

THE RESEARCH FIELD OF ISLAMIC BANK: A HYBRID SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW AND BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract

This study aims to map the research landscape of Islamic bank by examining its intellectual structure, thematic evolution, and global distribution. The research addresses the growing academic interest in Shariah-compliant finance and identifies key areas of theoretical contribution and practical relevance. Using a hybrid methodology that combines a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) and bibliometric analysis, this study analyzed 1,132 articles retrieved from the Scopus database up to June 12, 2025. The PRISMA framework guided the article selection, and VOSviewer was employed to visualize citation patterns, author networks, and keyword co-occurrences. This research presents a novel synthesis of 20 years of Islamic banking literature by categorizing research trends, highlighting top contributing authors, institutions, and countries, and exposing underexplored areas such as fintech integration, customer behavior, and regional regulatory practices. The findings show a significant growth in Islamic banking publications, particularly in Indonesia and Malaysia. Key themes include corporate governance, financial performance, and institutional comparisons with conventional banks. The most frequent keywords were “Islamic Banks” (330), “Islamic Banking” (185), and “Corporate Governance” (63), confirming the field's conceptual maturity and revealing emerging research gaps. This study confirms that Islamic banking remains a vibrant and evolving field of research. It offers strategic insights for scholars and practitioners, establishing a foundation for future inquiry and policy innovation in global Islamic finance. These insights have both theoretical implications by identifying maturing and emerging themes and practical relevance in guiding future policymaking, regulatory design, and investment strategies in Islamic financial markets.

Keywords: Islamic Bank, Bibliometric Analysis, Systematic Literature Review, Research Landscape

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memetakan lanskap kajian terkait perbankan syariah dengan mengkaji struktur intelektual, perkembangan tema, dan sebaran globalnya. Kajian ini merespons peningkatan minat akademik terhadap keuangan yang sesuai prinsip syariah serta mengidentifikasi area yang memberikan kontribusi teoritis maupun relevansi praktis. Dengan pendekatan metodologi hibrida yang menggabungkan Systematic Literature Review (SLR) dan analisis bibliometrik, studi ini menganalisis 1,132 artikel yang diperoleh dari basis data Scopus hingga 12 Juni 2025. Proses seleksi artikel mengacu pada kerangka kerja PRISMA, sementara visualisasi pola sitasi, jejaring penulis, dan keterkaitan kata kunci dilakukan menggunakan perangkat lunak VOSviewer. Penelitian ini menyajikan sintesis terkini atas literatur perbankan syariah selama dua dekade terakhir dengan mengelompokkan tren riset, menyoroti penulis, institusi, dan negara yang paling produktif, serta mengidentifikasi area yang masih minim kajian seperti integrasi teknologi finansial (fintech), perilaku konsumen, dan kebijakan/regulasi regional. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya pertumbuhan signifikan publikasi terkait perbankan syariah, khususnya di Indonesia dan Malaysia. Tema utama yang banyak dikaji meliputi tata kelola perusahaan, kinerja keuangan, dan perbandingan kelembagaan antara bank syariah dan bank konvensional. Kata kunci yang paling sering muncul antara lain “Islamic Banks” (330), “Islamic Banking” (185), dan “Corporate Governance” (63), yang mencerminkan kematangan konseptual bidang ini sekaligus mengungkap kesenjangan riset yang masih terbuka. Studi ini menegaskan bahwa perbankan syariah merupakan bidang kajian yang dinamis dan terus berkembang. Temuan penelitian memberikan wawasan strategis bagi kalangan akademisi maupun praktisi, serta menjadi landasan bagi riset lanjutan dan inovasi kebijakan dalam keuangan syariah global. Implikasi teoritis terlihat dari identifikasi tema yang sudah mapan maupun yang sedang berkembang, sementara implikasi praktisnya dapat dimanfaatkan dalam perumusan kebijakan, pengembangan regulasi, serta strategi investasi di pasar keuangan syariah.

Kata Kunci: Bank Syariah, Analisis Bibliometrik, Systematic Literature Review, Lanskap Penelitian

Introduction

The global financial system has undergone significant transformation in recent decades, notably with the increasing presence and influence of Islamic banking. One prominent example is the integration of Shariah-compliant financial instruments into global markets, as seen in the issuance of sovereign sukuk by non-Muslim majority countries such as the United Kingdom and Luxembourg. This illustrates how Islamic finance has evolved from a niche system to a

recognized component of international financial architecture, driven by demand for ethical investment, financial inclusion, and risk-sharing principles (Dariusz, 2017).

Rooted in Shariah principles, Islamic banks distinguish themselves by prohibiting interest (*riba*), avoiding speculative practices, and promoting risk-sharing as well as ethical, asset-backed transactions. These attributes have positioned Islamic finance as a credible ethical alternative not only in Muslim-majority countries such as Malaysia, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates, but also in Western financial markets such as the United Kingdom and Luxembourg. As the Islamic banking sector expands, both geographically and thematically, the academic imperative grows to understand its structural foundations, behavioral dynamics, and regulatory implications through a rigorous and systematic lens (Alshater et al., 2023).

