



Analysing Current Research Trends in Islamic Economics and Finance

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ABSTRACT - This paper aims to present the results of various bibliometric patterns of articles published in the International Islamic Economics System Conference (I-iECONS) 2023 e-proceedings. This study manually analysed 98 articles from the I-iECONS 2023 e-proceedings. The analysis covers several dimensions, comprising of general information (including types of articles, authorship patterns, authors contributions, geographical affiliation and genders, article lengths and languages, and number of references), keywords used, type of case countries, and research themes. Based on the findings, extended abstracts became the most published articles in this e-proceedings. Meanwhile, authorship patterns highlight majority are co-authored works. Majority of authors are female, Malaysian background, and Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM) dominate the geographical affiliation. Furthermore, most articles are written in English and have a length between 5-20 pages. In terms of keywords, the most used word is “Malaysia” and “*waqf*”. Moreover, Islamic social finance such as zakat, *waqf* and takaful became the most focused theme in the I-iECONS 2023 e-proceedings. This paper incorporates multiple analytical approaches, bibliometric, thematic, and demographic analysis as a comprehensive overview especially on Islamic economics and finance research study.

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INTRODUCTION

Islamic economy undoubtedly has a significant contribution to the world. One of the countries that has had the most success in the current global development of Islamic economics is Malaysia (Hao et al., 2022). The significant growth of Islamic economics can be viewed from its latest 2022 contributions through total consumer spending, which is reaching US\$2.29 trillion. In this achievement, Islamic economics contributed US\$359 billion in trading halal products and services, a 128% growth in investment value to US\$25.9 billion, and spending on halal food increased by 9.6% (US\$1.4 trillion). The total deal value in Islamic finance-related transactions increased more than fivefold to US\$14.4 billion, spending on halal travel up by 17% (US\$133 billion), spending on halal fashion increased by 8.4% (US\$318 billion), spending on halal pharmaceuticals rose by 7.8% (US\$108 billion), spending on halal cosmetics growth up by 14.3% (US\$84 billion) and the total value of deals related to halal media and entertainment doubling to US\$4.98 billion (Liaqat, 2023). In parallel with the growing success of Islamic economics and finance, a substantial body of academic research has been conducted, resulting in a progressively expanding of literature in this field (Özdemir & Selçuk, 2021).

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In general, academic studies primarily rely on journal articles as the main source of scholarly communication. However, proceedings papers including those related to Islamic economics and finance had better role to serve as an essential platform in discussing and disseminating current issues and emerging ideas (Ingwersen et al., 2013). This is because proceedings papers normally have a shorter publication timeline as compared to journal articles (Gonzalez-Albo & Bordons, 2011). Moreover, journal articles have constraints with scheduled volumes and issues within periodicals, thereby limiting the number of publications that can be accommodated beyond the standard allotment (Zhang & Glanzel, 2012).

Furthermore, proceedings papers mostly highlight the current issues and preliminary ideas, while journal articles tend to have in-depth analysis and discussions because it is an extension from the initial contributions in proceedings papers. In terms of review process, proceedings papers tend to receive feedback especially during the conference presentation. On the other hand, journal articles underwent a rigorous peer review process that resulted in a more comprehensive and reliable insights (Bar-Ilan, 2010; (Lisee et al., 2008).

In this context, the International Islamic Economic System Conference (I-iECONS) provides a valuable academic resource based on e-proceedings papers. Specifically, I-iECONS e-proceedings focuses on Islamic economics research and has been organised biennially since 2005 by Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM). At the beginning, I-iECONS e-proceedings papers were published in a limited printed version and stored electronically on compact discs. However, due to growing academic interest, an initiative was undertaken to digitalise I-iECONS proceedings and make them publicly accessible. Since year 2023, I-iECONS proceedings articles have been made publicly available via online version.

I-iECONS e-proceedings papers have been through with a double-blind peer review process and monitored by esteemed editorial advisors with international reputations. As a result, I-iECONS e-proceedings have established itself as Malaysia's leading international platform for scholarly contributions in Islamic economics and finance.

Now in its tenth iteration, the I-iECONS e-proceedings are considered sufficiently mature to warrant an evaluation of their significant scholarly contributions, particularly in the field of Islamic economics and finance. Accordingly, this study undertakes a bibliometric analysis of the proceeding's papers published by I-iECONS where it serves as an international conference with a vital platform for academics, researchers, and practitioners to share ideas aimed at advancing the theory and practice of Islamic economics and finance globally. Understanding the output and impact of I-iECONS e-proceedings is essential in shaping the academic discourse and practical applications within the field discipline in the future.

Specifically, this study reviews all papers published in the 10th I-iECONS e-proceedings 2023. Several descriptive analyses were conducted to evaluate the proceedings papers based on the author affiliation, institutional background, and country of origin. This is in line with the objective of this study which is to assess the extent of contributions made by individual authors, organisations, and countries to the field of Islamic economics and finance. The analysis also observed publication trends from several dimensions such as general information (including article types, authorship patterns, author contributions, geographical affiliation and genders, article lengths and languages, and number of references), keywords used, type of case countries, and research themes.

By conducting a bibliometric analysis of the 10th I-iECONS e-proceedings 2023, this study aims to identify publication trends specifically in the field of Islamic economics and finance. Furthermore, the findings are expected to reveal potential research gaps that may inform future scholarly investigations. This study is expected to contribute to the literature by examining the characteristics and patterns of published papers, the author contributions, geographical affiliation and genders, as well as other thematic areas addressed within the proceedings.

METHODOLOGY

Bibliometric analysis is a reliable way for assessing research output and managing academic knowledge. Its significance has expanded in recent years as academics and policymakers struggle with the increasing volume and complexity of academic literature. According to Kumar et al. (2020), bibliometric analysis is an analytical technique in information and library science that examines bibliographic data systematically. This method uses quantitative approaches to evaluate various dimensions of published research, including contributions from countries, institutions, authors, journals, and thematic evolution of research domains (Sikandar & Kohar, 2022; Kusal et al., 2021; Özdemir & Selçuk, 2021; Oliveira et al., 2019).

The purpose of bibliometric analysis is to assess scientific literature to identify patterns, trends, and effects related to a specific topic (Passas, 2024). Using this analysis, researchers can create a systematic, transparent, and reproducible review process, improving the overall quality of study results. Furthermore, researchers can utilise large amounts of data from published literature, such as journal articles, books, and conference proceedings, in order to gain valuable insights pertaining to a specific topic, identify new trends, and identify areas that require additional research (Oliveira et al., 2019; Jusoh et al., 2021).

In the realm of Islamic finance and economics, bibliometric analysis is commonly used. For example, Biancone et al. (2020) and Alshater et al. (2020) used the Scopus database to analyse thousands of documents and identify significant authors, top journals, and dominating research subjects in Islamic finance. These works demonstrate the expanding global interest in the issue, with contributions from authors from various religious and institutional backgrounds. Khan et al. (2020) expanded the scope of bibliometric study by concentrating on highly ranked academic publications and dividing Islamic finance research into sub-themes such as Islamic banking, sukuk, and takaful. Other important studies, such as those by Paltrinieri et al. (2023) and Rahman et al. (2020), studied specific fields within Islamic finance such as sukuk and stock market behaviour while also offering future research directions for scholars. Özdemir & Selçuk (2021) used bibliometric analysis to analyse Islamic economics journals, providing insights into publication patterns, author productivity, and institutional contributions.

