

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF GLOBAL RESEARCH ON ISLAMIC MANAGEMENT USING SCOPUS DATABASE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to spread awareness of the importance of increasing scientific research in the field of Islamic management and help researchers and students of Islamic management well-known authors, institutions, and journals, as well as the volume of cooperation between countries with regard to publication. Clarifying the number of common citations and keywords used in Islamic management research. This study adopts a bibliometric method. In total, 280 articles and 59 reviews were retrieved from the Scopus database. This study analyzed the data using VOSviewer software. The analyses were divided into three main categories: co-citations with cited sources, co-occurrence with author keywords, and co-authorship with the country. A total of 280 articles on Islamic management were published in the Scopus database from 1983 to 2020. Intellectual production is low, necessitating double efforts to enhance scientific publications in world-class journals. The Journal of Islamic Marketing is the top journal publishing Islamic management articles, and the most frequently used keyword is Islamic marketing, which ranked first among the countries with the highest scientific production, number of researchers, and universities of scientific production in the field of Islamic management. This study is a comprehensive review of academic articles on Islamic management

using bibliometric analysis, which is rare in Islamic management. This is the first bibliometric study on Islamic management.

Keywords: *Scopus database, VOSviewer, Bibliometric Analysis, Islamic management.*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyebarluaskan kesadaran akan pentingnya peningkatan penelitian ilmiah di bidang manajemen Islam dan membantu para peneliti dan mahasiswa manajemen Islam penulis, lembaga, dan jurnal terkenal, serta volume kerjasama antar negara berkaitan dengan untuk publikasi. Mengklarifikasi jumlah kutipan umum dan kata kunci yang digunakan dalam penelitian manajemen Islam. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode bibliometrik. Secara total, 280 artikel dan 59 ulasan diambil dari database Scopus. Penelitian ini menganalisis data menggunakan software VOSviewer. Analisis dibagi menjadi tiga kategori utama: kutipan bersama dengan sumber yang dikutip, kemunculan bersama dengan kata kunci penulis, dan penulisan bersama dengan negara. Sebanyak 280 artikel tentang manajemen Islam diterbitkan dalam database Scopus dari tahun 1983 hingga 2020. Produksi intelektual rendah, memerlukan upaya ganda untuk meningkatkan publikasi ilmiah di jurnal kelas dunia. *Journal of Islamic Marketing* adalah jurnal teratas yang menerbitkan artikel manajemen Islam, dan kata kunci yang paling sering digunakan adalah pemasaran Islami, yang menempati peringkat pertama di antara negara-negara dengan produksi ilmiah tertinggi, jumlah peneliti, dan universitas produksi ilmiah di bidang Islam. pengelolaan. Kajian ini merupakan tinjauan komprehensif artikel akademik tentang manajemen Islam dengan menggunakan analisis bibliometrik, yang jarang terjadi dalam manajemen Islam. Ini adalah studi bibliometrik pertama tentang manajemen Islam.

Kata kunci: *Database Scopus, VOSviewer, Analisis Bibliometrik, Manajemen Islam.*

INTRODUCTION

Scholars have been interested in studying management and making it an independent science because of the importance of management as a human science. Each entity, institution, or state has no choice but to apply management as it is the basis of work and the way to success.

Islamic management differs from other types of management in that it focuses on the spiritual, physical, and material features of individuals in an integrated manner. It considers work as a way to worship God and fulfil the main purpose of creation, which is to maintain prosperity on Earth and ensure that work is done in a way that pleases the Almighty God. Therefore, it balances success in life and the Hereafter. It is also committed to Islamic values derived from the Qur'an, Sunnah, and other sources of Islamic legislation¹.

¹Idris, m., Fariza Alyati Wan Zakaria, W., Sunawari Long, a., & Salleh, N. (2019). Work Quality in Organization: An Islamic Management Perspective. *International Journal of Islamic Thought*, 15(2232-1314), 60-70. doi:<https://doi.org/10.24035/ijit.15.2019.006>

Saeed et al². in their article, A Survey Of Management From An Islamic Perspective stated that the literature of management from the Islamic perspective is still in its infancy. They called for dealing with Islamic management according to the teachings and ethics of Islam, without mixing it with modern concepts. They claimed that the Islamic nation awaited significant innovation in Islamic management.

It is worth noting that researchers in the field of Islamic management need to know the most famous researchers and authors, and the best peer-reviewed journals that publish Islamic management research. They also need to determine the academic bodies that are interested in this field, in addition to finding out any other information that helps them find a way to conduct research in this field in which intellectual production is so low.

To assist researchers in this regard, this study adopted a bibliometric analytical method to obtain sufficient information on Islamic management literature and determine the nature of intellectual production in the field of Islamic management. Bibliometric studies are important research activities, as they provide realistic, historical, and descriptive views of scientific production in a specific field. Working on this type of study began in 1969 in the field of medicine, and then moved to other sciences, including management. Bibliometric analysis is a compilation of existing statistical results to develop the field and enrich future scientific research³.