To explore the multidisciplinary nature of Islamic banking, scholars have increasingly turned to Systematic Literature Review (SLR) and bibliometric analysis as complementary research methodologies. These hybrid methods offer a structured approach to examining scholarly trends, intellectual networks, and thematic developments, providing a clearer picture of the field's evolution and informing future inquiries. Their utility is particularly evident in areas where rapid literature growth necessitates clarity on foundational themes, theoretical gaps, and fragmented discourse (Wasim & Zafar, 2024 ; Mi'raj & Ulev, 2024)

One major advantage of bibliometric analysis is its ability to uncover influential contributors, dominant research domains, and geographical concentrations in the literature. A review of 1,304 articles from 1983 to 2021 identified four primary research streams within Islamic banking: institutional and legal frameworks, financial performance and risk, consumer behavior, and efficiency measurement (Alshater et al., 2023). Thematic developments such as ESG integration are increasingly observed in Muslim-majority jurisdictions with strong regulatory standards, highlighting the convergence of Islamic finance and global sustainability trends (Tumewang et al., 2025).

In addition to structural mapping, SLR and bibliometric approaches provide essential insights into consumer behavior within Islamic banking systems. Consolidated evidence reveals that consumer decisions are shaped by religiosity, trust, and perceived service quality, as frequently cited in leading journals and theoretical models (Jubilee et al., 2020). These findings not only advance academic understanding but also offer strategic direction for industry players

seeking to improve customer engagement across different cultural and regional contexts, including underserved Muslim minority markets.

Risk management and banking efficiency continue to be central pillars in Islamic finance research. Unique contractual structures expose Islamic banks to specific risk categories such as Shariah non-compliance and liquidity constraints. Studies by Tela et al., (2022) and Ikra et al., (2021) reveal the development of research clusters on risk themes and operational efficiency metrics using techniques like DEA and productivity scoring. These insights reinforce the need for evidence-based frameworks to assess sustainability and operational performance across Islamic banking institutions. While these studies focus primarily on quantitative performance and thematic clustering, the present research expands the scope by incorporating bibliometric science mapping to uncover broader intellectual, conceptual, and social structures. This integrated approach provides a more comprehensive view and highlights emerging themes such as digital transformation and ESG integration within Islamic banking (Blanco, 2024).

Furthermore, these methodologies illuminate critical research gaps and practical opportunities. For instance, the nascent literature on Islamic banking windows has been systematically explored to identify five emerging research directions (Mainata et al., 2025), while Shariah governance remains an area of regulatory disparity and theoretical ambiguity (Wasim & Zafar, 2024). Beyond academia, the findings from SLR and bibliometric studies guide practitioners and policymakers alike. Improved understanding of customer satisfaction (Bonang et al., 2025) and the ability to anticipate shifts in policy frameworks (Mi'raj & Ulev, 2024) underscore the relevance of this research not only for scholarly contribution but also for shaping the future landscape of global Islamic banking.

Despite the growing volume of studies on Islamic banking, there remains a lack of comprehensive mapping that integrates both qualitative synthesis and quantitative visualization to capture the field's intellectual, thematic, and geographic evolution. Most prior reviews are either conceptually limited or focused on narrow aspects, such as financial performance or Shariah compliance, without systematically addressing the broader research structure and its emerging trajectories. Therefore, this study aims to fill this gap by employing a hybrid approach that combines Systematic Literature Review (SLR) and bibliometric analysis. The main objective is to provide a holistic overview of Islamic banking research over the last two decades. Specifically, this paper contributes by identifying dominant research streams, influential contributors, and underexplored themes offering both theoretical enrichment and practical

insights for future research and policy formulation. Given the dynamic evolution of Islamic financial markets and the increasing demand for transparency, accountability, and strategic innovation, this study serves as a timely intervention. It consolidates fragmented knowledge, identifies actionable insights, and sets a foundation for more robust, forward-looking research agendas in Islamic banking.

Method

This study employs a systematic literature review combined with a bibliometric analysis to quantitatively examine scholarly publications, aiming to identify trends, patterns, and key contributors in the research domain of “Islamic Bank”. Utilizing the PRISMA framework ensures that the literature review process is structured, transparent, and replicable (Chotisarn & Phuthong, 2025). The inclusion criteria for this study are as follows: (1) articles published up to June 12, 2025, (2) publications written in English, and (3) research topics directly related within the Islamic banking sector. The bibliometric analysis was conducted using VOSviewer, which enables the visualization of bibliographic data to analyze citation networks, author collaborations, and keyword co-occurrence. This method reveals the intellectual structure and dynamics of the field. The integration of systematic review and bibliometric analysis allows researchers to synthesize empirical findings while mapping the research landscape, including identifying major contributors and emerging trends (Ni & Abdullah, 2025).

Understanding the development, historical trajectory, and future direction of research on fraud in Islamic banking is critical, particularly for advancing interdisciplinary studies and deepening theoretical insights (Marzi et al., 2025; Li et al., 2025). Bibliometric approaches also serve strategic functions in scholarly communication, as initially proposed by Herther, (2009), who assessed scientific journals based on their economic value and impact.

