



A Ten-Year Review of The Turkish Journal of Islamic Economics (TUJISE): A Bibliometric Study

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Abstract: Islamic finance and economics are receiving increasing attention in the modern global economy, and the Turkish Journal of Islamic Economics (TUJISE) has become a key voice in this area of study. Since its launch in 2014 by the Research Centre for Islamic Economics (IKAM) in Turkey, TUJISE has grown into a major forum for academic discourse on Islamic finance and economics. Hence, evaluating the effect and influence of publications such as TUJISE is crucial as the academic community continually evolves. This article explores the complex terrain of TUJISE's contributions and impact through bibliometric analysis. By examining the journal's evolution over ten years, from its first issue in 2014 until December 31, 2023, the research seeks to identify significant patterns within its pages. A comprehensive examination of 156 papers was conducted using statistical tools like Microsoft Excel and Python. This thorough analysis elucidates the development of TUJISE and its growing worldwide influence in the field of Islamic finance and economics. The journal's publication and citation statistics demonstrate an upward trajectory, according to the results of the bibliometric study. Turkey, the journal's native country, continues to be prominently represented, although non-Muslim and Muslim-minority countries also make significant contributions. Countries such as Malaysia, Pakistan, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, and others are actively participating in this growing trend. It is recommended that the number of issues be increased and English abstracts translated into other languages, such as Turkish.

Keywords: Islamic Economics, Islamic Finance, Bibliometrics, Ten-Year Review, The Turkish Journal of Islamic Economics (TUJISE).

JEL Classification: C18, F30, M20



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Introduction

In the last five decades, Islamic economics has advanced significantly as a functioning system and a complete subject. Notably, Islamic banks, which have existed since the 1960s and serve millions of people in several nations, have been instrumental in popularizing this system. Their influence goes beyond the Muslim community, and they are becoming more widely accepted by both Muslims and non-Muslims.

The worldwide Islamic Financial Services Industry (IFSI) has demonstrated resilience. According to the Islamic Financial Services Board (2023), its value is projected to rise from USD 3.06 trillion in 2021 to an estimated USD 3.25 trillion in 2022. This growth has been accompanied by a substantial increase in academic research, leading to a burgeoning body of literature. Notably, there has been a significant rise in the number of studies and improvements in their quality.

In addition to the remarkable achievements of Islamic financial institutions, a significant corpus of academic literature and research has surfaced. Several international journals dedicated to Islamic finance, banking, and economics have been established, with many achieving inclusion in prestigious indexes. The first journal in this domain was the *Journal of Research in Islamic Economics*, launched by King Abdul Aziz University in 1983 as the inaugural refereed journal in Islamic economics. Another early journal, the *Journal of Islamic Banking and Finance (JIBF)*, began publishing in 1984 under the sponsorship of the International Association of Islamic Banks in Pakistan (Shafiq, 2019, p. 3).

The Turkish Journal of Islamic Economics (TUJISE) was the first journal in this field to publish articles in both Turkish and English. Additionally, it is indexed in the Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI), which Clarivate Analytics maintains as part of the Web of Science citation index.

TUJISE has been published biannually since February 2014, with one volume and two issues released in February and August of each year. Before moving to the Research Centre for Islamic Economics (IKAM) in 2017, the journal published papers in both Turkish and English. After that, it only published papers in English. TUJISE is unique in that it is an open-access publication.

IKAM was founded in December 2016 to create a vibrant academic environment supporting Islamic Economics research. The main objective of IKAM is to create effective concepts and thorough theories to support the overall growth of Islamic Economic thought. Over time, it has developed into a center of expertise in

the scientific study of Islamic finance and economics. IKAM is dedicated to achieving economic fairness and prosperity through excellent research, sensible monetary and fiscal policies, and promoting commercial and trade activities consistent with the moral precepts inherent in studying Islamic Economics. The goal of IKAM is to perform comprehensive and superior research to contribute to the overall development of Islamic economic theory. The studies conducted at IKAM provide a model for creating a system that supports fair and lawful financial benefits while upholding the dignity of human labor.

IKAM is committed to conducting thorough, in-depth, and superior research to create an alternative economic structure that upholds the dignity of people and their labor and encourages equitable and halal income. To achieve this goal, IKAM regularly conducts training, development, research, and instructional initiatives. The center publishes books through its publishing house, *Iktisat Yayinlari*, as well as sporadic reports and national studies that contain insightful research. Furthermore, IKAM offers academic opportunities via TUJISE. IKAM regularly hosts conferences and symposiums, and its yearly Islamic Economics workshops have grown to be major turning points in the effort to generate original, pertinent research. These events serve IKAM's objective by bringing together eminent academics from around the globe and encouraging the exchange of important works.

Dedicated to the fields of Islamic Economics and Finance, TUJISE, a peer-reviewed journal, is focused on sharing cutting-edge and meticulous research in these domains. The main objective of the journal is to publish theoretical, empirical, and policy-oriented works that add to the body of knowledge by offering alternative perspectives on current and future issues, especially in Islamic banking, instruments, regulations, economics, and finance. TUJISE publishes original research on various subjects to advance the study of Islamic finance, banking, and economics. These subjects include Islamic banking, economic theory and history, and finance and tools.

TUJISE publishes theoretical and empirical studies in business, Islamic finance, banking, and Islamic economics. The primary themes and clusters of TUJISE are determined by conducting scientometric and content analyses of the journal articles. Islamic finance and economics journals focus on financial performance evaluations of Islamic financing institutions as well as socioeconomic issues like waqf and zakat.

Applying bibliometric analysis offers an accurate method to evaluate a journal's scientific impact. This research goes beyond anecdotal evidence by quantifying ci-

tation patterns, authorship dynamics, and topic trends, providing a data-driven perspective on TUJISE's academic position.

This paper seeks to provide an overview of the current state of Islamic economics and finance research by conducting a bibliometric analysis of TUJISE. The goal is to pinpoint trends in academic research within this discipline to inform and direct future studies. This analysis will enable researchers to discern which topics have received more attention and which countries or regions have been the focus, thereby revealing gaps in the literature and identifying key areas for future investigation.

It is advantageous to analyze the conceptual framework of any scientific topic using quantitative techniques, as suggested by Hota, Subramanian and Narayana-murthy (2019). This method is frequently used to produce thorough journal summaries (Bar-Ilan, 2008). Alternatively, Lezama-Nicolás, Rodríguez-Salvador, Río-Belver and Bildosola, (2018) have addressed how bibliometrics can organize, explore, and analyze big datasets. This approach facilitates understanding the past, identifying historical patterns, and proposing potential future directions.