Furthermore, Lada et al. (2023) did a systematic literature review on the Islamic economy and sustainability. The study's objective was to capture the intellectual structure, volume, knowledge development trends, and effect of authors and sources to help guide future research directions. Rusydiana et al. (2021) conducted an evaluation of Islamic economics and finance research, indicating a considerable growth in publications on mathematical model building. Scopus indexed these papers between 1983 and 2019, with the majority appearing in the Journal of King Abdulaziz University: Islamic Economics. Meanwhile, Mubarrok et al. (2022) undertook a bibliometric analysis of the International Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance and found that Malaysian authors and institutions made the most significant contributions. The study also indicated that the journal's articles frequently discuss Islamic banks and Islamic finance. These findings are anticipated to help the editorial board improve the quality and relevance of future publications.

This approach is appropriate for the study since it allows the authors to investigate the proceedings papers published by I-iECONS 2023. According to Kusal et al. (2021), one of the principal uses of bibliometric analysis is to map the intellectual landscape of a certain topic or domain. Using this method, the study can track publication trends in the I-iECONS 2023 e-proceedings across various dimensions, such as article types, authorship patterns, lead author contributions, most prolific contributors, authors' geographical affiliations, most productive institutions, article length, language of publication, author gender and gender-based authorship trends, number of keywords, number of references, case countries, and prevailing research themes.

The bibliometric analysis conducted in this study includes descriptive analyses, as shown in Figure 1. Microsoft Excel software was used to facilitate and support the descriptive analysis.

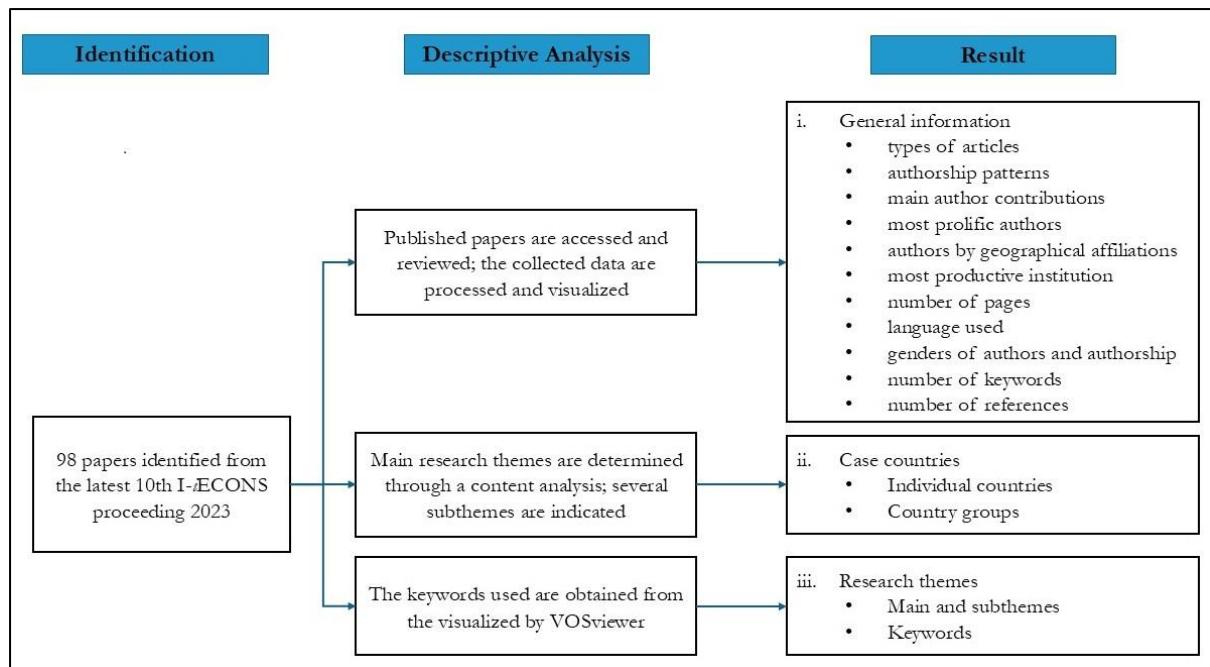


Figure 1: Conceptual framework for bibliographic review

This approach is important because it allows the authors to better grasp the relationships between notable contributors, concepts, and research paths in the subject. According to Mejía et al. (2021), bibliometric analysis can show a discipline's intellectual structure, including key concepts, influential works, and emerging subfields. Furthermore, this technique helps the authors identify research gaps and emerging patterns, making it easier to navigate the complex body of existing information and guiding future scholarly inquiry.

RESULT

The findings of the study will be outlined as follows, first, the general characteristics of the analysis will be described. Second, the countries of the samples studied will be noted, followed, finally by the themes of the research. All of these will be divided into smaller units to provide better conciseness to the analysis.

In the section covering general information, the focus will be on the analysis of the type of articles, the authorship and their ranking, and the authors and institutions contributions to the article the analysis will also cover the geographical location of the authors and the articles based on the authorship demographic characteristics, such as the gender of authors, the articles on which the authors wrote, and the articles by the language and length. There are also additional points related to the analysis as to the number of keywords and references contained in the articles, which provide information regarding the depth and scope of research.

In the category of countries studied, findings are divided into individual country studies and individual region or country group studies. This segregation also indicates the geographical focus and the diversity of this research. In the category of research themes, findings list out the main themes and their subthemes, which are obtained from the proceeding papers. The words of the articles are also grouped into the main themes and sub-themes, and related words are analysed and visualised by tools such as VOSViewer, to establish the main focus and connections in the research.

Table 1: Main categories and relevant subcategories

Dimensions	Subdimensions	Notes*
General Information	Types of Articles Published	Published papers are accessed from the e-proceedings iECONS's archive and reviewed; the collected data are processed and visualised
	Authorship Pattern of Articles	
	Ranked List of Main Author Contributions	
	Ranked List of Most Prolific Contributors	
	Ranked List of Authors by Geographical Affiliation	
	Ranking of the Most Productive Institutions	
	Distribution of Articles According to Page Length	
	Distribution of Articles according to Language	
	Genders of Authors and Authorship	
	No. of Keywords	
Case Countries	No. of References	
	Individual countries	
Research Themes	Country groups	The main research themes are determined through content analysis of the published papers. Also, several subthemes are indicated under identified main categories
	Main and subthemes	
	Keywords	

Note: *Excel was used for analysis unless specified otherwise

Descriptive information about the proceeding

a. Types of articles published

Statistics on different kinds of publications shown in Table 2 includes extended abstract, concept, and research papers. Most of the publications from the I-iECONS 2023 conference contained all three kinds of articles. This paper showed that extended abstracts stood at 44 articles or 45%. Next were the research papers at 38 articles or 39%, and concept papers which were the lowest at 16 articles or 16%. The breadth of the conference showed that they support all levels of academic work and research from concept papers to fully developed research papers.

Table 2: Types of articles published

Article Types						Total	%
Extended abstract	%	Concept	%	Research	%	Total	%
44	45	16	16	38	39	98	100

b. Authorship pattern of articles

From Table 3, the highest number of articles was co-authored by 4 different writers (21 articles), while 16 of the articles had only a single author. There is a total of 26 articles that had 5 or more co-authors. Therefore, it can be concluded that the majority of the article's submissions had multiple authors. This is probably a pattern that reflects on the collaborative and interdisciplinary approach of diverse fields of study, especially when it comes to tackling the modern and

complicated issues of the world. It is interesting to note that the number of single-author articles (16) is relatively small, which further confirms this trend of focusing on collaborative efforts.