Bibliometric studies employ statistical and mathematical methods to analyze data related to books, periodicals, articles, authors, publishers, and others in order to identify the characteristics of intellectual production issued in a particular field of knowledge. The most productive authors, those who contributed to scientific research and specialized scientific topics, and the most productive scientific journals also describe the reference citations. ⁴

Bibliometric studies aim to raise the level of knowledge circulation, identify deficiencies in knowledge production, predict publishing trends, and shed light on the characteristics of knowledge exchange in the field and the graphic characteristics of knowledge production in specialization.

The field of bibliometric studies has witnessed rapid growth as researchers have presented significant quantitative results in a specific scientific field. Nevertheless, some researchers believe that the development that occurred only touched on the theoretical foundations, and further development is needed in methodological criticism, so that it is not just a summary of what is actually there without highlighting what these studies should be like.⁵ Moreover, bibliometric analysis does not represent

² Saeed, M., Jabnoun, N., & Shamma, M. (1997). A Survey Of Management From An Islamic Perspective. *Iium Journal of Economics and Management*, 5(1), 87-100.

³ Kataria, A., Kumar, S., & Pandey, N. (2020). Twenty-five years of Gender, Work and Organization: A bibliometric analysis. *Gender Work Organ*, 1-34. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1111/gwao.12530>

⁴ Nafi'ah, B. A., Roziqin, A., Suhermanto, D. F., & Fajrina, A. N. (2021). The Policy Studies journal: A Bibliometric and mapping study from 2015-2020. *Library Philosophy and Practice (ejournal)*, 5881.

⁵ Hoon, C., & Baluch, A. (2020). The Role of Dialectical Interrogation in Review Studies: Theorizing from What We See Rather Than What We Have Already Seen. *Journal of Management Studies*, 57(6), 1246-1268. doi:[10.1111/joms.12543](https://doi.org/10.1111/joms.12543)

a single method to which the researcher must adhere; rather, it is an umbrella under which many methods and strategies seek to achieve the aim of the research fall.⁶

Denyer and Tranfield⁷ to conduct a systematic review. D. A. Bryman, *The Sage Handbook of Organizational Research Methods*, pp. (671–689) stated that bibliometric studies in management are few despite their prevalence in other sciences, especially in the medical and social sciences. This means that researchers and students in management science need more training in bibliometric reviews, as an emerging field. The authors also mentioned the principles to which studies conducted in the management field should adhere, including transparency, where the researcher should provide sufficient information to make the reader reach conclusions. Another principle is comprehensiveness, which requires listing various resources for review. The third is to provide clarification in a clear explanatory style, so that it is a single unit consisting of a set of parts. Finally, guidance should be provided on suggestions, evidence, and models to help develop management knowledge.

Rojon et al.⁸ conducted a bibliometric review of management research by Pihtaway in the *International Journal of Management Reviews*, and stated that it began in the early 2000s, specifically in 2004. Rojon et al. stated that bibliometric studies in management need to be defined more clearly in addition to raising their quality. They recommend that it is crucial to produce a guide that defines bibliometric studies in a concise manner. This guide should include mechanisms for formulating the research question, areas of research, research methodology, the applicability of research in academia, practical practices, and policy development.

Kumar et al.⁹ conducted a twenty-year bibliometric analysis of the *Public Management Review* journal of all the articles it published and found that there was a significant rise in productivity and scientific reputation. Public and service administration and the magazine expanded a lot in the topics it published, but the results of the study did not mention that the magazine published articles in the field of Islamic administration despite its specialization in the field of administration.

Having investigated various periodicals that include topics on Islamic management, researchers could not conduct any bibliometric studies until the date of this study. Therefore, this study is the first in the field of Islamic management to determine aspects and quantity of intellectual production. It could also present this production statistically using Scopus and VOSviewer programs.

⁶ Hassanein, A. S. (2019). Subsequent analysis of root intellectual production in a domain The universality of universities and its impact on international publishing. *International Journal of Library and Information Sciences*, 6(2), 343-464. Retrieved from <http://search.mandumah.com/Record/968430>

⁷ Denyer, D., & Tranfield, D. (2009). Producing a systematic review. In D. A. Bryman, *The Sage handbook of organizational research methods* (pp. 671–689). Washington: Sage Publications Ltd.

⁸ Rojon, C., Okupe, A., & McDowall, A. (2021). Utilization and development of systematic reviews in management research: What do we know and where do we go from here?. *Int J Manag Rev*, 1-33. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1111/ijmr.12245>

⁹Kumar, S., Pandey, N., & Haldar, A. (2020). Twenty years of Public Management Review (PMR): a bibliometric overview. *Public Management Review*, 1876-1896. doi:[10.1080/14719037.2020.1721122](https://doi.org/10.1080/14719037.2020.1721122)

Launched in 2004, the Scopus database includes all articles published from 1966 to the present. It is the world's largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature, with smart tools that track, analyze, and visualize research. Tools to sort, refine, and quickly identify results will help to focus on the outcomes of your work. The Scopus database covers nearly 36,377 titles (22,794 active titles and 13,583 inactive titles) from approximately 11,678 publishers, of which 34,346 are peer-reviewed journals in the top-level subject fields of life, social, physical, and health sciences. This includes three sources: book series, journals, and trade journals.¹⁰

It appears that most published topics are related to public administration, business administration, marketing, and accounting, which motivates us to further research other Islamic administration topics, such as issues related to administration operations and human resource management and development. The scarcity of literature on these topics has been discussed in published articles. Researchers in the field of Islamic administration or any other field can employ the Scopus database to search for topics in a good and indexed manner. data, exports, and evaluates their findings.

