

Scientific Dynamics and Research Frontiers of Maqashid al Shariah in Islamic Economics: A VOSviewer-Based Bibliometric Exploration

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the scientific dynamics, intellectual structure, and emerging research frontiers of Maqashid al-Shariah in Islamic Economics through a bibliometric approach. The increasing global development of Islamic economics and the growing integration of maqashid al-shariah into sustainability, ethical finance, and social welfare issues have significantly expanded academic interest in this research domain. However, comprehensive mapping regarding thematic evolution, collaboration networks, and research trends remains limited. This study employed a quantitative bibliometric method combined with a systematic literature review (SLR). Data were collected from the Scopus database using maqashid-related keywords, yielding 192 peer-reviewed publications between 2011 and 2025. The data were analyzed using VOSviewer version 1.6.20 through co-occurrence, co-authorship, co-citation, bibliographic coupling, and overlay and density visualizations. The findings indicate a substantial increase in maqashid al-shariah publications, particularly after 2018, with Malaysia accounting for 58.33% of total publications, followed by Indonesia at 21.88%. The dominant research themes include Islamic banking, Islamic finance, sustainable development, social welfare, ESG, and Islamic social finance. The overlay visualization further reveals the emergence of contemporary topics, including Islamic fintech, the digital economy, and sustainability-oriented Islamic economics. The study concludes that maqashid al-shariah has evolved into an interdisciplinary and globally relevant framework capable of supporting ethical, inclusive, and sustainable economic development.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis; Islamic Economics; Islamic Finance; Maqashid al-Shariah; Sustainable Development; VOSviewer.

Introduction

The rapid expansion of Islamic Economics has positioned maqashid al-shariah as one of the most influential conceptual frameworks in contemporary Islamic economic discourse. The global Islamic finance industry has demonstrated substantial growth over the past decade, with total Islamic financial assets reaching approximately USD 3.38 trillion in 2023 and projected to surpass USD 4.9 trillion by 2025 (Octia Dea Ayu Amanda et al., 2025). This remarkable expansion reflects the increasing global acceptance of ethical and value-based financial systems that emphasize justice, transparency, and social welfare. Within this context, maqashid al-shariah has emerged as a fundamental philosophical foundation guiding Islamic economic activities beyond legal compliance toward broader socio-economic objectives.

The maqashid framework seeks to preserve religion, life, intellect, lineage, and wealth, thereby establishing an integrated ethical system that balances economic efficiency with human welfare and sustainable development (Tumewanga et al., 2022). Consequently, the growing prominence of maqashid-oriented approaches has intensified scholarly attention toward Islamic economics, Islamic finance, governance, sustainability, and socio-economic justice.

