



Corporate Governance in Islamic Banking: Bibliometric Analysis of Google Scholar Literature Review Using VOSviewer

Rizky Andrian^{1*}, Azzah Liddiana², Muhammad Khoirul Fikri³

¹Islamic Business School, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia

²Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, Indonesia

³Universitas Islam Negeri K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: rizky_andrian@cob.uum.edu.my

Abstract: *Corporate governance in Islamic banking has become an interesting and widely studied research topic. However, there are not many studies that discuss bibliometric analysis literature review on this topic. This study aims to analyze research trends in scientific publication literature on corporate governance in Islamic banking using bibliometric analysis. The method used in this study is library research with a qualitative approach in the form of data-based bibliometric analysis from various literature sources relevant to the research topic in Google Scholar, which is processed through VOSviewer software. The results of the study indicate that the main focus of the existing literature is on the implementation of corporate governance in Islamic banking. Besides that, Indonesia has received quite a lot of attention in the geographical context where research on corporate governance in Islamic banking is conducted. In addition, the results of the data analysis also found that there has been quite a lot of literature that examines the relationship between good corporate governance and the financial performance of Islamic banking. This study contributes to strengthening the understanding of research trends on corporate governance in Islamic banking.*

Keywords: *Corporate Governance; Islamic Banking, Google Scholar; Literature Review; VOSviewer.*

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Abstrak: Tata kelola perusahaan dalam perbankan Syariah telah menjadi topik penelitian yang menarik dan banyak dikaji. Namun, belum banyak penelitian yang membahas tinjauan pustaka analisis bibliometrik mengenai topik ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tren penelitian dalam literatur publikasi ilmiah tentang tata kelola perusahaan dalam perbankan Syariah menggunakan analisis bibliometrik. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian kepustakaan dengan pendekatan kualitatif berupa analisis bibliometrik berbasis data dari berbagai sumber literatur yang relevan dengan topik penelitian di Google Scholar, yang diolah melalui perangkat lunak VOSviewer. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa fokus utama literatur yang ada adalah pada implementasi tata kelola perusahaan dalam perbankan Syariah. Selain itu, Indonesia telah mendapat cukup banyak perhatian dalam konteks geografis tempat penelitian tentang tata kelola perusahaan dalam perbankan Syariah dilakukan. Selain itu, hasil analisis data juga menemukan bahwa telah cukup banyak literatur yang mengkaji hubungan antara tata kelola perusahaan yang baik dengan kinerja keuangan perbankan Syariah. Penelitian ini berkontribusi dalam memperkuat pemahaman tren penelitian tentang tata kelola perusahaan dalam perbankan Islam.

Kata kunci: Tata Kelola Perusahaan; Perbankan Syariah; Google Scholar; Tinjauan Literatur; VOSviewer.

Introduction

Corporate governance is one of the key aspects of maintaining integrity, transparency, and accountability in the banking industry. In the context of Islamic banking, corporate governance becomes increasingly important given the existence of Sharia principles that must be adhered to in every aspect of the financial institution's operations and finances. Islamic banking does not only aim to achieve financial profit but also plays a role in promoting social justice, economic justice, and complying with ethical principles set by Sharia law. Therefore, corporate governance in Islamic banking requires a different approach from conventional banking. A good governance system will support customer and public trust in Islamic banking, thus becoming an important foundation for the stability and growth of this industry (Frag et al., 2018).

Corporate governance in Islamic banking faces complex challenges. In addition to having to comply with national banking regulations, Islamic banks must also implement strict Sharia standards in their business practices. The Sharia Supervisory Board, as an integral part of corporate governance in Islamic

banking, has an important role in maintaining Sharia compliance of Islamic banks. However, many Islamic banks still face obstacles in implementing effective corporate governance, especially in terms of their transparency and accountability. This suggests a need to explore more of the available literature on corporate governance practices in Islamic banking (Ghayad, 2008).

