

Scope of Islamic Business Economics Fiqh: Analysis of Research Trends Through Bibliometrics and Systematic Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify trends in the field of Islamic business economics fiqh. This study uses bibliometric methods and systematic literature review (SLR) to obtain a broader and deeper picture of the development of Islamic business economics fiqh studies and research trends in developing these studies. In this case, the literature collected comes from the Scopus database using Publish or Perish and Scopus.com software. The results show that the trend of Islamic business economics studies is increasing and this research has become a favorite among researchers related to the topic of Islamic economic and business fiqh. The results of Vosviewer mapping and selected journal reviews show that the future scope of Islamic economics studies is based on publication trends in the development of Islamic financial systems, economic factors, the development of sharia insurance, and contemporary Islamic business economics practices.

Keywords: *Scope, Economic Jurisprudence, Islamic Business, SLR, Islamic Finance*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi kecenderungan dalam bidang fiqh ekonomi bisnis Islam. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode bibliometrik dan tinjauan literatur sistematis (SLR) untuk memperoleh gambaran yang lebih luas dan mendalam mengenai perkembangan studi fiqh ekonomi bisnis Islam dan tren penelitian dalam mengembangkan studi-studi tersebut. Dalam hal ini, literatur yang dikumpulkan berasal dari basis data Scopus menggunakan perangkat lunak Publish or Perish dan Scopus.com. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa tren studi ekonomi bisnis Islam mengalami peningkatan dan penelitian ini menjadi favorit dalam kalangan peneliti terkait topik fiqh ekonomi dan bisnis Islam. Hasil pemetaan Vosviewer dan tinjauan jurnal terpilih menunjukkan bahwa cakupan masa depan studi ekonomi Islam didasarkan pada tren publikasi dalam pengembangan sistem keuangan Islam, faktor ekonomi, pengembangan asuransi syariah, dan praktik ekonomi bisnis Islam kontemporer.

Kata Kunci: *Ruang lingkup, Fikih Ekonomi, Bisnis Islam, SLR, Keuangan Islam*

INTRODUCTION

Global economic development over the past two decades has been characterized by rapid dynamics, marked by digital transformation, market integration, and increasing demands for business ethics (Brenner, 2018). This phenomenon has led to the emergence of various alternative approaches in economic systems, including Islamic economics, which seeks to offer solutions based on moral and spiritual values amid the challenges of modernity and globalization (Choudhury, 2007).

Islamic economics is now growing rapidly not only in Muslim-majority countries, but also globally through Islamic financial instruments, the halal industry, and ethical business models (Randeree, 2020). Behind this, the main foundation that distinguishes Islamic economics from other systems is the principle of fiqh muamalah, which emphasizes *maslahah* (public interest), justice, and the prohibition of *riba* (usury), *gharar* (uncertainty), and *maysir* (gambling) (Juhro et al., 2025). Thus, the study of business economics fiqh is highly relevant in understanding the direction of contemporary practice and research in this field.

In Indonesia, as the country with the largest Muslim population in the world, the development of the Islamic economy has become a strategic issue in supporting national development (Al Qurtuby, 2020). This is reflected in the strengthening of the Islamic banking sector, the halal industry, *zakat*, and productive *waqf*, which are gaining increasing attention (Maulina et al., 2024). However, despite its growing practice, academic research on the scope of Islamic business economics fiqh is still very diverse and has not been systematically mapped out. Previous studies have generally focused on the normative aspects of Islamic law or on specific sharia financial practices (M. M. Alam et al., 2017; Engku Ali & Oseni, 2017; Ercanbrack & Ali, 2024; Kuanova et al., 2021). There is still little research that attempts to analyze how research trends in the field of Islamic business economics are mapped comprehensively. As a result, the direction of research development is difficult to monitor, and its contribution to the development of theory and policy is difficult to measure. This is where a comprehensive approach is needed to examine academic research trends.

