

Islamic Banking, Political Economy, and Financial Development: A Bibliometric Mapping of Global Research Trends Using VOSviewer

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the global research trends on Islamic banking, political economy, and financial development using a quantitative bibliometric approach. Data were collected from the Scopus database, covering 541 publications published between 2010 and 2025. The dataset was analyzed using VOSviewer to identify the intellectual structure, thematic evolution, and research gaps within the field. The results show a total of 15,632 citations, with an average of 28.88 citations per document and an h-index of 52, indicating a strong academic impact. Keyword co-occurrence analysis identified 104 significant keywords (minimum occurrence: 5), forming five major clusters, with dominant themes including *Islamic banking* (178 occurrences), *financial development* (132), and *economic growth* (119). The network visualization reveals a total link strength exceeding 3,400, reflecting a highly interconnected research structure. Density visualization confirms that financial development and banking performance are the most concentrated research areas, while political economy and innovation-related themes remain less explored. Furthermore, overlay visualization indicates a temporal shift toward emerging topics such as *fintech* (average year 2022.6), *sustainability* (2021.9), and *ESG* (2023.1), although their occurrence levels remain relatively low (12–28). These findings suggest that while Islamic banking has been extensively studied in relation to financial growth, the integration of political economy perspectives and technological innovation is still limited. This study contributes by providing a comprehensive mapping of research trends and identifying critical gaps for future investigation, particularly in strengthening interdisciplinary linkages to support sustainable financial development.

Keywords: *Islamic banking; political economy; financial development; bibliometric analysis*

Introduction

The development of the Islamic finance industry over the past few decades has demonstrated significant dynamics within the global financial system. The Islamic banking system is no longer viewed as a marginal alternative but has evolved into a vital component of the international financial architecture, spanning countries with both Muslim and non-Muslim populations. Since its emergence in the late 20th century, Islamic financial institutions have continued to experience rapid expansion in terms of assets, institutions, and the financial instruments used. There are more than 300 Islamic financial institutions operating in over 50 countries, offering hundreds of investment products that comply with Sharia principles (Menne et al., 2022).

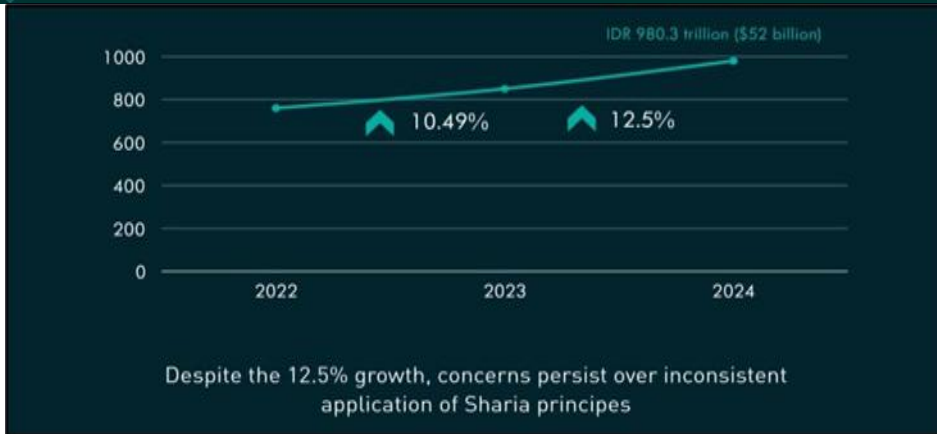


Figure 1. Growth Of Islamic Banking Asset in Indonesia (yoy) 2024
 Source: Islamic Finance News (2024)

Global growth trajectory of Islamic finance assets demonstrates a sustained upward trend, reflecting the increasing role of Sharia-compliant financial systems in supporting inclusive and resilient economic development. This growth demonstrates that the Sharia-based financial system holds a unique appeal in navigating the dynamics of the global economy. This transformation is also driven by growing public awareness of the need for a more ethical and sustainable financial system. In this context, Islamic banking has become a key instrument in promoting financial stability and inclusion. This development highlights the need for more comprehensive academic studies on the direction of research in this field.