This study is motivated by the increasing number of studies on corporate governance in Islamic banking in line with the development of this industry. Over the past few decades, Islamic banking has grown rapidly in various countries, both in Muslim-majority and non-Muslim countries. This development has encouraged practitioners and practitioners to examine the effectiveness of corporate governance in Islamic banking, as well as how these governance aspects affect the stability and sustainability of the Islamic banking sector. However, with the increasing literature on corporate governance in Islamic banking, it is important to conduct a comprehensive analysis to understand research trends, the most discussed topics, and potential gaps in the academic study of corporate governance in Islamic banking.

The problem raised in this study is the lack of bibliometric analysis of the literature discussing corporate governance in Islamic banking. Although there are many articles discussing aspects related to governance in Islamic banking, the analysis that describes the research network and distribution of research topics in this field is still limited. A bibliometric approach can provide a systematic mapping of this topic and help identify key topics and research trends that have been developed. In addition, bibliometric analysis allows researchers to identify the most influential works and indicate relevant research directions for further studies in this field (van Nunen et al., 2018).

Previous studies on corporate governance in Islamic banking have generally focused on thematic issues, such as the effectiveness of the Sharia Supervisory Board's role, internal governance mechanisms, risk management, transparency, and its impact on financial performance. Most of these studies employ qualitative or quantitative approaches to explain how governance is implemented in practice (Bukair & Rahman, 2015; Sabila, 2018; Hanafi et al., 2021). Despite their important contributions, these studies tend to be standalone, and few comprehensively map the development of the literature. While some narrative literature insights attempt to summarize key findings,

they are still descriptive in nature and fail to demonstrate how research networks, author collaborations, and topic evolution have developed over time (Nomran & Haron, 2020). Therefore, bibliometric analysis is relevant to complement previous research by providing a more systematic overview of publication patterns, topic clusters, and research gaps that can serve as directions for further research in the field of corporate governance in Islamic banking.

This study aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis of the existing literature on corporate governance in Islamic banking, especially through the Google Scholar indexer. Using VOSviewer software, this study will visualize the relationship between various scientific publications, identify the most frequently appearing keywords, and explore the connections between existing literature (Kumar et al., 2024), in the context of corporate governance in Islamic banking. This analysis is expected to produce a clear mapping of the structure of literature in the field of corporate governance in Islamic banking, as well as provide insight into how this topic has developed and been studied over time.

This study has several important significances. First, this study will contribute to the Islamic banking literature by providing a comprehensive overview of research trends in the field of corporate governance. Second, the results of this bibliometric analysis will provide valuable information for other researchers who are interested in deepening the study in the field of corporate governance in Islamic banking. Third, this study will be useful for practitioners in the Islamic banking industry by providing insight into the latest research developments and the potential for implementing better Islamic banking governance practices.

Method

This study is qualitative approach in the form of a literature study using the bibliometric analysis method. Bibliometrics is a technique for analyzing various library sources originating from scientific publications. Several types of scientific publications are used as data sources in this study including journal articles, books, and proceedings (Passas, 2024).

The bibliometric method using Google Scholar and VOSviewer was chosen because of its ability to extract and analyze large amounts of data efficiently.

Google Scholar provides broad access to scientific literature from various sources, while VOSviewer allows the visualization of relationships between scientific literature to be more easily understood (Nandiyanto & Al Husaeni, 2022). Through this approach, it is expected to produce in-depth findings regarding publication patterns, topic distribution, and developing research trends in the field of corporate governance in Islamic banking.

An important step when conducting bibliometric analysis is determining keywords. Determining inappropriate keywords will result in the inability to find scientific sources that meet the objectives of the study (Donthu et al., 2021). The sources of scientific publications used as data in the study were obtained from the Publish or Perish software with the keyword “Corporate Governance in Islamic Banking” indexed in Google Scholar. The selection of Google Scholar was based on the consideration that it is a familiar, widely referenced, easily accessible, and free-of-cost scientific publication indexer.

