
TRENDS IN ISLAMIC ECONOMICS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG'S) RESEARCH: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract

This study employs a literature review and bibliometric analysis to examine the connection between Islamic Economics and the SDGs. It seeks to systematically map the intellectual framework, knowledge growth trends, author contributions, the impact of sources, and the predominant topics. Data are gathered from the Scopus database and analyzed using R Studio and VOS Viewer. The aim of this study is to provide future researchers with an overview of the literature and its scope, while also helping them understand the development of research in this area and explore further topics related to it. Islamic Economics has the potential to contribute to resource mobilization efforts at the global, national, and local levels in achieving the SDGs. It plays a key role in promoting investment and trade to drive development and prosperity.

Keywords: *Islamic Economics, SDG's, Bibliometric Analysis.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Islamic economics is a distinct field that merges Islamic principles with economic theory to create a just and equitable economic system. It is grounded in the teachings of the Qur'an and Hadith, which offer a moral and ethical foundation for economic activities. This field encompasses several fundamental aspects, including the prohibition of interest (*riba*), the promotion of risk-sharing, and a significant emphasis on social justice and welfare (Alhammadi, 2022; Abbas & Aravossis, 2024).

What sets Islamic economics apart is its holistic approach to human welfare, often articulated through the concept of *Maqasid al-Shariah*. This framework aims to safeguard and enhance five essential elements: religion, life, intellect, lineage, and property (Karimullah, 2023). By aligning economic policies with these objectives, Islamic economics strives to cultivate a balanced and sustainable development model that prioritizes the welfare of individuals and communities (Karimullah, 2023; Dewi Samad & Sugeng, 2022). This perspective is especially pertinent to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), where Islamic economic principles can significantly contribute to global objectives such as poverty alleviation, gender equality, and environmental sustainability (Zauro et al., 2024).

Islamic economics plays a crucial role in promoting the SDGs through its unique principles and frameworks that prioritize ethical finance, social justice, and community welfare. The integration of Islamic finance with the SDGs is increasingly recognized as a viable pathway to sustainable development, particularly in countries with Muslim majorities. This synergy is reinforced by the compatibility of Islamic financial principles with the SDGs, which seek to reduce poverty, ensure quality education, promote gender equality, and stimulate economic growth while safeguarding the environment (Muhmad et al., 2021; Ariawan et al., 2024; Herindar & Shikur, 2024).

A fundamental aspect of Islamic economics is its commitment to social justice and equitable wealth distribution, aligning closely with several SDGs. Concepts such as *Zakat*

(obligatory charity) and *Waqf* (endowment) are vital to Islamic finance and serve as mechanisms for wealth redistribution and social welfare (Rusydziana et al., 2021). These tools help combat poverty and support SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 4 (Quality Education) by financing educational and community development initiatives (Awang & Wan Chik, 2023; Rusydziana et al., 2021). Additionally, Islamic finance has the potential to enhance financial inclusion, granting underserved populations access to financial services and bolstering SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) (Herindar & Shikur, 2024).

Moreover, Islamic financial institutions are increasingly acknowledged for their role in fostering sustainable economic practices. Research indicates that these institutions can facilitate investments in sustainable initiatives, such as green sukuk, which support environmentally friendly projects (Araminta et al., 2022; Sukmana & Rusydziana, 2023). This aligns with SDG 13 (Climate Action) and illustrates how Islamic finance can promote environmental sustainability while adhering to Shariah principles (Araminta et al., 2022; Sukmana & Rusydziana, 2023). The focus on ethical investments further enhances the compatibility of Islamic finance with the SDGs by promoting investments that generate positive social and environmental outcomes (Basalma, 2024).

The intersection of Islamic social finance the SDGs is another important area of focus. Research suggests that Islamic social finance can help address humanitarian crises and contribute to various SDGs by providing financial resources for social welfare initiatives (Tok et al., 2022). The alignment of Islamic social finance with the SDGs indicates the potential for these instruments to bridge gaps in global development assistance and support marginalized communities (Tok et al., 2022).

