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A Bibliometric Analysis of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Through the Lens of Maqasid Shariah Tafsir

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Abstract

This study aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis of research intersecting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Maqasid Shariah Tafsir, with a focus on using VOSviewer software to visualize research patterns and trends. The analysis spans the last decade, exploring publication trends over time, influential journals, prolific authors, and the most productive countries and institutions in this field. The results show a significant growth in research integrating Maqasid Shariah principles, focusing on the preservation of religion, life, intellect, lineage, and wealth, with the 17 SDGs, such as poverty eradication, quality education, and environmental sustainability. The analysis also highlights key research keywords and emerging themes, such as ethical governance, social justice, and economic sustainability. Using VOSviewer helps create visual maps of research networks, providing insights into relationships between authors, institutions, and keywords. The analysis reveals the prominent role of specific countries and institutions that support research in this area, emphasizing the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration in advancing this discourse. The study provides a foundation for understanding the relationship between Shariah principles and the SDGs, opening avenues for future research aimed at enhancing the use of Islamic values to address global sustainability challenges. The findings assist policymakers and researchers in identifying research gaps and collaboration opportunities for greater impact.

Keywords: Sustainable Development; Bibliometric analysis; Scopus database; Maqasid Shariah; Publication trends.

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Introduction

The concept of sustainable development has gained unprecedented importance in recent years as the global community faces challenges related to environmental degradation, poverty, inequality, and social injustice[1]. The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015, provide a comprehensive framework for addressing these issues by 2030. However, the implementation of these goals requires a broad, inclusive approach that considers diverse cultural, philosophical, and religious perspectives[2]. One such perspective is the Islamic worldview, which has long emphasized principles of sustainability, justice, and well-being[3]. Within this context, the concept of Maqasid Shariah (the objectives of Islamic law) offers a unique lens through which to examine the alignment between Islamic ethics and the SDGs[4].

Maqasid Shariah refers to the fundamental purposes of Islamic law, focusing on the protection and preservation of essential human values, such as religion, life, intellect, lineage, and wealth[5]. These principles serve as a guide for Muslims to achieve a balanced and harmonious life that meets both individual and collective needs[6]. As the world faces unprecedented challenges in the 21st century, these principles can provide valuable insights into how religious values can support global efforts toward sustainability[7].

Islamic scholars have long discussed the relationship between Shariah law and the broader well-being of society[8]. Maqasid Shariah emphasizes the importance of achieving *maslahah* (public good) while safeguarding the rights and dignity of all individuals. This aligns closely with the SDGs, which aim to eradicate poverty, ensure health and education, promote gender equality, and protect the environment[9]. Both frameworks emphasize the interconnectedness of social, environmental, and economic dimensions, making it possible to explore their common goals through the lens of Islamic law[10].

Despite the potential synergy between the SDGs and Maqasid Shariah, there has been limited research examining this relationship systematically [11]. Most existing literature on the SDGs tends to focus on Western or secular frameworks of development, leaving the role of Islamic thought underexplored[12]. In particular, few studies have employed a comprehensive bibliometric analysis to explore how Islamic perspectives have been applied in the context of sustainable development. This research gap calls for a deeper understanding of how Islamic law, specifically the objectives of Shariah, can contribute to the global development agenda[13].

This study aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis of the intersection between the SDGs and Maqasid Shariah, focusing on the trends, influential authors, journals, and countries that have contributed to this body of knowledge

over the last decade[14]. By utilizing VOSviewer, a software tool that allows for the visualization and mapping of bibliometric data, this study will generate insights into the global research landscape on this topic[15]. The analysis will reveal how Islamic values and principles have been integrated into the broader conversation on sustainable development, identifying key themes, debates, and emerging areas of interest[16].

Bibliometric analysis offers a powerful method for mapping the intellectual structure of a research field, identifying the most prominent authors, institutions, journals, and keywords. By using VOSviewer and Prisma framework, this study will visually represent the interconnections between various research themes and provide a clear picture of how the discourse around SDGs and Maqasid Shariah has evolved[17]. Additionally, the analysis will shed light on the geographic distribution of research, highlighting the countries and regions at the forefront of this scholarly activity[18]. This approach will not only help identify the key contributors but also show the global trends and areas that require further exploration[19].