The number of scientific publications analyzed was 133 literatures published over the past 25 years, namely between 1999 and October 31, 2024. Analysis of scientific publication metadata in Google Scholar regarding corporate governance in Islamic banking was carried out using Microsoft Excel software. As for the bibliometric analysis, it was carried out using VOSviewer software. The use of VOSviewer can produce fast and effective analysis and provide visualization results of the bibliometric network of the publications analyzed (Kumar et al., 2024). Figure 1 is the flow of this study:

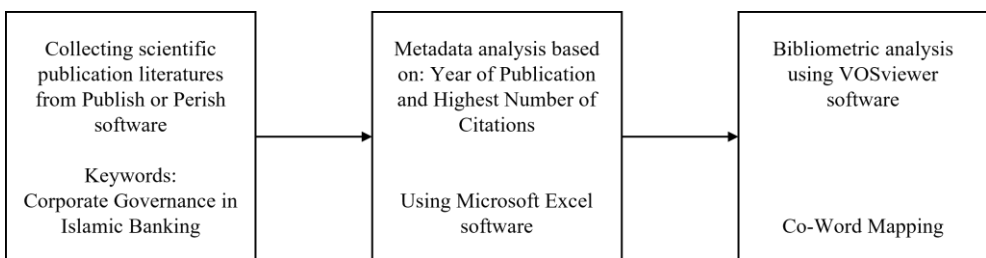


Figure 1. Flow of the Study

This study adopted a three-stage bibliometric study methodology to analyze the literature on corporate governance in Islamic banking. The first stage involved collecting scientific publication literature using Publish or Perish software with specific keywords. Next, the collected data underwent metadata

analysis using Microsoft Excel, focusing on two main metrics: year of publication and number of highest citations. The final and primary analysis stage was bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer software to visualize relationships between keywords through the co-word mapping technique, which aims to identify trends, intellectual structures, and dominant research themes in the domain.

Result and Discussion

Overview of Corporate Governance in Islamic Banking

Corporate Governance is a system used to manage and supervise a company, with the main goal of ensuring that the company is run transparently, fairly, and accountable to stakeholders. This system includes clear arrangements regarding the roles and responsibilities between shareholders, the board of directors, management, and other stakeholders such as employees, customers, and the community. With good corporate governance, the company is expected to create long-term value, maintain integrity, and reduce the potential for abuse of authority or corruption (Choudhury & Hoque, 2006).

Islamic banking refers to a banking system that operates by the principles of Sharia, or Islamic law. Unlike conventional banking which is based on interest, Islamic banking avoids such transactions and emphasizes the principle of profit sharing, ethical investment, and fairness in financial transactions. The main goal of Islamic banking is to ensure that all financial transactions comply with the moral and ethical guidelines set out in the Qur'an and Hadith, which prohibit the practices of *riba* (usury), *gharar* (excessive uncertainty), and *maysir* (speculation). This banking system emphasizes social justice, equality, and financial inclusiveness (Bukhari et al., 2013).

Corporate Governance in Islamic Banking refers to the system used to direct and control Islamic banks by the principles of Shariah law. This system ensures that Islamic banks not only operate with financial integrity but also uphold ethical and social responsibility in their operations. The primary objective of corporate governance in Islamic banking is to protect the interests of stakeholders, including shareholders, depositors, customers, and the broader community while adhering to Shariah principles. An effective corporate governance framework in Islamic banking must maintain transparency,

accountability, and fairness in the decision-making process to create long-term value and minimize risk (Ginena, 2014).

One of the fundamental elements of corporate governance in Islamic banking is the establishment of a Shariah supervisory board. This board plays a critical role in ensuring that the bank's operations, products, and services comply with Shariah law. The Shariah supervisory board is comprised of scholars who have expertise in Islamic finance and provide guidance on compliance with Islamic principles. Their duties include reviewing and approving new financial products, assessing existing practices, and ensuring that the bank's operations are in line with the ethical and moral standards outlined in Islamic teachings. The independence and authority of the Shariah supervisory board are essential to maintaining confidence in the bank's compliance with Islamic values (Reyad et al., 2022).

