
SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS IN COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD: BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF ISLAM ECONOMICS

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Abstract

This study's objective is to map research data pertaining to Islamic economics. This research was undertaken by examining the Scopus database and Google Scholar.

The researcher utilized the keyword "Islamic economics" to generate more specific searches under the headings Article Title, Abstract, and Keywords. The researcher employed a quantitative descriptive technique and bibliometric analysis for this investigation. Based on the search results, the researcher received 993 papers from the publishing years 1963 to 2020. The search for scientific papers was then reduced to solely using two types of document documents, articles and conference papers. via means of Harzing's PoP (Publish Of Perish)

Researchers also found that the topic of Islamic Economics in collaboration between countries was still very large, the researcher also found that many universities in various countries participated in the topic of google scholars

Keywords: Islamic economics, Bibliometric, Harzing's PoP,

INTRODUCTION

The commencement of the application of the Islamic economic system in the financial world is relatively new and still far behind the formation of conventional banks. The commencement of banking that followed the Islamic

economic system in doing its business in diverse sources came from the Egyptian state in the city of Mith Ghamr in 1963.

Since 1963, Islamic banking has formed and continued to expand in a number of nations, where it is currently in its phase of development. Numerous European and Asian nations utilize the Islamic economic system in their financial operations, including Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Sudan, Pakistan, England, and Germany, among others. As of 2014, Islamic banking assets on the global market were \$778 billion, with Malaysia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia accounting for the majority of the market share. This interaction between desire and reality in Islamic finance theory and practice has helped to build Islamic economics. These changes became more pronounced in the 1970s when Islamic finance began to gain economic traction. Despite the fact that Islamic finance is currently experiencing tremendous expansion, the field's practice has shaped Islamic economics' history by raising questions about the field's theoretical viability. Some Islamic economists prioritize Islamic economic aspirations, while others focus on the economic viability of Islamic finance and accept the actual condition of commercial Islamic finance as it stands. This type of interaction is common.

These advances were implemented to advance Islamic economics. However, until the beginning of the 1970s, research on this topic was restricted to conventional economic criticism (Iqbal 2017)

Dr. Ahmad el-Najjar was instrumental in establishing the first modern Islamic bank in Mith Ghamr City, with its cooperative-based operating system. This cooperative-based structure allows consumers to receive interest-free loans if they first deposit funds in an Islamic bank based on the interest-free and profit-sharing principles (Sutan Remy Sjahdeini: 2018).

This paper attempts to reframe Islamic economics as a new economic paradigm founded on the fundamental characteristics of the Islamic worldview. In order, This paper begins by presenting evidence of the capitalist crisis and then seeks alternative perspectives. Second, explain the origins of capitalism within the secular worldview of the West. Third, is the presentation of the Islamic worldview from an anthropological, epistemological, and teleological vantage point. Islamic Economics was characterized as an alternative economic paradigm to capitalism.

METHOD

This study collected data from all articles published on Scopus and Google Scholar by conducting a search for PoP hezard tools. The initial search for the published year was from 1963 and 2022, resulting in data from 1979 to 2022 with 993 publications being found. Using Mendeley software, the acquired data were categorised by title, author, journal, volume, edition, page, abstract, and DOI. The next step is data analysis, which consists of two phases. The first is based on data classification the number of articles produced annually, the language employed, and the number of authors using Excel The second classification is by subject.



Figure 1: Research Process

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Main Information

This section discusses the growth of Islamic Economics scientific publications in countries across the globe by year, the core journals in Islamic Economics scientific publications, the number of Islamic Economics scientific publications based on institutions/affiliations, the number of Muslim Islamic Economics publications by country, and the number of Islamic Economics scientific publications based on subject and document type. The years 1963 through 2022 are used to display scientific publication statistics. There are two document kinds that are utilised to display scientific publishing statistics on Islamic Economics: articles and conference papers. This article includes 993 documents.

Table 1. Main Information

NO	DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
1	Query	Islamic Economics from 1963 to 2022
2	Source	Google Scholar, Scopus
3	Papers	993
4	Citations	77870
5	Years	43
6	Cites_Year	1810.93
7	Cites_Paper	78.42
8	Cites_Author	63214.22
9	Papers_Author	739.83
10	Authors_Paper	1.66
11	h_index	153

DOI :

ISSN :

12	g_index	256
13	QueryDate	7/28/2022 5:09
14	Cites_Author_Year	1470.09
15	year_first	1979
16	year_last	2022

Table 1 of the data contained in the scientific publication "Islamic Economics", there is an average year of publication of 18.10, an average citation per document of 78.42, an average citation per year per document of 1,159, with references of 63,214 papers.

In Table 2 Document type there are 55 books, and 772 articles, the rest are proceedings and citations.