VOSviewer is a software tool used to construct and visualize bibliometric networks. For instance, these networks include journals, researchers, and individual publications and can be constructed based on citation, bibliographic coupling, co-citation, or co-authorship relations. VOSviewer also offers text-mining functionality, which can be used to construct and visualize co-occurrence networks of important terms extracted from scientific literature.¹¹

This study aims to identify intellectual production in the Scopus database on Islamic management regarding the most famous authors, scientific journals, and concerned bodies and to determine the quantity of production. Study question, What features of intellectual production in Islamic management are found in the Scopus database?. Determinants of the study: 1). Objective determinants; Analysis of the intellectual production in Islamic management using key words, abstracts and titles, 2). Qualitative determinants; This study covers 280 articles published in scientific journals that include the term 'Islamic management'. 3). Time determinants; From the date of establishing Scopus database until the year 2020

Significance of study 1). Helping researchers in Islamic management know the authors, concerned bodies, and magazines related to Islamic management, 2). Informing universities and concerned entities about the rate of scientific activity in Islamic management, 3). Highlighting opportunities for cooperation with researchers and institutions regarding intellectual production in Islamic management, 4). Introducing the bibliometric studies in the field of Islamic management for the first time.

¹⁰ what scopus. (2021, february 7). Retrieved from elsevier: https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus?dgcid=RN_AGCM_Sourced_300005030

¹¹ welcom to vosviewer. (2021, february 7). (Centre for Science and Technology Studies, Leiden University, The Netherlands) Retrieved from VOSviewer: <https://www.vosviewer.com/>

Islamic Management

Scholars have paid much attention to the study of management and made it an independent science; This interest is due to the importance of management itself, as it is a very important human science, as no party, institution or country has a choice in applying management or not, it is the basis of work and the path to success.

When Islam came, the administrative system of the Quraysh community was almost nonexistent. There are no foundations, controls, or laws to rely on, and the present was man-made and had weaknesses and defects, but the situation changed with the advent of Islam and the Messenger, may God bless him and grant him peace, and put in place a constitution for Islamic administration in Medina that includes everyone. Aspects of life.

The process of achieving the legitimate goals of an organization in accordance with legally approved procedures, methods, and techniques through the collective cooperation of the members of the organization in accordance with the rules of Islam with the aim of obtaining God's approval and almighty.¹²

Islamic administration derives its education from the texts of the Qur'an and the Sunnah, as these texts are considered a means of guiding administrative thought because they are valid at every time and place, regardless of the environment. It also depends on jurisprudential sources such as consensus, analogy, and interests.¹³ Islamic administration is based on the principle of worshiping God Almighty in the works he provides for the purpose of building land, dealing with money as a deposit from God Almighty entrusted to it by man, and on the principle of consultation for it. Preventing tyranny with opinion, human relations, facilitation, removing embarrassment, and considering people's capabilities. Moderation in work and decision-making.¹⁴

The Islamic administration carries out four administrative processes:

Planning: Developing a plan for actions to be implemented in the short or long term so that the main objective is to build land in good faith and trust in God and the pursuit of success in this world and the hereafter¹⁵.

Organizing: Creating a reliable and flexible structure and system to define the work of each individual in light of authority and responsibility, Islam calls for taking into account the differences of individuals and their capabilities that God created them for, and for the organization to be based on mutual relations between the manager and the employee in an atmosphere of authority, responsibility, and accountability with the aim of obtaining the pleasure of God.¹⁶

¹² Ather, S. M., Khan, M. A., & Hoque, N. (2011). Motivation As Conceptualised In Traditional And Islamic Management. *Humanomics*, 27(2), 121-137. doi:DOI 10.1108/08288661111135126

¹³ Afridi, T., Irfan, M., & Sittar, K. (2021). Historical Perspective Of Islamic Management Thoughts: Implications For Contemporary Organizations. *alarch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology*, 18(4), 890-912.

¹⁴ Saefullah, U. (2012). Management In Islam. *Journal Of Applied Sciences Research*, 8(11), 5254-5257.

¹⁵ Afridi et al., 2021

¹⁶ Mohiuddin, M. G. (2012). Management Views In Islamic Literature: A Conceptual Analysis On The Way Of New Management Dimension. *International Journal of Management*, 3(2), 411-424.

Guidance: Providing guidance and direction to ensure the achievement of goals; guidance is linked to accountability and punishment in this world and hereafter, and the leader is a role model to influence the employees; thus, the guidance is sound according to what pleases God Almighty in an atmosphere of humility, strength, and accountability.¹⁷

Oversight: To achieve reform, development, and access to quality at work, the best type of oversight is self-censorship based on fearing God secret and in public, which motivates men to monitor themselves.¹⁸

Islamic administration suffers from a lack of an Islamic environment suitable for application, weak knowledge of its controls, organizations affected by their novelty and imitation, lack of media promotion, and scarcity of research and studies.¹⁹ Islamic administration seeks to achieve legitimate goals that fall within the scope of the worship of God, and all its services are based on legal permissibility and link it to the afterlife, which does not conflict with its use of techniques or benefits from contemporary developments, and keeps pace with administrative development within the limits of what Islamic Sharia allows while preserving Islamic constants .

