

A Bibliometric Descriptive Content Analysis of Quality Research Papers in the Islamic Monetary Field within the Scopus Database

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ABSTRACT

The study analyses the trend in Islamic monetary studies on the Scopus database from 1979-2025 which aims to investigate the following topics: (1) the growth of international publications, (2) the core journals in international publications, (3) the productivity of researchers, (4) the number of documents based on agency collaboration in international publications, and (5) the growth of international publication co-authorship. The VOS Viewer program is deployed to analyze the progression pattern of international publications related to Islamic monetary subjects. The results indicate that research development reached its peak in 2022, with 50 articles out of 446, or 11.2%. The International Islamic University of Malaysia produced the most publications, with 32 articles, and Malaysia made the most significant contribution, with 132 documents. Subsequently, Alam, M. K. appears to be the author with the highest number of publications. The International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management, Isra International Journal of Islamic Finance and Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance have published most of the research papers in this field. Finally, co-word and co-authorship analysis suggest multiple clusters of keywords and expertise in the field.

Keywords:

Islamic Monetary; Publications; Journals; Science mapping; Scopus; VosViewer

Introduction

The development of Islamic economics and finance has progressed rapidly over the past few years. However, the Islamic finance sector experienced more significant progress than the Islamic economic sector. Several world-class research institutions have provided supporting evidence. The Islamic Finance Development Report 2021 releases data indicating that Islamic finance assets continued to increase from 2014 to the present; even by 2025, it is projected to reach USD 4940 billion. Generally, global Islamic finance is dominated by Islamic banking (70%), with assets of USD 2349 billion, then Sukuk amounting to USD 631 billion, sharia mutual funds amounting to USD 178 billion and other forms of Islamic finance amounting to USD 154 billion and sharia insurance or takaful amounting to USD 62 billion (Global Islamic Economic Report, 2021).

Figure 1 illustrates the growth in global Islamic banking assets from 2004 to 2020, along with projections for 2025. The average annual asset growth is 1%. Compared to 2015, Islamic banking assets in 2019 increased by 0.8%. When comparing 2020 to 2016, Islamic banking assets grew by 1.1%. Figure 1 also presents important information about the components of Islamic Finance, including the number of institutions, Islamic financial education institutions, countries with Islamic banking regulations, and Islamic banking events, among others. If Islamic finance is viewed on the asset side, the Islamic Bank sector becomes dominant. Subsequently, Figure 2 provides information on the proportion of each type of Islamic financial institution to the overall Islamic financial assets. Islamic Banks control assets at around 73 percent, followed by Sukuk at 19 percent and Islamic funds at 4 percent. In 2020, the value of outstanding Sukuk increased by 16%.

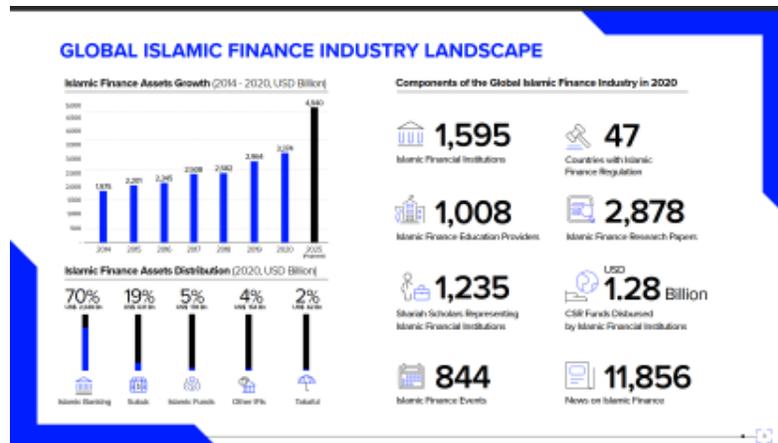


Figure 1. Global Islamic Finance Industry Landscape
 Source: Global Islamic Finance Report, 2020

Therefore, a tremendous demand for Sukuk can be observed in the first half of 2021, when Sukuk issuance surpassed \$100 billion, up from \$88.7 billion for the same period in 2020. By the end of 2021, a total of around \$180 billion is predicted to be the outstanding Sukuk amount. This strong start was driven by increased issuances from the GCC and Turkey, and sustained large issuances from Southeast Asia (Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei). Saudi Arabia's domestic issuances roughly doubled during the second quarter of 2022. Based on the descriptions in Figures 1 and 2, it can be seen that the Islamic financial sector is expanding. However, essential sectors in the Islamic economy have not received much attention, such as philanthropy (zakat and endowments), as well as Islamic microeconomic and macroeconomic sectors.

