Sharing Economy from Islamic Perspectives: A Bibliometric Analysis, Research Trends, and Research Agenda

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Abstract

The sharing economy, a model that fosters resource optimization, collaboration, and efficiency, represents a new frontier in economic models. However, its alignment and implications within the framework of Islamic principles and values have not been extensively explored. There exists a significant gap in understanding how the sharing economy can coexist with, and benefit from, Islamic contexts. This gap limits the development of economic systems that are both inclusive and adhere to Islamic values. This study seeks to explore the sharing economy from an Islamic perspective, aiming to fill this knowledge gap and offer insights into adapting it in ways that align with Islamic principles. This endeavour is, to the researchers' knowledge, a pioneering effort in conducting a comprehensive bibliometric analysis in the realm of the sharing economy. Thus, this study stands as a pivotal initial step towards developing robust frameworks that integrate the sharing economy with Islamic principles, paving the way for future research in this area.

Keywords: Sharing Economy; Islamic Perspective; Bibliometric Analysis, Future Research

JEL Codes: A1; O1; Z13

Introduction

The concept of the sharing economy is defined as the peer-to-peer distribution of access to underutilized assets and services. This model emphasizes the maximization of utilization and accessibility, rather than prioritizing ownership (Cheng, 2016). However, the concept of the sharing economy is not entirely a modern phenomenon. Its principles are deeply entrenched in history, with some aspects tracing back to early times, suggesting that the sharing economy's foundational concepts are as ancient as humanity itself (Belk, 2014).

The sharing economy has been experiencing rapid growth and gaining increasing attention in both practical applications and academic research, where its trend is anticipated to persist (Kumar et al., 2018). Projections by PwC indicate that SE could escalate global revenues from approximately $15 billion in 2015 to an estimated $335 billion by 2025 (PwC, 2015). The potential of the sharing economy to revolutionize various industries makes it a critical subject for research. The disruptive nature of the sharing economy poses challenges to existing market players while simultaneously opening doors for both new and established entrepreneurs.

Furthermore, the sharing economy underscores the concept of sustainability as a significant opportunity or challenge for these entrepreneurs and incumbent firms. This dual aspect of sustainability within the sharing economy is extensively discussed in various studies (Curtis and Lehner, 2019; Govindan et al., 2020; Liu and Chen, 2020; Pies et al., 2020), highlighting its importance and the need for further exploration in this domain. Apparently, the policymakers are increasingly aware of the dual impact of the sharing economy, where its potential to catalyse startup formation, wealth creation, and job generation, as well as its capacity to contribute to firm closures and job losses. Given these contrasting effects, there is a growing need for a robust evidence base. This evidence is crucial for determining the necessity and extent of interventions, whether regulatory or financial, to support firms operating within the sharing economy. Such an assessment is vital for ensuring that the sharing economy's growth is both sustainable and beneficial across the economic spectrum.

Recent technological advancements further have significantly transformed sharing practices, making them readily accessible to a wide audience at any time. This ease of access has been a key factor in enabling the exponential growth of these practices. The sharing economy, with its potential to disrupt various industries, represents an important area for research.

The sharing economy has attained significant prominence in practical applications, and concurrently, it has garnered considerable interest within the academic community. Researchers have increasingly focused on this field, recognizing its importance and potential for transformative impacts (Martin, 2016). This is evidenced by the growing body of studies and scholarly work dedicated to exploring various facets of the sharing economy (Ertz and Leblanc-Proulx, 2018). This trend underscores the expanding relevance and influence of the sharing economy both in practical domains and as a critical area of academic inquiry.

The rapid expansion of the sharing economy has been paralleled by an extensive increase in academic research on the subject, spanning a diverse range of disciplines. This surge in scholarly interest and output has been so significant that it has led numerous researchers to undertake comprehensive literature reviews on the sharing economy. These reviews aim to synthesize and analyse the extensive body of research, reflecting the growing interdisciplinary nature of studies in this area. This trend not only highlights the academic community's recognition of the sharing economy's importance but also underscores the need to understand its multifaceted implications and developments through rigorous scholarly examination.

The rapid increase in the number of publications focusing on the sharing economy has led to appeals for a comprehensive mapping of this expanding research field. There is a growing recognition of the need to systematically chart the contours of this area of study, which is rapidly evolving and expanding. Additionally, there is a specific call for identifying opportunities for further research, particularly in the context of the Islamic sharing economy. Although the sharing economy is a widely researched topic, based on the literature review, some clear research gaps can be highlighted in the sharing economy literature. Past research on sharing economy configurations is predominantly geared towards the profitability of various business model configurations, thereby sharing economy models that align with Islamic principles and values are missing. This specific focus acknowledges the unique aspects and potential of the sharing economy within Islamic contexts, highlighting an area that could benefit from increased scholarly attention and investigation. This initiative aims to deepen the understanding of the sharing economy's dynamics and its diverse applications across diverse cultural and economic systems.

Thus, to effectively respond to the need for a comprehensive understanding of the sharing economy, particularly in the context of the Islamic sharing economy, conducting a literature review is a widely recognized and valuable approach. Literature reviews serve as a crucial tool in identifying key themes, discerning patterns, understanding processes, and analyzing outcomes relevant to a research field (Bodolica and Spraggon, 2018). Through systematic examination and synthesis of existing literature, researchers can gain a holistic view of the field, assess the current state of knowledge, and identify gaps that warrant further exploration. This process not only consolidates existing research but also provides a foundation for future studies and advancements in the field of Islamic economy. This article aims to offer a quantitative overview of studies pertaining to the sharing economy, along with a detailed map outlining the principal research trajectories currently being pursued in this domain. Furthermore, the article seeks to propose an agenda for future research in the field of Islamic sharing economy.