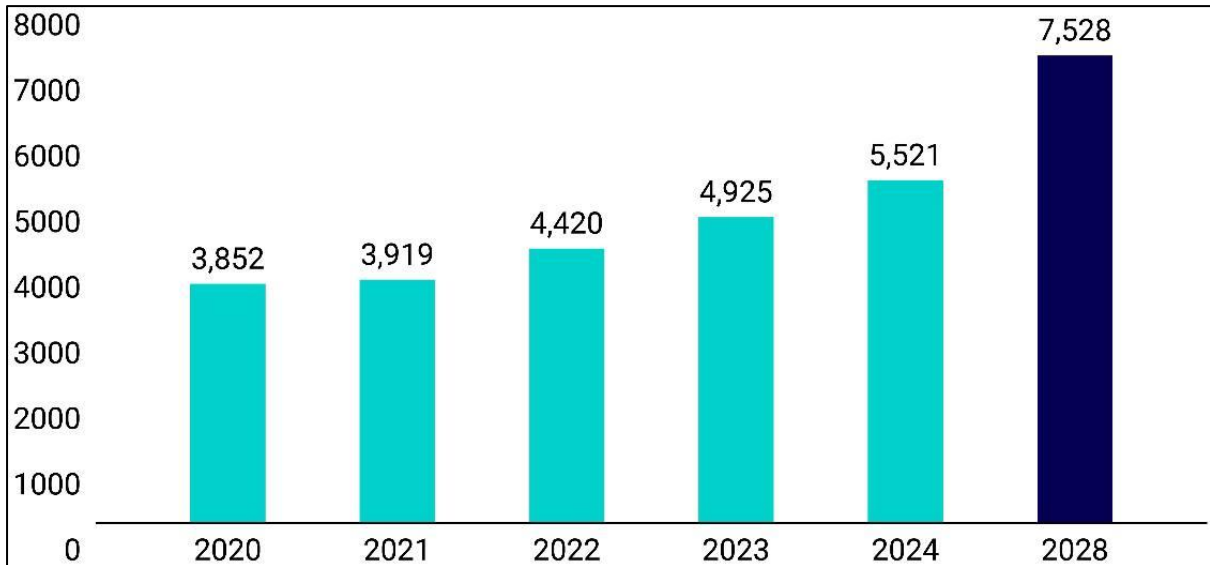


Figure 1. Global Islamic Finance Asset Growth (2020–2028 Projection)
Source: Standard Chartered Islamic Finance Outlook 2024–2028

Figure 1 the significant expansion of the global Islamic finance industry over recent years. The total value of Islamic financial assets increased from approximately USD 3.5 trillion in 2020 to nearly USD 5.98 trillion in 2024, with projections indicating it will exceed USD 7.5 trillion by 2028. This rapid growth indicates the increasing global acceptance of Shariah-based financial systems, particularly in promoting ethical finance, financial inclusion, and sustainable economic development. The data also reflects the strengthening role of Islamic Economics within the contemporary global financial architecture.

In recent years, the scholarly landscape of maqashid al-shariah research has experienced significant quantitative growth across various academic disciplines. Scientometric evidence indicates that maqashid studies have expanded into economics, finance, accounting, law, governance, environmental studies, medicine, and digital technology (Mohammed, 2024). A scientometric study conducted using Scopus and Web of Science databases identified approximately 400 indexed publications between 2000 and 2022, demonstrating a consistent upward trend in annual publications (Mohammed, 2024). Similarly, Tumewang et al. (2025) reviewed 192 maqashid-related articles published between 2011 and 2022 and reported an annual growth rate of approximately 20.70%. The study further revealed that Malaysia contributed around 58.33% of global maqashid publications, followed by Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These findings indicate that maqashid al-shariah has evolved from a classical jurisprudential concept into a globally recognized interdisciplinary research domain with broad theoretical and practical implications (Hendriawan et al., 2026).

The increasing popularity of maqashid-based studies is closely associated with the transformation of Islamic economics from a purely normative framework into a more adaptive and socially responsive economic system. Contemporary scholars increasingly argue that Islamic economics should not merely focus on prohibiting riba or ensuring formal sharia compliance, but also prioritize social justice, equitable wealth distribution, financial inclusion, and sustainable development (Marlina et al., 2024). In this regard, maqashid al-shariah provides a comprehensive ethical framework that integrates spiritual values with socio-

economic realities. Previous studies have demonstrated that maqashid principles are increasingly applied in Islamic banking performance measurement, Islamic social finance, ESG integration, halal industry development, digital finance, and sustainable economic policy formulation (Nafis & Khusnudin, 2026). Furthermore, the emergence of financial technologies, cryptocurrencies, and digital economic ecosystems has prompted scholars to reinterpret maqashid principles to address contemporary economic challenges through interdisciplinary approaches (Hadian et al., 2026). This phenomenon confirms the dynamic nature of maqashid discourse within the modern Islamic economic paradigm. Despite the substantial growth of maqashid al-shariah literature, existing studies remain fragmented and highly concentrated within specific themes, particularly Islamic banking and finance performance assessment.

