



Bibliometric Analysis of Islamic Banking Publication in the Post-Covid 19 Pandemic Era

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ABSTRACT

The deconstruction strives to accomplish thorough Islamic banking and covid19 with a bibliometric analysis. The model consisted of 200 papers issued in 2020-2023 using the Scopus database with keywords: Islamic banking in the Covid-19 pandemic era. This analysis used VOSviewer software and publish or parish to deliver a visual investigation of bibliometric data and visualization of analysis effects. The first article published during the Covid 19 pandemic in 2020 was the Journal of Islamic Marketing written by D. Suhartanto from Indonesia. The publications in 2020 contained 97 data detected by publish and parish, while in 2023 there were 103 data. The decrease in the number of published journal articles from 2020 to 2023 is related to Islamic banking not too significant a decrease, only 3 journal articles differ. This research delivers up-to-date papers on the current condition of Islamic banking in the world; as a consequence, it supports the development of guidelines by the Islamic banking perseverance. The finding of the study also functions as a connection issue for Islamic banking activity and academic associations. In addition, it furthermore does not stop the researchers' discretion to resume studying Islamic banking during the Covid 19 pandemic and behind it evolves endemic. Through bibliometric analysis, the new topic of the Covid 19 pandemic in the field of Islamic banking can efficiently review several studies and offer a systematic and transparent review of the literature. Islamic banking is an emerging financial specialisation; as such, there is a necessity for a more global interpretation of this banking strategy.

1. Introduction

Sharia banking is "everything that involves Sharia banks and Sharia business units, including associations, business activities, as well as procedures and approaches in taking out their business activities" (Yanikkaya & Pabuçcu, 2017; Hasan, 2019). The purpose of a bank is to be a

corporation commodity that contains accounts from the people in the form of guarantees and allocates them to the individuals via credit or different papers to enhance society's prototype of residency. As banks in general, Indonesian Islamic Banks carry out bank processes as a position to control and immediate funds from the people to help increase in Indonesia (Aristoni, 2018; Zulfikar, 2020; Nasrun Ritonga, 2023).

A bank-based industry is a financial system that is dominated by the banking market. The bank-based financial system states that this system is better than market-based in overcoming the occurrence of information asymmetry, especially for countries that are in an earlier phase of economic growth (Cahyono et al., 2023; Hasan, 2020a). Without a bank, the costs that must be incurred by investors to obtain and process information regarding the condition and performance of the company will be very high. The existence of banks reduces the risks and costs of supervision that must be borne by public investors. Supervision by banks as creditors is much more effective than supervision by a collection of surplus cash (investors) with limited information at their disposal. Supervision by banks as creditors is much more effective than supervision by a pool of surplus cash (investors) with their limited information (Nurhasibah & Sukmana, 2019).

The foremost scholarly journal devoted to Islamic banking was founded in 1985 in the Arab Law Quarterly Journal written by Ann Elizabeth Mayer with the title Islamic Banking and Credit Policies in the Sadat Era: the Social Origins of Islamic Banking in Egypt from the Department of Legal Studies, The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, United States of America. This was followed by a similar publication by Mohamed Ariff in 1988 from the University of Malaya Malaysia with the title Islamic Banking which was published in the Asian Pacific Economic Literature (Ariff, 1988). Bibliometric studies are mostly related to Islamic banking and finance, Sukuk, Islamic economics, and some fields related to Islamic economics. Different analyses have studied the state of high-quality research journals and papers in Scopus and the Web of Science (WoS).

Most of the publications on bibliometric analysis of Islamic banking have obscured moderately irregular areas of emphasis and span more additional years in some issues. For example, research conducted by Bashir Tijjani discusses bibliometric analysis for research in the field of Islamic finance based on the Web of Science index (Tijjani et al., 2020). But for now, there is no specific research on Islamic banking during the COVID-19 pandemic. Researchers are interested in examining the extent to which the level of research on Islamic banking during the pandemic has increased from 2020 to 2023. The Scopus database during the pandemic has shown almost the same trend in 2020 to 2023 regarding the publication of high-quality research papers in the field of research Islamic banking.

Hence, this article endeavors to furnish a better exhaustive bibliometric analysis of the development of Islamic banking literature in Scopus indexed journals during the Covid19 pandemic, shielding the literature of the last 2 years. The present analysis is authentic and up-to-date, as it contains unique and consequential details. It should be clarified that during the 2020-2023 pandemic era. There were a lot of journals correlated to Islamic Banking before the Covid19 pandemic, while here the researcher only concentrates on the years 2020-2023. The results from the current study will benefit the Islamic banking industry by revealing important elements that can help build approaches in any country that operates Islamic banking. In addition, it will emphasize how the industry can provide support for this type of research. Particularly, this analysis strives to respond the following research questions:

RQ1. What are the emerging trends in Islamic banking research during the Covid-19 pandemic?

RQ2. What are the Scopus indexed scientific publications during the covid 19 pandemic?

RQ3. What are the Scopus Indexed Journals Produce Islamic Banking Literature in the Covid-19 Pandemic Period?