Another key aspect of Islamic banking corporate governance is the separation of powers between the board of directors and management. The board of directors is responsible for overseeing the strategic direction of the bank, while management is responsible for running the day-to-day operations. This structure is designed to prevent potential conflicts of interest and ensure that decisions taken by the bank are in the best interests of all stakeholders. In addition, the corporate governance structure in Islamic banking emphasizes accountability and transparency in the decision-making process, ensuring that financial and non-financial risks are identified, disclosed, and properly managed. This is particularly important in Islamic banking, where ethical considerations play a significant role in the business model (Grassa & Matoussi, 2014).

In Islamic banking, profit-sharing mechanisms such as Mudarabah and Musharakah are central to the governance framework, reflecting a deeper commitment to fairness and equitable distribution of risk. Islamic financial principles emphasize risk sharing rather than risk transfer, ensuring that both the bank and the customer have their interests aligned. This aspect of governance requires close monitoring and transparency to ensure that profits and losses are shared according to agreed terms, without exploiting either party. A good governance system ensures that these principles are upheld, protecting

depositors and investors while promoting ethical business practices (Khan & Zahid, 2020).

Regulatory compliance and ethical considerations are critical to the corporate governance of Islamic banking. Islamic banks must navigate not only national and international financial regulations but also Shariah-compliant guidelines. These dual needs demand a comprehensive governance system that integrates legal and ethical considerations into day-to-day banking operations. The challenge for Islamic banks is to balance the regulatory demands of conventional banking with the need to maintain Shariah-compliant practices, which often involve prudent risk management, internal controls, and stakeholder communication. A strong corporate governance framework in Islamic banking ensures that institutions operate with integrity, minimize financial risks, and promote social and environmental responsibility, ultimately contributing to the broader goal of supporting the development of a sustainable Islamic economy (Mutamimah & Saputri, 2023).

Metadata Analysis of Literature Review

Metadata analysis is a first step to review the collected publication data in this study. This baseline data was obtained using the Publish or Perish software based on predetermined keywords. Figure 2 presents a detailed statistical breakdown of all the literature analyzed in this study, including key information such as the total number of documents and publication timeframe. This metadata analysis serves to provide an initial understanding of the distribution and characteristics of the literature sample, which serves as the basis for subsequent bibliometric analysis (Donthu et al., 2021). Therefore, this step provides an important foundation before conducting more complex mapping.

Publication years:	1999-2024
Citation years:	25 (1999-2024)
Papers:	133
Citations:	1225
Cites/year:	49.00
Cites/paper:	9.21
Cites/author:	715.75
Papers/author:	92.67
Authors/paper:	1.85
h-index:	17
g-index:	32
hI,norm:	12
hI,annual:	0.48
hA-index:	7

Figure 2. Statistical Details of Literatures

Figure 2 presents a preliminary statistical breakdown of the literature analyzed in this study. A total of 133 papers discussing the topic of corporate governance in Islamic banking were indexed in Google Scholar and collected over a broad time span, from 1999 to 2024. These publications collectively generated a total of 1,225 citations. On average, these publications received 49 citations per year, indicating significant interest and influence among academics. This data provides a quantitative overview of the volume and initial impact of studies on corporate governance in Islamic banking over the past two decades.

Figure 3 presents a graph illustrating the number of publications per year on the topic of corporate governance in Islamic banking. The data included in this graph comes from literature indexed in Google Scholar over a relatively long period, namely from 1999 to 2024. This graph is crucial for identifying research growth trends in this field over the past two decades. Overall, the emerging pattern indicates a significant increase in publication volume, particularly in the last decade. This increase indicates that the topic of corporate governance in Islamic banking is receiving increasing attention among global researchers.

