

Systematic Bibliometric Review on Sustainable Development in Islamic Perspectives 2005–2024

Loso Judijanto

IPOSS Jakarta

Article Info

Article history:

Received Jan, 2026

Revised Jan, 2026

Accepted Jan, 2026

Keywords:

Sustainable Development; Islamic Perspectives; Islamic Finance; Islamic Social Finance; Zakat; Waqf; Bibliometric Analysis

ABSTRACT

This study presents a systematic bibliometric review of scholarly research on sustainable development from Islamic perspectives published between 2005 and 2024. Using bibliometric techniques and science mapping approaches, the study analyzes publication trends, thematic evolution, collaboration patterns, and the intellectual structure of the field. The findings reveal a steady growth of publications, with sustainable development occupying a central conceptual position closely linked to Islamic finance, banking, and economic growth. Over time, the literature has shifted from fragmented structural and sectoral discussions toward more integrated and impact-oriented themes, particularly Islamic social finance instruments such as zakat, waqf, and Islamic microfinance, alongside emerging concerns related to fintech, poverty alleviation, climate change, and Islamic education. Collaboration analyses indicate that research production is regionally concentrated, with Southeast Asia (especially Malaysia and Indonesia) serving as the primary global hub, while cross-regional collaboration remains uneven. The study highlights both the growing maturity and existing gaps in the field, underscoring the need for greater thematic diversification, interdisciplinary integration, and broader international collaboration to advance Islamic contributions to global sustainable development discourse.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-SA](#) license.



Corresponding Author:

Name: Loso Judijanto

Institution: IPOSS Jakarta

Email: losojudijantobumn@gmail.com

1. INTRODCUTION

In recent decades, the concept of sustainable development has emerged as a core objective of global policy, scholarly discourse, and institutional agendas. Originating in the late twentieth century, sustainable development broadly refers to the interdependent goals of environmental protection, economic prosperity, and social equity [1]. While this paradigm has been widely explored within Western frameworks, the intersection of sustainable development with non-Western philosophical, theological, and cultural systems remains an expanding area of inquiry [2], [3]. Among these,

Islamic perspectives on sustainability have garnered increasing scholarly interest, reflecting the religion's rich ethical corpus and its potential contributions to contemporary environmental and developmental challenges [4].

Islamic teachings, rooted in the Qur'an and the Hadith, emphasize stewardship of the Earth (khilāfah), the sanctity of all creation, and the moral responsibility of humans to maintain balance (mīzān) in natural systems [5]. These principles resonate with key tenets of sustainable development, such as intergenerational equity, resource justice, and

holistic wellbeing. Unlike secular frameworks that tend to compartmentalize ecological, economic, and social dimensions, Islamic perspectives often integrate ethical, spiritual, and communal dimensions into sustainability discourses [6]. As a result, scholars and practitioners alike have called for a deeper investigation into how Islamic thought can enrich our understanding of sustainability and inform policy, education, and community practice in Muslim-majority and global contexts [7], [8].

Over the past two decades, the proliferation of academic literature addressing sustainability from Islamic viewpoints has mirrored global concerns over climate change, social inequality, and economic instability. Bibliometric indicators (such as publication volume, citation patterns, and thematic clusters) suggest that this field has experienced significant growth, particularly after major international milestones such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [9]. The adoption of the SDGs in 2015, in particular, has stimulated interdisciplinary research that situates Islamic ethical frameworks within broader sustainability agendas [10]. Yet, despite this increase in scholarly production, comprehensive syntheses of the literature remain scarce.

Bibliometric analysis serves as an invaluable methodological approach for mapping intellectual landscapes, identifying influential works, and tracing thematic evolution within a research domain [11]. In the context of sustainability and Islamic perspectives, bibliometric tools can reveal not only quantitative trends such as yearly publication rates and citation impact but also qualitative patterns, including collaboration networks, core journals, and dominant keywords. By systematically examining the literature from 2005 to 2024, researchers can discern how the field has matured, where knowledge gaps persist, and which areas hold promise for future inquiry. Such analyses

contribute to both scholarly understanding and practical strategy in aligning Islamic ethical insights with sustainability objectives.