Table 3: Authorship pattern of articles

Number of Authors	Total	Percentage (%)
One	16	16
Two	20	20
Three	15	15
Four	21	21
Five	7	7
Six	6	6
Seven	6	6
Eight	5	5
Nine	2	2
Total	98	100

c. Ranked list of main author contributions

In the I-iECONS 2023 conference, 88 authors presented 98 papers. As shown in Table 4, Raja Suzana Karim and Ahmad Saiful Azlin Puteh Salin were the most active, each with three written works. Then came Wan Sulaiman Wan Yusoff and Abdul Rauf Ridzwan with two works. By contrast, most authors presented one paper, which shows that most researchers participated in the conference, though few were willing to write multiple papers. This pattern of authorship may illustrate different intensities of involvement in research and the conference, with some selecting to partner on several works, while others chose to work independently.

Table 4: Ranked list by main author contributions

Rank	Authors	Number of Contributions/Author
1	Raja Suzana Raja Kasim, Ahmad Saiful Azlin Puteh Salin	3
2	Wan Sulaiman Wan Yusoff, Abdul Rauf Ridzuan	2
3	Najeeb Razul A. Sali, Hartini Mohammad, Nur Salsabila Adam Malik, Wan Nurhanan Wan Suhami, Mohd Zamre Mohd Zahir, Nurul Fariha Lokman, Kiromim Baroroh, Mohammad Abdul-Hamid Ahmed Masa'deh, Andi Manggala Putra, Izlawanie Muhammad, Nurazalia Zakaria, Teh Suhalia Tajuddin, Azlina Abdul Aziz, Izzie Hadzree Khamis, Luqmanul Hakiem Ajuna, Reza Fahima, Ratna Juwita, Norhazimah Che Hassan, Kiran Kumar Thoti, Larabi Moustapha, Muhammad Ridhwan Ab. Aziz, Che'e Azliza Mohd Radzi, Mohd Nazri Mohd Noor, Qurratu Aina, Nuradli Ridzwan Shah Mohd Dali, Nurul Huda, Syahidatul Fitri Ramlee, Mohd Reza Abdol Ghani, Ahmad Mustofa Lutfi, Wan Rasyidah Wan Nawang, Muhammad Syahmi Fitri Abdul Wahid, Mohamad Irfan Mohamad Sabri, Amalina Mursidi, Muhamad Azrin Nazri, Umi Hamidaton Mohd Soffian Lee, Nurulbahiah Awang, Noor Afzaliza Nazira Ibrahim, Siti Nurshahidah Sah Allam, Nur Qhairunnisa Amalin Mat Nasir, Adam Haziq Aznan, Nur Shazana Abdul Rani, Nurul Khair Ishak, Ummi Salwa Ahmad Bustamam, Nur Aliya Amalin Ramli, Mohd Sufiean Hassan, Nurjannah Salleh, Suhaida Herni Suffarruddin, Aprilia Tina Lidyasari, Fatin Fadhilah Hasib, Eva Imania Eliasa, Syadiyah Abdul Shukor, Siti Nur Izzyandiyana Ab Hadi, Muhammad Irfan Ramadhan, Hanita Hassan, Yosa Sabarina Rosihaza, Madihatun Zainuddin, Nurul Adilah Hasbullah, Nor Azilah Husin, Puji Sucia Sukmaningrum, Syahzlyen Mustakim, Muhamad Fauzi, Magda Ismail A. Mohsin, Meshari Al-Daihani,	88

Asma Ben Salem, Eko Nur Cahyo, Mohd Huefiros Efizi Husain, Aina Falihah, Erie Nur Fatihah Nor Hafizam, Rosilawati Sultan Mohideen, Mona Fairuz Ramli, Dwi Retno Widiyanti, Mohamad Hafifi Jamri, Ros Aniza Mohd. Shariff, Noraini Yusuff, Junaidah Abu Seman, Syahnaz Sulaiman, Zakariya Mustapha, Nor Farha Zubair, Shamsher Mohamad, Nurfatimah Amany, Abdallah H. Abuajwa, Mohammed N. Fora, Osamah Yahya Mohammed Hashem, Bahi Alshaikhkhilil, Mulyono Jamal, Imad Mostafa, Hamza Abed AlKarim Hammad, Al-Hajj Muhammad Al-Hajj Al-Dush

d. Ranked list of most prolific contributors

There is a total of 280 authors who contributed 98 articles to the I-iECONS 2023 proceedings. Based on Table 5 below, Abdul Rauf Ridzuan is the most prolific author who contributed 15 articles, followed by Noor Afzaliza Nazira Ibrahim with five articles; Ahmad Saiful Azlin Puteh Salin, Amia Luthfia, Aprilia Tina Lidysari, Eva Imania Eliasa, Fuadah Johari, Hanita Hassan, Kiromim Baroroh, Mohd Nazri Mohd Noor, Raja Suzana Raja Kasim, Syahnaz Sulaiman and Ummi Salwa Ahmad Bustamam with three articles each; 25 authors contributed two articles; and the rest contributed only one article each. Based on this finding, it can be said that several significant researchers in the fields of Islamic economics and finance contributed to the I-iECONS 2023 proceedings.

Table 5: Ranked list of the most prolific contributors

No.	Authors	Number of Contributions
1	Abdul Rauf Ridzuan	15
2	Noor Afzaliza Nazira Ibrahim	5
3	Mohamad Hafifi Jamri, Mohd Sufiean Hassan, Nur Shazana Abdul Rani, Siti Nur Shahidah Sah Allam	4
4	Ahmad Saiful Azlin Puteh Salin, Amia Luthfia, Aprilia Tina Lidysari, Eva Imania Eliasa, Fuadah Johari, Hanita Hassan, Kiromim Baroroh, Mohd Nazri Mohd Noor, Raja Suzana Raja Kasim, Syahnaz Sulaiman, Ummi Salwa Ahmad Bustamam	3
5	Amalina Mursidi, Haneffa Muchlis Gazali, Hanim Misbah, Hisham Sabri, Izlawanie Muhammad, Mohd Adha Ibrahim, Muhamad Azrin Nazri, Muhammad Ridhwan Ab. Aziz, Mustafa Mohd Hanefah, Noordin Othman, Norasikin Salikin, Norfhadzilahwati Rahim, Nur Ainna Ramli, Nurul Adilah Hasbullah, Osamah Yahya Mohammed Hashem, Ratna Juwita, Rosilawati Sultan Mohideen, Siti Nur Izyandiyana Ab Hadi, Syadiyah Abdul Shukor, Umi Hamidaton Mohd Soffian Lee, Wan Rasyidah Wan Nawang, Wan Sulaiman Wan Yusoff, Yusa Djuyandi, Zaizul Ab Rahman, Zurina Shafii	2
6	Abd Halim Mohd Noor, Abd Halim Sapani, Abdallah H. Abuajwa, Abdul Karim Abu Shawish, Abdullah Firdaus Abdul Jalil, Adam Haziq Aznan, Adela Miranti Yuniar, Adi Priatno, Adila Abdullah, Adlin Masood, Agus Salim, Ahmad Ashrif Abu-Bakar, Ahmad Luqman Mohd Shamsul Amri, Ahmad Mustofa Lutfi, Ahmad Shabudin Ariffin, Ahmad Sufian Che Abdullah, Ahnaf Ahmad, Aina Falihah, Ainulashikin Marzuki, Aishath Muneeza, Aisyah Abdul-Rahman, Aisyatul Humairah Salehudin, Aiza Liyana Anuar, Al-Hajj Muhammad Al-Hajj Al-Dush, Albi Anggito, Ali Nasser Ali Al-Tahitah, Amira Nur Izzati Abdul Razak, Andi Manggala Putra, Anita Ismail, Asep Maulana, Asfi Manzilati, Asma Ben Salem, Asma Taqiyah, Asriati, Azka Laha Milkiah Bilqis, Azlina Abdul Aziz, Azuan Ahmad, Azwanis Azemi, Bahi Alshaikhkhilil, Che'e Azliza Mohd Radzi, Darhami Astuti, Desi Adhariani, Dewi Rahmawati Maulidiyah, Dini Insyirah Zainudin, Dony Abdul Chalid, Dwi Retno Widiyanti, Eka Mariyanti, Eko Nur Cahyo,	1