The Importance Of Studying Islamic Management Science

Islam is concerned with education and learning. Management is one of the most important fields of science that Islam has been interested in, and evidence of this is the establishment of Islamic civilization and the success of Muslims in managing their large state over many centuries, efficiently and effectively, despite the lack of capabilities and weak means of communication.

Currently, despite the availability of all means, Islamic administration suffers from many problems that require more scientific research to develop solutions to treat them within the framework of Islamic religion, and administration has a major role in the processes of economic, social, and political development. Success in development is achieved only by the presence of effective management; therefore, the study of Islamic management is the basis for achieving success and reviving the teachings of religion, conducting scientific research operations in it is a basis for treating the difficulties it faces, and publishing the results of scientific research to benefit from and employ it is a great contribution to the return of the Islamic administration to its global position.

The study of Islamic management is important to identify the characteristics that revive the teachings of the Qur'an and Sunnah, as it is a social welfare system within the institution based on taking into account all parties and there is no conflict of interests, just as everyone fears God Almighty and everyone is responsible for his

¹⁷Afridi et al., 2021

¹⁸ Mohiuddin, 2012

¹⁹ Rahman, A., & Mohiuddin, G. (2015). Islamic Management and Its Present Applications in Islamic Organizations in Bangladesh. *International Journal of Islamic Management and Business*, 1(1), 65-93.

actions and words. Its basic principles are based on good work justice, sincerity, and benevolence.²⁰

The study of Islamic management is also important to prove its applicability in every time and place as it derives from the teachings of the Islamic religion, as it is based first on the application of divine teachings and then on understanding the institution, stakeholders, partners, customers, and the surrounding environment in an innovative, flexible, and balanced way based on justice, consultation, and satisfaction, and achieving productivity away from inflicting damage to humans, the environment, or the practice of activities prohibited by the Islamic religion.²¹

The study of Islamic management is important because it proves the comprehensiveness of Islamic religion and the goodness of the world and the hereafter. By applying Islamic management in the institution, productivity and profit will rise as well as increase the performance of employees and improve the values of work, giving, production, effects, giving, and discipline.²² (Sulaiman et al., 2014)

METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a bibliometric approach to determine the features of intellectual production in Islamic management found in the Scopus database.

Step 1: Data Retrieval

- Bibliometric data from 280 articles were gathered.
- *The TITLE-ABS-KEY search key was used to search for Islamic management articles from the first day when the first article was inserted into the database to 2020* (Kataria, Kumar, & Pandey, 2020) (Hassanein, 2019)

Step 2: Descriptive data

- Data was classified to authors, concerned institutions and countries.
- VOSviewer was used to identify keywords co-occurrences and authorship.
- A list of top 10 items in each category was recorded.

Step 3: Conducted analyses

- A bibliographic analysis was conducted using VOSviewer, resulting in the creation of three document links.
- Co-occurrence analysis was conducted to identify the most common author keywords using VOSviewer.
- Co-author analysis was conducted using VOSviewer.

Step 4: Network analyses

A co-occurrence and co-author network analyses were conducted using VOSviewer.

²⁰ Mushtaq, M., Saghir, A., & Kayani, M. M. (2014). Islamic Management System and its Application in the 21st Century World. *International Journal of Academic Research in Economics and Management Sciences*, 3(3), 92-99. doi:10.6007/IJAREMS/v3-i3/906

²¹ Abdullah, O. C., & Ishak, M. S. (2012). Conceptual Framework Of Good Management From The Islamic Perspective. *International Journal Of Business And Management Studies*, 4(1), 185-195.

²² Sulaiman, M., Abdul Sabian, N. A., & Othman, A. (2014). The Understanding of Islamic Management Practices among Muslim Managers in Malaysia. *Asian Social Science*, 10(1), 189-199. doi:10.5539/ass.v10n1p189

This study covers all published intellectual production represented in scientific articles in journals registered in the Scopus database on Islamic management, from the first article published in 1983 to 2020. The total number of articles included was 280.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Research Production By Years