Research Methods

The bibliometric analysis offers valuable insights and significantly contributes to the understanding of literature specific to a particular field (Ellegaard, 2018). The method is employed across a wide range of research areas for diverse purposes (Mongeon and Paul-Hus, 2016). Bibliometric analysis helps in mapping the intellectual structure and dynamics of a research field via analysing a body of literature. It enables researchers to identify key trends, major contributors, and fundamental publications, as well as to trace the evolution of themes and ideas over time. This approach is particularly useful in fields experiencing rapid growth or change, such as the sharing economy, where it provides a structured and comprehensive overview of the existing research landscape.

In this study, we employed two bibliometric techniques to conduct our analysis: citation analysis and bibliographic coupling. Citation analysis, a prevalent method in such studies, involves the creation of lists and rankings to evaluate the impact and influence of various works in the field (Zupic and Cater, 2014). This technique provides insight into the most cited works and key contributors, helping to identify seminal and influential research within the field.

Additionally, we utilized bibliographic coupling, a method that forms networks and clusters based on the common references shared between documents. This technique, founded by Kessler (1963), who assesses the similarity between two studies based on the number of references they have in common. The greater the number of shared citations, the closer the relationship between the two documents is. Through bibliographic coupling, we can map the connections and thematic similarities between various studies, providing a clear understanding of the research landscape within the sharing economy field. This approach helps in uncovering emerging trends, dominant themes, and potential areas for future research.

To facilitate this analysis, we conducted our search on one of the most extensive databases of scientific knowledge. Elsevier's Scopus stands as the largest database which including a wide range of peer-reviewed literature. This includes an extensive collection of abstracts and citations from scientific journals, books, and conference proceedings (Donthu et al., 2021). The comprehensive nature of Scopus makes it an ideal resource for conducting a thorough and wide-reaching bibliometric analysis. Its role as a repository of academic content allows for a detailed and inclusive examination of the literature in the field of the sharing economy, ensuring that the analysis captures a broad range of research contributions and trends in this area.

The data collection for this study was carried out in January 2024. The search strategy was meticulously designed to capture the scope of research related to the sharing economy. We employed specific search terms- “sharing economy” and “Islamic”. These terms were strategically used to search within the article titles, abstracts, and keywords fields in the database.

In establishing the parameters for our data collection, we set the final year of publication as 2023, without specifying a start date to describe knowledge areas. This approach was adopted to ensure a comprehensive capture of the full spectrum of research in the field. Additionally, the search was conducted without restricting it to scientific articles. This decision was made to enable a more robust analysis of the volume and range of studies on the topic. Following the suggestion of Cheng (2016), we also included grey literature (i.e., reports, theses, and conference papers) in our search. By incorporating these sources, our analysis aimed to provide a more thorough and reliable overview of the research landscape surrounding the sharing economy. We have included in the initial search with these keywords TITLE-ABS KEY (sharing AND economy, AND Islamic). The initial search included 110 documents. Later, we searched only English-language articles and further reduced them to 104 for conducting a bibliometric analysis. The summary of the final sample is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Descriptive statistics of the sample documents

Timespan	1996:2023
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	78
Documents	104
Annual Growth Rate %	8.9
Document Average Age	6.67
Average citations per doc	6.99
References	4584
Keywords Plus (ID)	80
Author's Keywords (DE)	339
Authors	200
Authors of single-authored docs	34

Single-authored docs	36
Co-Authors per Doc	2.16
International co-authorships %	25
article	74
book	5
book chapter	12
conference paper	3
review	6

Notes: This table presents the summary of the sample documents analyzed in the study.

For the mapping and cluster analysis in our study, we utilized the bibliographic coupling technique. All relevant publications were imported into VosViewer software, a tool developed by Van Eck and Waltman (2010). This software is specifically designed for creating bibliometric maps and for its ability to graphically represent bibliometric data clearly and understandably. The choice of Vos Viewer was influenced by its emphasis on the visual representation of bibliometric networks, which facilitates an understanding of the relationships and patterns within the dataset.

The appropriateness of Vos Viewer in the context of sharing economy research is evidenced by its application in recent scholarly works. For instance, Sainaghi et al. (2020) employed this software in their systematic review within the sharing economy domain. Additionally, the methodology proposed by Ertz and Leblanc-Proulx (2019), which focuses on the collaborative economy, also leverages Vos Viewer. These precedents underscore Vos Viewer's utility in handling and visually articulating the nuances of bibliometric analyses, particularly in research areas as dynamic and interconnected as the sharing economy. Through this approach, our study aimed to generate a mapping that reveals existing relationships and intellectual structures within the sharing economy literature, providing valuable insights and directions for future research.

Result and discussion

In this section, we explained the bibliometric analysis data. It included an examination of the development of research within the domain of the sharing economy from Islamic perspectives over time, which focused on the primary keywords employed in these studies. Additionally, an overview of the key contributors to knowledge and the scope of studies conducted in this area will be carefully presented. The objective of these findings is to explain the range of knowledge generated in this research field to date. This is crucial for discussing and analyzing future directions, specifically in terms of research trends and the research agenda in subsequent sections of this article.