Erie Nur Fatihah Nor Hafizam, Eynnadiyah Nuraisyah Asharudin, Fadhlila Tianti Mudi Awalia, Fadhllyansah Saipul, Farah Laili Muda, Fatimah Yazmin Yahaya, Fatin Fadhilah Hasib, Fathilatul Zakimi Abdul Hamid, Fauzias Mat Nor, Halima A. Sahim-Salid, Hamza Abed AlKarim Hammad, Hani Suraya Harni Zainal, Hanifah Abdul Hamid, Hartini Mohammad, Haslinawati Che Hasan, Hasnah Haron, Hasrin Abu Hassan, Ilya Yasnorizar Ilyas, Imad Mostafa, Imo Gandakusuma, Indra Prawira, Intan Fatimah Anwar, Intan Nur Amira Abdul Wahab, Irvina Joan Anak Jeffry Douglas, Izzie Hadzree Khamis, Junaidah Abu Seman, Kasumalinda Alwi, Khalisah Adlena, Khurun'in Zahro', Kiran Kumar Thoti, Larabi Moustapha, Lini Ingriyani, Liyu Adhi Kasari Sulung, Luqmanul Hakiem Ajuna, Madihatun Zainuddin, Magda Ismail A. Mohsin, Maisarah Azani Fadli Abdul Haqq, Maizatul Haizan Mahbob, Marlina Ekawaty, Maryam Khalid, Meshari Al-Daihani, Miella Ellyana, Miranti Kartika Dewi, Misye Berlianti Muryadi, Mohamad Dininazmi Sabri, Mohamad Irfan Mohamad Sabri, Mohamed Mihlar Abdul Muthaliff, Mohamed Saladin Abdul Rasool, Mohamad Yazis Ali Basah, Mohammad Abdilla, Mohammad Abdul-Hamid Ahmed Masa'deh, Mohammed N. Fora, Mohd Huefiros Efizi Husain, Mohd Reza Abdol Ghani, Mohd Shukor Harun, Mohd Shukury Anuar, Mohd Zalisham Jali, Mohd Zamre Mohd Zahir, Mona Fairuz Ramli, Muhamad Fauzi, Muhamad Sayuti Hassan @ Yahya, Muhamad Adib Farhan Mohd Hamim, Muhamad Afiq Irfan Mohd Azizi, Muhammad Aizat Md Sin, Muhammad Aiman Daniel Mustazar, Muhammad Hafiez Zulhkaim Zailani, Muhammad Huzairil Syaqir Muhammed Shukri, Muhammad Imam Azmi, Muhammad Iqmal Hisham Kamaruddin, Muhammad Irfan Ramadhan, Muhammad Omar, Muhammad Pudjihardjo, Muhammad Saufi Zulqaram Rosli, Muhammad Syahmi Fitri Abdul Wahid, Muhammad Zakirol Izat Mustafar, Mulyono Jamal, Mutiara Baby Admeinasthi, Najeeb Razul A. Sali, Najihah Hanisah Marmaya, Nazifa Mohammad, Nazratul Aina Mohamad Anwar, Nazri Kahar, Nazruza Razniza Mohd Nadzri, Nik Nurul Aswani Nik Kamarudin, Noorazura Durani, Nor Afandi Mohd Sohime, Nor Asiah Yaakub, Nor Azilah Husin, Nor Azima Ahmad, Nor Farha Zubair, Nor Hamimah Mastor, Nor Syahidah Ishak, Noraini Yusuff, Norhaziah Nawai, Norhazimah Che Hassan, Norliana Omar, Nur Alia Elyna Abdul Ghafar, Nur Aliya Amalin Ramli, Nur Alya Nadhirah Azrim Akhtar, Nur Hamizah Ibrahim, Nur Irsya Alia Ahmad Shakir, Nur Lisa Ridzuan, Nur Qhairunnisa Amalin Mat Nasir, Nur Salsabila Adam Malik, Nur Shahira Mohamad Nor, Nur Shuhada Kamarudin, Nur Syakirin Abdullah, Nuradli Ridzwan Shah Mohd Dali, Nuralea Adlin Muazam Shah, Nurazalia Zakaria, Nurfatihah Farahin Mahat, Nurfatimah Amany, Nurita Juhdi, Nurjannah Salleh, Nurul 'Atiqah Mohammad Bakhtiar, Nurul Ain Shafiqah Anuar, Nurul Aini Muhammed, Nurul Atiqah Nasrin, Nurul Ashikin Abd Halim, Nurul Azreen Salleh, Nurul Fariha Lokman, Nurul Hafizah Rosli, Nurul Huda, Nurul Khair Ishak, Nurul Natasya, Nurul Syafiqah Mohamad Nasir, Nurulbahiah Awang, Nurzali Ismail, Popi Fauziati, Puji Sucia Sukmaningrum, Qamarina Sharom, Qurratu Aina, Rachel Decruz, Rahmat Dahlan, Rahmatina Awaliah Kasri, Ramalinggam Rajamanickam, Rayyan Hasnan, Reza Fahima, Rifa'i Tri Hantoro, Rizka Fajri Annisa, Rizky Hafiz Chaniago, Ros Aniza Mohd. Shariff, Rosita Husain, Rosnia Masruki, Rosyidah Wardah Hambali, Rozlinda Mohamed Fadzil, Salina Mad, Serafiena Rudy, Setiawan Lahuri, Shafezah Abdul Wahab, Shamsher Mohamad, Sherin Kunhibava, Siti Hajar Salwa Ahmad Musadik, Siti Latipah Harun, Siti Marlia Shamsudin, Siti Ngayesah Ab. Hamid, Siti Nur Farrah Faadiah Ab Ghani, Siti Nurulhuda Nordin, Siti Zulaikha, Sri Daryanti, Suhaida Herni Suffarruddin, Sumaiyah Abd Aziz, Supiah Salleh, Suryani Abdul Raman, Syahidatul Fitri Ramlee, Syahidawati Shahwan, Syahrina Hayati Md Jani, Syahzlyen Mustakim, Syajarul Imna

