

ISLAMIC ACCOUNTING RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT WITH  
SCOPUS DATABASE ANALYSIS VISION VIEWER

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**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian dalam bidang Islamic Accounting masih sedikit dan terbatas. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui tren publikasi, jaringan kolaborasi peneliti, kluster perkembangan publikasi, serta pemetaan konsep utama literatur Islamic Accounting. Metode pengumpulan data melalui penelusuran data publikasi terindeks scopus pada aplikasi Publish lewat kata kunci Islamic Accounting dengan kata kunci judul tahun 2003-2024. Hasil penelitian menggunakan Bibliometrik software VOSviewer 1.6.20. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan perkembangan jumlah publikasi terkait Islamic Accounting mencapai 135 jurnal terindeks Scopus dan menemukan 358 items dan 33 cluster, penelitian yang merujuk pada topik Islamic Accounting tertinggi terjadi pada tahun 2023 mencapai 23 publikasi (17.04%) dan Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) menempati cluster pertama dengan 26 items yang membahas accounting and auditing, accounting pinciples and banking, sehingga penelitian Islamic Accounting bisa mengidentifikasi peluang penelitian di masa depan.

**Kata Kunci:** Islamic Accounting; Bibliometrik; VOSviewer; Scopus; Keuangan Syariah

**ABSTRACT**

*Research in the field of Islamic Accounting is still limited. The purpose of this study was to investigate publication trends, researcher collaboration networks, and publication development clusters, as well as to map the key concepts in Islamic Accounting literature. The data collection method involved searching Scopus-indexed publication data in the Publish application using the keyword "Islamic Accounting" and title keywords for the years 2003-2024. The research used bibliometric software VOSviewer 1.6.20. The results showed a growth in the number of publications related to Islamic Accounting, reaching 135 Scopus-indexed journals, which identified 358 items and 33 clusters. The highest number of research papers referring to Islamic Accounting topics occurred in 2023, reaching 23 publications (17.04%). The Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) occupied the first cluster with 26 items discussing accounting and auditing, accounting principles, and banking. This allows Islamic Accounting research to identify future research opportunities.*

**Keywords:** Islamic Accounting; Bibliometrics; VOSviewer; Scopus; Islamic Finance.

## A. INTRODUCTION

Islamic accounting is a branch of accounting that has evolved in tandem with the development of Islamic economics and finance worldwide. Unlike conventional accounting, Islamic accounting emphasizes Sharia principles of transparency, fairness, and social responsibility (Baydoun & Willett, 2000). This growth is reflected in data showing a significant increase in the global Islamic finance sector, with total assets estimated to reach USD 3.25 trillion by 2024 (ICD-Refinitiv Islamic Finance Development Report, 2023). This development creates a need for Sharia-compliant financial recording and reporting systems, making Islamic accounting increasingly relevant and necessary.

International organizations, such as the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI), have issued over 100 accounting, auditing, and governance standards that have been adopted by more than 40 countries (AAOIFI Annual Report, 2023). Furthermore, the increasing number of scholarly publications in databases such as Scopus and Google Scholar discussing Islamic Accounting demonstrates that this field is developing not only in practice but also in academic and research aspects.

According to M. Mansoor Khan and M. Ishaq Bhatti (2008), as noted by Rachmat Agus Santoso (2022), one of the most prominent characteristics of Islamic finance is the avoidance of interest in all financial transactions. The essence of Islamic finance is a firm commitment to adhering to Sharia (Islamic law) in all daily operations. Therefore, a person's religious faith is manifested in various aspects of their life. Religious practice is not only manifested during rituals of worship but also in other activities influenced by specific forces, such as accounting. This is because it is not only related to physically visible actions but also encompasses hidden activities within the individual that refer to religious teachings, to gain the approval of the Creator (Greertz, 1979, cited by N. Rustandi, 2020).

Therefore, Muslim-majority countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan are actively formulating national Sharia accounting standards, demonstrating that Islamic accounting continues to evolve in line with the growth of the global Islamic finance industry, primarily to avoid recording interest, which Sharia prohibits. According to Alvin A. Arens (2017) in Saepudin and Agus

Santoso (2021), the Islamic accounting system also aims to prevent irregularities and fraud, such as the deliberate use of repetitive transactions, deception, or untrustworthy methods to steal someone's money, assets, or legal rights, either as a basis for committing an act or as a fatal element in the actual act.