In bibliometrics, production is measured with quantity indicators, the effect is measured with quality indices, and relationships between different scientific actors are examined with structure indicators (Durieux & Gevenois, 2010). Consistent with the perspective of Cobo, López-Herrera, Herrera-Viedma and Herrera (2011), bibliometrics typically consists of two procedures: performance analysis and scientific mapping analysis. Note that the latter seeks to clarify scientific research's dynamic and structural patterns, while the former is devoted to evaluating scientific activities.

Several studies in Islamic finance and economics concentrate on specific subjects rather than periodicals. For example, Rehman and Othman (1994) examined how Bradfordian laws represented Islamic economics literature. Meanwhile, Ab. Aziz, Johari and Yusoff (2013) looked at the contributing institutions, article counts, topic area trends, and author productivity in the *Journal of Muamalat and Islamic Finance Research*.

Furthermore, Alfakhri, Nurunnabi and Alfakhri (2018) comprehensively analyzed citations to papers concerning corporate social responsibility from 1970 to 2014. Ahmid and Ondes (2019) examined the unique features of PhD theses in Islamic economics and finance produced in the United Kingdom from 2000 to 2018. Firmansyah and Faisal (2019) researched to visualize the performance of the top five journals in Indonesian Islamic economics and finance.

On the contrary, several earlier studies have conducted bibliometric assessments of journals in Islamic business, Islamic finance, Islamic economics, Islamic accounting, and Islamic marketing. Noteworthy studies among them include Özdemir and Selçuk (2021), Mubarrok, Ulfi, Sukmana and Sukoco (2022), Hassan, Alshater, Mumu, Sarea and Azad (2021) collecting 287 published articles and reviews in JIABR from Scopus database starting from April 2010 till June 2020. Using RStudio, VOS-viewer and Excel we generated top scientific actors for this journal, citation analysis, content analysis and concluding remarks for the journal development. Findings - The bibliometric results reveal in terms of science mapping that the publications of JIABR over the last 10 years can be summarized to be focused in five research streams (1, Mohammad Kabir Hassan, Alshater, Rashid and Hidayat (2022), Tumewang (2023) and Yihua, Meng, Farrukh, Raza and Alam (2023). The focus of these current studies is on the bibliometric features of journals that publish articles about Islamic business, Islamic finance, Islamic economics, Islamic accounting, and Islamic marketing.

The primary goal of this research is to identify the most well-known publications in TUJISE. This includes determining the most cited articles, authors with a high citation rate, and significant countries or institutions. The paper assesses the journal's first ten years of operation. Additionally, it provides a conceptual framework for papers published in TUJISE by highlighting important concepts and grouping them according to several main research fields. In this endeavor, the author addresses the evolution of this publication and puts forth recommendations for future research endeavors.

Section 1 introduces the study and reviews the existing literature on bibliometric studies. This research is unique in that it focuses on a journal indexed in the ESCI, which Clarivate Analytics maintains as part of the Web of Science citation index. Section 2 describes the research methodology and data collection process. Section 3 presents the findings from the collected data and discusses their implications. Finally, Section 4 concludes the study and offers recommendations for future research.

Methodology

Bibliometric analysis offers a robust method for evaluating a journal's scholarly influence. By quantifying citation patterns, authorship dynamics, and thematic trends, this analysis provides an empirical understanding of TUJISE's academic impact, surpassing mere anecdotal evidence.

Bibliometric analysis, characterized by its objective and quantitative nature, thoroughly examines publications within a specific subject or field. For example, Albornoz and Ribeiro-Soriano (2016) explore the global impact of business incubators, while Chen and Xiao (2016) discuss the problems with the traditional term frequency (TF) method for choosing publication keywords.

On the contrary, Chen, Yu, Cheng and Hao (2019) provide insights into collaboration networks, author biographies, and study subjects, while Donthu, Kumar and Pattnaik (2020) investigate topics related to the Journal of Business Research. Meanwhile, Valenzuela-Fernandez, Merigó, Lichtenthal and Nicolas (2019) offer insightful analysis of topics related to the Journal of Business-to-Business Marketing.

The objective of bibliometric analysis, as outlined by Taguette-Sutcliffe (1992), is to examine the standardized quantitative techniques used in research within the context of their qualitative classifications. Moreover, Zhong, Geng, Liu, Gao and Chen (2016) state that bibliometric analyses are vital and useful for evaluating scholarly output in the social sciences. These studies offer a way to describe the dynamics and path of publications, illuminating how science and research have changed over time.

A thorough description of bibliographic resources is provided using quantitative approaches in bibliometric analysis (Martínez-López, Merigó, Valenzuela-Fernández, & Nicolás, 2018, p. 441). This method enables researchers to narrow down and determine the intellectual structure of particular areas, journal articles, affiliations, and countries (Hota et al., 2019, p. 108).

The procedures used in this study for data collection and analysis required painstaking attention to detail. The research explicitly focused on a predetermined time frame using bibliometric markers such as authorship trends, cooperation metrics, citation analysis, and keyword analysis. Including these components was essential to appropriately portray TUJISE's intellectual legacy.

The author accessed bibliographic data for TUJISE through TUJISE's official website and the Dergipark platform until 2019. The database includes author names, abstracts, keywords, citations, and references taken from these sources. Starting with the first issue in 2014, 156 publications have been recorded in TUJISE between 2014 and 2024. The collected data was organized and statistically analyzed using Microsoft Excel and Python. Correspondingly, content analysis was used to extract information from the TUJISE archives on titles, author counts, genders, keywords, subjects, affiliations, languages, citations, and countries.

Results and Discussion

Descriptive Analysis:

In this section, the author provides significant insights into the journal's expansion in articles, emphasizing important details regarding well-known authors, organizations, and countries.

TUJISE commenced its publications in Islamic Economics and Finance in 2014 with four papers in the first issue. The initial paper, authored by Açıkgenç (2014), featured an interview discussing how worldviews impact science. It was suggested that scientific activities are intertwined with scientists' worldviews, influencing observations through theories rooted in a worldview. Açıkgenç (2014) also underscored that the existence and progression of Islamic economics are reliant on Islamic epistemology. Subsequent papers cover various topics within the journal's focus area. TUJISE follows a biannual publication schedule, releasing two issues per year.