Furthermore, the integrative potential of Islamic perspectives challenges prevailing Western-centric paradigms of sustainable development. For example, Islamic principles such as maslahah (public interest), adl (justice), and ihsan (excellence) offer normative foundations for ethical decision-making that transcend utilitarian calculations (Saeed, 2016). These values have implications for environmental stewardship, economic equity, and social cohesion areas that are critical in achieving holistic sustainability. Examining the trajectory of scholarship in this intersection not only highlights the intellectual contributions of Islamic thought but also facilitates cross-cultural dialogue and enriches global sustainability frameworks with pluralistic insights.

Given the accelerating pace of environmental degradation, socio-economic disparities, and resource depletion, there is an urgent need to leverage diverse epistemologies that can inform sustainable futures. Islamic perspectives, grounded in both tradition and contemporary interpretation, present a viable source of ethical guidance and practical application [12]. However, the diversification of literature also poses challenges: scholars must navigate linguistic differences, methodological heterogeneity, and disciplinary silos that can obscure holistic understanding. This underscores the importance of a systematic bibliometric review that synthesizes patterns across time, geography, and thematic emphasis.

Despite the growing body of research on sustainable development within Islamic frameworks, the field lacks a comprehensive bibliometric synthesis that systematically captures the evolution of knowledge, identifies emerging trends, and delineates the intellectual structure of the domain from 2005 to 2024. Prior reviews have either focused narrowly on specific themes, such as Islamic environmental ethics [13] or Islamic finance and sustainability

[14], without encompassing the broader interdisciplinary intersections. Moreover, there is limited clarity on how the literature has responded to global policy milestones like the SDGs, how collaborative networks among scholars have developed, and which research clusters are dominant or underexplored. This fragmentation inhibits the field's ability to build cumulative knowledge, guide future research agendas, and inform actionable frameworks that integrate Islamic principles with sustainability goals. Therefore, there exists a pressing need for a systematic bibliometric review that not only quantifies the literature but also interprets its thematic and structural contours across nearly two decades of scholarship. This study aims to conduct a systematic bibliometric review of scholarly publications on sustainable development in Islamic perspectives from 2005 to 2024.

2. METHOD

This study employed a systematic bibliometric review to examine the evolution and intellectual structure of research on sustainable development from Islamic perspectives published between 2005 and 2024. Bibliometric analysis was selected as it enables a quantitative and structural evaluation of large bodies of academic literature, allowing for the identification of publication trends, influential contributions, and thematic developments within a research domain [15]. The review followed a structured protocol inspired by established systematic review guidelines to ensure transparency, replicability, and analytical rigor. The temporal scope was chosen to capture the emergence of sustainability discourse in Islamic scholarship alongside global sustainability initiatives and policy milestones.

The data collection process involved retrieving peer-reviewed journal articles and

conference papers indexed in major academic databases commonly used for bibliometric studies. Publications were selected based on predefined inclusion criteria: relevance to sustainable development, explicit engagement with Islamic perspectives or principles, publication within the specified timeframe, and availability of bibliographic metadata such as authorship, keywords, abstracts, and citation records. Non-academic materials, editorials, book reviews, and publications lacking sufficient metadata were excluded to maintain consistency and analytical reliability. A structured keyword strategy combining terms related to sustainability, development, Islam, and Islamic ethics was applied to ensure comprehensive coverage while minimizing irrelevant records. The final dataset was carefully screened to remove duplicates and ensure thematic alignment with the study's objectives.

Data analysis was conducted using bibliometric techniques focusing on both performance analysis and science mapping. Performance indicators included annual publication growth, citation counts, and leading authors, journals, institutions, and countries contributing to the field. Science mapping techniques (such as co-authorship analysis, co-citation analysis, and keyword co-occurrence) were employed to visualize collaboration patterns and thematic clusters within the literature [11]. These analyses enabled the identification of dominant research themes, emerging topics, and underexplored areas in sustainable development studies from Islamic perspectives. The results were interpreted qualitatively to contextualize quantitative findings within broader academic and socio-cultural discourses, thereby providing a holistic understanding of the field's development and research trajectory.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

