

About Scholarly Works in the Field of Islamic Economic Law: A Visualization of Related Topics

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Abstract

Understanding issues raised in academic literature is a critical step in developing scholarly works in the field of Islamic economic law. This study aims to explore the topics and trends in the field of Islamic economic law in the last three decades, from 1992–2021. The data used in this study were online published articles from 1992 to 2021. Harzing's Publish or Perish (PoP), VOS Viewer, and Open Knowledge Maps were tools utilized for processing and analyzing the data. 169 articles were retrieved by applying the keyword and title word "Islamic Economic Law" in the Google Scholar database. The result of the study shows an increasing trend in the publication of scholarly works for the past thirty years, with 645 citations. As a result of the visualization, the topic of Islamic economic law tends to be designed in the context of theory, implementation through a case study approach, perspectives, a paper review elaborating the contract, and research in the field of Islamic law for economics. Islamic economic law areas recently attract an increasing number of attentions from scientists, so related topics can be developed wider by various methods.

Keywords: Islamic Economic Law, Article, Citation, Bibliometric, Mapping

INTRODUCTION

Fiqh and Islamic economics are two fundamentals included in the study of Islamic economic law. Fiqh refers to the religious law of Islam regulating various aspects of human life, while economics discusses principles and norms for human being derived from Islamic sources. Islamic economic law, known as *muamalah* in Islam, relates to the rules of buying and selling, rent, and debt. *Mu'amalah* provides much of the basis for Islamic economics, and the instruments of Islamic financing, and deals not only with Islamic legality but also social and economic repercussions and the rationale of its prohibitions. That is why Islamic law topics are inextricably linked to economic and business events because, in Islam, they are a form of worship to Allah SWT. Islam will bring values and norms to forming and conducting business. Its legal aspect can be understood in the framework of *Sharia* and *Fiqh*. (Farooq & Hadi, 2020). *Shariah* refers to general guidance to understand obligation (*halal*) and prohibition (*haram*); meanwhile, *Fiqh* provides laws used to interpret *Sharia* with the purpose of deducing the guideline and giving the solution for humans. In this regard, Muslims must also practice *halal* and avoid *haram* in economic and business events so that rewards can be obtained, and sins are avoidable.

Furthermore, Islamic law is based on the Quran and Hadith as primary sources, and on the *ijma'* (consensus) and *qiyas* as secondary sources. In the business world, *fiqh* provides Islamic commercial jurisprudence emphasizing various types of business contracts. Therefore, *fiqh* is required for understanding *muamalah*.

Nowadays, *muamalah* is pivotal for Islamic people so as to obtain the blessing of Allah SWT. They will know which one is correct to do and which one is incorrect to keep away from. For instance, in the context of business, threats to cheat traders are implied in the Quran Al Mutaffifin (Kementerian Agama RI, 2015).

وَيْلٌ لِّلْمُطَفِّفِينَ الَّذِينَ إِذَا أَكْتَالُوا عَلَى النَّاسِ يَسْتَوْفُونَ وَإِذَا كَالُوهُمْ أَوْ وُزِنُوهُمْ يُخْسِرُونَ أَلَا يَظُنُّ أُولَٰئِكَ أَنَّهُمْ مَبْعُوثُونَ لِيَوْمٍ عَظِيمٍ

Woe to those who give less [than due], Who, when they take a measure from people, take in full. But if they give by measure or by weight to them, they cause loss. Do they not think that they will be resurrected? For a tremendous Day (QS 83:1-5).

Gaining profit by aligning with the fundamental principles, including unity, harmony, mutual trust and cooperation, social responsibility, and fairness, is the paradigm in Islam, so the Islamic approaches to economic aspects are loaded with a normative consideration (Hasan, 1983, 2008). There are no limits to determining the profit in Islam's perspective, and the return is shared freely based on the partner deal (Ghori, 2020). Allah SWT permits trade, as implied in Al Baqarah verse 275, and there is no ruling in the Quran and Hadith regarding profit limits; however, buying forces, *haram* ingredients, and interest, as well as *gharar*, *riba*, *tadlis*, and lying elements, are prohibited practices.

