

Bibliometric Analysis of Islamic Market Mechanisms and Economic Justice in Global Sharia Economic Literature

Hafni Juniyanti Hsb^{1*}, Rozalinda², Tesrtu Hendra³

^{1,2,3} Universitas Islam Negeri Imam Bonjol, Indonesia

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Corresponding author:

hafni.juniyanti.hsb@uinib.ac.id

Author's email:

rozalinda@uinib.ac.id

tesruhendra@uinib.ac.id

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Abstract

This study examines the thematic evolution and knowledge structure of research on Islamic market mechanisms and economic justice using a bibliometric approach integrated with a systematic literature review. A total of 78 Scopus-indexed publications from 2010 to 2025 were analyzed using PRISMA guidelines and VOSviewer to identify research trends, thematic clusters, and conceptual linkages. The findings reveal three dominant thematic clusters: (1) normative studies focusing on fair pricing, state intervention, and Islamic economic thought; (2) applied studies addressing market distortions, price stability, and Islamic financial inclusion; and (3) emerging themes related to sustainability, halal supply chains, and digital transformation. These results indicate a shift from conceptual discussions toward integration with contemporary economic challenges. Theoretically, this study contributes by clarifying the fragmented relationship between Islamic market mechanisms and economic justice and by mapping their position within the global research structure. Practically, the findings provide insights for policymakers and Islamic financial institutions in designing market systems that balance efficiency with distributive justice in line with *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*. This study also highlights future research opportunities in digital economy, regulatory frameworks, and the operationalization of Islamic market principles.

Introduction

In many Muslim-majority countries, there is a phenomenon in which conventional market mechanisms operate with efficient efficiency, but often ignore aspects of social justice, such as unequal income distribution and limited economic access for vulnerable groups. Studies show that the Islamic economic system provides an alternative option with an emphasis on the principles of justice (*al-'adl*), equality (*al-musawah*), and strong social responsibility (Muin & Wahab, 2025).

Practical challenges remain, for example, the implementation of Islamic market instruments such as price justice, the prohibition of usury, and hoarding has not fully addressed the world economic gap (Ekawaty, 2025a). Studies in the field of Islamic economics have addressed many aspects of market mechanisms and economic justice, but few have specifically mapped out the knowledge networks associated with the two concepts. For example, Amalia (2013) reveals that market mechanisms and reasonable pricing in Islamic economics emphasize that "fair prices" are formed through the interaction between demand and supply, but must still take into account the fairness and interests of all parties. In addition, a study by Syarif (2023) affirms that economic justice in Islamic economics is distributive, in which each individual derives his or her rights based on contributions without exploiting others. In terms of market mechanisms, Muin & Wahab's article (Muin & Wahab, 2025) analyzes that the market mechanism in Islam is not only a free market without regulation, but also requires regulation to maintain balance and justice. In addition, the research mechanism (Wiliana, 2025) showing that in microeconomic practice, the sharia market mechanism also demands the role of the state or regulation when inequality begins to occur. Finally, a bibliometric study by jummiati (2024) in Islamic economics shows that publications using bibliometric methods for topics such as "Islamic economics and justice" are increasing, but there is no strong emphasis on mapping the "Islamic market mechanisms of economic justice". In other words, although the literature has provided a solid foundation for the concepts of market mechanisms and justice in Islamic economics, there is still room for conducting a comprehensive bibliometric analysis that visualizes the global scientific network on the theme.

Departing from these conditions, the need for a more systematic and integrated analytical approach is becoming increasingly relevant, especially to understand how the concepts of market mechanisms and economic justice in the perspective of Islam develop, intersect, and articulate in global academic discourse. So far, the study of Islamic economics has tended to be fragmented between normative discussions such as price justice, the prohibition of usury, gharar, and ihtikar and empirical studies that are partial in certain sectors (FARID, 2025). As a result, the conceptual relationship and scientific evolution between the Islamic market mechanism and economic justice have not been fully depicted, both in terms of scientific actors, institutions, and the dominant themes that shape the direction of research (Hannanong et al., 2024).