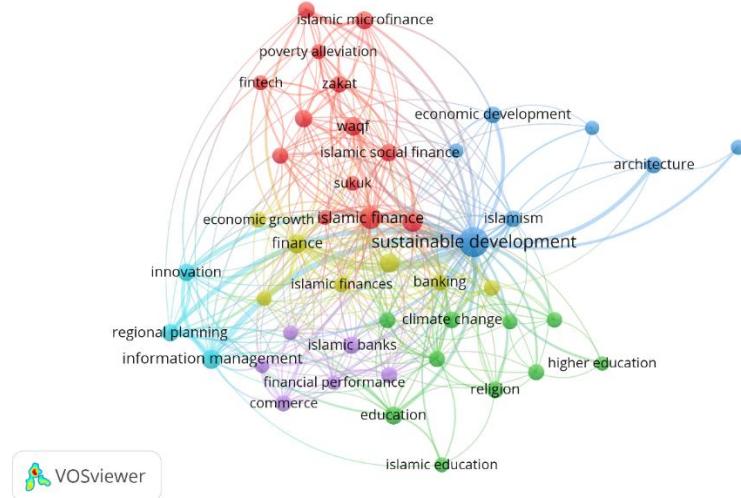


Figure 1. Network Visualization

Source: Data Analysis

Figure 1 illustrates the intellectual structure of sustainable development research within Islamic perspectives, with sustainable development positioned as the central and most interconnected node. Its strong links with Islamic finance, Islamism, banking, and economic development indicate that the discourse on sustainability in Islamic studies is predominantly anchored in economic and financial frameworks. This centrality suggests that scholars largely conceptualize sustainable development through institutional, policy-oriented, and finance-driven mechanisms grounded in Islamic principles rather than purely philosophical or theological debates. A prominent cluster highlighted in red revolves around Islamic social finance, encompassing key terms such as zakat, waqf, Islamic microfinance, fintech, and poverty alleviation. This cluster reflects a strong research emphasis on social sustainability, particularly poverty reduction and inclusive growth, using Islamic financial instruments. The dense interconnections among these keywords signal a mature and cohesive body of literature that frames zakat and waqf not merely as religious obligations but as strategic tools for achieving long-term socioeconomic sustainability aligned with the SDGs.

Another significant cluster (green) connects climate change, religion, education, higher education, and Islamic education, indicating an emerging but increasingly visible strand of research integrating environmental sustainability and educational dimensions within Islamic perspectives. This cluster shows that Islamic teachings are being mobilized to address environmental ethics and climate responsibility, often through educational institutions and religious discourse. However, its relatively peripheral position compared to finance-related clusters suggests that environmental sustainability remains underexplored relative to economic themes. The yellow and purple clusters focus on Islamic banking, financial performance, and economic growth, linking sustainability to institutional efficiency and performance outcomes. Keywords such as Islamic banks, financial performance, banking, and economic growth reveal a strong empirical orientation, where sustainability is often operationalized through performance metrics and growth indicators. This reflects a pragmatic research trend that seeks to validate Islamic financial systems as not only ethically grounded but also economically viable contributors to sustainable development.

The blue and turquoise clusters, featuring terms like architecture, regional planning, innovation, and information management represent more fragmented and peripheral research fronts. Their looser connections to the core suggest exploratory or interdisciplinary attempts to extend Islamic sustainability discourse into urban planning,

innovation systems, and knowledge management. The marginal positioning of these clusters highlights clear research opportunities, particularly in integrating Islamic sustainability principles into spatial planning, technological innovation, and built environment studies, areas that remain comparatively underdeveloped in the literature.