Mohd Amin, Syed Muhammad Fauzi Syed Mostapa, Syibli Syarjaya, Tamrin Amboala, Tay Chia-Chay, Teh Suhaila Tajuddin, Tengku Noor Azira Tengku Zainudin, Thong Ming Sen, Troubia Nadir, Wan Fariza Azima Che Azman, Wan Nor Munirah Ariffin, Wan Nur Fazni Wan Mohamad Nazarie, Wan Nur Nashra Wan Kamarulsani, Wan Nurhanan Wan Suhaimi, Wan Nurul Fatimah Wan Mohamad Nawi, Weni Hawariyuni, Widiyanti Ayu Nilasari, Yosa Sabrina Rosihaza, Yuserrie Zainuddin, Zakariya Mustapha, Zulfikri Zulfikri, Zulkarnain Muhamad Sori

Total Contribution Time

280

e. Ranked list of authors by geographical affiliation

Table 6 below shows the ranked list of authors based on geographical affiliation. Out of 98 articles, the majority were authored by Malaysian contributors, accounting for 75 articles (76.6%), followed by Indonesia with 16 articles (16.3%) and the United Arab Emirates with three articles (3.1%) respectively. The other countries contributed only one article representing 1% of the total. Therefore, these findings shown that the primary country contribute to the e-proceedings is Malaysia. The distribution also demonstrates that the conference has attracted participation at the international level.

Table 6: Ranked list of authors by geographical affiliation

Rank	Country of Affiliation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Malaysia	75	76.6
2	Indonesia	16	16.3
3	United Arab Emirates	3	3.1
	Philippines	1	1
4	Algeria	1	1
	Tunisia	1	1
	United Kingdom	1	1

f. Ranking of the most productive institutions

Table 7 below presents the ranking of the most productive institutions. USIM contributed the highest number of articles, with 28 (29%) in the e-proceedings. The second highest contributor was Universiti Teknologi MARA with 20 articles (20.5%), followed by Universitas Indonesia with five articles (5.1%), Universiti Malaysia Kelantan with four articles (4.1%). Universiti Malaya, INCEIF University, and Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta each contributed three articles (3.1%). The remaining institutions contributed either one or two articles.

Table 7: Ranking of the most productive institution

Rank	Institutions	Number of Articles	Percentage (%)
1	Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia	28	29
2	Universiti Teknologi MARA	20	20.5
3	Universitas Indonesia	5	5.1
4	Universiti Malaysia Kelantan	4	4.1
	Universiti Malaya	3	3.1
5	INCEIF University	3	3.1
	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	3	3.1
	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	2	2
	Universiti Malaysia Sabah	2	2
6	Sultan Ismail Petra International Islamic College	2	2
	University		
	Universitas Airlangga	2	2
	United Arab Emirates University	2	2

Universiti Malaysia Pahang	1	1
Universiti Utara Malaysia	1	1
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	1	1
Universiti Selangor	1	1
Universiti Tenaga Nasional	1	1
Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah Islamic International University	1	1
Politeknik Negeri Jakarta	1	1
Open University Malaysia	1	1
Kolej Universiti Islam Perlis	1	1
International Islamic University Malaysia	1	1
Albukhary International University	1	1
Universiti Poly-Tech Malaysia	1	1
Tahir Mohamed University	1	1
Universitas Brawijaya	1	1
Universitas Darussalam Gontor Ponorogo	1	1
SMK Al Fattah Pungpungan	1	1
IPB University	1	1
Coventry University	1	1
Mindanao State University	1	1
Institut Agama Islam Negeri Sultan Amai Gorontalo	1	1
EZ-Zitouna University	1	1
Al Ain University	1	1

g. Distribution of articles according to page length

Figure 2 below shows the distribution of articles according to the number of pages in the I-*ECONS* 2023 proceedings. The articles are categorised based on their page length, which is 1-5, 6-10, 11-15, 16-20, 21-25, and 26-30. With 14 articles covering 1-5 pages and 46 covering 6-10 pages, 60 articles fall into this range, representing the majority. The next most common range is 11-15 pages, with 24 articles. Beyond this, the frequency of articles significantly decreases with increasing page count, with only nine articles having 16-20 pages, four articles are within the 21-25 pages range, and one article spanning 26-30 pages. This distribution indicates that shorter articles (1-10 pages) are far more prevalent in this dataset than longer ones.

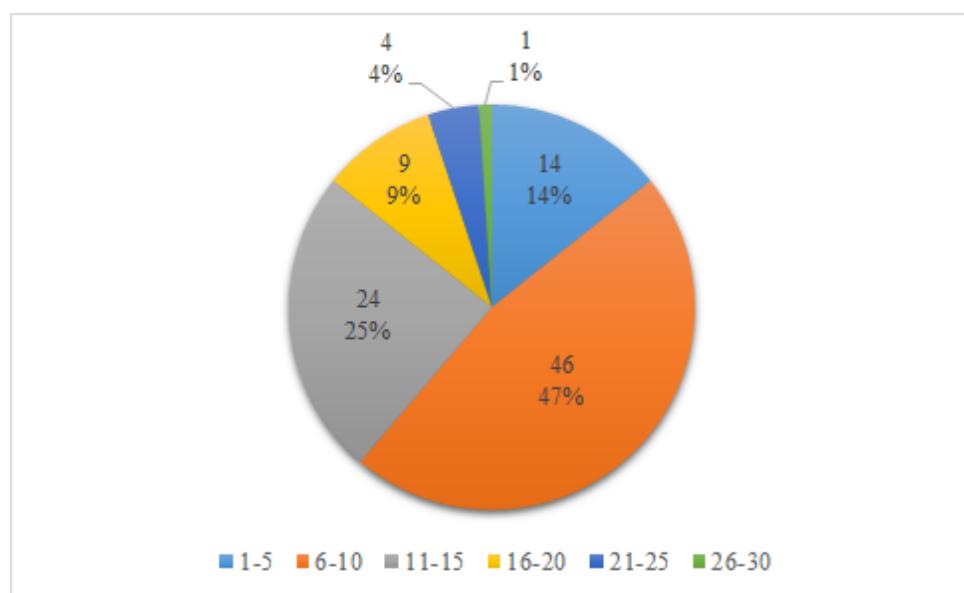


Figure 2: Distribution of articles according to pages

h. Distribution of articles according to language

Based on Figure 3, the use of English language is the highest distribution of article languages in the I-iECONS 2023 proceedings. English language was used in 80 articles, followed by Malay (9 articles), Arabic (8 articles), and Indonesian (1 article). This showed a strong preference for English language as the primary medium of scholarly communication because its status as a global lingua franca. Moreover, the primarily usage of English enables broader dissemination, accessibility, and internal collaboration.