However, existing studies tend to be fragmented between normative discussions and partial empirical analyses, so that the conceptual relationship and thematic evolution of Islamic market mechanisms and economic justice have not been comprehensively mapped within the global scientific landscape. In this context, bibliometric analysis offers an important methodological contribution. Bibliometrics is not only able to measure the productivity and scientific impact of a topic, but also map the knowledge structure, the pattern of researcher collaboration, and the dynamics of the development of research themes over time. Using techniques such as keyword co-occurrence analysis, co-citation, and bibliographic coupling, bibliometric research can uncover the extent to which the concepts of "Islamic market mechanisms" and "economic justice" are positioned separately or integrated in the Islamic economic literature. This approach is becoming increasingly strategic given the increasing

complexity of global economic challenges, such as income inequality, structural poverty, and financial exclusion, which demand alternative value-based economic frameworks.

Mapping the global scientific network is also important to identify geographical and institutional trends in the development of the study of Islamic market mechanisms. So far, Islamic economic research has been largely dominated by the context of certain Muslim countries, while cross-regional contributions and international collaborations have remained relatively limited. In fact, the principle of economic justice in Islam is universal and relevant to answer market problems in various economic systems. Thus, bibliometric analysis can reveal knowledge hubs, key authors, and influential journals that are the main references in the discourse on market mechanisms and Islamic economic justice.

Therefore, the development of studies that specifically map and visualize the relationship between Islamic market mechanisms and economic justice is of great importance, both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research is expected to enrich the treasures of Islamic economics by providing a comprehensive overview of the structure and direction of scientific development. Practically, the results of bibliometric mapping can be the basis for the formulation of sharia economic policies that are more responsive to the issues of inequality and social justice, as well as a strategic reference for researchers, academics, and policymakers in developing a market system that is not only efficient, but also fair in accordance with maqasid al-sharia.

Literature Review

Islamic Market Mechanism

The Islamic market mechanism refers to the interaction between buyers and sellers governed by Sharia principles that emphasize honesty, fairness, and the prohibition of harmful practices such as *riba*, *gharar*, and *ihtikar* (Mechanism, 2019). In Islamic economics, the market is not merely a place for exchanging goods and services but part of a broader moral and social framework aimed at achieving *falah* (collective welfare). This system ensures that price formation is not solely driven by supply and demand but also reflects fairness and public benefit (Isnaeni Deviyanti et al., 2025; Yang et al., 2026; Vitadiar et al., 2023).

Islamic market mechanisms maintain a balance between individual freedom and social responsibility. While markets are allowed to operate efficiently, regulatory intervention is necessary when injustice or inequality emerges. Muin & Wahab (2025) argue that Islamic markets are not purely free but require governance to maintain justice and equilibrium. Similarly, Najib et al. (2025) emphasize the role of the state in correcting imbalances, particularly when inequality begins to distort market outcomes.

Islamic Economic Justice

Islamic economic justice is a fundamental concept that emphasizes balance between individual rights and collective welfare. Justice (*al-'adl*) in Islam is not limited to equal distribution but involves allocating resources based on rights, contributions, and needs. This principle ensures proportional fairness while avoiding exploitation and inequality. According to Khuhro et al. (2024), Islamic economic justice integrates moral, spiritual, and social values into economic activities rather than focusing solely on efficiency.

The implementation of this concept is reflected in several key principles. First, the principle of balance (*tawazun*) ensures harmony between individual and societal interests (Ahyani & Figueiredo, 2024). Second, social responsibility requires economic actors to contribute to the common good (Gibreel et al., 2025). Third, redistribution instruments such as *zakat*, *infaq*, and *waqf* serve as mechanisms to reduce socio-economic disparities (Ekawaty, 2025b). Lastly, the prohibition of monopoly and exploitation ensures fair competition and protects market integrity.

Bibliometric Analysis in Islamic Economics

Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative method used to evaluate and map the development of scientific knowledge through academic publications. This approach enables researchers to identify intellectual structures, collaboration patterns, and thematic relationships within a field (Donthu et al., 2021). In Islamic economics, bibliometric studies play a crucial role in tracking global research trends and identifying key topics such as market mechanisms and economic justice (Husain, 2023).