RQ4. What are the most cited scientific article during covid 19 with the keywords and title of Islamic banking?

The rest of this paper is arranged as follows. The second passage briefly studies the corresponding publications, while the third section outlines the methodology worked. The fourth section delivers the consequences obtained from the bibliometric research. A discussion of the effects is given in the fifth section. The final section concludes the article.

2. Literature Review

The bibliometric investigation is reasonable because it delivers an outline to researchers of how far the effect of a problem is to be studied. Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative method for analyzing bibliographic data in papers/journals. The research is usually used to analyze connections to scientific papers cited in journals and map a journal's scientific areas. The technique can be used in sociology, humanities, communication, marketing, and social groups. The method utilized in the bibliometric analysis is the quotation analysis approach to see 1 article cited by one other writing, and the co-citation research strategy to find two or more articles cited by 1 article (Özdemir & Selçuk, 2023; Haque et al., 2020).

The beginning of the application of the Islamic economic system in the banking world is relatively new and still far behind the establishment of conventional banks. The beginning of banking that adopted an Islamic economic system in operating its business in various sources came from the Egyptian state in Mith Ghamr City in 1963. According to Sutan Remy Sjahdeini, the establishment of the first modern Islamic bank in Mith Ghamr City was pioneered by Dr. Ahmad el-Najjar with its cooperative-based operating system. This cooperative-based system allows people to be given interest-free loans on the condition that they first deposit their money in an Islamic bank based on the interest-free principle and using the profit-sharing principle (Frederic L.Pryor, 2017).

Initially, the thought of establishing a sharia-based financial institution in the banking sector was to replace the system with a non-interest-based one as practiced in conventional banking. The issue of interest is considered as something that has been widening the gap between the rich and the poor so that the perception of interest is equated with usury, which practice is prohibited in Islam. This has also become the main basis for the establishment of Islamic banks anywhere in the country, and the operating system should not be based on interest or usury (Dinesh, 2018; Hanif, 2011).

Currently in its development period since 1963, Islamic banking in various countries has emerged and continues to grow. Many countries use the Islamic economic system in the operation of their banking business, including Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Sudan, Pakistan, England, Germany, and many more in European and Asian countries. As of 2014 Islamic banking assets in the global market as a whole have reached US\$ 778 billion, with the global Islamic banking market share being Malaysia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia (Waeibrorheem Waemustafa, 2013; Hasan, 2020b).

Considerable Islamic banking professionals started to emerge about the 1990s, where Islamic finance has grown rapidly in the world, especially in Malaysia, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and several countries in the Middle East (Amjid Ali, 2010). Seeing the high development of Islamic finance in the world, so many researchers have emerged with the theme of Islamic finance and Islamic banking. During the COVID-19 pandemic, many researchers researched Islamic banking, whether it had a significant impact on the development of Islamic banking, both in terms of assets and profits (Amir, 2020).

Table 1 summarises established deconstructions that have carried out a bibliometric analysis of the Islamic banking writings. Most of the contemplations in the table shield the 2020-2023 COVID-19 pandemic. Table 1 demonstrates that studies have other emphases, have used different approaches, and have come to further decisions. These analyses deliver a relative ground for the present study, which concentrated on a more general theme and extended timeframe.

Table 1. Outline of specified analyses that performed a bibliometric analysis of Islamic banking literature

Author(s)	Methodology	Findings	Time Period
(Biancone et al., 2020)	The screening procedure performed in May 2020, in the foreground, for specific analysis and as comprehensive as possible, aimed all connections to “Islamic finance” or “Islamic bank” in “all areas” of Scopus, and 7,662 scientific contributions were found. Thus, the effects have a time structure for journals between 1980 and 2020.	The analysis shows that the journals on Islamic finance focus on banking, rates, comparisons with conventional banks and portfolios, and investigation of administration and management strategies. The journals are taken into respect in this paper from which the sample of selected articles comes, and it can be concluded that the ethicality of the finance and the bank is positioned in the second position	1980-2020
(Shah et al., 2023)	This study makes various contributions concerning the effects of choice of variables, changes in the preference of variables, the discrepancy in the relevance of laws of recovery in different global locations, size of the communities, efficiencies during the problem, Shariah compliance expense, a framework for studying the efficiency of an Islamic bank and supervisory developments.	Bibliometric and satisfying research has been used to investigate 99 reports published between 2002 and 2019 carried from ISI Web of Science and Scopus contributed by teaching writers, journals and regulatory bodies. The conceptual framework determines the effects of matter design, arrangement advancement and devaluation of losses.	2002-2019
(Ikra et al., 2023)	This investigation uses bibliometric source analysis to review 278 records from Web of Science (WoS) indexed	The effects determined that the development of Islamic banking efficiency publications has risen since 2008, with an annual growth rate of 12.5%, while	2000-2020