As seen in Figure 1, TUJISE has been publishing twice a year since 2014, with a significant increase in the number of papers published in each issue over the years. The most notable surge occurred in 2019 when the number of publications reached 20 that year. The year 2021 saw the highest number of publications, particularly with the inclusion of a special issue titled "Islamic Social Finance and Pandemic Crisis".

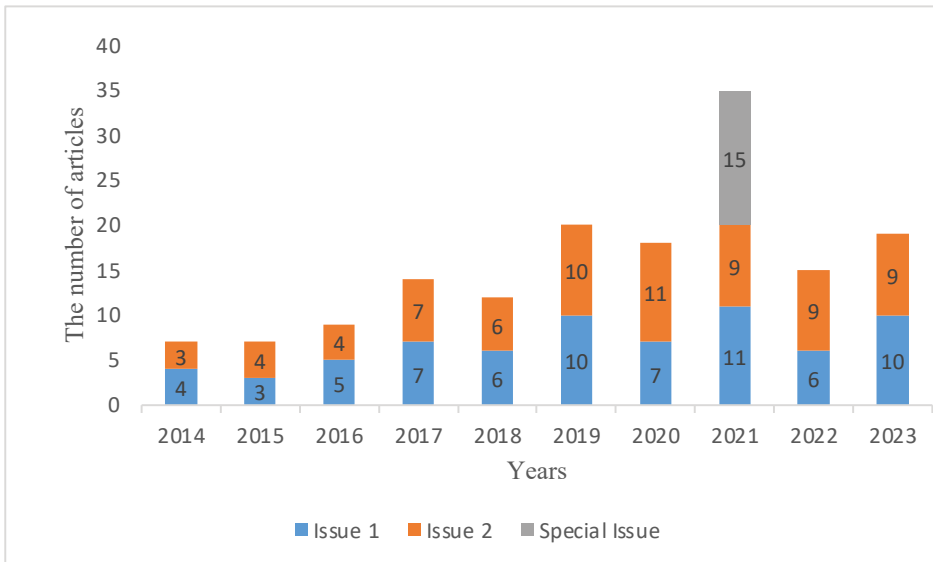


Figure 1: Number of papers per issue

Source: Author's own (2024)

The trend indicates that the journal’s popularity is increasing as more manuscripts successfully pass the peer-review process. Due to this trend, TUJISE is now including more papers in each issue, thereby broadening its scope. It is anticipated that scholars in the field of Islamic finance and economics will increasingly seek to submit their work to a journal indexed in the ESCI. Consequently, the journal may publish more papers in each issue or release more issues annually. However, both approaches would require additional experienced reviewers with the capacity to thoroughly evaluate the submitted papers. Therefore, the journal needs to devise a strategy to attract and persuade authors who have previously contributed to the journal to serve as reviewers.

An academic article can result from the work of a single author or the collaborative efforts of two or more writers. Although co-authorship is less common in the social sciences compared to the natural sciences, some studies suggest that this trend is growing (Henriksen, 2016; Özdemir & Selçuk, 2021). TUJISE is also subject to this trend. Figure 2 illustrates an increase in the average number of authors and the proportion of co-authored papers over time.

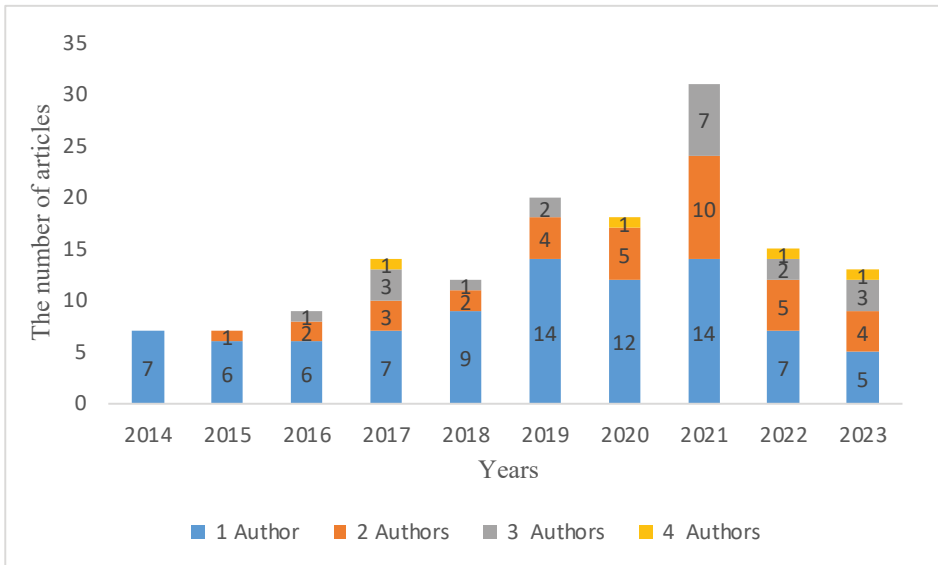


Figure 2: Trends in authors per paper

Source: Author’s own (2024)

The papers in the TUJISE journal were categorized into seven groups by examining each paper and understanding its content. Figure 3 displays the types of

papers published from 2014 to 2023. This classification was derived from Özdemir and Selçuk (2021).

Figure 3 displays the distribution of paper types between 2014 and 2023. The most prevalent type is the research paper, encompassing any form of study report that investigates a model or framework. Note that other categories of publications include conceptual papers, viewpoints, general reviews, case studies, literature reviews, and technical papers, which are less preferred compared to research and conceptual papers.

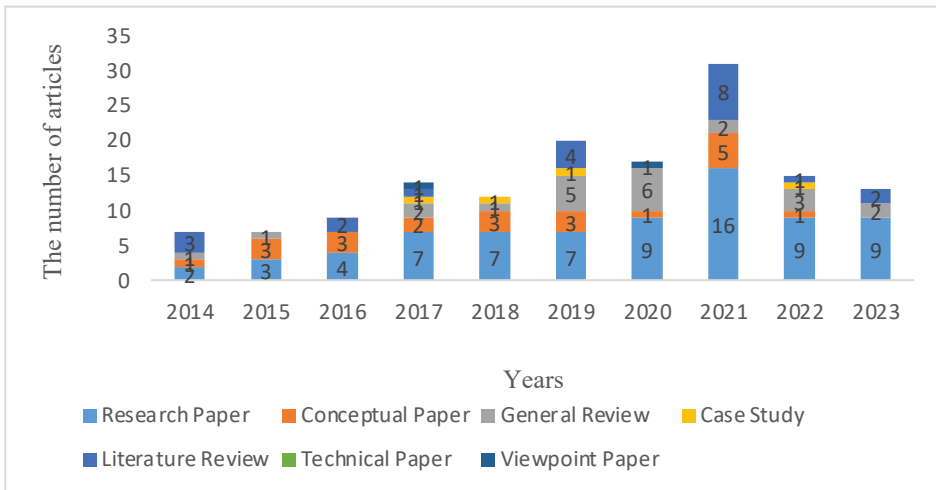


Figure 3: Paper types by year

Source: Author’s own (2024)

