

Islamic Jurisprudence and Bankruptcy in Omani Law: A Bibliometric Perspective

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Abstract

This study explores the intersection of Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy law within Omani law, utilizing a bibliometric approach to analyze scholarly trends over the past two decades. A comprehensive search of the Scopus database identified 1,410 relevant articles from 2003 to 2023, with 288 articles meeting the inclusion criteria for in-depth analysis, guided by the PRISMA framework. Findings indicate an initial steady growth in publications from 2003 to 2009, followed by a significant increase between 2010 and 2018, driven by global financial developments. A decline post-2018 suggests a maturation of the field, with research shifting to specialized topics. Indonesia and Malaysia lead in contributions, reflecting their large Muslim populations and robust academic infrastructures. Significant contributions from the United States and the United Kingdom highlight global academic interest, while Iran, the United Arab Emirates, and Turkey underscore the strategic importance of Islamic finance in these regions. Institutional analysis shows the International Islamic University Malaysia as the foremost contributor, along with other Malaysian universities, emphasizing Malaysia's focus on Islamic finance and jurisprudence. Key scholars such as Iyad Mohammad Jadalhaq, Luqman Zakariyah, and Mohamed Y. Rady have significantly influenced the field, demonstrating a global collaborative effort. Network visualization reveals that "Islamic jurisprudence" is central, with strong links to financial terms like "Islamic finance," "Islamic

banking," and "Islamic economics," as well as ethical and doctrinal terms like "ethics," "fatwa," "ijtihad," and "sharia." This study provides a comprehensive overview of Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy research, highlighting global contributions and thematic priorities, and underscores the importance of continued interdisciplinary and international collaboration.

Keywords: Islamic Jurisprudence, Bankruptcy Law, Bibliometric Analysis, Omani Law, Islamic Finance, Global Academic Contributions, Prisma Framework, Interdisciplinary Research.

Introduction

The intersection of Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy law represents a critical area of study, particularly in regions with substantial Muslim populations. In Oman, where Islamic law significantly influences the legal system, understanding the principles and applications of bankruptcy within an Islamic framework is essential for both legal scholars and practitioners. This research explores the intricacies of Islamic jurisprudence as it pertains to bankruptcy in Omani law, utilizing a bibliometric approach to analyze the development and trends in this field over the past two decades (Almarzooqi, 2024).

Islamic jurisprudence, or Fiqh, provides comprehensive guidelines that govern various aspects of a Muslim's life, including financial transactions and insolvency. The principles of fairness, justice, and ethical conduct are central to Islamic law, influencing how bankruptcy is perceived and managed. Unlike conventional bankruptcy laws that primarily focus on debt resolution and creditor protection, Islamic jurisprudence incorporates broader socio-economic and ethical dimensions (Kamali, 2008; Hassan, 2018). This research seeks to illuminate these unique aspects by examining the scholarly output related to Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy, particularly focusing on the contributions from Omani law.

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in the bibliometric analysis of legal scholarship, which provides valuable insights into the evolution of academic research and the impact of various contributors in the field (Moed, 2005; van Raan, 2003). This study employs a bibliometric perspective to identify key trends, influential authors, and pivotal institutions contributing to the discourse on Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy. By analyzing data from the Scopus database, the research highlights significant developments and emerging themes, offering a comprehensive overview of the scholarly landscape. This approach not only maps the academic contributions but also underscores the practical implications for legal practice in Oman and beyond (Almarzooqi, 2024; Moed, 2005). Thus the following research questions are formulated for this research:

- a. What is the distribution of Islamic Jurisprudence and Bankruptcy for the last 20 years?
- b. Which nations have the most impact on Islamic Jurisprudence and Bankruptcy for the last 20 years?
- c. Which educational institutions have made the most notable contributions to the study of Islamic Jurisprudence and Bankruptcy for the last 20 years??
- d. Which Authors have produced the most substantial contributions to the field of Islamic Jurisprudence and Bankruptcy for the last 20 years?
- e. Over the last 20 years, what have been the most prominent research terms concerning Islamic Jurisprudence and Bankruptcy?

Methodology

In this section we will discuss about the methods applied in this paper. Moreover, PRISMA framework (Moher et al., 2009) was utilized as the main framework for this study.

1. Search Strategy and Information Sources

For this study, a comprehensive search strategy was implemented to gather relevant literature for the research titled "Islamic Jurisprudence and Bankruptcy in Omani Law: A Bibliometric Perspective." The primary database utilized was Scopus, selected for its extensive coverage of peer-reviewed journals and scholarly articles. The search query was meticulously crafted to include a broad range of relevant topics within the field of Islamic jurisprudence. The query targeted articles that mentioned "Islamic" and "jurisprudence" in their titles, abstracts, or keywords, published between 2003 and 2023. The search was further refined to focus on the subject areas of social sciences, arts, economics, and business, and included keywords such as "Islamic Law," "Islam," "Islamic Jurisprudence," "Jurisprudence," "Religion," "Fiqh," "Legislation and Jurisprudence," "Islamic Finance," "Fatwa," "Ijtihad," "Islamic Banking," "Shari'a," "Sharia," "Quran," "Islamic Ethics," "Usul Al-fiqh," "Islamic Economics," "Islamic Criminal Law," "Islamic," "Waqf," "Shi'a Islam," and "Rule of Law." Additionally, the search was limited to article document types written in English or Arabic.

2. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

To ensure the relevance and quality of the articles included in this study, specific inclusion and exclusion criteria were established. The inclusion criteria were as follows:

Table 1

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria	exclusion criteria
Articles published between the years 2003 and 2023.	Articles that did not pertain to Islamic jurisprudence.
Articles focusing on Islamic jurisprudence within the subject areas of social sciences, arts, economics, and business.	Articles outside the specified subject areas.
Articles written in either English or Arabic.	Non-article document types, such as conference papers and reviews.

a. Screening and Selection Process

The initial search yielded 1,410 documents. The titles and abstracts of these documents were meticulously screened to determine their relevance to the research topic. During this screening phase, articles that did not meet the inclusion criteria were excluded. This resulted in the exclusion of 1,122 documents.

b. Eligibility Assessment

The remaining 288 articles underwent a full-text review to assess their eligibility for inclusion in the study. Each article was carefully examined to ensure that it provided substantial information on Islamic jurisprudence relevant to the focus of the research. Articles that did not meet this criterion were excluded at this stage.

c. Final Inclusion

After the full-text review, a total of 288 documents were deemed relevant and included in the final analysis. These articles form the basis of the bibliometric perspective presented in this research.

d. Data Extraction and Analysis

Data from the included articles were systematically extracted and analyzed using bibliometric methods. Key metrics such as publication trends, citation analysis, and co-authorship patterns were examined to provide a comprehensive overview of the research landscape in Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy in Omani law. This methodology, structured around the PRISMA framework, ensures a rigorous and transparent approach to the identification, screening, and inclusion of relevant literature, providing a solid foundation for the bibliometric analysis conducted in this study. Figure 1 prisma framework is the main framework for this study.