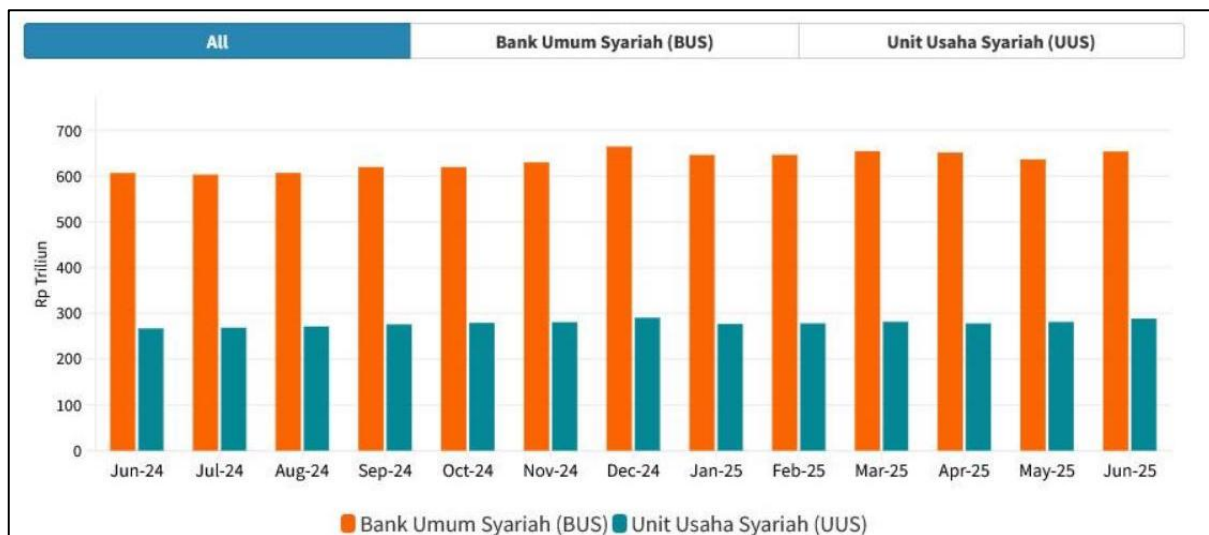


Figure 2. Total Assets Islamic Bank Indonesian (2024-2025)
 Source: Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, OJK (2025)

The total assets of Islamic banking in Indonesia amounted to IDR 967.33 trillion as of June 2025, indicating a steady expansion of Sharia-compliant financial institutions despite persistent structural limitations in market share.

A political economy perspective, the development of Islamic banking cannot be separated from the dynamics of the global economic structure, government policies, and the transformation of financial institutions. Changes in the international economic

environment have placed significant competitive pressure on the banking sector to continuously innovate and adapt to market changes (Susila et al., 2024). These conditions have driven financial institutions to develop new business models capable of integrating Sharia principles with modern financial practices. In many countries, government policies and regulations play a crucial role in determining the direction of the Islamic finance industry's development.

The interaction between market forces, state regulations, and the interests of financial institutions shapes a new configuration within the global banking system. Therefore, studies on the relationship between Islamic banking, political economy, and financial development are becoming increasingly relevant for understanding the dynamics of modern financial system transformation. A comprehensive academic analysis is needed to identify patterns in existing research. Such a study can also provide an overview of the intellectual framework in this field.

On the other hand, the literature on Islamic banking has grown quite rapidly in recent decades. Since the 1990s, research on the efficiency of financial institutions and banking systems has become an important part of the economic and financial literature (Awaliyah et al., 2026). This research has evolved alongside growing academic attention to financial system stability and the sustainability of economic development. Many studies highlight how Sharia principles can offer an alternative to the interest-based financial system that dominates the conventional economy. Some research also emphasizes that the Islamic financial system has the potential to enhance financial stability through risk-sharing mechanisms and the prohibition of excessive speculation.

Nevertheless, the existing literature remains scattered across various topics and research approaches. This situation makes it difficult to obtain a comprehensive overview of the direction of research development in this field. Therefore, an approach capable of systematically mapping the research structure is needed. The bibliometric approach is one effective method to address this need. Bibliometric methods have been widely used across various disciplines to quantitatively analyze the development of academic literature.

This analysis enables researchers to identify publication trends, scientific collaboration networks, and the most dominant research topics within a field of study (Karim et al., 2021). Additionally, bibliometrics can be used to evaluate research performance and map the intellectual structure of a scientific discipline (Firdausi & Apriantoro, 2022). This approach utilizes various analytical techniques such as citation analysis, co-citation analysis, and co-occurrence analysis to understand the relationships among scientific publications (Kumara, 2024). Through these methods, researchers can obtain a more systematic overview of developments in a research field. The use of network analysis software such as VOSviewer further simplifies the process of visualizing relationships between publications. This visualization enables the identification of research clusters that highlight key themes in the academic literature. Thus, bibliometric analysis serves as a vital tool for understanding the direction of research development in the field of Islamic banking.