a) Progressive Development of Research Over Time

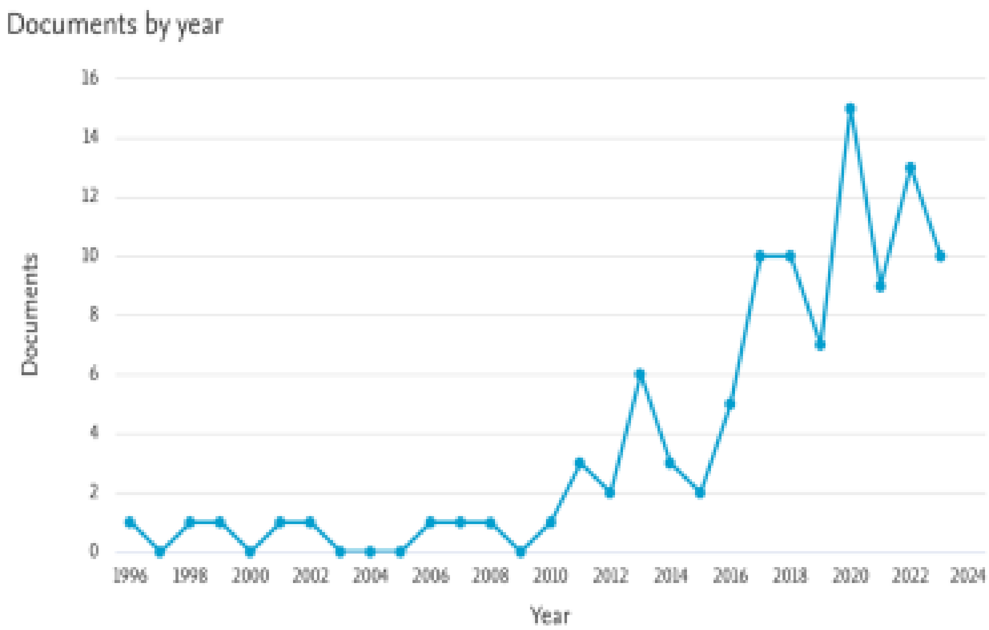
Figure 1 shows the total number of documents published per year about the sharing economy from Islamic perspectives from 1996 to 2023. The period 1996-2004 shows a relatively flat trend with only minor fluctuations. The number of documents remains low, which may indicate that these topics were not as dominant in academic discourse.

In 2005- 2007, there was a gradual upward trend. This could suggest a growing interest or the emergence of the sharing economy as a subject of study within the context of Islamic principles. Furthermore, there is a notable peak in 2008, reflecting a response to a specific publication that produced interest among the researchers. Since this was around the time of the global monetary crisis, there might have been increased attention to alternative economic models and their ethical implications, including discussions around the sharing economy and the Islamic context. The number of documents declines slightly after the peak in 2008 but begins a steady climb again. These increases occurred due to the popularity of the sharing economy as a research field for scholars during the past few years (Arcidiacono et al., 2018; Kumar, Lahiri, & Dogan, 2018).

This could be due to the gradual recovery of the global economy and the subsequent rise in the sharing economy, with more discussions on its compatibility with Islamic values. There is a sharp peak in 2013, indicating a significant surge in interest or research. This might correspond with the sharing economy becoming more attentive, and an increase in scholarly examination of its principles from an Islamic perspective. Post 2013, there is a sharp decline in documents. This could be due to market saturation, a shift in research focus, or other global trends that are affecting the production of such literature. The largest peak occurs around 2017, suggesting an extremely high level of interest and publication. This might be due to the maturation of the sharing economy and significant developments in Islamic finance, or key conferences or publications that encouraged scholarly work.

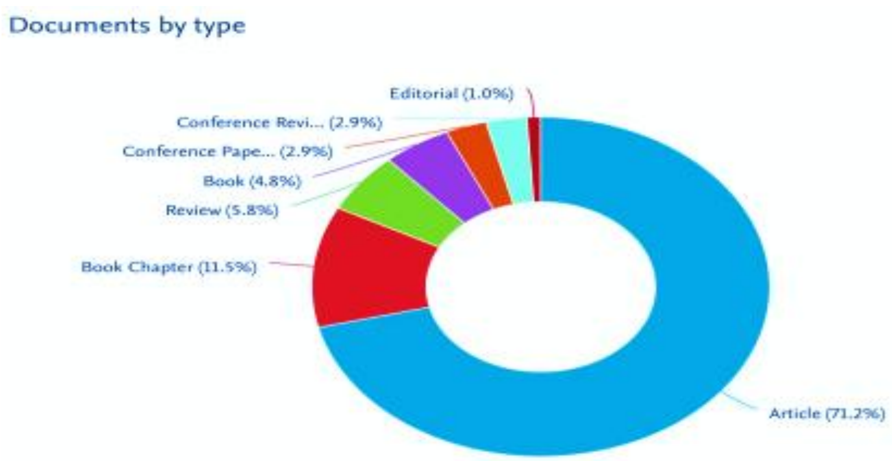
Overall, the trend suggests that there was a growing interest in the sharing economy from Islamic perspectives from the mid-2000s, with the most significant activity in the mid-2010s. The peaks and troughs in the graph could reflect the development of academic and public interest in these topics, influenced by economic cycles, technological developments, and global events.

Figure 1: Total Number of Documents



Aside from examining the number of publications per year in the field of the sharing economy from Islamic perspectives, it is equally insightful to consider the types of publications that have emerged so far. From Figure 2, we observed a predominant distribution of publication types, with articles comprising 71.1%, book chapters comprising 11.5%, and review papers accounting for 6%. Together, these three categories represent 88.6% of all publications. This is complemented by a smaller yet significant presence of books, conference papers, and conference review papers, which make up 10.5 % of the total. This distribution not only reflects the diverse nature of scholarly output in the sharing economy but also underscores the dominance of certain types of academic contributions, particularly articles and book chapters, in shaping the discourse and development of this field.