Over the span of ten years, between 2014 and 2023, the journal has published 156 research papers. Some articles were found in Dergipark rather than on the official journal website, and this was the case until 2019. Additionally, some papers have intermittently appeared and disappeared, such as the last issue of 2023. Figure 4 illustrates that there are fewer review papers compared to other types. As highlighted by Hassan et al. (2021) collecting 287 published articles and reviews in JIABR from Scopus database starting from April 2010 till June 2020. Using RS-tudio, VOS-viewer and Excel we generated top scientific actors for this journal, citation analysis, content analysis and concluding remarks for the journal development. Findings - The bibliometric results reveal in terms of science mapping that the publications of JIABR over the last 10 years can be summarized to be focused in five research streams (1, the limited number of review papers underscores the need to expand this category to increase readership and citations.

As depicted in Figure 4, there is a clear and consistent upward trend in the total number of articles published each year. This trend underscores the journal's expanding role and growing significance in the academic discourse of Islamic economics and finance. The increasing number of articles indicates a thriving research community and a growing interest in the topics covered by TUJISE. This growth is a testament to the journal's reputation and influence and reflects the increasing importance and relevance of Islamic economics and finance in the broader academic landscape.

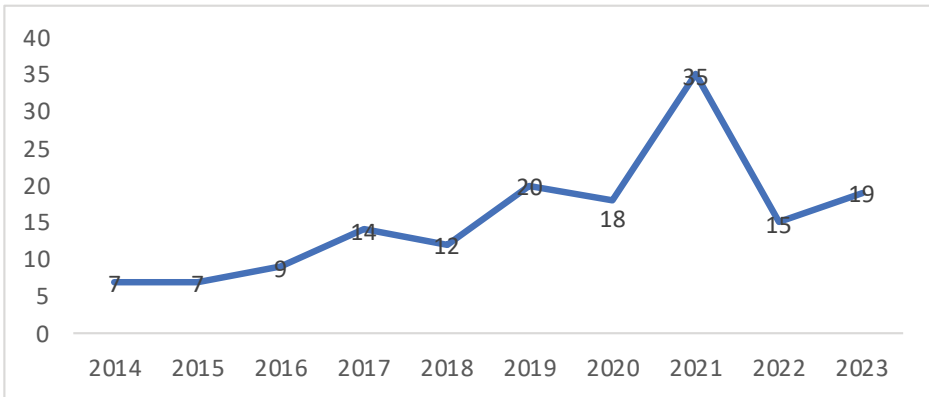


Figure 4: Issue by The Year

Source: Author's own (2024)

The gender distribution of authors is shown in Figure 5, with a distinction between male and female authors. One remarkable finding is the considerable discrepancy in the quantity of publications authored by female authors. In particular, 121 publications were written by men alone, 22 were joint works by men and women, and just 12 were written by women alone. This observation is consistent with the results of West, Jacquet, King, Correll and Bergstrom (2013), which indicate a notable lack of representation of women as sole authors in academic publications.

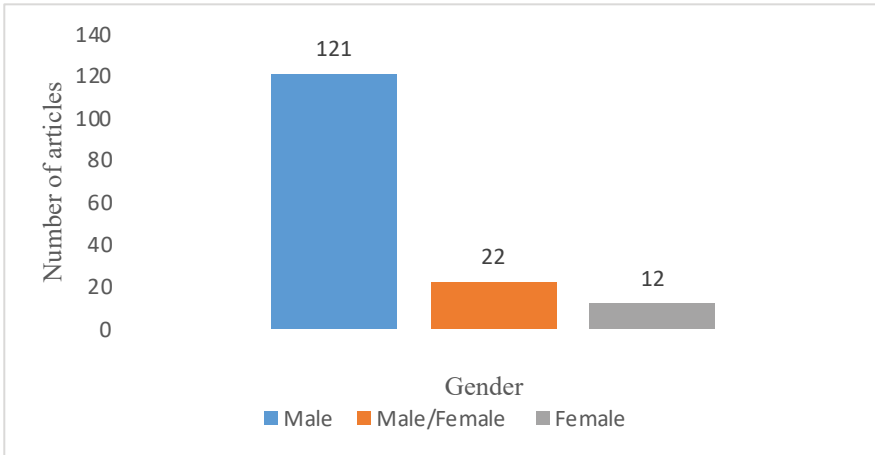


Figure 5: The Gender Distribution of Authors

Source: Author’s own (2024)

This gender-based analysis highlights a significant disparity in the contributions to publications throughout the given period of time. Figure 6 illustrates that 78% of the publications were authored solely by males, while only 8% were authored solely by females.

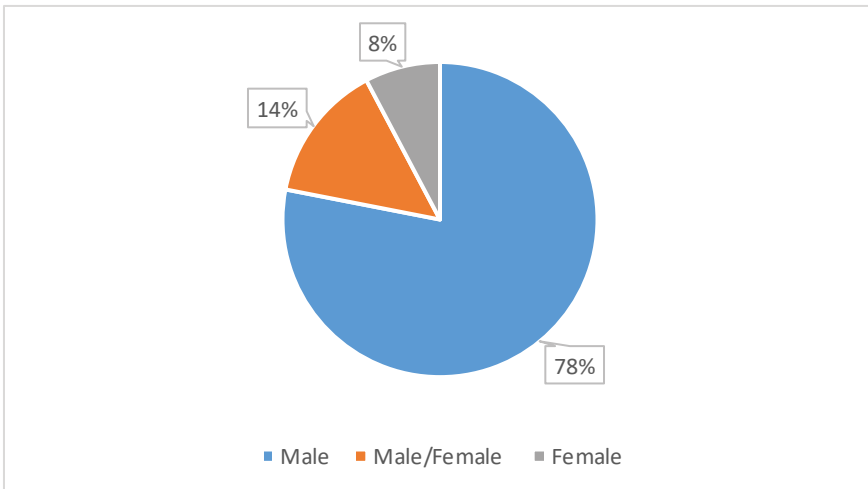


Figure 6: The Gender Distribution of Authors by Percentage

Source: Author’s own (2024)

Collaborations and Authorship Patterns:

It is essential to comprehend the collaborative nature of research. By providing insights into the global relationships between countries and institutions, this section seeks to illuminate authorship patterns within TUJISE. These findings indicate the impact of TUJISE’s intellectual output globally and showcase the diversity of authors.