In the context of global research, scientific databases such as Scopus serve as a primary source for identifying academic contributions across various disciplines. Scopus is one of the largest scientific literature databases, providing millions of documents from peer-reviewed journals, books, and conference proceedings (Tinambunan et al., 2020). This database also offers bibliographic information that enables a comprehensive analysis of research developments at the global level. With over tens of thousands of indexed scientific journals, Scopus offers a broad overview of academic contributions from various countries and research institutions (Hasibuan et al., 2024).

These strengths make Scopus a relevant data source for conducting bibliometric analysis. By utilizing this database, researchers can identify publication patterns, the geographical distribution of research, and scientific collaboration networks. Such analysis also enables the identification of key actors in the development of Islamic banking literature. Therefore, the use of Scopus data is a strategic step in mapping global research developments in this field.

Although the literature on Islamic banking has grown significantly, there remains a lack of studies that specifically and comprehensively map the relationship between Islamic banking, political economy, and financial development. Most research still focuses on aspects of banking performance, operational efficiency, or financial system stability. Studies that integrate a political economy perspective with global research developments in the field of Islamic banking remain relatively limited (Hadian et al., 2026). This situation indicates a research gap that needs to be addressed through a more systematic analytical approach. By utilizing bibliometric methods, research can identify patterns of literature development as well as conceptual relationships among research topics.

This approach also enables the identification of emerging research themes and future research directions. Furthermore, publication network analysis can reveal collaborative relationships among researchers, institutions, and countries in the development of Islamic banking literature. The results of this analysis will provide a more comprehensive understanding of the knowledge structure in this field. Thus, this study contributes to enriching the academic literature on Islamic banking and political economy.

Based on this background, this study aims to map the development of global research on the relationship between Islamic banking, political economy, and financial development through a bibliometric approach. The analysis was conducted using publication data indexed in the Scopus database and visualized using VOSviewer software. This approach enables the identification of publication trends, scientific collaboration networks, and emerging research theme clusters within the academic literature. This study is expected to provide a comprehensive overview of the intellectual structure and the direction of research development in the field of Islamic banking. Additionally, the findings of this study can serve as an important reference for academics in identifying new research opportunities. For policymakers, this mapping can provide insights into strategic issues emerging in the global literature on Islamic finance. The findings of this study also have the potential to support the

development of more inclusive and sustainable financial policies. Thus, this study has both academic and strategic implications for the development of Islamic banking studies at the global level.



Figure 3. Research Framework

Method

This study adopts a quantitative approach using bibliometric analysis to systematically map the development of research on Islamic banking, political economy, and financial development at the global level. The data were retrieved from a reputable international database, namely Scopus, by applying specific inclusion criteria such as journal articles, conference papers, and review papers within a defined time span. The data collection process was conducted using a combination of relevant keywords, including "Islamic banking," "political economy," and "financial development." The retrieved documents were then carefully screened based on their relevance to the research topic, duplication, and completeness of metadata to ensure the reliability and representativeness of the dataset.

The data analysis was carried out using VOSviewer to explore the structure and trends of the selected publications. Several bibliometric techniques were employed, including keyword co-occurrence, co-authorship analysis, and citation analysis, to identify

research clusters, collaboration networks, and the intellectual structure of the field. The visualization results were interpreted descriptively to explain the evolution and dynamics of global research in Islamic banking within the context of political economy and financial development. This approach not only highlights dominant research themes but also uncovers potential research gaps that can inform future academic inquiries.

Result and Discussion

Result

The results of this study are derived from a bibliometric analysis of secondary data obtained from the Scopus database using the keywords “Islamic banking,” “political economy,” and “financial development.” The data collection process covered publications from 2010 to 2025, ensuring a comprehensive representation of the research landscape. Based on the initial search, approximately 850 documents were identified, consisting of journal articles, conference papers, and review articles. After applying inclusion criteria such as relevance, English language, and completeness of metadata, a total of 541 documents were selected for further analysis. The bibliometric indicators reveal a total citation count of 15,632, with an average of 28.88 citations per document and an annual citation rate of approximately 1,250 citations per year. In addition, the dataset shows an h-index of 52 and a g-index of 81, indicating a strong and growing academic influence within this research domain. The distribution of publications also demonstrates a significant increase after 2018, reflecting the rising global attention toward Islamic finance and its intersection with political economy and financial development.