Bibliometric methods and systematic literature reviews (SLRs) provide opportunities to address these needs. Bibliometrics enables quantitative analysis of academic publications, such as keyword trends, prolific authors, and collaboration networks. Meanwhile, SLR is capable of providing a more in-depth qualitative analysis of the focus, gaps, and future direction of research. The combination of these two approaches is believed to provide a more comprehensive picture of the development of Islamic business economics jurisprudence (Mukhlisin et al., 2022; Rafikov & Akhmetova, 2020). Based on the above description, this study aims to analyze the scope of Islamic business economics by examining current research trends through a bibliometric approach and systematic literature review. The results of this study are expected to not only map research trends, but also identify opportunities, challenges, and future directions for research in the field of Islamic business economics, thereby contributing both theoretically and practically to the development of the global Islamic economy.

The combination of bibliometric methods with Systematic Literature Review (SLR) in Islamic economic fiqh research provides an opportunity to analyze the development of this discipline comprehensively. Through this approach, researchers can map scientific evolution, identify influential authors and journals, and find emerging research topics (hotspots) and areas that are still understudied. In addition, this approach can be used to develop a future research agenda oriented towards empirical studies based on *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, measurement of socio-economic impacts, and integration between economic, legal, and technological dimensions (Donthu et al., 2021; Zupic & Čater, 2015).

Overall, the literature on business economics fiqh shows a progressive shift from classical normative texts to applied research focusing on contemporary economic institutions and systems. However, the transition to evidence-based research, such as empirical field studies and sharia policy evaluations, still needs to be strengthened. Studies that combine bibliometrics and SLR have the potential to make an important contribution to the development of Islamic economics, particularly in mapping the scientific landscape, identifying priority research directions, and strengthening the conceptual relationship between fiqh theory and modern economic practice (Mu'adzah, 2022; Syamsu Rijal, 2023).

METHOD

This study uses a bibliometric analysis and systematic literature review (SLR) approach with the main data source coming from Scopus. The search strategy was conducted using the Publish or Perish (PoP) application by entering relevant keywords, such as "Islamic economics," "Islamic business," "fiqh muamalah," "Islamic finance," and "Shariah compliance." The search was limited to scientific journal articles indexed by Scopus to ensure the quality and credibility of the publications. Articles published between 2020 and 2025 to keep up with contemporary research developments. Articles focus on topics of Islamic business economics, Islamic finance, the halal industry, zakat, waqf, and Islamic business ethics. Articles are in English and indexed in Scopus. A search using Publish or Perish found 150 articles. This exclusion resulted in a research sample of 20 articles, which were filtered to obtain 89 articles that met the criteria and were used as the basis for analysis.

