



Bibliometric Analysis Using VOSviewer to Measure Research Developments on Sharia Banking

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to carry out bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer to measure the development of research on Sharia Banking. This research uses descriptive quantitative methodology in Measurement to examine Islamic Banking Research. This research on Sharia Banking starts from 1970 to 2022, according to Dimensions' search with the keyword Sharia Banking. The results of this search contained 2,607 research publications with 683 Authors, 419 Clusters, 397 Links, and a Total link strength of 403. The results of the research were analyzed descriptively, inputted, and analyzed using VOSviewer and by reviewing literature reviews to determine the visual form of measuring developments on topics surrounding Sharia Banking. The research results show that publications increase significantly every year. Based on measurements from the use of VOSviewer, research regarding the development of Sharia Banking has 885 citations and 0.34 Citations (mean). The main contribution of this research is to determine the expansion of research on Sharia Banking and themes that are rarely studied about Sharia Banking.

Keywords: *Sharia Banking, Bibliometrics, VOSviewer*

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INTRODUCTION

Muslims in Indonesia and other parts of the Islamic world have long faced several challenges that have prevented them from achieving their full potential and economic progress. As a result of society's inability to combine the two disciplines of economics and Sharia which should complement and perfect each other, one of which is caused by the disease of Sharia economic dualism which is quite confusing. On the one hand, there are economists, bankers, and businesspeople who actively contribute to economic

progress but "forget" to bring religious light because they lack adequate sharia knowledge, especially a deep understanding of muamalah fiqh. While Kyai and ulama had a deep understanding of fiqh, ushul fiqh, ulumul Qur'an, and other scientific subjects, they had "less control and oversight" of the economic events and business chaos that surrounded them. As a result, many Muslims have historically been observers in all areas of the nation's economy and industry. This is understandable considering that these ideas are only kept in books and no significant efforts have been made to study and apply them in contemporary economic progress, especially Islamic Banking. As the literature stated by; (Utama, 2020), (Susila, 2016), (Abubakar & Handayani, 2017), (Rofiq et al., 2010), (Suryani, 2014), (Nu'man & Tati, 2021), (Wahyuni, 2018), (Hafidah, 2012), (Nadia et al., 2020), (Ali & Puah, 2017), (Alamsyah & Amri, 2021) and others related to sharia banking.

To the description above, it is very necessary to carry out bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer to measure the development of research on Sharia Banking. So you can see calculations of developments and increased curiosity and digitalization about banking, especially Sharia banking for use in Muslim-majority countries like Indonesia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Syariah banking

Sharia banking began with the formation of the Foreign Ministers' Meeting, called the Organization of Islamic Conference in Pakistan in December 1970, marking the start of the global expansion of Islamic finance. Egypt offers proposals for the establishment of the Federation of Islamic Banks as well as the International Islamic Bank for Trade and Development. The plan was finally approved after receiving input from 18 Islamic countries. The Islamic Development Bank was established following approval at the 1975 Finance Ministers' Meeting held in Saudi Arabia by the Organization of the Islamic Conference. (Utama, 2020)

Sharia banking in Indonesia began with the establishment of Bank Muamalat Indonesia (BMI) in 1992, and the industry is currently entering its third decade. In 1991, when Bank Muamalat Indonesia was founded, there was only Law Number 7 of 1992, which was then changed to Law Number 10 of 1998 and revised once again to Law Number 21 of 2008, which specifically focused on Islam. banking. As a result of the establishment of these regulations, the Islamic banking sector now has a tremendous base for growth. (Abubakar & Handayani, 2017)

In Sharia Banking, money is collected from the community in the form of savings and distributed to other communities in need in the form of financing. This type of institution is known as a financial intermediary. Its presence in various aspects of business among the general public has demonstrated the importance of implementing Islamic ideas in contemporary business. The emergence of the neo-revivalist and modernist movements, two modern Islamic renaissance movements, marked the beginning of Islamic finance. This financial organization was founded primarily as an

effort to help Muslims base every element of their financial life on the Qur'an and Sunnah. (Suryani, 2014)