The importance of this study lies in its potential to bridge the gap between global sustainability efforts and Islamic thought[20]. By demonstrating the compatibility of Maqasid Shariah with the SDGs, this research can contribute to a more inclusive understanding of sustainable development that incorporates diverse cultural and religious perspectives[21]. Furthermore, the findings could guide policymakers, educators, and researchers in leveraging Islamic principles to achieve the SDGs, offering a unique perspective that aligns spiritual and ethical values with the global development agenda[22].

This study seeks to explore the intersection of the SDGs and Maqasid Shariah through a bibliometric analysis, utilizing VOSviewer to visualize research trends, identify key contributors, and highlight emerging areas of interest. By doing so, it aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how Islamic principles can inform and enhance efforts toward sustainable development, contributing to a more holistic and inclusive approach to global challenges[23]. This research is timely and relevant, as it offers an opportunity to rethink sustainability from a perspective that values both human well-being and environmental stewardship, grounded in the ethical teachings of Islam. This analysis enabled us to observe how research interests in the intersection of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Maqasid Shariah have evolved[24]. Furthermore, this study visualized and explored the scientific collaborations among the leading contributors in the field of SDGs through the lens of Maqasid Shariah[25]. This aspect was not fully addressed in previous studies. Specifically, we aim to answer the following research questions[26].

1. What is the annual distribution of publications related to the SDGs and Maqasid Shariah over the last decade?
2. Which journals and authors are the most influential in research on SDGs through the lens of Maqasid Shariah?
3. Which countries are the most productive in publishing research on the intersection of SDGs?
4. What are the primary research keywords used in the last decade regarding SDGs and Shariah?

Method

We will discuss the methodology applied in this paper, where the Prisma framework was primarily implemented as the main framework. The study utilized specific tools and techniques to analyze its impact, offering valuable insights and contributing to a deeper understanding of the research objectives[27].

A comprehensive bibliometric analysis of research articles was performed using the Scopus database, aiming to examine the link between Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Islamic Sharia[28]. The study employed strategic keywords, including Sustainable Development Goals, and TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Sustainable Development Goals") to highlight this connection and provide robust evidence supporting the research objectives.

The bibliometric analysis covered research articles published between 2014 and 2024, providing a decade-long perspective on the evolving relationship between Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Islamic Sharia. This time frame allowed for a comprehensive examination of trends, highlighting key developments and insights that align with the study's objectives[29].

In addition, utilizing specific search keywords and filters to refine the data, including terms such as LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "SOCI"), LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "BUSI"), LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "ECON"), and LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "ARTS"). These parameters ensured a focused exploration of research within relevant subject areas, enhancing the accuracy and relevance of the findings. The analysis also applied language filters to ensure consistency and relevance, using LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "English").

These criteria were thoroughly outlined in Fig.1. the PRISMA framework section, where specific parameters such as language, subject areas, and publication years were clearly defined[30].