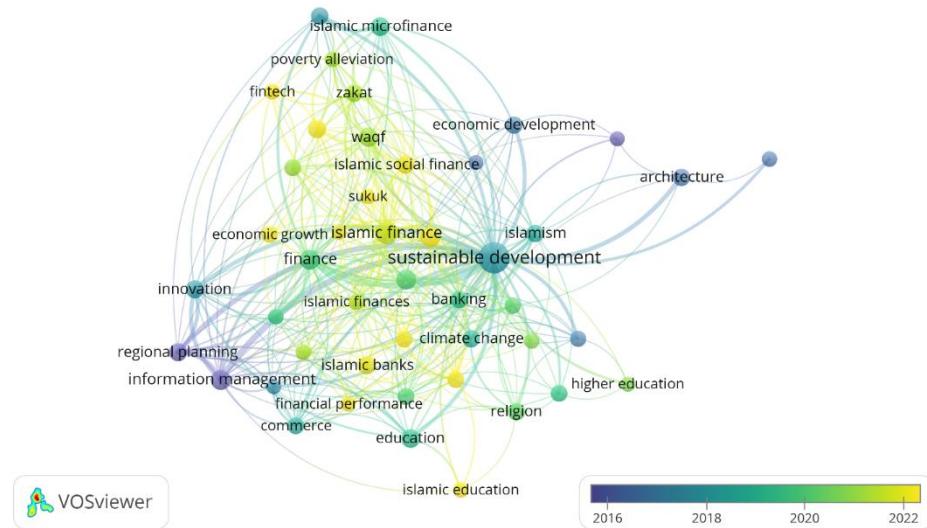


Figure 2. Overlay Visualization

Source: Data Analysis

Figure 2 highlights the temporal evolution of research themes on sustainable development in Islamic perspectives between 2005 and 2024. The color gradient (from blue (earlier studies) to yellow (more recent studies)) shows that early research was largely concentrated on foundational and structural themes such as architecture, regional planning, information management, and economic development. These early nodes appear more peripheral, indicating that initial scholarship explored sustainability within Islamic contexts in a fragmented and sector-specific manner, without a strongly integrated conceptual core. As the field evolved, the focus gradually shifted toward Islamic finance-centered sustainability, with mid-period themes (greenish nodes) such as Islamic finance, Islamic banks, banking, economic growth, and financial performance becoming more central and densely connected to sustainable development. This phase reflects a consolidation of the literature, where

sustainability is increasingly operationalized through financial systems and institutional mechanisms grounded in Shariah principles. The growing interlinkages suggest that Islamic finance emerged as a key conduit through which sustainability goals are theorized and empirically examined.

In the most recent period (yellow nodes), research attention has intensified around social and environmental sustainability instruments, including zakat, waqf, Islamic social finance, fintech, poverty alleviation, climate change, and Islamic education. The prominence of these newer themes indicates a contemporary shift toward impact-oriented and inclusive sustainability agendas, aligning Islamic social finance with the SDGs and digital innovation. This trend suggests that current and future research is moving beyond institutional performance toward broader societal and environmental outcomes, positioning Islamic

perspectives as an integrative framework for holistic sustainable development.

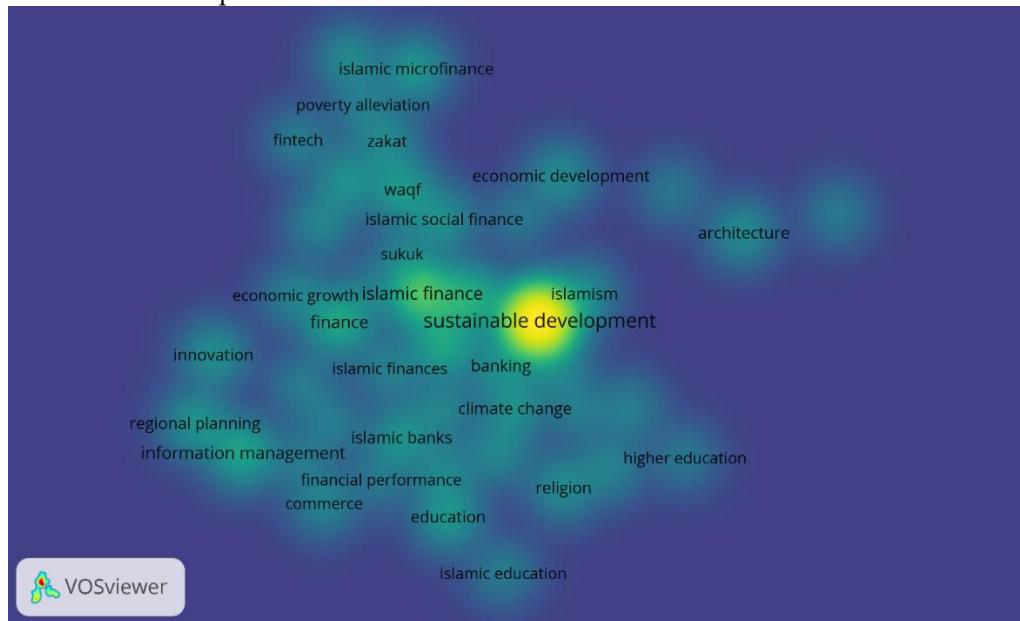


Figure 3. Density Visualziation

Source: Data Analysis

Figure 3 reveals the core concentration of scholarly attention in the literature on sustainable development from Islamic perspectives. The brightest and most intense area is centered on sustainable development, indicating that it serves as the dominant conceptual anchor of the field. Closely surrounding this core are Islamic finance, Islamism, and banking, which together form a dense intellectual nucleus. This pattern suggests that sustainability within Islamic discourse is most frequently framed through economic, financial, and institutional lenses, where Shariah-compliant financial systems are positioned as primary mechanisms for achieving sustainable development objectives. Beyond this central nucleus, several secondary but meaningful density zones emerge,