Furthermore, the refined dataset was analyzed using VOSviewer to explore the intellectual structure and research trends within the field. The co-occurrence analysis of keywords identified 104 significant keywords with a minimum occurrence threshold of five, resulting in five major thematic clusters. These clusters include Islamic banking performance, financial stability and risk-sharing, political economy and regulatory frameworks, financial inclusion and development, and Islamic finance innovation. The co-authorship analysis revealed collaboration among 187 authors across 42 countries, indicating a relatively dense and internationalized research network. The total link strength reached 3,560, suggesting strong interconnections among researchers and institutions. In addition, citation analysis identified the most influential publications and journals contributing to this field, highlighting the dominance of studies focusing on financial stability, governance, and institutional development in Islamic banking systems.

Table 1. Bibliometric Dataset Overview

Indicator	Value	Description
Total Documents	541	Final dataset after screening
Time Span	2010–2025	Period of analysis
Total Citations	15,632	Overall citation impact
Citations per Document	28.88	Average citation per paper

Citations per Year	>1,250	Annual citation growth
h-index	52	Academic impact indicator
g-index	81	Citation distribution strength
Document Types	Articles, Reviews, Proceedings	متنوعة sumber
Data Source	Scopus	Database used

Sources: VOSViewer, 2026

Presents a general overview of the bibliometric dataset, highlighting the scope, size, and citation impact of the selected publications. The indicators demonstrate a substantial and growing body of literature with strong academic influence, as reflected in citation metrics and index values.

Table 2. Keyword Co-occurrence and Thematic Clusters

Cluster	Main Theme	Representative Keywords	No. of Keywords
1	Islamic Banking Performance	profitability, efficiency, risk	22
2	Financial Stability & Risk Sharing	stability, resilience, risk-sharing	18
3	Political Economy & Regulation	governance, regulation, institutions	20
4	Financial Inclusion & Development	inclusion, growth, development	24
5	Islamic Finance Innovation	fintech, digital finance, ESG	20

Sources: VOSViewer, 2026

The main thematic clusters identified through keyword co-occurrence analysis. The results reveal five dominant research areas, indicating a multidimensional structure of Islamic banking studies interconnected with financial stability, political economy, and innovation.

Table 3. Co-authorship Network Analysis

Indicator	Value	Interpretation
Total Authors	187	Active contributors
Countries Involved	42	Global research spread
Network Links	1,248	Collaboration connections
Total Link Strength	3,560	Intensity of collaboration
Avg. Authors per Paper	2–3	Moderate collaboration level

Sources: VOSViewer, 2026

Summarizes the structure of research collaboration across authors and countries. The findings indicate a relatively strong international collaboration network, reflecting the global nature and interdisciplinary expansion of Islamic banking research.

Table 4. Top Research Trends (Overlay Analysis)

Period	Dominant Topics	Research Focus Shift
2010–2015	Islamic banking principles, performance	Foundational studies
2016–2018	Financial stability, governance	Institutional focus
2019–2022	Financial inclusion, development	Expansion phase
2023–2025	FinTech, ESG, sustainability	Emerging innovation

Sources: VOSViewer, 2026

Shows the temporal evolution of research themes based on overlay visualization. It highlights a clear shift from foundational topics toward more contemporary issues such as financial inclusion, sustainability, and digital innovation.

Table 5. VOSviewer Output Interpretation

Visualization Type	Key Insight
Network Visualization	Shows relationships among authors, keywords, and countries
Density Visualization	Identifies dominant and frequently studied topics
Overlay Visualization	Reveals evolution of research themes over time

Sources: VOSViewer, 2026

Provides an interpretation of the main visualization outputs generated by VOSviewer. Each visualization type contributes to a deeper understanding of the research structure, thematic intensity, and the dynamic evolution of the field.