Table 2. Document Type

NO	DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
1	Book	55
2	Artikel	772
3	Prosiding	47
4	Citation	119

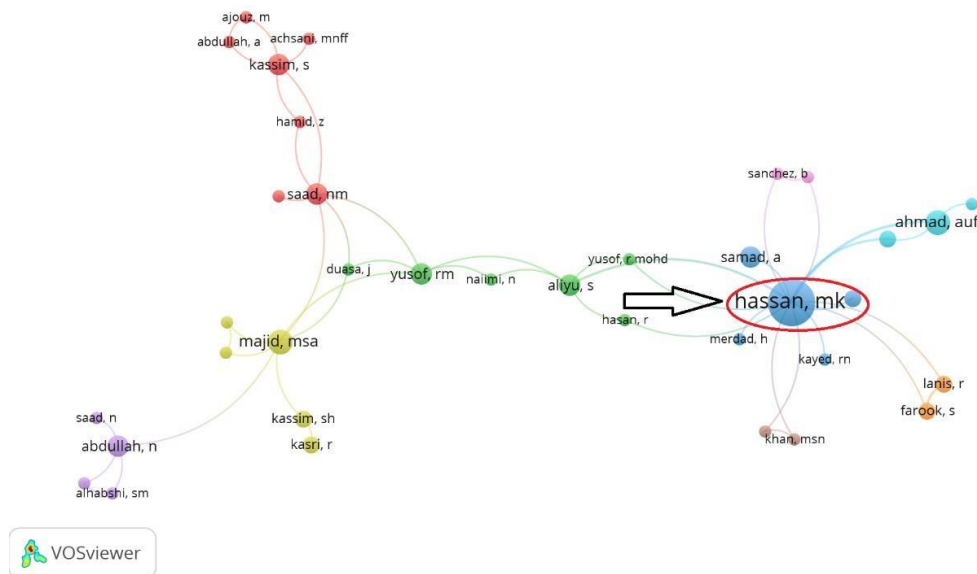
Most Relevant Author

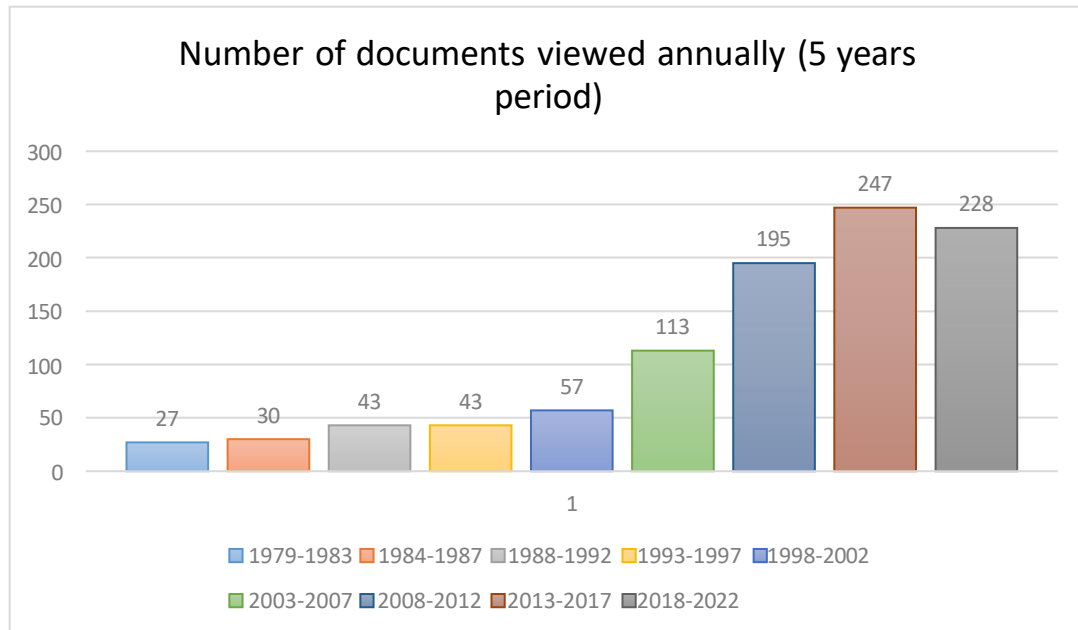
Table 1 discusses the most relevant authors. The researcher took the 10 most relevant authors, in the first place occupied by the acquisition of 16 articles with the author (Z. Hasan, 2016), then (Chowdhury & Rasid, 2015) 15 articles, there were 2 authors with the acquisition of 14 articles with the authors (Siddiqi et al., 2019) and (R. Hasan et al., 2020), and (Mirakhor, 2007) with 10 articles, (Haneef & Tahir, 2018) with 9 articles, 2 authors with 8 articles, 2 authors with 7 articles, and the author (R. Hasan et al., 2020) with link strength is who has a total of 13 link strength (Figure 2)

Table 3. Document Type

NO	Author	Document	Total Link Strength
1	Hasan, Z	16	1
2	Cloundhry, Ma	15	6
3	Siddiqi.MN	14	1
4	Hasan, Mk	14	13
5	Mirakhor, a	10	9
6	Haneef.Ma	9	6
7	Furqani, h	8	9
8	Asutay. m	8	4
9	Zaman, a	7	0
10	Dusuki. aw	7	3

