


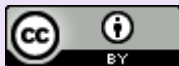


Research Article

Sharia Compliance Research by Indonesian Authors Based on Scopus Database: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract. This research aims to address the gap in understanding the annual growth and impact of sharia compliance research by Indonesian authors. The focus of this research is to analyze publication trends, main contributors, and collaboration networks using bibliometric methods, utilizing database sources from Scopus and the VOSviewer visualization tool. Based on the analysis, publications on sharia compliance experienced significant annual growth, where Fianto B.A. and Sukmana R. are well-known writers affiliated with Airlangga University. The journals that most frequently contain these publications are the Journal of Islamic Marketing and the Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research, with scientific articles being the most common type of document. The subject areas most frequently discussed include business, management, accounting, economics, econometrics, and finance. Collaboration between authors shows strong collaboration, both domestic and international

collaboration, especially with authors from Malaysia and Australia. Keywords that appear at the same time (co-occurrence) indicate that sharia banking, corporate governance, and financial performance are the main topics discussed. As for future research, it is recommended that topics related to sharia compliance can be explored further in the context of environmental sustainability, technological innovation, non-financial sectors, and comparative studies, especially in the fields of creative economy and halal tourism.

Keywords: Sharia Compliance, Indonesia, Bibliometric, Scopus, VOSviewer.

INTRODUCTION

Sharia compliance plays an important role in various fields, especially those related to finance, banking, economics, and socio-economic practices. This compliance ensures that Islamic financial institutions operate in accordance with sharia principles, which prohibit *riba* (interest), excessive uncertainty (*gharar*), and speculative activities (*maysir*). This is crucial for maintaining the integrity, trust, and stability of the Islamic financial system, as well as supporting economic practices that prioritize ethics and justice (Ismal, 2010; Rusydiana & As-Salafiyah, 2021; Javed et al., 2022). Sharia compliance is not only important in the financial sector, but also in corporate governance and market response, which shows how widespread its application and importance are (Antonio et al., 2019; Lestari, 2020).

Despite the increasing number of studies on sharia compliance, there is still a glaring lack in the literature that thoroughly addresses scientific publications written by Indonesian researchers on this topic. Several studies have indeed highlighted certain aspects of sharia compliance, but it is still rare to find bibliometric analysis that summarize and evaluate the contribution of Indonesian scientists in this field (Antonio et al., 2019; Rusydiana & As-Salafiyah, 2021; Javed et al., 2022). This deficiency indicates the need for a new systematic approach to analyze and synthesize the results of scientific publications from Indonesian authors regarding sharia compliance. Such analysis can provide important insights into research trends, prolific authors, influential publications, and thematic areas that have been or need to be researched further (Khan & Bhatti, 2008).

This research aims to fill this gap by conducting a bibliometric analysis of scientific publications on sharia compliance written by Indonesian researchers, using data from the Scopus database. This article aims to assess the productivity and contribution of Indonesian writers in the field of sharia compliance, identify key research themes and trends, and provide recommendations for future research directions on this topic. Through this approach, this research will not only demonstrate the scientific impact of Indonesian researchers but also provide guidance for future research steps to address existing gaps and explore other areas related to sharia compliance (Ismal, 2010; Rusydiana & As-Salafiyah, 2021; Antonio et al., 2019).

This research derives its relevance from previous studies, including those conducted by Rusydiana dan As-Salafiyah (2021) who measured the efficiency of Islamic banks in Indonesia using DEA window analysis, as well as by Antonio et al.

(2019) who examine how earnings quality facilitates the relationship between corporate governance and market reactions to Islamic banks in Indonesia. These studies highlight the importance of sharia compliance in maintaining ethical standards and operational efficiency in Islamic financial institutions (Antonio et al., 2019; Javed et al., 2022; Ismail, 2010). Furthermore, bibliometric analysis has proven effective in providing an overview of the research landscape, as demonstrated by various studies published in leading journals (Khan & Bhatti, 2008).

The objective of this bibliometric study is to enhance scientific understanding by presenting a thorough review of research on sharia compliance conducted by Indonesian scholars. This study aims to provide a detailed analysis of their research output, thematic areas of focus, and scholarly impact. The primary goal is to encourage more targeted and meaningful research in this crucial area in the future (Rusydiaana & As-Salafiyah, 2021).

Literature Review

Sharia compliance has been extensively studied across various industries, particularly in finance, banking, and economics. The core tenets of sharia law, which include the prohibition of interest (riba), gambling (maysir), and excessive uncertainty (gharar), significantly influence the operational frameworks of Islamic financial entities. Studies have focused on how sharia compliance is integrated into banking systems, emphasizing its effects on risk management, financial stability, and customer confidence (Haniffa & Hudaib, 2007; Kasim, 2012). Moreover, investigations have delved into the influence of sharia compliance on corporate governance, market performance, and ethical investments, highlighting its extensive application and critical role in upholding ethical standards and financial integrity (Kamla & G. Rammal, 2013).