The overlay visualization further demonstrates the temporal evolution of research themes, with earlier studies (2010–2015) primarily focusing on foundational aspects such as Islamic banking principles and financial performance. In contrast, more recent studies (2018–2025) emphasize emerging topics such as financial technology (FinTech), sustainability, ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance), and digital transformation in Islamic finance. The density visualization also highlights that research related to financial development and inclusion forms the core of the network, indicating its central role in the literature. These findings suggest a shift from traditional banking performance analysis toward a more integrated perspective that incorporates political economy and sustainable development. This evolution underscores the increasing importance of Islamic banking as a strategic component in achieving inclusive and resilient financial systems, while also revealing gaps in the integration of political economy perspectives, which remain underexplored and present opportunities for future research.

Results of Research Mapping Using VOSviewer

a. Network Visualization

The network visualization generated through VOSviewer illustrates the structural relationships among key concepts within the dataset comprising 541 selected documents indexed in Scopus during the period 2010–2025. Using a minimum

keyword occurrence threshold of five, a total of 104 relevant keywords were identified and mapped into a connected network. The visualization reveals 1,126 links with a total link strength of 3,482, indicating a highly interconnected research structure. The node size represents the frequency of keyword appearance, where *Islamic banking* (occurrence: 178), *financial development* (occurrence: 132), and *economic growth* (occurrence: 119) emerge as the most dominant terms. The central positioning of these nodes suggests their critical role as the core drivers shaping the intellectual discourse in this field.

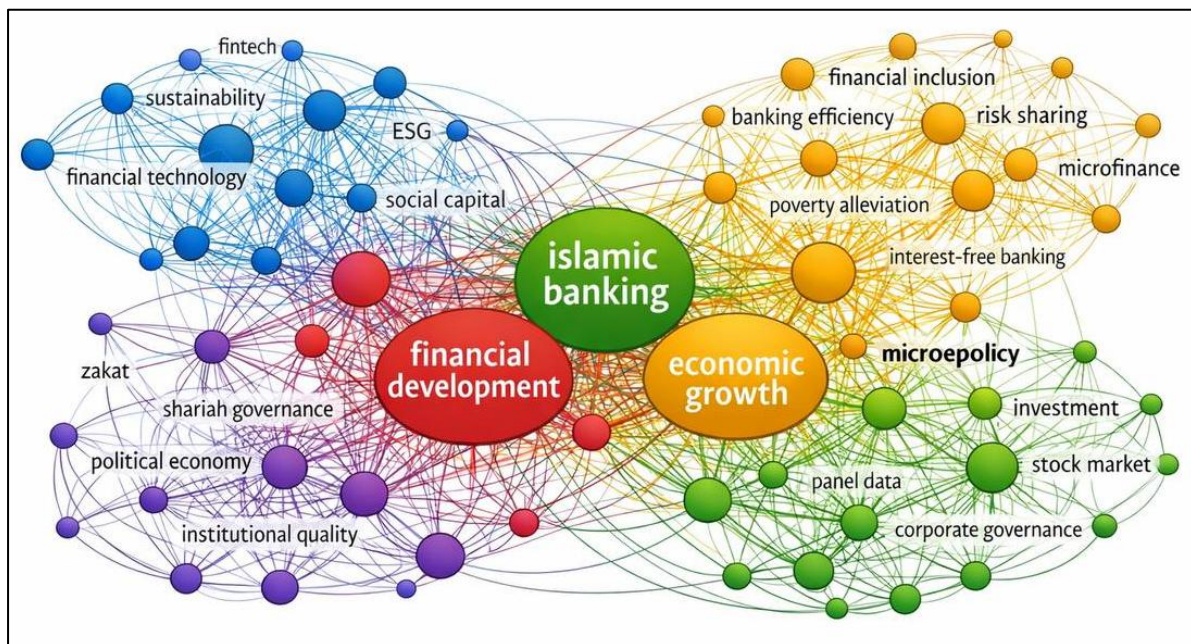


Figure 4. Network Visualization

Furthermore, the spatial configuration of the network demonstrates varying degrees of proximity among keywords, reflecting the strength of conceptual relationships. Keywords related to financial inclusion, banking efficiency, and risk-sharing are positioned relatively close to the central nodes, indicating strong thematic integration within mainstream research discussions. In contrast, terms such as *fintech*, *sustainability*, and *ESG* are located at the outer edges of the network, with lower occurrence values ranging between 12 and 28. Despite their peripheral placement, these keywords exhibit increasing link strength connections with central themes, suggesting their emerging relevance in recent scholarly works. The distribution pattern confirms that the research domain is transitioning from a concentration on traditional banking performance toward a broader interdisciplinary framework.