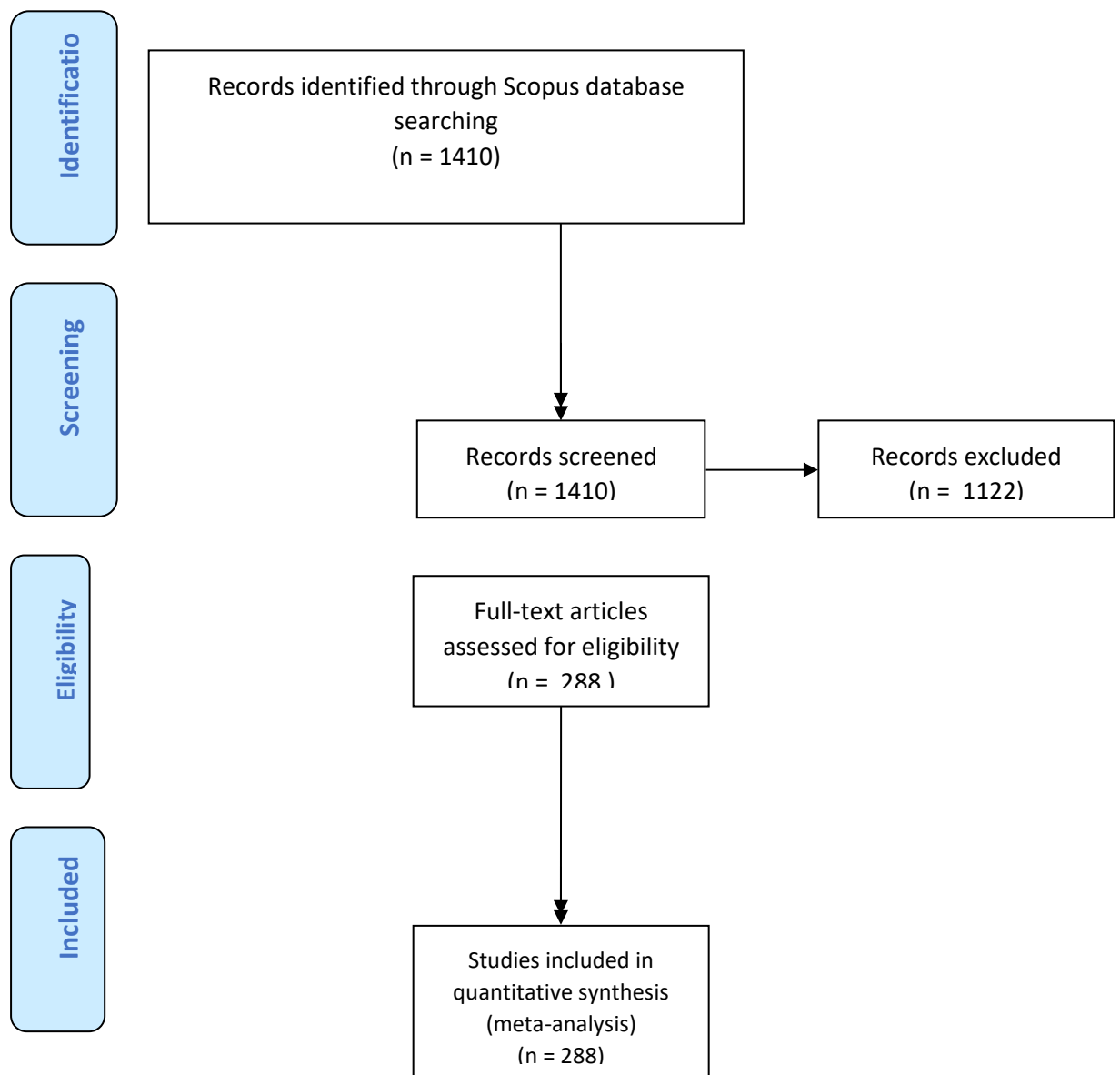


Figure 1: PRISMA Framework

Results

This section will address the results of this study by addressing all research questions formulated as the following.

e. The distribution of Islamic Jurisprudence and Bankruptcy

RQ1: What is the distribution of Islamic Jurisprudence and Bankruptcy for the last 20 years? Research Question 1 (RQ1) aims to explore the distribution of scholarly articles on Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy over the past two decades. This examination is essential to understand the trends and shifts in academic interest and publication volume within this field. The distribution analysis provides insights into how the focus on Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy has evolved, reflecting broader socio-economic and legal developments.

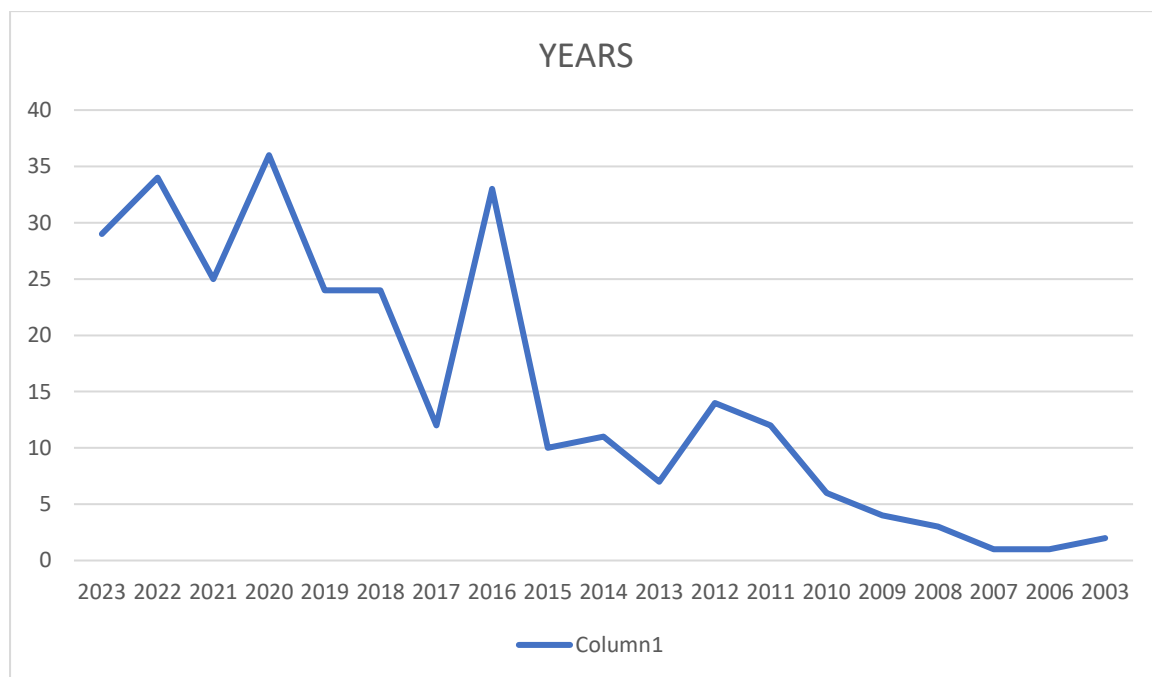


Figure 2: the distribution of Islamic Jurisprudence and Bankruptcy for the last 20 years