الَّذِينَ يَأْكُلُونَ الرِّبَا لَا يَقُومُونَ إِلَّا كَمَا يَقُومُ الَّذِي يَتَخَبَّطُهُ الشَّيْطَانُ مِنَ الْمَسِّ ذَلِكَ بِأَنَّهُمْ قَالُوا إِنَّمَا الْبَيْعُ مِثْلُ الرِّبَا وَأَحَلَّ اللَّهُ الْبَيْعَ وَحَرَّمَ الرِّبَا فَمَنْ جَاءَهُ مَوْعِظَةٌ مِنْ رَبِّهِ فَانْتَهَى فَلَهُ مَا سَلَفَ وَأَمْرُهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَمَنْ عَادَ فَأُولَٰئِكَ أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ

Those who consume interest cannot stand [on the Day of Resurrection] except as one stands who is being beaten by Satan into insanity. That is because they say, "Trade is [just] like interest." But Allah has permitted trade and has forbidden interest. So, whoever has received an admonition from his Lord and desists may have what is past, and his affair rests with Allah. But whoever returns to [dealing in interest or usury] - those are the companions of the Fire; they will abide eternally therein (QS 2:275).

To understand the importance of *muamalah* in daily life, the empirical research pertaining to the topic needs to be studied. The academic debate on its related topic should be presented in order for this study to exist in order to open the knowledge. Research in social and health sciences using concept mapping as a technique has increased (Rosas & Ridings, 2017). Each study is built on previous work, so a citation is likely to appear, reflecting the proxy for research quality. Bibliometric indicators are required to

evaluate it. Scholars recognize that the understanding of trends and relevant topics is sufficient to be conducted under the bibliometrics approach with the purpose of providing a broad system-based view of the state of a field by reporting relevant key topics, the area of focus over time (Anglin & Morrison, 2000). In this study, bibliometric analysis is used to figure out the article trends in the field of Islamic economic law. It also identifies the most cited articles and authors who have made significant contributions to the academic frameworks of Islamic economic law. The purpose of this study is to map and evaluate a literature to find out the potential research gap by exploring the topics and trends in the field of Islamic law for economics over the last three decades, from 1992 to 2021. The findings provided in this study can demonstrate the enormous number of publications and most cited articles over the last three decades as well as disclose the related topics in the field of Islamic economic law. From a science map, we can recognize the related concepts and the nexus between them. This study is unlike with other researchers (Bornmann et al., 2018; Guo et al., 2016; Haley, 2013; Khan et al., 2020; Özdemir & Selçuk, 2021; Yenice et al., 2022) focusing on the use of bibliometrics analysis. We tend to emphasize related topics—what areas have been tackled by previous Islamic researchers in increasing scientific knowledge. We use science mapping as an additional visualization method through the creation of landscape maps. The following sections in this study present a method suitable for the study design as well as results outlining data description and discussion regarding the obtained results. Conclusion is presented in this study as the last section.

METHOD

This study started with data collection. It used secondary data retrieved from the Google Scholar database, which is accessible for free and indexes online scholarly works (Waltman, 2016). The data consisted of published articles over the past three decades, from 1992 to 2021.