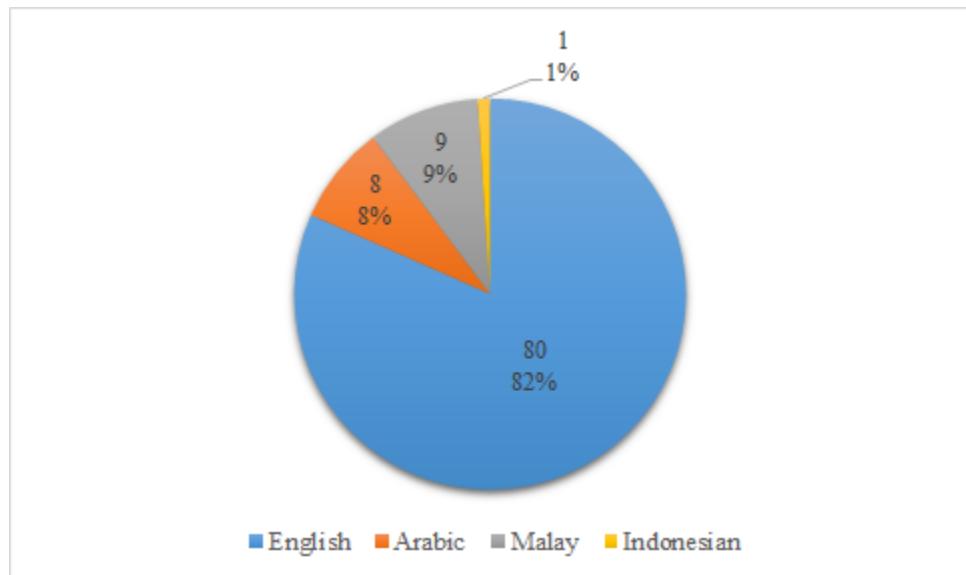


Figure 3: Distribution of articles according to language

i. Genders of authors and authorship

Based on Table 8, from a total of 280 authors (comprising 94 male and 186 female) it was found that 16 articles were single-authored, with 11 authored by males and five by females, whom contributed to the I-iECONS 2023 proceedings. Most of the co-authored has two persons in articles where five were written by mixed-gender pairs, followed by six of male-only pairs and nine of female-only pairs. The article with the highest number of contributors included nine authors. These findings shows that contributions to Islamic economics and finance in the I-iECONS 2023 proceedings predominantly involved mixed-gender collaboration.

Table 8: Genders of authors and authorship

Gender of Authors	1 Author	2 Authors	3 Authors	4 Authors	5 Authors	> 5 Authors	Total*
Single Male	11						11
Single Female	5						5
More Than One (Male Only)		6	1	1			8
More Than One (Female Only)		9	5	4	1	2	21
More Than One (Mixed)		5	9	15	7	17	53
Total Contributions	16	20	15	20	8	19	98

Note: *This Total refers to the number of articles to which authors contributed, not the total number of individual contributors.

j. Number of keywords

In I-iECONS e-proceedings, most of the articles feature a total of 325 distinct keywords and to make the consistency and comparability in the analysis, the terms originally presented in Arabic and Malay were translated into English. Based on Table 9, Most frequently used as a keyword is “Malaysia” and followed by “*Waqf*” that appears 9 times. Both “Environmental” and “Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB)” appeared 6 times. Then, the other keywords include “sustainable development,” “acceptance,” “COVID-19,” “fintech,” and “zakat,” that appears multiple times and ranking next in frequency.

Moreover, keywords that reappear more frequently indicates a concentration of scholarly attention on specific themes central to the conference. The repeated use of keywords such as “awareness,” “intention,” “Islamic banking,” and “social media” shows a strong research focus on behavioural financial, and socio-political dimensions in the Islamic research. Meanwhile, the fact that most keywords were used only once indicates a wide diversity of topics, suggesting the exploration of numerous niche or emerging areas.

Table 9: Number of keywords

Rank	Keywords	Number of Usage/Keywords
1	Malaysia	13
2	<i>Waqf</i>	9
3	Environmental Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB)	6
	Sustainable Development	
	Acceptance	
4	COVID-19	5
	Fintech	
	Zakat	
	Awareness	
	Intention	
5	Islamic Banking	4
	Media Social	
	Political	
	Islamic Social Finance	
	Environment, Social and Governance (ESG)	
6	Islamic finance	3
	Profitability (ROE, ROA)	
	University	
7	Sustainability Initiatives, accountability, artificial intelligence, Attitude, cash <i>waqf</i> , communication, community, Empowerment, Entrepreneurship, Financial Performance, Gen Z, Governance, Halal meat, Indonesia, Indonesians, Islamic Digital Banking, <i>Maqasid Shariah</i> , Muslim Friendly, Religiosity, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), Social, Social Inclusion, Sukuk, sustainable entrepreneurship values model, Takaful, Tourism, Unemployment	2
8	Advertising, Informative & Educative (Halal), Islamic financial literacy, Persuasive and Manipulative (Haram), Product Differentiation, Academic Service Quality, Al-Aqsa University, Brand Awareness, Brand Loyalty, case study, circular economy, circular supply chain governance, Digital Currency, e-Commerce Business, Financial Inclusion, graduate entrepreneurs, Halal food, Information, institutional theory, institutionalisation, Islamic Communities, Islamic Investment System, Islamic Objectives for Financial Developments, Islamic spiritual well-being, Islamic Jurisprudence, junk shop, nation	1

building, non-verbal communication, online food delivery services, Personal Skills, Profit, Purchase Intention, Recycler, Risk Taking, Tax Fairness, Values-Based Management, Women Employment, Work-Life Balance, active usage, adsorption, Adults, Agriculture, Agriculture Takaful, al-Hawalah, Alimony, Autonomy, B40, Bank-specific Factors, Basic Psychological Needs, behaviour, Belia, Bibliometric analysis, billboard, BNPL, Brand Equity, broker code, Business Challenges, business growth, Business Management, Business Strategies, campaign, capacity building, CAR, Car Financing, Certification, Change Readiness, Children with Disabilities, Commodity Crisis, Computation, conflict management, consumer behaviour, contract terms and contract parameters., contractual, cooperatives, Covariance-Based Structural Equation Modelling (CB-SEM), COVID-19 Vaccination, Co-Worker Support, Credit Attitude, CSR, currency exposure, cyberstalking, Da'wah, Deb, Decolonisation, Defining Issues Test 2 (DIT2), Digital Leadership, Digital Payments, Disclosure, Disease, Divorce, Earning Management, Econometrics, Economic Transformation, Economic Development, Economic Growth, economical, economy, Effectiveness, Efficiency and transparency, Elderly, Electronic Management Requirements, elementary school/madrasa ibtidaiyah children, Emotional intelligence, ethics, Excessive Use of BNPL, External Shariah audit, Extrinsic Motivation, faith, Fatwas on Contemporary Financial Issues, Features, financial literacy, Fiqh method, fiscal policy, FnB, Food Security, foreign currency, Franchise, Gold, Graduate employability, graduates, Granger causality, Green Microfinance, Halal Cosmetics, Healthcare, herding behaviour, Higher Education Institutions, Homestay Programme, Human Capital, Ijarah, Importance, Immunisation, individual, Innovation, institutions offering Shariah compliant products and services, Insurance, integrity, interdependence, internal control, Interracial marriages, Investment intention, Islamic unit trust funds, Islamic Entrepreneurship, Islamic ethics, Islamic FinTech, Islamic microfinance, Islamic perspectives, Islamic religiosity, ISR, Istisna'a, Jakim, Job Satisfaction, Jordan, Jurisprudential Rules in Financial Matters, Kenaf beads, leadership, Learning, lecturer, Literacy Media, Loan Sharking, Macroeconomic Policies, Macroeconomy, Maklumat Pals, Malaysia MADANI, Malaysian Standard (MS) 1900:2014, Malaysian Consumers, Management, Marriage, Material Well-Being, Materialism, MCO, Medical Card, medical law, mental health, metals removal, Micro *Waqf* Bank, Millennials, Mizan Principles, Models, monetary policy, Moral obligation, Moral reasoning, MSMEs, MSMs, Murabaha, Musharaka, Muslim, Muslimpreneurs, National Security, NPF, Online Freelancing, Online Presence, online shopping, Online Zakat Payment, Organisational Citizenship Behaviour, Overnight Policy Rate, Oversight, Pandemic, Parents, Payment, Political Involvement, Perceived Quality, Perceived Ihsan, Perceived Justice, Perceived Risk, Halal Certification, Islam Perspective, Philippine Islamic Banking, Charter, plastic waste, PLS-SEM, POAC Approach, Policy, Power Asymmetry, Prenuptial Agreement, Privacy, Productive Endowment, Halal Product, Proposed Framework, Push-pull mooring theory, Qiyas, QR Codes, Quality Management System, Relational, Relationship History, Review of Literature, Risk Management, Role, Running Trades, SCLE exams, Scopus, Self-determination Theory, Self-efficacy, Shariah Robo-advisor, Shariah-Compliant, Sharing Information, Silver, Small and Medium Audit Practitioners, Social Investment Funds, social banking, Social Entrepreneurship, Social Finance, Social Influence,