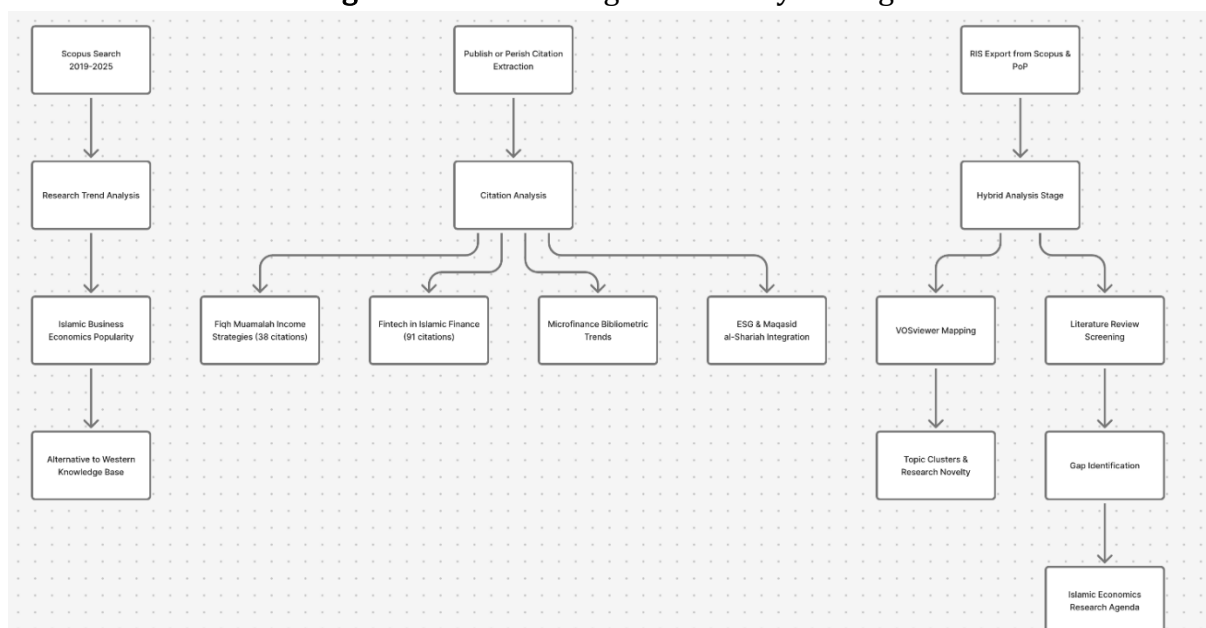
Data from selected articles were then extracted using the Mendeley application to facilitate reference management, citation, and literature organization. The information extracted includes metadata (title, author, year of publication, journal name, DOI), keywords, and article abstracts. The data is then analyzed using bibliometric software (e.g., VOSviewer or Biblioshiny) to map research trends, collaboration networks, and visualize relationships between topics. Descriptive analysis to identify the distribution of articles based on year, author, journal, and country. Network analysis to map dominant keywords, research theme clusters, and collaborations between authors/institutions. Systematic literature review to explore qualitative insights related to research focus, contributions, and research gaps.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research Trend Analysis

Trends in Islamic business economics research based on bibliometric trends and systematic literature reviews with search results from the Scopus database from 2019-2015. These results indicate that in the last decade, Islamic business economics research topics have been popular among researchers. Islamic Business Economics can also be a new alternative to the body of knowledge of Islamic business economics fiqh, which has been dominated by Western scientific sources.

Diagram 1. Results Diagram of Analysis Stages



Source: Author interpretation (2025)

Stages Analysis

This study uses data from Publish or Perish and Scopus with a hybrid analysis, namely a literature review and Vosviewer. Data obtained through Scopus.com is exported in RIS file format, and data searched in Publish or Perish is saved in RIS file format. The articles obtained as raw material were processed using Vosviewer software and reviewed and examined, then the citations were examined based on year and number. Articles processed using Vosviewer produced results in the form of a framework connecting research and examining the novelty of research and discussions that were often discussed in many previous studies. The results obtained are described in the form of a discussion that will become a gap for further research and discussions discussed in previous studies. The results of the literature review discussion of the cited articles are then analyzed by creating tables for each article that focuses on discussions in the field of Islamic economic fiqh and business. This research is expected to provide hope and opportunities for further research, as the discussion trends from previous studies are also needed to serve as a foundation for future research for future researchers. The analysis stages can be seen in diagram 1.

Citation Analysis

It is known that the number of times a research article is cited or referenced by other articles determines the citation value of that article. The citation analysis of this study uses citation reports obtained from the Publish or Perish (PoP) software obtained from Scopus. Based on the results of the Scopus research report (Alshater et al., 2022), Fintech in Islamic finance literature is the most cited article (citations = 91; see Table 1). The second position is occupied by research on (Musa et al., 2022) with an average of 38 citations, which discusses income-generating strategies from the perspective of fiqh muamalah. The third and fourth research topics are the integration of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles with Maqasid al-Shariah, as well as a bibliometric analysis of global research trends on microfinance institutions with an average number of citations that continues to increase every year (Ali et al., 2023; Mohd Zain et al., 2024). All four articles relate the subject matter to Islamic business economics. This shows that Islamic economics and business are increasingly important to continue to be developed and researched in various aspects, in line with their development in keeping with the times. The results of the citation analysis can be seen in table 2.