Bibliometric analysis is an important tool for understanding research trends, patterns, and contributions within a particular field. By studying a large body of academic literature, bibliometric studies can identify influential authors, key publications, and dominant research themes (Khan & Bhatti, 2008). This method provides a systematic approach to mapping the intellectual structure of a research field, opening collaboration networks and identifying research areas that are of high interest. In the context of sharia compliance, bibliometric analysis helps scholars and practitioners understand developments in the field, recognize emerging trends, and identify areas that require further research (Saleh & Zeitun, 2006; Khan & Bhatti, 2008; Kamla & G. Rammal, 2013).

In the field of Islamic economics and finance, many studies have used bibliometric analysis methods to explore various topics. Antonio et al. (2021) examine the history, classification, and role of waqf in supporting Islamic libraries, emphasizing its important role in preserving Islamic knowledge. Rusydiaana et al. (2023) conducted an in-depth bibliometric review of the halal distribution network, identifying key trends and influential contributions in this growing sector. Paltrinieri et al. (2023) conducted a bibliometric review of the literature on sukuk, outlining the evolution and current situation of research on this Islamic financial instrument. Hassan et al. (2024) carried out a bibliometric study on economic and financial

themes in Hadith literature, showing how Islamic teachings intersect with economic doctrine. Qurrata et al. (2024) examines waqf sustainability through bibliometric analysis, discussing traditional and modern approaches to waqf management. Together, these studies significantly enhance the understanding and advancement of Islamic finance as an academic discipline.

Several bibliometric studies have paid attention to sharia compliance, providing valuable insight into progress in this area of research. For example, Sholihin et al. (2021) have analyzed and classified sharia compliance issues in three main categories: Islamic banks, non-bank financial institutions, and general industries including halal hotels and tourism. Tuzzahroh & Laela, (2022) discuss the role of shariah audit in ensuring sharia compliance in sharia financial institutions (LKS). In this research, sharia audit practices generally occur in Malaysia, and sharia audits are usually part of the internal audit function in LKS. Andespa et al. (2023) examined the sharia compliance behavior of customers in sharia banks and succeeded in identifying important factors that influence this behavior, such as attitudes, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, sharia financial literacy, religious level, consumer suitability, Islamic branding, and behavioral intentions. The findings of this research indicate that the aspects of consumer suitability, Islamic branding, and sustainable intentions still receive insufficient attention. This study emphasizes the importance of applying bibliometric analysis in collecting and processing large amounts of data to gain a deep understanding of research results and their impact.

The focus on Indonesian researchers provides a different perspective in understanding studies on sharia compliance. As the country with the largest Muslim population in the world, Indonesia has a strategic role in the global Islamic finance arena. The unique socio-economic situation and regulatory framework in Indonesia provides an in-depth understanding of the implementation of and obstacles to sharia compliance (Ismal, 2010; Rusydiana & As-Salafiyah, 2021; Antonio et al., 2019). Researchers from Indonesia have contributed significantly in this area, exploring various dimensions of sharia compliance from banking efficiency to corporate governance. By examining their work, this research aims to reveal the productivity, thematic focus areas, and scientific influence of Indonesian researchers, thereby presenting a complete picture of their contributions and directing future research paths.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research applies bibliometric analysis methods to review literature regarding sharia compliance written by researchers with membership in Indonesia. Data was collected from the Scopus database as of July 8 2024, recording a total of 264 documents. The search was carried out using the criteria (TITLE-ABS-KEY (sharia OR sharia) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (compliance OR compliant)) AND (LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Indonesia")). For data visualization, VOSviewer was used, a tool that has been proven effective in analyzing bibliometric networks and is widely recognized for its superiority (van Eck & Waltman, 2010; Perianes-Rodriguez et al., 2016; Cobo et al., 2011).

Scopus was chosen as a database because of its quality and breadth of coverage in indexing peer-reviewed literature. Scopus is renowned for its stringent selection criteria and cross-disciplinary acceptance, making it a reliable source for bibliometric studies (Falagas et al., 2008; Mongeon & Paul-Hus, 2016; Burnham, 2006). The comprehensive metadata and citation tracking facilities that Scopus offers provide a strong foundation for accurate bibliometric analysis.

Bibliometric analysis is a powerful tool for mapping scientific progress and pinpointing trends, patterns, and scholarly contributions. This method enables researchers to assess the productivity and impact of scientific works and to explore collaborations and relationships among researchers within a particular field (Donthu et al., 2021; Zupic & Čater, 2015; van Eck & Waltman, 2010). VOSviewer stands out as a widely used instrument in bibliometric analysis, renowned for its effectiveness in building and visualizing bibliometric networks, including co-authorship, co-citation, and keyword co-occurrence networks (van Eck & Waltman, 2010; Perianes-Rodriguez et al., 2016).