Society, Southeast Asia, Specific Asset, Stock Returns, Strategies, Student Enrolment, Students, sustainable indicator, Systematic literature review, Tabayyun, Takaful Technology, Tax Knowledge, Tax Morale, Tax System Reform, teamwork, teenagers, TikTok, Preventive Measures, Transfer of debt, Trust in tax authorities, Trust in Authority, UAE Law, Understanding, United Arab Emirates, Unity Government, UTAUT, Volatility, Voluntary Tax Compliance, Epidemic, Wasiyyah, willingness and individual taxpayers, Woman, Work Flexibility, Working Capital Efficiency, Young Voters, Youth, Zero hunger

k. Number of references

According to Table 10 and Figure 4, most of the articles (40 articles, or 40.8%) in I-zECONS e-proceedings contained five to twenty references. Moreover, articles with 20–35 references (39.8%) were ranked second-highest. Ten papers (10.2%) contained 35–50 references. A small number of articles, more specifically, article number 5 (73 references) under the theme of Economics, article number 17 (90 references) under the theme of Accounting and Corporate Governance, article number 21 (106 references) and 27 (54 references) under the theme of Banking, Finance, and Investment, article number 31 (53 references) under the theme of Marketing, and article number 69 (54 references), 70 (66 references), 74 (58 references), and 79 (74 references) under the theme of Islamic Social Finance, Zakat, *Waqf* and Takaful are among the few number of articles that cited over 50 references in their articles.

Table 10: Number of references

Number of References	Frequency	Percentage
5 - 20	40	40.8
20 - 35	39	39.8
35 - 50	10	10.2
50 - 65	4	4.1
65 - 80	3	3.1
80 - 95	1	1.0
95 - 110	1	1.0

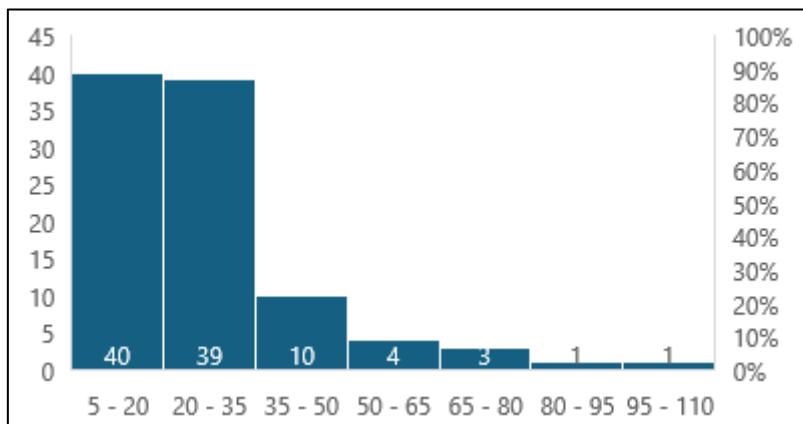


Figure 4: Number of references

Case Countries

Table 11 highlights the country's most frequently studied on Islamic finance. The highest number of case countries studied is Malaysia, with a total of 66, underscoring its prominent role in the global Islamic finance landscape (Özdemir & Selçuk, 2021). This is followed by 19 studies on Indonesia where this reflects the growing influence in this sector. Then, Tunisia and Palestine have

modest frequently studies on Islamic finance with two and three, respectively. Several countries such as Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom, Qatar, and Jordan shown a single study where this indicated that emerging interest or limited research focus in these regions. The diversity of countries highlights the varied interest and widespread in Islamic finance across different geopolitical contexts.

Table 11: List of case countries

No.	Country	Total
1.	Malaysia	66
2.	Indonesia	19
3.	Pakistan	1
4.	Saudi Arabia	1
5.	United Kingdom	1
6.	Tunisia	2
7.	Palestine	3
8.	United Arab Emirates	3
9.	Qatar	1
10.	Jordan	1

These finding shows that Malaysia's leading the position due to its strategic investments and policy initiatives to foster Islamic finance. This is making it a focal point for researchers and industry practitioners. Then, the second highest number of studies on Indonesia indicates its active participation and rapid development in the financial domain. The other countries like Tunisia, Palestine, and the United Arab Emirates with fewer studies that signifies a growing interest and potential for expansion in Islamic finance research. The single-study entries for Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom, Qatar, and Jordan suggest areas for further exploration and development in future research endeavours.

Research Themes

Papers published in I-iECONS 2023 have been classified under specific categories in terms of themes (Figure 5). This categorisation comprises seven broad subjects: Economics, Accounting and Corporate Governance, Banking, Finance and Investment, Marketing, Business, Management and Leadership, Halal Products, Services and Halal Management, Islamic Social Finance, Zakat, *Waqf*, and Takaful. According to Table 12, the research themes with the most articles are Islamic Social Finance, Zakat, *Waqf*, and Takaful, comprising 28 articles, followed by Business, Management, and Leadership with 21 articles and Banking, Finance, and Investment with 14. The remaining research themes, Accounting and Corporate Governance and Halal Products, Services and Halal Management, and Economics, contain nine articles. Lastly, there are eight articles in the marketing research theme.

Table 12: Ranked list by research theme of articles

Rank	Theme	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Islamic Social Finance, Zakat, <i>Waqf</i> , and Takaful	28	29
2	Business, Management, and Leadership	21	22
3	Banking, Finance, and Investment	14	14
4	Accounting and Corporate Governance	9	9
5	Halal Products, Services, and Halal Management	9	9
6	Economics	9	9
7	Marketing	8	8

Research Subcategories

Many research topics were examined under the main theme of the I-iECONS 2023 published papers, that is “Sustainable Development through Innovative Economic Transformation” (refer to Figure 4). As shown in Table 13, these papers have been categorised into several main areas and subcategories.

The most studied topic, with 28 papers (28.57%), is Islamic social finance, particularly focusing on zakat, *waqf*, and takaful. Of these, eight papers specifically address *waqf*-related topics, such as *waqf*-based healthcare services, *waqf*-based education, *waqf* behaviour, and *waqf* systems. Additionally, four papers focus on takaful, and four others cover various aspects of zakat. Another 12 papers explore topics related to Islamic Financial Technology (fintech), sukuk, Islamic finance, Fiqh, *Maqasid Syariah*, and Islamic microfinance.