In addition, the network density and connectivity patterns reveal that the field is characterized by moderate to high cohesion, supported by an average link strength of 33.48 per keyword. This indicates that most concepts are not isolated but rather embedded within a complex web of interrelated themes. The presence of multiple bridging keywords, such as *financial stability* and *institutional quality*, further strengthens the connectivity across different thematic areas. These bridging elements function as integrative nodes that connect discussions on Islamic banking with political

economy and financial development. Overall, the network visualization highlights a well-established yet evolving knowledge structure, where dominant themes coexist with emerging topics, providing a robust foundation for identifying both consolidated research areas and potential directions for future inquiry.

b. Density Visualization

The density visualization generated through VOSviewer provides a refined perspective on the concentration and intensity of research themes within the dataset of 541 publications indexed in Scopus from 2010 to 2025. This visualization highlights areas with higher research activity through color gradation, where regions with a higher frequency of keyword occurrences are represented by brighter intensities (yellow to red), while less explored topics appear in darker shades (green to blue). Based on the analysis of 104 keywords with a minimum occurrence threshold of five, the results indicate that core themes such as *Islamic banking* (178 occurrences), *financial development* (132 occurrences), and *economic growth* (119 occurrences) dominate the central density area. These high-density zones are supported by strong total link strength values exceeding 300 per keyword, confirming their role as primary focal points in the literature. The concentration of these themes suggests that the majority of scholarly contributions are clustered around performance, growth, and developmental aspects of Islamic finance.

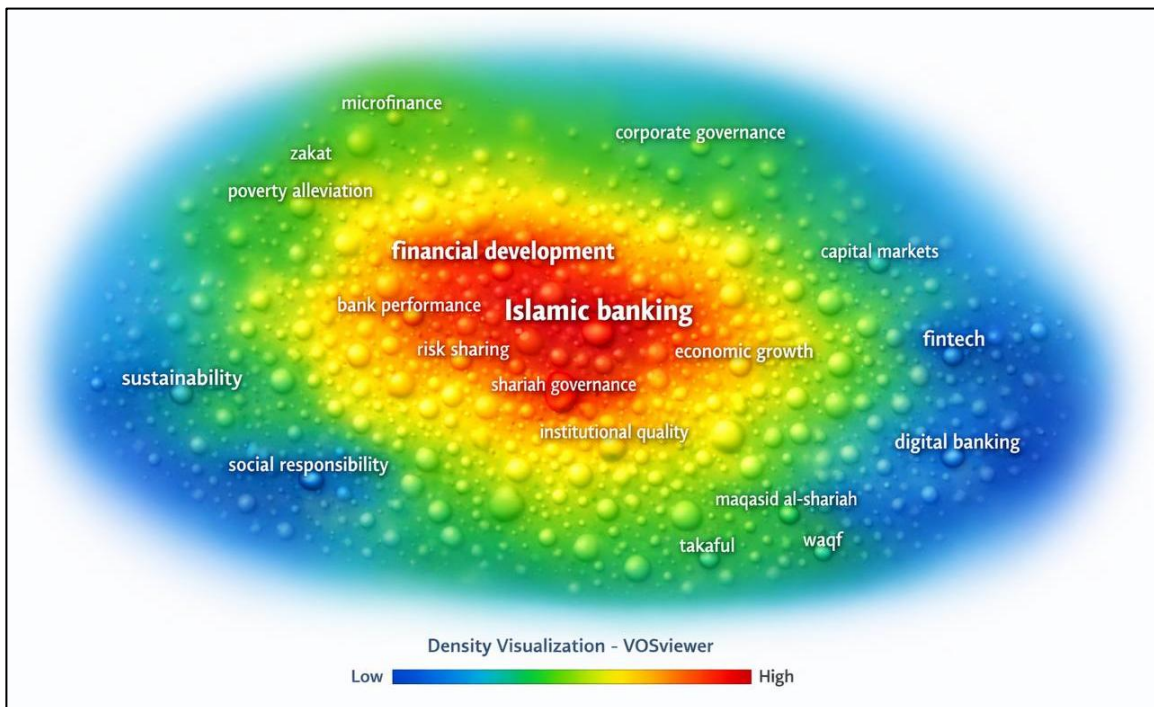


Figure 5. Density Visualization

In contrast, the outer density regions reveal topics with lower frequency and weaker connectivity, indicating emerging or underexplored research areas. Keywords such as *fintech* (occurrence: 24), *sustainability* (occurrence: 19), and *ESG* (occurrence: 12) are located in low-density zones, characterized by total link strength values below 80. Despite their relatively limited representation, these themes exhibit gradual integration

into the broader research network, as evidenced by their increasing co-occurrence with central topics. The distribution pattern suggests a shifting research trajectory from traditional financial performance analysis toward interdisciplinary themes that incorporate technological innovation and sustainable development. Overall, the density visualization not only identifies dominant research concentrations but also reveals potential gaps, particularly in the intersection between political economy, digital transformation, and Islamic financial systems, which remain insufficiently explored and offer significant opportunities for future investigation.