Figure 2 presents the distribution of scholarly articles on Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy from 2003 to 2023. The data reveals several notable trends and fluctuations in publication volume over the years. Initially, from 2003 to 2009, there was a relatively low and steady publication rate, indicating that scholarly interest in this topic was just beginning to develop. During this period, the number of publications remained under 10 annually, suggesting that the topic had not yet garnered significant academic attention. The years from 2010 to 2018 mark a significant increase in publications, with notable peaks in 2012, 2014, and 2016. This growth phase highlights an expanding academic interest and possibly the influence of global financial developments that spurred discussions on Islamic finance and bankruptcy. The peak in 2016, reaching around 35 publications, underscores a particularly active year for research in this domain. Following the peak periods, there is a noticeable decline in publications from 2019 onwards. The distribution curve shows a downward trend, tapering off to fewer than 10 publications annually by 2023. This decline might indicate a shift in academic focus or the maturation of the research area, where foundational aspects have been extensively covered, and new research might be focusing on more niche topics.

The distribution analysis depicted in Figure 2 reveals significant insights into the academic trajectory of research on Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy. The initial steady phase, followed by a period of rapid growth and eventual decline, reflects how scholarly interest has evolved in response to various external factors and internal developments within the field. This analysis not only maps the research landscape but also highlights potential areas for future investigation, ensuring the continued relevance and expansion of knowledge in Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy.

f. The distribution by nations of Islamic Jurisprudence and Bankruptcy

RQ2: Which nations have the most impact on Islamic Jurisprudence and Bankruptcy for the last 20 years?

Research Question 2 (RQ2) seeks to identify the nations that have had the most significant impact on the scholarly discourse surrounding Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy over the past two decades. Analyzing the contributions of different countries provides a clearer understanding of the geographical distribution of research efforts and highlights the global academic engagement with this subject matter.

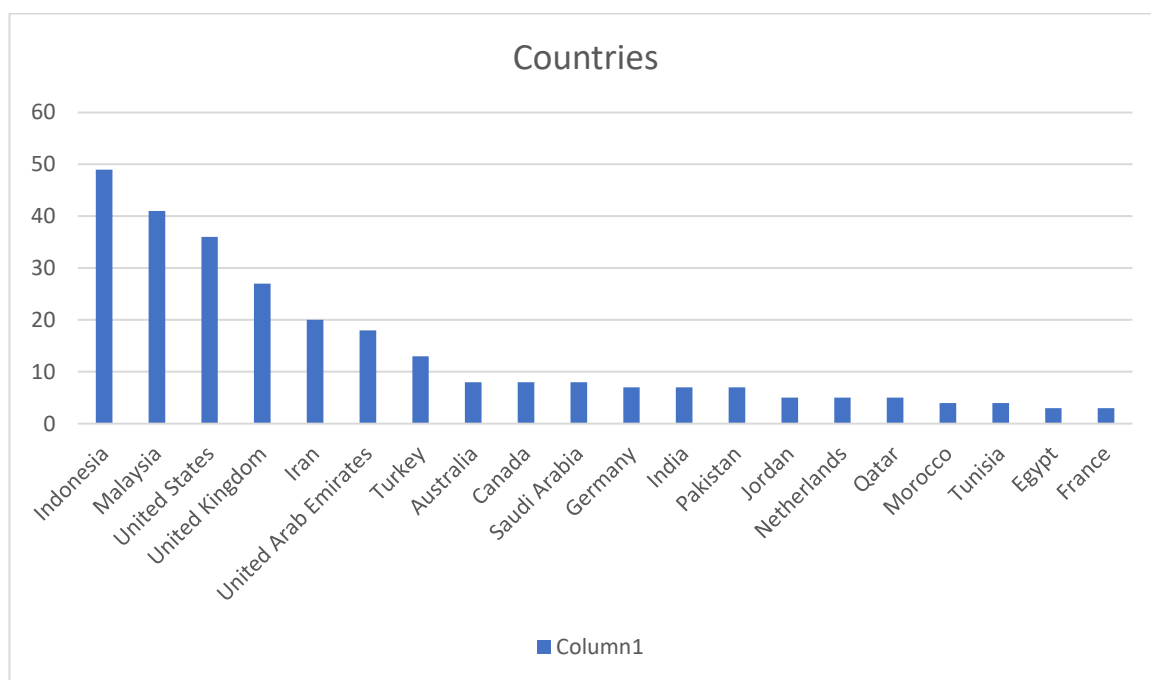


Figure 3: Top nations that have the most impact on Islamic Jurisprudence and Bankruptcy for the last 20 years

Figure 3 illustrates the impact of various nations on the field of Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy over the last 20 years, measured by the number of publications. Indonesia leads with 49 publications, demonstrating a robust engagement with the topic, likely driven by its large Muslim population and active academic community. Malaysia follows with 41 publications, reflecting its prominent role in Islamic finance and legal studies. The United States and the United Kingdom, with 36 and 27 publications respectively, showcase the significant interest and contributions from Western academia, possibly due to their diverse scholarly environments and the presence of substantial Muslim communities.