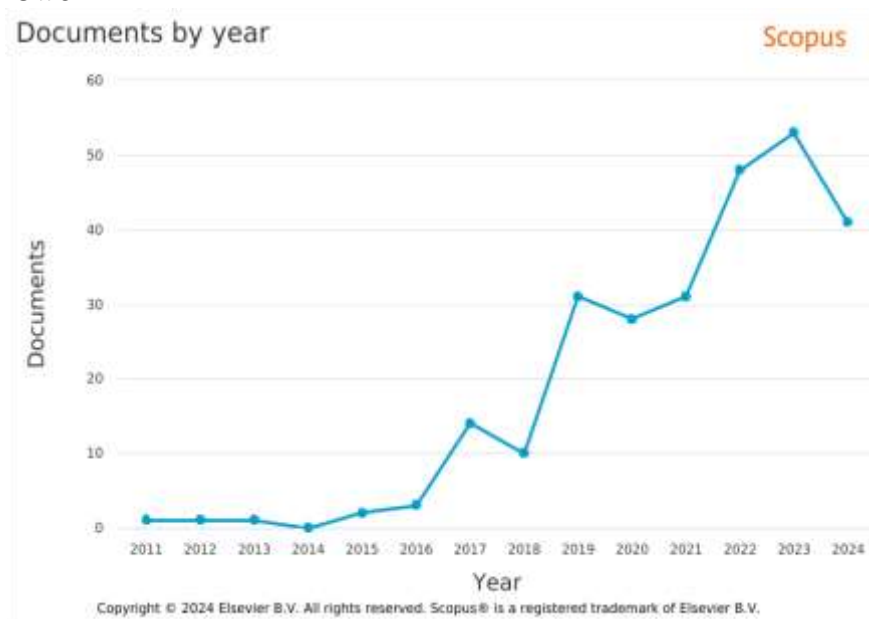
This study imposes no limitations on the year of publication, type of publication, or language. Nevertheless, it exclusively includes publications authored by individuals affiliated with Indonesian institutions, providing a comprehensive overview of the landscape of sharia compliance research in Indonesia. The study encompasses three distinct types of analysis: First, Descriptive Analysis, which evaluates productivity by analyzing publication numbers and their annual growth, identifying leading authors, journals, affiliations, and subject areas. It further classifies the types of documents, such as articles and conference papers, offering a more in-depth understanding of the existing literature. Second, Network Analysis, which examines patterns of collaboration by establishing co-authorship networks and studying international collaborations, offering insights into the dynamics of research collaboration. Third, Citation Analysis, which determines research impact by pinpointing the most cited papers, authors, and keywords, thus identifying influential works and trending topics within the field.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Analysis

There have been documented 264 publications by Indonesian authors regarding sharia compliance. Of this body of work, a prominent early study was conducted by Ramdhani et al. (2011), who studied the influence of service quality on customer satisfaction in the Islamic banking sector. Another significant research by Buang & Nafis (2012) explored the role of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) and the method of issuing fatwas in the banking legal framework in Indonesia. Diaw & Febianto (2013) contributed with a chapter in the book discussing the benefits of sharia reports as a tool for managing the risk of sharia violations. Andriana et al. (2015) studied strategies to strengthen social media presence for e-commerce businesses with the help of a sharia supervisory board. Finally, Mohd-Sanusi et al. (2015) explain company screening procedures based on sharia compliance, with a focus on financial risk management. Overall this work marks the first attempt by Indonesian researchers to explore sharia compliance.

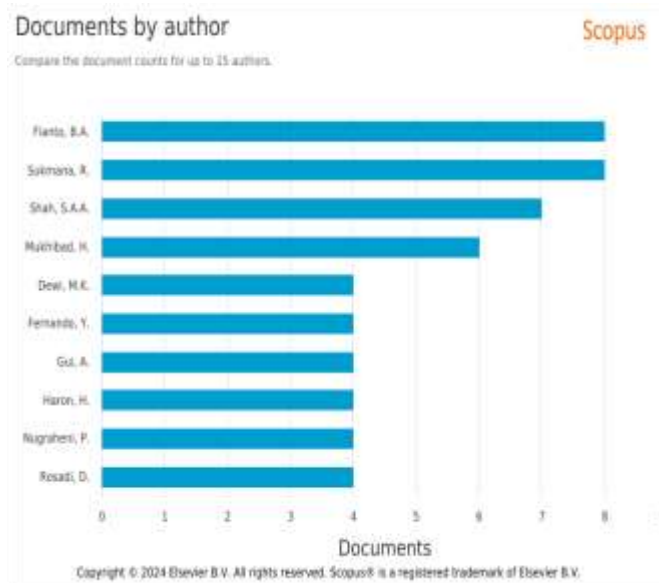
Annual Growth



Graph 1 shows the growth in the number of research documents on sharia compliance written by Indonesian authors, based on data from the Scopus database from 2011 to 2024. At the start of the period, the number of publications was very low, with only one publication each year in 2011, 2012, and 2013, and no publications in 2014. Starting in 2015, there was a gradual increase with two publications, which increased significantly to 14 publications in 2017. A substantial increase occurred in 2021 with 31 publications, reaching a peak in 2023 with 53 publications. Based on the latest data taken in 2024, 41 publications were recorded, and it is hoped that this will continue to increase until the end of the year. This upward trend reflects increased interest and focus on the topic of sharia compliance among Indonesian academics in recent years.