Islamic accounting has evolved as a distinct discipline by integrating Sharia principles into a modern accounting framework. Born out of the need to create a transparent, fair, and usury-free financial system, this concept has not only become the foundation for Islamic financial institutions but also serves as a guiding principle for the broader financial sector. However, it has also attracted the interest of academics and practitioners worldwide.

Its origins can be traced to the efforts of Muslim scholars to develop an accounting system that aligns with Islamic values, particularly regarding wealth distribution, the prohibition of usury, and an emphasis on social responsibility (Hameed, 2000). This development became increasingly prominent with the rapid growth of the Islamic financial industry in the early 21st century, including Islamic banking, takaful insurance, and sukuk instruments, which require a specific accounting approach (Karim, 2001).

In recent decades, Islamic accounting has undergone significant transformation, not only as a branch of accounting focused on Sharia compliance, but also as a field exploring contemporary issues such as corporate governance, sustainability, and financial technology innovation (fintech).

Although numerous studies have been conducted, there has been no systematic effort to comprehensively map the development of Islamic Accounting literature using a bibliometric approach. Bibliometric analysis is important because it can reveal research trends, collaborative networks among researchers, and dominant themes that have emerged over the past two decades. The term bibliometrics refers to the application of mathematical and statistical methods to texts and other forms of communication. This term has been widely adopted in information science and is explicitly used in research to measure written communication processes (Agus Santoso, 2023).

Using VOSviewer software, this study will not only identify publication trends and collaboration patterns among researchers but also map research clusters that reflect the evolution of themes and research focus in this field.

The study's results are expected to provide a holistic picture of the development of Islamic Accounting as a discipline, while also providing direction for future research that is more focused and relevant to the needs of both industry and academia. The research findings can serve as a reference for regulators, practitioners, and academics in understanding the dynamics and direction of Islamic Accounting development globally.

## **B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This study, employing a bibliometric approach, provides a comprehensive analysis of the development of references in the field of Islamic Accounting. Bibliometric analysis was chosen for its ability to measure impact and identify relationships between scientific works through a quantitative approach, thereby revealing research patterns and trends that are not visible in traditional analysis (Zupic & Cater, 2015; Husaeni (2024).

Bibliometric analysis is a widely used methodology for building a comprehensive overview of a journal (Elevany Sera & Agus Santoso, 2024). Citing an article by Schiuma et al. (2023), bibliometrics utilizes various bibliometric indicators to analyze a group of documents, providing an overview of trends, research results, and findings.

The research data were obtained from the Scopus database, a leading scientific literature index that covers quality journals from quartiles Q1 to Q4. The data collection process was carried out by searching publications using the keyword "Islamic Accounting" in the article title category to ensure topic relevance. The research spanned a period of over two decades, from 2003 to 2024, to capture the evolution of Islamic Accounting research.

During the data analysis stage, this study employed several approaches to address the research questions. Quantitative analysis was conducted to identify annual publication growth patterns and determine the contributions of the most productive countries and institutions in the field of Islamic Accounting. The

visualization process was performed using VOSviewer software version 1.6.20, which allows the creation of interactive network maps based on bibliometric data.