The preliminary stage of this scholarly inquiry involves the selection of keywords using a macro level (top-down) methodology starting from broad search parameters and narrowing down to specific topics and studies. In response to the limited number of prior studies addressing fraud in Islamic banks, this investigation centres on the keyword “Islamic bank”, which is used as a focal point in the title, abstract, and keyword sections of the analyzed articles. The Scopus database is utilized to support the entire process, given its widespread use among researchers for various investigative purposes, including the execution of

literature reviews, identification of subject-matter experts, and monitoring of current research trends.

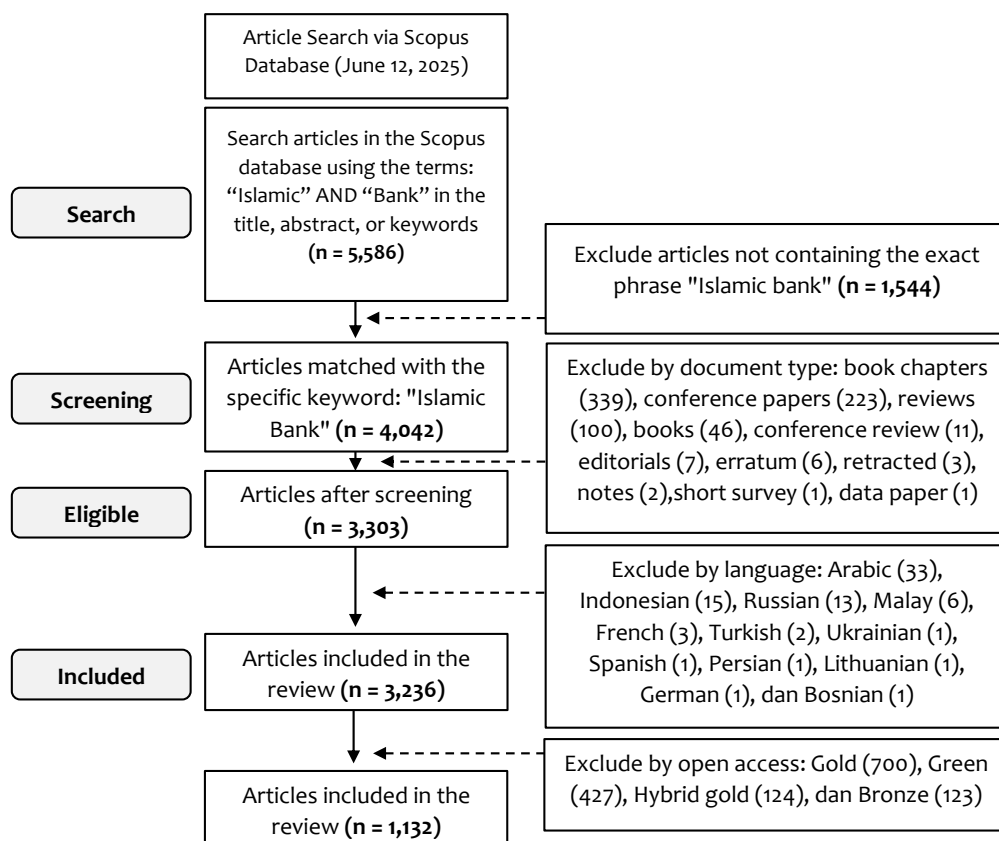


Figure 1. Systematic Literature Review Information flow using PRISMA

Source: Processed by The Autho

According to the search outcomes retrieved on June 12, 2025, from the Scopus database utilizing the article title, abstract, and keywords: "Islamic AND Bank" across diverse academic disciplines, spanning from the earliest publication in 2004 to the most recent in 2025, the total number of articles about Islamic Bank is 4,042 documents (refer to Figure 1). Following these findings, a screening process filters documents according to their classification. Articles are eliminated based on the document type: book chapters (339), conference papers (223), reviews (100), books (46), conference review (11), editorials (7), erratum (6), retracted (3), notes (2), short survey (1), data paper (1), non-English (78), and exclude by open access (1,374) culminating in a total of 2,910 documents. The screening results, categorized by document types, yielded 1,132 articles. This document is then further analyzed in this study to answer RQ1: *Is the exploration of Islamic Bank a subject that continues to hold significance for future scholarly inquiry?* RQ2: *What is the present allocation of research investigations related to*

Islamic Bank? RQ3: What are the theoretical and practical implications from the perspective of future research?

Result and Discussion

The results of this study focus on findings from 1,132 articles retrieved from the Scopus database using the keyword "Islamic Bank". This dataset encompasses analyses of the annual number of publications, the chronological distribution of scholarly work, and the journals contributing to the discourse. Moreover, this study highlights the most influential aspects of the field, including leading authors, institutional affiliations, and contributing countries. By mapping the development of research output, this review offers insights into the evolution and current trajectory of Islamic Banking scholarship.

RQ 1: Is the exploration of Islamic Bank a subject that continues to hold significance for future scholarly inquiry?

According to the data obtained using the search term "Islamic Bank", scholarly engagement with this topic has expanded substantially over the past two decades. The earliest identified study in this domain was published in 2004 by Muljawan, Dar, and Hall, titled "A capital adequacy framework for Islamic banks: The need to reconcile depositors' risk aversion with managers' risk taking". This foundational work marked the beginning of academic interest in Islamic banks as a distinct financial institution grounded in Shariah principles.