The application of tools such as VOSviewer allows researchers to visualize networks of co-authorship, keyword co-occurrence, and citation relationships (Eck & Waltman, 2017). For instance, Maulana & Ibrahim (2024) used VOSviewer to analyze Islamic finance research and found that themes such as “Islamic financial stability” and “Sharia compliance” dominate the literature. However, Jumiati et al. (2024) highlight that although publications on Islamic economics and justice are increasing, there is still limited emphasis on mapping the relationship between Islamic market mechanisms and economic justice.

Research Gap and Study Contribution

Although numerous studies have examined market mechanisms and economic justice in Islamic economics, the integration between these two concepts remains underexplored. Amalia (2013) explains that fair pricing in Islam is formed through supply and demand while maintaining justice for all parties. Meanwhile, Syariah (2023) emphasizes that economic justice in Islam is distributive in nature, ensuring that individuals receive outcomes based on their contributions without exploitation. However, these studies largely discuss the concepts separately rather than analyzing their interconnection within a broader scientific framework.

This study aims to fill this gap by mapping the development and patterns of international research on Islamic market mechanisms and economic justice using bibliometric analysis and VOSviewer. This approach enables the identification of key themes, research clusters, and relationships between concepts in global Islamic economic literature. The study is expected to provide a comprehensive overview of research trends and contribute to a more integrated understanding of how Islamic market mechanisms can support the realization of economic justice (Efendi & Oktaviane, 2025).

Research Methods

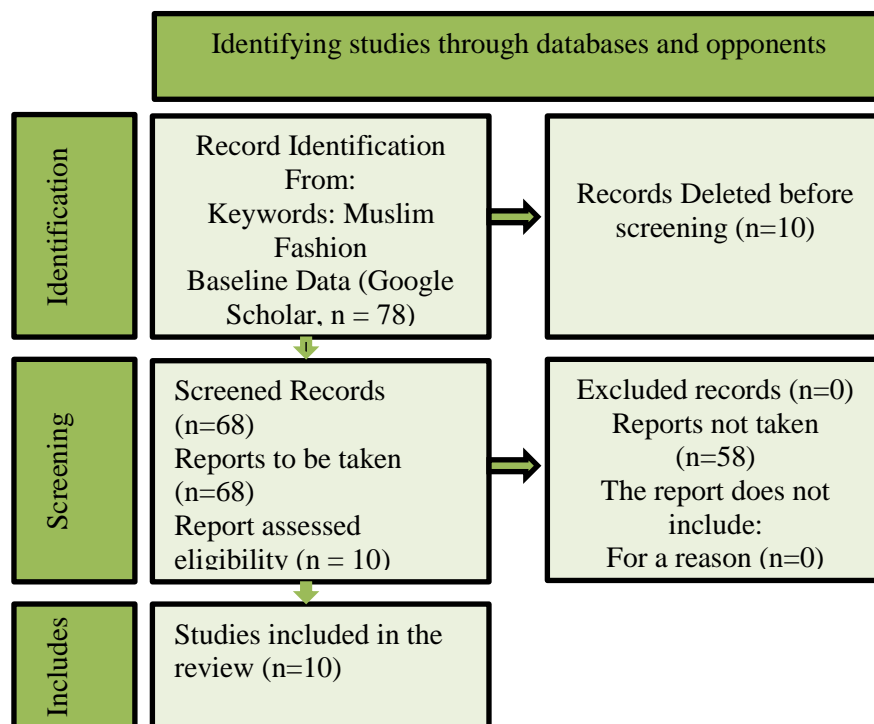
This study uses the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach which is prepared based on the guidelines of PRISMA 2020 (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis) to ensure transparency, replication, and traceability of the literature identification and selection process (Eck & Waltman, 2017). This approach is used to gain a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of global research on Islamic market

mechanisms and economic justice in the sharia economic literature. The SLR process is carried out through several stages, namely identification, screening, feasibility, and inclusion. The screening stage is carried out to exclude irrelevant publications, such as non-journal articles, *non-peer review proceedings*, and publications outside the field of Islamic economics. Furthermore, the due diligence stage ensures that each article included has direct relevance to the main theme of the research and contains empirical or conceptual data related to Islamic market mechanisms or economic justice (Al-losi et al., 2021).