Figure 2: Documents By Type



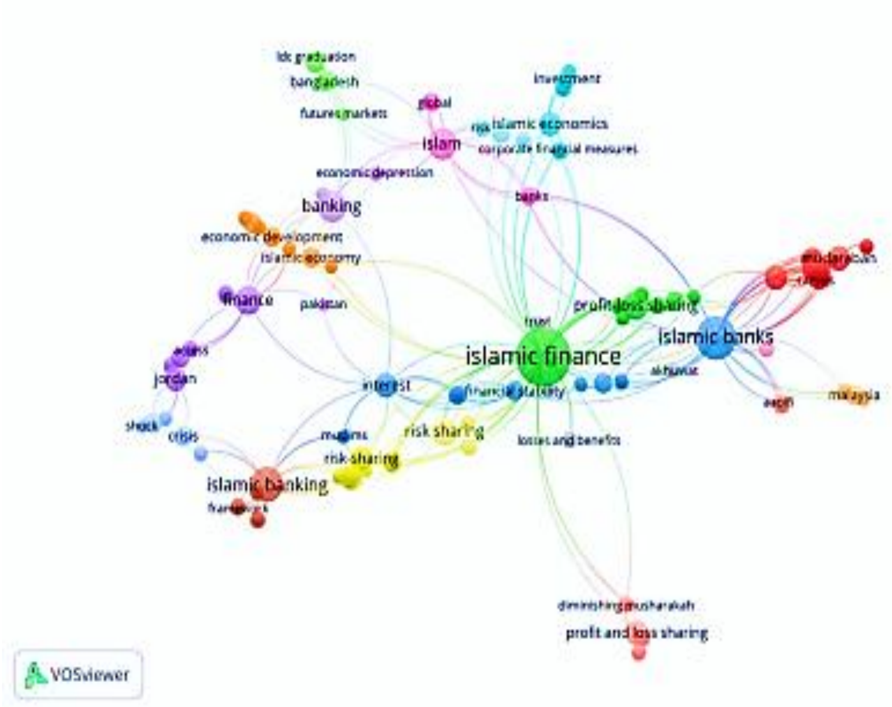
b) Predominantly Utilized Keywords

In addition, Figure 3 presents a concentration map of the co-occurrence analysis pertaining to the indicated terms, linking those that tend to appear together in accordance with their actual position on the map. The visualization indicates that the keywords "Islamic finance" and "Islamic banking" are central nodes, suggesting they are pivotal in the literature. Keywords like "risk-sharing," "interest," and "investment" are also significant, which aligns with the principles of the sharing economy and Islamic finance that emphasize risk-sharing and prohibit interest (*riba'*).

From this figure, we can differentiate several prominent clusters. For instance, the green cluster is focusing on core concepts of Islamic finance, such as "Islamic banking," "profit-loss sharing," "Islamic finance," and "financial stability." This cluster suggested a significant body of research concentrated on the foundational principles and stability mechanisms of Islamic financial systems. The blue cluster highlights the geographical and regulatory aspects with terms like "Malaysia," "AAOIFI" (Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions), and "Islamic banks”. Red cluster contains terms like "*mudarabah*" and "*diminishing musharakah,*" which are specific contract types used in Islamic finance, indicating in-depth research into these financial instruments for the sharing economy.

On the other hand, the yellow cluster focuses on the broader economic implications and concepts such as "economic development," "banking," and "finance," which may indicate a focus on how Islamic banking integrates with and impacts the broader economic environment of sharing economies. Purple Cluster includes terms like “access," "Jordan," and "crisis," which might explore the accessibility of Islamic finance and its role in economic stability or recovery, possibly with a focus on Jordan's economy.

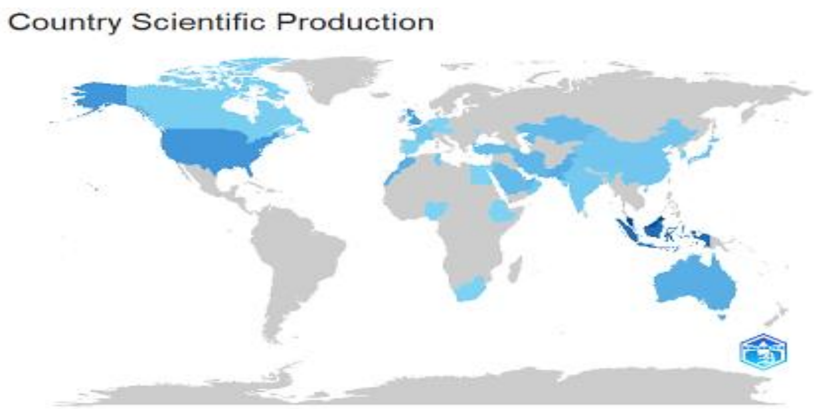
Figure 3: Keywords Utilisation



c) Research Output by Country

The data provided in Figure 4 appears to be a frequency table listing various regions and the number of documents and publications, related to the field of Islamic finance or the sharing economy, based on the previous context. Malaysia (36), Indonesia (27), and the USA (16) have the highest frequencies, indicating that these countries are significant contributors to the field or are heavily associated with the topic in the literature.

For Malaysia and Indonesia, this is consistent with their status as influential players in Islamic finance and the sharing economy. The UK (14), Australia, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates (each with 10) show moderate levels of occurrence. This suggests a substantial level of activity or interest in the subject matter within these regions. Countries like Iran, Kazakhstan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and others with fewer than ten instances have a lower frequency, indicating less representation in the dataset. However, they still contribute to the body of literature or the context of the analysis. There are several countries, including Austria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Moldova, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Singapore, South Africa, and Spain, with only one instance noted. This could mean that these countries have emerging interests or nascent activities in the field being studied, or possibly that they are underrepresented in the dataset. This frequency distribution provided insights into geographic trends, showing where research or activities related to the dataset's topic are most concentrated. For a field like the sharing economy, one might expect higher frequencies in technologically advanced regions or where such business models are widely adopted. Figure 4: Research Output Based on Country



d) Contributing Authors and Their Publications

Figure 5 shows the contributing authors and the number of publications that they have within the sharing economy field from Islamic perspectives. With a total of 5 publications, Mirakhor appears to be the most prolific within this dataset. This indicates a strong contribution to the field and suggests that Mirakhor might be a key figure or thought leader in this area of research. Also, Hassan MK., with 4 publications, is a significant contributor. The number of publications suggests sustained research interest and expertise in the subject matter. The authors, such as Azmat S., Cattelan V., and Shirazi NS., are key contributors with three publications each, potentially contributing significantly to the field. Likewise, authors with two publications, such as Abduh M., Abdul Razak L., Azad ASMS, Danlami MR, and Ghaffar H., add to the range of studies and viewpoints on the Islamic sharing economy. These individuals might be new to the field or focused on niche areas within the larger topic. Even authors with fewer publications can be very influential if their work is frequently cited and serves as a basis for ongoing research.

