupied by Mauritania, Pakistan, Turkey, Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, Brunei, Nigeria, Yemen and the Philippines which have been the object of research once. This shows that there are a number of articles that specify specific locations for research purposes, but some are not.

Examples of articles whose research makes Indonesia the object of research are articles titled "*Managing the Halal industry and the purchase intention of*

Indonesian Muslims the case of Wardah cosmetics" written by [Sukesi & Hidayat \(2019\)](#) specializing in the Indonesian cosmetics industry namely Wardah, article with the title "*Financing Muhammadiyah: The Early Economic Endeavors of a Muslim Modernist Mass Organization in Indonesia (1920s-1960s)*" written by [Njoto-Feillard \(2014\)](#) specializing in Indonesian Islamic organizations, Muhammadiyah. There is also an article entitled "*Religious non-governmental organizations and philanthropy in Indonesia*" written by [Alawiyah \(2013\)](#) specializing in research on non-governmental organizations engaged in philanthropy and religion.

Citation

Table 9 shows the ranking of the top 30 article titles cited from the time of publication until the time of

writing this article (22 June 2020) of all articles on sharia economic and financial themes published in the Indonesian journal Scopus Q1.

Table 9. Top Citations on Indonesian Scopus Q1 Journal

Citation	Title	Author	Year	C/Y
13	Islamic Philanthropy and the private sector in Indonesia	Latief, H	2013	1.63
13	Baitul Mal Wat Tamwil (BMT) and Poverty Alleviation	Rokhman, W	2013	1.63
11	Zakah index : Islamic economics' welfare measurement	Kusuma & Ryandono	2016	2.20
9	Distributive principles of economic justice: An Islamic perspective	Baidhaw, Z	2012	1.00
9	Bitcoin: Islamic Law Perspective	Nurhisam, L	2017	2.25
9	To research online or not to research online: Using internet-based research in Islamic Studies context	Nurdin, N	2017	2.25
8	Financing Muhammadiyah: The Early Economic Endeavours of a Muslim Modernist Mass Organization in Indonesia (1920s-1960s)	Njoto-Feillard, G	2014	1.14
8	The implementation of sharia bylaws and its negative social outcome for Indonesian women	Fanani, A	2017	2.00
7	Religious non-governmental organizations and philanthropy in Indonesia	Alawiyah, T	2013	0.78
7	Waqf fundraising management: A conceptual comparison between traditional and modern methods in the waqf institutions	Shulthoni & Saad	2018	2.33
6	Zakat and poverty alleviation in a secular state: The case of muslim minorities in the Philippines	Gamon & Tagoranao	2018	2.00
5	The pluralism of islamic economic law: Dialectic of moslem and non-moslem in the development of sharia banking in Indonesia	Yasin, M	2016	1.00
5	Tracing Maqashid Al Shari'ah In The Fatwas Of Indonesian Council Of Ulama (MUI)	Syafei, Z	2017	1.25
5	Islamic Work Ethic As an Antecedent of Work Outcomes: a Study of Islamic Microfinance in Central Java, Indonesia	Rokhman, W	2014	0.71
4	Fatwas of the Indonesian council of ulama and its contributions to the development of contemporary Islamic law in Indonesia	Jamaa, L	2018	1.33
4	The struggle for recognition, Embracing the Islamic welfare effort in the Indonesian welfare system	Abbas, S	2005	0.25
3	The formulation of welfare state: The perspective of Maqaid al-Shari'ah	Elviandri, et al	2018	1.00
3	Developing Management Standards Based on Islamic Values: Case Study of Darussalam Gontor Modern Islamic Boarding School	Umam, K	2014	0.43
3	Islamic Religiosity and Development of Zakat Institution	Manurung, S	2013	0.38
3	Marketing Islam through Zakat Institutions in Indonesia	Jahar, A	2015	0.50
3	Taming poverty in Nigeria: Language, Zakat and national development	Abdurraheem & Suraju	2018	1.00