Because Islamic banks function according to Sharia principles, where no one oppresses or oppresses them, they are seen as an alternative to traditional banking. Adequate human resources are required to support the growth of Islamic banking. However, the reality is that Islamic banking organizations are often involved in Satanic Finance activities by carrying out fraudulent transactions that are against Sharia principles to make money. This research aims to explain *Satanic Finance practices* in Islamic banking as well as suggestions for preventing and reducing its spread. (Wahyuni, 2018)

Bibliometrics

Bibliometrics is a combination of the words metric which means size and Biblio which means book (Tupan et al., 2018). Bibliometrics is the measurement or analysis of a book or literature using a methodology based on mathematics and statistics (Lina Nugraha Rani et al., 2022). "Bibliometrics" refers to the application of statistical techniques to literature topics and research patterns of communication between recorded information and future consumers of that information. (Faizah et al., 2021) According to (Mainata, 2021) Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative method for analyzing bibliographic data in articles/journals.

Glenisson divides bibliometrics into three parts, according to Patrick, namely: (Firdaus & Rizal, 2021)

1. Bibliometrics for bibliometrics. Bibliometrics is related to the creation of bibliometric indicators themselves and is used by users to carry out bibliometric research.
2. For scientific subjects, bibliometrics. To characterize the evolution of scientific fields and components, bibliometric user research is conducted from various scientific disciplines (fields of study).
3. Bibliometrics for management and scientific policy (*science policy*). Here, bibliometrics is applied to management and policy to evaluate level disparities. The purpose of using bibliometrics is to create a distribution plan for information sources that are already accessible.

Examination of bibliographic analysis of a scientific activity is called bibliometric analysis. Based on the assumptions the researcher made while conducting his study and having to share the findings with his colleagues, a bibliometric analysis was performed. When researchers work together to conduct studies, this truly advances or adds to our knowledge. It is recommended that publications be used to communicate knowledge findings within the traditional input-output paradigm used to explain the scientific research process. Almost all scientific papers and monographs are considered conclusive statements of study findings. (Budianto, 2022)

VOSviewer

A program called VOSviewer is used to map and display network data. VOSviewer: Create mapping based on the data network in the following steps; (Firdaus & Rizal, 2021)

1. Using themes, VOSviewer can be used to create networks of researchers, research organizations, countries, publications in scientific journals, and keywords. The databases used are reference management files and data files, including Web of Science (WoS), Scopus, Dimensions, and PubMed files (such as RIS, EndNote, and Refwork files).
2. Visually express mapping. Network visualization, overlay visualization, and density visualization are three visualizations offered by Vosviewer.

VOSviewer is superior to competing programs in several ways. This can be observed in the use of VOSviewer, which uses integrated clustering techniques to analyze co-citation data and co-occurrence networks and text mining functions to find combinations of noun phrases that are important for mapping (Effendy et al., 2021). There are several tools available for analyzing text units and similarity measures, but VOSviewer provides certain benefits over other tools, especially in terms of appearance. (Firdaus & Rizal, 2021)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research measures and analyzes the growth of research related to Sharia Banking using a quantitative descriptive approach and bibliometric analysis. By using VOSviewer software, Sharia Banking development trends. VOSviewer is the name of the newly introduced computer application. An application called VOSviewer was created specifically for creating and viewing bibliometric maps. The bibliometric research community can use this tool at no cost (see www.VOSviewer.com). VOSviewer can generate author maps, journals, or keyword maps based on coincidence data or co-citation data. The software includes a viewer that allows in-depth analysis of bibliometric maps.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of Dimensions' search for Sharia Banking from 1970 to 2022 are as follows;