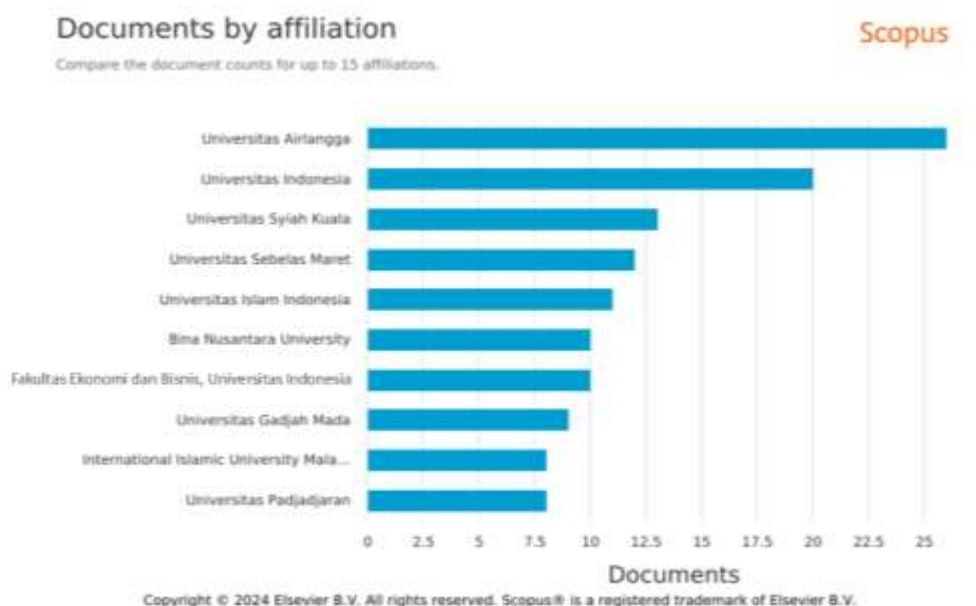
The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a significant surge in the number of scientific publications, as researchers around the world attempt to address the crisis. A study published in *BMC Medical Research Methodology* shows that publications related to COVID-19 increased sharply during the pandemic, while non-COVID-19 related research output tended to stabilize or even decline (Raynaud et al., 2021). Likewise, *Nature* highlights that the number of scientific articles focusing on the topic of COVID-19 is increasing dramatically, influencing overall publication trends and changing research priorities (Else, 2020). This increase in publications is also supported by analysis in *PLOS ONE*, which noted a large increase in biomedical research output, especially in areas directly related to COVID-19 (Riccaboni & Verginer, 2022).

Top Authors



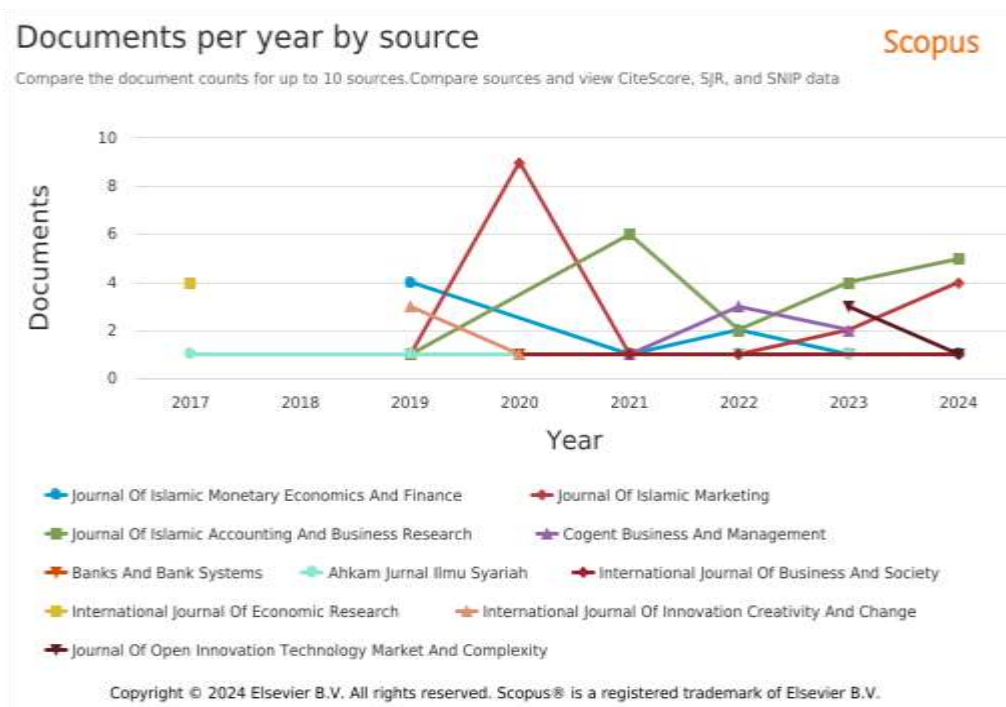
Graph 2 shows the top ten authors who contributed most to research on sharia compliance by Indonesian authors, based on data from the Scopus database. The author with the highest number of publications is Fianto, B.A. and Sukmana, R., who each contributed 8 documents. Furthermore, Shah, S.A.A. has 7 documents. Mukhibad, H. occupies the next position with a total of 6 documents. Dewi, M.K., Fernando, Y., Gui, A., Haron, H., Nugraheni, P., and Rosadi, D. each have 4 documents. This graph identifies the most prolific authors in sharia compliance research in Indonesia, highlighting their significant contributions to the scientific literature in this field.