particularly around Islamic social finance (zakat, waqf, suuk), poverty alleviation, Islamic microfinance, and economic growth. These areas indicate strong and consistent research interest in linking Islamic ethical instruments to social welfare and inclusive development outcomes. In contrast, themes such as architecture, regional planning, innovation, information management, and higher education appear in lower-density, more peripheral zones, highlighting their relatively limited integration into the mainstream discourse. This uneven density distribution underscores clear opportunities for future research to expand Islamic sustainability studies into environmental design, spatial planning, innovation systems, and educational transformation.

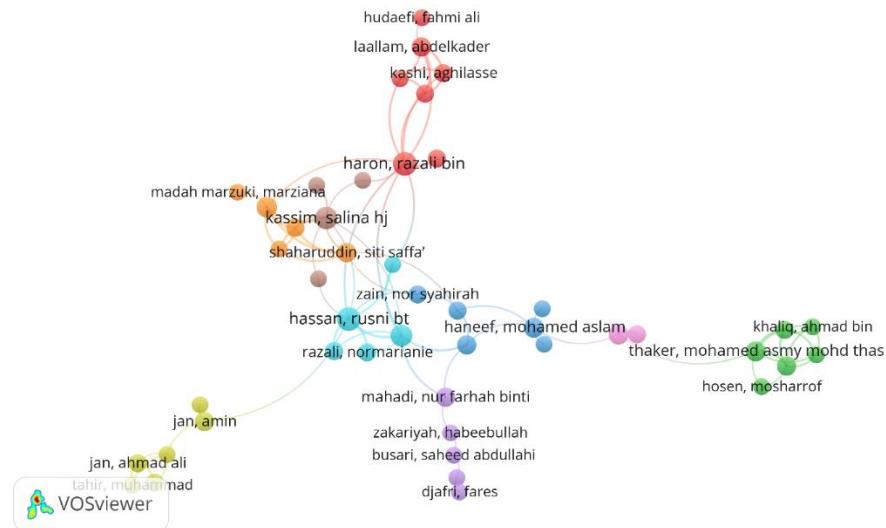


Figure 4. Author Visualization

Source: Data Analysis

Figure 4 reveals a moderately fragmented but thematically connected scholarly community in sustainable development research from Islamic perspectives. Several small-to-medium clusters are visible, indicating that collaboration tends to occur within relatively close research groups rather than across a fully integrated global network. Central authors such as Haneef,

Mohamed Aslam, Hassan, Rusni bt, and Razali, Normariane act as important bridges linking multiple clusters, suggesting their role in facilitating knowledge exchange across different research streams. In contrast, peripheral clusters—such as those led by Khalid, Ahmad bin or Laallam, Abdelkader—appear more insular, reflecting regionally or institutionally bounded collaborations.

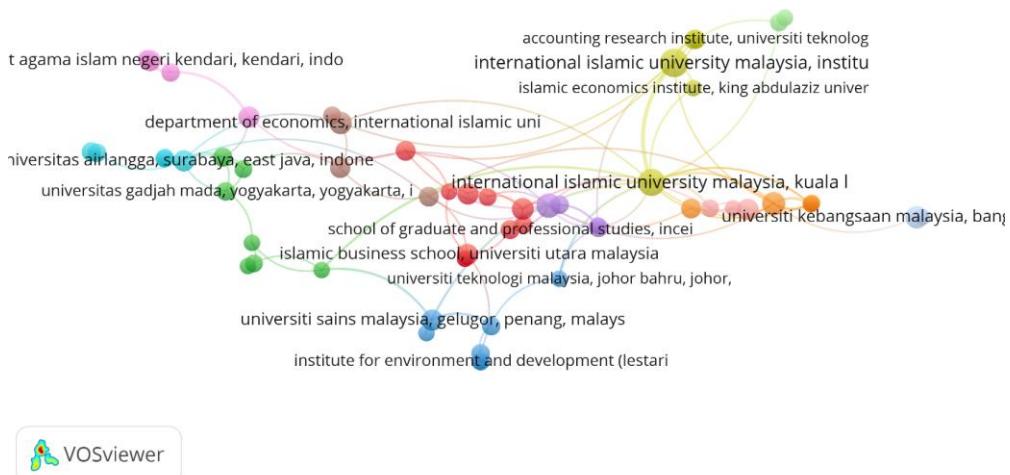


Figure 5. Institution Visualization

Source: Data Analysis

Figure 5 shows that research on sustainable development from Islamic

perspectives is strongly concentrated in Southeast Asia, particularly Malaysia and