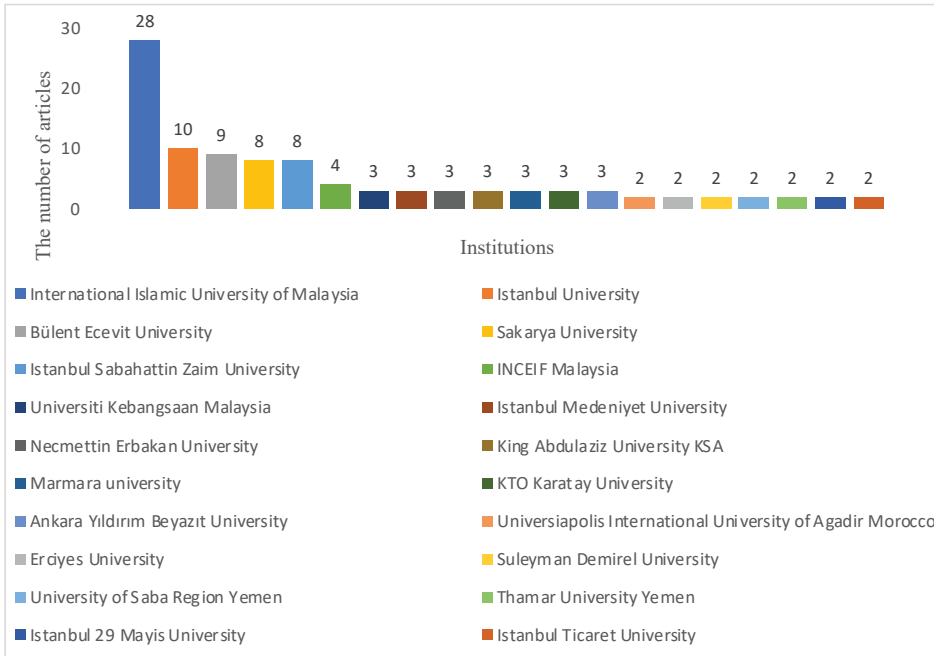


Figure 7: Institutions Most commonly affiliated with TUJISE

Source: Author’s own (2024)

The top twenty universities that are most often linked to the journal are displayed in Figure 7. Notably, the International Islamic University of Malaysia is the principal affiliation with the highest production, contributing 28 publications over the designated time. Istanbul University, with ten publications, Bülent Ecevit University, Sakarya University, and Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University are the next four Turkish universities.

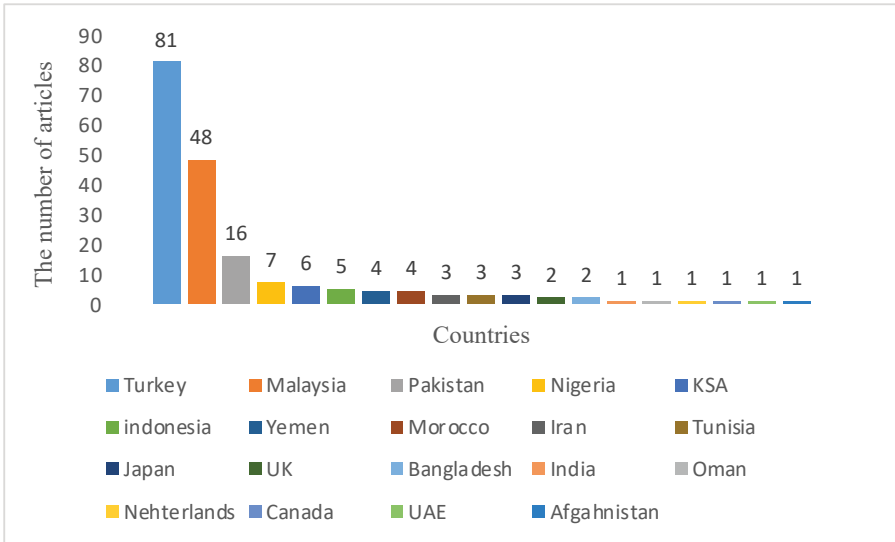


Figure 8 : Countries most commonly affiliated with TUJISE

Source: Author’s own (2024)

The countries with the highest journal involvement are displayed in Figure 8. As seen in the figure, the top contributors are Turkey, Malaysia, Pakistan, Nigeria, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), and Indonesia.

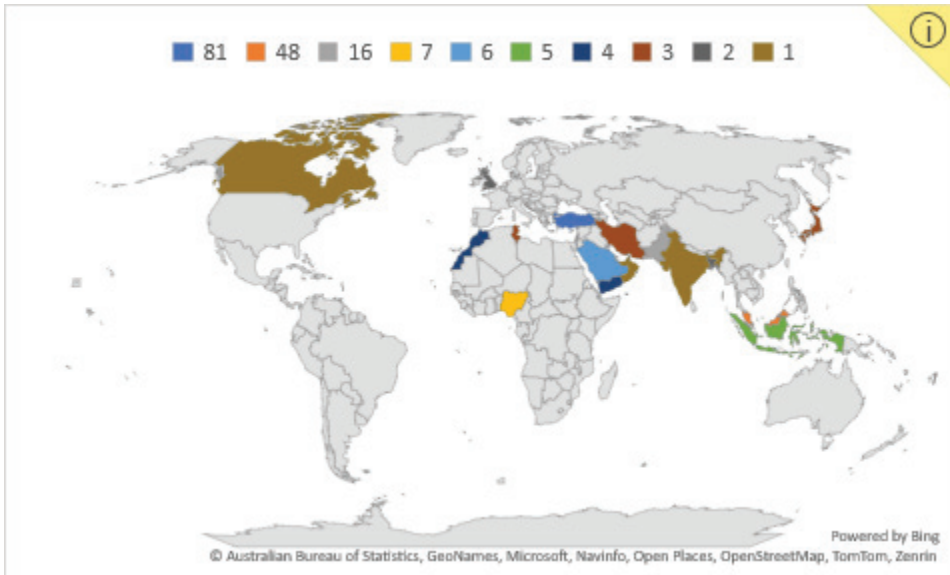


Figure 9: Geographical distribution for The Countries most commonly affiliated with TUJISE

Source: Author’s own (2024)

As seen in Figure 9, Turkey maintains its lead in a number of indicators, with over 50% of all journal articles coming from Turkish universities. This emphasizes Turkey's noteworthy impact and presence in the journal's scientific output.