Top Affiliations



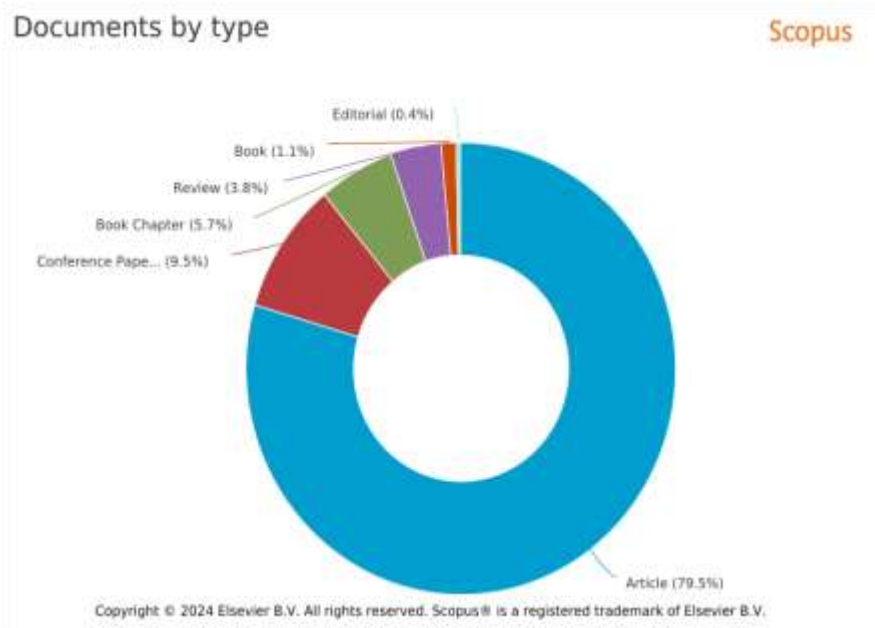
Graph 3 displays the top 10 affiliations of Indonesian authors in research on sharia compliance, based on data from the Scopus database. The University of Indonesia is in first place with a total of 30 documents, consisting of 20 documents from the university as a whole and an additional 10 documents from the Faculty of Economics and Business. This surpasses Airlangga University which has produced 26 documents. Other important contributions came from Syiah Kuala University with 13 documents, Sebelas Maret University with 12 documents, and Indonesian Islamic University with 11 documents. Bina Nusantara University contributed 10 documents, Gadjah Mada University recorded 9 documents, while International Islamic University Malaysia and Padjadjaran University each contributed 8 documents. This graphic highlights the leading institutions in sharia compliance research, underscoring the important role of collaboration and institutional commitment in advancing this field.

Top Journals



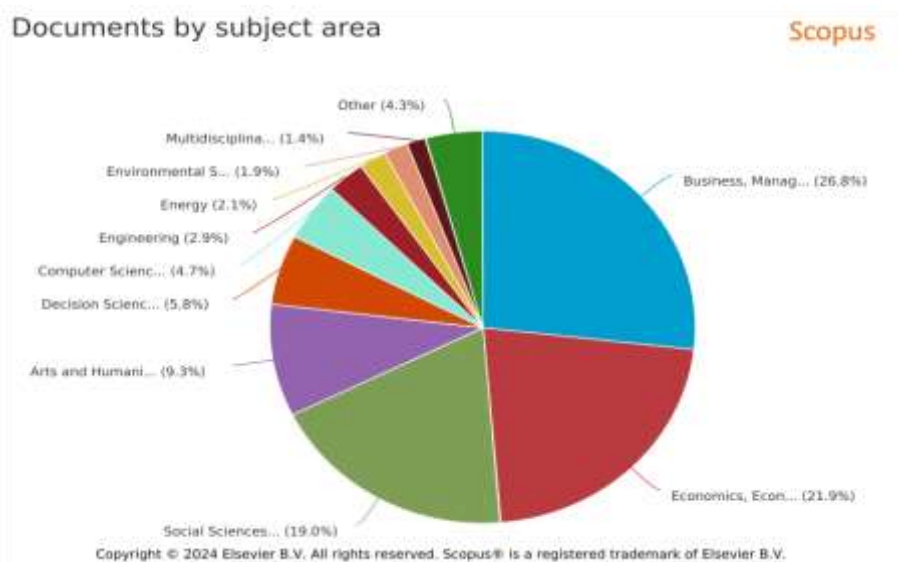
Graph 4 provides an overview of the top 10 journals that publish research on sharia compliance conducted by Indonesian authors based on the Scopus database. The Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research and the Journal of Islamic Marketing are the most frequently used sources, with each providing a significant contribution with a total of 18 documents. The Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance shows a consistent number of publications with 9 documents. Other journals, such as Cogent Business and Management with 7 documents and Banks and Bank Systems with 5 documents, also provide platforms for significant research output. This graph displays the various journals that publish research on sharia compliance, reflecting the cross-disciplinary nature and great academic interest in this area among Indonesian researchers.