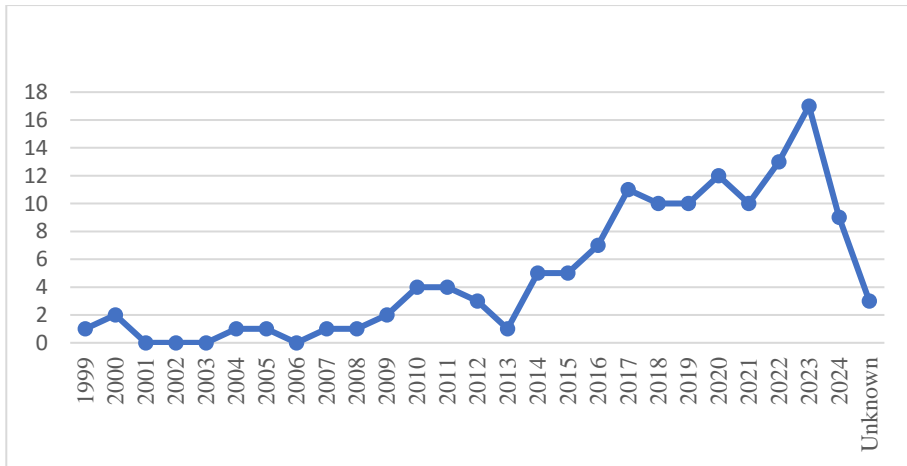


Figure 3. Publications per Year

Based on Figure 3, it can be seen that the literature analyzed was mostly published in 2023, amounting to 17 kinds of literature, and in 2022, amounting to 13 kinds of literature. Meanwhile, the literature with an unknown year of publication amounted to 3 kinds of literature. From 1999-2016 the number of literatures published never reached 10 literatures per year. Meanwhile, starting from 2017-2023 the number of literatures published has reached at least 10 literatures. This shows that the topic of corporate governance in Islamic banking is increasingly being researched in the period 2017-2023 or even until now.

Table 1 shows the Top 10 publications with the most citations. The literature with the most citations is the paper by Safiullah & Shamsuddin (2018) entitled “Risk in Islamic Banking and Corporate Governance” with 267 citations. Then followed by the paper by Nathan & Ribiere (2007) entitled “From Knowledge to Wisdom: The Case of Corporate Governance in Islamic Banking” with 117 citations.

Tabel 1. Top 10 Publications with the Most Citations

Paper	Number of Citations
Risk in Islamic Banking and Corporate Governance (Safiullah & Shamsuddin, 2018)	267
From Knowledge to Wisdom: The Case of Corporate Governance in Islamic Banking (Nathan & Ribiere, 2007)	117

Corporate Governance and Financial Stability in Islamic Banking (Lassoued, 2018)	97
Sustainable Business Practices and Firm's Financial Performance in Islamic Banking: Under the Moderating Role of Islamic Corporate Governance (Jan et al., 2019)	73
Intellectual Capital and Corporate Governance in Financial Performance Indonesia Islamic Banking (Suroso et al., 2017)	49
The Relationship between Credit Risk and Corporate Governance in Islamic Banking: An Empirical Study (Bourakba & Zerargui, 2015)	48
The Implementation of Islamic Corporate Governance (ICG) on Islamic Banking in Indonesia (Rini, 2018)	46
The Impact of Good Corporate Governance, Company Size, and Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure: Case Study of Islamic Banking in Indonesia (Qoyum, 2017)	40
Corporate Governance in Islamic Banking: the Case of Bahrain (Algoud, 1999)	37
Corporate Governance Practices and Earnings Management in Islamic Banking Institutions (Hamdi & Zarai, 2014)	33

Source: Data Processing Results Using Microsoft Excel, 2024

Co-Word Mapping Using VOSviewer

To understand the intellectual structure and main focus of the literature, co-word mapping was conducted using VOSviewer software. This analysis works by mapping keywords that frequently appear together in the same document, thereby identifying interrelated research theme groups (clusters) (Kumar et al., 2024). Figure 4 visually presents the results of this co-word mapping, where the size of the nodes indicates keyword frequency and the distance between nodes indicates thematic relationships. This map is crucial because it provides a clear

visual depiction of the dominant trends and subtopics that shape the research landscape of corporate governance in Islamic banking.