	<p>references associated with content analysis.</p>	<p>identifying the most significant aspects of Islamic banking efficiency literature in terms of topics, papers, authors and keywords. The consequences of science mapping (i.e. co-citation web, bibliometric coupling and co-authorship network) demonstrate three underlying study streams in Islamic banking efficiency publications: development of Islamic banking efficiency publications, strength and authenticity of Islamic banking functions and the forms in Islamic banking efficiency publications.</p>	
<p>(Rusydia et al., 2023)</p>	<p>The analysis utilizes data to explore google scholar journals with the keyword DEA Islamic Bank with various article titles, abstracts, and keywords in the period 2004 - 2019. From the search results, 201 published articles were obtained. Data in the form of a year of the journal and the analysis country's site by the per published article were analyzed using Microsoft Excel 2010. Meanwhile, the story of DEA research publications in Islamic banks was learned using the VOSViewer software</p>	<p>The consequences indicated that the numeral of journals on research results on the DEA Islamic Bank application from 2004-2019 had grown immensely and was the most printed in the International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management. Network visualization indicates that the map of the development of the DEA Islamic Bank application research is divided into 4 clusters. Cluster 1 consists of 7 topics, cluster 2 consists of 4 issues, collection three consists of 3 points, and group 4 consists of 2 cases. The writer who published the most research results on the DEA Islamic Bank application was Fakhrudin Kamarudin. Similarly, the Faculty of Economics and Management Universiti Putra was the most extensive supporter of the journal of research results in the DEA Islamic Bank.</p>	<p>2004-2019</p>
<p>(Haque et al., 2020)</p>	<p>The bibliometric analysis examined the publishing trends and ways of Islamic Economics, Banking and Finance literature worldwide. The Scopus database was chosen to extract the relevant Islamic Economics, Banking and Finance data.</p>	<p>The study finds that Islamic economics needs more research as the research direction is mostly Islamic banking and finance. In expansion, there is a decreasing tendency in sources that question the research quality. The study also reports a</p>	<p>1955-2020</p>

	Scopus is the most extensive indexing and summarising international database of academic publications on the social science topic.	need for more specialized journals in this field. The study finishes with sensible suggestions for improving gatherings and allocation of examinations.	
(Tijjani et al., 2020)	Bibliometric analysis is applied to analyse Islamic finance literature's growth and publishing trends. The Web of Science (WoS) database was used to remove bibliometric data surrounding the period 1939–2019 for Islamic finance publications.	The research finds that Islamic finance research has gained remarkable momentum in the literature. However, such growth is largely manifested in Malaysia because of a conducive atmosphere for this research. Interestingly, the study uncovers that the three most productive journals are in the UK and Malaysia. At the same time, Professor M. Kabir Hassan from the University of New Orleans, the USA, seems to head the index of writers with 23 publications on Islamic finance.	1939–2019

The analysis discovered 7,662 manuscripts (Biancone et al., 2020). It should be noted that the keywords used, “Islamic finance” or “Islamic bank”, are intentionally constructed available to enlarge the public opinion of the research area under consideration but concentrate on high-quality journals. The results indicate the digit of Islamic finance journals over the years; The time-lapse starts in 1999 (15 issues) and ends with 618 publications already open online in 2020. It can be noted that from 2008 to 2020, there was an increasing movement for journals. Moreover, in 2019, there was a considerable increase in journals.

Haque et al., (2020) accepted results show the commonalities of publications and citations from 1955 to 2020. There were 2759 documents issued by 609 journals, written by 3490 authors, and affiliated with 1693 organisations and 70 countries. These papers received 22629 citations issued in 2729 English and 30 Arabic. That indicates that 1955 was the first Islamic economics and finance analysis journal. From 1955-1990, 35 journals accepted 759 sources. The signal indicates that journals and sources are slowly growing. The area grew rapidly between 2010 and 2019. 1955-2005 was disappointing as there were extremely few publications during that period. Significant growth was followed from 2006 to 2009. 2017 and 2019 were excellent; 737 analysis journals were generated that year. The year 2019 was remarkable because it was 400 publications. Nevertheless, most of the 2486 citations occurred in 2013. 2010 and 2014 were the second and third most cited years and received 2000 and 2091 medals, respectively.

(Rusydia et al., 2023; Tijjani et al., 2020; Haque et al., 2020) of the 10 countries with the most elevated publications in the field of Islamic Economics, Banking, and Finance, only 6 are Islamic countries. Malaysia has the highest publications and the second and third leading publishers are the United States and the United Kingdom. Two different non-Islamic countries among the top ten publishers are Australia and France. In terms of citations, Malaysia also tops the list followed by the United States and the United Kingdom. However, in terms of citation influence, France is at the top followed again by the United States and the United Kingdom.

Özdemir & Selçuk, (2023) based on his study that the number of articles published in each issue of IMEFM was found to have increased significantly due to its unique situation of being the only SSCI indexed journal in this domain. The percentage of practical analysis in the full papers issued yearly has persisted to grow, achieving 95% in 2019. In times of case countries, although Malaysia was the most investigated

country in papers, other countries such as Indonesia and Turkey were found to have been employed as the subject form by current researchers. Islamic banking-related papers are the most common studies, as expected, with most of their performance being examined. Meanwhile, the number of papers on Islamic social finance institutions has risen rapidly in recent years. Ultimately, technology-based endeavors such as crowdfunding and cryptocurrencies have not yet been the subject of any paper.