Table 2. Results of Article Citation Analysis

| No | Article Title | Year of Publication | Number of Citations | Source |
|----|---|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| 1 | Fintech in islamic finance literature: A review | 2022 | 91 | <i>Heliyon</i> |
| 2 | Digital-Based Information System of Zakat Management in Indonesia: Strategies for Increasing Revenue in Fiqh Muamalah Perspectives | 2022 | 38 | <i>Samarah</i> |
| 3 | Integrating environmental, social and governance (ESG) principles with Maqasid al-Shariah: a blueprint for sustainable takaful operations | 2024 | 29 | <i>International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management</i> |
| 4 | Bibliometric analysis of global research trends on microfinance institutions and microfinance: Suggesting new research agendas | 2023 | 25 | <i>International Journal of Finance and Economics</i> |
| 5 | Business Trends & Challenges in Islamic FinTech: A Systematic Literature Review | 2022 | 21 | <i>F1000research</i> |
| 6 | A Decade of Research on Muslim Entrepreneurship | 2020 | 18 | <i>Journal of Islamic Marketing</i> |
| 7 | History and Development of Takaful Research: A Bibliometric Review | 2023 | 13 | <i>SAGE Open</i> |
| 8 | Islamic finance and food commodity trading: is there a chance to hedge against price volatility and enhance food security? | 2020 | 13 | <i>Heliyon</i> |
| 9 | Open innovation in shariah compliance in Islamic banks-Does shariah supervisory board attributes matter? | 2024 | 9 | <i>Journal of Open Innovation</i> |

| | | | | |
|----|---|------|---|---|
| 10 | Reconstructing lease-to-own contracts: A contemporary approach to Islamic banking standards | 2023 | 7 | <i>Heliyon</i> |
| 11 | Sharia Accounting Model in the Perspective of Financial Innovation | 2022 | 6 | <i>Library Philosophy and Practice</i> |
| 12 | DEA on Islamic Banking: A Bibliometric Study and Critical Perspective | 2021 | 4 | <i>Library Philosophy and Practice</i> |
| 13 | Analytical Framework For Study The Fatwas Of Sharia Economics | 2019 | 7 | <i>Ahkam Jurnal Ilmu Syariah</i> |
| 14 | Fiqh on Finance: A Scientometric Analysis using Bibliometrix | 2021 | 6 | <i>Library Philosophy and Practice</i> |
| 15 | Hijrah and changing religious preferences in contemporary Islamic legal practice | 2023 | 5 | <i>Ijtihad: Jurnal Wacana Hukum Islam dan Kemanusiaan</i> |
| 16 | Penetration of Muamalah Jurisprudence into Indonesian Law | 2024 | 4 | <i>Al-Istinbath: Jurnal Hukum Islam</i> |
| 17 | A Bibliometric Analysis of the Journal of King Abdulaziz University: Islamic Economics | 2023 | 3 | <i>JKAU: Islamic Economics</i> |
| 18 | Factors affecting the credibility of Islamic banking Sharl'ah approvals | 2023 | 2 | <i>Borsa Istanbul Review</i> |
| 19 | Islamic Moral Economy: A Scientometric Using R | 2021 | 2 | <i>Library Philosophy and Practice</i> |
| 20 | A Biometrics Analysis of Economics and Finance Concepts in the Hadith Literature | 2024 | 1 | <i>International Journal of Islamic Thought</i> |

Source: Publish or Perish (2019-2025)

Mapping of Study Objects

The study object mapping section examines the analysis of the publication context, which aims to group research objects. Study object mapping is carried out to provide a better understanding. The mapping process is assisted by using VOSviewer software. The mapping results show that there are 20 study objects divided into 16 clusters. The cluster with the most study objects is cluster 1, while the cluster with the fewest study objects is cluster 9. The main object is cluster 1, which is the practice of muamalah in selecting halal products through social media. The mapping results can be seen in table 2.