The data were collected from the Scopus database, selected due to its comprehensive coverage of high-quality peer-reviewed journals in economics and Islamic finance. As a complement to the systematic analysis, this study also uses bibliometric analysis with the help of the VOSviewer software. This tool is used to map a network of co-occurrences of keywords, citation networks, and thematic clusters to identify scientific structures and emerging research trends (Donthu et al., 2021). Thus, this approach not only systematically outlines the content of the literature, but also provides a visual overview of the relationship between the themes of Islamic market mechanisms and economic justice in the discourse of global sharia economics.

The results of the bibliometric analysis were complemented by qualitative thematic analysis of selected core articles to interpret the meaning behind the clusters and identify major research trends. This combined approach allows the study to not only map the structure of the literature but also explain the evolution of key themes in Islamic market mechanisms and economic justice. This methodological approach ensures both quantitative rigor and qualitative depth, enabling a comprehensive understanding of the knowledge structure and thematic evolution in the field.

Figure 1. Prism diagram



To ensure both breadth and depth of analysis, this study applies a two-stage approach. First, bibliometric analysis was conducted on 78 selected articles to map the overall research trends, thematic clusters, and knowledge structure in the field. Second, a subset of 10 highly relevant articles was selected for in-depth qualitative analysis to provide a more detailed interpretation of key themes and conceptual relationships. The selection of these 10 articles was based on their thematic relevance, citation impact, and representativeness of major research clusters identified in the bibliometric mapping. This approach allows the study to combine macro-level mapping with micro-level interpretation, ensuring a more comprehensive understanding of the research topic

To ensure the validity of the literature review process, a PRISMA flowchart was used that depicted the number of articles identified, screened, excluded, and finally included in the final analysis. The results of this stage generate a number of relevant articles, which are then analyzed bibliometrically and thematically to answer the following research questions:

1. What are global trends and research patterns related to Islamic market mechanisms and economic justice?
2. What are the main themes that dominate the global sharia economic literature?
3. What is the conceptual relationship between Islamic market mechanisms and the principle of economic justice in the global scientific structure?

By integrating the PRISMA SLR approach and VOSviewer bibliometric visualization, this research makes an empirical and methodological contribution to understanding the scientific network of Islamic economics in a more measurable, transparent, and future-oriented manner.

Screening, Identification, and Eligibility Process

The study used a number of keywords, depending on the research topic, including key keyword synonyms, to find relevant publications. Electronic data sources are derived from primary literature sources. Scopus first identified 78 documents relevant to the keyword. Screening is the next step. To filter articles obtained through database searches, the study applied specific inclusion and exclusion criteria:

Table 2. Inclusion and exclusion criteria

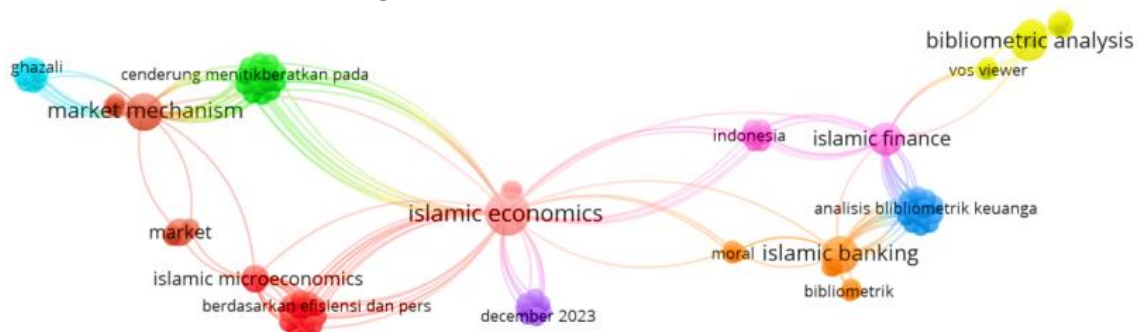
Criteria	Credentials	Exceptions
Language	English or Indonesian	Other than English or Indonesian
Keywords	Islamic market mechanism, economic justice, Islamic economy, sharia-based market	Articles that don't contain those keywords
Publication Type	Scopus or Dimension	Conference papers, book chapters, theses, dissertations, non-peer review articles
Year of Publication	Publication year 2010–2025	Published before 2010
Field of Study	Islamic Economics, Islamic Finance, Sharia-Based Markets	Not related to Islamic economics or economic justice