While Bayram, (2020) found that the role of Islamic finance education is important to meet the human needs and resource needs of the Islamic finance sector (IF) in the long term. Thus, to have rate human resources, several strategies are used, including (i) universities degree programs; (ii) specialized training and workshops; (iii) distance learning programs; and (iv) publications, webinars, and other media. In 1991, the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) delivered courses in Islamic banking and Islamic financial methods at the undergraduate level. In 2017, there were 688 Islamic finance education providers from 76 countries around the world. However, at present, the IF education sector is facing some major problems and challenges.

Research from (Handoko, 2020) delivers precise bibliographic characteristics of papers on IEF published by Indonesian authors in Scopus indexed journals. IEF research has advanced rather rapidly in current years. This reveals that the international publication of IEF research has increased along with the increasing number of domestic publications. Based on the journals in which the article was published, it appears that research on IEF has been widely accepted by the scientific community around the world. The type of journals again shows the variety of topics protected in the IEF field. Analysis of co-authorship relationships guides co-authorship connections with researchers from more than 30 countries. That means the Indonesian authors energetically cooperate with researchers from other countries. Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, and the UK have the most regular alliances. These countries vigorously deliver education at the doctoral level and are centers of IEF studies. Nevertheless, it is fascinating to note that Australia, which is the country with the second-highest number of collaborators, does not have any particular education programs or centers connected to IEF studies. Regardless, this result may be due to the intimate connection between these two countries and the fact that many students pursuing doctoral-level studies in these countries specialize in the IEF.

3. Methodology

This research was conducted with a quantitative approach using bibliometric analysis. The bibliometric data provide insight into all the key components at the macro research level, such as the author's name, the publication's data itself (the source of the journal), and its descriptive characteristics and citation analysis, which the communication process makes accessible (Holden et al., 2013). Bibliometrics is also an instrument for ensuring objective publication data, which is often used as mathematical and statistical performance data that is easy to understand (Zhai et al., 2018). The bibliometric method is a literature review method that uses statistical and quantitative analysis of published research and focuses on the structure of articles included in a reference (Natakusumah, 2016). The bibliometric method's unit analysis includes sub-components, such as citations, authors, journal sources, scientific families, and countries. The number of mappings from this bibliometric analysis is extensive, and it requires software tools for analysis and visualization, namely VOSviewer (Tijjani et al., 2020).

The data collection technique in this study was obtained from the Scopus database by creating a data collection by searching for the word 'islamic banking and covid 19' in three dimensions: (a) article title, (b) abstract, and (c) keywords. The search results identified a total of 200 documents in the Scopus database during the 2020 to 2023 research period, with the cut-off in December 2023. The 200 documents met the sample collection criteria: scientific articles from Quartile 1 (Q1) to Quartile 4 (Q4). Thus, from these results, 200 documents were ready to be researched and became the subject of this research. Then, from the 200 documents, a bibliometric analysis of its sub-components was carried out, such as the number of publications, types of publication documents, sources of publications, and the number of publications most

cited. The mapping from the bibliometric analysis results was then visualized with VOSviewer software that produced several clusters and was grouped into several main research themes.

Vosviewer developed at Leiden University's Centre for Science and Technology Studies (CWTS), is a highly popular software tool for mapping and visualizing science. Scopus is one of the largest peer-reviewed and authentic indexing and abstracting databases of scientific literature. The study is restricted in the document types that it covers, including only articles, proceedings, reviews and book chapters.

The targeted data were retrieved applying the following search queries in the main searching box of Scopus : Cluster 4 "post covid era" OR cluster 15 "covid, pandemic" OR cluster 1 "islamic banking relationship" OR cluster 2 "Indonesian islamic banking industry, Malaysian Islamic banking industry" OR cluster 3 "conventional versus islamic banking customers attitude, islamic banking customer" OR cluster 5 "Islamic banking business model, islamic banking operation" OR cluster 6 "islamic banking customer loyalty, Islamic banking window, modern Islamic banking" OR cluster 7 "Islamic banking product" OR cluster 8 "islamic banking institution" OR cluster 9 "Turkish islamic banking sector" OR cluster 10 "conventional vs Islamic banking, islamic banking model" OR cluster 11 "Islamic banking practitioner, Islamic banking service" OR cluster 12 "Islamic banking sector" OR cluster 15 "global islamic banking sector, Islamic banking stability, Islamic banking sustainability indicator, Pakistans Islamic banking system" OR cluster 16 "Islamic banking perspective" OR cluster 17 "Islamic banking culture" OR cluster 18 "Islamic banking specificity" OR cluster 19 "Islamic banking performance" OR cluster 20 "Islamic banking" OR cluster 21 "contemporary Islamic banking, Islamic banking efficiency literature OR cluster 24 "Islamic banking sustainability" OR cluster 25 "Malaysian Islamic banking institution" OR cluster 26 "analyzing Islamic banking ethical performance, islamic banking practice" OR cluster 27 "Islamic banking development" OR cluster 28 "Islamic banking industry" OR cluster 33 "Islamic banking efficiency, Islamic banking share".