The research category that ranked second in highest focuses on Business, Management, and Leadership, with a contribution of 21.43% of the total publications. A total of 21 papers in this category were published in the e-proceedings of I-iECONS 2023, with a primary emphasis on skills, business growth and strategy and media. Also explored by researchers were topics such as work-life balance, mental health, job satisfaction, Islamic ethics, moral, conflict management, teamwork, material well-being, homestay program, digital leadership and others.

The next research category was Banking, Finance, and Investment, which contained 14 papers (14.29%) focused on research related to financial performance and investment. Other topics discussed included herding behaviour, corporate social responsibility, risk management, financial inclusion, car financing, financial literacy, capital market, communication technology and digital currency.

In addition, several other categories were also published in the I-iECONS 2023 e-proceedings. Among them, the Accounting and Corporate Governance category contained 9 papers (9.18%), with frequently discussed topics including tax, Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) and Sustainability, followed by fintech, supply chain, earnings management and Shariah audit. The Halal Products, Services, and Halal Management category also contributed 9 papers (9.18%), with a focus on halal products, halal certification, followed by the topics of Muslim friendly, entrepreneurship and religiosity.

Economics category also contributed 9 papers (9.18%), with a focus on macroeconomic issues and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and then other subcategories included currency exposure, agriculture protection, product differentiation, community economy, and human capital. The last category is Marketing, which contributed 8 papers (8.16%), with studies related to behaviour and followed by other areas including social media, da'wah, purchase intention, digital payments and others.

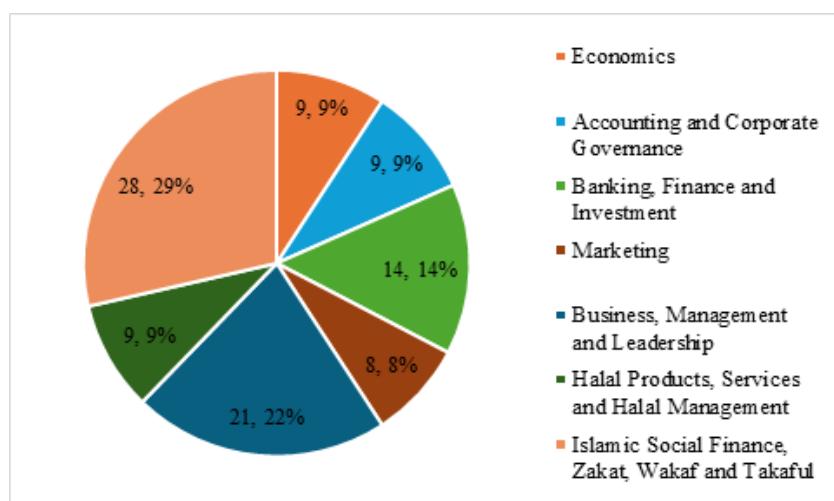


Figure 5: Distribution of the main categories

Table 13: Total number of papers for each category according to subcategories

Main Categories	Subcategories	No. of papers
Economics (9; 9.18%)	Macroeconomic	2
	SDG	2
	Currency Exposure	1
	Agriculture Protection	1
	Product Differentiation	1
	Community Economy	1
	Human Capital	1
	Tax	3
Accounting and Corporate Governance (9; 9.18%)	ESG / Sustainability	2
	Fintech	1
	Supply Chain	1
	Earning Management	1
	Shariah Audit	1
	Financial Performance	3
	Investment	2
	Herding Behaviour	1
Banking, Finance and Investment (14; 14.29%)	Corporate Social Responsibility	1
	Risk Management	1
	Financial Inclusion	1
	Car Financing	1
	Financial Literacy	1
	Capital Market	1
	Communication Technology	1
	Digital Currency	1
	Behaviour	3
	Media Social	1
Marketing (8; 8.16%)	Da'wah	1
	Purchase Intention	1
	Digital Payments	1
	Other	1
	Skills	2
	Business Growth/Strategy	2
	Media	2
	Work-Life Balance	1
Business, Management and Leadership (21; 21.43%)	Mental Health	1
	Job Satisfaction	1
	Islamic Ethics	1
	Moral	1
	Conflict Management	1
	Teamwork	1
	Material Well-Being	1
	Homestay Programme	1
	Digital Leadership	1
	Other	5
Halal Products, Services and Halal Management (9; 9.18%)	Halal Product	4
	Halal Certification	2
	Muslim-Friendly	1
	Entrepreneurship	1
	Religiosity	1

Islamic Social Finance, Zakat, <i>Waqf</i> and Takaful (28; 28.57%)	<i>Waqf</i>	8
	Takaful/Insurance	4
	Zakat	4
	Entrepreneurship	2
	Islamic Fintech	1
	Islamic Finance	1
	Islamic Microfinance	1
	Fiqh Method	1
	Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	1
	<i>Maqasid Shariah</i>	1
	Sukuk	1
	Other	3

CONCLUSION

The I-iECONS 2023 proceedings included various paper types, with extended abstracts being the most widely accepted submission type, followed by research papers and concept papers. This division reflects the diversity of scholarly contributions by researchers and the various stages of research development presented at the conference. The diversity of these paper types also contributed to the relatively large number of authors, with Abdul Rauf Ridzuan identified as the most productive. In addition, it also encouraged contributions from various countries, including Malaysia, Indonesia, the United Arab Emirates and other states with geographical affiliations, indicating that most researchers are from Malaysia. In terms of the ranking of the most productive institutions, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM) ranked first, followed by Universiti Teknologi MARA. More interestingly, most of the authors were women. Based on the quality of the published papers, most articles ranged between 11 and 15 pages and were predominantly written in English. Additionally, keywords such as “Malaysia,” “*Waqf*,” “Environmental,” “Sustainable Development,” and “Fintech” appeared most frequently, and this is in line with the main research theme for this conference, namely Islamic Social Finance, Zakat, *Waqf*, and Takaful as the most prominent, followed by topics related to Business, Management, and Leadership.

The significant contribution of this study is through the comprehensive analysis that has been conducted on the proceedings of I-iECONS 2023. First, the study provides a detailed mapping of research themes that have proven the field of Islamic Social Finance, Zakat, *Waqf*, and Takaful as the most dominant field, followed by the field of Business, Management, and Leadership. This mapping offers valuable insights into current scholarly interests and existing research gaps within the discipline. Second, the analysis of research subcategories and the identification of prominent authors and institutions highlight the collaborative nature of the research and the main contributors that drive the academic discourse. Third, the analysis of geographical and institutional affiliations indicates the regional focus and institutional leadership in Islamic economic studies. Furthermore, the quality of papers submitted by authors covering aspects of page length, language usage, and author demographics contributes to a deeper understanding of the academic landscape. Finally, keyword analysis showed frequently used terms such as “Malaysia” and “Theory of Planned Behaviour,” thus providing a basis for future research directions. Overall, these contributions provide valuable insights for researchers, policymakers, and academics who want to strengthen the understanding and development of Islamic economics and social finance.

From a management perspective, the dominance of Islamic Social Finance, *Waqf*, Zakat, and fintech as leading research themes outlines strategic opportunities for financial institutions and organisations in the Islamic finance sector to align their operations with this expanding field. The emphasis on sustainable development and environmental issues also reveals the need for managers to integrate sustainability principles into financial products and services, especially in

Islamic banking and social finance. As Malaysia is a significant contributor to this proceeding, local organisations and financial institutions are well positioned to leverage these findings to address regional challenges and strengthen their contributions to the global development of Islamic finance.

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