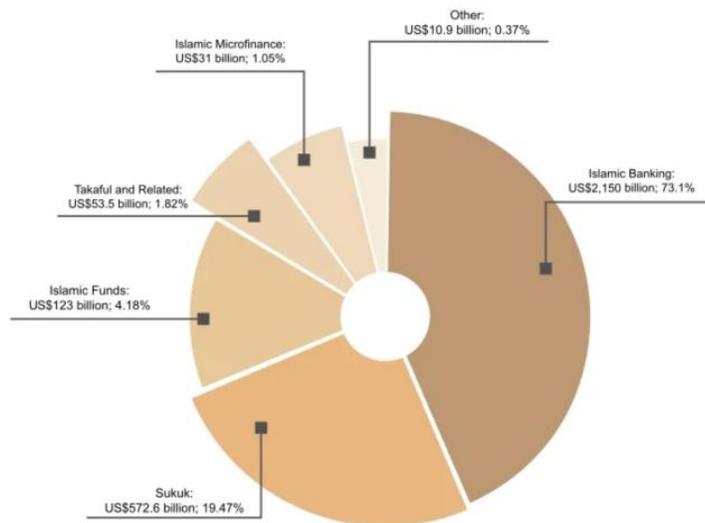


Figure 2. Proportion of Islamic Financial Assets by type of institution
 Source : Global Islamic Financial Report, 2020

Furthermore, monetary policy holds a significant position in a country. Monetary policy is closely related to achieving a country's economic objectives. Therefore, a nation requires a set of policies to achieve its objectives (Rahutami, 1994). One strategic policy that can be employed is monetary policy. This policy enables the government to regulate the money supply by adjusting interest rates. The expected impact of monetary policy is to maintain stable inflation, achieve economic growth targets, and balance payments (Wahyuni, 2022; Hadi, 2017). In brief, monetary policy is a vital component of macroeconomic management in an open economy, fostering economic stability and growth by influencing key economic variables (Wibowo, 2021).

Studies on the Islamic monetary economic system have emerged with the rise of Islamization in the 1970s. One of the key signs of this emergence is the book "Monetary Islam" by Umer Capra. This work is fundamental because it discusses the Islamic monetary system in more detail and depth, providing the main differences between Islamic and conventional monetary systems. The Islamic monetary system is constructed based on the aspirations of Muslims to ensure that all aspects of life adhere to Islamic law and teaching, including economic activity. In practice, Islamic monetary policies have been implemented by several countries, including Indonesia, which has adopted Islamic monetary practices. Concerning operations and instruments that Islamic banks can use, on February 23, 2000, Bank Indonesia launched Islamic monetary instruments, including the regulation of Statutory Reserves for Sharia Banks, Money Market Instruments Between Sharia Banks and Bank Indonesia, and Sharia Wa'diah Certificates. Syamlan and Istiana (2018) examined the existence of fractional reserve banking practices in Indonesian Islamic banks by analysing the relationships among reserve requirements, total deposits, total financing, mismatch ratios, and non-performing financing. The results show that Islamic banks in Indonesia apply a pattern similar to the fractional reserve system, which affects liquidity management and has implications for monetary policy and macro-level financial stability in the Islamic banking system.