Iran, with 20 publications, underscores its active participation in Islamic legal scholarship, influenced by its Islamic governance structure. The United Arab Emirates (18 publications)

and Turkey (13 publications) also show notable contributions, aligning with their strategic interests in Islamic finance and legal reforms. Australia, Canada, and Saudi Arabia, each with 8 publications, highlight the diverse geographic engagement with the topic. Other countries such as Germany, India, and Pakistan (7 publications each) further illustrate the widespread academic interest in Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy.

Additionally, nations like Jordan, the Netherlands, and Qatar, each with 5 publications, indicate emerging scholarly contributions. Morocco and Tunisia, with 4 publications each, alongside Egypt and France, with 3 publications each, complete the list, reflecting their ongoing, though less voluminous, academic involvement in this field.

The distribution of scholarly impact by nation, as depicted in Figure 3, reveals the global nature of research on Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy. The leading contributions from Indonesia and Malaysia highlight the significant role of Southeast Asia, while notable inputs from Western countries like the United States and the United Kingdom underscore the global academic interest. The varied contributions across different regions illustrate the widespread recognition of the importance of this field, encouraging a comprehensive and inclusive understanding of Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy. This analysis underscores the global collaboration and shared scholarly efforts that drive forward the academic discourse on Islamic law and financial ethics.

g. The distribution by educational institutions of Islamic Jurisprudence and Bankruptcy

RQ3: Which educational institutions have made the most notable contributions to the study of Islamic Jurisprudence and Bankruptcy for the last 20 years?

Research Question 3 (RQ3) aims to identify the educational institutions that have made the most notable contributions to the study of Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy over the past two decades. Analyzing the contributions by institutions provides insights into the centers of academic excellence and leadership in this field. It also highlights the key universities and research centers that drive forward the scholarly discourse on Islamic law and finance.

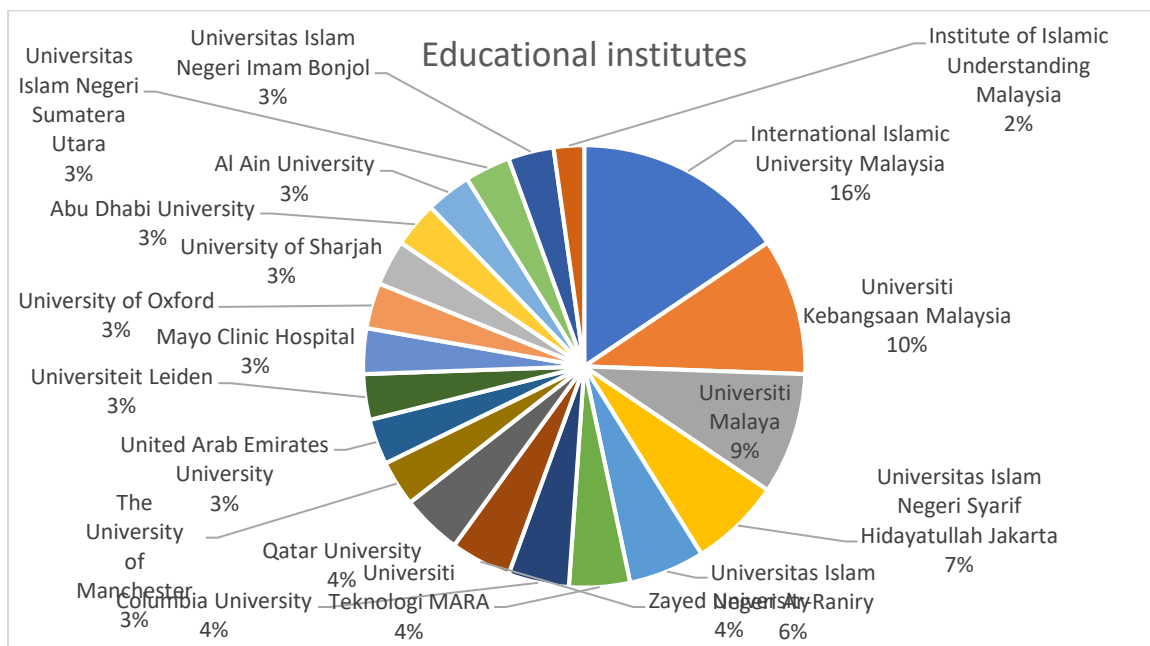


Figure 4: educational institutes have made the most notable contributions to the study of Islamic Jurisprudence and Bankruptcy.

Figure 4 presents the distribution of scholarly contributions by educational institutions in the field of Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy over the last 20 years. The International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) leads with 14 publications, underscoring its pivotal role in Islamic legal and financial studies. IIUM's extensive research output reflects its commitment to advancing knowledge and understanding in this critical area of Islamic scholarship.