## C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Development of Islamic Accounting Research

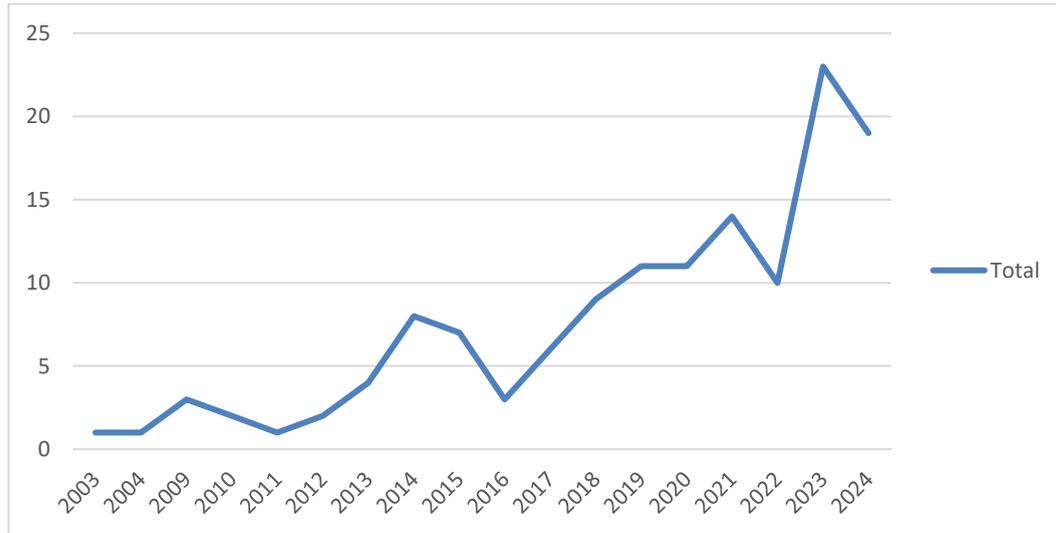
According to Scopus data from 2003 to 2024, Islamic Accounting research has experienced significant growth. Publications on Islamic Accounting topics indexed by Scopus rose to 23 in 2023, representing 17.04 percent of the total. The growth of other international publications on Islamic Accounting topics can be seen in Table 1 below:

**Table 1** Development of Islamic Accounting Research

Publication Year	Number of Articles	Percentage
2003	1	0,74
2004	1	0,74
2009	3	2,22
2010	2	1,48
2011	1	0,74
2012	2	1,48
2013	4	2,96
2014	8	5,93
2015	7	5,19
2016	3	2,22
2017	6	4,44
2018	9	6,67
2019	11	8,15
2020	11	8,15
2021	14	10,37
2022	10	7,41
2023	23	17,04
2024	19	14,07
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	

Source: Scopus (2025)

Table 1 and Figure 1 show the growth in international publications on Islamic accounting from 2003 to 2024, with the largest increase of 23 publications, or 17.04 percent, in 2023. This indicates that Islamic accounting continues to attract numerous researchers. The following developments in Islamic accounting are presented in Table 2 below.



**Figure 1** Graph of Islamic Accounting Research Development

**Table 3** Islamic Accounting journals according to Scopus data from 2003 to 2024

Nama Jurnal	Jumlah Artikel
<i>Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research</i>	35
<i>Journal of Financial Reporting and Accounting</i>	8
<i>International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management</i>	6
<i>Islamic Accounting And Finance: A Handbook</i>	6
<i>ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance</i>	4

## 2. Countries with the Most Islamic Accounting Journal Authors

A comparison of journal research performance in Islamic Accounting was recorded across 11 countries. Malaysia led the way with 42 publications, followed by the United Kingdom with 29 publications and a dominant citation count of 621. The highest collaborative strength in Islamic Accounting publications was found in Malaysia, with 15 journals, and the United Kingdom, with 11 journals. Indonesia actively published 27 journals, but its citation count was lower than that of Jordan. Countries such as Nigeria and Tunisia had limited research impact.

The productivity of journals does not always correlate with the impact on citations. The United Kingdom demonstrates that the quality or visibility of research is more influential than quantity. Malaysia and the United Kingdom are major research centers with strong networks. International collaboration can be a strategy to enhance research impact, particularly in countries with low citation