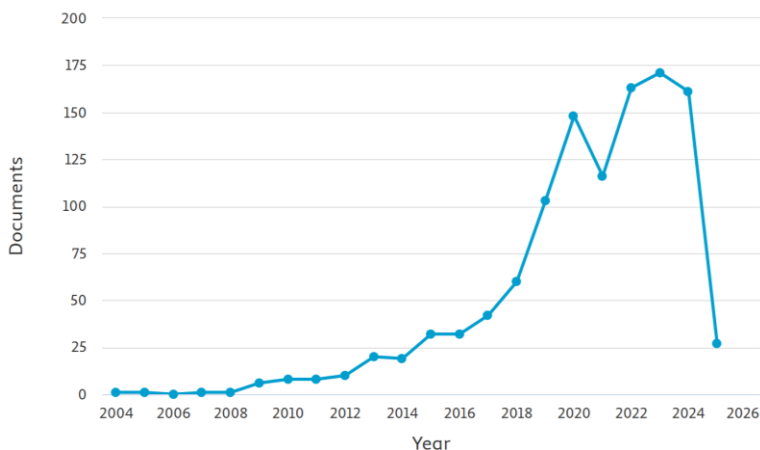


Figure 2. Number of Islamic Bank publications

Source: Scopus Database

Between 2004 and 2010, annual publications remained under ten, indicating the field's early developmental phase. However, beginning in 2011, publication volume began to grow steadily, reaching 148 documents in 2020, and peaking at 171 in 2023. Despite a slight dip to 161 in 2024 and an initial count of 27 in 2025 (which is expected to rise), the trend shown in Figure 1 confirms the consistent upward momentum of research in this field.

The growing scholarly focus is reflective of global developments in Islamic finance, including increasing investor interest in ethical banking, the robustness of Islamic banks during financial downturns, and a broader move toward value-based financial systems. Recent literature has delved into topics such as corporate governance, Islamic FinTech, regulatory frameworks, social and environmental disclosures, and Islamic financial resilience (Alsaghir, 2023).

Despite the growth in publications, critical gaps remain particularly in empirical evaluations across jurisdictions, integration with sustainable finance, and consumer behavior in Islamic banking settings. This suggests that the field is not only growing but also evolving in complexity, requiring interdisciplinary approaches and comparative studies to fully capture its trajectory. Thus, Islamic Bank research not only continues to be relevant but also presents fertile ground for future scholarly exploration aimed at refining theory and advancing practice in Islamic financial institutions.

To better understand how this evolving interest translates into global academic collaboration and institutional leadership, it is necessary to examine where these studies are being produced and by whom. This leads us to an exploration of the geographical and institutional distribution of Islamic Bank research (RQ2).

RQ 2: What is the allocation of research investigations related to Islamic Bank?

The distributional analysis of the 1,132 articles on Islamic Bank was conducted by categorizing publications based on country of origin, region, and contributing affiliations. This mapping aims to identify the geographical spread and concentration of Islamic Banking scholarship, offering valuable insights into research trends and influential academic contributors. Understanding where Islamic Bank research is most actively pursued allows scholars and practitioners to discern the global orientation and future trajectory of the field, particularly in enhancing financial inclusion and Shariah-compliant finance models.

This section builds upon the publication trends identified in RQ1 by revealing not only the growing volume but also the spatial dimensions of that growth highlighting which countries, institutions, and scholars are at the forefront of shaping Islamic banking research.

Based on the bibliometric analysis, the top contributing countries in terms of the number of Islamic Banking publications are led by Indonesia with 334 documents, followed closely by Malaysia with 294 publications. The United Kingdom ranks third with 143 documents, while Saudi Arabia (84), Pakistan (78), Jordan (75), United Arab Emirates (55), United States (51), Bangladesh (50), and Tunisia (48) complete the top ten contributors to the global Islamic Banking literature.

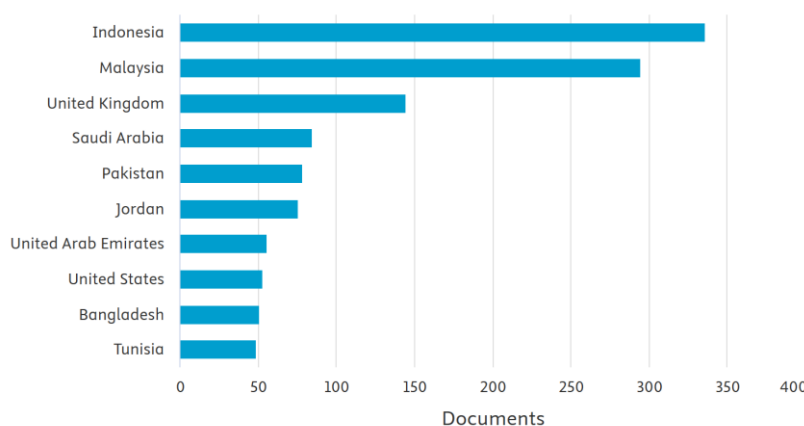


Figure 3. Number of Article by country or territory (top 10 country)
Source: Scopus Database

These findings are visually supported by the network visualization in Figure 3, which illustrates the international co-authorship patterns among countries. The visualization, produced using VOSviewer, reveals dense interconnections between major research hubs, particularly among Southeast Asian countries (Indonesia, Malaysia), Middle Eastern nations (Saudi Arabia, Jordan, UAE), and Western contributors (UK, US, France). Larger nodes, such as those representing Indonesia and Malaysia, indicate both a high volume of publications and centrality in international collaborations.