Figure 1
Annual production of research

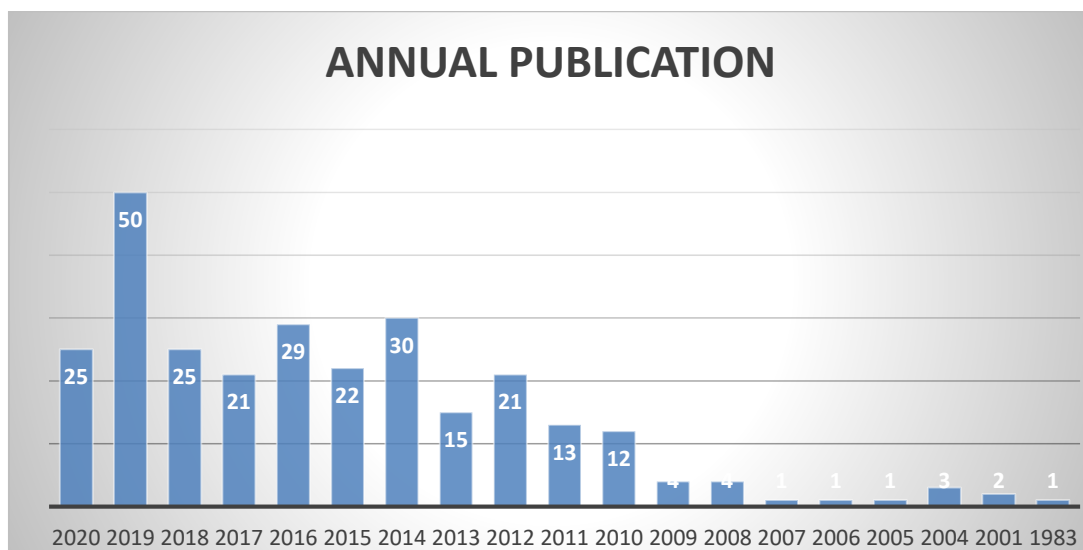


Figure 1 shows Intellectual production in the Islamic administration is very low; The publication of articles began in 1983 with only one article, then scientific production was completely cut off in the period from 1984 to 2000 without any article being published, then only two articles were published in 2001, and after that scientific production was completely cut off in 2002 and 2003, and appeared In 2004 an average of 3 articles only, and did not exceed one article in each of the years 2005, 2006 and 2007, and since 2008 the scientific production has risen slightly between 4 articles to 30 articles, but it reached 50 articles in 2019, which is the highest number of articles published in The history of the Islamic administration, but it was reduced by half in 2020, to reach only 25 articles.

Noting that most of the published articles discussed topics in business administration, marketing, and accounting, these topics covered 190 articles, or 68%, while other administrative topics amounted to 90 articles, or 32% only. Most of the articles were published in the English language, amounting to 273 articles, or 98%, followed by the Malay language with three articles, the French language with two articles, and Arabic and Russian with an average of one article each.

These results emphasize the need for researchers to exert more effort to raise the level of scientific publishing in the Islamic administration to keep pace with the

rest of the sciences in intellectual production, and they must raise the level of their skills in scientific writing to be able to publish in scientific journals in the scientific base.

Distinguished Journals In Publishing Islamic Management Subjects

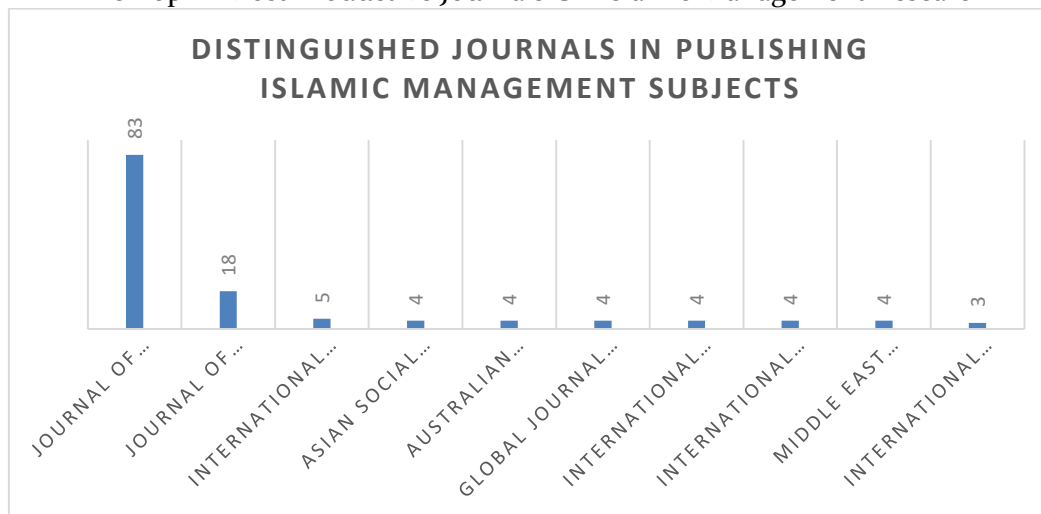
Table 1
The top 10 most productive journals on Islamic management research

NO	Journal	TP*	TC*	Cite Score 2020	Publisher
1	Journal Of Islamic Marketing	260	878	3.4	Emerald
2	Journal Of Islamic Accounting And Business Research	221	329	1.5	Emerald
3	International Journal Of Islamic And Middle Eastern Finance And Management	155	409	2.6	Emerald
4	Asian Social Science	(coverage discontinued in Scopus)	-	-	Canadian Center of Science and Education
5	Australian Journal Of Basic And Applied Sciences	(coverage discontinued in Scopus)	-	-	International Network for Scientific Information Publication
6	Global Journal Al Thaqafah	78	45	0.6	Kolej Universiti Islam Sultan Azlan Shah
7	International Journal Of Business And Globalisation	275	228	0.8	Inderscience
8	International Journal Of Innovation Creativity And Change	(coverage discontinued in Scopus)	-	-	Primrose Hall Publishing Group
9	Middle East Journal Of Scientific Research	(coverage discontinued in Scopus)	-	-	International Digital Organization for Scientific Information
10	International Journal Of Business And Society	408	453	1.1	University Malaysia Sarawak

Notes: *TP: total publication * TC: total citation

The number of magazines reached 132 magazines that published topics related to Islamic management. Table 1 shows the first 10 magazines that published articles, and the publishing movement ranged from 83 articles to one article.