Document Types



Graph 5 above shows the distribution of documents related to Sharia Compliance research by Indonesian authors based on the Scopus database. The majority of documents are articles, amounting to 79.5% of the total, namely 210 documents. Conference papers followed with 9.5%, namely 25 documents. The book's chapters cover 5.7% with a total of 15 documents. Reviews were 3.8% for 10 documents. Books represent 1.1% with 3 documents, and editorials are the least, namely 0.4% with only 1 document.

Subject Areas



This graph 6 shows the distribution of documents related to Sharia Compliance research by Indonesian authors based on different subject areas, according to the Scopus database. The largest part of the documents is in the fields of Business, Management and Accounting, which covers 26.8% of the total with 130

documents. Economics, Econometrics and Finance followed with 21.9% or 106 documents. Social Sciences accounted for 19% with 92 documents, while Arts and Humanities accounted for 9.3% with 45 documents. Decision Sciences represents 5.8% with 28 documents, and Computer Science holds 4.7% with 23 documents. Engineering accounted for 2.9% with 14 documents. Other subject areas include Energy (2.1%, 10 documents), Environmental Sciences (1.9%, 9 documents), and Multidisciplinary studies (1.4%, 7 documents). The remaining 4.3% is in the "Other" category.

Network Analysis Co-Authorship Networks

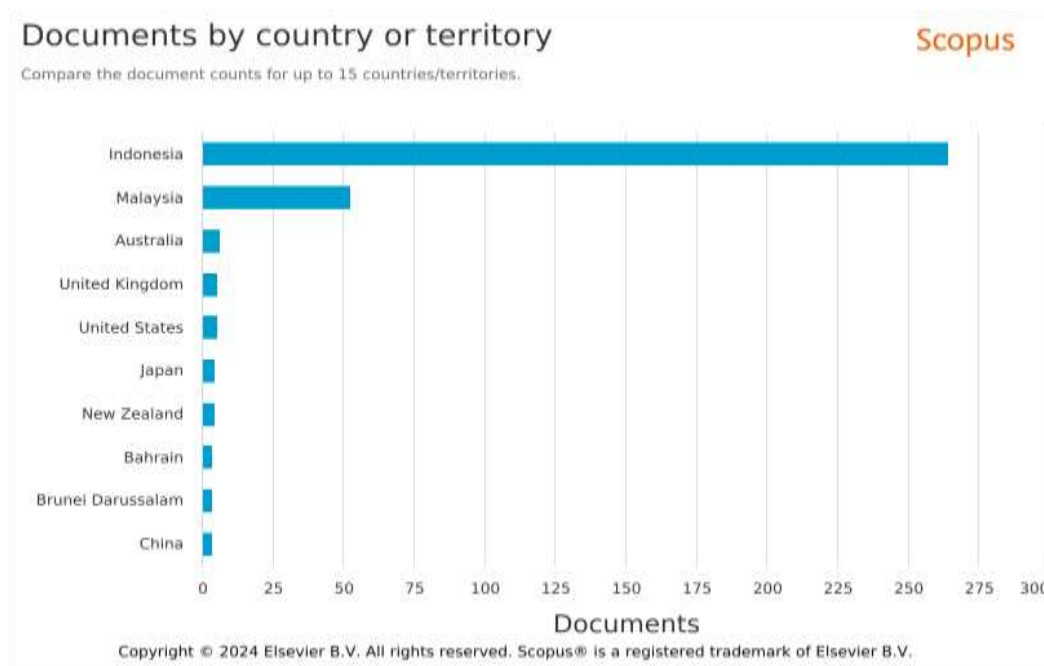


Graph 7 reveals that out of a total of 264 documents on Sharia compliance, there are 611 authors involved. Using the VOSviewer application for visualization, the criteria applied by the authors states that only those with a minimum of four publications will be displayed on the visualization page, resulting in only 11 authors appearing. This network visualization shows the collaboration between Indonesian authors in Sharia compliance research as recorded in the Scopus database. The network map displays different groups of authors, each marked with a different color, to highlight the collaborative relationships between researchers. In the red cluster, Fianto B.A. (Airlangga University) and Sukmana R. (Airlangga University) are shown as frequent collaborators, indicating their collaborative relationship.