Citation and Language Analysis:

Citations are one way of evaluating the significance of a publication, according to Tsay (2009). As a result, this section reveals the citation trends found in TUJISE by highlighting the most notable articles and authors. The analysis explores how TUJISE's publications impact the scholarly community and assess how much they have contributed to determining the course of Islamic finance and economics research.

TUJISE has seen an increase in published issues since its first release. It is important to consider increasing the number of accepted publications per issue as well as the frequency of issues issued annually. As long as quality standards are strictly upheld, this strategic approach should increase the journal's exposure and citations. Hassan et al. (2021) collecting 287 published articles and reviews in JIABR from Scopus database starting from April 2010 till June 2020. Using RStudio, VOS-viewer and Excel we generated top scientific actors for this journal, citation analysis, content analysis and concluding remarks for the journal development. Findings - The bibliometric results reveal in terms of science mapping that the publications of JIABR over the last 10 years can be summarized to be focused in five research streams (1 have demonstrated a positive association between the quantity of issues and citations. Maintaining the required criteria guarantees that the growing number of articles substantially contributes to the journal's influence.

The most cited articles and authors in the journal are presented in Table 1. The most popular paper, which has received 159 citations overall, is published in English and is credited to Ahmed and Rahman (2015). The study examines how companies can achieve high customer satisfaction by understanding when and how customers are satisfied. It compares conventional marketing, which meets current customer needs, with Islamic marketing, which emphasizes human values and Islamic principles. The study explores how the marketing mix influences customer satisfaction from an Islamic perspective.

The second most cited paper was authored by Echchabi and Idriss (2016) and is likewise written in English. The study evaluates the impact of Sukuk issuance in Islamic finance on economic growth proxies like Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross Capital Formation, and trade activities across several countries, including Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) nations and others. Analyzing data from Islamic Finance

Information Services (IFIS) and the World Bank, the study finds that Sukuk issuance influences GDP and Gross Capital Formation when all countries are considered together. However, it is not significant for Saudi Arabia and the GCC individually.

The third most cited article was written by Rahim (2018). This paper examines green sukuk for financing renewable energy projects through three case studies: “Hybrid Sukuk” for solar PV plants by Tadau Energy, “Sukuk Wakalah” for a water treatment project by BEWG, and “Sukuk Murabahah” for the BAKUN hydroelectric project by Sarawak Hidro.

The fourth most cited paper is written in Turkish by Canakci (2014). This study analyses the historical and economic results of Sukuk exports in Europe, emphasizing their contribution to economic growth.

Remarkably, 10 of the top 17 cited articles were written in English. On the other hand, four articles are written in English with Turkish abstracts, while two are in Turkish with English abstracts. This language variety reflects the journal’s openness and global reach.

Table 1

Top 17 Most-Cited Articles in TUJISE Publications

Title	Name of The Authors	Year	Language	Citation
The Effects of Marketing Mix on Consumer Satisfaction: A Literature Review from Islamic Perspectives	Selim Ahmed and Md. Habibur Rahman	2015	Just English	159
Does Sukuk Financing Promote Economic Growth? An Emphasis on The Major Issuing Countries	Abdelghani Echchabi, Hassanuddeen Abd. Aziz and Umar Idriss	2016	English	72
Green Sukuk For Financing Renewable Energy Projects	Siti Rohaya Mat Rahim and Zam Zuriyati Mohamad	2018	Just English	42
Development of Islamic Finance Markets in A Multi-Polar World and Sukuk Issuance	Mehmet Canakci	2014	Turkish	41

Islamic Finance Development and Economic Growth: Empirical Evidence from Turkey	Mustapha JOBARTEH And Etem Hakan Ergec	2017	English	41
Developing Cash Waqf Model as an Alternative Financing for Social Enterprises to Support Decent Work and Economic Growth in Indonesia	Najim Nur Fauziah	2021	Just English	27
Defining Islamic Economics: Scholars' Approach, Clarifying the Nature, Scope And Subject-Matter of The Discipline	Hafas Furqani	2018	Just English	24
Bayt Al-Maland Its Role in Economic Development: A Contemporary Study	Md. Habibur Rahman	2015	English	22
Service Quality, Shariah Compliance and Customer Satisfaction of Islamic Banking Services in Malaysia	Selim Ahmed Rafikul Islam Mohammad Mohiuddin	2017	Just English	24
Global Wealth Inequality: Islamic Economic Perspective for Market or State Oriented Solution	Mahmut Bilen	2016	Turkish	21
Ibn Khaldun's Theory of Taxation and Its Relevance	Abdul Azım Islahı	2015	English	20

Methodology of Islamic Economics from Islamic Teachings to Islamic Economics	Muhammad Akram Khan	2018	Just English	19
The Notables, Capital Accumulation and Entrepreneurship in The Ottoman Empire	Tamer Güven	2016	Turkish	19
Determinants of Success in Islamic Public-Private Partnership Projects (Ppps) In the Context of Sdgs	Ahmet Suayb Gundogdu	2019	Just English	18
The Contribution of Waqf Institutions in Malaysia And Turkey in Improving the Socioeconomic Conditions of The Society	Norma Md Saad, Saim Kayadıbı , And Zarinah Hamid	2017	English	16
A Critical Analysis of Cryptocurrencies from an Islamic Jurisprudence Perspective	Mervan Selcuk, Suleyman Kaya	2021	Just English	16
Cash Waqf As an Alternative Panacea to Poverty Alleviation: An Overview of Human Development in Nigeria	Hakeem B. Oladapo Saad Md Norma Omar Mohammed Mustafa Oziev Gapur	2017	Just English	17

Source: Author's own (2024) *Note: last update was on May 2024*

As mentioned before, authors could formerly publish in both Turkish and English; however, at this time, only English is permitted. The linguistic distribution of the publications is illustrated in Figure 10. With 130 articles published only in English without Turkish abstracts, English is the most common language. After that, there are 13 papers in English with Turkish abstracts and 15 articles written in Turkish with English abstracts.