There was no language filter while data retrieving and 100 % of records were in English (200). In 2020, there are 97 data that have been indexed by Scopus, the details are 1 book, 2 book chapters, 1 editorial, 4 reviews and 89 articles. For 2023, there are 103 data, 7 book chapter, 6 conference paper, 4 reviews and 86 articles. The accuracy of the results was ensured by repeating this process. The researchers used Publish and Parish and Vosviewer software for data analysis.

4. Result

The number of publications during covid 19 from 2020-2023 is shown in Table 1. From these results, publications in 2020 contained 97 data detected by publish and parish, while in 2023 there were 103 data. However, it is seen that in 2023 the number of journal articles is less when compared to 2020, where there are 89 journal articles in 2020 and 86 journal articles in 2023. The decrease in the number of published journal articles from 2020 to 2023 is related to Islamic banking not too significant a decrease, only 3 journal articles differ.

4.1 Scopus indexed scientific publications during covid 19 pandemic

Figure 1 highlights publications from 2020-2023 during the covid19 pandemic on the subject of Islamic banking literature. The reveals that the first article published during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 was the Journal of Islamic Marketing written by D. Suhartanto. Meanwhile, in 2023 it was first written by M. Naeem in the Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics. In 2020 there are 97 numbers (Articles, books, book chapters, conferences, reviews, and editorials), but in 2023 it will increase to 101 numbers (Articles, books, book chapters, reviews, conferences, and editorials). While the number of citations is 570, citations per year are 285, citations per paper are 2.85, h-index 11. Figure 1 also shows that there are 71 Scopus indexed journals marked with

other journals, which means that each journal publisher has only 1 journal that produces keywords and titles about Islamic banking during the covid19 pandemic.

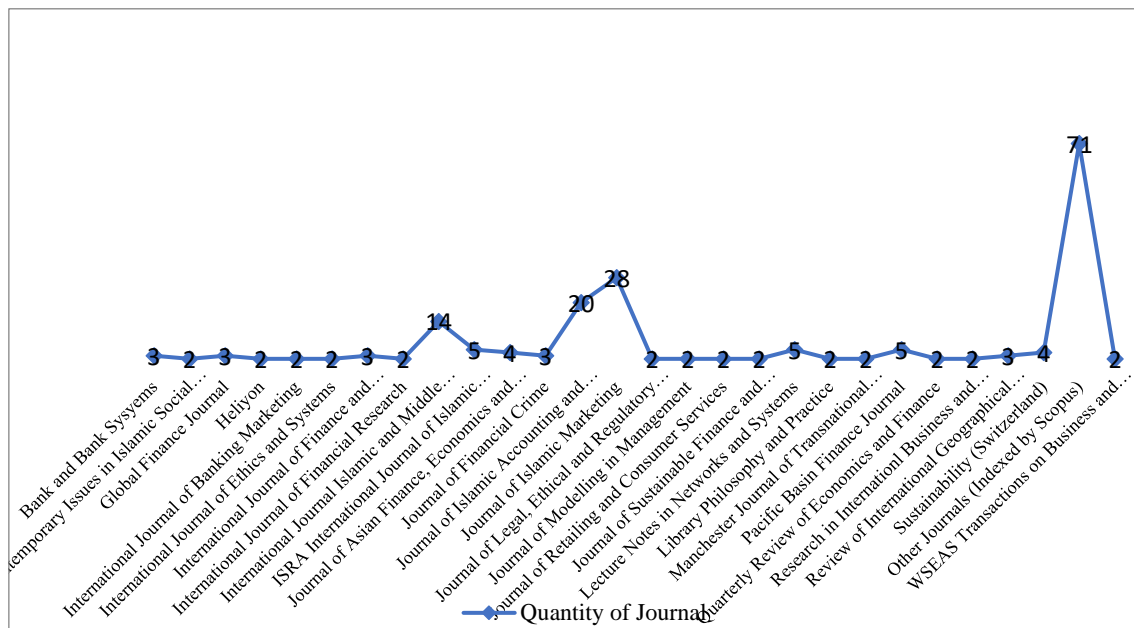


Figure 1. Number of Journals Indexed by Scopus during the pre and post COVID 19 pandemic with keywords and titles Sharia Banking