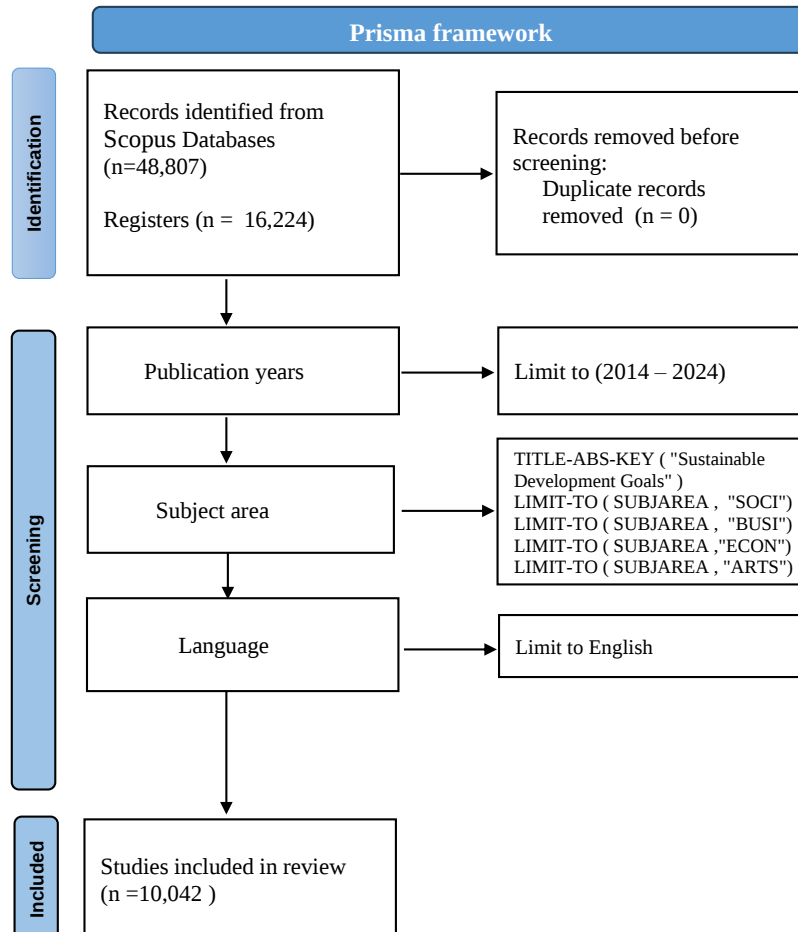


Fig. 1. The systematic review process using the PRISMA statement template based on three phases that are identification, screening and included.

The inclusion and exclusion criteria for data screening were carefully established to ensure the relevance and quality of the selected studies. The inclusion criteria focused on articles published in English between 2014 and 2024, within specific subject areas such as sociology, business, Social Sciences, economics, and arts. Conversely, studies outside these parameters were excluded to maintain the accuracy and focus of the analysis[31]. These criteria were essential in refining the data set and ensuring a robust review process, as detailed in Table 1. The inclusion and exclusion criteria for data screening.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria:

INCLUSION CRITERIA	EXCLUSION CRITERIA
Sustainable Development Goals	Any other keywords
Articles from 2014 - 2024	Any research before 2014 was excluded
Only Articles in English Language	Any other Languages
Only Articles(Journal)	Conference papers,Book, theises
Economics,Business,Social Sciences and Arts	Any other field

Table 1. The inclusion and the exclusion criteria for data screening**Result and Discussion**

This section presents the results of a bibliometric analysis exploring the relationship between Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Maqasid Shariah Tafsir. The study provides valuable insights into various aspects of this evolving field, spanning a decade of research[32]. It examines prominent subject areas, publication trends, leading countries and journals, key academic institutions, prolific authors, and primary research keywords[33]. This overview aims to trace the development of SDGs research through the lens of Maqasid Shariah Tafsir, identify the key factors influencing academic discourse, and offer a comprehensive understanding of global efforts to align sustainable development with Islamic principles[34]. The primary research questions will be addressed by the researcher in this section[35].

Research Question 1

What is the annual distribution of publications related to the SDGs and Maqasid Shariah over the last decade? The annual distribution of publications related to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Maqasid Shariah over the past decade reveals a significant upward trend in scholarly activity. In 2014, there were only 23 publications, indicating a nascent interest in this field[36]. This number gradually increased to 104 in 2015, marking the beginning of a steady rise in research output. From 2016 to 2017, the number of publications continued to grow, reaching 208 in 2016 and 364 in 2017, demonstrating an early recognition of the importance of linking SDGs with Islamic principles, particularly Maqasid Shariah[37].

The pace of growth accelerated in the following years, with 620 publications in 2018 and 1,076 in 2019, reflecting an expanding academic focus

on this intersection. The most notable surge occurred between 2020 and 2024. In 2020, there were 1,702 publications, followed by 2,217 in 2021, and 2,559 in 2022. By 2024, the number of publications peaked at 4,332, illustrating a significant global scholarly interest and increasing research activity on the integration of SDGs and Maqasid Shariah[38]. This trend highlights the growing recognition of the need for research that explores how Islamic principles can contribute to achieving global sustainable development goals, Fig. 2. The graph shows a number of publications produced over 10 years[39].