In summary, Islamic economics has been extensively explored in both academic and professional contexts. However, there remain unanswered questions regarding its practical implementation and effectiveness, particularly concerning the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This study aims to examine the evolution of Islamic Economics and SDG research in recent years. In the current global context, the urgency of addressing sustainable development challenges is greater than ever, and Islamic economics presents a valuable alternative rooted in moral and ethical financial principles, despite the limited research available. Specifically, the existing literature lacks a thorough understanding of how Islamic financial practices can support SDG-related objectives such as poverty alleviation, economic empowerment, and environmental conservation. This underscores the necessity for systematic and comprehensive research to fill this knowledge gap.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Islamic Economics

Islamic economics is an economic system grounded in Islamic principles and values, emphasizing justice, fairness, and social responsibility. It features distinct characteristics in the production, distribution, and allocation of resources, which are tied to products, services, and the distribution of income and wealth, all in accordance with the Qur'an and Sunnah. This economic framework prioritizes ethical conduct, social justice, and community well-being. Key tenets of Islamic economics include the prohibition of interest (*riba*), the promotion of risk-sharing, and the use of social welfare mechanisms like *Zakat* (obligatory charity) and *Waqf* (endowment) (Alhammadi, 2022; Notolegowo et al., 2023; Sarker et al., 2019).

A primary objective of Islamic economics is to foster social justice and diminish economic disparities. This is achieved through financial tools that promote equity and ethical investments. For instance, Islamic finance supports profit-sharing models such as *Mudharabah* (profit-sharing) and *Musharakah* (joint ventures), which encourage collaboration and equitable wealth distribution among participants (Alhammadi, 2022). These principles

resonate with the ethical foundations of Islamic teachings and contribute to sustainable economic development by addressing issues like poverty and inequality (Notolegowo et al., 2023).

2. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) consist of a set of global objectives, targets, and indicators established by UN member states in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. These goals aim to address global challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice, ultimately seeking to ensure that everyone can experience peace and prosperity by 2030 (Herindar & Shikur, 2024; Tok et al., 2022). There are 17 goals, each with specific targets and indicators to monitor progress. The 17 goals are:

- a. No poverty in all its forms.
- b. Ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture.
- c. Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages.
- d. Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all.
- e. Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls.
- f. Ensuring availability and sustainable management of clean water and sanitation for all.
- g. Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, modern, and clean energy for all.
- h. Fostering sustainable, inclusive, and sustained economic growth, employment, and decent work for all.
- i. Building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and fostering innovation.
- j. Reducing inequalities within and among countries.
- k. Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.
- l. Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- m. Taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
- n. Conserving and sustainably using oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development.
- o. Protecting, restoring, and promoting the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems.
- p. Promoting peace and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.
- q. Strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development.

The SDGs are designed to be interconnected, acknowledging that progress in one area can impact others. For example, achieving gender equality (SDG 5) is linked to improvements in health and education (SDGs 3 and 4), which can further stimulate economic growth (SDG 8) and reduce inequalities (SDG 10). This integrated framework highlights the necessity for collaborative efforts across various sectors and governance levels to achieve sustainable development.

3. Islamic Economics and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The relationship between Islamic Economics and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has been explored in numerous academic journals. In the study titled *Islamic Economics and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Bridging the Gap through Ethical Financial Practices*, Hotman (2024) concludes that Islamic financial practices have

considerable potential to advance the SDGs. Practices like Sharia-compliant financial contracts, the application of Zakat, infaq, and almsgiving, along with responsible social and environmental investments, positively contribute to various aspects of sustainable development. These practices not only enhance financial inclusion and empower local economies but also consider the social and environmental repercussions of economic activities. Thus, embracing Islamic financial practices can be an effective strategy to support global efforts toward achieving the SDGs. (Kesenjangan et al., 2024)

Another study by Herindar and Shikur (2023) analyzes Islamic Finance and the SDGs through text analytics using R. This research investigates Islamic finance and the SDGs from 2010 to 2021, employing the conceptual framework of R's "biblioshiny" to identify key research networks and themes. A co-occurrence network reveals two primary research networks in the literature: "green economy" and "sustainable development." Merging these networks offers potential solutions to various environmental challenges (Herindar & Shikur, 2023).

The study also utilizes thematic maps to illustrate themes and subthemes, categorizing them into four clusters: dropping or emerging themes, basic themes, highly developed but isolated themes, and motor themes. The "basic themes" cluster includes topics such as the future of microfinance, Waqf for sustainable construction, corporate institutional finance, and Islamic banking. The "dropping or emerging themes" cluster emphasizes management, while motor themes encompass subjects like country-specific investments, the conventional global economy, and the role of energy in sustainability. The "highly developed but isolated" cluster focuses on green economy literature related to reporting and evidence-based topics.