Besides Indonesia, other countries also have Islamic monetary instruments. Komijani (2011) discusses controlling inflation and achieving price stability, evaluating and comparing the performance of the Central Bank of Iran, particularly in terms of the inflation rate under the two Laws of Money and Banking. This research uses a literature study methodology. The results of this study include: (1) The Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran has gone through turbulent times and obtained mixed results in its business. (2) The performance assessment of the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran (CBI) is also important from other aspects, such as the experience of the Central Bank in implementing sharia-based Islamic banking in Iran. (3) Riba (interest) Iran's Free Banking Law was passed several years after the 1979 Islamic Revolution and opened new horizons in the practice of the banking world in Iran. According to Selim and Hassan (2019), the Islamic monetary system is a solution for governments and policymakers seeking to preserve low inflation and unemployment rates. Their study demonstrates that the optimal situation can only be attained by pursuing IFMP (Interest-Free Monetary Policy).

Several other countries have established Islamic monetary policy instruments. Among them are Malaysia and Bahrain with Sukuk, Kuwait, Jordan, Tunisia, and Iran with dinars and dirhams, as well as Uzbekistan (Danar, 2016). On the other hand, there is a fairly wide gap between research developments in Islamic finance and Islamic monetary economics. Alaster et al. (2020) provide a quantitative statistical report and a comprehensive review of the most important and thought-provoking topics in the Islamic finance literature. Their study suggests six areas to be covered in this field, as follows: Islamic finance – fundamentals, growth, and legitimacy; customer perception and attitudes towards Islamic finance; Islamic financial accounting and social reporting; performance and risk management in Islamic finance; the Islamic financial market; and the efficiency of Islamic financial institutions. Lastly, their study highlights existing research gaps in the Islamic finance literature and presents 24 directions for future research.

Based on several bibliometric analyses, prior research on Islamic economics and finance has focused more on Islamic banks, while paying less attention to the Islamic monetary system. As part of the Islamic economy, Islamic monetary systems require closer observation, given that many Islamic countries have implemented them. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct research that supports the existence of the Islamic monetary system, both theoretical and practical. This study aims to fill that void. Hence, the study is designed to determine: (1) the growth of international publications, (2) the core journals in international publications, (3) the productivity of researchers, (4) the number of documents based on agency collaboration in international publications, and (5) the growth of international publication co-authorship. A bibliometric analysis of Islamic monetary systems is crucial for comprehending the progression and current trends in Islamic economics and finance research. This type of study aids in monitoring the expansion and advancement of academic work, pinpointing key contributors, and mapping out collaboration networks (Miraj and Ulev, 2024; Anam et al., 2024). Additionally, bibliometric analysis reveals areas that have not been thoroughly explored and identifies research gaps, thereby directing future research priorities. For example, topics like Islamic social finance, microfinance, and the integration of digital finance with sustainable development are still not extensively studied and deserve more attention (Fodol and Aslan, 2025). Thus, the expected benefit of this research is to provide recommendations based on the descriptive analysis, thereby enhancing the potential for further research in Islamic monetary systems.

Literature Review

Scopus Database

Scopus is the world's largest database of literature summaries and citations, providing access to articles from a wide range of peer-reviewed scientific and research journals. It is a valuable resource for researchers, assisting them in tracking, analyzing, and visually representing their studies. The Scopus database includes over 22,000 high-quality papers across various disciplines such as science, technology, medicine, social sciences, the arts, and literature, published by more than 5,000 publishers worldwide. Since its establishment in 1823, Scopus has compiled 55 million records, with 84% of these acquired through listing references since 1996 (Elsevier, 2017). A journal's chances of being indexed in Scopus increase when it specializes in a specific field (Tupan et al., 2018). The limited number of journals indexed by Scopus is due to the rigorous selection process and stringent criteria that must be met. To be rated by Scopus, a journal must fulfill the following requirements: (a) undergo a peer-review process, (b) provide a minimum English abstract, (c) publish regularly, (d) include references in romance-style languages, and (e) adhere to publication ethics (Tupan et al., 2018).