Table 3. Results of Article Mapping

| No | Cluster | Main Research Object | Derived Research Objects |
|----|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Social and Religious Change | Hijrah and religious preferences of urban Muslims | Muamalah practices, halal product choices, influence of social media |
| 2 | Islamic Social Finance | Integrated model of Islamic social finance | Zakat, waqf, microfinance, poverty alleviation |
| 3 | Islamic Banking & Fatwa | Credibility of Shariah approvals in Islamic banking | Shariah board, governance, Shariah compliance |
| 4 | Commodity Trading & Food Security | Food commodity trading using Islamic instruments | Sukuk salam, Shariah-based hedging, food security |
| 5 | Innovation & Shariah Governance | Shariah compliance in Islamic banks | Shariah supervisory board, open innovation, governance |

| | | | |
|----|---|---|---|
| 6 | Islamic Banking Contracts | Lease-to-own (Ijarah muntahiyah bittamlik) | AAOIFI standards, leasing practices, national legal framework |
| 7 | Law & Arbitration | Nature of arbitration agreements | Formal–informal contracts, domestic vs. international law |
| 8 | Islamic Economics & Finance | Islamic economics, Islamic banking, and investment | Hadith-based finance, DEA efficiency, ethics, fiqh muamalah |
| 9 | Sustainability & ESG | Integration of sustainability values in Islamic finance | ESG, maqasid al-shariah, green finance |
| 10 | Islamic Microfinance & Social Development | Islamic microfinance and social empowerment | Zakat, productive waqf, Islamic social finance |
| 11 | Technology & Digital Muamalah | Digital Shariah transactions (gold e-commerce) | Online contracts, transaction security, digital fiqh law |
| 12 | Zakat & Islamic Finance | Business zakat compliance | Psychological, socio-economic, institutional, and religious factors; role of zakat fintech |
| 13 | Sharia Accounting & Financial Innovation | Shariah accounting model | SMEs, fintech integration, Islamic financial inclusion, zakat and waqf reporting |
| 14 | Takaful / Islamic Insurance | Bibliometric review of takaful research | Risk management, efficiency, consumer behavior, takaful development |
| 15 | Muslim Entrepreneurship | Muslim entrepreneurship | Religious factors in entrepreneurship, definition and operationalization of Muslim entrepreneurship |
| 16 | Islamic FinTech | Islamic FinTech business trends and challenges | Crowdfunding, regulation, funding, horizontal & vertical business models |

Source: Author Interpretation, 2025

Mapping the Future Scope

This section presents an analysis of the future scope based on a study of the scope of Islamic business economics based on research trends in the use of bibliometrics and SLR. The determination of the future scope was carried out by considering 20 articles that focused on the tendency to use bibliometrics and SLR as seen from the aspect of Islamic business economics fiqh with the results of mapping the object of study. In expanding the study, it was then classified based on themes or derivative objects of study. The results of mapping the future scope can be seen in table 3.