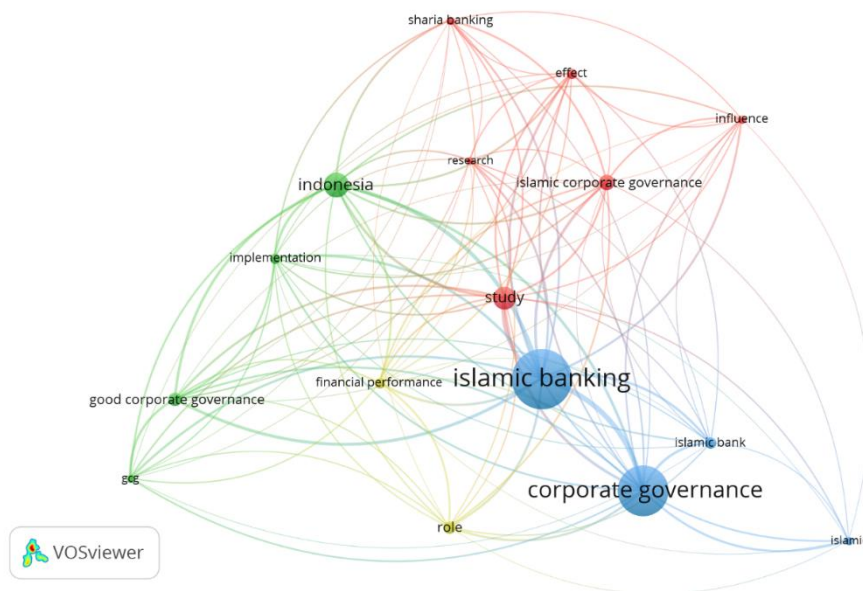


Figure 4. Co-Word Mapping

With the minimum number of occurrences of a term set at 10, co-word mapping in Figure 4 shows that there are 16 terms or keywords that appear most frequently. These 16 keywords are grouped into clusters as follows.

- Cluster 1 (6 items): effect, influence, islamic corporate governance, research, sharia banking, study
- Cluster 2 (4 items): gcg, ood corporate governance, implementation, indonesia
- Cluster 3 (4 items): corporate governance, islamic, islamic bank, islamic banking
- Cluster 4 (2 items): financial performance, role.

Each cluster represents a major theme or subtopic that frequently co-occurs in the literature, thus providing insight into interrelated research areas in the topic of corporate governance in Islamic banking. Each cluster shows keywords that have a strong relationship or association, which usually results from the frequent co-occurrence of these words in various publications.

The largest node indicates the most frequently occurring keyword in the analyzed data set. The size of this node usually reflects the frequency of occurrence of the keyword in the analyzed literature or publications, which means that the keyword is highly relevant and is the main focus in the field of study. In this study, the largest nodes are “islamic banking” and “corporate governance”. This further emphasizes that the two keywords are the main focus of this study.

The lines connecting each node in the VOSviewer co-word mapping output show the relationship or association between keywords based on their co-occurrence in the analyzed literature. In a bibliometric context, these lines show how frequently certain concepts or topics appear together in articles or studies, indicating a thematic or conceptual relationship between the words. In this study, there are 109 lines (links) connecting each point in total. This shows that in the analyzed literature data there are 109 relationships between keywords.

Discussion

This discussion section presents and analyzes the main findings resulting from the bibliometric study, with a particular focus on the results of keyword mapping (co-word mapping) using VOSviewer software. The main objective of this analysis is to identify thematic trends, dominant research clusters, and relationships between key concepts in the literature on corporate governance in Islamic banking. The detailed keyword mapping results provide in-depth insights into the current academic landscape, highlighting the issues that have received the most attention from researchers and how these key subtopics interrelate to form a research framework in this rapidly evolving field.