Indonesia. Major hubs such as the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), and Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) form the core of the network, indicating their central role in knowledge production and inter-institutional collaboration. Indonesian universities—including Universitas Gadjah Mada and

Universitas Airlangga—are closely linked to these Malaysian institutions, reflecting robust cross-national academic ties within the region. Meanwhile, institutions such as the Islamic Economics Institute, King Abdulaziz University appear as important but more peripheral international nodes, suggesting emerging rather than fully integrated global collaboration.

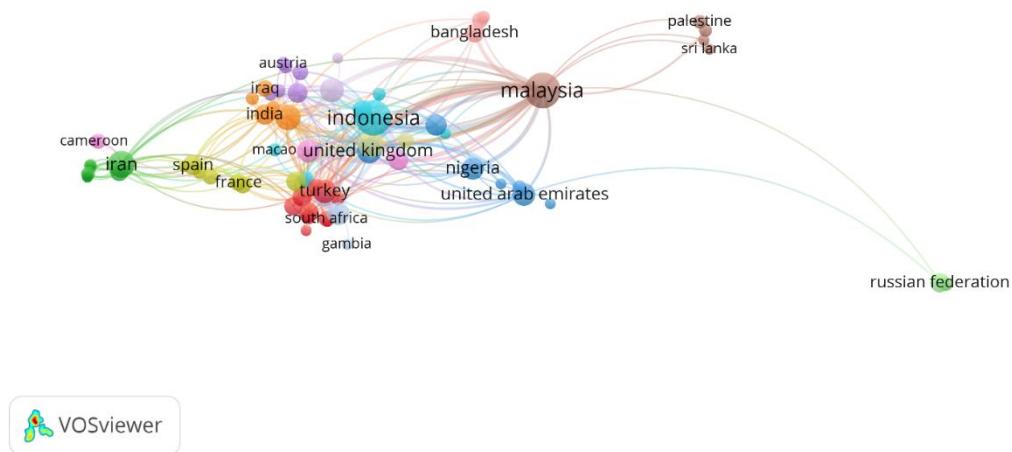


Figure 6. Country Visualization

Source: Data Analysis

Figure 6 demonstrates that research on sustainable development from Islamic perspectives is dominated by a small number of highly connected countries, with Malaysia emerging as the central global hub. Malaysia's strong collaborative ties with Indonesia, the United Kingdom, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates indicate its pivotal role in bridging Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and Western academic communities. Indonesia also appears as a major contributor, closely linked with multiple countries across Europe, South Asia,

and Africa, reflecting its growing influence and openness to international collaboration in this field. Beyond these core countries, several secondary clusters (such as Turkey, India, France, Spain, and Nigeria) illustrate the field's expanding geographical reach, particularly across Europe, South Asia, and Africa. However, many countries remain weakly connected or peripheral, including Russia, Palestine, Sri Lanka, and Gambia, suggesting that collaboration is still uneven and regionally concentrated.

Table 1. Top Cited Literature

Citations	Authors and year	Title
181	[16]	<i>Corporate sustainability disclosure in annual reports: Evidence from UAE banks: Islamic versus conventional</i>
172	[17]	<i>Dynamic risk spillovers between gold, oil prices and conventional, sustainability and Islamic equity aggregates and sectors with portfolio implications</i>

171	[18]	<i>Developing an Islamic Corporate Governance framework to examine sustainability performance in Islamic Banks and Financial Institutions</i>
167	[19]	<i>Land cover mapping analysis and urban growth modelling using remote sensing techniques in greater Cairo region-Egypt</i>
153	[20]	<i>Understanding the objectives of Islamic banking: a survey of stakeholders' perspectives</i>
148	[21]	<i>Sustainability disclosure in annual reports and websites: A study of the banking industry in Bangladesh</i>
119	[22]	<i>Water modeling in an energy optimization framework - The water-scarce middle east context</i>
117	[23]	<i>The influence of islamic religiosity on the perceived socio-cultural impact of sustainable tourism development in Pakistan: A structural equation modeling approach</i>
114	[24]	<i>Iran's water crisis: Cultural, political, and ethical dimensions</i>
110	[25]	<i>The impact of knowledge sharing and innovation on sustainable performance in Islamic banks: A mediation analysis through a SEM approach</i>