Previous Studies

A substantial body of research has been conducted on the topic of Islamic economics and finance using bibliometric methods. Alshater et al. (2020) present quantitative information and a complete evaluation of the most prominent and intellectually structured literature on Islamic finance. They employ the cutting-edge qualitative and quantitative methodology of bibliometric citation analysis. This study examines 1940 English studies and reviews articles published between 1983 and 2019 in scientific journals indexed by the Scopus database. The software programs of VOS viewer and Excel are utilized to evaluate the acquired data and apply bibliometric tests. The results identify the top scholarly writers, publications, organizations, and nations associated with Islamic finance.

Biancone et al. (2020) conduct a bibliometric analysis of all publications on Scopus related to Islamic Banking and Finance. The screening methodology conducted in May 2020, in the foreground, for thorough research and as complete as possible, sought all references to "Islamic finance" or "Islamic bank" in "all fields" of Scopus, and 7,662 scientific contributions were found. Therefore, the results include a time frame for publications between 1980 and 2020. Their study reveals that the literature on Islamic finance primarily focuses on banking, interest rates, comparisons with traditional banks and portfolios, and the analysis of governance and control structures.

All publications related to Islamic finance on Scopus were subjected to a bibliometric study by Bollani & Chmet (2020). The parameters employed include the article's kind and publication language (English). The country of publication, the author, the publication models, the distribution of the subject category, the distribution of the author's keywords, and the most frequently referenced article are among the other factors examined. The various rankings highlight the fact that bibliometric analysis of scientific impact is a multifaceted concept. The criteria used and the institutional environment of quality evaluation of public and commercial research increasingly dictates their effects on performance evaluation. Their work aims to determine the direction of future research in Islamic finance. This article highlights the significant attention paid to banking, interest rates, portfolio comparisons with conventional banks, and analyses of governance and control mechanisms in the literature on Islamic finance. Sustainable development and ethics in Islamic Banking, thus, represent another distinguishing aspect compared to its conventional equivalent (Bollani & Chmet, 2020).

Through a bibliometric analysis of Scopus and related works on Islamic finance at the micro level, Sevriana et al. (2022) demonstrate research prospects related to the issue of Islamic financial literacy, particularly inclusive Islamic financial planning. For the Vos Viewer investigation covering the years 1963–2020, a comma-separated value (CSV) file including more than 2,000 references metadata was employed. The six terms "Financial Literacy," "Financial Inclusion," "Islamic Financial Literacy," "Financial Planning," "Personal Finance," and "Household Finance" are used to organize the network visualization maps. The results add to the keywords typically cited as sources when theories about inclusive Islamic financial planning are being developed. Financial knowledge, financial education, financial behavior, financial decision-making process, financial inclusion, risk sharing, and financial discourse are the most frequently used terms after integrating the related study's "ris" file.

Handoko (2020) ran a bibliometric analysis and visualization of Islamic economics and finance (IEF) articles indexed in Scopus by Indonesian authors. Articles were only searched if they had Indonesian authors or affiliations. IEF and its variations were used as search terms in this investigation, with an Indonesian affiliation considered. Simple statistical techniques were applied, and VOS viewer software was utilized. This study displayed patterns of keyword co-occurrence, document citations, co-citation linkages, and bibliographic coupling. In recent years, more studies have been conducted about IEF. More than 150 journals have published articles on IEF, with Talent Development and Excellence being the most read. Thirty-three countries participated in the writers' collaboration, with Malaysia leading the list. Halal tourism, zakat, and Islamic microfinance are among the terms that have seen the most significant growth in recent years (Handoko, 2020).

By using the keyword "Mathematical model in Islamic economics and finance," Rusydiana et al. (2021) outline the mathematical model development map in Islamic economics and finance research, which Scopus and other renowned journals index. One hundred particular papers served as the data for analysis. The VOS viewer application program was used to study the development map of the mathematical model in Islamic economics and finance research, in order to determine its bibliometric map. The findings revealed a significant increase in the number of publications on the development of mathematical models in Islamic economics and finance research indexed by Scopus between 1983 and 2019. Most of these publications appeared in the King Abdulaziz University: Islamic Economics Journal. Despite using mathematical models in those studies, the methodology often employs an adaptable (inductive) approach, drawing on pre-existing conventional models.