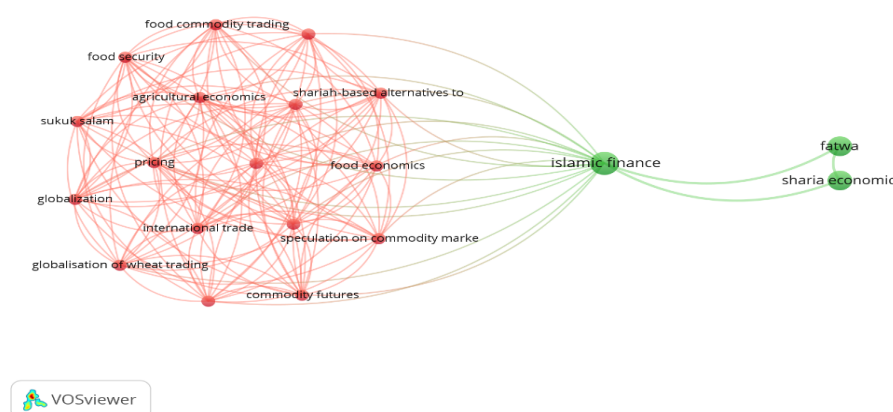
Table 4. Results of Future Scope

| Cluster | Main Research Object | Derived Research Objects |
|---|----------------------|---|
| Islamic Finance & Food Economics Cluster (Green–Yellow) | Islamic finance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food commodity trading • Food security • Pricing • Sukuk salam • International trade • Globalization • Speculation on commodity markets • Globalisation of wheat trading |

| | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| Sharia Economics & Fatwa Cluster (Light Green / Blue) | Sharia economics and fatwa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islamic legal rulings • Economic jurisprudence • Fiqh muamalah • Shariah compliance • Halal certification • Ethical guidance |
| Commodity & Trade Cluster (Red / Light Yellow) | Food commodity trading | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural economics • Wheat trading • Commodity futures • Shariah-based alternatives • Food economics |

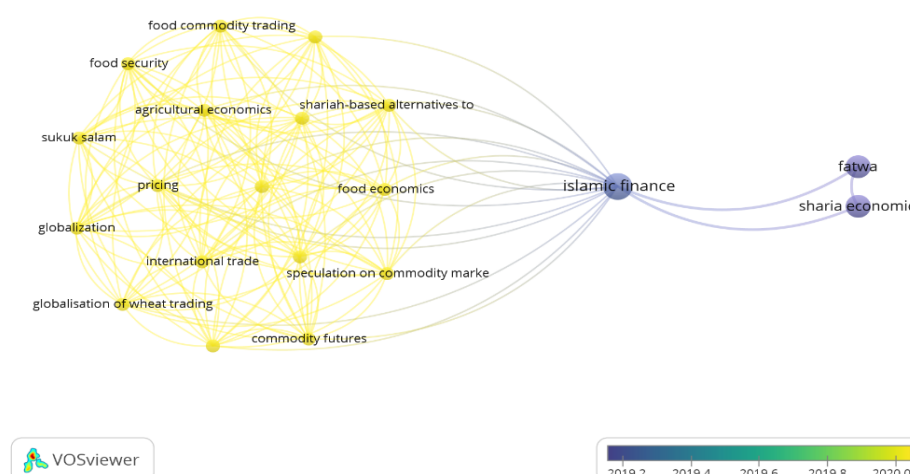
Source: Author Interpretation, 2025

Figure 1. VosViewer Result



Based on the results of the image processed using Vosviewer, the results are grouped by color cluster. Cluster 1 is red with a total of 17, this cluster is the most dominant with topics dense with keywords such as agricultural economics, food security, food commodity trading, speculation on commodity markets, globalization and international trade, Shariah-based alternatives, and sukuk salam. Cluster 2 is green with a total of 3, containing keywords such as Islamic finance, fatwa, and Sharia economic.

Figure 2. Anothre Form of VosViewer Result



Based on Figure 2, this is another form of processing using Vosviewer, which will become a new development or gap for further research. The clusters obtained from

Figure 1 are also results or another form of Figure 2, which shows the latest version and trends in research discussions from 2019 to 2020.

Discussion

Table 4 shows the results of remapping twenty articles with the most citations, yielding 18 clusters of study objects. The main objects are Islamic finance, business zakat complications, financial markets, pricing, compliance determinants, fiqh on finance, and fiqh muamalah. The results of the re-mapping of study objects were obtained using VOSviewer software. The derivative objects from cluster 1 can be seen in Figure 1, namely: food commodity trading, food security, agricultural economics, food economics, pricing, sukuk salam, international trade, commodity futures, speculation on commodity markets, and Shariah-based alternatives. The derivative objects of cluster 2 can be seen, namely: Islamic legal ruling, economic jurisprudence, fiqh muamalah, sharia compliance, halal certification. The derivative objects of cluster 3 can be seen, namely: agricultural economics, globalization, wheat trading.