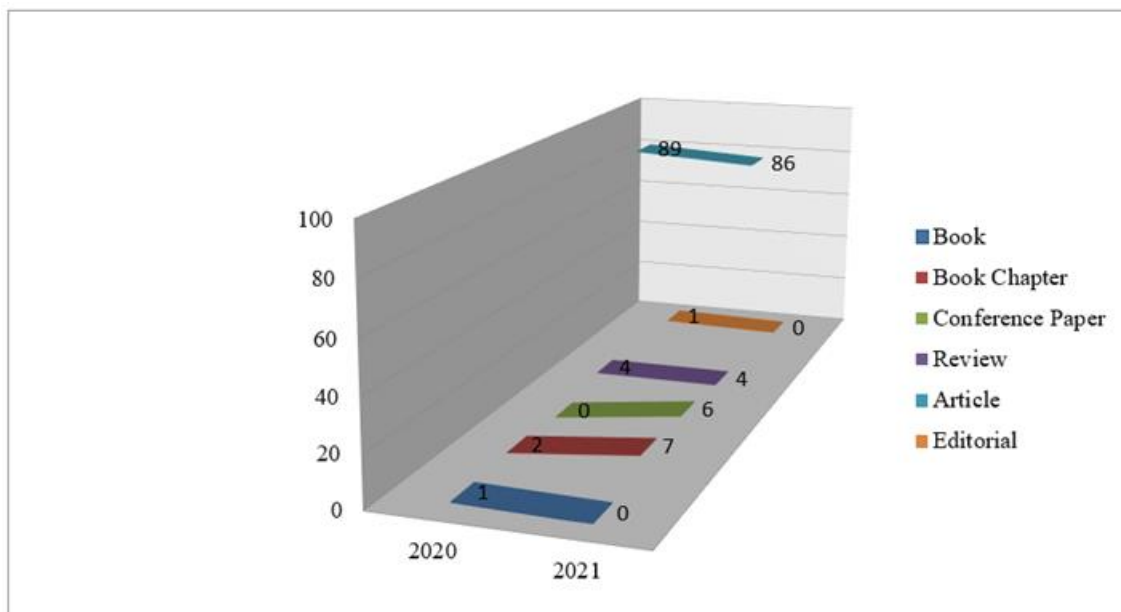


Figure 2. Number of Journals from 2020-2023 (Covid19 Pandemic)

4.2 Scopus indexed journals producing literature on Islamic banking during covid 19 pandemic

Table 2 presents the journals that publish Islamic banking literature. This shows that the Journal of Islamic Marketing was ranked the highest during the COVID-19 pandemic 2020-2023, producing 28 publications on Islamic banking, followed by the Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research, producing 20 publications and journals International Islamic Journal and Middle Eastern Finance and Management, with 14 publications. Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems, Pacific-Basin Finance Journal and ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance with 5 publications. The last journal in the top eight list in the Journal of Asian Finance, Economics, and Business, and Sustainability (Switzerland) with 4 publications.

Table 2. Journals producing literature on Islamic banking during Covid19 pandemic (2020-2023)

No	Journal	Journal
1	Journal of Islamic Marketing	28
2	Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research	20
3	International Journal Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	14
4	ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance	5
5	Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems	5
6	Pacific Basin Finance Journal	5
7	Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business	4
8	Sustainability (Switzerland)	4

While in table 3 shows that the number of journals does not affect the resulting citations. For example in the ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance journal, although there were 5 journals during the covid19 pandemic, this does not show that it is in the top 10 most cited journals, even the journal from Research in International Business and Finance which only had 2 journals during the pandemic covid19 got 24 citations. The Journal of Islamic Marketing still occupies the first place as the journal with the most citations, followed by the Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research and then the International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management.

Table 3. Journals publishing Islamic banking research with the highest citations during Covid19 pandemic

No	Journal	Citations
1	Journal of Islamic Marketing	133
2	Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research	56
3	International Journal Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	51
4	Pacific Basin Finance Journal	42
5	Research in International Business and Finance	24
6	Global Finance Journal	22
7	Sustainability (Switzerland)	21
8	Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services	18
9	Journal of Economic Cooperation and Development	16
10	Journal of Financial Research	14

4.3 Scopus indexed journal author ranking during the covid 19 pandemic

This study also investigates the most prolific writers in Islamic banking during the years 2020-2023 (Covid19 Pandemic). D. Suhartanto from the Department of Business Administration, Bandung State Polytechnic, Bandung, West Java, Indonesia. Tops the list of the most prolific writers in the field of Islamic banking with 4 publications getting 31 citations. Followed by S. Azmat from Lahore University of Management Sciences Pakistan with 3 publications got 16 citations. And third place is S.V. Shamsudheen

from the International Center for Education in Islamic Finance, Lorong Universiti, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, which produced 3 publications with 7 citations. Another fascinating is the high number of citations received by the publication of Syed Aun R. Rizvi from Lahore University of Management Sciences Pakistan. During covid19 (2020-2023) he produced 1 publication with 22 citations.

Table 4. Author ranking during the covid19 pandemic

No	Author	Publications	Citations
1	D. Suhartanto	3	31
2	S. Azmat	3	16
3	S.V. Shamsudheen	3	7
4	J. Bananuka	2	26
5	M. Yasin	2	18
6	M. K. Hassan	2	17
7	H. Mohd Thas Thaker	2	15
8	M. B. Zafar	2	12
9	H. Sudarsono	2	6
10	N.M. Nomran	2	6

4.4 The most cited scientific article during covid 19 with the keyword and title of Islamic banking

Table 5. The most cited scientific article during covid 19 with the keyword and title of Islamic banking