Several studies examine the topic of the role of Islamic Economics and Finance on economic development. Lanzara (2021) provides an overview of the contribution of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to the discussion in the area of Islamic finance in a bibliometric study of the subject literature over the last 21 years. The features, citation patterns, and content of 15 documents, including those published in international academic journals, book reviews and chapters, editorial content, and conference papers, have been examined using a bibliometric method. As a result, the analysis has demonstrated a massive gap in that field, with only a few publications on the subject influencing research. According to the examination of the papers, the qualitative method is the most frequently used to show how Islamic financing contributes to the attainment of sustainable development goals. The study also demonstrates that academic interest in this area has increased significantly over the past four years.

Moreover, a bibliometric analysis of the Islamic economics trend by Aminy et al. (2020) was conducted in Indonesia based on the local index journals called SINTA. Their study mapped and observed 114 papers published in various journals and found that most papers were published in "Al-Iqtishad: Journal of Islamic Economics", which is one journal managed by Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University. Furthermore, this study highlights that qualitative research methods have become increasingly popular, contributing to 64.91% of the papers, or 74 papers, compared to the quantitative methodology approach, which accounts for only 35.08% of the papers, or 40 papers. Finally, their analysis found that the topic of Islamic banks dominates the research results in Indonesia, with some keywords related to the profitability, efficiency, liquidity, and non-performing financing (NPF) of commercial banks.

Methods

Review of Bibliometric

Bibliometrics is the measurement of academic and organizational performance based on multiple variables, including the number of publications, the number of citations, and collaboration networks (Baghestan et al, 2019). Bibliometric analysis is a powerful tool for quantitatively investigating scientific outcomes (Wan et al., 2020). Bibliometric studies of scientific publications have led to the development of various metrics to assess the intellectual structure of academic fields and the influence of the scientific texts produced (Ponce & Lozano, 2010). A bibliometric study also analyzes a country's research productivity, top-cited publications, and scientific output (Akhavan et al., 2016). According to Copper (2015), bibliometrics can be used to evaluate the quality and impact of a journal. Meanwhile, based on Sengupta (1985), bibliometrics is used to classify and evaluate quantitatively the pattern of publications with mathematical and statistical calculus.

Application of Bibliometrics

This research utilizes the Scopus database, from which the data were collected on 15 October 2025. The first step is to choose the topic, specifically Islamic Monetary. The reasons for choosing this topic have been discussed in the introduction. The second step is database selection, and this research selects the Scopus database. The reasons for selecting this database have been described in the literature review section. The third step is the selection of keywords. This study uses the keywords Islamic Monetary with the criteria of articles with titles, abstracts, and keywords containing the word "Islamic Monetary". In this third step, 578 articles were found. The fourth step is screening with several criteria. 1) Articles should be in the final publication stage and not in the press. 2) The type of publication must be journal articles and not books, chapters in books, proceedings, and reviews. 3) The language used is English. This fourth step identified 446 articles from 1979 - 2025 that matched the criteria and were suitable for descriptive content analysis. The fifth step is to use Microsoft Excel and Microsoft Word to create tables and figures. The sixth step is to create an image of networking keywords and authors using the VOS Viewer software. The seventh step is to conduct analysis and discussion based on the findings from the tables and figures in steps five and six. Figure 3 illustrates the stages of the bibliometric analysis procedure in this study.