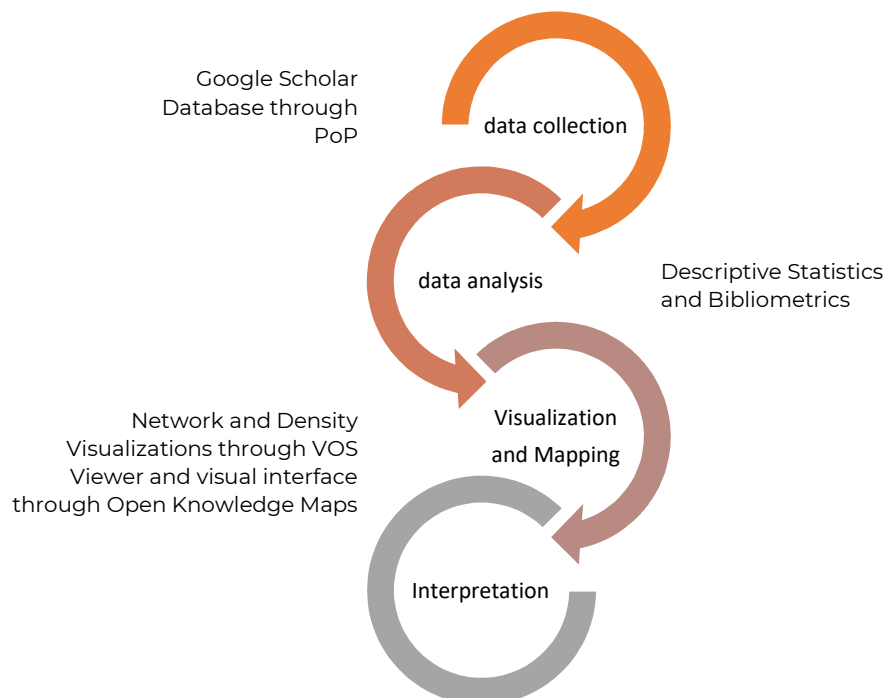


Figure 1. Flowcharts of method

To classify this study as descriptive quantitative research, a statistics technique is used to obtain total articles per year and visualize publication trends in the topic of Islamic economic law. Bibliometric analysis is used to figure out research trends in a given field, discover the structure, and notice the gap in the research. The most cited article and author

can be identified through the use of bibliometrics, so that the quantitative aspects of bibliometric material are required (Broadus, 1987). Descriptive statistics are further used to process the number of publications in the chart line by querying keywords and title words "Islamic economic law" in Harzing's Publish or Perish (PoP), which is a software program sorting and analyzing academic works. (Harzing, 2007). (Harzing & Wal, 2008) stated that citation analysis with google scholar is complicated so that PoP should be required to simplify such analysis. In the usage, a variety of data sources are retrieved, then it presents a range of citation metrics including the number of papers, total citations, and the h-index (Harzing, 2019). Afterwards, the result of the data was visualized using VOS Viewer. In this regard, bibliometric analysis is utilized to map and evaluate the literature regarding Islamic economic law.

The final data analysis of this study maps the related topics and informs the research gap in Islamic economic law. Open Knowledge Maps was also run as an additional tool to map and analyze the retrieved data. It works by presenting a topical overview based on the relevant documents. Overall, the process of accomplishment of this study from data collection to the interpretation step is pointed out in Figure 1.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of Visualization and Trend in the Publication of Islamic Economic Law

The article has been assigned using keywords, and the frequency has been used to show trends over three decades. Table 1 provides the total scholarly works. There are 169 research articles over the latest thirty years, from 1992 to 2021. In the first decade, 18 works are published. The number of works increases to 32 in the second decade, from 2002 to 2011. In the last decade over 2012 to 2021, works rocket to be 119 published articles.

The trend of publication is shown in Figure 2. The last decade from 2012 to 2021 shows the increase sharply. In 2021, the number of items obtains 22 scholarly works.

VOS Viewer is utilized for processing and analyzing 169 articles. It visualizes bibliometrics retrieved from Google Scholar's database through POP. The result in Figure 2 shows topical trends and themes found in the field of Islamic law between 1992 and 2021. Network analysis is presented using a keyword occurrence and connectivity approach so that topics objectively emerge from the data. This process can help find references related to Islamic economic law. In Figure 3, the network visualization between keywords is shown. In other words, the observed articles are visualized and networked, showing the proximity of the study between the linked documents.

The next important output is density visualization, emphasizing the density in the research group. It describes the part of the research that is still rarely conducted after three decades. The result of density visualization is shown in Figure 4.