3	The Effect of Financial Ratios Toward Sharia Stock Return in Jakarta Islamic Index (JII)	Erzad & Erzad	2017	0.75
2	Islamic welfare system dealing with the poor in rural area	Zakiyah	2011	0.20
2	Capitulation And Siyasa Syar'iyah Al-Maliyah Impact On Economic Stability Of The 18-19th Ottoman Turks	Saharuddin, et al	2019	1.00
2	Developing models of productive Waqf Masjid Agung Syuhada Yogyakarta	Oktarina & Asnaini	2018	0.67
2	Re-formulation zakat system as tax reduction in Indonesia	Djarmiko, H	2019	1.00
2	Comparison of Modern and Islamic HRM: Impact Of IHRM On Organizational Commitment (a Survey among Employees Of Islamic Banks in Pakistan)	Navdi & Junaid	2017	0.50
2	Spirituality, dual career family worker, demographic factors, and organizational commitment: Evidence from religious affairs in Indonesia	Pratama, et al	2017	0.50
1	Implementation of Islamic Economic Principles About Mortgages	Supriyadi, A	2014	0.14
1	Response To the Prohibition of Zakat (Tithe) Collection By Private Organizations in Aceh, Indonesia	Siswantoro & Nurhayati	2014	0.14

The table above shows the most citation ratings. The first rank with 30 citations is an article titled "*Islamic Philanthropy and the private sector in Indonesia*" written by [Latief \(2013\)](#) who examines growing initiatives in the private sector to regulate social welfare activities, and analyzes the way in which zakat is practiced among Muslim businessman. The result is the need for new concepts in the practice of zakat, such as zakat on company wealth.

In the second rank, with the same number, namely 13 articles citation with the title "*Baitul Mal Wat Tamwil (BMT) and Poverty Alleviation*" written by [Rokhman \(2013\)](#) who tested the role of Baitul Mal Wat Tamwil (BMT) on poverty empowerment in Demak, Central Java. The results obtained are a significant role in increasing the level of income, family education and business development, but no significant effect on health has been found.

In the third rank, with 11 citations occupied by an article titled "*Zakat index: Islamic economics' welfare measurement*" written by [Kusuma & Ryandono \(2016\)](#) that discusses the Zakat Index which will represent the supervision of zakat payments in various Islamic countries or Muslim majority communities, thereby providing an alternative measure of economic progress for governments, academics and the public rather than using the GDP. This index is intended to be a tool for Islamic economics to measure the welfare of the Muslim community and its religious aspects.

Next is research by [Baidhaw \(2012\)](#). This study aimed at describing the Islamic response to the problem

of distributive injustice, and how necessarily the state played a role in upholding distributive justice. Through the thematic-induction method and the synthetic analysis, the study finds out several findings as follows. Firstly, Islam formulated three principles of distributive justice as follows: 1) the distribution of natural and the environmental resources was in the framework of participation; 2) the Redistribution of the wealth and the income were joint responsibility of ensuring social security, the increase in the capacity and the authority for those who were disadvantaged; and 3) the role of the state was certainty that was complementary for the ethical market in order to guarantee the sense of justice and the achievement of public welfare. Second, according to Islam, the process of the redistribution of the wealth and the income is aimed at providing social security on the fulfillment of basic needs for the poor; strive for the increase in the capacity through education and skills; and increased the poor's bargaining position through their participation in decision making that was linked to their interests and the control on its implementation.

Further Research Direction

A meta-analysis coupled with a bibliometric analysis of the Indonesian Scopus Q1 journal enables the identification of several suggestions for writing articles in the Scopus Q1 Indonesia journal on Islamic economic and financial themes in the future. Table 10 shows the possibilities and research suggestions by topic and reference.