The discussion section contains themes and sub-themes that emerge from publications with the research object of Islamic business economics. There are publications that have more than one theme; therefore, the total number of themes is greater than the total number of selected publications. The main findings are taken from selected publications in Scopus based on the author's understanding and experience. The selected publications have specific themes or sub-themes that can be the focus of attention in the study of Islamic business economics, including the following sub-themes:

- ***Islamic finance and business trends***

A study conducted by (Dawood et al., 2022) systematically reviewed trends and challenges in the Islamic FinTech industry. The study found that Islamic FinTech has the power to expand financial inclusion, bring about Sharia-based digital innovations such as crowdfunding and P2P lending, and increase public trust in the Islamic financial system. Opportunities arise from the potential for digital economic growth and its support for achieving the SDGs through social financing and MSMEs. Therefore, the authors recommend strengthening integrated regulations, increasing human resource capacity, and collaboration between regulators, Sharia scholars, and technology industry players so that Islamic FinTech can develop in a more inclusive and sustainable manner.

A study conducted by (Y. Hassan, 2022) reviewed the development of research on Muslim entrepreneurship over the past decade. Through a systematic literature review, this study identified trends, main themes, and gaps in studies related to the behavior and values of Muslim entrepreneurs. The results of the analysis show that previous studies have highlighted the influence of Islamic values such as tawakkal, ikhlas, and amanah on entrepreneurial motivation and ethics. Therefore, the author developed a new conceptual model and conducted cross-national empirical research to deepen the understanding of the relationship between Islamic values, ethics, and the performance of Muslim entrepreneurs.

- ***Development of takaful and sharia accounting***

A study by (A. Alam, 2023) mapped the development of takaful research from 1979 to 2022 using Scopus-based bibliometric analysis. The results showed a significant increase in research in the areas of efficiency, risk management, and consumer behavior, with Malaysia dominating the contributions. This study highlights the lack of empirical studies and global collaboration, and recommends expanding research towards digitalization and takaful product innovation.

A study by (Menne, 2024) discusses the development of sharia accounting models in the context of modern financial innovation. This study emphasizes the need to integrate Islamic values into financial reporting systems and supports financial inclusion through instruments such as zakat, waqf, and Islamic fintech. The results confirm that Sharia-based financial innovation can strengthen the transparency and accountability of Islamic financial institutions.

- ***Islamic banking and Sharia economics***

A study by (Kalimullina & Orlov, 2020) reviews the role of Islamic finance in food commodity trading to overcome price volatility and strengthen global food security. This study highlights the potential of sharia instruments such as sukuk salam as a fair and speculation-free alternative to futures contracts, and emphasizes the need for stronger sharia financial regulation and literacy in global markets.

A study by (Mukhibad et al., 2023) examined the influence of Sharia Supervisory Board (SSB) attributes on the implementation of open innovation in sharia compliance in Islamic banks. The results showed that the competence, experience, and independence of the SSB play an important role in strengthening innovation and ensuring compliance with sharia principles. This study confirms that improving the quality of the SSC can encourage more transparent and sustainable Islamic financial innovation.

A study by (Fayyad, 2023) discusses the reconstruction of lease-to-own contracts (ijarah muntahia bittamlik) to comply with modern Sharia banking standards. This study highlights the need for harmonization between contemporary legal practices and fiqh muamalah principles to avoid elements of riba and gharar. The results confirm that the application of transparent and justice-based contract models can increase sharia compliance and customer trust in the Islamic banking industry.