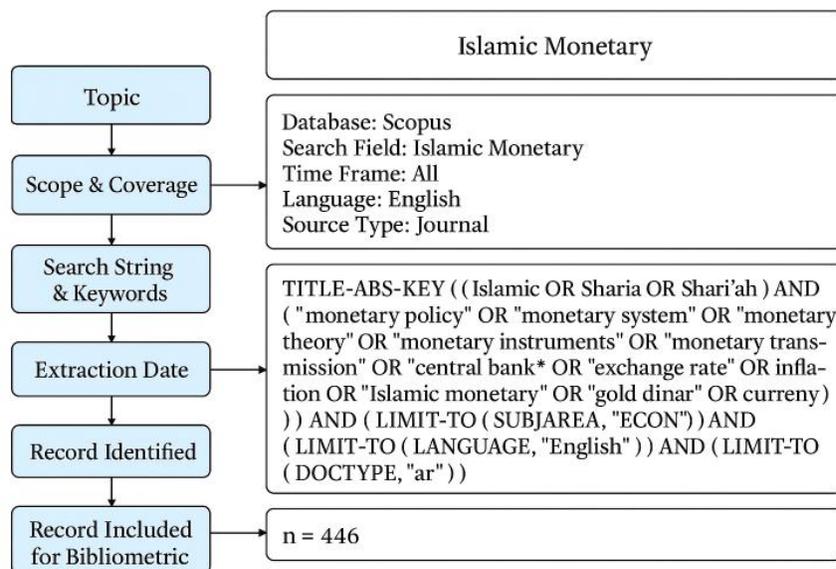


Figure 3. Stage of Bibliometric Analysis

Result and Analysis

Most Popular Keywords

Table 1 The Most Popular Keywords

Keywords	Number of Publications	Keywords	Number of Publications
Islamic Banks	55	Banking	29
Islamic Banking	41	Economic Growth	22
Islamic Finance	35	Islam	21
Inflation	34	Islamic Economics	17
Monetary Policy	32	Malaysia	17

Source: Scopus database

The most frequently used keywords in Islamic monetary discussions are Islamic Bank followed by Islamic Banking, which appears 55 and 41 times respectively. This is not surprising since Islamic Banking is a sub-sector of the financial industry, thus allowing many researchers to delve deeper into this area. Other keywords are Islamic Finance, Inflation and Monetary Policy with somewhat equal in the number of publications with 35, 34 and 32. Policy is the main instrument in regulating a country's monetary economy. Table 1 presents the most frequently used keywords in studies of the Islamic Monetary Area.

Publishing Trends in Islamic Monetary

The number of publications from research results that researchers obtained on Islamic monetary topics indexed in the Scopus database from 1979 to 2025 was 446 documents (as of 15 October 2025). The chronological distribution of publications by subject Islamic Monetary points out that the first article was published in the 1979; however, it was hardly cited. A significant number of publications started in 2017, with 33 published articles. It reached the peak in 2022 with 50 published articles garnering 306 Citations. The trend was going down in 2023 and 2024 with 30 and 25 foreign articles, respectively. While in 2025 has not yet concluded. Table 2 provides information about trends in publishing on Islamic monetary topics, and Figure 4 adds details of the journals that have published them.

Table 2 Trends Publishing in Islamic Monetary Topics

Publication Year	Number of Publications
2025	31
2024	25
2023	30
2022	50
2021	38
2020	48
2019	37
2018	32
2017	33
1979-2016	122
Total	446

Source: Scopus database

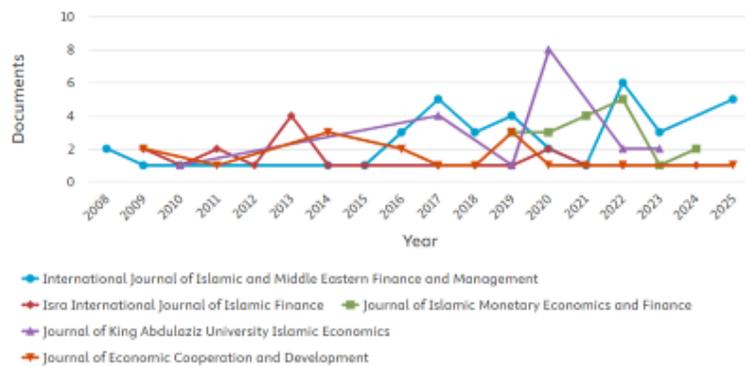


Figure 4. Trend publishing in Islamic Monetary Topics

Publication Productivity Comparison in Islamic Monetary Topic by Top 10 Countries

Table 3 Publication Productivity Comparison in Islamic Monetary Topic by Top 10 Countries

Country	Number of Publications	Country	Number of Publications
Malaysia	132	United States	26
Indonesia	89	Turkey	24
Pakistan	36	United Kingdom	22
Saudi Arabia	36	Tunisia	20
United Arab Emirates	26	Bangladesh	16

Source: Scopus database

Table 3 presents a comparison of publications in Islamic monetary systems by country. It shows that only two countries have more than 50 records of publication. Malaysia is at the top with 132 documents and far exceeds other countries.