My research shares similar subjects with Herindar and Shikur (2023), differing in that it analyzes Islamic finance and SDGs research from 2021 to 2024 but employs different tools (VOS Viewer and R Studio).

C. METHODS

Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative research approach used to evaluate and analyze scientific literature through statistical and mathematical methods. It offers insights into various aspects of research output, such as publication trends, citation behaviors, authorship, and the influence of specific journals or articles within a particular field. This method is especially useful for mapping the structure and dynamics of scientific disciplines, identifying key contributors, and revealing emerging research trends and hotspots.

The bibliometric analysis process generally involves collecting bibliographic data from academic databases and then applying various analytical techniques to interpret this data. For example, bibliometric studies often employ citation analysis to assess the impact of specific publications or authors, along with co-citation analysis to investigate relationships among different works. (Merigó & Yang, 2017) By using software tools like VOSviewer or CiteSpace, researchers can visualize networks of citations, collaborations, and thematic clusters, providing a comprehensive view of the research landscape (Zhou et al., 2022).

This research utilizes a systematic literature review to collect, evaluate, and synthesize recent literature on Islamic Economics and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The researchers began by using specific keywords, such as "Islamic economics" and "Sustainable Development Goals." They focused on academic databases, particularly Scopus, to gather relevant articles.

The research questions (RQs) guiding this review process—utilizing bibliometric, text-mining, and visualization tools like VOS Viewer and R Studio (biblioshiny)—are as follows:

- a. What is the current state and trend of publications on Islamic Economics and the SDGs?

- b. Who are the most influential contributors to Islamic Economics and the SDGs?
- c. What are the main topics in Islamic Economics and the SDGs?
- d. This approach provides researchers with a comprehensive understanding of the development of research in Islamic Economics and the SDGs.

The article starts with concise definitions of Islamic economics and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), followed by a more detailed discussion and analysis of the collected articles. The conclusion summarizes the study's findings, highlighting key insights and their implications, while also addressing the study's limitations and suggesting potential avenues for future research.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data indicates that articles discussing "Islamic Economics" and "Sustainable Development Goals" (SDGs) were published between 2018 and 2024. Research on this subject saw a significant increase from 2021 to 2022 (14 articles) and from 2023 to 2024 (20 articles). A total of 93 references were found in the Scopus database, with most documents published as articles (51.6%), followed by book chapters (20.4%).

1. Current State and Trends of Publications in the Field of Islamic Economics and Sustainability

The number of publications related to the concepts of Islamic Economics and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has increased over time, as shown in Figure 1. This upward trend reflects that the subject and scope of Islamic Economics and the SDGs have garnered attention in previous studies. According to preliminary data from the Scopus database, the field of Islamic Economics and SDGs began gaining more attention in 2018, corresponding with the introduction of the SDGs during the United Nations meeting held on September 25-27, 2015 (Ishatono, 2016). Although the number of studies linking Islamic Economics and the SDGs has remained relatively small, this research area has continued to grow, indicating a positive trend and reinforcing the alignment between the SDGs and Islamic Economics.

According to Figure 1, 93 articles were published between 2018 and 2024. This relatively low number may be due to the limited mainstream media coverage of this topic. Additionally, the failure of industry players and academics to recognize the broader importance of Islamic Economics has hindered discourse. There was a decline in publication numbers in 2021–2022, possibly influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, from 2022 to 2024, the number of articles began to rise.

Furthermore, Figure 3 highlights the top ten countries and categories of articles related to Islamic Economics and the SDGs. Among the top three, Indonesia ranks as the most productive country in this field (28 articles), followed by Malaysia (25 articles) and Saudi Arabia (8 articles). This indicates an increased exploration of Islamic Economics research within the academic community in Indonesia.

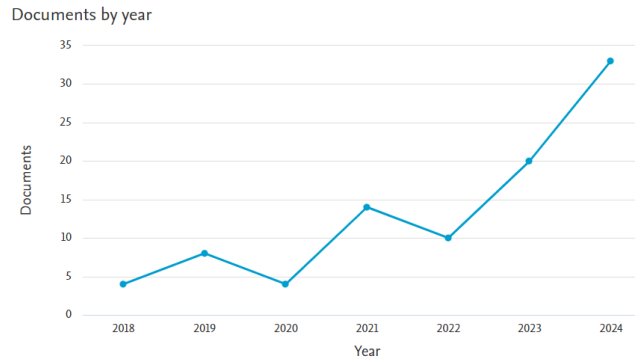


Figure 1 Trends of Publication

Documents by country or territory

Compare the document counts for up to 15 countries/territories.