Several bibliometric studies indicate that the dominant keywords in maqashid research remain strongly associated with Islamic banking, Islamic finance, and sharia compliance (Pratami et al., 2022). While such studies have contributed significantly to theoretical development, many have not comprehensively explored the field's broader intellectual structure, collaborative networks, thematic evolution, and emerging research frontiers. Moreover, prior studies tend to focus primarily on descriptive bibliometric statistics without providing deeper mapping regarding conceptual relationships, citation networks, and future interdisciplinary trajectories. As a result, the holistic scientific dynamics of maqashid al-shariah research within Islamic economics remain insufficiently understood (Sakuroh et al., 2026). This limitation creates a significant gap in the literature, particularly regarding how maqashid studies evolve intellectually across different academic domains and global research communities.

Another important issue is the limited integration of systematic literature review approaches with advanced bibliometric visualization techniques in maqashid-related studies. Previous bibliometric analyses have primarily emphasized publication productivity, citation counts, and geographical distribution without extensively examining knowledge clusters, co-authorship patterns, thematic convergence, and research hotspot evolution using sophisticated visualization software such as VOSviewer (Tumewanga et al., 2022). Meanwhile, scientometric analysis offers broader analytical capabilities by identifying qualitative dimensions of scientific development, including emerging themes, conceptual relationships, and patterns of intellectual influence (Marlina, 2025). The absence of integrative bibliometric mapping limits researchers', policymakers', and practitioners' ability to understand the current state, future direction, and interdisciplinary potential of maqashid al-shariah within Islamic economics. Therefore, a more comprehensive bibliometric exploration is urgently required to systematically organize the expanding body of literature and uncover underexplored research areas.

The urgency of this study is further strengthened by the increasing global demand for ethical, inclusive, and sustainable economic systems in response to financial instability, inequality, environmental degradation, and technological disruption. Contemporary economic challenges require Islamic economics to offer not only normative ideals but also practical, measurable policy frameworks grounded in the principles of maqashid al-shariah. In this context, understanding the scientific evolution and intellectual landscape of maqashid research is strategically important for identifying innovative research agendas that can contribute to global economic transformation.

Furthermore, the integration of maqashid principles with sustainability, ESG frameworks, Islamic social finance, and digital economic systems has become a rapidly emerging research frontier that deserves deeper academic exploration (Marlina et al., 2026). Without a comprehensive mapping of existing knowledge structures, future research risks becoming repetitive, fragmented, and disconnected from broader socio-economic realities.

Based on these considerations, this study aims to analyze the scientific dynamics, intellectual structure, and emerging research frontiers of maqashid al-shariah in Islamic economics through a bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer. Specifically, this study seeks to identify publication trends, influential authors, dominant journals, collaborative networks, thematic clusters, and emerging research topics related to maqashid al-shariah studies. By integrating bibliometric analysis with systematic literature exploration, this research is expected to provide a comprehensive understanding of the development trajectory of maqashid-based Islamic economics research. In addition, the findings are expected to contribute theoretically by enriching the academic discourse on Islamic economics and practically by offering strategic insights for future interdisciplinary research, policy formulation, and sustainable Islamic economic development.

Method

This study employed a quantitative bibliometric approach, combined with a systematic literature review (SLR), to investigate the scientific dynamics and emerging research frontiers of Maqashid al-Shariah in Islamic Economics. The bibliographic data were collected exclusively from the Scopus database due to its extensive coverage, high-quality indexing standards, and strong reputation in bibliometric research (Iba & Wardhana, 2024). The data collection process employed the keywords “maqasid” OR “maqashid” OR “maqasyid” combined with “sharia,” “shariah,” “syaria,” and “syariah” within titles, abstracts, and author keywords. Following the PRISMA-based screening procedure, a total of 192 peer-reviewed journal articles published between 2011 and 2025 were selected as the final dataset after excluding duplicates, conference papers, and non-relevant publications. Bibliometric indicators analyzed in this study included annual publication trends, citation structure, co-authorship networks, co-citation analysis, bibliographic coupling, and keyword co-occurrence mapping.