Researcher and Year of Publication	Document Title	Number of Citation
Dwi Suhartanto, Christopher Gan, Ira Siti Sarah, Setiawan	Loyalty towards Islamic banking: service quality, emotional or religious driven?	24
Syed Aun R.Rizvi, Paresh KumarNarayan, AliSakti, FerrySyarifuddin	Role of Islamic banks in Indonesian banking industry: an empirical exploration	22
Juma Bananuka, Musa Kaser, Grace Muganga Najjemba, Doreen Musimenta, Bob Ssekiziyivu, Saadat Nakyejwe Lubowa Kimuli	Attitude: mediator of subjective norm, religiosity and intention to adopt Islamic banking	20
Taslina Julia, Salina Kassim	Exploring green banking performance of Islamic banks vs conventional banks in Bangladesh based on Maqasid Shariah framework	19
Mahmoud Yasin, Francisco Liébana-Cabanillas, Lucia Porcu, Rasem N.Kayed	The role of customer online brand experience in customers' intention to forward online company-generated content: The case of the Islamic online banking sector in Palestine	17
Hassan, M. K. Rabbani, M. R. Mohd. Ali, M. A.	Challenges for the islamic finance and banking in post COVID era and the role of Fintech	16
Zia Ur Rehman, Muhammad Zahid, Haseeb Ur Rahman, Muhammad Asif, Majed Alharthi, Muhammad Irfan, Adam Glowacz	Do Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosures Improve Financial Performance? A Perspective of the Islamic Banking Industry in Pakistan	14

AA Ousama, Helmi Hammami, Mustafa Abdulkarim	The association between intellectual capital and financial performance in the Islamic banking industry	13
Andrea Paltrinieri, Alberto Dreassi, Milena Migliavacca, Stefano Piserà	Islamic finance development and banking ESG scores: Evidence from a cross-country analysis	13
Saad Azmat, ASM Sohel Azad, M Ishaq Bhatti, Hamza Ghaffar	Islamic banking, costly religiosity, and competition	12

Table 6 lists the most cited scientific articles in descending order (more than ten citations). The most frequently cited articles are those that may have had an impactful outcome in the field of Islamic banking during the covid19 pandemic. However, scientific articles published in 2020-2023 began to show significant citations related to Islamic Banking during the Covid-19 pandemic. It can be interpreted that Islamic banking is starting to become a topic of research discussion describing various fields related to social, information systems, and other developing technologies, such as artificial intelligence.

To provide graphical analysis of bibliometric data and visualization of research results, VOSviewer software is used. VOSviewer is scientific software that organizes data and develops maps based on a combination of bibliography, citations, and keyword repetition, and has clustering techniques. This clustering technique is used to partition nine clusters into three main groups.

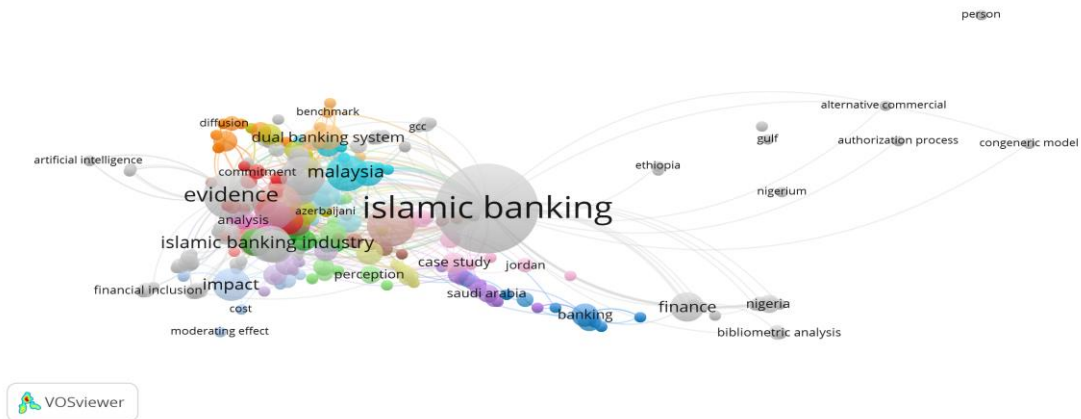


Figure 3. Network Analysis

Figure 3 is a network analysis of keywords that appear in scientific articles in the research sample. This cloud map shows the number of occurrences of the word in the article and the relationship of the keywords. Each term in network analysis is represented by circles, and some terms are also represented by labels. VOSviewer aims to avoid overlapping labels, and therefore labels are only visible for some terms. While term size reflects the number of publications in which the term is found, the distance between two terms indicates an approximate word/term repetition relationship. The relatedness of the terms is determined based on co-occurrence. In other words, the greater the number of publications in which two terms are found, the stronger the relationship between the terms. In addition, each color represents a group of terms that are relatively strongly related to each other. These groups were identified using the VOSviewer

clustering technique. In the visualization, the strongest relationships between terms are also shown using curved lines.

These findings can be divided into 44 clusters, where Islamic banking produces 37 items (25 clusters). Then, from the results of the network analysis, it can be stated that the title and keywords regarding Islamic banking contained 514 items during the covid 19 pandemic. In addition, from these findings, a research methodology emerged, especially in conducting Islamic banking research, namely the marketing research approach and research front mapping.