Source: Scopus, 2025

Discussion

The findings of this systematic bibliometric review reveal that research on sustainable development from Islamic perspectives has evolved into a multidisciplinary yet finance-centered field. Across keyword co-occurrence, overlay, and density visualizations, sustainable development consistently occupies the conceptual core, closely linked with Islamic finance, banking, and economic growth. This dominance indicates that sustainability within Islamic scholarship is predominantly interpreted through institutional and economic mechanisms, particularly Shariah-compliant financial systems. While this focus reflects the practical relevance of Islamic finance in supporting development agendas, it also suggests that ethical, philosophical, and socio-cultural dimensions such as *maqāṣid al-shari‘ah* as a holistic framework are often implicitly embedded rather than explicitly theorized in sustainability debates.

The temporal and thematic analyses further show a clear shift in research orientation over time. Early studies tended to explore structural and sectoral issues, including architecture, regional planning, and information management, but these themes

gradually gave way to more integrated financial and social sustainability concerns. In the most recent decade, the literature has increasingly emphasized Islamic social finance instruments, such as zakat, waqf, and Islamic microfinance, alongside emerging topics like fintech, poverty alleviation, climate change, and Islamic education. This progression reflects a maturation of the field, moving from conceptual exploration toward impact-oriented and policy-relevant research that aligns Islamic principles with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, the relatively lower density of environmental and educational themes suggests that these areas remain underdeveloped and warrant deeper empirical and theoretical engagement.

From a collaboration perspective, the co-authorship, institutional, and country networks highlight a regionally strong but globally uneven research ecosystem. Southeast Asia particularly Malaysia and Indonesia emerges as the dominant hub of knowledge production and collaboration, supported by strong institutional networks and international linkages. Although connections with Europe, the Middle East, and parts of Africa are evident, many regions remain peripheral, indicating fragmented global collaboration. This pattern points to important future directions for the

field, including fostering broader cross-regional partnerships, integrating underrepresented regions, and encouraging interdisciplinary collaboration beyond finance and economics. Strengthening these dimensions will be crucial for advancing a more holistic and globally inclusive Islamic sustainability research agenda.

4. CONCLUSION

This systematic bibliometric review demonstrates that research on sustainable development from Islamic perspectives has grown steadily and consolidated around Islamic finance as its primary conceptual and practical anchor. The literature shows a clear evolution toward socially and environmentally

oriented themes, particularly through Islamic social finance instruments and their alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals. Nevertheless, the field remains uneven in both thematic coverage and global collaboration, with strong regional concentration in Southeast Asia and limited integration of environmental, educational, and spatial dimensions. These findings suggest that while Islamic perspectives offer a robust ethical and institutional foundation for sustainable development, future research should pursue greater conceptual diversification, interdisciplinary integration, and cross-regional collaboration to fully realize their potential contribution to global sustainability discourse.