Following IIUM, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) and Universiti Malaya (UM) have contributed 9 and 8 publications, respectively. These institutions are recognized for their strong emphasis on Islamic studies and their active engagement in research that addresses contemporary issues in Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy. Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta (6 publications) and Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry (5 publications) highlight the significant academic efforts from Indonesian universities, showcasing their contributions to the global discourse.

Universiti Teknologi MARA, Columbia University, Zayed University, and Qatar University each have contributed 4 publications. These institutions represent a diverse geographic distribution, indicating a broad interest in the topic from Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and the Western world. The University of Manchester, United Arab Emirates University, Universiteit Leiden, Mayo Clinic Hospital, University of Oxford, University of Sharjah, Abu Dhabi University, Al Ain University, Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, and Universitas Islam Negeri Imam Bonjol, each with 3 publications, further illustrate the widespread academic engagement from various regions and the importance placed on Islamic legal and financial research.

The Institute of Islamic Understanding Malaysia, with 2 publications, completes the list, demonstrating its role in contributing to the academic landscape of Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy. The analysis of contributions by educational institutions, as depicted in Figure 4, reveals the leading centers of research and academic excellence in the field of Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy. The prominent role of Malaysian universities, particularly the International Islamic University Malaysia, underscores the significant impact of Southeast Asian institutions. The contributions from Middle Eastern, Western, and other Asian institutions highlight the global nature of this research area. This diverse academic involvement ensures a comprehensive and multifaceted approach to the study of Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy, fostering continued innovation and development in this essential field.

h. The distribution by authors in the field of Islamic Jurisprudence and Bankruptcy

RQ4: Which Authors have produced the most substantial contributions to the field of Islamic Jurisprudence and Bankruptcy for the last 20 years?

Research Question 4 (RQ4) investigates which authors have made the most substantial contributions to the field of Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy over the past two decades. By identifying the leading authors, this analysis provides insights into the key scholars who have driven forward the academic discourse and highlights their most influential works and affiliations.

Table 2

Top 10 authors have produced the most substantial contributions to the field of Islamic Jurisprudence and Bankruptcy for the last 20 years

#	Author	TP	TC	H-index	Most cited publication	Times cited	Affiliation
1	Jadalhaq, Iyad Mohammad	21	42	5	Reading UAE contract law through the lens of Islamic jurisprudence: A case study on the 'extraneous cause' exception in the UAE civil code	5	University of SharjahThe institution will open in a new tab, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates
2	Zakariyah, Luqman	20	61	6	Medical ethics in the light of maqaid al-shariah: A case study of medical confidentiality	2	University of Abuja, Abuja, Nigeria
3	Rady, Mohamed Y.	222	4,592	37	Brain-dead patients are not cadavers: The need to revise the definition of death in Muslim communities	24	Mayo Clinic, Phoenix, United States
4	Verheijde, Joseph L.	149	2,377	24	Brain-dead patients are not cadavers: The need to revise the definition of death in Muslim communities	24	Mayo Clinic, Phoenix, United States
5	Abbasi, Mahmoud	60	357	11	Adapting the principles of biomedical ethics to islamic principles and values in the context of public health policy	4	SBUMS Medical Ethics and Law Research, Tehran, Iran
6	Abdullah, Raihanah Binti Hj	25	87	6	An Islamic perspective on water quality: A case of Malaysia	4	Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
7	Akrami, Forouzan	35	205	7	Adapting the principles of biomedical ethics to islamic principles and values in the context of public health policy	4	Shahid Beheshti University of Medical, Tehran, Iran
8	Aramesh, Kiarash	51	452	13	Iran's experience with surrogate motherhood: An islamic view and ethical concerns	38	University of Western Pennsylvania (PennWest), United States

9	Arif, Arif Ali	2	2	1	Istighlalu Baraati al-Ikhtira fial-Qanun al-Indunisi Dirasah Fiqhiyah Taqwimiyah	2	International Islamic University Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
10	Crawley, Shaun	2	1	1	Are notice provisions for a delay and additional payment under FIDIC 1999 and 1987 compliant with the Civil Transaction Code, Law #5	1	Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen, United Kingdom

Table 2 presents the top 10 authors who have made significant scholarly contributions to the field of Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy over the last 20 years. The list is led by Iyad Mohammad Jadalhaq from the University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates, with 21 publications and 42 citations, and an H-index of 5. His most cited work delves into UAE contract law within the framework of Islamic jurisprudence. Following closely is Luqman Zakariyah of the University of Abuja, Nigeria, who has 20 publications and 61 citations, highlighted by his work on medical ethics in Islamic jurisprudence.

The third on the list, Mohamed Y. Rady from the Mayo Clinic in Phoenix, United States, stands out with 222 publications and a staggering 4,592 citations, making him one of the most prolific contributors, especially noted for his research on medical ethics from an Islamic perspective. Joseph L. Verheijde, also from the Mayo Clinic, mirrors Rady's contributions with 149 publications and 2,377 citations, co-authoring key studies on the definition of death in Muslim communities.