Table.1
Development of Sharia Banking 1970 to 2022 Download 5 July 2022

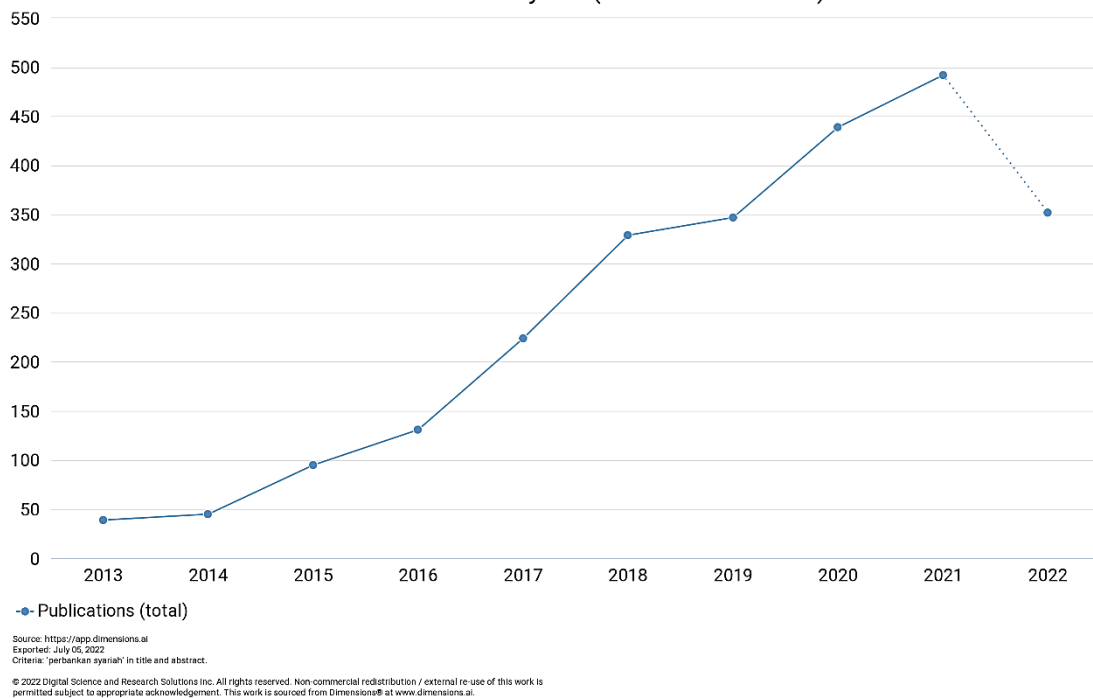
No	Year of Publication	Many Publications
1	1970	5
2	2003	10
3	2004	2
4	2005	3
5	2007	7
6	2008	7
7	2009	12

8	2010	14
9	2011	18
10	2012	36
11	2013	39
12	2014	45
13	2015	95
14	2016	131
15	2017	224
16	2018	329
17	2019	347
18	2020	439
19	2021	492
20	2022	352

From the table above we can see that the development of research on Sharia Banking in recent years has continued to increase significantly. Although initially from 1970 to 2008 there were ups and downs in research regarding Sharia Banking. From the data which changed significantly from 2009 to 2022, this is the basis that economists consider that Sharia Banking is important and requires further study. Because developing studies regarding Sharia Banking agree that Sharia Banking plays a role in a country's economy, Sharia Banking can also be used as a benchmark for the health of the country's economy. We can also see this development clearly in graph 1 below;

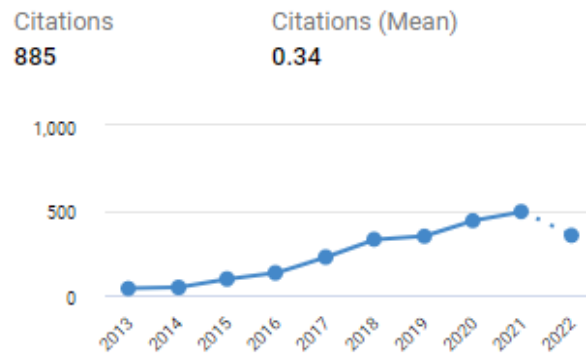
Graph.1
Development of Sharia Banking Research Publications 2013 to 2022
Download 5 July 2022

Publications in each year. (Criteria: see below)



In the graph above, it is clear that there has been a significant increase from 2013 to 2022. From the development of the graph, it can be measured that from year to year, there is a steady increase in published research and it is increasing from year to year. We can measure this and illustrate this in graphs 2, 3, and 4 below;