This expansive geographic distribution highlights that Islamic Banking is no longer a domain confined to Muslim-majority countries. The inclusion of Western nations such as the United Kingdom and the United States underscores the global relevance and cross-cultural interest in Islamic financial systems. The field continues to attract scholarly attention not only in regions where Islamic finance operates as a primary financial system but also in countries seeking ethical, interest-free, and socially responsible alternatives to conventional finance.

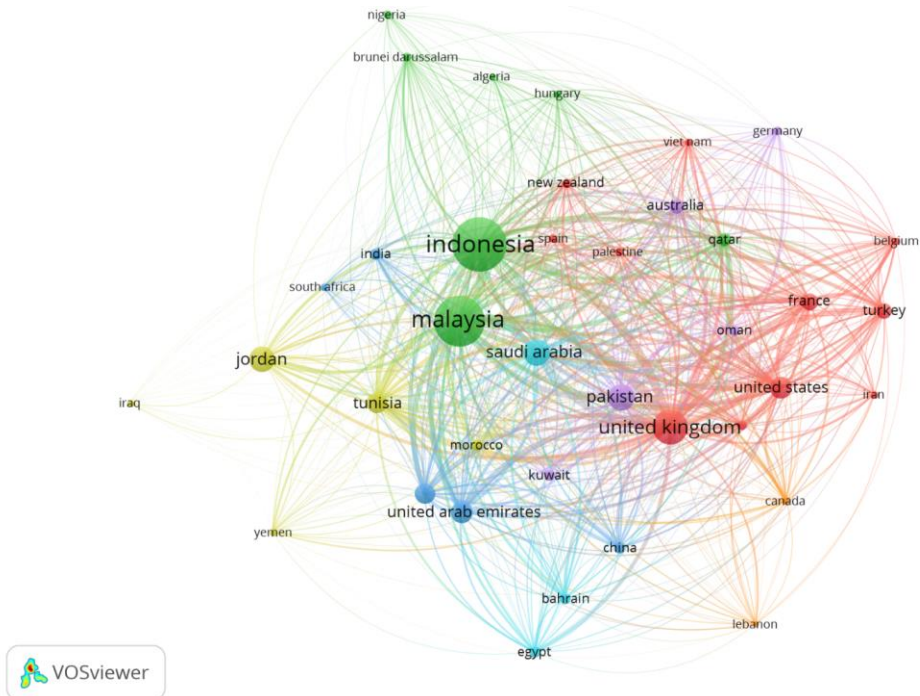


Figure 4. Network Country Visualization

Source: Output VOSviewer Software

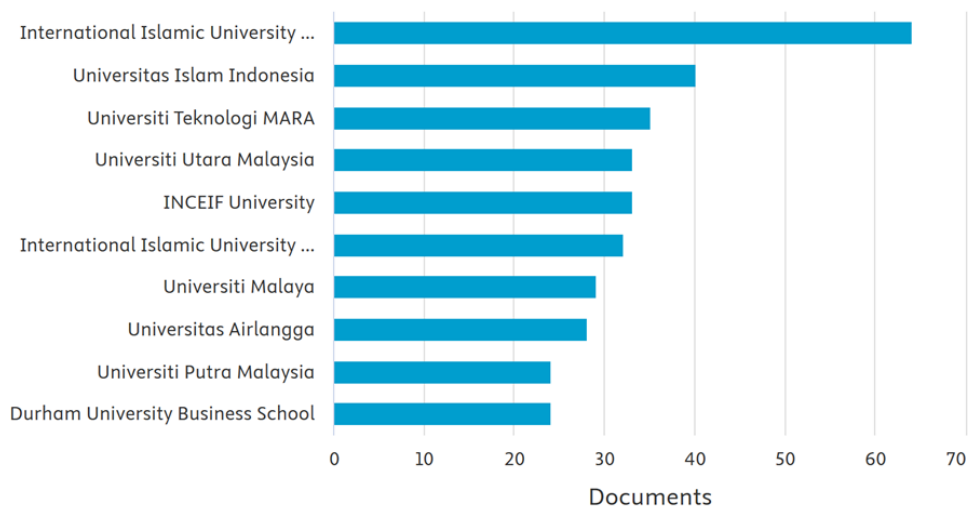


Figure 5. Number of Article by Affiliation (top 10)

Source: Scopus Database

Second, the allocation of scholarship pertinent to Islamic Bank, predicated on institutional affiliations, reveals that a majority of academic contributions originate from universities in Malaysia and Indonesia. Leading the list is International Islamic University Malaysia (Malaysia) with 64 documents, followed by Universitas Islam Indonesia (Indonesia) with 39 publications, and Universiti Teknologi MARA (Malaysia) contributing 35 documents. Other notable contributors include INCEIF University (Malaysia) and Universiti Utara Malaysia (Malaysia), each with 33 documents.