From Tehran, Mahmoud Abbasi contributes with 60 publications and 357 citations, focusing on the adaptation of biomedical ethics to Islamic values, particularly in public health policies. Raihanah Binti Hj Abdullah from Universiti Malaya adds with 25 publications, emphasizing environmental ethics in Islamic law. Forouzan Akrami, also from Tehran, with 35 publications and 205 citations, revisits similar themes of biomedical ethics within Islamic contexts.

Kiarash Aramesh from the University of Western Pennsylvania, United States, has contributed significantly with 51 publications and 452 citations, particularly through his research on ethical concerns in surrogate motherhood in Iran. The list also includes Arif Ali Arif from the International Islamic University Malaysia and Shaun Crawley from Robert Gordon University, UK, both of whom have explored specific legal nuances in Islamic law, reflecting the diverse and global interest in this field.

The distribution of contributions by these authors, as shown in Table 2, highlights the significant global and interdisciplinary reach of Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy research. The prominent roles of authors from various geographic locations and diverse academic backgrounds ensure a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the field, driven by their influential scholarly efforts.

The distribution by the most prominent research terms concerning Islamic Jurisprudence and Bankruptcy

RQ5: Over the last 20 years, what have been the most prominent research terms concerning Islamic Jurisprudence and Bankruptcy?

Research Question 5 (RQ5) seeks to identify the most prominent research terms related to Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy over the past 20 years. By examining the key terms and their interrelations, this analysis provides insights into the focal points and trends in scholarly research, highlighting the core areas of interest and the evolving nature of this field.

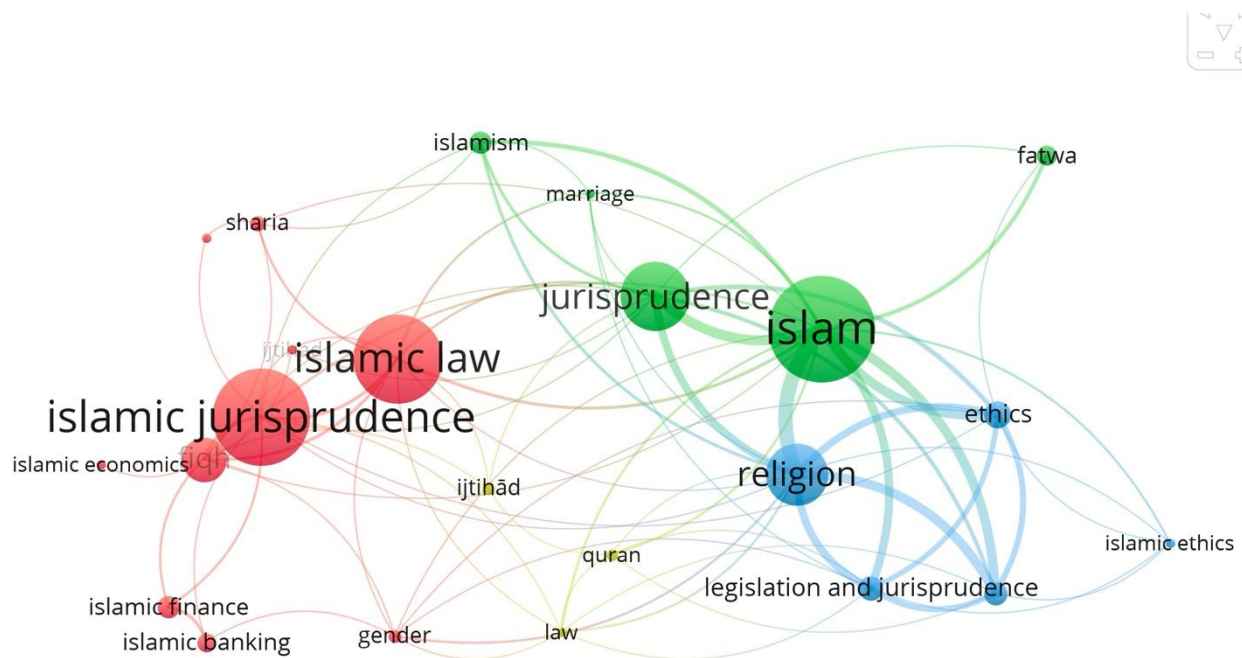


Figure 5: Network visualization of the most prominent research terms concerning Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy over the last 20 years, highlighting their interconnectedness and thematic relevance.

Figure 5 illustrates the network of prominent research terms associated with Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy over the last two decades. The visualization shows the interconnectedness and frequency of key terms, revealing the thematic structure of the research landscape.