The green cluster involves Haron H. (Universiti Sains Malaysia) and Gui A. (Universiti Sains Malaysia), indicating strong relationships and collaborations. In the blue cluster, Subekti R. (University of Gadjah Mada) and Rosadi D. (University of Gadjah Mada) are shown as collaboration partners. Next, the orange cluster highlights Nugraheni P. (University of Indonesia), the purple cluster with Fernando

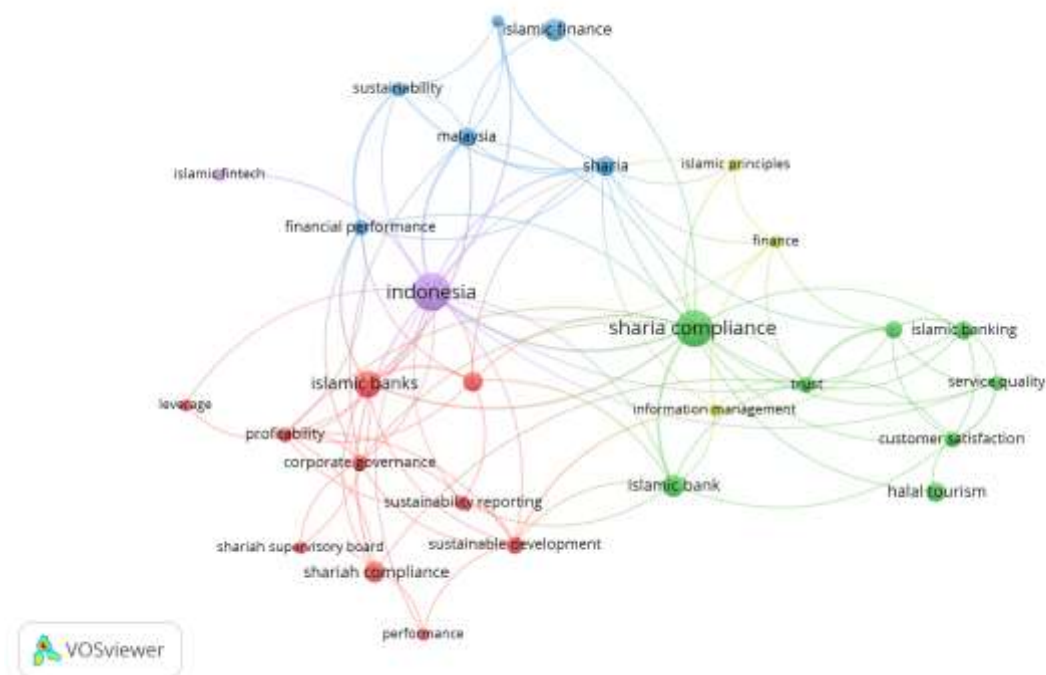
Y. (Universiti Sains Malaysia), the yellow cluster with Dewi M.K. (Islamic University of Indonesia), and the light blue cluster with Mukhidab H. (Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta). These groups represent the most prolific authors in the field of Sharia compliance, but their collaboration partners are not shown in this visualization due to strict criteria.

Country Collaborations



Graph 8 illustrates the spread of documents concerning Sharia Compliance research conducted by Indonesian authors in partnership with authors from various countries, as recorded in the Scopus database. Out of the 264 documents published by Indonesian writers, 52 involve collaborations with Malaysian authors. Further, there are collaborations including 6 documents with Australian authors, 5 documents each with authors from the UK and the US, and 4 documents each with authors from Japan and New Zealand. Additionally, collaborations involve 3 documents with authors from Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, and China.

Co-Occurrence



Graph 9 shows that out of a total of 264 documents related to Sharia compliance, there are 905 keywords. In this visualization using the VOSviewer application, the author determines the visualization criteria, only keywords with a minimum occurrence of 4 are worthy of appearing on the visualization page, so there are only 29 keywords that appear most frequently in the results of publications about Sharia compliance by Indonesian authors. This co-occurrence network visualization shows the relationship between keywords that frequently appear in Indonesian research publications on Sharia Compliance, based on the Scopus database.

This network map distinctly showcases various keyword clusters, each marked by a unique color, highlighting thematic connections among them. The green cluster revolves around the central keyword "sharia compliance" and encompasses related terms like "Islamic banking," "service quality," "customer satisfaction," "information management," and "halal tourism." This grouping suggests a strong emphasis on applying Sharia principles within the banking sector and in customer service practices. The red cluster features keywords such as "Islamic banks," "profitability," "corporate governance," "sustainability reporting," "sharia supervisory board," "sustainable development," and "performance," pointing to a focus on financial performance, corporate governance, and sustainability within Islamic banks. Meanwhile, the blue cluster includes terms like "Islamic finance," "sustainability," "financial performance," "Malaysia," and "sharia," indicating an interest in broader Islamic finance principles, sustainability issues, and cross-regional studies, especially those involving Malaysia. Lastly, the purple cluster, centered on "Indonesia," includes terms such as "Islamic fintech" and "financial performance," reflecting a specific focus on financial technology and performance metrics within the Indonesian context.