The International Islamic University Malaysia, Institute of Islamic Banking and Finance also accounts for a substantial number of publications with 32 documents, underlining its pivotal role in shaping the Islamic banking academic discourse. Additional affiliations include Universiti Malaya (Malaysia) with 29 documents, Universitas Airlangga (Indonesia) with 28, Durham University Business School (United Kingdom) with 24, and Universiti Putra Malaysia (Malaysia) also with 24 documents.

This institutional mapping underscores the significant role that Southeast Asian academic institutions, particularly from Malaysia and Indonesia, play in advancing Islamic banking research. The presence of Durham University as a prominent contributor from a Western context further highlights the global academic interest in Islamic finance, suggesting a convergence of thought between Muslim-majority and non-Muslim majority nations in exploring Shariah compliant financial systems.

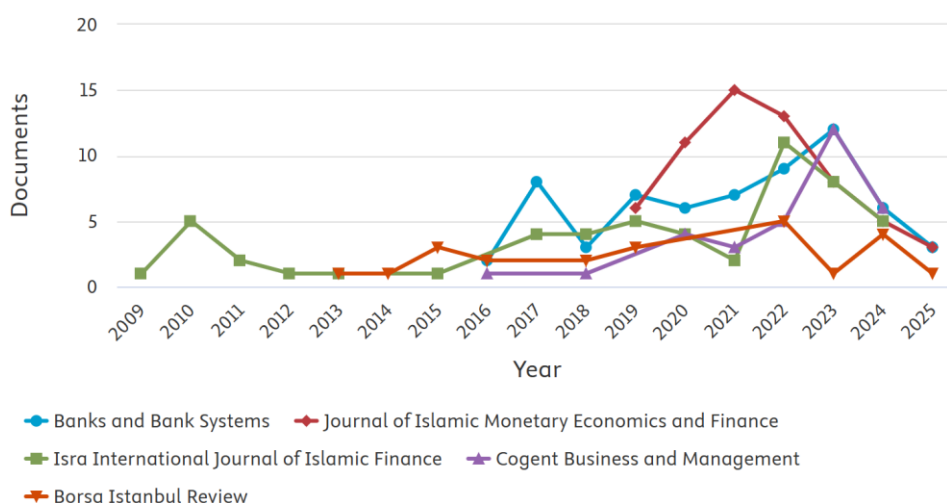


Figure 6. Number of Article by source (top 5)

Source: Scopus Database

Third, the allocation of inquiries about Islamic Bank based on source journals is predominantly characterized by specialized and peer-reviewed outlets focusing on Islamic finance, banking, and economic systems. The leading source is Banks and Bank Systems, which has contributed 63 articles to the corpus of Islamic banking literature. This is closely followed by the Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance, with 61 publications, emphasizing its central role in scholarly discussions surrounding Shariah-compliant monetary systems.

Other significant sources include the ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance with 54 documents, and Cogent Business and Management, which has contributed 32 articles, offering a multidisciplinary approach to Islamic banking. Additionally, journals such as Borsa Istanbul Review (22 articles), Asian Economic and Financial Review (21 articles), Journal of Risk and Financial Management (21 articles), and the Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research (19 articles) also feature prominently in disseminating research in this field

These publication trends highlight the consolidation of Islamic banking scholarship within a relatively concentrated group of journals. The prominence of regionally anchored journals from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Turkey as well as internationally indexed sources demonstrates the growing legitimacy and academic rigor of Islamic banking research on both regional and global platforms. Furthermore, the diversity of publication sources also reflects interdisciplinary interests spanning economics, finance, business management, and accounting in the context of Islamic financial systems.

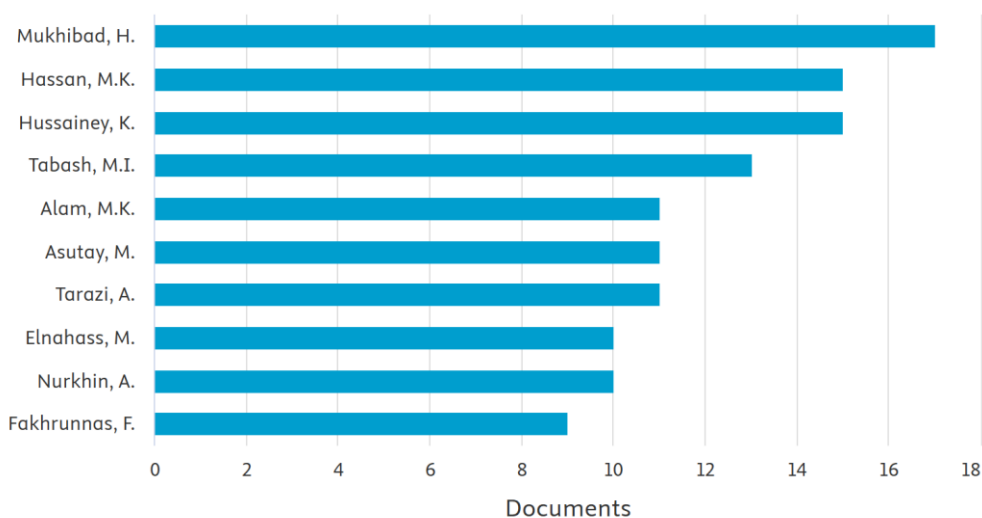


Figure 7. Number of Article by author (top 10)

Source: Scopus Database

Fourth, the distribution of research productivity based on authorship reveals a concentration among several prolific contributors. Mukhibad, H. (17 documents) leads the group, followed by Hussainey, K. (15 documents) and Hassan, M.K. (14 documents). Other significant authors include Tabash, M.I. (13 documents), Alam, M.K. (11 documents), Asutay, M. (11 documents), Tarazi, A. (11 documents), Elnahass, M. (10 documents), Nurkhin, A. (10 documents), and Fakhrunnas, F. (9 documents).