The term "Islamic jurisprudence" stands out as the most prominent, centrally located and interconnected with various other significant terms such as "Islamic law," "Islam," and "jurisprudence." This centrality indicates its pivotal role in the academic discourse, serving as a foundational concept that ties together various subfields. Closely linked are terms like "Islamic law" and "jurisprudence," underscoring their importance in discussions surrounding legal interpretations and applications within an Islamic framework.

Other notable terms include "Islamic finance," "Islamic banking," and "Islamic economics," reflecting the substantial focus on financial aspects and their governance according to Islamic principles. These terms are interconnected with "Islamic jurisprudence," indicating a strong link between legal theory and financial practice.

The term "religion" also features prominently, connected to "Islam," "ethics," and "legislation and jurisprudence." This highlights the broader religious and ethical context within which Islamic jurisprudence operates. Terms like "fatwa," "ijtihād," and "sharia" further emphasize the specific legal and doctrinal processes within Islamic law.

Additionally, terms such as "gender," "marriage," and "ethics" reveal the diverse applications of Islamic jurisprudence beyond financial and legal realms, extending into social and moral issues. The presence of terms like "Quran" and "law" underscores the scriptural and legal foundations of the research.

The analysis of prominent research terms, as depicted in Figure 5, provides a comprehensive overview of the thematic landscape of Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy research. The central role of "Islamic jurisprudence" and its interconnected terms highlight the multifaceted nature of this field, encompassing legal theory, financial practice, ethical considerations, and social issues. This detailed mapping of research terms offers valuable insights into the evolving priorities and focal points in scholarly discussions, guiding future research directions in Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy.

Discussion

The findings of this study, which utilized a bibliometric perspective to analyze the landscape of Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy, reveal significant insights into the academic discourse over the past two decades. The distribution of scholarly articles, as depicted in Figure 2, shows a dynamic field that experienced an initial period of steady growth from 2003 to 2009, followed by a substantial increase in research output from 2010 to 2018. This surge can be attributed to global financial developments that heightened the relevance of Islamic finance and bankruptcy discussions. However, the subsequent decline from 2019 onwards suggests a maturation of the field, where foundational aspects have been extensively explored, prompting scholars to delve into more specialized topics.

Geographically, the impact analysis in Figure 3 highlights Indonesia and Malaysia as leading contributors, which can be linked to their large Muslim populations and strong academic infrastructures in Islamic studies. Western countries like the United States and the United Kingdom also show substantial contributions, reflecting their diverse scholarly environments and significant Muslim communities. The active participation of Iran, the United Arab Emirates, and Turkey underscores the strategic importance of Islamic finance and legal reforms in these regions. This global distribution emphasizes the widespread academic engagement and the collaborative efforts driving the research in this field.

Institutionally, Figure 4 identifies the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) as the most prominent contributor, supported by other Malaysian universities such as Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia and Universiti Malaya. These institutions' leadership roles highlight Malaysia's strategic focus on Islamic finance and jurisprudence. Additionally, the diverse contributions from institutions in the Middle East, Western countries, and other parts of Asia reflect the global nature of this research area. This diverse academic involvement ensures a comprehensive approach to the study of Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy, fostering innovation and development.

The author impact analysis in Table 2 reveals a group of highly influential scholars who have significantly shaped the field. Leading contributors like Iyad Mohammad Jadalhaq, Luqman Zakariyah, and Mohamed Y. Rady have driven forward key discussions on Islamic law and medical ethics, highlighting the interdisciplinary nature of the field. The varied geographical and institutional affiliations of these authors further underscore the global collaboration in advancing the scholarly discourse on Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy.

Lastly, the network visualization of prominent research terms in Figure 5 offers a thematic overview of the field. Terms such as "Islamic jurisprudence," "Islamic law," and "jurisprudence" are central, indicating their foundational role in academic discussions. The

significant focus on financial terms like "Islamic finance," "Islamic banking," and "Islamic economics" reflects the crucial intersection of law and finance within an Islamic framework. The inclusion of terms like "ethics," "fatwa," "ijtihad," and "sharia" further illustrates the broad applicability of Islamic jurisprudence in addressing social, moral, and doctrinal issues.

Conclusion

This bibliometric study provides a comprehensive analysis of the research landscape on Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy, highlighting key trends, influential contributors, and prominent research themes. The findings underscore the dynamic and evolving nature of this field, shaped by global academic engagement and interdisciplinary approaches. The significant contributions from Southeast Asian and Western institutions reflect the diverse geographic interest and collaborative efforts driving the scholarly discourse. The detailed mapping of research terms offers valuable insights into the core areas of focus and the evolving priorities in Islamic jurisprudence and bankruptcy research.

Future research should continue to explore specialized topics within this field, addressing emerging issues and expanding the understanding of Islamic jurisprudence in various socio-economic and legal contexts. The continued global collaboration and interdisciplinary approaches will be essential in fostering innovation and ensuring the relevance and growth of this critical area of study.

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