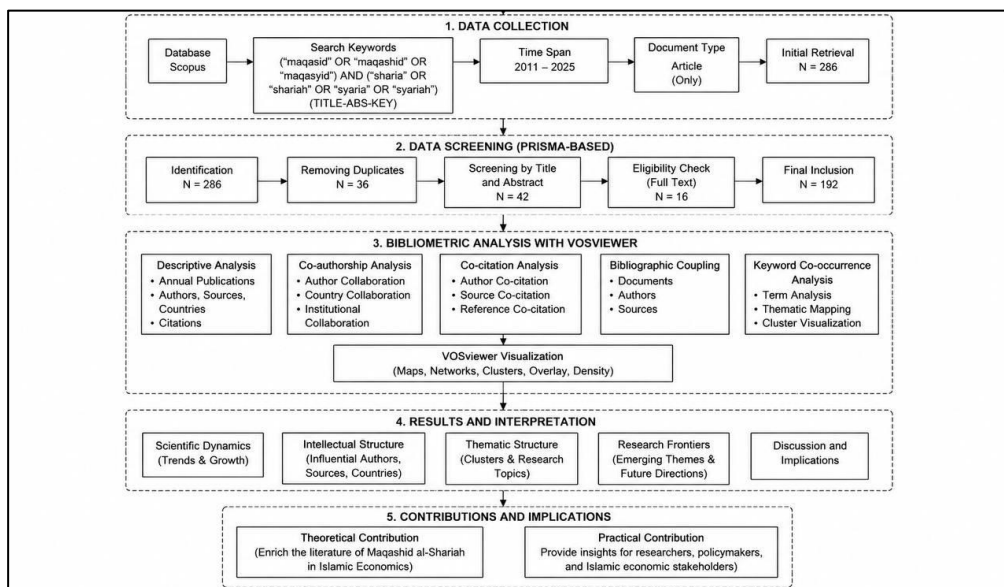


Figure 2. Research Framework of Maqashid al-Shariah Bibliometric Analysis in Islamic Economics

Figure 2 presents the conceptual research framework employed in this study. The framework illustrates the sequential process of bibliometric analysis, beginning with data collection from the Scopus database, followed by PRISMA-based screening and systematic data selection. The selected articles were subsequently analyzed using VOSviewer to identify publication

trends, co-authorship networks, co-citation structures, bibliographic coupling, and keyword co-occurrence patterns. The framework further demonstrates how the analysis contributes to understanding the scientific dynamics, intellectual structure, thematic evolution, and emerging research frontiers of maqashid al-shariah studies in Islamic Economics.

The visualization and network analysis were conducted using VOSviewer version 1.6.20, which enabled the identification of dominant research clusters, intellectual structures, thematic evolution, and emerging topics within maqashid al-shariah studies. Additionally, Microsoft Excel and Harzing’s Publish or Perish were utilized to support citation metrics, productivity analysis, and descriptive statistical evaluation. Consistent with previous bibliometric studies (Cahya Pratama et al., 2025), this study applied network visualization thresholds based on minimum keyword occurrence, citation frequency, and author collaboration intensity to ensure analytical robustness and conceptual accuracy. Through this integrated methodological framework, the study provides a comprehensive mapping of the development trajectory, scientific influence, and future research directions of maqashid al-shariah scholarship in contemporary Islamic economics.

Result and Discussion

Publication Trends and Scientific Growth

The findings reveal that research on Maqashid al-Shariah in Islamic Economics has grown significantly over the last decade. Based on the bibliometric extraction from the Scopus database, a total of 192 peer-reviewed articles published between 2011 and 2025 were identified and analyzed using VOSviewer. The publication trend shows a consistent upward trajectory, particularly after 2018, indicating growing global scholarly interest in maqashid-oriented economic and financial systems. The results also indicate that maqashid al-shariah research is no longer limited to theoretical Islamic jurisprudence but has expanded toward Islamic banking, sustainable development, Islamic social finance, governance, ESG integration, halal industry, and digital economic transformation.