Graph.2
Development of Publications on Sharia Banking Citations 2013 to 2022 Download 5 July 2022



From these three graphs, it can be measured and analyzed that in the development of Islamic Banking research, there were 885 citations and citations (mean) of 0.34 or 34%. This illustrates a major development in Islamic Banking research. In this case, it can be seen that research on Sharia Banking attracts great attention every year. And becomes a benchmark for the development of Sharia Banking in the economic world. In this case, it proves that research on Sharia Banking can be accepted by almost every publisher, which means that it is a topic that is starting to be generally understood and worthy of consideration in publishing, even though the discussion about Sharia Banking is new in certain circles. The other variables used in research related to tunneling, propping, governance, and performance are depicted in Figure 1. following ;

Figure 1.
Variables Used in Islamic Banking Research

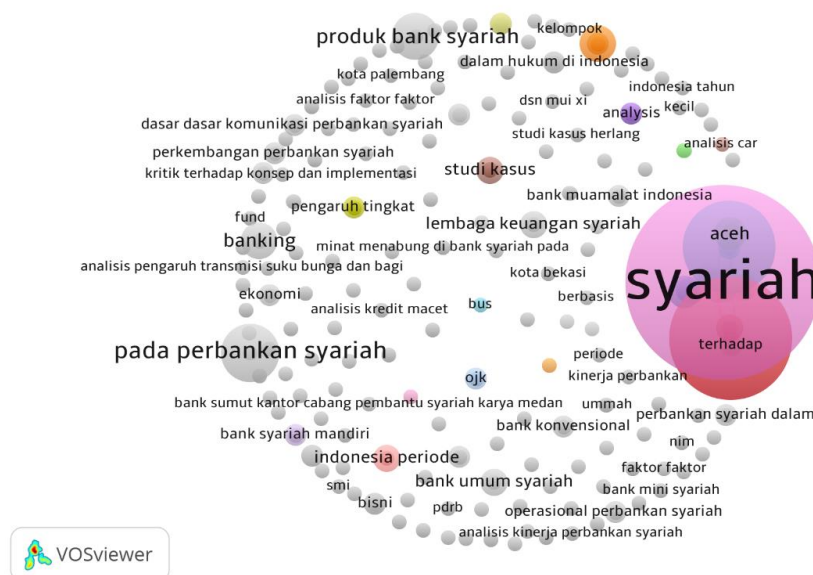
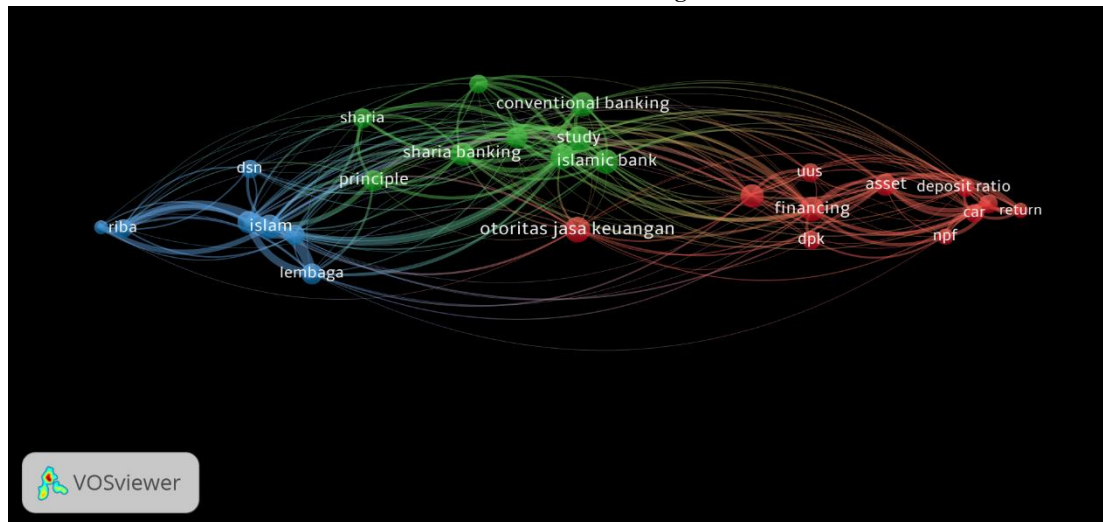