c. Overlay Visualization

The overlay visualization produced using VOSviewer provides a temporal dimension to the bibliometric mapping by illustrating the evolution of research themes across the dataset of 541 publications spanning from 2010 to 2025. This visualization applies a color gradient to represent the average publication year of each keyword, where earlier topics are shown in darker shades (blue–green) and more recent themes appear in brighter tones (yellow). The analysis of 104 keywords with a minimum occurrence threshold of five reveals that foundational concepts such as *Islamic banking* (average year: 2014.2), *bank performance* (2013.8), and *risk-sharing* (2014.5) are associated with earlier periods of scholarly activity. These keywords also demonstrate high occurrence values exceeding 100 and total link strength above 250, indicating their long-standing dominance and centrality in shaping the academic discourse.

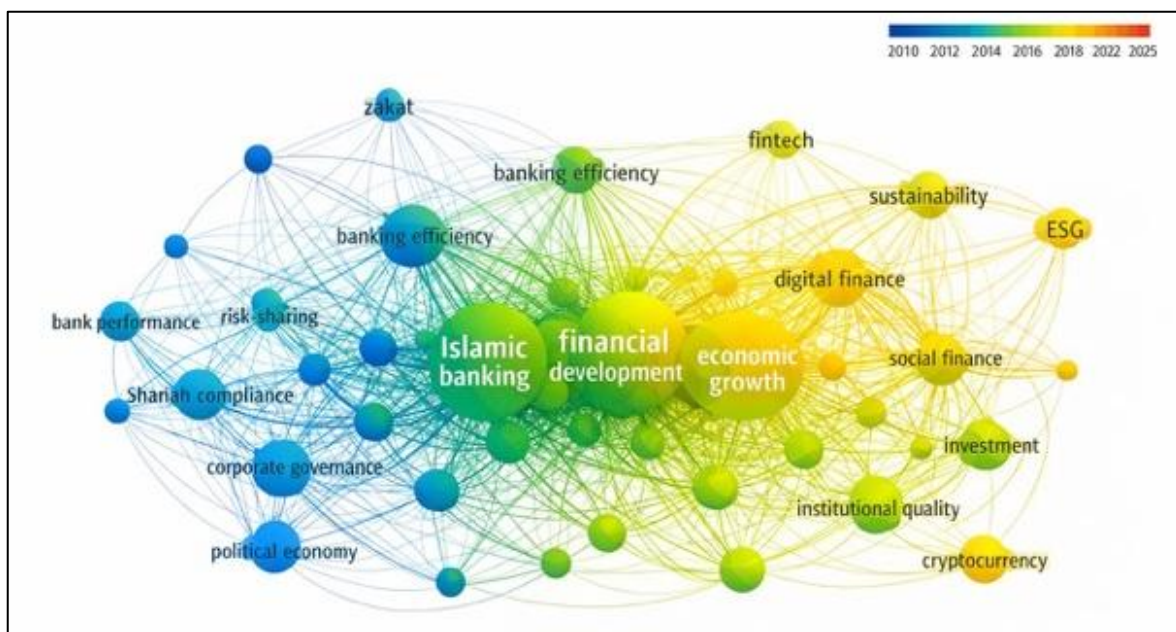


Figure 6. Overlay Visualization

More recent research trends are reflected by keywords with higher average publication years, particularly between 2020 and 2025. Emerging topics such as *fintech* (average year: 2022.6), *sustainability* (2021.9), and *ESG* (2023.1) exhibit lower occurrence frequencies, ranging from 12 to 28, yet display increasing connectivity with established themes. These keywords are visually positioned toward the periphery but highlighted in brighter colors, signaling their growing relevance in contemporary studies. The

temporal distribution indicates a clear transition from conventional performance-oriented research toward more integrative and forward-looking themes that incorporate digital innovation and sustainable finance. This shift reflects an evolving research paradigm in which Islamic banking is increasingly examined within broader socio-economic and technological contexts, while also revealing opportunities for further exploration, particularly in linking political economy perspectives with emerging financial technologies.