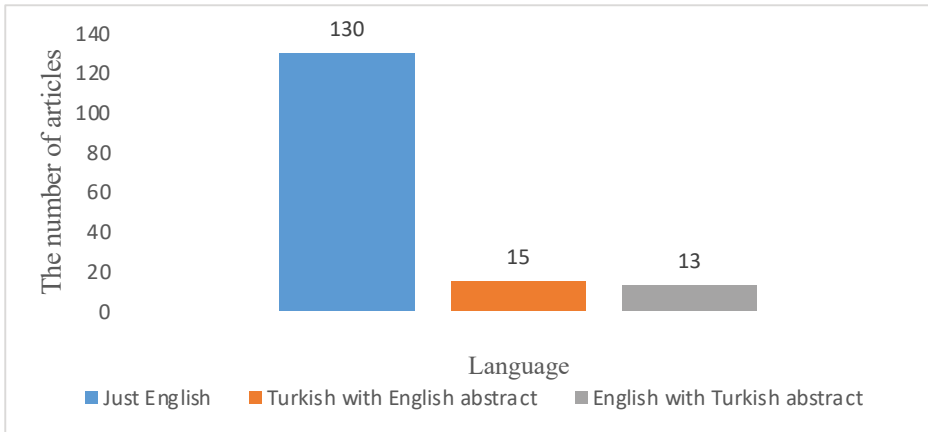


Figure 10: The Language Used in The Article

Source: Author's own (2024)

According to Tumewang (2023), the lack of citations in the journal might result from an insufficient focus on Arabic-language research. However, this distinctiveness ought to be maintained. Tumewang (2023) suggested translating Arabic articles into English as a possible solution.

Future research could include various languages, such as Arabic and Malay, alongside English to improve the generalizability of the findings (Hassanein & Mostafa, 2023, p. 1985).

Since TUJISE is published in two languages, with English as the primary language and the language used in the majority of highly cited publications, the author suggests that more Turkish papers be accepted, or at the very least, that each publication includes translated abstracts in both languages. This approach aims to enhance the journal's international appeal, potentially leading to dual editions in Turkish and English in the future.

Emerging Topics and Keyword Analysis:

As the academic environment changes, some subjects become more prominent. In order to find areas of interest that require more investigation, this paper uses keyword analysis to delve into new research avenues within TUJISE. This section sheds light on the dynamic character of research in Islamic economics and finance.

Keyword co-occurrence analysis, as described by Su and Lee (2010), is instrumental in identifying the primary topics, domains, content, and thematic structure

within a specific field of study. According to Mostafa (2020), analyzing keywords is vital in bibliometric analysis. To effectively discover published research, selecting appropriate keywords is essential. Unlike traditional methods, current literature searches are conducted online. As a result, academic search engines, which rely on keywords to interpret an author's intent, are now used to find relevant published papers (Pearce, Hicks, & Pierson, 2018, p. 180).

The most often used keywords in TUJISE are shown in Figure 11. Throughout the entire period, terms like “Bank and Banking” (56 times) and “Islamic Bank and Islamic Participation Banking” (32 times each) indicate their status as important focal points. This is not surprising, given their importance to the journal's themes. Further capturing another important component of the journal's concentration, phrases like “Islamic Economics” appeared about 18 times, while “Shariah and Islamic Law” was used frequently (22 times).

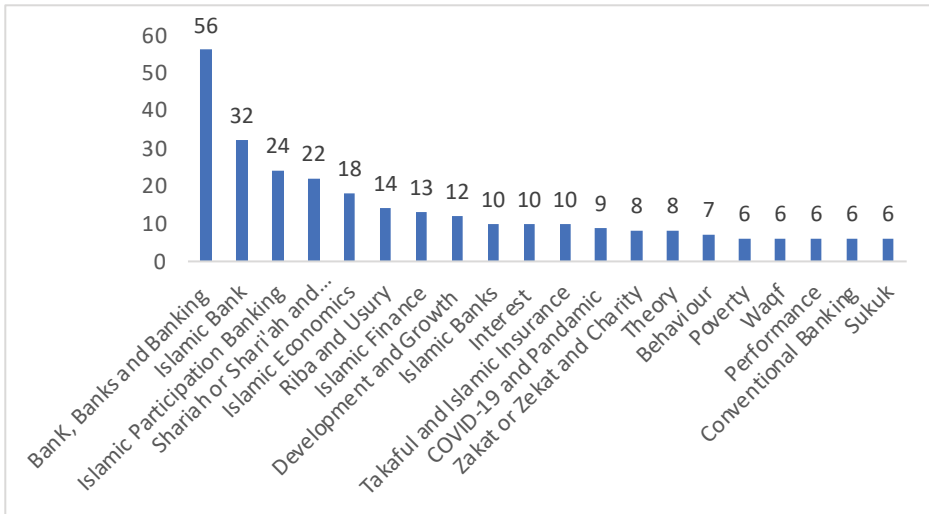


Figure 11 :The Twenty Most Frequently Used Keywords in The Publications of TUJISE

Source: Author's own (2024)

The review also demonstrates the recurrent usage of phrases such as “Zakat and Charity”, “COVID-19 and Pandemic”, “Interest”, “Takaful and Islamic Insurance”, “Development and Growth”, “Riba and Usury”, and “Islamic Finance” as seen in Table 2. The regular occurrence of these topics highlights their thematic significance and implies that the journal will continue to provide academic attention to

Table 2*The sixty most frequently Used Keywords in The Publications of TUJISE*

Rank	The word	Occurrences
1	Bank and Banking	56
2	Islamic Bank	32
3	Islamic Participation Banking	24
4	Shariah and Islamic Law	22
5	Islamic Economics	18
6	Riba and Usury	14
7	Islamic Finance	13
8	Development and Growth	12
9	Islamic Banks	10
10	Interest	10
11	Takaful and Islamic Insurance	10
12	COVID-19 and Pandemic	9
13	Zakat and Charity	8
14	Theory	8
15	Behavior	7
16	Poverty	6
17	Waqf	6
18	Performance	6
19	Conventional Banking	6
20	Sukuk	6
21	Performance	6
22	Malaysia	5
23	Turkey	5
24	Risk	5
25	Profit	5
26	standards and AAOIFI	4
27	Customer Satisfaction	4
28	Financing	4
29	Methodology	4
30	Thought	4