After the screening process is carried out, the remaining articles are selected based on the eligibility criteria set out in Table 1. The selection does not include book chapters or conference proceedings, but focuses on scientific articles that have gone through a *peer-review* process and are published in the indexed journals Scopus and Dimensions. Only articles in English or Indonesian, published in the period 2010 to 2025, and containing keywords such as "Islamic market mechanisms", "Islamic economics", "economic justice", or "sharia-based markets" are retained for further analysis. In addition, only publications relevant to the fields of Islamic market mechanisms, economic justice, global sharia economics and bibliometric analysis are included in the analysis. Articles that do not meet these criteria, including those that are completely *unavailable in text*, are removed from the list. The feasibility check stage is carried out to ensure that each publication is truly thematic and methodological relevance with the focus of the research.

Results and Discussion

Bibliometric visualization shows that *the keyword Islamic Economics* is central to the network and is a major theme throughout the publication. The cluster containing the keywords *market mechanisms* and *fair prices* shows that the literature consistently places the issue of price justice at the core of the discussion of market mechanisms in an Islamic perspective. The cluster related to *Sharia Banking* and *Sharia Finance* shows that the principles of market mechanisms are widely applied to the Islamic financial sector. In addition, the existence of bibliometric clusters confirms that this analytical approach has become a popular method in Islamic economic research, especially in Indonesia. Overall, the results of this visualization ensure that the research on the mechanisms of the Islamic market is within a strong thematic thread and relevant to the development of the international literature.

Figure 2. VOSviewer network visualization



A total of 78 final articles, publication distribution charts show a clear increase in the intensity of research related to Islamic market mechanisms and economic justice during the period 2010-2025. In the early stages of 2010-2014, the number of publications was still low, but began to show a gradual acceleration in 2015-2017 and grew more substantially in 2018-2022, with a peak of 10 articles in 2022. The decrease in the number of publications in 2023-2025, from 7 to 3 articles, is estimated to be related to the annual indexing pause so that it does not fully represent scientific productivity. Overall, this pattern confirms that academic

interest in this topic has increased significantly in the last decade, thus reinforcing its position as one of the prominent fields of study in the global Islamic economic literature.

Bibliometric mapping also reveals patterns of author collaboration and knowledge production within the field. The findings indicate that research in Islamic economics remains relatively regionally concentrated, with limited cross-country collaboration compared to other economic disciplines. This suggests that the development of Islamic economic research is still influenced by localized academic networks, potentially limiting the global diffusion of knowledge. Strengthening international collaboration could enhance theoretical integration and improve the global relevance of Islamic market studies. The co-occurrence analysis identifies three major thematic clusters that define the structure of the literature:

1. Normative-Theoretical Cluster

Focuses on fair pricing, the role of government, and classical Islamic economic thought. This cluster emphasizes ethical and distributive justice as foundational principles.

2. Applied Market Dynamics Cluster

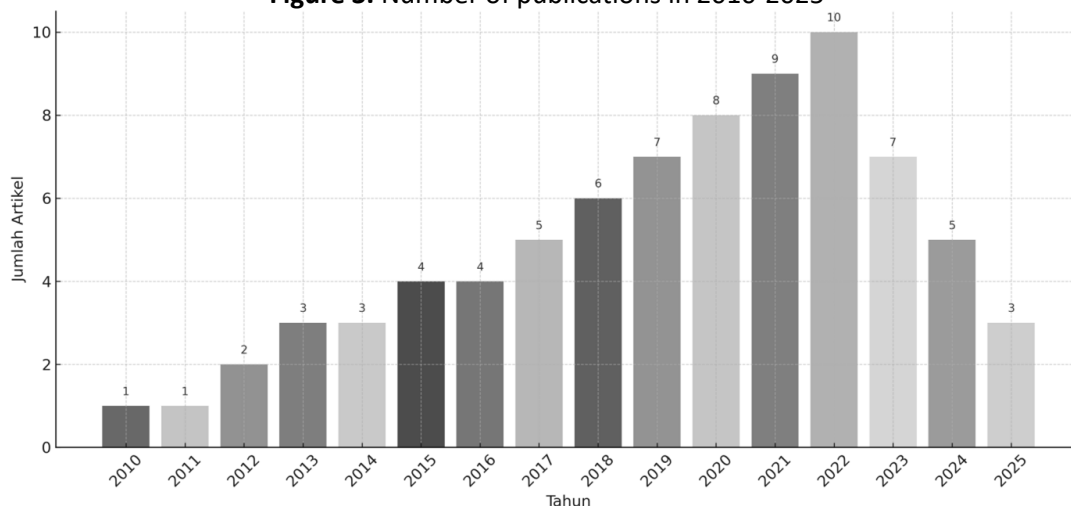
Covers market distortions, price stability, and Islamic financial inclusion. This reflects efforts to operationalize Islamic principles in real-world economic systems.