Figure 2.
Variables Used in Islamic Banking Research



Figures 1 and 2 provide an overview of variables that often appear associated with research on Sharia Banking. Where the larger the circle shown in the image, the more frequently the variable is used. In this picture, we can measure and analyze that the variable that is often used is Sharia. After Sharia, what is often used is Sharia Banking. After that, only Sharia Banking Products, then other variables. In discussing research on Sharia Banking, we can measure the partner research references in Figure 3. Below;

Figure 3.
Partnered research measurements in Sharia Banking Research

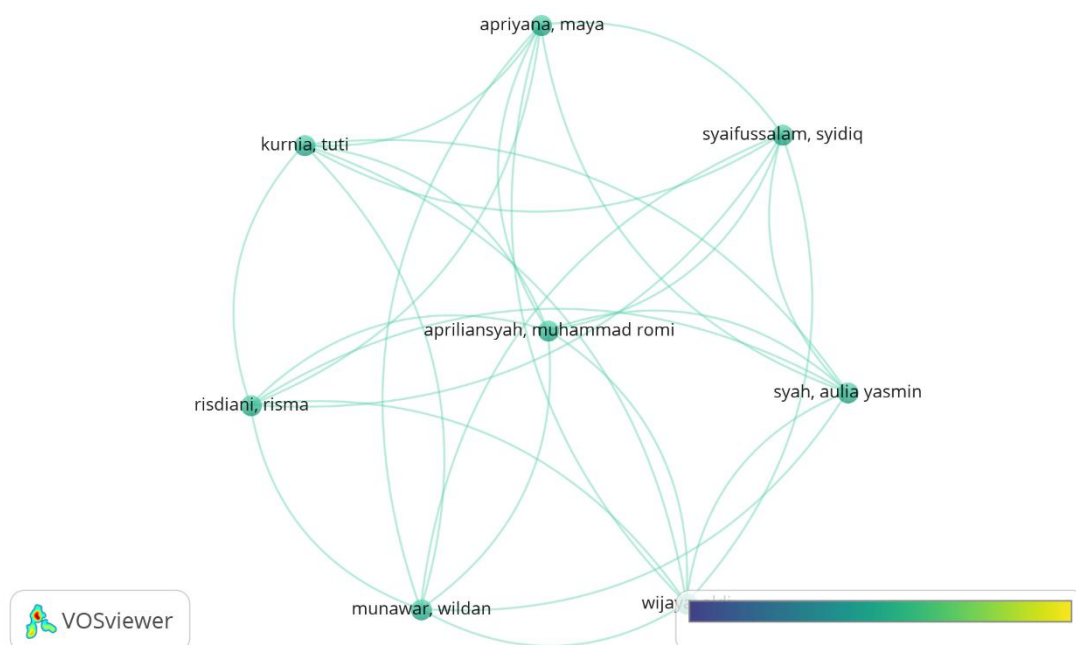


Figure 3. Explains that some authors partner with other related authors in carrying out publications. The larger the circle illustrated, the more often the author

publishes. The totality of both partnered and non-partnered authors is illustrated in Figure 4 below;

Figure 4.
Partnered research measurements in Sharia Banking Research



Figure 4. Illustrate that several authors have published research on Sharia Banking. The darker and larger yellow color indicates that the author frequently publishes research on Sharia Banking, such as Aulia Ananda Putri, Arief, and A. Anggie Zabrina, and is followed by other authors, with a total of 683 authors recorded.

CONCLUSION

The development of research on Sharia Banking starting from 1970 to 2022 illustrates the size of the fluctuating and significant development analysis. This illustrates that Islamic banking research plays an important role in the world of economics and can be a benchmark for a country's economy. So far there have been 2,607 research publications with 683 Authors. research regarding Sharia Banking has 885 citations.

In this case, we hope to be the main contribution to understanding the expansion of research on Sharia Banking and themes that are rarely studied about Sharia Banking.

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