This pattern indicates a relatively focused authorship within the research domain, suggesting that a core group of scholars predominantly drive the development of the field. Such concentration may reflect specialized expertise or sustained interest by these researchers, which contributes to shaping the intellectual landscape and advancing knowledge in the area under study. Taken together, the geographical, institutional, and author-based mapping of Islamic banking scholarship reveals not just who is contributing, but also sets the stage for understanding what theoretical and practical implications are being drawn from these contributions an area explored in RQ3.

RQ 3: What are the theoretical and practical implications from the perspective of future research?

Building upon the patterns of publication growth (RQ1) and the geographic and institutional distribution of scholarly outputs (RQ2), this section turns to examine the theoretical and practical implications of these findings. The examination was undertaken on 1,132 manuscripts amassed from the Scopus repository. VOSviewer was employed to illustrate that the results may possess theoretical and pragmatic ramifications for forthcoming inquiries into Islamic bank. The results of the metadata analysis using VOSviewer will help researchers and practitioners better understand the assumptions, key concepts, and knowledge structures that characterize the field of Islamic bank.

The bibliometric analysis results using VOSviewer can demonstrate which topics, themes, and variables have been extensively explored by previous scholars and which areas remain under-investigated, thus providing a robust foundation for future research agendas. This finding complements the earlier observation that research output is regionally concentrated (RQ2), suggesting that theoretical development may also reflect localized priorities or institutional orientations. From a practitioner's perspective, the literature analysis using VOSviewer offers valuable insights to support the strategic development of Islamic banking

practices and promotes evidence-based policy making within the global Islamic financial industry.

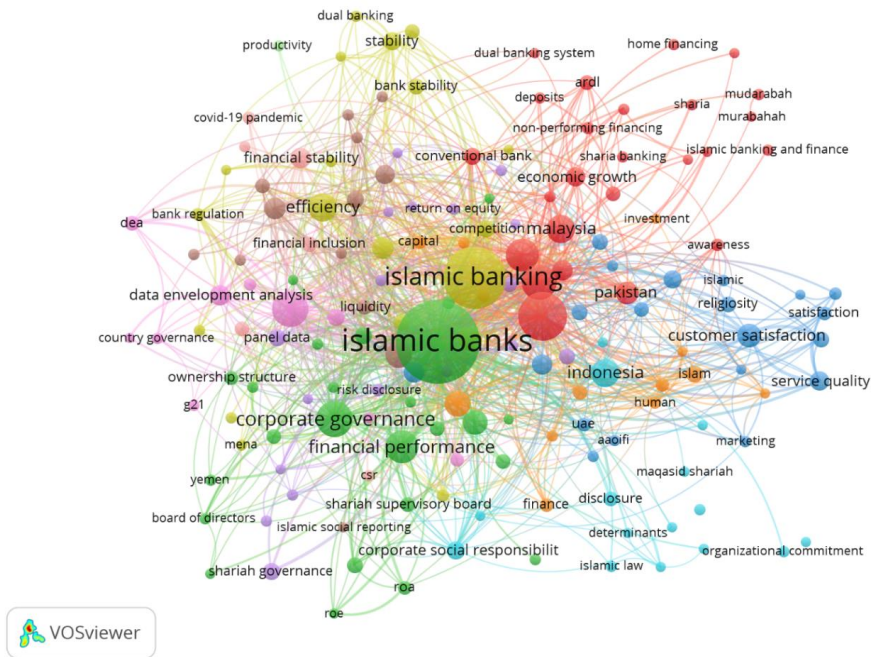


Figure 8. Co-Occurrence Framework and Representation By Key Term

Source: Output VOSviewer Software

From Figure 1, the occurrences of islamic banks (330), islamic banking (185), banking (60), islamic bank (111), conventional banks (62), corporate governance (63), profitability (34), financial performance (51), efficiency (37), and bangladesh (33) represent the ten most frequent keywords that emerged from the bibliometric analysis. These keywords indicate that scholarly attention has predominantly concentrated on institutional comparisons between Islamic and conventional banks, governance mechanisms, and key performance indicators such as efficiency and profitability. Moreover, the appearance of specific countries like Bangladesh suggests a growing regional interest or case-based research within the Islamic banking sector. This alignment of dominant keywords with previously identified trends in publication volume and regional contribution further reinforces the interconnectedness of the research landscape.

When viewed through the lens of stakeholder theory, the emphasis on governance and profitability suggests that Islamic banks are increasingly perceived as accountable not only to shareholders but also to a broader network

of stakeholders, including regulators, customers, and communities. Similarly, institutional theory offers a perspective on how Islamic banking practices adapt and conform to global regulatory pressures while preserving Shariah compliance, as reflected in themes like corporate governance and efficiency. From a Shariah standpoint, maqashid al-shariah may be inferred in literature that explores social responsibility, ethical conduct, and performance measures that extend beyond financial metrics. These theoretical linkages provide a conceptual foundation for interpreting the bibliometric clusters beyond mere frequency (Athari, 2023).