REFERENCES

- [1] A. Abd Rahman, E. Asrarhaghghi, and S. Ab Rahman, "Consumers and Halal cosmetic products: knowledge, religiosity, attitude and intention," *J. Islam. Mark.*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 148–163, 2015.
- [2] A. Gulzar, T. Islam, M. Hamid, and S. M. Haq, "Environmental ethics towards the sustainable development in Islamic perspective: A Brief Review," *Ethnobot. Res. Appl.*, vol. 22, pp. 1–10, 2021.
- [3] H. Aburounia and M. Sexton, "Islam and sustainable development," *Res. Inst. Built Hum. Environ. Univ. Salford. Retrieved from http://drhamida. com/hameda/uploads/29fe0106-e233-d49f. pdf*, 2006.
- [4] O. R. Al-Jayyousi, *Islam and sustainable development: New worldviews*. Gower, 2016.
- [5] O. Al-Jayyousi, E. Tok, S. M. Saniff, W. N. Wan Hasan, N. A. Janahi, and A. J. Yesuf, "Re-thinking sustainable development within Islamic worldviews: a systematic literature review," *Sustainability*, vol. 14, no. 12, p. 7300, 2022.
- [6] J. Qadir and A. Zaman, "Sustainable development viewed from the lens of Islam," *Int. J. Plur. Econ. Educ.*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 46–60, 2019.
- [7] M. Z. Marsuki, "Religious agendas towards sustainable development: An Islamic perspective," *Malaysian J. Sci. Technol. Stud.*, vol. 7, pp. 22–38, 2009.
- [8] V. Göktas and S. R. H. Chowdury, "The role of sustainable development goals on environmental sustainability: a discourse from an Islamic perspective," *Avrasya Sos. Ve Ekon. Araştırmaları Derg.*, vol. 6, no. 5, pp. 279–295, 2019.
- [9] M. I. Ansari, "Islamic perspectives on sustainable development," *Am. J. Islam Soc.*, vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 394–402, 1994.
- [10] F. Khan and M. A. Haneef, "Religious responses to sustainable development goals: An Islamic perspective," *J. Islam. Monet. Econ. Financ.*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 161–180, 2022.
- [11] N. Donthu, S. Kumar, D. Mukherjee, N. Pandey, and W. M. Lim, "How to conduct a bibliometric analysis: An overview and guidelines," *J. Bus. Res.*, vol. 133, pp. 285–296, 2021.
- [12] I. Abumoghli, "Sustainable development in Islam," *Retrieved from http://ebook Brows. com/sustainable-development-in-islamic-law-iyadabumoghli-doc-d30254102*, 2010.
- [13] D. M. Hossain, "Sustainable development and Islam: Is religious teaching invalid," *Middle East J. Bus.*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 10–17, 2014.
- [14] A. R. Dariah, M. S. Salleh, and H. M. Shafai, "A new approach for sustainable development goals in Islamic perspective," *Procedia-social Behav. Sci.*, vol. 219, pp. 159–166, 2016.
- [15] I. Zupic and T. Čater, "Bibliometric methods in management and organization," *Organ. Res. methods*, vol. 18, no. 3, pp. 429–472, 2015.

- [16] H. Nobanee and N. Ellili, "Corporate sustainability disclosure in annual reports: Evidence from UAE banks: Islamic versus conventional," *Renew. Sustain. Energy Rev.*, vol. 55, pp. 1336–1341, 2016.
- [17] W. Mensi, S. Hammoudeh, I. M. W. Al-Jarrah, A. Sensoy, and S. H. Kang, "Dynamic risk spillovers between gold, oil prices and conventional, sustainability and Islamic equity aggregates and sectors with portfolio implications," *Energy Econ.*, vol. 67, pp. 454–475, 2017.
- [18] A. A. Jan, F.-W. Lai, and M. Tahir, "Developing an Islamic Corporate Governance framework to examine sustainability performance in Islamic Banks and Financial Institutions," *J. Clean. Prod.*, vol. 315, p. 128099, 2021.
- [19] Y. Megahed, P. Cabral, J. Silva, and M. Caetano, "Land cover mapping analysis and urban growth modelling using remote sensing techniques in Greater Cairo Region—Egypt," *ISPRS Int. J. Geo-Information*, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 1750–1769, 2015.
- [20] A. Wajdi Dusuki, "Understanding the objectives of Islamic banking: a survey of stakeholders' perspectives," *Int. J. Islam. Middle East. Financ. Manag.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 132–148, 2008.
- [21] F. A. Sobhani, A. Amran, and Y. Zainuddin, "Sustainability disclosure in annual reports and websites: a study of the banking industry in Bangladesh," *J. Clean. Prod.*, vol. 23, no. 1, pp. 75–85, 2012.
- [22] A. Dubreuil, E. Assoumou, S. Bouckaert, S. Selosse, and N. Mai, "Water modeling in an energy optimization framework—The water-scarce middle east context," *Appl. Energy*, vol. 101, pp. 268–279, 2013.
- [23] J. Aman, J. Abbas, S. Mahmood, M. Nurunnabi, and S. Bano, "The influence of Islamic religiosity on the perceived socio-cultural impact of sustainable tourism development in Pakistan: A structural equation modeling approach," *Sustainability*, vol. 11, no. 11, p. 3039, 2019.
- [24] R. C. Foltz, "Iran's water crisis: cultural, political, and ethical dimensions," *J. Agric. Environ. ethics*, vol. 15, no. 4, pp. 357–380, 2002.
- [25] J. Abbas, I. Hussain, S. Hussain, S. Akram, I. Shaheen, and B. Niu, "The impact of knowledge sharing and innovation on sustainable performance in Islamic banks: a mediation analysis through a SEM approach," *Sustainability*, vol. 11, no. 15, p. 4049, 2019.