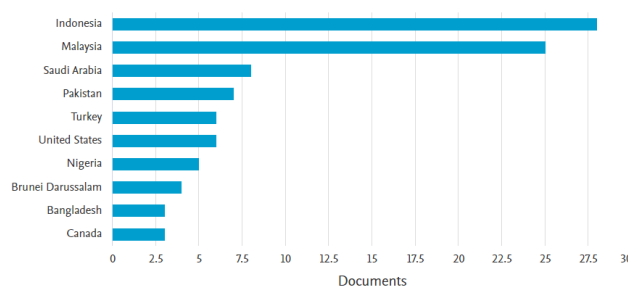


Figure 2 10 highest publications by country

2. The Most Influential Contributors to Islamic Economy and Sustainability

In this second research question, the study focuses on the most influential authors, authors' production over time, the most influential countries and institutions, and the most impactful source titles in the field of Islamic Economics and SDGs. Table 1 shows that the sample database includes the most influential authors and articles. Generally, there are four top authors: Jan AA (2021, 2023), Lai FW (2023), Muthoifin (2024), and Muhmad SN (2023). The paper by Jan AA and Lai FW (2021), "Developing an Islamic Corporate Governance Framework to Examine Sustainability Performance in Islamic Banks and Financial Institutions," has the most citations (105) and the highest average yearly citations (26.25). Additionally, two new authors, Muthoifin (2024) and Muhmad SN (2023), are also contributing to the field of Islamic Economics and SDGs.

Table 2 shows that social and economic journals primarily publish articles on Islamic Economics and SDGs. The IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science has the highest number of publications, with five papers, an h-index of three, and 18 citations, likely due to the journal's start date in 2018. Meanwhile, the Journal of Cleaner Production has the highest citation count, with 116 citations.

Table 1 The Most Influential Authors

Author	year	TI	SO	TC	TCpY
JAN AA	2021	DEVELOPING AN ISLAMIC CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK TO EXAMINE SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE IN ISLAMIC BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION	105	26,25
LAI FW	2021	DEVELOPING AN ISLAMIC CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK TO EXAMINE SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE IN ISLAMIC BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION	105	26,25
JAN AA	2023	EMBEDDING SUSTAINABILITY INTO BANK STRATEGY: IMPLICATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORTING	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND WORLD ECOLOGY	34	17
LAI FW	2023	EMBEDDING SUSTAINABILITY INTO BANK STRATEGY: IMPLICATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORTING	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND WORLD ECOLOGY	34	17
JAN A	2021	ALIGNMENT OF ISLAMIC BANKING SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDRESSING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC	SUSTAINABILITY (SWITZERLAND)	42	10,5
MUTHOIFIN M	2024	THE FUTURE OF THE CIVILIZATION OF THE UMMAH IS REVIEWED FROM THE SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG'S)	JOURNAL OF LIFESTYLE AND SDG'S REVIEW	6	6
JAN A	2023	ISLAMIC CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY PRACTICES INDEX ALIGNED WITH SDGS TOWARDS BETTER FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM THE MALAYSIAN AND INDONESIAN ISLAMIC BANKING INDUSTRY	JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION	11	5,5
MUTHOIFIN M	2024	FOSTERING THE UMMAH'S ECONOMY THROUGH THE STOCK INVESTMENT SYSTEM: THE VIEWS OF THE MUI FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)	JOURNAL OF LIFESTYLE AND SDG'S REVIEW	5	5
MUTHOIFIN M	2024	CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) PRACTICES OF SHARIA CONSUMER COOPERATIVES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) ETHICAL PERSPECTIVE	JOURNAL OF LIFESTYLE AND SDG'S REVIEW	4	4
MUHMAD SN	2023	CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY COMMITMENT AND CASH HOLDING: EVIDENCE FROM ISLAMIC BANKS IN MALAYSIA	JOURNAL OF ISLAMIC ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS RESEARCH	6	3