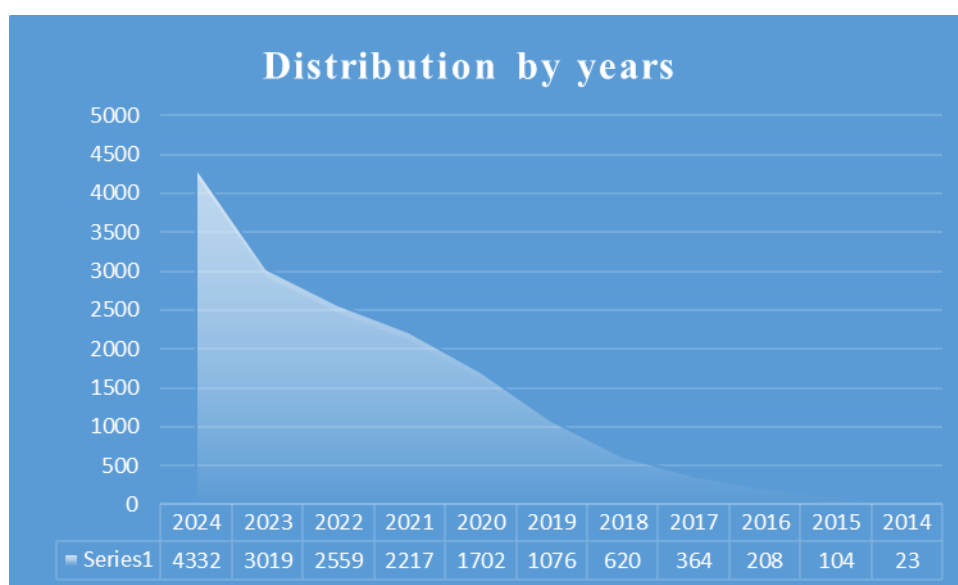


Fig. 2. The graph showing the number of publications produced over 10 years

Research Question 2

The authors most influential in the research on SDGs through the lens of Maqasid Shariah are identified based on their publication frequency. Leal Filho, W. leads with 45 publications, followed by Sinha, A. with 27, and Asongu, S.A. with 23 publications. Other prominent authors include Nhamo, G. with 22 publications, and Anholon, R. and Bekun, F.V., each with 20 publications[40]. The research output from Alola, A.A., Osabohien, R., Raman, R., and Adebayo, T.S. also contributes significantly, with 19 and 18 publications respectively[41]. These authors have made substantial contributions to the academic on SDGs and their connection to Islamic principles, particularly through the framework of Maqasid Shariah. Fig.3.showing most productive authors in (SDGs)

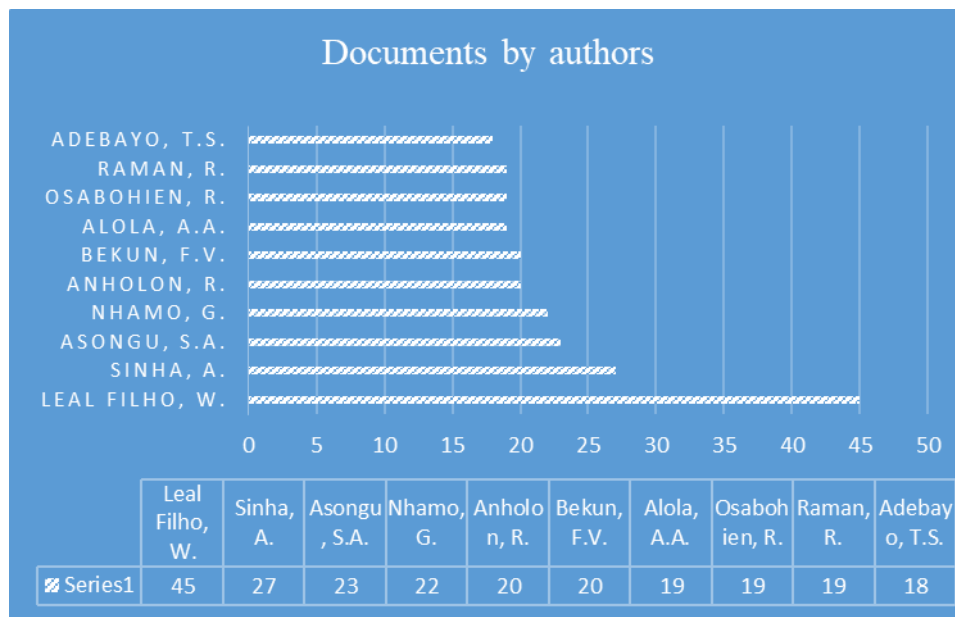


Fig.3. The bar graph showing most productive authors in (SDGs)