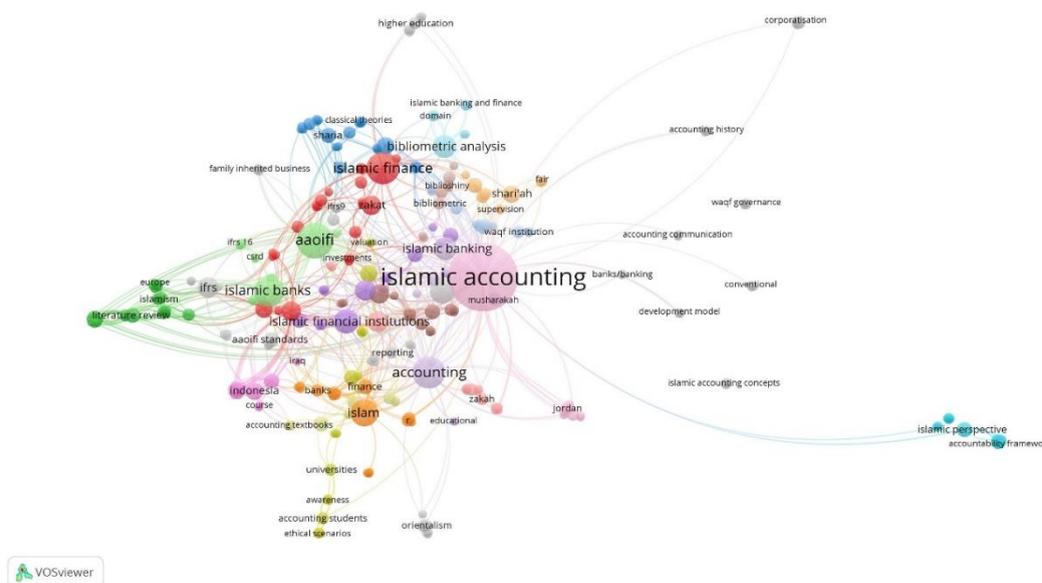
rates.

**Table 4** Countries with the Most Authors on Islamic Accounting Topics based on Scopus data for the period 2003-2024

Country	Documents	Citations	Total link strength
Malaysia	42	438	15
United Kingdom	29	621	11
Indonesia	27	160	7
Jordan	11	164	7
Saudi Arabia	9	59	7
United States	6	81	7
Bahrain	5	118	6
United Arab Emirates	11	63	6
Pakistan	7	52	5
Tunisia	5	27	5
Nigeria	5	48	2

### 3. Keywords Based on Publication Development Map

Figure 4 below shows that based on the keyword (Islamic Accounting), the map of research developments indexed by Scopus in 2003-2024 forms 358 topics and 33 clusters. Cluster 1 includes 26 topics, cluster 2 includes 25 topics, cluster 3 includes 23 topics, cluster 4 includes 19 topics, cluster 5 includes 19 topics, cluster 6 includes 17 topics, cluster 7 includes 17 topics, cluster 8 includes 16 topics, cluster 9 includes 15 topics, cluster 10 includes 14 topics, cluster 11 includes 14 topics, cluster 12 includes 13 topics, cluster 13 includes 13 topics, cluster 14 includes 13 topics, cluster 15 includes 11 topics, cluster 16 includes 11 topics, cluster 17 includes 10 topics, cluster 18 includes nine topics, cluster 19 includes eight topics, cluster 20 includes eight topics, cluster 21 includes seven topics, cluster 22 covers seven topics, cluster 23 covers six topics, cluster 24 covers five topics, cluster 25 covers four topics, cluster 26 covers four topics, cluster 27 covers four topics, cluster 28 covers four topics, cluster 29 covers four topics, cluster 30 covers four topics, cluster 32 covers three topics, and cluster 33 covers two topics.



**Figure 5:** Network Visualization of the Development of Islamic Accounting Research Based on Scopus Information for the Period 2003-2024

The network visualization above illustrates the relationships between various terms or topics frequently appearing in academic literature related to Islamic Accounting. Each node represents a keyword or term, and the lines connecting these nodes indicate the relationship or coexistence between terms in scholarly publications.

The size of a node indicates how frequently the term appears or is cited; the larger the node, the more dominant its role in the literature. Different colors indicate clusters or groups of terms that are conceptually close together and frequently appear together in the same study. For example, terms like Islamic Accounting, Islamic Banking, AAOIFI, and Islamic Finance are located in a very dense and closely connected area, indicating that these topics are closely related and central to research in this field.