Table 10. Further Research Direction

Topic	Further Research Direction	References
Islamic Banking	Explore the other field of Islamic finance except banking in Mauritius	(Abduh, Ramjaun, and Mustaqim 2018)
Islamic Economics	A study on ecological economic-justice is needed	(Baidhaw 2012)
	Make a comparison on economic endeavors between two or more muslim modernist mass organization in Indonesia	Author review (Njoto-Feillard 2014)
	A solution of a specific program for the poor people by the committee of the Islamic welfare scheme	Author review (Zakiyah 2011)
	An study to prove that free trade and foreign investment in the form of capitulation brought negative impact in the current era	Author review (Saharuddin et al. 2019)
Islamic Finance	Renewal data (latest 10 years) of the significance effect of financial ratios toward sharia stock return on companies listed in Jakarta Islamic Index (JII)	Author review (Erzad and Erzad 2017)
Islamic Law	How is the fatwa of bitcoin in the other islamic states?	(Nurhisam 2017)
	Quantitative study that prove if sharia bylaws has a negative social outcome for Indonesian women	Author review (Fanani 2017)
	Research the dialectic of Moslem and non-Moslem in the Development of other IEF institutions	Author review (Yasin 2016)
	How is the contemporary maqashid implemented in the fatwa of MUI?	(Syafei 2017)
	The renewal data (until 2020) transformation of contemporary Islamic law and the development of Islamic law in Indonesia	Author review (Jamaa 2018)
	How is the formulation of welfare state in the perspective of Maqāshid al-Sharī'ah implemented in other country?	Author review (Elviandri et al. 2018)
	How is the islamic economics principles used in mortgages in different madzhab thoughts and jurisdiction?	Author review (Supriyadi 2014)
	Examine the bureaucratization of sharia in Indonesia that explore other law (more than family law)	Author review (Jahar 2019)
Islamic Management	Management standards based on Islamic values: comparison between Gontor and any other islamic educational institution	Author review (Umam 2014)
	Further enhanced of islamic HRM and carryout regression analysis to measure the impact of the variables in quantitative terms	(Nadvi and Junaid 2017)
	Examine different objects, different theories in organizational commitment, and different variables and use different methodologies	(Pratama et al. 2017)
	Use the other case for comparison of managing the halal industry and the purchase intention of Indonesian Muslim	Author review (Sukesu and Hidayat 2019)
Islamic Microfinance	The study with longitudinal design of BMT and should incorporate some variables which measure poverty precisely	(Rokhman 2013)
	Explore the islamic work ethic using bigger sample size and including the performance, job stress and other work outcomes	(Rokhman 2014)
Islamic Philanthropy	Analizing the way in which other islamic philanthropy is practiced among Muslim businessmen	Author review (Latief 2013)
	How zakah index meets the maqashid syariah requirement in terms compared to other conventional measurement	(Kusuma and Ryandono 2016)
	Case study on religious nongovernmental organization and philanthropy in Indonesia	Author review (Alawiyah 2013)
	Study of the implementation of waqf fundraising management in a waqf institution	(Shulthoni and Saad 2018)

	The study that highlights islamic philanthropy and its role in poverty alleviation within the context of a secular state	Author review (Gamon and Tagoranao 2018)
	How to develop a social welfare system to continuously provide a high quality social welfare service	(Abbas 2005)
	How the role of islamic religiosity can contribute to islamic philanthropy development to improve the welfare of Muslims	Author review (Manurung 2013)
	Further study of marketing zakat agencies which it is committed to the objective advancement about the effectiveness of religious teachings in Muslim communities	Author review (Jahar 2015)
	An empirical study that supports the advocating for an enabling law establishing a Central Zakat Administrative Board	Author review (Abdurraheem and Suraju 2018)
	Prove the practice in managing productive endowment	(Oktarina and Asnaini 2018)
	How is the zakat system as tax reduction from maqashid syariah approach?	Author review (Djatmiko 2019)
	Use different methodology, interview the government in addition to the laz as the response to the prohibition of zakat	(Siswantoro and Nurhayati 2014)
	Study the practice of Nano finance based on qard al hasan contract	Author review (Musari 2019)
	Research of waqf accountability in comprehensive findings and use advanced statistical techniques	(Ayedh, Echchabi, and Ihsan 2018)
	Study on muslims compliance behavior in paying zakah income by increasing the number of respondents and add more factor	(Pratiwi 2018)
Islamic Technology	Study on internet based research in empirical settings through a qualitative single case study or survey. Empirical studies would improve.	Author review (Nurdin 2017)

To explore the results of the meta-analysis in the third part, this fourth section will present a graphical visual mapping of the publication of articles on Sharia economic and financial themes of the Indonesian journal Scopus Q1. The results of the mapping analysis

of keywords form the basis of co-occurrence mapping of important or unique terms contained in certain articles. Mapping is a process that allows one to recognize elements of knowledge and configuration, dynamics, interdependence, and their interactions.