Fig.4. The top 10 authors, identified through VOSviewer analysis, demonstrate significant contributions and collaboration strength in research on SDGs. **Leal Filho, Walter** leads with 42 publications, 2,049 citations, and the highest link strength of 275, indicating extensive influence. **Allen, Cameron** and **Nilsson, Måns** follow with notable citation counts and strong network connections[42]. Other key contributors include **Wiedmann, Thomas**, **Metternicht, Graciela**, and **Brandli, Luciana Londero**, reflecting their impact on the field. These authors' high citation metrics and collaboration links highlight their critical roles in advancing research and fostering global academic discourse on sustainable development[43].

 **Verify selected authors**

Selected	Author	Documents	Citations	Total link strength
☒	leal filho, walter	42	2049	275
☒	allen, cameron	8	866	245
☒	nilsson, måns	7	1401	239
☒	wiedmann, thomas	8	1265	231
☒	metternicht, graciela	11	873	216
☒	messerli, peter	5	733	142
☒	brandli, luciana londero	8	1166	127
☒	kim, rakhyun e.	11	431	125
☒	biermann, frank	17	678	111
☒	van zanten, jan anton	6	661	103
☒	pedercini, matteo	5	331	102
☒	salvia, amanda lange	12	865	102
☒	pradhan, prajal	9	967	101
☒	van tulder, rob	8	699	101
☒	fu, bojie	14	564	94
☒	di vaio, assunta	18	1265	93
☒	rajabifard, abbas	10	320	87
☒	venturelli, andrea	7	831	84
☒	raven, rob	8	302	82
☒	pizzi, simone	7	842	81

Fig.4. Top 10 Authors in VOS viewer

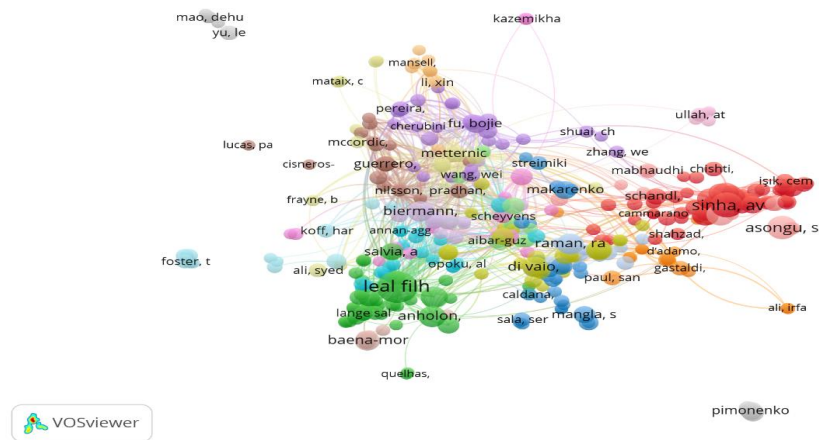


Fig.5.Citation by Authors.

Source/Journal	TP	TC	Cite score	The most cited article	Times cited	Publisher
Journal Of Cleaner Production	642	394,597	20.4	The Role of Islamic Finance in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals: A Focus on Environmental Sustainability and Carbon Emission Reduction in MENA Countries	462	Elsevier
Sustainable Development	348	10,743	17.3	Towards Integration at Last? The Sustainable Development Goals as a Network of Targets	891	John Wiley & Sons
Environment Development And Sustainability	251	24,139	10.2	The Relationship Between Urban Development, Renewable Energy, and Maqasid Shariah: Insights on Sustainability and Economic Growth in Asian Countries	230	Springer Nature
Journal Of Lifestyle And Sdg S Review	201	54	0.4	The future of the civilization of the ummah is reviewed from the sociology of education for the sustainable development goals (sdg's)	7	Editora Alumni In
International Journal Of Sustainability In Higher Education	171	2,701	6.6	Universities as the engine of transformational sustainability toward delivering the sustainable development goals:	222	Emerald Publishing