Figure 2: the author with link strength





Authors with the Most Relevance Graph 1 of the authors' scientific works have appeared since 1963, which has decreased and increased until 2022, discussing the authors every 5 years. As shown in graph 1, the peak of writing on Islamic economics in the period 2013-2017 was up to 247 temporary documents. For the current year period, there are 228 documents

Authorship pattern of articles

The authorship pattern reveals whether the piece was written independently or in collaboration. Table 5 shows that the majority of authors choose to publish their articles on their own. Table 4 displays the number of authors in Articles. Documents written by a single author were 549 (55.3%), as for 2 authors in a single article document as many as 277 or (27.9%), the rest (167; 16.8%) were written by multiple authors.

Table 4. Number of Authors by Document

Number of Authors	Frequency	%(N=993)	Total Contribution
Singel	549	55.3 %	549
Two	277	27.9 %	554
Three	132	13.3 %	396
Four	28	2.8 %	112
Five	5	0.5 %	25

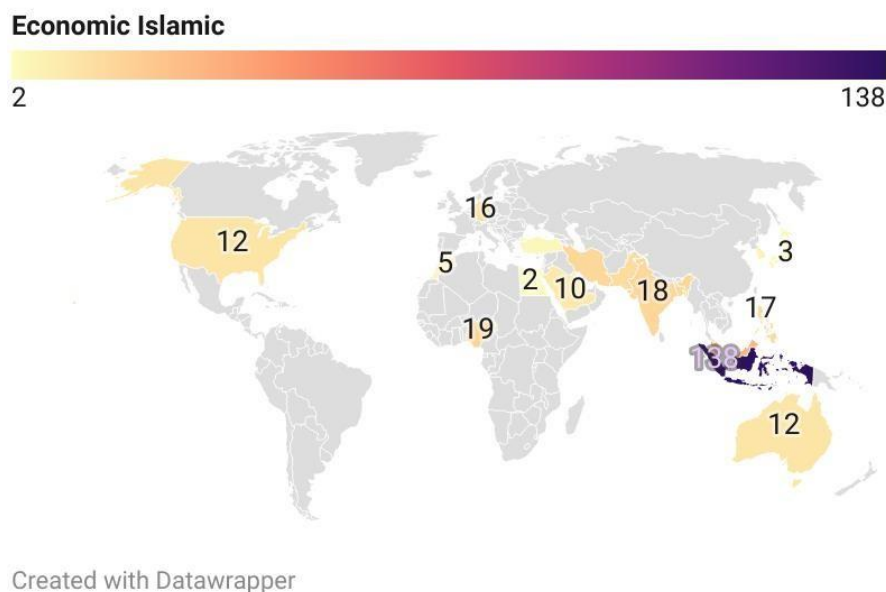
Six	2	0.2 %	12
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Author's Country of Origin

In total, there are 54 countries that contribute to scientific publications on Islamic economics. Based on data obtained, researchers found that Indonesia ranks first with the acquisition of 138 articles in the contribution of scientific publications on Islamic economics, followed by Nigeria and India with 19 and 18 articles.

Figure 3. Author's Country Composition

Author's Country Composition



Source Title

The study of Islamic economics has also been published in various articles, conference papers, and books. Table 5 displays the top sources whose topics on Islamic Economics have been published based on the number of 4 publication sources produced by each source title. As can be seen in table 5, the first order is articles.

Table 5 . Top Source Title

NO	DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
1	Book	55
2	Artikel	772

3	Prosiding	47
4	Citation	119

Journal Performance Comparison

The comparison of performance quoted by several articles is in table 6 of 15 publishers' MA El-Gamal got the highest with 1,398 citations, followed by (Warde, 2010) with 1319 citations. In table 6, there is also the highest ranking GR, which is (Dusuki, 2009).

Table 6

No	Author	Publisher	Year	GSRank	Citation
1	MA El-Gamal	books.google.com	2006	198	1398
2	I Warde	books.google.com	2010	832	1319
3	MU Chapra	ideas.repec.org	2001	324	1176
4	MU Chapra	books.google.com	1992	130	1089
5	MU Chapra	books.google.com	1985	329	957
6	A Burton-Jones	Library	2007	519	916
7	JE Parkinson	degruyter.com	1995	579	885
8	B Maurer	Springer	2012	228	835
9	RK Aggarwal, T Yousef	ideas.repec.org	2000	56	817
10	F Khan	papers.ssrn.com	2010	256	804
11	G Rice	degruyter.com	1999	251	662
12	T Kuran	JSTOR	1997	479	798
13	A Samad, MK Hassan	Elsevier	2000	615	779
14	AW Dusuki, NI Abdullah	Wiley Online	2009	835	700
15	TS Zaher, M Kabir Hassan	emerald.com	2006	543	666

Keyword Event Network

DOI :

ISSN :

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