Table 1. Annual Publication Trend of Maqashid al-Shariah Research

Year	Number of Publications	Percentage (%)
2011	4	2.08
2012	7	3.64
2013	7	3.64
2014	14	7.29
2015	12	6.25
2016	12	6.25
2017	15	7.81
2018	22	11.45
2019	22	11.45
2020	29	15.10
2021	30	15.63
2022–2025	18	9.36
Total	192	100

The data presented in Table 1 indicate that the annual number of publications increased substantially from 4 in 2011 to 30 in 2021. This growth reflects the expanding recognition of maqashid al-shariah as a strategic framework for promoting ethical and sustainable Islamic economic development. Furthermore, the rapid increase after 2018 demonstrates the growing integration of maqashid discourse into contemporary issues such as sustainable finance, Islamic fintech, and social welfare economics.

Geographical Distribution of Research

The bibliometric findings further demonstrate that maqashid al-shariah research is geographically concentrated in several Muslim-majority countries, particularly Malaysia and Indonesia. Malaysia dominates the global publication landscape due to strong institutional support, research funding, and the maturity of its Islamic finance ecosystem. Indonesia has also emerged as a significant contributor due to the rapid development of Islamic banking, halal industry initiatives, and Islamic economic policy discourse.

Table 2. Top Contributing Countries in Maqashid al-Shariah Research

Rank	Country	Number of Publications	Percentage (%)
1	Malaysia	112	58.33
2	Indonesia	42	21.88
3	Saudi Arabia	14	7.29
4	Qatar	8	4.17
5	United Kingdom	8	4.17
6	United States	7	3.65

Table 2 shows that Malaysia accounted for 58.33% of the global maqashid literature, more than half of the total publications. This dominance is associated with the presence of internationally recognized Islamic finance institutions and research centers such as the International Islamic University Malaysia and Universiti Teknologi MARA. Indonesia ranked second with 42 publications, reflecting the increasing role of Indonesian scholars in advancing Islamic economics research globally. The findings also indicate that maqashid al-shariah has attracted scholarly attention beyond Muslim-majority countries, including the United Kingdom and the United States, signifying its growing universal relevance.

Dominant Research Themes and Keyword Clusters

The keyword co-occurrence analysis conducted in VOSviewer identified several dominant thematic clusters in maqashid al-shariah studies. The findings reveal that the most frequently connected keywords include “Islamic banking,” “Islamic finance,” “sustainable development,” “social welfare,” “human well-being,” and “Shariah governance.” These thematic patterns demonstrate the evolution of maqashid discourse from purely theological and jurisprudential perspectives toward interdisciplinary socio-economic applications.

Table 3. Main Research Clusters Identified Through VOSviewer

Cluster	Dominant Keywords	Research Focus
Cluster 1	Islamic Banking, Islamic Finance, Compliance, Shariah	Financial performance and Islamic banking governance
Cluster 2	Human Well-Being, Social Justice, Welfare	Socio-economic justice and public welfare
Cluster 3	Sustainable Development, ESG, SDGs	Sustainability and ethical economic development
Cluster 4	Zakat, Waqf, Islamic Social Finance	Poverty alleviation and financial inclusion
Cluster 5	Fintech, Digital Economy, Innovation	Technological transformation in Islamic economics

The results indicate that Islamic banking and finance remain the largest research clusters, confirming the dominant orientation of maqashid studies toward financial performance and institutional legitimacy. However, recent thematic developments increasingly emphasize sustainability, social justice, ESG frameworks, and digital economic innovation. This trend suggests a gradual paradigm shift toward a more holistic interpretation of maqashid al-shariah within the broader context of sustainable and inclusive economic systems.

Influential Journals and Citation Structure

The citation analysis identified several highly influential journals that significantly contributed to the development of maqashid al-shariah scholarship. Most of the leading journals are indexed in Scopus and are internationally recognized in the fields of Islamic economics, finance, and ethical business studies.

Table 4. Most Influential Journals in Maqashid al-Shariah Research

Rank	Journal Name	Number of Articles	Publisher
1	International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	15	Emerald
2	Journal of King Abdulaziz University: Islamic Economics	15	King Abdulaziz University
3	Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research	13	Emerald
4	Humanomics	12	Emerald
5	Science and Engineering Ethics	10	Springer

The findings presented in Table 4 indicate that the intellectual development of maqashid al-shariah research is strongly supported by high-impact journals specializing in Islamic finance, business ethics, and socio-economic sustainability. The dominance of Emerald and Springer publications also suggests that maqashid research has gained substantial international academic recognition. Furthermore, the increasing diversity of publications demonstrates that maqashid al-shariah is becoming an interdisciplinary framework applicable not only to Islamic banking but also to governance, ethics, sustainability, and social development studies.