Indonesia is in second place, with 89 documents, followed by Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, with 36 documents each. Subsequently, Tunisia, UK, Turkey, USA and UAE have a minimum of 20 documents per country, while Bangladesh is in 10th position with only 16 published articles. The presence of non-Muslim countries such USA and UK among the top eight underscores the global academic interest in Islamic monetary policy, reaching beyond predominantly Muslim regions. Overall, these findings reveal a distinct geographical concentration of knowledge production in the realm of Islamic monetary policy.

The Most Prolific Authors in Islamic Monetary Literature

This study also investigates the most prolific writers in Islamic Monetary, which is displayed in Table 4. Alam, M.K. stands out as the most prolific, with 8 documents, while Abdullah, A., Hammoudeh, S., Hassan, M.K., and Kassim, S.H. each have 6 publications. Additionally, Choudhury, M.A., Ismal, R., Majid, M.S.A., Sukmana, R., and Yusof, R.M. have each contributed 5 publications. The prominence of these authors signifies a concentration of expertise and ongoing publication efforts in the Islamic monetary domain, particularly from scholars associated with institutions in Malaysia, Indonesia, and nations with dual banking systems. The relatively even distribution of publications among these top authors indicates that the field is not dominated by a single individual but is instead shaped by a collective of active academics who are jointly advancing the literature.

Table 4 The Most Prolific Authors in Islamic Monetary Literature

Researcher	Number of Publications	Researcher	Number of Publications
Alam, M. K.	8	Choudury, M. A.	5
Abdullah, A.	6	Ismail, R.	5
Hammoudeh, S.	6	Majid, M. S. A.	5
Hassan, M. K.	6	Sukmana, R.	5
Kassim, S. H.	6	Yusof, R. M.	5

Source: Scopus database

The Most Prolific Institutions in Islamic Monetary Literature

Table 5 describes the Top 10 of the Scientific Publications on Islamic Monetary by Institution. Seven out of ten are from Malaysia while the remaining three from Indonesia. The most productive institutions for publishing scientific works on Islamic monetary Studies are the International Islamic University Malaysia, with 32 publications, followed by INCEIF University, with 18 publications. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Universiti Utara Malaysia and Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia each have 12 publications.

Table 5 Number of Scientific Publications in Islamic Monetary by Institution

Institution/institution	Number of Publications
International Islamic University Malaysia	32
International Center for Education in Islamic Finance (INCEIF) University	18
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	12
Universiti Utara Malaysia	12
Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia	12
Universitas Indonesia	11
Universiti Putra Malaysia	10
Universiti Malaya	10
Universitas Islam Indonesia	9
International Islamic University Malaysia, Institute of Islamic Banking and Finance	9

Source: Scopus database

Subject Publication Field Instrumentation

Table 7 reveals the number of publications in the field of Islamic monetary studies, based on Scopus-indexed journals from 1979 to 2025, and shows that Islamic Banking and Financial Institution is the most prominent subject followed by Islamic Monetary Policy and Sharia Instruments, Islamic Financial Market and Sukuk, Fundamental Concepts of Money and Riba in Islam, Contemporary Issues and Innovations in Islamic Monetary Economics and other general topics that directly or indirectly related to Islamic Monetary topics. Figure 7 shows the percentage of subjects in this field.