The increasing number of existing literatures related to the topic of corporate governance in Islamic banking from year to year indicates how this industry is increasingly developing as an important part of the global financial system. Based on the results of co-word mapping produced by VOSviewer, the keywords “islamic banking” and “corporate governance” emerged as two main topics that are closely related in the literature. This shows that research attention is very focused on the importance of governance practices in the Islamic banking industry. As an industry that bases its business practices on

Sharia principles, Islamic banking has a special need to maintain trust and institutional integrity through the implementation of good governance (Almutairi & Quttainah, 2017).

Besides “islamic banking” and “corporate governance”, the keywords of “good corporate governance” or “gcg” is also often studied about the “financial performance” of Islamic banking. This relationship highlights how the implementation of GCG impacts the financial performance of Islamic banks. In this context, the literature analyzed emphasizes that good governance practices are not only about meeting regulatory requirements but also a business strategy that can increase efficiency and reduce risk to achieve stability and profitability of Islamic banking. The good financial performance of Islamic banking, especially in emerging market countries such as Indonesia, indicates that the implementation of GCG has a positive impact on the profitability and competitiveness of Islamic banking in the region (Mutamimah & Saputri, 2023).

The keyword “indonesia” emerged as a prominent geographical context in the results of the bibliometric analysis of this study. This may be due to the significant growth of the Islamic banking industry in Indonesia. The Islamic banking industry in this country is supported by proactive government policies and increasing public demand for Sharia-compliant financial products. The emergence of specific geographical contexts in the literature analyzed indicates the need to understand how GCG implementation can be adapted to different market conditions, including regulatory, cultural, and technological challenges that may be faced at the Islamic banking industry in developing countries (Suroso et al., 2017).

The co-word mapping results have successfully identified and mapped three main focuses in corporate governance in Islamic banking research: the importance of core governance (Islamic banking and corporate governance), the functional relationship between governance quality and business performance (GCG and financial performance), and the relevance of specific geographic contexts, particularly Indonesia. These findings collectively indicate that the implementation of good governance is not merely seen as compliance but as a crucial business strategy for enhancing competitiveness, especially in emerging markets. Therefore, this thematic map provides a strong foundation for

identifying future research gaps, encouraging more in-depth studies on the adaptation of the Sharia GCG model to regulatory, cultural, and technological challenges across jurisdictions.

Conclusion

This study identifies key topics related to corporate governance in Islamic banking through bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer using various scientific publications literature in Google Scholar. Based on co-word mapping, “Islamic banking” and “corporate governance” are central topics that are closely related, indicating the great attention of existing literature on the importance of good governance in Islamic banking. In addition, the concept of “good corporate governance” (GCG) is also widely studied in “financial performance” and the geographical context of “indonesia”, which shows that the implementation of GCG in Indonesia has a major influence in improving the financial performance of Islamic banking. This study provides insight into the latest research trends, namely the impact of GCG implementation on financial performance in Islamic banking in Indonesia. These findings provide a strong foundation for researchers who want to explore the role of GCG in supporting the sustainability of Islamic banking.

The main limitation of this study is the use of Google Scholar as the only source of data for the scientific publication literature analyzed. This results in limited coverage of the academic literature involved in this study. Google Scholar includes many types of sources, including articles that have not gone through the peer-review process, which can affect the quality and accuracy of the data. In addition, this analysis only covers openly accessible literature, which means that some important publications locked in other academic databases may be missed. The analysis process is also limited to the interpretation of the co-word mapping visualization without an in-depth analysis of the overall content of the articles.

Further research is suggested to expand the scope of the data by combining other sources such as Scopus or Web of Science to enrich the quality and accuracy of the analyzed scientific publication literature data. In addition, an in-depth study of the literature using qualitative content analysis methods can provide a deeper understanding of the context and complexity of the relationship between corporate governance and Islamic banking. Researchers are also suggested to further study the

implementation of GCG in other countries outside Indonesia to gain comparative insights into corporate governance practices in Islamic banking in various regions.

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