Table 2 The Most Influential Source

Source	h_index	g_index	m_index	TC	NP	PY_start
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETHICS AND SYSTEMS	3	4	1	33	4	2022
IOP CONFERENCE SERIES: EARTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE	3	4	0,429	18	5	2018
JOURNAL OF ISLAMIC ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS RESEARCH	3	3	1,5	15	3	2023
JOURNAL OF LIFESTYLE AND SDG'S REVIEW	3	3	3	15	3	2024
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENERGY ECONOMICS AND POLICY	2	2	0,4	14	2	2020
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ISLAMIC AND MIDDLE EASTERN FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT	2	2	0,5	11	2	2021
JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION	2	2	0,5	116	2	2021
REVITALIZATION OF WAQF FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, VOLUME I	2	2	0,333	9	2	2019
2022 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE ISLAMIC BUSINESS AND FINANCE, SIBF 2022	1	1	0,333	1	1	2022
AFRICAN JOURNAL OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1	1	0,25	9	1	2021

3. The Predominant Topics of the Islamic Economy and SDG's

To address this research question, the author used Bibliometric Mapping and Visualization. This section presents five types of bibliometric analyses, including the co-occurrence of keywords and text data, most frequent words, and word clouds.

a. Co-Occurrence of Keywords

The results showed 12 keywords that meet the threshold. Using VOSviewer software, the connections of these keywords were mapped and visualized. Based on Figure 3, these keywords were divided into three clusters. Cluster One (red) consists of "Sustainable Development Goals" (which has the same meaning as "Sustainable Development Goal" and "SDGs"), "Indonesia," and "Islamic Banking." Cluster Two (green) consists of "Islamic

Finance," "Islamic Microfinance," "Sustainability," and "Sustainable Development Goals." Cluster Three (blue) contains "Sustainable Development," "Planning," and "Islam."

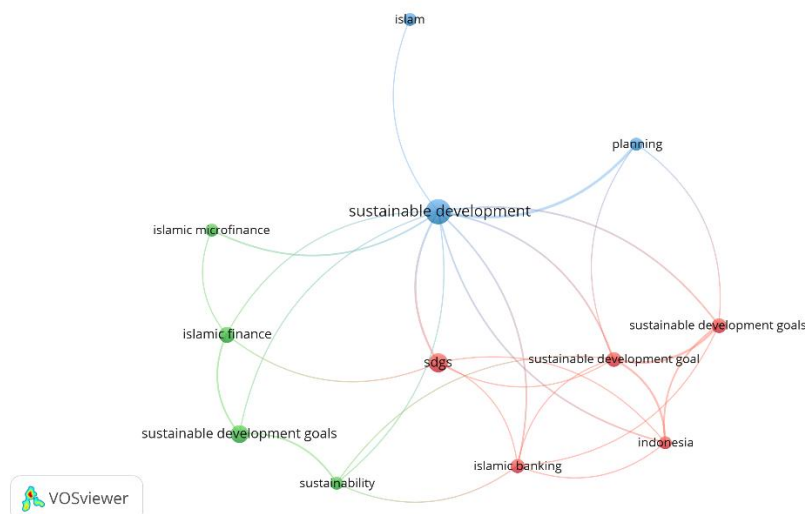


Figure 3 Co-Occurrence of Keyword

b. Co-Occurrence of Text Data

Using VOSviewer software, the connections of text data were mapped and visualized. Based on Figure 4, these keywords were divided into two clusters. The first cluster (red) consists of 20 keywords: chapter, concept, context, contribution, environment, framework, governance, government, implementation, interest, Islam, Islamic finance, life, maqasid al-shariah, person, principle, project, society, strategy, and world. The second cluster (green) consists of 17 keywords: area, article, author, data, design methodology, education, Indonesia, Islamic bank, line, Malaysia, management, originality, value, research, SDG, SDGs, waqf, and zakat.