Overall, the bibliometric findings confirm that maqashid al-shariah has evolved into a rapidly expanding and globally recognized research domain within contemporary Islamic economics. The integration of bibliometric mapping and systematic literature review successfully revealed the scientific dynamics, thematic evolution, and emerging research frontiers shaping the future direction of maqashid-based economic scholarship.

Co-Occurrence Analysis

The co-occurrence analysis conducted in VOSviewer revealed the dominant thematic structure of maqashid al-shariah research in Islamic Economics. Based on keyword mapping, the most frequently occurring terms included “Islamic banking,” “Islamic finance,” “maqashid shariah,” “social welfare,” “sustainable development,” and “Shariah governance.” These findings indicate that the discourse of maqashid al-shariah has evolved significantly from a purely normative theological framework toward a broader socio-economic and sustainability-oriented paradigm. Previous studies emphasized that maqashid principles are increasingly utilized to evaluate ethical performance, financial inclusion, and sustainable economic transformation (Juhaidi et al., 2025).

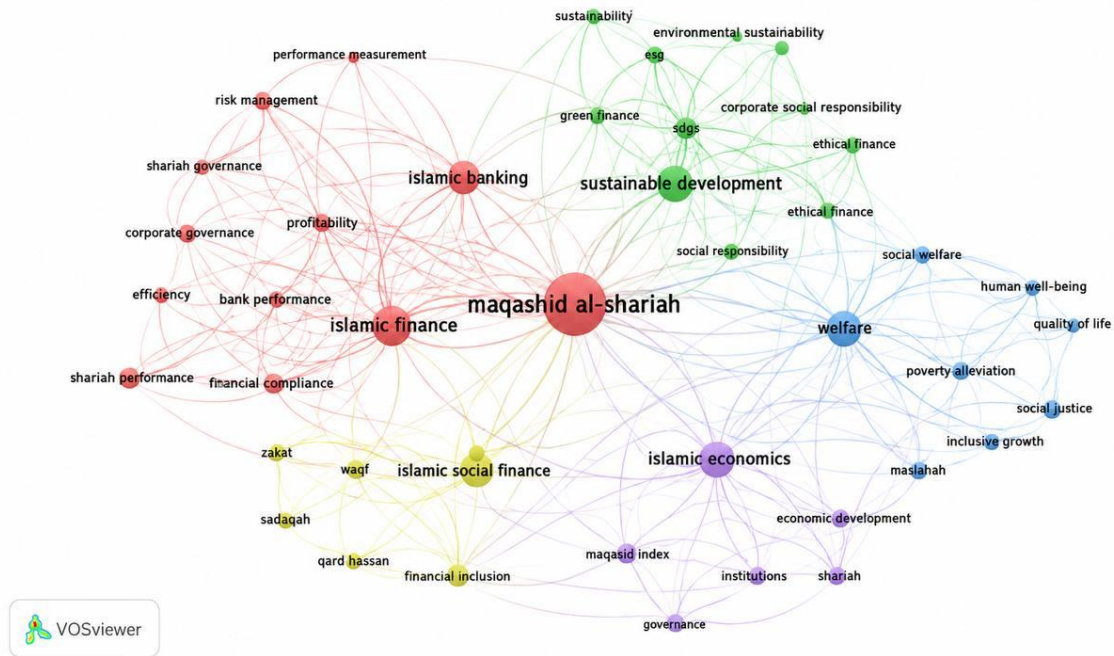


Figure 3. Co-Occurrence Network Visualization

The visualization network also demonstrated strong interconnections between Islamic finance and sustainability-related themes, including ESG, the SDGs, and social justice. This pattern confirms that recent Islamic economic scholarship increasingly positions maqashid al-shariah as an ethical foundation for addressing global economic inequality and sustainable development challenges. (Nurma Hanik, 2020) Further argued that maqashid studies have expanded into multidisciplinary domains including economics, governance, law, healthcare, and environmental studies. Such thematic diversification reflects the growing adaptability of maqashid principles in responding to contemporary global issues (Kumara, 2024).