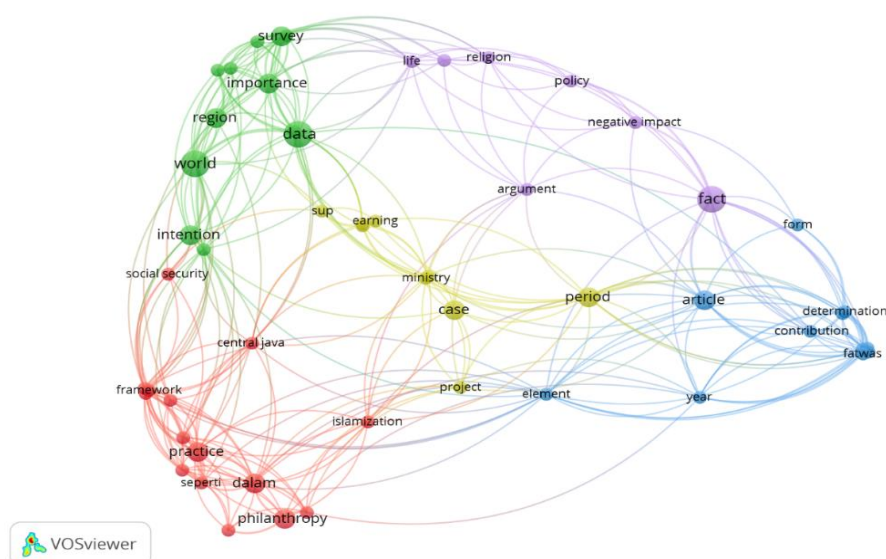


Figure 3: Visualization of Scopus Q1 Indonesia Journal Mapping Based on Cluster

Related to bibliometrics, science mapping is a method of visualizing a field of science. This visualization is done by creating a landscape map that can display topics from science (Royani, et al., 2013). The results of the visualization of the co-word network map of Sharia economic and financial themes of the Indonesian journal Scopus Q1 can be seen in Figure 3.

In this mapping, several key words that often appear in the article Sharia economic and financial themes in the Indonesian journal Scopus Q1 and their links to other keywords in 5 clusters, namely:

- Cluster 1 in red consists of 15 keywords namely *Central Java, Dalam, Dan Bagaimana, Framework, Islamic Philanthropy, Islamization, Kajian, Philanthropy, Poor Person, Practice, Redistribution, Seperti, Social Security, Terakhir, Untuk*.
- Cluster 2 in green consists of 12 keywords namely *Data, Importance, Intention, Islamic Bank, Organizational Commitment, Percetion, Questionnaire, Region, Respondent, Strategy, Survey, World*.
- Cluster 3 in blue consists of 11 keywords namely *Article, Contibution, Determination, Element, Fatwa, Form, Indonesian Council, Islamic Law, MUI, Ulama, Year*.

- Cluster 4 in yellow consists of 9 keywords namely *Case, Earning, Effect, Ministry, Period, Project, Religious, Affairs, Sample, Sub*.

- Cluster 5 in purple consists of 7 keywords namely *Argument, Fact, Life, Negative Impact, Policy, Region, Significant Implication*.

The keywords which are divided into 5 clusters above are arranged in the form of colored circles. If it is classified based on the year of publication, the following mapping results will be found with information on the purple, green to yellow intervals. The darker the longer the year of publication, and the brighter the newer the year of publication.

This data can be used in determining keyword trends in the past few years. Bibliometric analysis shows several keywords that are widely used in 2018, namely *region, importance, questionnaire, survey, earnings, ministry, case, argument, period, article, contribution, determination, form, fact, negative impact*. Instead, the longest used keywords or in 2005 included *framework*.