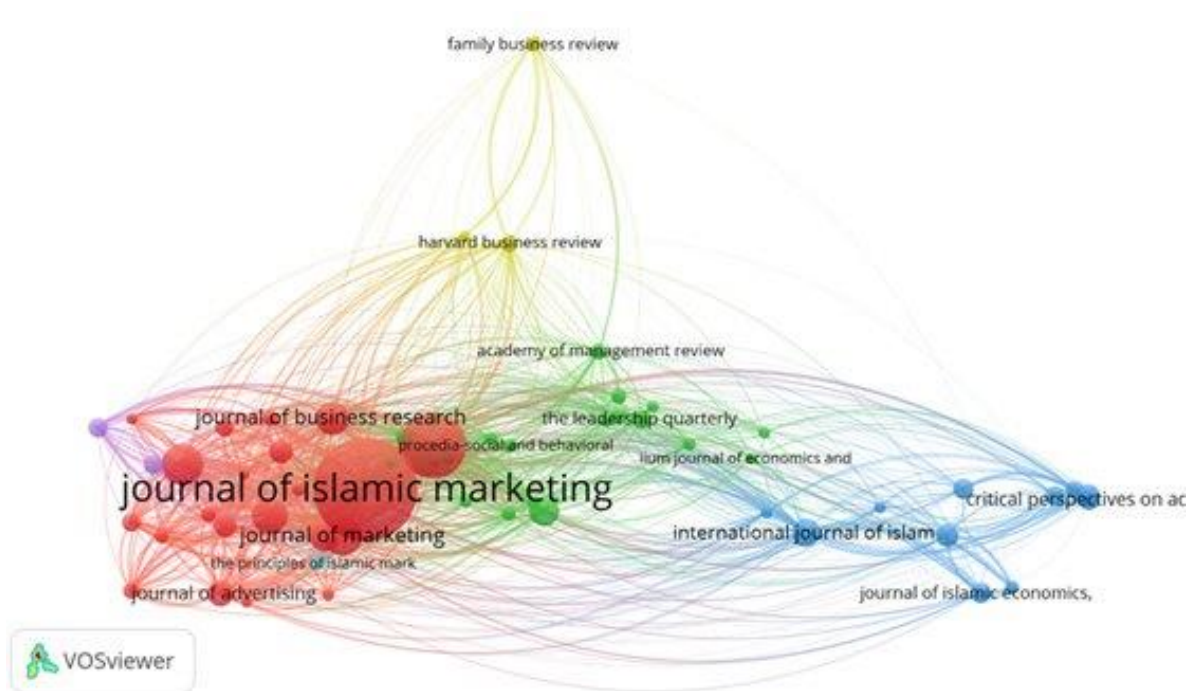
Figure 2:
The Top 10 Most Productive Journals On Islamic Management Research



Noticeably, in *Figure 2*, the Journal of Islamic Marketing came at the top in terms of citations, followed by the rest of the journals, whose index of citations did not reach three, and the number of quotations did not reach 500. The International Journal of Business and Society had the highest number of publications. It was also noticed that four journals that had publications on Islamic management left the Scopus database. This calls for more efforts to increase scientific publishing on Islamic management to raise the level of journals to enable them to continue publishing in global databases, in addition to focusing more on quality. Islamic management researchers are forced to refer to journals whose quality is lower than that found in the Scopus database. This has resulted in insufficient scientific research in this area.

The results also indicate the importance of empowering researchers in the field of Islamic management with the skills of scientific writing to publish in scientific journals within the scope base, and this role must be played by universities and colleges.

Figure 3
A bibliometric map created based on co-citation with cited sources



Most published topics are related to public administration, business administration, marketing, and accounting, which motivates us to further research other Islamic administration topics, such as issues related to administration operations and human resource management and development. The scarcity of literature on these topics has been discussed in published articles.

Figure 3 shows the 59 journals included in this study. The number of common citations in the Journal of Islamic Marketing was 9427, and 6084 in the Journal of Business Research, as shown in the above Figure. While the number of common citations in the Journal of Marketing Communications reached 3677, the International Journal of Islamic Thought had 3000 citations.

Distinguished Authors In Publishing Islamic Management Research

Table 2:
List of the 10 most prolific authors in the Islamic management research field

No	Author	Scopus Author ID	Year of 1 st publisher	TP*	h-index	TC*	Current affiliation	Country
1	Kamla, R.	16642713700	2006	17	10	396	Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh.	United Kingdom
2	Othman, A.K.	41762130800	2010	42	5	71	Universiti Teknologi MARA,	Malaysia
3	Sulaiman, M.	57216680381	1996	27	7	168	World Academy of Islamic Management,	Malaysia
4	Ahmad, K.	24758131500	2001	19	6	147	International Islamic University Malaysia	Malaysia
5	Amin, H.	18633849100	2007	48	18	1061	Universiti Malaysia Sabah	Malaysia
6	Fatima, A.H.	24773212500	2008	12	4	78	International Islamic University Malaysia	Malaysia
7	Haque, A.	46461377600	2006	59	14	558	International Islamic University Malaysia	Malaysia
8	Hassan, M.K.	56073142200	1992	291	33	4266	University of New Orleans.	United States
9	Hussainey, K.	16444230900	2003	110	25	1979	Portsmouth Business School	United Kingdom
10	Jafari, A.	55119197000	2007	28	13	535	University of Strathclyde	United Kingdom