TP= Total publications, TC= total citations

Table 2. Summary of the most relevant journals in SDGs

Table 2 highlights the most relevant journals contributing to research on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the lens of Maqasid Shariah. The Journal of Cleaner Production leads with 642 publications and a high citation score of 20.4, emphasizing its influence in sustainability studies[44]. Its most cited article, focusing on Islamic finance and environmental sustainability in MENA countries, has been cited 462 times. Sustainable Development follows with 348 articles and a notable citation score of 17.3, reflecting its impact. The Environment, Development, and Sustainability journal also plays a significant role, publishing 251 articles with a focus on the intersection of urban development, renewable energy, and Maqasid Shariah. Other key contributors include the Journal of Lifestyle and SDGs Review and the International Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education, which highlight the role of universities and social frameworks in advancing SDG-related research. These journals are pivotal in shaping scholarly discussions on integrating Islamic principles with global sustainability efforts[45]

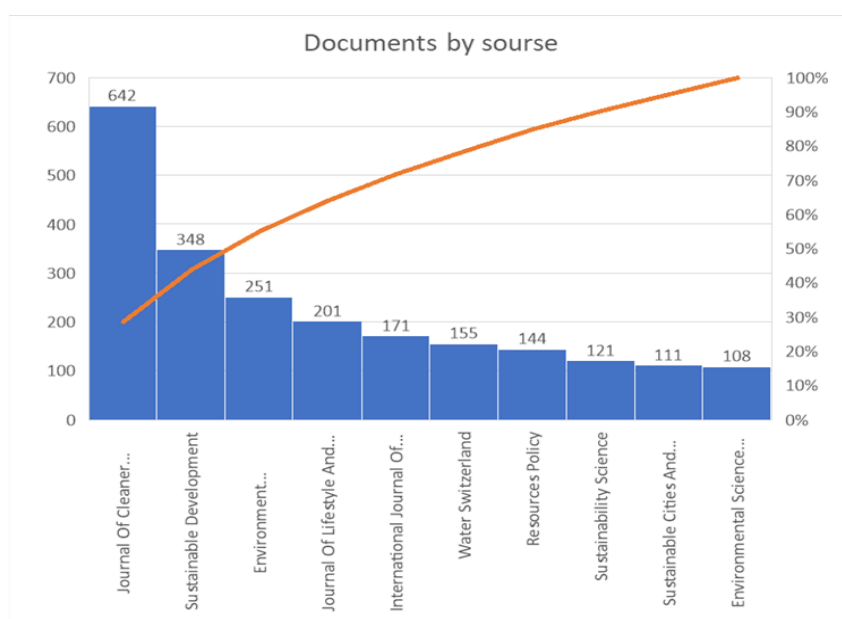


Fig. 6. The Top 10 Journals according to Scopus ranking

Fig.6. The chart illustrates the distribution of scholarly publications related to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the lens of Maqasid Shariah across various journals. The Journal of Cleaner Production leads with 642 documents, demonstrating its significant role in sustainability research. Following closely are Sustainable Development and Environment, Development, and Sustainability, with 348 and 251 publications, respectively. These journals focus on integrating sustainability principles with Islamic values and exploring economic and environmental impacts[46].

Additionally, the Journal of Lifestyle and SDGs Review and International Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education contribute 201 and 171 documents, reflecting their focus on innovative sustainability strategies and the role of education. Other notable sources include Resources Policy and Sustainability Science, emphasizing policy frameworks and scientific approaches to sustainable development[47]. The increasing cumulative percentage curve highlights the concentration of research in a few leading journals, indicating their influence in shaping the discourse on Maqasid Shariah and sustainable development.

Research Question 3

Which countries are the most productive in publishing research on the intersection of SDGs? The most productive country in publishing research on the intersection of SDGs is the United Kingdom with 1,962 publications. China and the United States follow closely, each contributing 1,851 publications. India ranks fourth with 1,302 publications, while Spain accounts for 1,191[48]. Other notable contributors include Australia with 1,009 publications, Italy with 822, and Germany with 817. South Africa and Malaysia also play significant roles, contributing 787 and 686 publications, respectively[49]. These figures highlight the global distribution of research efforts, with leading contributions from both developed and emerging economies. Fig.7. Country and research field base Publication and Fig.8.