Table 1. The number of article publications in the field of Islamic Economic Law

Year	Articles	Year	Articles	Year	Articles
1992	4	2002	2	2012	7
1993	3	2003	1	2013	6
1994	1	2004	1	2014	5
1995	1	2005	7	2015	11
1996	3	2006	3	2016	12
1997	1	2007	3	2017	11
1998	1	2008	3	2018	16
1999	1	2009	1	2019	12
2000	2	2010	3	2020	17
2001	1	2011	8	2021	22
<hr/>					
1992-2001	18				
2002-2011	32				
2012-2021	119				
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Total	169				

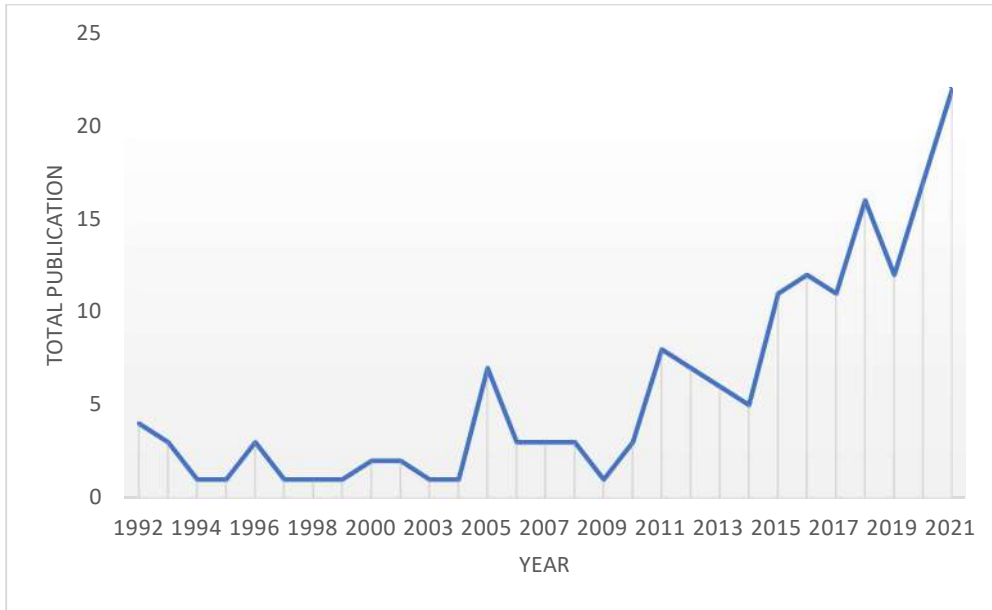


Figure 2. Published Article Trends from 1992 to 2021

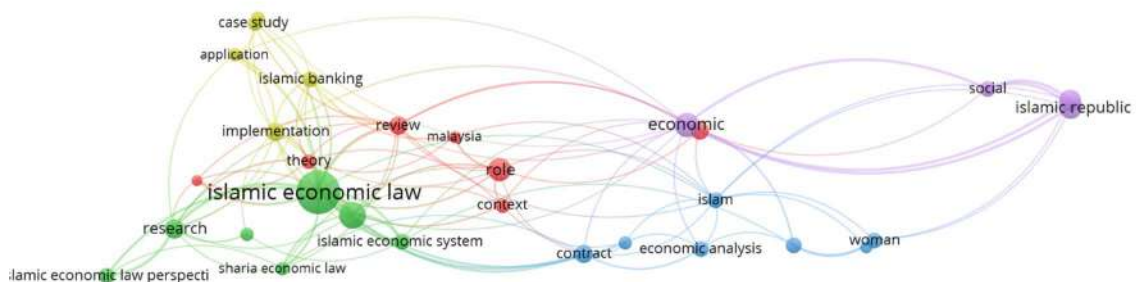


Figure 3. Keyword Occurrence and Connectivity in Network Visualization

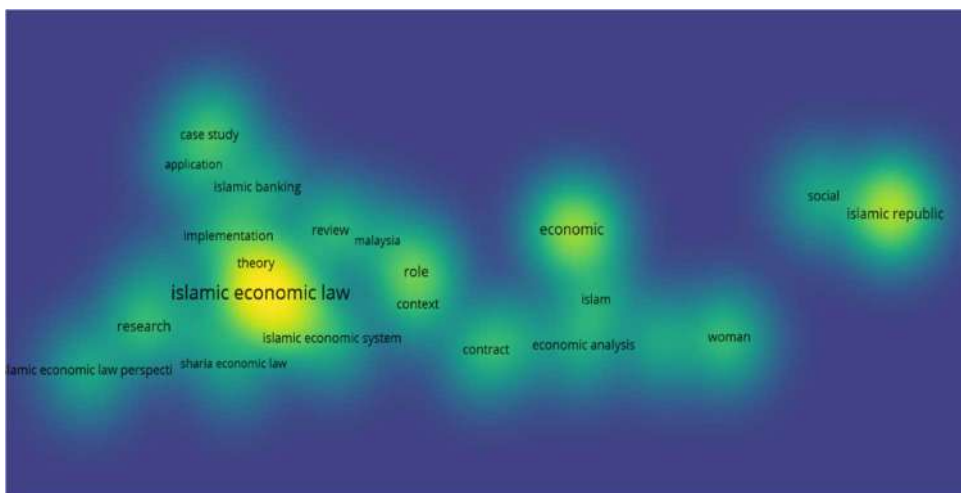


Figure 4. Keyword Occurrence and Connectivity in Density Visualization.

Based on the results of network and density visualizations in Figure 4, the Islamic economic law area is clearly described. It has been emphasized in the context of research, theory, and review. Besides, the visualization shows that Islamic economic law is frequently used in the design of perspective, case study, implementation, and application, and in the context of contract (*aqad*), Islamic banking, women, and roles. While Malaysia is in the frame or yellow circle, indicating that the article covered by Malaysia is the most cited by other articles.

This study also analyzes the most cited articles in Google Scholar. The top 10 are shown in Table 2. The highest cited article is "The Egalitarian Face of Islamic Orthodoxy: Support for Islamic Law and Economic Justice in Seven Muslim-majority Nations," with 224 citations, authored by (Davis & Robinson, 2006). It has been published in the American Sociological Review. The greater the citation number of the article, the more often the article is used as a reference. Each decade has representation in the most cited articles. In the first decade from 1992 to 2001, there were 4 the most cited articles including 1) (N. M. Yasin, 1994) in the book published by the University of Warwick under the title "Islamization or Malaynization? : a study of the role of Islamic law in the economic development of Malaysia, 1969-1993." in the book published by University of Warwick; 2) (El-Ghazali, 1994) with the title "Profit versus bank interest in economic analysis and Islamic law" in the book published by Jeddah Islamic Research and Training Institute; 3) (Agnes, 1996) with the title of Economic rights of women in Islamic law published Economic and Political Weekly; 4) (Webber, 1997) with the title "The economic future of Afghan women: The interaction between Islamic law and Muslim culture" published in University of Pennsylvania Journal of International Law. The second decade between 2002 and 2011 obtained 2 articles consisting of David & Robinson (2006) entitled "The Egalitarian Face of Islamic Orthodoxy: Support for Islamic Law and Economic Justice in seven Muslim-majority nations" published in American Sociological Review and (Anugwom, 2008) entitled Contested Terrain: Economic Migration, Islamic Sharia Law and Ethno-religious Conflict in Nigeria published in The Center for African Area Studies Kyoto University. In the last decade from 2012-2021, 4 most cited articles were as follows; 1) (Malik, 2012) with the title "Was the Middle East's economic descent a legal or political failure? Debating the Islamic Law Matters Thesis" published in CSAE Working Paper Series, Centre for Study of African Economies University of Oxford; 2) (Tamadonfar, 2015) with the title "Islamic law and governance in contemporary Iran: Transcending Islam for social, economic, and political order" published in the book published by Lexington; 3) (M. N. Yasin, 2016) writing the title "the Pluralism of Islamic Economic Law: Dialectic of Moslem and non-Moslem in the Development of Sharia Banking in Indonesia" and published in Journal of Indonesian Islam; 4) (Rasidin et al., 2020) writing the title "Drop shipping in Islamic perspective: E-commerce study inter marketplace drop ship in the industrial revolution era 4.0" published in NURANI: Jurnal Kajian Syari'ah dan Masyarakat.