3. Emerging Contemporary Themes

Includes sustainability, halal supply chains, and digital transformation. This cluster highlights the expansion of Islamic economics into global and interdisciplinary issues.

These findings demonstrate a clear evolution from normative foundations toward applied and contemporary relevance, although integration across clusters remains limited.

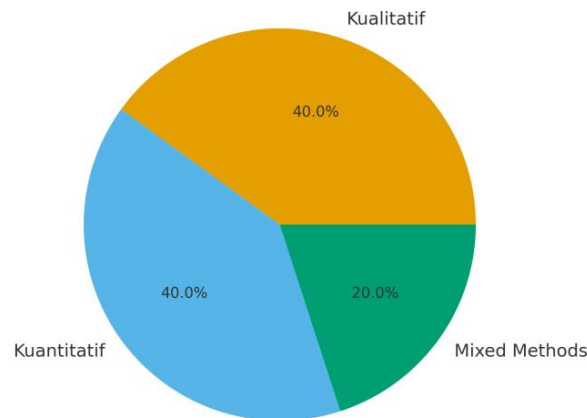
Figure 3. Number of publications in 2010-2025



This study summarizes the research methods used in the selected articles to look at the approaches used in previous research. As seen in Figure 2, of the 10 articles analyzed, 4 used qualitative methods, 4 used quantitative methods, and 2 used mixed methods approaches. The analysis of publication trends indicates a significant increase in research on Islamic market mechanisms and economic justice, particularly after 2015. This upward trajectory reflects growing academic and policy interest in integrating Islamic economic principles with contemporary market challenges such as inequality, financial inclusion, and sustainability. Rather than merely indicating quantitative growth, this trend suggests a shift in research

orientation, where Islamic economics is increasingly positioned as a viable alternative framework for addressing global economic imbalances. The temporary decline observed in recent years is likely due to indexing delays rather than a decrease in research activity.

Figure 4. Research methods conducted by previous researchers



By applying a systematic literature review (SLR) protocol, the researchers have identified 78 relevant articles in the Scopus database. There are a total of 10 journals among the selected publications. Table 2 specifically lists the journal among the selected articles used in this study, and Figure 4 illustrates the journal selection procedure using PRISMA 80 Flowchart:

Table 4. Summary of selected articles based on SLR protocol

No	Title	Year	Author	Keywords	Relevance
1	Philosophy Of Economic Justice In Islam And Its Implications On Islamic Banking And Finance Industry Bilal	2012	Bilal ahmad malik	Economic Justice, Foundations, Implications, Islamic Banking and Finance.	Islamic market mechanisms and economic justice in the context of Islamic banking.
2	Market, Market Mechanism And Price Levels In Islamic Microeconomics Perspective	2019	Yudi Permana National	Markets, Market Mechanisms, Price Levels, Islamic Microeconomics.	Islamic market mechanisms and the application of justice in pricing.
3	Analysis of the Factors Causing Market Price Distortion and How to Overcome Its Impact from an Islamic Perspective	2019	Fachrounis sa, Z et al	Islamic Market Distortions, Price Interventions, the Role of the Government	Sharia market mechanisms, market distortions, and the role of the government in maintaining justice.
4	Market Of Mechanism And Fair Pricing In Islamic: Nejatullah Siddiqi Persfective A Study Of Modern Economic Phenomena	2023	Basri	Nejatullah Siddiqi, market mechanisms, reasonable pricing, modern economic phenomena	the concept of market mechanisms and price justice in Siddiqi's perspective as well as the role of state regulation in Islamic economics
5	Fair Prices in Market Mechanisms and Government Relations in an	2012	Mabarroh Azizah	Fair prices, market mechanisms, government	the concept of fair prices, sharia market