Table 7 Publication Subject on Islamic Monetary Topics

Publication Subject on Islamic Monetary Topics	Frequency
Islamic Banking and Financial Institutions	212
Islamic Monetary Policy and Sharia Instruments	64
Islamic Financial Market and Sukuk	40
Fundamental Concepts of Money and Riba in Islam	30
Contemporary Issues and Innovations in Islamic Monetary Economics	2
Other General Topics Related	98
Total	446

Source: Scopus database

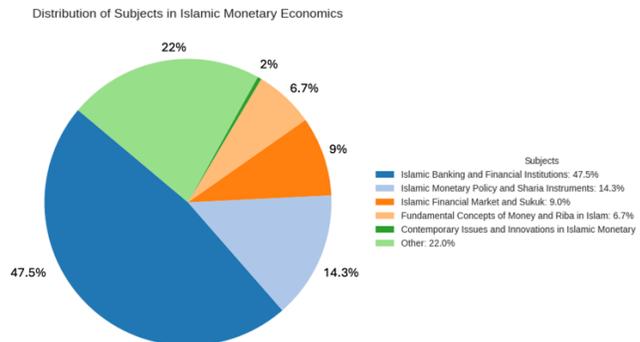


Figure 7. Publication Subjects

Implications

This research has monitored the progression and current trends of the Islamic monetary studies. From an academic perspective, these studies highlight the most productive authors, influential journals, countries with the most research being conducted and prevailing research topics in the area of Islamic economics and finance. Moreover, this research uncovers collaboration patterns among authors, promoting stronger research connections and a more cohesive scholarly community. Therefore, these results can serve as references for future researchers in this area. It reveals that contemporary issues and innovation in Islamic monetary economics require more attention from academics. This bibliometric descriptive analysis practically offers academically based guidance for policymakers in developing and managing policies within the Islamic economic and financial framework to ensure that Islamic banking and financial practices adhere to ethical and sustainable standards.

Conclusion

Based on the results and descriptive content analysis, it can be concluded that the development of the field of Islamic monetary studies from 1979 to 2025 reach the peak in the 2022, with 50 publications in Scopus Indexed journals (11.2%). Most of the articles published in the International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management. The International Islamic University of Malaysia is an institution offers the highest number of publications, and Malaysia is the major contributor followed by Indonesia. Alam, M. K. is a prolific author in the field of Islamic Monetary. The combined efforts of scholars and institutions in these nations have fostered a dynamic research community that is recognized globally. The subject field mostly investigated in Islamic monetary is the field of Islamic monetary policy and sharia instruments and Islamic financial market and sukuk. While the area of contemporary issues and innovation in Islamic monetary economics require more attention. Further research can delve deeper into the performance of Islamic Monetary studies using databases from indexes other than Scopus, such as World of Sciences, and employ additional language criteria, including Arabic, Malay, and Indonesian. Further researchers can also delve deeper into other forms of criteria, such as books, chapters in books, and proceedings.

Moreover, there are opportunities to further develop theoretical insights, expand geographical involvement, and connect Islamic monetary frameworks with new economic and technological shifts.

Limitations and Future Studies

This bibliometric review faces several constraints. Firstly, the analysis is confined to English-language journal articles indexed in Scopus that are in their final publication stage, resulting in 446 documents as of October 10, 2025, following an initial screening. This excludes books, proceedings, and review articles, which may skew the focus towards specific outlets and regions. Secondly, the study's dependence on a single database and a limited topical query concerning Islamic monetary risks may overlook pertinent research available in other databases or published in key languages of the field, such as Arabic, Malay, and Indonesian. Additionally, delays in indexing could affect the accuracy of annual counts. Thirdly, this research presents descriptive content analysis instead of thematic analysis, which would provide a more comprehensive discussion. Hence, further research should integrate Scopus with other databases, such as Web of Science or reputable university journals, expand the range of languages and document types (including books, chapters, and conference proceedings), and enhance search queries to include synonyms like Islamic monetary policy, money demand, and transmission. Subsequently, thematic analysis should be employed alongside descriptive analysis, as it offers a more comprehensive discussion that will create more meaningful implications both theoretically and practically. Additionally, connecting bibliometric indicators with contextual factors, such as regulatory changes and macroeconomic shocks, would shift the focus from mere description to explanation, shedding light on how Islamic monetary research adapts to changes.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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