Notes: TP: total publication TC: total citation

As table 2 shows, the ten most famous authors on Islamic management come from three countries: Malaysia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The total number of authors reached 159, and the number of articles they published ranged from four to one. It is noted that the volume of intellectual production of authors in the field of Islamic management is very simple, even if the authors have published articles on other topics, which prompts us to write more scientifically in the field of Islamic management and to benefit from the experiences of authors who were able to publish previously.

Figure 4
List Of The 10 Most Prolific Authors In The Islamic Management Research Field



The figure 4 shows the names of the authors in the field of Islamic administration. Although the number of articles is few and does not exceed four, the authors whose names appear in the figure have proven their presence in the field of academic writing in Islamic administration.

Figure 5:
A Bibliometric Map Created Based On Co-Occurrence With Author Keywords

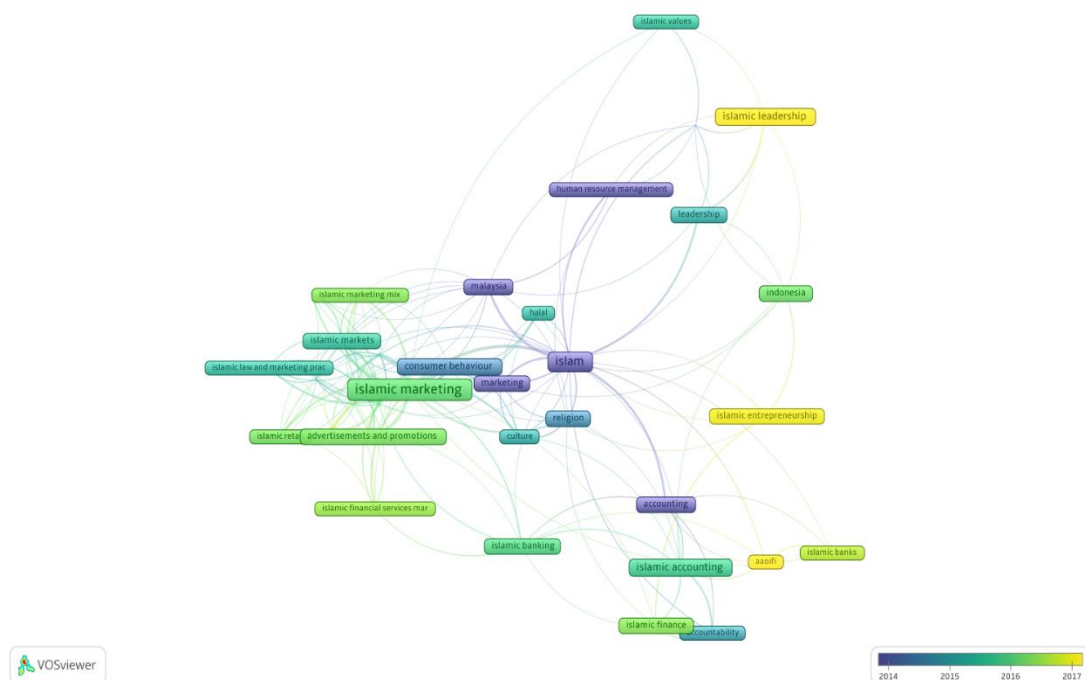


Figure 5 shows all the keywords used by the researchers to identify the common keywords that they used in the research and to identify the changes in research interests over time. As the above figure shows, the number of keywords reached 34, where the Islamic marketing keyword was considered the highest word shared by researchers, as it reached the number of times it was employed 144 times, then the word Islamic, which was used 65 times, in addition to the word Muslim customer, which amounted to 95 times, and the least used words were Islamic values and Islamic banks.

The Countries Conducted Islamic Management Research With Most Concerned Academic Institution

Table 3
List Of The 10 Top Countries Conducted Islamic Management Research With Most Concerned Academic Institution

Rank	Country	TPC*	Most Concerned Academic Institution
1	Malaysia	99	International Islamic University Malaysia
2	United Kingdom	35	University of Greenwich
3	Indonesia	28	Universitas Indonesia
4	United States	18	Florida Atlantic University
5	United Arab Emirates	15	Ajman University
6	Iran	14	University of Tehran
7	Pakistan	9	University Road
8	Turkey	9	Bilkent Üniversitesi
9	Australia	8	University of Technology Sydney
10	Jordan	8	Mutah University

Notes: *TPC: total publications of country

The above table 3 shows that Malaysia's contribution to total intellectual production in Islamic management reaches 35%, which is the highest percentage compared to other countries. Then comes the United Kingdom, which contributes 12%, as does Indonesia. However, the United States and the United Arab Emirates have the same percentage (6%). Iran has given 5% of the total production, Pakistan and Turkey 3% each, while Australia and Jordan have 2% each. In contrast, Brunei Darussalam, Germany, and India contributed the least to the group, at only 1%.