Table 2. Top 10 Lists of Most Cited Articles over Three Decades

Cites	Authors	Title	Year
12	EE ANugwom	CONTESTED TERRAIN: Economic Migration, Islamic Sharia Law and Ethno-religious Conflict in Nigeria	2008
15	M Tamadonfar	Islamic law and governance in contemporary Iran: Transcending Islam for social, economic, and political order	2015
15	MN Yasin	THE PLURALISM OF ISLAMIC ECONOMIC LAW: Dialectic of Moslem and non-Moslem in the Development of Sharia Banking in Indonesia	2016
16	M Rasidin, I Sidqi, D Witro	Drop shipping in Islamic economic perspective: E-commerce study inter marketplace drop ship in the industrial revolution era 4.0	2020

17	A Malik	Was the Middle East's economic descent a legal or political failure? Debating the Islamic Law Matters Thesis	2012
23	AH El-Ghazali	Profit versus bank interest in economic analysis and Islamic law	1994
27	KJ Webber	The economic future of Afghan women: The interaction between Islamic law and Muslim culture	1997
29	F Agnes	Economic rights of women in Islamic law	1996
45	NM Yasin	Islamisation or Malaynisation?: a study of the role of Islamic law in the economic development of Malaysia; 1969-1993	1994
224	NJ Davis, RV Robinson	The egalitarian face of Islamic orthodoxy: Support for Islamic law and economic justice in seven Muslim-majority nations	2006

Topics related to Islamic Economic Law

The present decade has led to an increase in publications in the field of Islamic economic law. Published Article Trends have been shown in Figure 2, disclosing the progress of publication in the area of Islamic economic law. In the visualization analysis as presented in Figures 3 and 4, the study in the context of Islamic economics is connected with perspective, case study, implementation, or application, contract, Islam, Islamic banking, Islamic economic system, and economic analysis. Besides, the results of visualization depict the colour density indicating lots of publications with the topic in the area of Islamic economic law. Chen (2016) stated that the more the same keywords appear, the closer the relation to the topic. The red, green, and blue colors signify the important keywords in the theme of Islamic economic law.