Citation Analysis

Most Cited Papers

The following are the 10 most cited articles, from a total of 264 documents related to sharia compliance by Indonesian authors based on the Scopus database.

No	Authors	Title	Cited by	Source title
1	Fianto et al. (2018)	Equity financing and debt-based financing: Evidence from Islamic microfinance institutions in Indonesia	56	Pacific Basin Finance Journal
2	Suhartanto et al. (2019)	Loyalty towards Islamic banking: service quality, emotional or religious driven?	50	Journal of Islamic Marketing
3	Suhartanto (2019)	Predicting behavioural intention toward Islamic bank: a multi-group analysis approach	47	Journal of Islamic Marketing
4	Kartika et al. (2019)	Contrasting the drivers of customer loyalty; financing and depositor customer, single and dual customer, in Indonesian Islamic bank	40	Journal of Islamic Marketing
5	Mulia et al. (2020)	The role of customer intimacy in increasing Islamic bank customer loyalty in using e-banking and m-banking	38	Journal of Islamic Marketing
6	Aji et al. (2020)	The effects of subjective norm and knowledge about riba on intention to use e-money in Indonesia	38	Journal of Islamic Marketing

7	Asnawi et al. (2019)	The role of service quality within Indonesian customers satisfaction and loyalty and its impact on Islamic banks	37	Journal of Islamic Marketing
8	Qoyum et al. (2022)	Does the islamic label indicate good environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance? Evidence from sharia-compliant firms in Indonesia and Malaysia	37	Borsa Istanbul Review
9	Junaidi (2020)	Halal-friendly tourism and factors influencing halal tourism	30	Management Science Letters
10	Nasution & Rafiki (2020)	Islamic work ethics, organizational commitment and job satisfaction of Islamic banks in Indonesia	28	RAUSP Management Journal

Table 1 above shows the results of an analysis of the 10 most cited articles related to Sharia compliance research by Indonesian authors, showing that these articles were mainly published between 2018 and 2022. The majority of these highly cited articles were published in the Journal of Islamic Marketing, which highlighted the importance of this journal in disseminating research on Sharia compliance. Specifically, seven of these ten articles were published in this journal in 2019 and 2020. Other articles were published in other leading journals such as Pacific Basin Finance Journal, Borsa Istanbul Review, Management Science Letters, and RAUSP Management Journal. This distribution shows particular attention to sharia compliance in marketing and finance journals during the period.

Recommendations For Future Research

Based on this analysis, several research areas and topics suggested for the future are: first, environmental sustainability in sharia compliance, which includes research on the integration of sharia principles in promoting environmentally sustainable practices in the Islamic finance and banking sector, examining how Islamic financial institutions can contribute to environmental conservation and sustainable development. *Second*, technological innovation in Islamic finance, including examining the role of new technologies such as blockchain and AI in

improving sharia compliance, as well as studying the impact of fintech innovation on the efficiency and accessibility of Islamic banking services. Third, sharia compliance in the non-financial sector, which includes exploring the application of sharia compliance principles in industries such as health, education and transportation, as well as assessing the impact of sharia compliance practices on organizational performance and customer satisfaction in these sectors.

Fourth, a comparative study of sharia compliance between various countries, with a focus on regulatory frameworks and market responses, as well as an investigation of differences and similarities in sharia compliance between Islamic and non-Islamic countries. *Fifth*, creative economy and sharia compliance, which includes research on how sharia compliance principles can be applied in the creative economy industry including arts, media and entertainment, as well as exploring the potential for developing creative products and services that comply with sharia principles for the global market. *Finally*, halal tourism and sharia compliance, which includes studying the factors that influence the development of halal tourism, including accommodation, culinary and other tourism services, as well as examining the impact of sharia compliance on tourist satisfaction and loyalty in the halal tourism industry.

CONCLUSION

This bibliometric analysis shows significant annual growth in the number of sharia compliance-related publications by Indonesian authors, with peak contributions from prominent authors such as Fianto B.A. and Sukmana R., as well as the main affiliate of Airlangga University. The top journals that published this research were the *Journal of Islamic Marketing* and the *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research*, while the most common document type was scientific articles. The dominant subject areas are Business, Management, and Accounting, as well as Economics, Econometrics, and Finance. The author's collaboration network shows strong links between researchers in Indonesia, with significant international collaborations with countries such as Malaysia and Australia. Keyword co-occurrence analysis revealed a major focus on topics such as Islamic banking, corporate governance, and financial performance.

The contribution of Indonesian authors to the research of sharia compliance is significant in advancing the global understanding of ethical and sustainable economic practices. Future research is suggested to explore environmental sustainability in Islamic finance, technological innovations such as blockchain and AI, the application of sharia principles in the non-financial sector, as well as comparative studies between countries. In addition, the creative economy and halal tourism are also identified as areas that require further attention. Thus, this study not only provides an overview of significant contributions but also offers a clear direction for future research.

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