Table 2 provides the list of authors along with the number of documents they have published and their average citations per document in a particular field. A higher citation rate indicates that an author's work is frequently referenced by others, suggesting its importance and influence on research. For example, Hassan MK’s high citation rate suggests that his work is highly influential and contributes significantly to the advancement of the field of Islamic sharing economy. Meanwhile, both Azad ASMS and Ghaffar H stand out with the highest citation rates among this group (3.9), indicating their work is gaining recognition and may have a significant impact.

Figure 5: Authors and Number of Publications

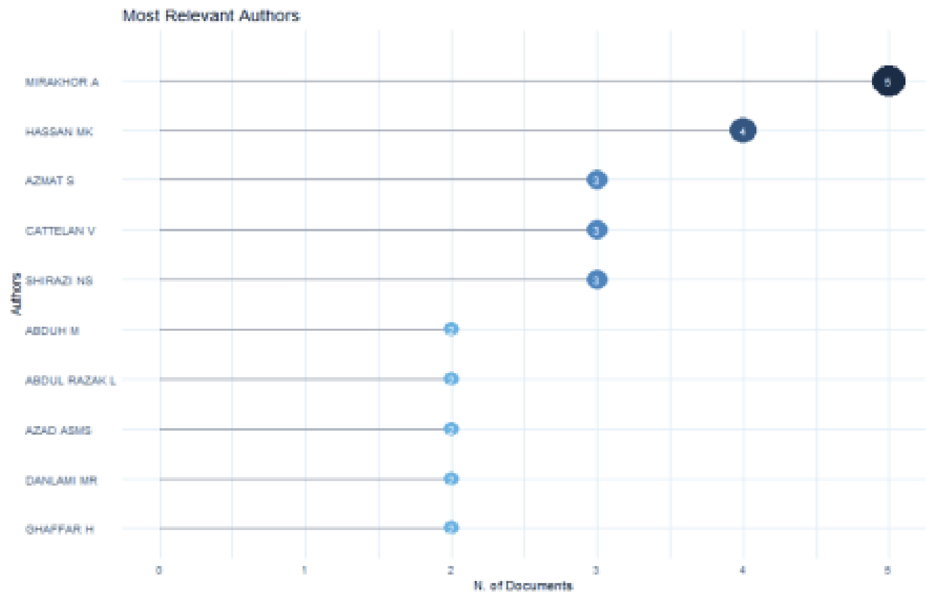


Table 2: Authors, Publications, and Citations

Author	Documents	Citations
Mirakhor A	5	4.79
Hassan MK	4	5.04
Azmat S	3	3.9
Catelan V	3	1
Shirazi NS	3	1.65
Abduh M	2	2.33
Abdul Razak L.	2	2.33
Azad ASMS	2	3.9
Danlami MR	2	2.33
Ghaffar H.	2	3.9

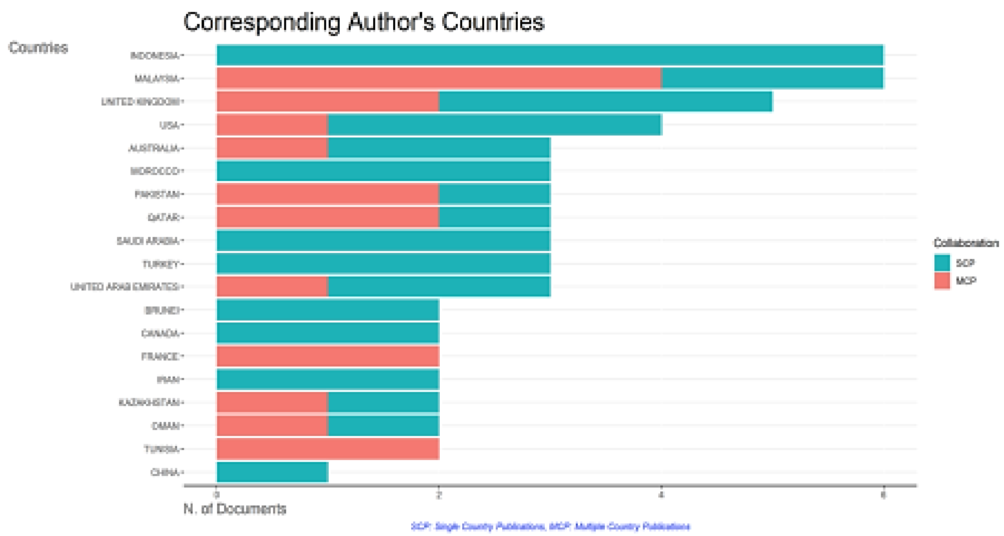
e) Most Corresponding Authors' Countries

The bar chart in Figure 6 shows the number of documents attributed to corresponding authors' countries, with a distinction between Single Country Publications (SCP) and Multiple Country Publications (MCP). Indonesia has the highest number of documents associated with corresponding authors from the country, with a balance between SCP and MCP. This indicates that Indonesian researchers not only contribute significantly to the body of literature but also frequently collaborate with international researchers. Malaysia shows a strong presence in both SCP and MCP, with a particularly high incidence of MCP. This suggests that Malaysian researchers are also highly active in international collaborations within the field, such as IndOnesia, the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE.

Meanwhile, the UK has a greater number of SCP compared to MCP, indicating that UK authors tend to publish within their own country but also participate in international research collaborations to a lesser extent. The USA also has a similar pattern to the UK, with a higher number of SCP, reflecting a strong domestic research output with some degree of international collaboration. Australian corresponding authors have a balanced number of SCP and MCP, showing a healthy mix of domestic research and international collaborative efforts.

From this data, we can infer that Indonesia and Malaysia are particularly collaborative countries in the context of this field, engaging significantly with international partners. The UK and the USA, while also involved in international collaborations, show a tendency to produce research within their national boundaries.

Figure 6: Corresponding Author's Countries



f) Most Cited Countries

Figure 7 shows a horizontal bar graph representing the "Most Cited Countries" in relation to the sharing economy from an Islamic perspective. Each bar's length indicates the number of citations that publications from each country have received. With 138 citations, the UK stands out as the most cited country. This suggests that research on the sharing economy originating from the UK has had a significant impact on the field, with UK-based studies being referenced frequently in other scholarly works.