31	Nigeria	4
32	Fiqh	4
33	Halal Product	4
34	Economic Thought	3
35	Corporate Governance	3
36	Panel Data	3
37	Murabaha	3
38	Religion	3
39	Sustainability	3
40	Central Bank	3
41	Financial Inclusion	3
42	Financial Literacy	3
43	Policy	3
44	Islamic Countries	2
45	Islamic Marketing	2
46	Ibn Khaldun	2
47	Central Banking	2
48	Wealth Inequality	2
49	Ottoman Empire	2
50	Financial Markets	2
51	Saudi Arabia	2
52	Profitability	2
53	Disclosure	2
54	Justice	2
55	Financial Crises	2
56	Agent	2
57	Service Quality	2
58	Awareness	2
59	GMM	2
60	Islamic Microfinance	2

Source: Author's own (2024)

Future Directions:

There is a clear research gap in the current literature that offers an opportunity for future research directions. While existing studies in TUJISE have extensively covered topics such as Islamic Banking, Islamic Economics, Riba and Usury, Islamic Finance, Development and Growth, Islamic Banks, Interest, Takaful and Islamic Insurance, COVID-19 and Pandemic, and Zakat and Charity, there is still a substantial gap in the comprehensive analysis of the growing halal market. This sector encompasses a wide array of goods and services, including halal food and drink, halal cosmetics, halal travel, and more.

Future research could delve deeper into the dynamics of the halal market, examining consumer behavior, market trends, regulatory frameworks, and the economic impact of the halal industry. Additionally, exploring the intersection of the halal market with other emerging trends, such as sustainable and ethical consumption, could provide valuable insights. Researchers could also investigate the role of technology in shaping the halal market, including e-commerce platforms, blockchain for halal certification, and digital marketing strategies. Understanding these aspects can contribute significantly to the academic discourse and practical implications for businesses operating in the halal market.

Future studies should bridge this knowledge gap by exploring how the Islamic economy interacts with emerging global issues, particularly those outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These goals tackle a range of complex challenges, such as promoting gender equality, combating climate change, and achieving net-zero carbon emissions. Understanding the alignment or divergence of these goals with the principles of Islamic economics can offer valuable insights and enrich scholarly discourse in the field.

Researchers could investigate how Islamic economic principles can contribute to achieving the SDGs, especially in areas with inherent compatibility, such as social justice, environmental stewardship, and ethical business practices. Additionally, exploring how Islamic finance and banking can support sustainable development initiatives could provide practical solutions for policymakers and businesses.

Furthermore, studies could examine the role of Islamic finance in addressing global challenges like poverty alleviation, sustainable development, and inclusive growth. By analyzing case studies and best practices, researchers can highlight the potential of Islamic finance to promote social welfare and economic stability.

In summary, future research in Islamic economics and finance should focus on traditional topics and explore the field's intersection with contemporary global challenges, such as the SDGs. This approach can lead to a more holistic understanding of Islamic economics' relevance in the modern world and its potential contributions to sustainable development and social progress.

Further quantitative research is essential to provide empirical evidence for the functioning of the Islamic economy in diverse global contexts, extending beyond regions where Muslims are the majority. This research should aim to explore how Islamic economic principles are applied and adapted in different cultural and economic environments, shedding light on the universality and relevance of these principles.

Moreover, this study recommends several strategies to enhance the effectiveness of TUJISE. Firstly, translating English articles into Turkish could significantly broaden the journal's impact and facilitate the dissemination of important research topics to a wider audience. Additionally, providing abstracts for each article in Turkish or other languages could further increase the accessibility and visibility of the journal, attracting a more diverse readership.

In addition, the journal could benefit from enhancing its online presence and visibility through social media and academic networking platforms. By actively engaging with scholars, practitioners, and policymakers in the field, TUJISE can foster a vibrant academic community and increase its influence in Islamic economics and finance.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this bibliometric analysis provides a comprehensive perspective on TUJISE's intellectual impact. By examining topic trends, collaboration networks, and citation landscapes, we gain valuable insights into the journal's contribution to Islamic finance and economics discourse.

TUJISE commenced publication in 2014, releasing two issues per year. The number of articles published has notably increased, especially after its affiliation with IKAM in 2017. A comprehensive review of 156 papers was conducted, with statistical tools like Microsoft Excel and Python used for in-depth data analysis.

The majority of publications are affiliated with Turkish institutions, including Istanbul University, Bülent Ecevit University, Sakarya University, and Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University. Interestingly, the International Islamic University Malaysia, a Malaysian organization, has the greatest affiliation. Pakistan, Nigeria, the

KSA, and Indonesia have also made noteworthy contributions. Furthermore, it is observed that women exclusively author some publications, while male authors predominate in others.

The quantity of citations and issues in TUJISE has steadily increased over time. Turkish is the second most utilized language in TUJISE publications, behind English. Remarkably, the majority of cited articles are published in English, highlighting the need for more than one language to contribute to improving the international effect. Topics like Islamic Banking, Islamic Economics, Riba and Usury, Islamic Finance, Development and Growth, Islamic Banks, Interest, Takaful and Islamic Insurance, COVID-19 and Pandemic, and Zakat and Charity are among the most frequently used keywords.

Recommendations:

Multilingual Publication: Translate English articles into Turkish or other languages to broaden the journal's readership and impact.

Increase Review Papers: Encourage more review papers to enhance readership and citations, providing a more comprehensive understanding of covered topics.

Explore New Research Avenues: Investigate the interaction of the Islamic economy with emerging international issues like the SDGs to enrich academic discourse.

Study the Halal Market: Address the research gap by conducting an in-depth analysis of the growing halal market, covering various sectors such as food, cosmetics, and travel.

Consider Collaborative Research: Encourage collaborative research efforts to further expand the journal's reach and impact.

Increasing the number of issues: Increasing the annual number of issues contributes significantly to boosting readership and citations, provided the quality of publications is maintained.

Future Research: Conduct a bibliometric analysis of journals specialized in Islamic finance and economics, comparing them to each other.

Limitations:

Language Bias: The journal's focus on English-language publications may limit its reach and impact in non-English-speaking regions, potentially overlooking valuable research in other languages.

Data Collection Scope: The reliance on Google Scholar for data collection may lead to inconsistencies, as citations can appear and disappear. Additionally, the availability of articles may vary between the journal's official website and platforms like Dergi-park, potentially affecting the completeness of the dataset.

To sum up, this bibliometric analysis offers a thorough synopsis of TUJISE's function within the field of Islamic finance and economics. The editorial board, authors, and field researchers of the journal may find value in the insights gained from this analysis. The proposals that have been put forth are intended to enhance the journal's international readership and investigate new facets in the field of Islamic finance and economics.

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