	Islamic Perspective				mechanisms, and the role of state intervention in maintaining justice and preventing market distortions.
6	Bibliometric Analysis Of Islamic Economics And Finance Journals In Indonesia	2019	Egi Arvian Firmansyah , Y et al	Author of Islamic economics and finance articles, bibliometric analysis,	research collaboration, as well as strengthening publications in Islamic economic studies through bibliometric analysis.
7	Islamic Economy And Sustainability: A Bibliometric Analysis Using R	2023	Suddin Lada, B et al	green economy-Islam, sustainability, bibliometric analysis	Islamic economics and sustainability and mapping of research themes through bibliometrics.
8	Islamic Financial Inclusion: A Review And Bibliometric Analysis	2024	Amelia Tri Puspita1, S et al	Islamic Financial Inclusion; Bibliometrics; Dimensions	Research on Islamic financial inclusion bibliometrics and its relation to economic growth.
9	Systematic Literature Review On Impact Integration Servitisation In Halal Supply Chain	2025	Muhammad Hamdi, H et al	Servitization, Product Service Systems, Halal Supply Chain, PRISMA	Halal servitization that forms a market mechanism based on compliance and transparency.
10	Fundamental Principles Of Islamic Economic System: Justice, Equity, And Moral Conduct	2025	Nurdiana1, R et al	Islamic Economics, Justice, Equality, Moral Behavior, Islamic Banking	the concept of justice and the mechanism of the Islamic market

Normative Foundations of Islamic Market Mechanisms and Economic Justice

The analysis of the ten selected articles reveals that Islamic economic justice consistently serves as the primary normative foundation in shaping Islamic market mechanisms. Studies such as (Malik, 2012) and (Shirazi & Azid, 2025) emphasize that principles of justice (al-'adl), equality, and moral behavior are not merely ethical ideals but function as guiding frameworks for economic policies and financial practices. In this context, redistribution instruments such as zakat and waqf, along with profit-sharing schemes, are positioned as key mechanisms to ensure fairness and social welfare (Metz & Pizarro, 2023).

Islamic market mechanisms are conceptualized as systems that integrate moral values with economic functions. Rather than operating as purely free markets, they are embedded within the framework of maqāṣid al-syarī'ah, ensuring a balance between efficiency and equitable distribution. This perspective reinforces the idea that justice, transparency, and ethics are structural components that guide market behavior and policy formulation (Muin & Wahab, 2025).

Price Formation, Market Stability, and Regulatory Intervention

Several studies focus on price formation and market stability within Islamic economic frameworks. (Mourouzi-Sivitanidou & Sivitanides, 2020) highlight that pricing in Islamic microeconomics is influenced not only by supply and demand but also by religious norms to ensure fairness. Similarly, (Mechanism, 2019) suggests that Islamic principles provide solutions for addressing market imbalances and maintaining price stability.

In addition, the literature emphasizes the importance of regulatory intervention in correcting market failures. (Rafiki, 2020) identifies key sources of market distortions, such as cartels, hoarding, and manipulation, and underscores the need for Sharia-based regulatory responses. Supporting this, (Sari, 2025) argues that state intervention is justified when market prices threaten public welfare, although excessive intervention may create new forms of injustice. These findings illustrate that Islamic markets require a balanced approach between market freedom and regulatory oversight (Vitadiar et al., 2023).