On the other hand, Malaysia, with fifty-eight citations, is also a major contributor to the sharing economy from Islamic perspectives' literature. The high number of citations implies that the research from Malaysia is both prolific and influential. While the USA is often a leader in many research areas, in this dataset (47 citations), it is slightly less cited than the UK and Malaysia. With 45 citations, Germany's research output is also influential, reflecting a strong academic interest in the sharing economy. The UAE has 42 citations, which is notable given the country's focus on diversifying its economy and potentially investing in sharing economy research.

Meanwhile, Iran shows 33 citations, suggesting its research is recognised and referenced by the academic community. Indonesia, with 29 citations, is an active contributor to the field, especially given its large economy and population. Pakistan and Oman, with 22 and 20 citations respectively, have a presence in the field, though their impact is less than that of the other countries. Lastly, Australia, with 19 citations, indicates that Australian research in this area is recognised but less cited compared to the other countries listed. It's important to note that citation counts can be influenced by numerous factors, including the size of the research community in each country, the presence of leading researchers or institutions, and the country's overall investment in the sharing economy as a research topic. The highest citations are for those papers using mixed methods, mixing qualitative and quantitative research, followed by quantitative studies. Table 3 highlights the top 5 active research areas within the Islamic sharing economy, where scholars like Ahmed A. and NIENHAUS V have contributed to discussions on leveraging Islamic principles for financial structures, risk-sharing mechanisms, and economic sustainability.

Figure 7: Most cited Countries

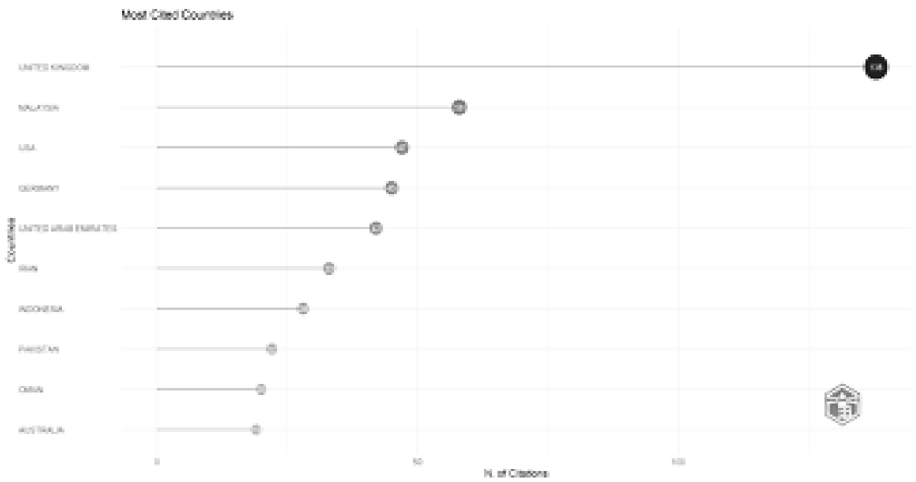


Table 3: Authors, Publications Title, Source and Citations

Author/Country	Year	Title	Source/Journal	Total Citation
AHMED A,/UK	2010	Global financial crisis: an Islamic finance perspective	International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	113
NIENHAUS V/GERMANY	2011	Islamic Finance Ethics and *Shari'ah* Law in the Aftermath of the Crisis	Ethical Perspectives	45

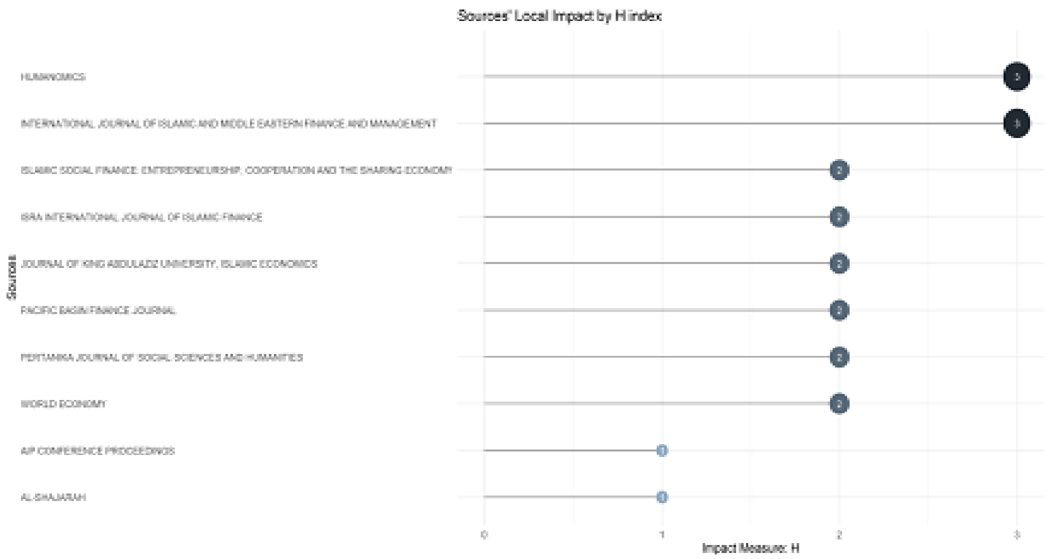
LEWER JJ/USA	2007	Religion and International Trade: Does the Sharing of a Religious Culture Facilitate the Formation of Trade Networks?	American Journal of Economics and Sociology	43
KABIR HASSAN M/USA	1999	Islamic banking in theory and practice: the experience of Bangladesh	Managerial Finance	39
SHINKAFI AA/MALAYSIA	2017	Contemporary Islamic economic studies on *Maqasid Shari'ah*: a systematic literature review	Humanomics	26

g) Most Impact Journals by H-Index

The scatter plot provided in Figure 8 lists various journals and their corresponding H index, which measures both the productivity and citation impact of the publications within the journals. Humanomics has the highest H-index of 3 among the journals listed. This indicates that at least three articles from this journal have been cited three times or more. This suggests that Humanomics has a major influence in the field, with multiple articles that have made an impact on the research of the sharing economy from Islamic perspectives.