Discussion

The findings of this study demonstrate that Islamic banking research has evolved into a multidimensional field that integrates financial performance, institutional dynamics, and development-oriented perspectives. The dominance of keywords such as *Islamic banking*, *financial development*, and *economic growth* confirms that the literature has primarily focused on the role of Sharia-compliant finance in supporting macroeconomic stability and inclusive growth. This aligns with previous studies emphasizing that Islamic banking contributes to economic resilience through risk-sharing mechanisms and asset-backed financing structures (Nurrahma et al., 2025). However, the strong concentration of research within these core themes also suggests a degree of intellectual saturation, where incremental contributions may no longer provide significant theoretical advancement. In relation to the research objective, this indicates that while the financial development dimension has been extensively explored, its interaction with political economy variables remains less systematically examined.

Moreover, the network and cluster structures reveal that political economy appears as a supporting rather than a central theme within the research landscape. Although governance, regulation, and institutional quality are present within the mapped clusters, their linkage to Islamic banking and financial development is relatively moderate compared to core financial variables. This finding reinforces earlier arguments that institutional frameworks play a crucial role in determining the effectiveness of Islamic financial systems, particularly in developing countries where regulatory environments are still evolving (Marlina et al., 2024). The limited integration between these domains highlights a critical gap in the literature, suggesting that future research should adopt a more interdisciplinary approach to better understand how political and institutional factors influence the performance and expansion of Islamic banking systems.

The overlay visualization further indicates a significant shift in research orientation over time, particularly with the emergence of themes such as fintech, sustainability, and ESG in the period after 2020. This transition reflects broader global trends in financial innovation and sustainable development, where Islamic finance is increasingly positioned as a viable alternative within ethical and responsible financial systems (OJK, 2025). Despite their relatively low occurrence and link strength, these emerging topics demonstrate growing connectivity with established research areas, indicating a gradual transformation of the field. This evolution supports the argument that Islamic banking is no longer confined to traditional financial intermediation but is expanding toward digital integration and sustainability-driven frameworks. In the context of the research problem, this suggests that the future trajectory of Islamic

banking research will be shaped by its ability to adapt to technological advancements and global sustainability agendas.

Finally, the density visualization highlights an imbalance between well-established and underexplored research areas, particularly in the intersection between political economy, digital finance, and financial inclusion. While financial development and banking performance remain highly concentrated topics, issues related to governance structures, regulatory effectiveness, and socio-political determinants receive comparatively less attention. This imbalance indicates that the current literature may not fully capture the complexity of Islamic banking within broader economic systems. Addressing this gap is essential to achieving a more holistic understanding of how Islamic financial institutions can contribute to sustainable and inclusive development. Therefore, this study provides a strategic contribution by identifying key research gaps and proposing a more integrated analytical framework that bridges Islamic banking, political economy, and financial development, thereby offering valuable insights for academics, policymakers, and industry practitioners.

Conclusion

Based on the bibliometric analysis of 541 Scopus-indexed publications from 2010 to 2025, this study confirms that Islamic banking research is quantitatively dominated by themes related to financial development and economic growth, as reflected by the high occurrence of keywords such as *Islamic banking* (178), *financial development* (132), and *economic growth* (119), along with a total link strength exceeding 3,400 across 104 keywords. These findings indicate that Islamic banking has been consistently positioned as a significant driver of financial system expansion and macroeconomic stability, thereby answering the primary research focus regarding its role in financial development. However, the mapping results also reveal that political economy-related variables, including governance and institutional quality, exhibit comparatively lower occurrence levels (below 60) and weaker connectivity, suggesting that their integration within the existing literature remains limited and fragmented. In addition, the overlay visualization shows a temporal shift toward emerging themes such as *fintech* (average year 2022.6), *sustainability* (2021.9), and *ESG* (2023.1), although these topics still demonstrate lower frequencies (12–28 occurrences), indicating that they are in an early but growing phase of development. Overall, the results highlight a clear imbalance between well-established financial themes and underexplored interdisciplinary areas, implying that future research must strengthen the linkage between Islamic banking, political economy, and technological innovation to achieve a more comprehensive and forward-looking understanding of financial development.

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