Market Distortions, Transparency, and Institutional Role

The issue of market distortion is a central concern in the literature, particularly in relation to maintaining fairness and transparency. Studies such as (Rafiki, 2020) and (Vitadiar et al., 2023) demonstrate that distortions arise from unethical practices and weak supervision, highlighting the importance of institutional roles in restoring market balance. Transparency and accountability are therefore essential elements in ensuring that market mechanisms function in accordance with Sharia principles. Moreover, (Rofiq & Hasbi, 2022) provide a historical-critical perspective based on Nejatullah Siddiqi's thought, emphasizing the need for state involvement to prevent monopolies and information asymmetry. This is further supported by (Hamdi et al., 2025), who stress the importance of transparency and ethical compliance in shaping halal market structures. Together, these studies suggest that strong institutions and governance frameworks are necessary to sustain fair and efficient Islamic markets (Basri, 2023; Reisman, 2023).

Contemporary Developments: Financial Inclusion, Sustainability, and Halal Economy

Recent literature highlights the expansion of Islamic market mechanisms into contemporary issues such as financial inclusion, sustainability, and the halal industry. (Kaza, 2024) demonstrates that Islamic financial inclusion contributes to economic growth and reduces inequality by expanding access to financial services. This aligns with the broader objective of economic justice, particularly in promoting inclusive welfare (Puspita & Kassim, 2024). Additionally, (Samad, 2021) and (Lada et al., 2023) emphasize the growing importance of sustainability within Islamic economics, positioning it as a key theme that shapes ethical and environmentally responsible market practices. Meanwhile, studies on the halal industry (Hamdi et al., 2025) highlight how transparency and Sharia compliance influence supply chain structures and market standardization. These developments indicate that Islamic market mechanisms are evolving to address modern economic challenges while maintaining their ethical foundations.

Bibliometric Insights and Research Gaps

From a bibliometric perspective, the literature shows that research on Islamic market mechanisms and economic justice is developing across several clusters. (Lourenço & Rua,

2021) and (Firmansyah & Faisal, 2019) reveal that existing studies primarily focus on publication productivity, collaboration patterns, and general Islamic economic themes. Similarly, bibliometric findings indicate three main clusters: normative theoretical studies, empirical analyses of market behavior, and contemporary thematic research related to sustainability and digitalization.

The integration between Islamic market mechanisms and economic justice remains limited and fragmented. Most studies address these concepts separately rather than exploring their interrelationship in a comprehensive manner. This gap highlights the need for more focused bibliometric research to map scientific networks, identify key actors, and analyze the evolution of themes within the global Islamic economic literature (Efendi & Oktaviane, 2025).

Synthesis and Future Research Directions

The findings confirm that Islamic market mechanisms are not purely free-market systems but are regulated frameworks guided by ethical and justice-oriented principles. Economic justice serves as the central foundation across all research clusters, influencing pricing, market regulation, and institutional roles. However, its implementation varies depending on the context, ranging from theoretical discussions to empirical and policy-oriented applications.

These findings also reveal significant opportunities for future research. In particular, there is a need to integrate Islamic market principles with emerging issues such as the digital economy, regulatory innovation, and global sustainability agendas. A comprehensive bibliometric approach is therefore essential to visualize the global knowledge structure, strengthen the academic position of Islamic economics, and support its role as an alternative system that promotes both efficiency and social justice.

Conclusion

This study provides a comprehensive mapping of research on Islamic market mechanisms and economic justice through a combined bibliometric and thematic approach. The findings reveal three major thematic clusters shaping the literature: (1) normative-theoretical studies emphasizing fair pricing, ethical principles, and the role of the state; (2) applied market dynamics focusing on market distortions, price stability, and Islamic financial inclusion; and (3) emerging contemporary themes related to sustainability, halal supply chains, and digital transformation. These results indicate a clear evolution of Islamic economic research from conceptual foundations toward more applied and interdisciplinary domains. Theoretically, this study contributes by clarifying the knowledge structure and thematic evolution of Islamic market studies, while highlighting the still fragmented integration between market mechanisms and economic justice. Practically, the findings provide a basis for policymakers and Islamic financial institutions to design market systems that balance efficiency with distributive justice in line with *maqasid al-shari'ah*.

For future research, it is recommended to explore the integration of Islamic market principles within the digital economy, including fintech, platform markets, and algorithmic pricing. Further studies should also examine regulatory frameworks that ensure fairness in increasingly complex and technology-driven markets. From a policy perspective,

strengthening international research collaboration and developing evidence-based Islamic market regulations are essential to enhance the global relevance and implementation of Islamic economic principles.

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