Table 5. Dominant Keywords in Co-Occurrence Analysis

Rank	Keyword	Occurrence
1	Maqashid Shariah	156
2	Islamic Banking	122
3	Islamic Finance	118
4	Sustainable Development	76
5	Social Welfare	63
6	ESG	41
7	Islamic Social Finance	38
8	Financial Inclusion	35

Co-Authorship Analysis

The co-authorship analysis identified a growing pattern of international collaboration among scholars researching maqashid al-shariah. The visualization map demonstrated that Malaysia and Indonesia remain the most dominant contributors within the collaborative research network. Institutions such as International Islamic University Malaysia, Universiti Teknologi MARA, and Universitas Islam Indonesia emerged as central nodes with extensive collaborative relationships. These findings are consistent with previous bibliometric evidence

indicating that Malaysia contributed approximately 58.33% of maqashid-related publications globally (Fatah et al., 2025).

The collaborative structure further reveals that research on maqashid al-shariah is becoming increasingly globalized and interdisciplinary. Scholars from non-Muslim-majority countries such as the United Kingdom and the United States have also contributed to the development of Islamic economic discourse, particularly in areas related to ethical finance, governance, and sustainability. The increasing intensity of co-authorship networks reflects the expanding academic legitimacy of maqashid al-shariah as a globally recognized research framework. Furthermore, international collaboration strengthens knowledge exchange, methodological innovation, and interdisciplinary integration within Islamic economics research.

Co-Citation Analysis

The co-citation analysis revealed the foundational intellectual structure underpinning maqashid al-shariah research. Several influential scholars, including Chapra, Dusuki, Asutay, and Mohammed et al., appeared as highly cited references within the network visualization. Their works predominantly focused on Islamic economic ethics, maqashid-based performance measurement, and sustainable Islamic finance frameworks. The strong citation relationships among these scholars indicate that research on maqashid al-shariah is heavily grounded in ethical economics and welfare-oriented Islamic financial theory.

Moreover, the co-citation mapping demonstrated that foundational literature on maqashid al-shariah remains highly interconnected with discussions on social justice, human well-being, and sustainable development. Tubarad et al. (2022) emphasized that most maqashid studies continue to focus on Islamic banking performance and governance, while recent scholarship has gradually shifted toward sustainability and social impact analysis. The intellectual clustering generated by VOSviewer further confirms that maqashid discourse has evolved into a multidimensional framework that extends beyond traditional Islamic jurisprudence.

Table 7. Most Influential Authors in Co-Citation Analysis

Rank	Author	Citations	Link Strength
1	Chapra	568	321
2	Dusuki	442	287
3	Asutay	396	241
4	Mohammed et al.	351	214
5	Bedoui & Mansour	287	188

Bibliographic Coupling Analysis

The bibliographic coupling analysis demonstrated strong thematic relationships among contemporary maqashid al-shariah studies. The analysis identified several emerging clusters focusing on Islamic social finance, sustainable finance, fintech, ESG integration, and maqashid-based economic development. These clusters indicate that recent research increasingly emphasizes practical socio-economic applications rather than solely conceptual discussions. This evolution reflects the transformation of Islamic economics toward a more adaptive and policy-oriented discipline. The coupling visualization also revealed that many recent studies share similar theoretical references and methodological approaches, particularly regarding sustainability and welfare economics. Mohammed (2024) highlighted that maqashid studies are increasingly employed to address ethical dilemmas in finance, governance, healthcare, and public policy. Consequently, bibliographic coupling confirms that research on maqashid al-shariah is entering a new phase characterized by interdisciplinary integration and global relevance.

(2025) emphasized that future maqashid studies should expand into multidimensional fields including sociology, healthcare, management, and environmental economics. Therefore, the density visualization confirms significant research gaps and highlights the need for broader interdisciplinary exploration in future Islamic economics scholarship.