The Institutions That Conducted Research On The Islamic Management

Table 4
List Of The Top 10 Institutions That Conducted Research On The Islamic Management

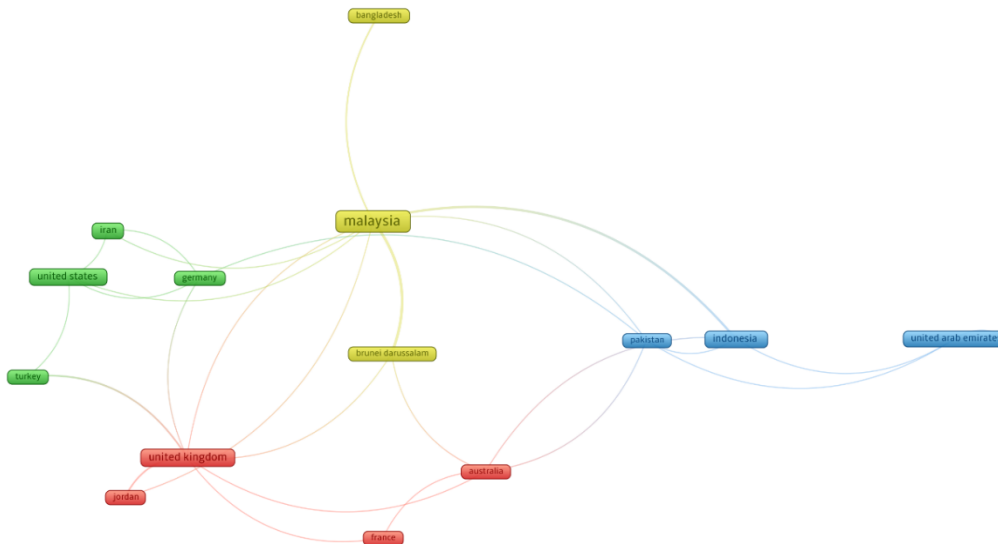
Rank	Institution	TPI*	Country
1	International Islamic University Malaysia	26	Malaysia
2	Universiti Teknologi MARA	18	Malaysia
3	Universiti Utara Malaysia	12	Malaysia
4	Universiti Sains Malaysia	11	Malaysia
5	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	9	Malaysia
6	University of Malaya	9	Malaysia
7	Universiti Putra Malaysia	7	Malaysia
8	University of Greenwich	5	United Kingdom
9	Universitas Indonesia	5	Indonesia
10	Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin	5	Malaysia

Notes: *TPI: total publications of given academic institution

As shown in table 4, Malaysian universities occupy the first seven ranks in scientific production in Islamic management, in addition to Malaysian universities in tenth place. This means that eight Malaysian institutions out of ten academic

institutions take the lead worldwide in the intellectual production of Islamic management.

Figure 6
A bibliometric map created based on co-authorships



The figure 6 shows that Malaysia has research links to Islamic management in 14 countries. The United Kingdom has nine links, whereas Brunei Darussalam and Indonesia have six. Australia and Pakistan have five links; however, the number of research links does not exceed four in Germany and the United States. The UAE, Iran, Jordan, and Turkey have three links, while Bangladesh has two. India made only one link, although its intellectual production amounted to five links.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study provides an overview of Islamic management research published in the Scopus database beginning with the first article published in this field from 1983 to 2020. We forward the following four major findings:

1). Scientific production in the Islamic circle. The study showed weak scientific production in the Islamic administration, as it achieved the highest number of 50 studies published in 2019, and it is unfortunate that it decreased to 25 by 2020, which requires doubling the scientific production of researchers in the field.

2). Scientific journals. The study showed a lack of scientific journals published in the field of Islamic management, which amounted to only 59 journals, but some of them left Scopus in recent years. The highest number of articles published in journals in Islamic management is the Journal of Islamic Marketing, which reached 83 out of a total of 280 articles, that is, equivalent to 30% of articles.

3). Quotation. The study showed that the highest citation of scientific journals was the Journal of Islamic Marketing (94%), followed by the International Journal of Business and Society (60%), indicating the use of Scopus by researchers in the field of Islamic management.

4). Keywords. The number of keywords used was 34, and the most used words were Islamic marketing. The researchers used them 144 times, indicating that most of the published research related to Islamic marketing was one of the branches of Islamic management.

5). Authoring. Malaysia is the highest authoring country, with 99 out of 280 articles (35%) published. This may be due to the ability of researchers in Malaysia to acquire the English language in which articles are published in the Scopus database, as well as the availability of Islamic universities.

The study recommended the following: 1). Conducting a later study using the method of meta-analysis of Islamic management issues on a more detailed basis. 2). 2- Researchers possess the skills that make their articles acceptable for publication in terms of language, regulations, and ethics. 3). Establishment of a scientific journal specialized in Islamic management in Scopus by the scientific authorities.

Although the study relies on a wide range of bibliometric analysis, drawing, and mapping, it is limited to one database, Scopus; therefore, it is possible to conduct future studies and include other articles from other databases such as the Web of Science, and studies can be carried out to determine the citations for each published article for information its impact and its use on a larger scale.

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