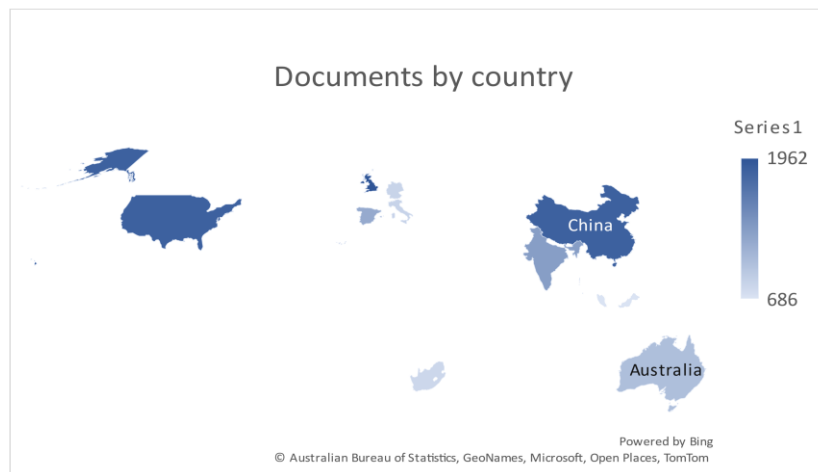


Fig.7. Country and research field base Publication

 **Verify selected countries**

Selected	Country	Documents	Citations	Total link strength
☒	united kingdom	1959	54955	2745
☒	united states	1849	41565	2219
☒	china	1849	36090	1814
☒	australia	1008	27685	1286
☒	germany	815	23345	1239
☒	india	1302	19391	1138
☒	spain	1189	22187	955
☒	italy	822	22277	883
☒	south africa	787	12864	857
☒	canada	607	14083	826
☒	malaysia	685	10539	795
☒	pakistan	425	9848	787

Fig.8.Top 10 countries interconnected in VOS viewer

The bibliometric analysis of research on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the lens of Maqasid Shariah Tafsir provides valuable insights into the evolving academic discourse at the intersection of global sustainability and Islamic principles. By examining publication trends, key authors, and influential countries, this analysis highlights how Maqasid Shariah, which focuses on the preservation of essential human needs and welfare, aligns with the objectives of the SDGs. The increasing volume of research reflects a growing recognition of the potential for Islamic jurisprudence to offer ethical frameworks and moral guidance in achieving sustainable development. This approach bridges modern global goals with traditional Islamic values, fostering a unique contribution to sustainability studies[34]. Fig.8. and The line linking each country represents the relationship between co-authorship with other countries.

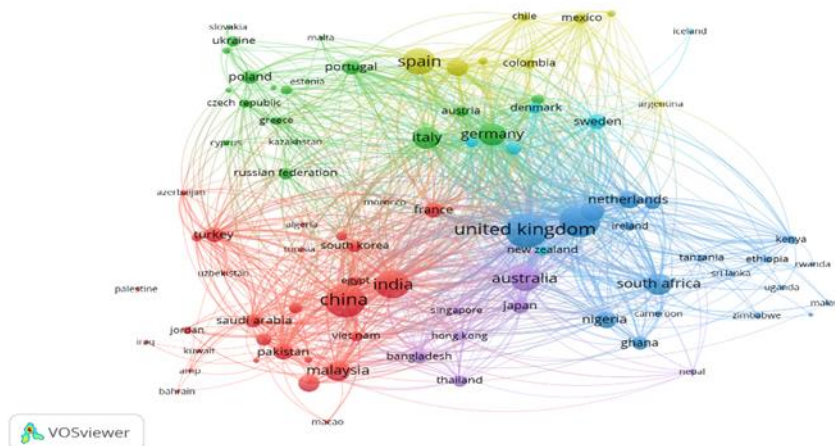


Fig.9.A map based on the relationship of co-authorship with countries

The size of the circle reflects the number of publications. This network map illustrates the collaboration between countries in research on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the lens of Maqasid Shariah Tafsir[50]. Each line connecting the countries represents a scientific partnership through co-authored studies in this field, with the thickness of the line indicating the strength of collaboration and the volume of shared publications. The size of each circle highlights the number of publications from each country, emphasizing their contribution to this growing area of research. fig.9.the relationship of co-authorship with countries[51].