International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management also has an H-index of 3. This shows it is equally influential as Humanomics, with at least three articles that have been cited at least three times. Meanwhile, Islamic Social Finance: Entrepreneurship, Cooperation, and the Sharing Economy, with an H-index of 2, it shows that at least two articles have been cited two times or more, indicating the journal has a recognized impact within its specific niche in the field of sharing economy from Islamic perspectives. Furthermore, ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance has an H-index of 2, which means that it has published at least two articles with a citation count of two or more, reflecting its standing in the realm of sharing economy from Islamic perspectives research. Similarly, Journal of King Abdulaziz University, Islamic Economics shares an H-index of 2 with the previously mentioned journals, indicating its role as a source of impactful research in the sharing economy from Islamic perspectives.

Figure 8: Most Impact Journals by H-Index



h) Co-authorship network

For this analysis, the threshold for the minimum number of documents by an author and the minimum number of citations by an author was set to 3. This resulted in 37 authors being grouped into 9 clusters. Figure 9 presents the co-authorship network analysis by authors. We can see at least three main clusters indicated by their distinct colors: green, red, and blue. The red cluster has "Kabir Hassan (1999)" and "Abdul-Rahman (2020)" as prominent nodes, indicating they are key authors within their cluster, possibly with a high number of collaborations or publications. In the green cluster, “Hosain (2016)" appears as a central node, suggesting a pivotal role in collaborations within this group. The blue cluster seems to have "azmat (2020)" and "azmat (2021)” as significant nodes, which may be the same author with multiple key publications over the years.

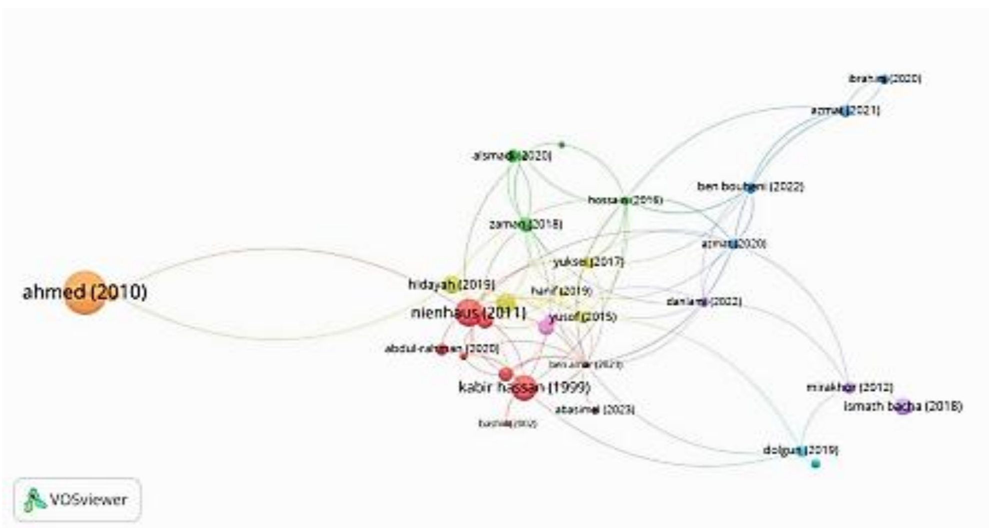
There are visible lines connecting authors from different clusters (e.g., lines between the green and red clusters), indicating interdisciplinary collaborations. These connections are essential as they show the flow of information and research ideas between different groups.

The density of connections within each cluster varies, where the red cluster shows a solid network of collaborations, suggesting a well-established group of researchers who often work together. The green cluster has a moderate number of connections, possibly indicating a growing or less centralised research group. The blue cluster, while

Having central authors seems less densely connected, which might suggest a newer or more distributed research community.

The years next to each author's name suggest the timeline of their contributions. For instance, "Kabir Hassan (1999)" is one of the earliest works referenced, which could mean this author is a foundational figure in this field. In contrast, authors with more recent dates, like "Ben Bouheni (2022)" might represent newer entrants into the field. The thickness of the lines connecting authors such as "Nienhaus (2011)" with "Abdul Rahman (2020)" and "Kabir Hassan (1999)" suggests strong collaborative ties, potentially indicating frequent co-authorship or highly influential collaborative works. The positioning of authors like "Ahmed (2010)" on the periphery with a large node size but fewer connections might indicate an influential author in the field who collaborates less frequently or whose main collaborators are not included in this dataset. From this visualisation, stakeholders can identify key authors, understand collaboration dynamics, and potentially assess the impact and evolution of research within this field.

Figure 9: Co-authorship network



i) Co-authorship by Country Network

For this analysis, the threshold for the minimum number of papers by a country and the minimum number of citations by a country was set to 5. Ten countries were grouped into seven clusters. Figure 8 depicts the network visualisation of co-authorship by countries. The network shows clusters of countries that are more intricately connected. For example, Turkey, Malaysia, and Qatar are intricately connected, as indicated by the thicker and shorter lines between them. This suggests these countries have stronger relations with each other within the context of the data.