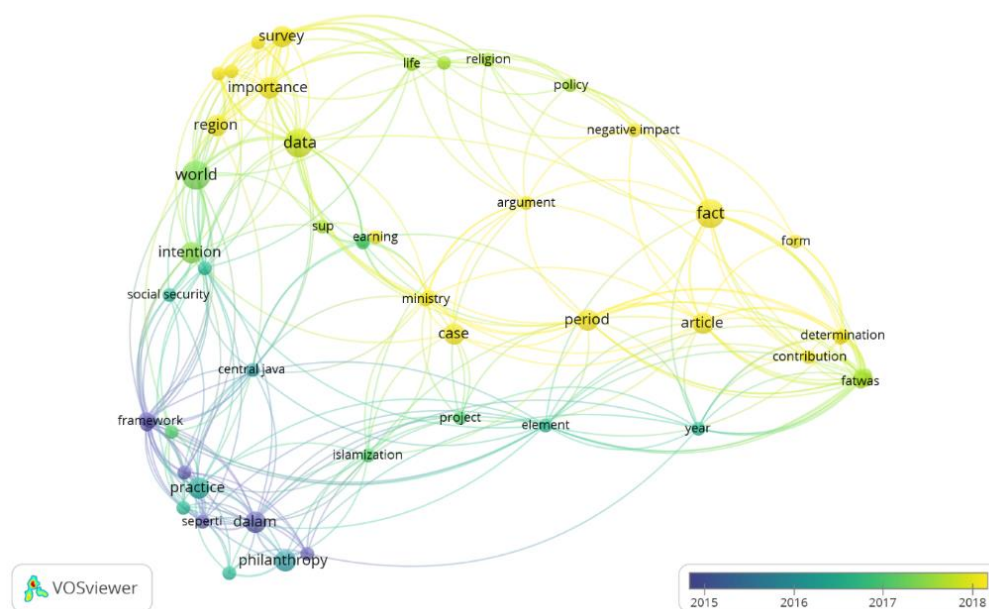


Figure 4: Visualization of Mapping Scopus Q1 Indonesia Journal by Year

Still in the same data from the two figures above, the keywords that appear most often are indicated by the bigger circle. Whereas the line relationship between keywords shows how much it relates to other keywords.

The meta-analysis of the names of the top writers has been mentioned in the third section, precisely in table 5, the top writer of the Indonesian journal Scopus

Q1. Using VOSviewer software, we found the bibliometric mapping of the authors as in Figure 5 below. The bigger and glowing halos of the author's name, shows the increasing number of articles on Islamic economic and financial themes of the Indonesian journal Scopus Q1.

The cluster density view, is an item (label) that is marked the same as the visible item. Each item point has a color that depends on the density of the item at the time. This identifies that the color of the dots on the map depends on the number of items associated with other items. This section is very useful for obtaining an overview of the general structure of a bibliometric map by paying attention to the parts of the items that are considered important to be analyzed. Through this

worksheet, we can interpret the authors who wrote the most publications.

Based on these results, a density map is displayed which is the result of an analysis using all articles on the economic and financial themes of the Indonesian journal Scopus Q1, both related and unrelated. There are many clusters if sorted by author. The author who wrote the most articles on the theme of sharia economics and finance in the Indonesian journal Scopus Q1 is Jahar, Asep Saepudin.