The high frequency of these terms reveals the central pillars of knowledge in the Islamic banking research landscape. This pattern provides useful insights for identifying prevailing research streams while also highlighting potential gaps for future exploration. For instance, although financial performance and corporate governance are heavily studied, other areas such as customer behavior, fintech integration, or risk management within Islamic banks may be underrepresented. Thus, the bibliometric mapping using VOSviewer not only confirms the foundational concepts in the literature but also offers researchers and practitioners a strategic lens through which to direct further inquiry and policymaking. Finally, these 10 most frequent keywords are shown in Table 2.

Table 1. Keyword By Authors

No	Keyword	Occurrences	Total Link Strength
1	Islamic Banks	330	605
2	Islamic Banking	185	278
3	Banking	60	213
4	Islamic Bank	111	186
5	Conventional Banks	62	146
6	Corporate Governance	63	135
7	Profitability	34	101
8	Financial Performance	51	98
9	Efficiency	37	97
10	Bangladesh	33	95

Source: Output VOSviewer Software

From a practitioner’s perspective, the insights derived from this literature mapping are invaluable for strategic development and evidence-based policymaking in Islamic banking. The visualization produced by VOSviewer

provides a comprehensive overview of which themes have matured and which ones require deeper investigation. This allows researchers and professionals to align their focus with emerging industry needs while also contributing to the advancement of Islamic financial theory and application. As such, this bibliometric approach not only reinforces established knowledge but also sets a clear direction for the sustainable evolution of the global Islamic banking landscape. For example, Beck et al. (2013) emphasize that Islamic banks tend to perform differently under stress compared to conventional banks, highlighting the importance of governance and resilience. Meanwhile, Abedifar et al (2015) stress the relevance of risk exposure and operational structure as theoretical differentiators, which align with the dominant variables found in this bibliometric mapping.

Conclusion

This study provides a comprehensive overview of the research landscape on Islamic Banking based on a systematic review and bibliometric analysis of 1,132 articles indexed in the Scopus database up to June 12, 2025. The analysis addressed three key research questions to understand the current state, global distribution, and future implications of Islamic banking scholarship. First, regarding RQ1 (*Is the exploration of Islamic Bank a subject that continues to hold significance for future scholarly inquiry?*), the study reveals a consistent and significant increase in academic interest in Islamic banking since its emergence in 2004. The number of publications rose steadily, peaking at 171 articles in 2023, with only a slight drop in 2024. This upward trajectory reflects the growing relevance of Islamic banking, driven by global shifts toward ethical finance, Islamic FinTech innovations, Shariah governance debates, and sustainable finance integration. Despite this growth, critical gaps remain in empirical research, especially regarding cross-jurisdictional performance analysis, ESG frameworks, and consumer behavioral studies, signaling ongoing and future relevance for scholarly investigation. Second, for RQ2 (*What is the present allocation of research investigations related to Islamic Bank?*), the study found that Islamic banking research is geographically diverse yet predominantly concentrated in Indonesia (334 articles) and Malaysia (294 articles), followed by the UK, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan. Institutional analysis showed that top contributors include International Islamic University Malaysia (64 articles) and Universitas Islam Indonesia (39 articles). Leading publication sources include Banks and Bank Systems (63

articles) and *Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance* (61 articles). Furthermore, authorship patterns indicated a small group of prolific scholars, led by Mukhibad, H. (17 articles) and Hussainey, K. (15 articles), demonstrating the presence of knowledge hubs that shape the academic discourse. This distribution highlights the strong influence of Southeast Asian institutions and the rising interest from Western academia in Shariah-compliant finance. Third, regarding RQ3 (*What are the theoretical and practical implications from the perspective of future research?*), the bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer identified ten most frequent keywords, led by Islamic Banks (330 occurrences), Islamic Banking (185), and Corporate Governance (63), reflecting dominant themes such as performance measurement, governance, and comparisons with conventional banks. However, underexplored topics, such as fintech integration, customer behavior, and regional regulatory disparities, present substantial opportunities for theoretical expansion and applied research. Practically, this mapping provides policymakers and practitioners with a strategic blueprint to guide innovation, improve governance, and align Islamic banking operations with sustainable development goals. Future research is encouraged to bridge these gaps by leveraging interdisciplinary frameworks and engaging with emerging financial technologies.

In conclusion, this study not only affirms the academic maturity of Islamic banking as a research field but also outlines a structured pathway for future exploration. By combining bibliometric and systematic literature review methods, it delivers critical insights that are essential for shaping the next generation of scholarship and practice in the global Islamic financial landscape. However, this study has some limitations. It only uses the Scopus database, so relevant studies from other sources like Web of Science or Google Scholar might be missed. The keyword “Islamic Bank” was the main search term, which may have excluded articles using broader terms such as “Shariah banking.” In addition, this study did not include full-text analysis, which could provide deeper insights. Future research should consider using multiple databases, broader keywords, and qualitative methods. Researchers are also encouraged to compare across countries and explore emerging topics like digital banking, green finance, and AI in Islamic finance.

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