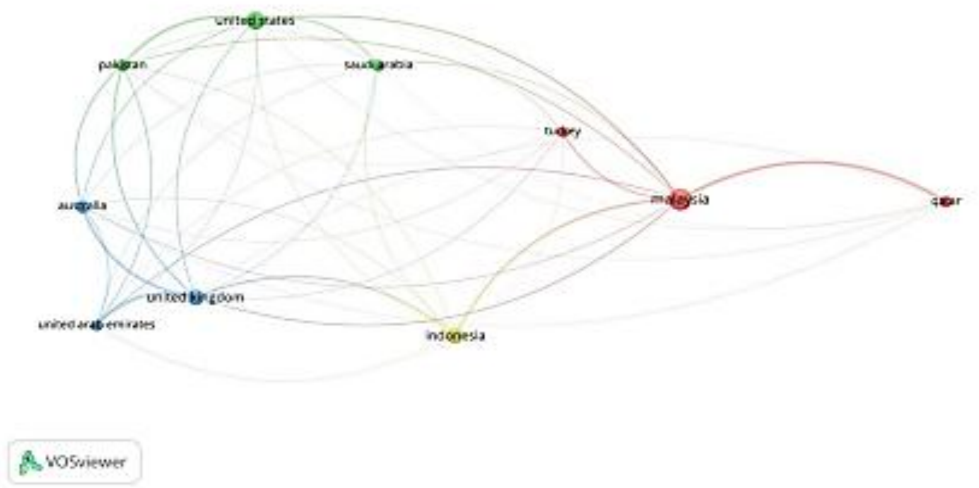
Countries like the United States and the United Kingdom are positioned on the periphery of the network with multiple but thinner connections, indicating a broader but less concentrated interaction with other countries in the network. The United States is a prominent node connected to various countries with green lines. This could indicate a specific type of collaboration during which these collaborations were most active. The green lines also connect Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and Australia, suggesting these countries may have a common link to the United States in this context. Meanwhile, the United Kingdom is at the centre of the blue cluster, with connections to the United Arab Emirates, Indonesia, and Turkey. This cluster might represent a different type of collaboration. The blue lines are less dense than the green, suggesting the relationships might be less frequent or of a different nature. Malaysia and Qatar are connected by several thick red lines, indicating a strong relationship between these two countries. Turkey also has significant red connections, implying a strong collaborative link with Malaysia and Qatar. This might represent a more recent time frame or a particular type of interaction, such as trade or research in a specialised academic field.

Furthermore, the size of the nodes for Malaysia and Qatar is relatively small compared to the United States or the United Kingdom, but they have thick red lines connecting them, which implies a strong bilateral relationship. The peripheral position of the United States and the United Kingdom, with their larger nodes, suggests they have numerous but less concentrated connections.

There are several lines connecting countries from different clusters. For example, Turkey is connected to both the green and blue clusters, indicating it has multiple collaborative relationships across the network. The thickness of these inter-cluster lines varies, reflecting the strength of these cross-cluster relationships. The network's density, meaning the number of connections each node has, varies significantly. The central positioning of the United Kingdom and the density of connections around it may indicate a central role in the network. In contrast, the United States has fewer, but more widely dispersed connections, suggesting a more global reach. The United Arab Emirates and Indonesia have fewer connections, and they are thinner, indicating less intense or fewer collaborative interactions.

The visual also implies that while some countries like the United States and the United Kingdom have extensive international links, others like Malaysia and Qatar may have fewer but stronger bilateral connections.

Figure 10: Co- authorship by country network



Conclusion, implication of the study, and recommendation

The paper provides a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of the sharing economy within the context of Islamic principles. The study (i) identifies a significant gap in understanding the sharing economy's coexistence and benefits within Islamic contexts; (ii) utilizes citation analysis and bibliographic coupling to map the intellectual structure and dynamics of this research field; (iii) analyses a wide range of data, including scholarly articles, books, conference papers, and grey literature; (iv) highlights geographical trends and contributions by various countries and (v) points out prolific authors and impactful journals in the field.

The sharing economy, especially in Islamic contexts, is rapidly evolving. This dynamic nature is characterized by a continuous adaptation and integration of Islamic principles with modern economic practices. It encompasses various facets, including Islamic finance, social entrepreneurship, ethical business practices, and technological advancements. Each of these aspects contributes uniquely to the understanding of the sharing economy within an Islamic framework.

The bibliometric analysis undertaken in this study provides a systematic overview of existing research. It identifies the growing interest in aligning sharing economy practices with Islamic contexts, the exploration of Islamic finance models in the sharing economy, and the impact of technology in facilitating these alignments. The study also highlights the work of prominent authors, institutions, and countries that have contributed significantly to this field. This includes identifying leading scholars, pivotal research papers, and influential academic journals.

Indeed, the key publications that have shaped the understanding of the sharing economy in Islamic contexts are identified. These works serve as foundational texts for both current research and future studies. In addition, the research shows an intersection of various disciplines-economics, Islamic studies, technology, and social sciences. This interdisciplinary approach provides a richer and more nuanced understanding of the sharing economy within Islamic principles. The study indicates that interpretations and applications of Islamic principles in the context of the sharing economy are continually evolving. This evolution is influenced by global economic trends, technological advancements, culture, and changing societal norms. Our results have implications for professionals, offering guidance to researchers in choosing a study design that could result in greater influence of their work, as well as identifying the areas where these subjects are most appreciated. Furthermore, our study indicates that the field is still in its developmental stages and expanding, highlighting the necessity for academics and organizations to further develop networks and collaborations.

Future research should focus on further exploring the unique aspects of the sharing economy within Islamic contexts. This includes delving deeper into Islamic finance principles in relation to the sharing economy, examining case studies from leading countries in this area, and considering the implications of these findings for policy and practice. Additionally, fostering international collaborations and interdisciplinary approaches can enrich the understanding and practical application of the sharing economy in Islamic contexts. In summary, the research provides a comprehensive analysis of the current state and dynamics of the sharing economy within Islamic contexts. It opens avenues for further research and discussion on how Islamic principles can be integrated into modern economic practices, benefiting both academic and practical fields.

Limitations of the study

One limitation of this study is that the reliance solely on the Scopus database for sourcing publications might have overlooked significant contributions in books and other indexed sources and non-traditional formats, as well as works published in less prominent or non-indexed journals. Consequently, future bibliometric analyses should consider a broader range of sources, including books and local publications, to mitigate the potential bias arising from database selection and to capture a more comprehensive scope of the research landscape.

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