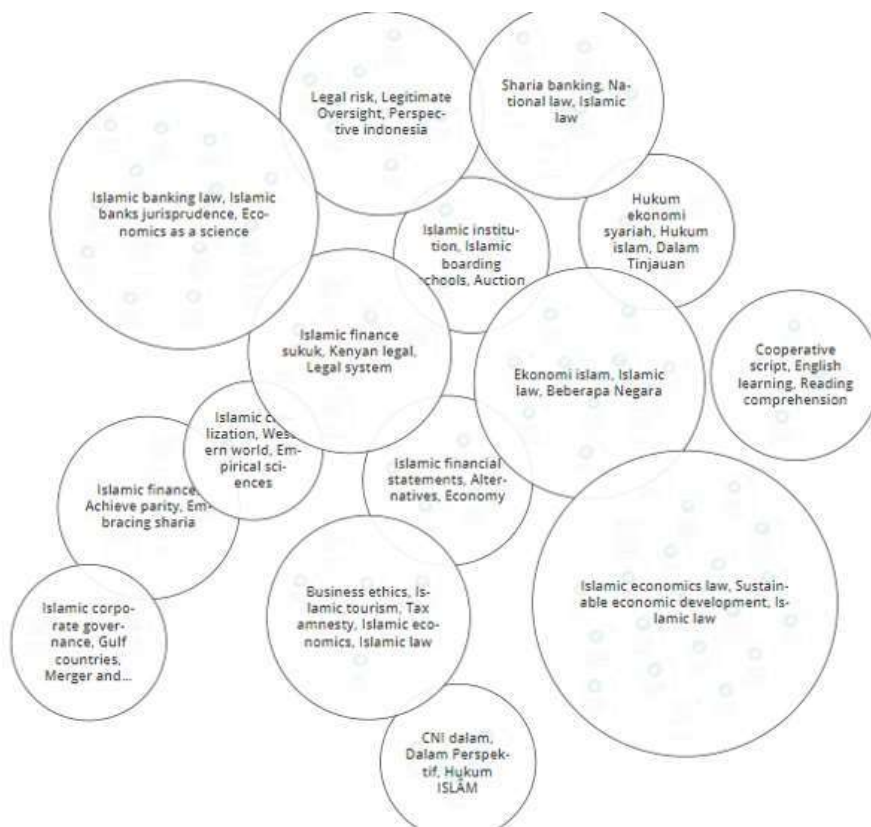


Figure 5. A visual Interface in Topics related to Islamic Economic Law

This study uses knowledge mapping as an additional method to show the main areas in Islamic economic law. It is the main method of bibliometric visualization in various fields and explores the development trends (Xu et al., 2022). Science mapping is a method of visualization through the creation of landscape maps. On the map, the topic appears to also help scholars compile their research programs. In Figure 5, the visual interface in the field of Islamic economics is presented. The circles contain all the topics ever covered by previous scholars. Trends in related topics interface law with the economy, Islamic economics, Islamic corporate governance, business ethics, the legal system, Islamic banking law, and Islamic institutions. A relationship between topics is found.

Prior studies have been completed and trends in the field of Islamic economic law must be maintained. Some common areas are found in this study. Scholars focus on design-oriented issues, and their scopes are in economics and finance.

CONCLUSION

This study is finally successful to review the trends and determine the number of topics published in the field of Islamic economic law. Based on the key literature review analysis, this study was successful in figuring out research trends and identifying the most important authors contributing significantly to the Islamic economic field. The most thorough topic mapping ever undertaken by prior scholars has been presented in this study. It can be a reference that Islamic economic law covers Islamic law, Islamic economic, and Islamic finance area.

The quality of article publications can also be reviewed using the bibliometric analysis. It can be seen through the number of articles cited. The more citations an article receives, the more it is read and useful in the development of the body of knowledge in the field of Islamic economic law. Google This study demonstrates how existing research in the field of Islamic economics interacts with a large number of articles in the economics and economic disciplines in the form of case studies and paper reviews. is one of the databases used commonly and freely to find the reference. It reaches further, as this study discovers 169 published articles, ten of which have been classified as the most cited articles, and the first ranking in the top ten is shown in the title article "The Egalitarian Face of Islamic Orthodoxy: Support for Islamic Law and Economic Justice in Seven Muslim-majority Nations," authored by David and Robinson (2006) and published in the *American Sociological Review*, with 224 citations.

This study addresses knowledge maps to extract information from a set of published articles. During the past three decades, an increasing level of publication has been observed. This study demonstrates how existing research in the field of Islamic economic law interacts with a large number of articles in the economics and finance disciplines in the form of case studies and paper reviews.

This study overcomes the lack of a widespread understanding of the current state of the art. There is a need for students and academicians to tackle information and do research regarding Islamic economic law. This study certainly implicates scholars in increasing the publication and enhancing the quality of articles in the area of Islamic economic law. Therefore, the result of this study can be an imperative strategy for knowledge regarding Islamic economic law. Then, in this study, the exploration of Islamic finance by scholars has shown remarkable progress in many topics, and the research design has been such that the result of this study is useful for offering a direction for academicians, students, and scholars to search related topics, providing opportunities for future research, and looking for the most widely used references in Islamic finance. In addition, this study is not wider to touch on the visual map of co-author's development.

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