Research Question 4

What are the primary research keywords used in the last decade regarding SDGs and Shariah? For the bibliometric analysis, “Co-occurrence” was selected as the analysis type, and “Author keywords” was marked as the unit. In this context, 450 keywords have been identified from the dataset, reflecting key themes such as sustainability, Islamic law, and ethics[52]. These keywords provide valuable insights into the core topics driving research in this area, highlighting the integration of Islamic principles with global sustainability efforts, as shown in the network analysis. Fig.10.

When examining Figure 10, the most frequently used keywords in studies related to SDGs and Maqasid Shariah Tafsir include “sustainable development” (Oc = 1787), “Maqasid Shariah” (Oc = 36), “Sustainable Development Goals” (Oc = 3719), “bibliometric analysis” (Oc = 105), and “SDG” (Oc = 287)[53]. These are followed by terms like “Islamic law,” “governance,” and “social justice.” Approximately 61% of the studies emphasize concepts such as sustainability and Islamic principles. Less frequently used keywords include “halal economy,” “social responsibility,” and “Islamic ethics,” highlighting areas with potential for further research and exploration in this domain[54][55].

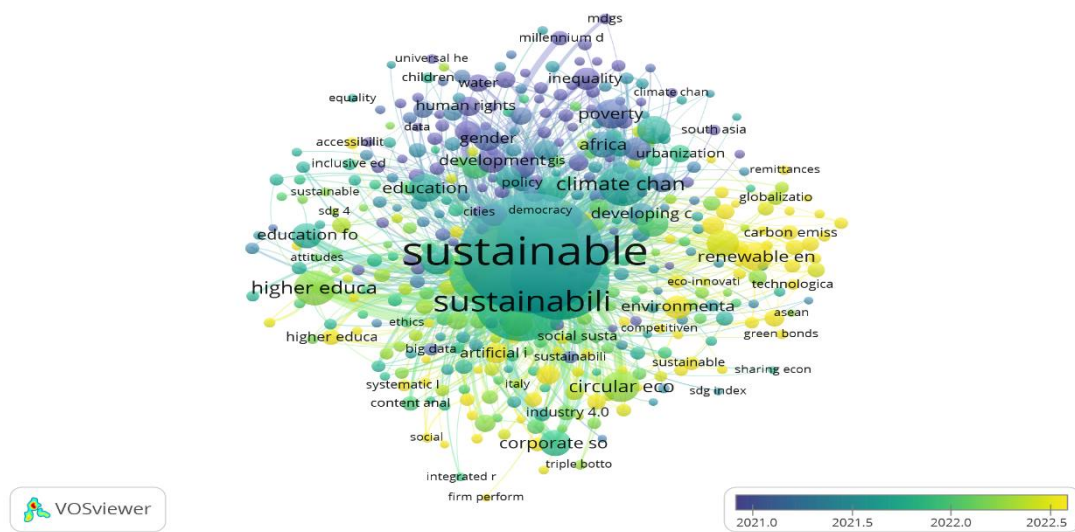


Fig.10. A map based on the relationship of co-occurrence with Authors keywords.

The line linking each keyword represents the relationship between their co-occurrence with other author keywords. The size of the circle shows many occurrences.

Conclusion

This bibliometric analysis has provided valuable insights into the intersection of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Maqasid Shariah Tafsir, highlighting the increasing academic interest in aligning global sustainability initiatives with Islamic ethical principles. The analysis demonstrated key trends in publication outputs, influential authors, prominent journals, and collaborative networks, emphasizing the vital role of Maqasid Shariah in fostering a more inclusive and ethical approach to sustainable development. By integrating Islamic jurisprudence with modern sustainability efforts, researchers are contributing to a holistic framework that not only addresses economic, environmental, and social challenges but also upholds human dignity, justice, and well-being. Future studies should continue exploring this synergy to deepen understanding and inform policy-making, ensuring that sustainability efforts align with moral and spiritual values for a more equitable and balanced global future.

Author Contributions

Mariam Elbanna : Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing – review & editing, Supervision, Project administration. **Munshid Falih Wadi, Anwar M. Radiamoda & Yohei Matsuyama**: Methodology, Writing – review & editing, Investigation. **Mohamad Haeqal Bin Ishak**: Review & editing, Investigation.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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