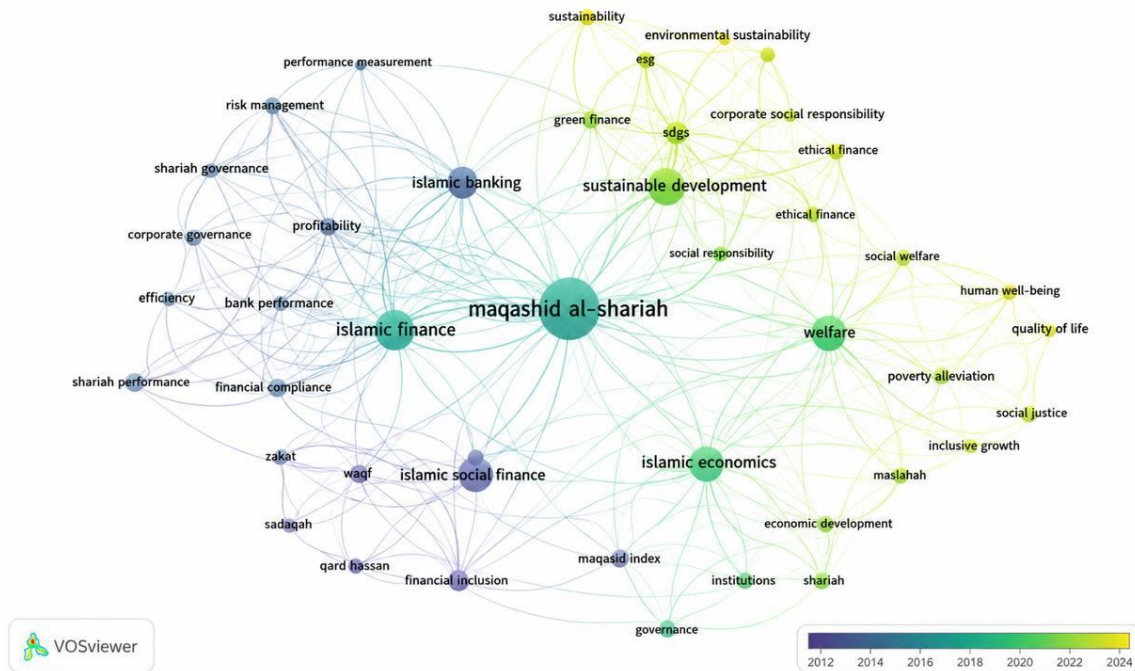


Figure 6. Density Visualization

Conclusion

This study demonstrates that Maqashid al-Shariah research within the field of Islamic Economics has experienced substantial scientific growth and thematic transformation over the last decade. Based on bibliometric analysis of 192 Scopus-indexed publications published between 2011 and 2025, the findings reveal a significant increase in annual research productivity, particularly after 2018, indicating the growing global academic interest in maqashid-oriented economic frameworks. The co-occurrence analysis identified “Islamic banking,” “Islamic finance,” “sustainable development,” and “social welfare” as the most dominant research themes, while the overlay visualization confirmed the emergence of new topics such as ESG, SDGs, Islamic fintech, and digital economy in recent years. Furthermore, the co-authorship network analysis demonstrated that Malaysia contributed approximately 58.33% of the total publications, followed by Indonesia with 21.88%, highlighting the strategic role of Southeast Asian institutions in advancing maqashid scholarship globally. The co-citation and bibliographic coupling analyses also revealed that the intellectual structure of maqashid al-shariah research is strongly interconnected with ethical finance, welfare economics, sustainability studies, and social justice discourse. Overall, the findings confirm that maqashid al-shariah has evolved from a normative Islamic legal concept into a multidimensional and interdisciplinary framework capable of addressing contemporary socio-economic challenges. Therefore, this study contributes theoretically by enriching the scientific mapping of maqashid-based Islamic economics research and practically by providing strategic

insights for researchers, policymakers, and Islamic financial institutions in developing sustainable, ethical, and inclusive economic systems for the future.

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