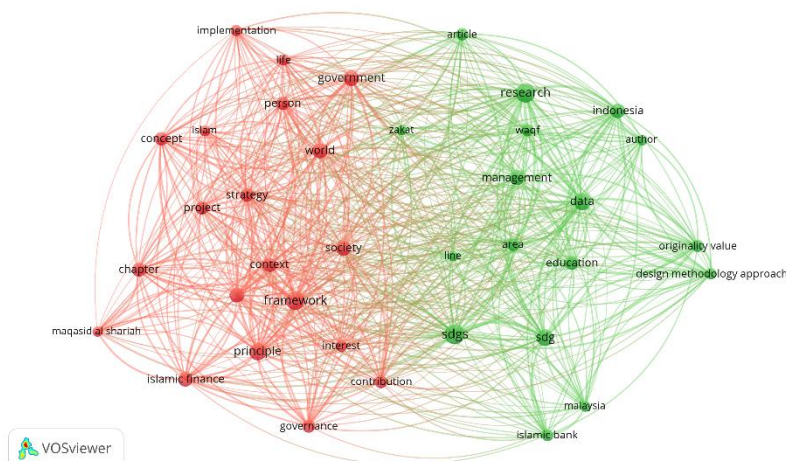


Figure 4 Co-Occurrence of Text Data

c. Most Relevant Words

The most relevant word analysis was conducted on the keywords from each document, revealing several words with occurrences between 2 and 9 times, as shown in Figure 5. The figure above displays the 10 most relevant words related to the keyword "Islamic Economics & SDGs." The word with the highest number of occurrences and most relevance to "Islamic Economics & SDGs" is "Sustainable Development," with 9 occurrences. The second word is "Sustainable Development Goal," with 7 occurrences.

integration is further supported by the idea that Islamic finance can improve financial access and inclusion, which is essential for SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).

Islamic Economics principles, with their emphasis on ethical investment and risk-sharing, can boost economic growth by providing alternative financing options, often more accessible to underserved communities. For instance, Islamic banking serves as a cornerstone of Islamic finance, promoting the growth of other financial sectors and contributing to overall economic development (As-Salafiyah & Radwan, 2023).

Additionally, empirical studies suggest that instruments like Sukuk (Islamic bonds) can significantly enhance economic growth, particularly in regions like Southeast Asia. The Sukuk market has gained traction as an alternative to conventional finance, promoting economic growth through increased investment in infrastructure and development projects (Ledhem, 2022). This aligns with findings that Islamic finance can stimulate economic activity by financing projects that create jobs and improve livelihoods, thus directly contributing to poverty reduction (Riaz et al., 2022).

Further studies show that Islamic Economics institutions can play a crucial role in fostering entrepreneurship and supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which are vital for job creation and economic stability, especially in developing economies (Ledhem & Moussaoui, 2024). By offering Sharia-compliant financing options, Islamic finance helps close the gap for entrepreneurs who may lack access to traditional banking, thereby promoting economic inclusivity and growth (Awang & Wan Chik, 2023).

Islamic Economics not only enhances financial access and inclusion but also plays a significant role in achieving the SDGs by fostering economic growth and reducing poverty. The integration of Islamic Economics principles into broader economic frameworks can lead to sustainable development outcomes, making it a valuable tool for policymakers and development practitioners working to achieve the SDGs.

E. CONCLUSION

Bibliometric analysis shows that Islamic economics has significant potential to support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by promoting socially inclusive activities and economic stability, contributing to SDG targets. Islamic economics has increasingly aligned itself with the SDGs established by the United Nations, reflecting a shared commitment to achieving social justice, economic equity, and environmental sustainability.

The field of Islamic Economics and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has shown growth in publications over time. Research interest in this area notably increased around 2018, aligning with the introduction of the SDGs at the United Nations meeting in 2015. Although the volume of studies linking Islamic Economics to the SDGs remains limited, it is steadily rising, suggesting a positive trend and compatibility between the two fields. From 2018 to 2024, 93 articles were published, with lower numbers partly due to limited mainstream attention and the delayed recognition of Islamic Economics' broader impact. A temporary decline in 2021-2022 is likely attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic, but publication rates picked up again in 2022-2024.

Indonesia, Malaysia, and Saudi Arabia are the most prolific countries in Islamic Economics and SDG research, with Indonesia leading in publications, highlighting a growing interest among Indonesian academics in this area. This research question examines the key contributors to Islamic Economics and SDGs, focusing on influential authors, publication trends, prominent countries and institutions, and leading journals. Four authors—Jan AA, Lai FW, Muthoifin, and Muhmad SN—are identified as the most impactful. Notably, Jan AA and Lai FW's 2021 paper on Islamic corporate governance in sustainable finance holds the

highest citation count (105) and average annual citations (26.25). Newer authors like Muthoifin and Muhmad SN are also making significant contributions.

Regarding journals, social and economic publications dominate. The IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science has the highest number of articles, while the Journal of Cleaner Production leads in citations with 116 times. This paper acknowledges the characteristic limitations of its bibliometric approach. The bibliometric analysis is primarily based on publications indexed within Scopus. However, the Scopus database does not contain all publications related to Islamic Economics and the SDGs. Further bibliometric approaches could analyze databases from Web of Science, Google Scholar, or SINTA. An issue for future research would involve a comparative bibliometric analysis utilizing these databases.

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