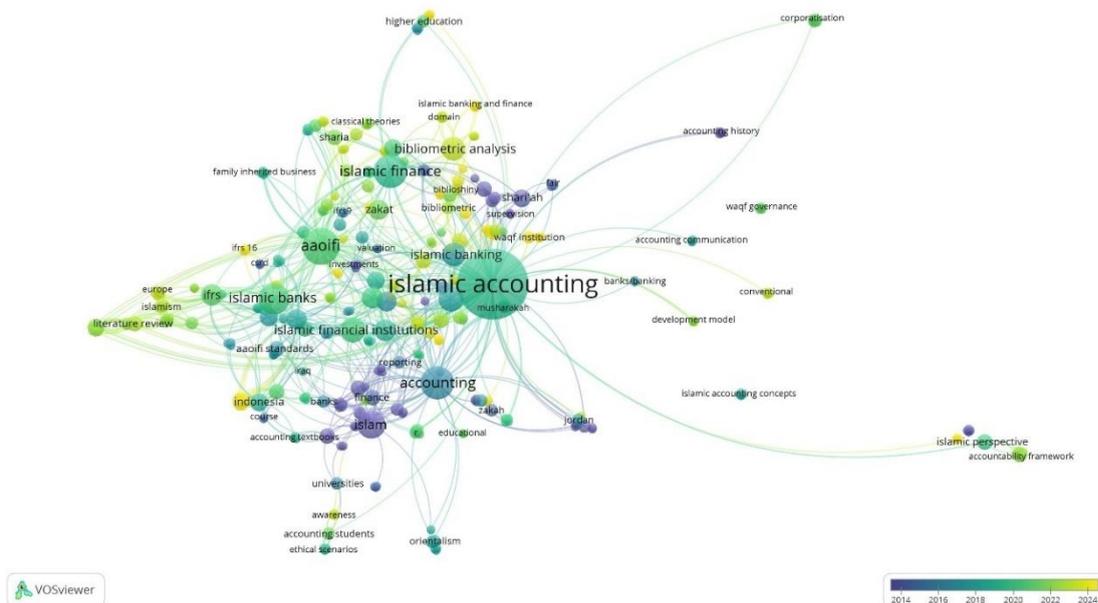
Furthermore, some terms are more dispersed and less closely connected to the central cluster, such as Islamic Perspective, Accountability Framework, or Waqf Governance. This indicates that these terms are relatively specific and may represent new or emerging areas, and therefore not yet closely connected to mainstream research.

Meanwhile, the emergence of specific and distant terms, such as Islamic Perspective, Accountability Framework, and Islamic Accounting Concepts, indicates the existence of new approaches or theories that have not been widely explored but are beginning to receive attention. Furthermore, clustering that leads to interdisciplinarity, such as the link between Islamic Accounting and Bibliometric Analysis, Higher Education, and Orientalism, demonstrates that the approach to Islamic studies is no longer solely normative-theological, but is also analyzed methodologically and socio-culturally.

Meanwhile, topics such as CSRD, IFRS 16, and IFRS 9 demonstrate the integration of international standards and Sharia standards (AAOIFI), which could indicate that research is beginning to move towards harmonization or comparison between global and Sharia frameworks.

#### 4. Publication Development Map Based on Overlay Visualization Keywords

Overlay visualization of Islamic Accounting research developments referring to Scopus data from the VOSviewer application version 1.6.20 for the 2014-2024 period.



**Figure 6:** Development of Scopus Data Keyword Publications for the 2014-2024 Period



The density visualization in the figure above maps the intensity of research in Islamic accounting from 2003 to 2024 based on keyword concentration. Areas with warmer colors (red/yellow) indicate the most researched topics, while cooler areas (blue/green) indicate less popular topics.

Therefore, the highest research density trend is seen in core topics such as Islamic banking, Islamic finance, zakat, and accounting communication, which have been the primary focus of research for two decades. Topics such as bibliometric analysis and accountability frameworks have emerged as new areas with moderate density, reflecting recent research trends. Several geographic regions, such as Indonesia, Jordan, and Iraq, also stand out, indicating a strong regional focus.

Therefore, Islamic accounting research remains heavily focused on traditional topics such as Islamic banking and zakat, but is beginning to branch out into new areas such as bibliometric analysis and accountability frameworks. This visualization helps identify mature areas and potential future research developments.

#### **D. CONCLUSION**

The bibliometric analysis above concludes that the growth of Islamic Accounting research indexed by Scopus from 2003 to 2024 reached 135 journals, identifying 358 items and 33 clusters. In 2023, the highest number of publications reached 23 (17.04%). The Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research published 35 articles, the highest number of international publications to date. In the first group, the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) published 26 articles covering accounting and auditing, accounting principles, and banking. The mapping concludes that Islamic accounting research topics are proliferating year after year. Thus, Islamic accounting research can identify future research opportunities.

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