Research by (Rusydiana, Rahmawati, et al., 2021) uses Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) to assess the efficiency and productivity of Islamic banking and map research trends through a bibliometric approach. This study shows that the topic of Islamic banking efficiency has increased significantly in the last decade, with a focus on performance management and financial stability. However, there is still a gap in empirical research in developing countries and a need for more comprehensive evaluation methods.

A study by (Rusydiana, As-Salafiyah, et al., 2021) reviewed the literature related to fiqh in Islamic economics and finance through a scientometric approach. The results of the study showed an increase in the number of publications examining the integration between Islamic law and modern financial practices, with a focus on the issues of usury,

Islamic contracts, and financial innovation. This research emphasizes the importance of a multidisciplinary approach to strengthen the theoretical and practical foundations of Islamic economics in the digital age.

- ***Contemporary Islamic Economic Jurisprudence***

A study by (Hapter & Ostien, 2019) developed an analytical framework for examining Islamic economic fatwas based on Islamic legal methodology and the modern economic context. This study emphasized the importance of a systematic approach in understanding the legal basis and relevance of fatwas to Islamic financial practices, and encouraged collaboration between scholars and economists so that fatwas are more adaptive to developments in the Islamic industry.

A study by (M. K. Hassan, 2024) conducted a bibliometric and content analysis of economic and financial concepts in hadith literature. This study identified key themes such as justice, trade, zakat, and the prohibition of usury, which demonstrate the normative basis of Islam for economic activities. The results confirm that hadith plays an important role in shaping the ethical framework and principles of Islamic finance, and encourage the strengthening of interdisciplinary research between hadith studies and modern Islamic economics.

A study by (Husni & Khairat, 2024) examines the integration of fiqh muamalah in the Indonesian legal system, particularly in the field of economics and Islamic financial transactions. This research shows that muamalah principles such as contracts, justice, and the prohibition of usury have been accommodated in various national regulations, including the Sharia Banking Law and the DSN-MUI fatwa. However, the authors highlight the need for synchronization between positive law and Islamic law so that the implementation of sharia economics is more consistent, effective, and in accordance with Islamic social justice values.

A study by (Mustofa, 2023) analyzes the phenomenon of hijrah as a form of changing religious preferences in contemporary Islamic legal practice. This research highlights how the hijrah movement influences the way Muslims understand and apply fiqh muamalah and socio-religious ethics in the modern era. The results show that hijrah is not only spiritual in nature, but also a cultural and social movement that encourages the reinterpretation of Islamic law to be more contextual and relevant to the dynamics of modern society.

KESIMPULAN

Studies on the scope of Islamic economic and business jurisprudence in recent years show that most research still focuses on specific areas such as Islamic finance, Islamic banking, Islamic accounting, takaful, zakat, Sharia-based innovation, and Muslim entrepreneurship. However, research that deeply discusses the patterns, trends, and developments of Islamic economic business jurisprudence topics in Indonesia is still limited. Therefore, this study recommends conducting broader and more systematic research using structured literature review methods to identify areas with potential for future exploration.

In the last five years, there has been a significant increase in the number of publications on muamalah fiqh, indicating growing interest in derivative issues in Islamic economic and business jurisprudence. These themes reflect Islamic economic values that have the potential to form the basis for ongoing research in sharia-based economic planning. The study of economic fiqh that is adaptive to contemporary developments also demonstrates its relevance in providing public benefit through the application of ethical and fair business principles. Furthermore, future research should focus on citation analysis and thematic mapping to strengthen the development of contemporary Islamic business economics, such as the relevance between classical and modern economics, challenges in facing business dynamics in Indonesia, and comparative analysis across periods. This scope shows a growing urge to integrate Islamic principles with the times, so that muamalah fiqh stays relevant in answering various economic issues at both the community and national levels. The main emphasis is on the principles of Islamic economic fiqh that are oriented towards the public interest and remain the foundation for the development of a sustainable Islamic economic system.

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