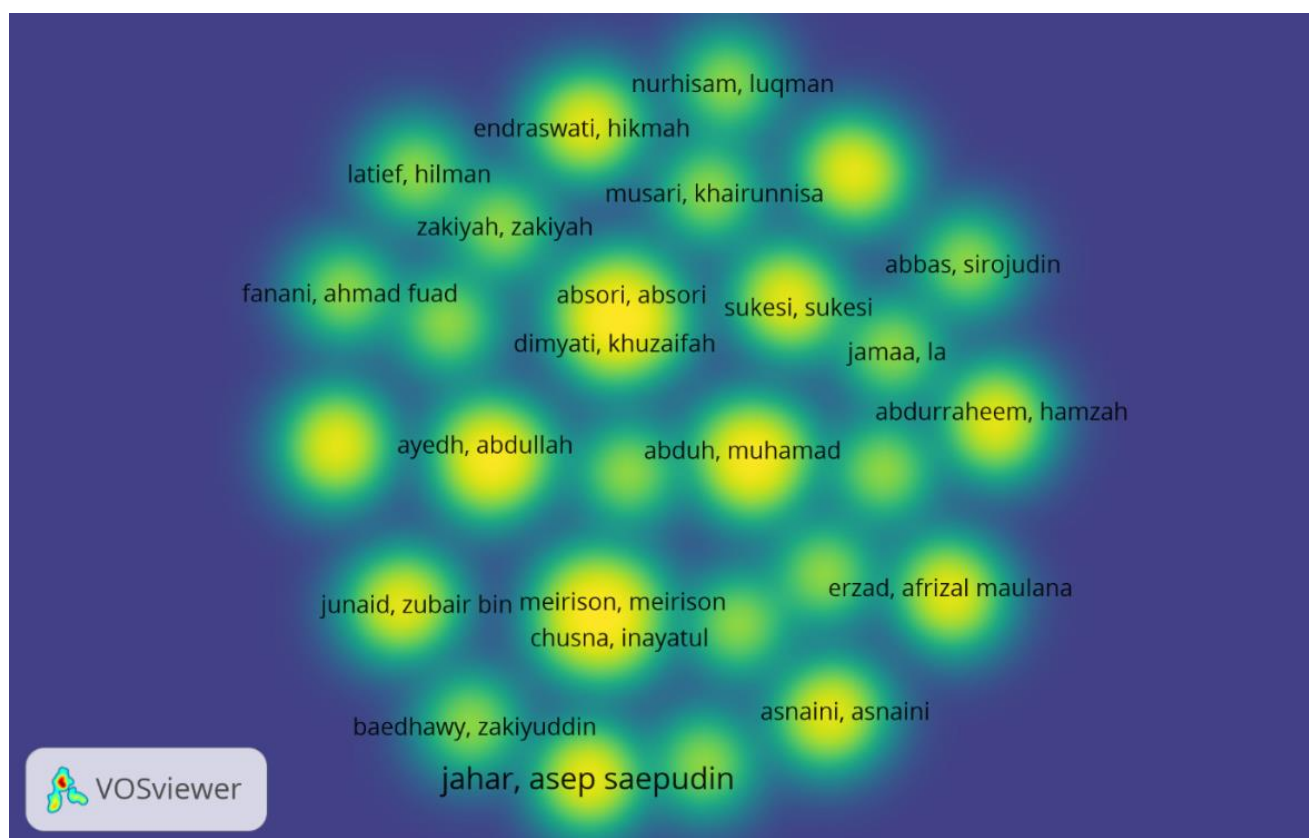


Figure 5: Visualization of Scopus Q1 Indonesia Journal Mapping Based on the Author

The order in this visualization is different from the top ranking of the author's name in the meta-analysis because besides counting the number of articles on Sharia economic and financial themes in the Indonesian Scopus Q1 journal, VOSViewer also takes into account the number of links and their sensitivity with other writers.

Based on this data, it can be concluded that the most productive writers participating in publishing articles on Sharia economic and financial themes of the Indonesian Scopus Q1 journal besides Jahar who do not have co-authors, namely Ayedh, Abduh, Asnaini, Erzad, Abdurraheem, Succession and Endreaswati. While the collaboration that is mostly done is between Absori and Dimiyati, as well as Meirison and Chusna.

CONCLUSION

Indonesian Journal of Islam and Muslim Societies (IJIMS) published by IAIN Salatiga, Journal of Indonesian Islam (JII) published by UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Qudus International Journal of Islamic Studies (QIJIS) published by IAIN Kudus and Studia Islamika published by UIN Jakarta are four journals that have published Scopus indexed articles 1 or Q1 with the theme of Islamic economics and finance. This research presents a bibliometric picture and meta-analysis of the main trends of the Indonesian journal Scopus Q1. Content analysis is carried out from each cluster category, which consists of the percentage of the number of publications in each journal, the percentage

of articles of the economic theme of the top authors, the top agencies and the top countries which are the locations of research objects.

The results found that the most article publications are QIJIS journals with a percentage of 42%, the highest among Indonesian Scopus Q1 journals. The second place is IJIMS with a percentage of 33%, third place is *Studia Islamika* with a percentage of 17%, and the fourth is JII with a percentage of 8%. While the article count per year, and the lowest figures were in 2005, 2011, 2012 and 2015 with a percentage of 3%. While the highest rate was in 2018 with a percentage of 25%.

Based on the latest topic trends, research topics related to Islamic philanthropy with a percentage of 41.7%, then followed by Islamic research topics totaling 22.2%. The two topics are the most when compared to other themes such as Islamic technology, Islamic finance (Islamic finance) and Islamic banking, the percentage of which is 2.78% each.

Indonesia is the most influential country by being the most dominant country used as the object of study. In general, the number of the top 2 article writers came from Indonesia namely Jahar and Rokhman, then the affiliated agencies of the top 5 writers as the most productive agencies in contributing research came from Indonesia namely UIN Jakarta, IAIN Kudus and IAIN Salatiga.

It should be noted that the purpose of this study is to present an overview of the trends in Sharia economic and financial theme articles in the Indonesian journal Scopus Q1, but the limitations are only until 2020. Although the research has been carried out using specific bibliometric indicators so that readers get a general representation of the most significant in the Indonesian journal Scopus Q1, but the results presented here are still dynamic and can change over time, with new trends emerging or variables increasing and decreasing in this journal.

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