Since bibliometric analysis is rarely conducted in the field of Islamic banking, current research can fill the gap that Islamic banking can be related to various fields of knowledge which is a new finding from this research. In addition, this paper discusses gaps in the literature that miss specific themes of Islamic banking during the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the themes of this research can be continued in the future by conducting research through a qualitative approach by testing the themes that have been generated through the network analysis above.

5. Discussion

This paper endeavors to deliver a bibliometric analysis of the development of Islamic banking literature in Scopus indexed journals during the Covid19 pandemic era, wrapping 2 years of data. Several impressive facts appear from the results presented in the third section.

First, publishers that are not majorly related to Islamic Banking can enter the top 10 journals that are mostly produced with the title and keywords of Islamic Banking. Like the publisher in the journal *Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems* where during the 2020-2023 covid pandemic there were 5 journals with the theme of Islamic banking. In addition, there are publishers in the *Pacific-Basin Finance Journal*, which produces 5 journals, and the *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business and Sustainability (Switzerland)* which produces 4 journals. There is an interesting desire of some writers, where they not only want to publish in Islamic-based publishers but also in general. The remarkable surge in Islamic banking literature may be related to a similar increase in the number of journals providing additional outlets for such publications. The absence of similar research efforts may be responsible for the low number of publications in Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Pakistan, UAE, and other countries that have contributed to the Islamic banking literature.

Second, the *Journal of Islamic Marketing* is still the top place for both journal publications and citations, where during 2020-2023 there were 28 journals published in the journal, and there were 133 citations during the Covid19 pandemic. The *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research* took second place with 20 journals and 56 citations during the Covid19 pandemic. This is proof that publishers that have the scope of Islamic banking still have a strong enough magnet for authors, not only Muslims but also non-Muslims. However, it does not mean that the number of published journals has a large effect on the citations produced. For example, the *Sustainability Journal (Switzerland)* only produced 4 journals during the covid19 pandemic, but for citations, it reached 21 citations.

Third, the author from Indonesia was ranked first in publications and citations, where D. Suhartanto produced 3 journals during the covid pandemic and 31 citations related to Islamic banking titles and keywords. Government support has always been an important factor in encouraging the development of the Islamic banking market in the world. Research and training centers on Islamic banking in Indonesia and some other countries should be encouraged to publish more articles on Islamic banking. In addition, Islamic banking should be included in the curriculum of undergraduate social science and management students (ie finance, management, accounting, business administration, and economics). In Malaysia, especially International

Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) is at the forefront of Islamic banking research and should be encouraged and supported to produce more research on Islamic banking in Arabic and English. Currently, Scopus has a separate index called the Arabic Citation Index which indexes articles in Arabic. This Arabic Quotes Index should be searched to check the indexing of Islamic banking articles written in Arabic. There is a need for high-profile journals on Islamic finance (such as the ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance published in Arabic) to collaborate with WoS and Scopus to provide such a platform. Apart from providing a platform for journals in Arabic, Scopus can explore other languages such as Urdu, Persian, or Hindi.

6. Conclusion

This article delivers a bibliometric analysis of the development of Islamic banking literature in Scopus indexed journals during the 2020-2023 covid-19 pandemic period. In the last 2 years, research on Islamic banking appears to be attaining speed in the publications. Countries like Saudi Arabia, Iran, Turkey, Indonesia, UAE, Pakistan, and Bahrain should step up their actions to support research in Islamic banking. The Journal of Islamic Marketing, the Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research, and the International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management received more than 10 journals on Islamic banking during the Covid 19 pandemic. Meanwhile, the Journal of Islamic Marketing received 133 citations during the Covid 19 pandemic. This has provided proof that even though the world is undergoing a Covid-19 pandemic, researchers are still performing research in the area of Islamic banking and it is not one of the things that is a big issue.

The government should give more support to more increased education institutions to develop research in Islamic banking and Islamic finance. The establishment of more research institutes and the inclusion of Islamic banking as a course at the university class will go a long way in improving research in each area of the country. Similar efforts would enhance the current state of Islamic banking research in Bahrain, UAE, Pakistan, and other countries that have made some modest contributions in the Islamic finance literature.

Succeeding research is restricted to the literature on Islamic banking issued during the COVID-19 pandemic 2020-2023. This research is also limited to the types of documents it covers, including only articles, proceedings, reviews, and book chapters. It would be fascinating if further research could be conducted to resemble the outcome and rate of Islamic finance publications and mainstream finance.

This analysis is very helpful in comprehending the present status of Islamic banking literature regarding publishing trends, top countries, authors, organizations, journals, and often used keywords for Islamic banking studies. This study indicates that Islamic banking has achieved substantial growth in the literature despite the Covid 19 pandemic. Therefore, it is the need and role of Muslim-majority countries to create awareness about Islamic banking by including it as a subject in the curriculum and promoting more research. multilingual, especially in languages such as Arabic and other local languages (besides English) to help local communities better understand Islamic banking and finance operations. Countries should also stimulate the birth of more journals on Islamic banking to create more platforms for publishing research in this area. In this case, government support and the role of the academic community will play an important role.

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Conflict of interest statement

The authors agree that this research was conducted in the absence of any self-benefits, commercial or financial conflicts and declare the absence of conflicting interests with the funders.

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