

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON ISLAMIC ENDOWMENT FUNDS (WAQF) FOR SUPPORTING SDGs 1

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ABSTRACT

Waqf research was started in 1914. Since then, the term "waqf" has been popular among researchers who want to learn more. This research aims to examine scholarly literature on the topic of waqf supporting SDGs 1. The Scopus database was used to compile all waqf literature. The data was incorporated using the Publish or Perish software, and the data was analyzed using Microsoft Excel. Standard bibliometric analysis was used to show the rise of publications, research productivity, and citation analysis. After deleting certain documents that were unrelated to the issue, a total of 464 documents were retrieved based on the search results. Since 2017, the rate of expansion of waqf literature has accelerated dramatically. Most of the publications were written in English and published in journals and conferences. Malaysia was the site of the majority of Waqf research. This study examines the evolution of scientific literature in the field of waqf and identifies areas of current academic interest and prospective research objectives.

Keywords: Waqf, Islamic Endowment Funds, Bibliometric, SDGs 1, Poverty

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, wealth is not allocated evenly across the country or among the population. Furthermore, certain countries have greater access to natural resources than others, and to summarize the principle; some individuals are wealthy while others are not (Uluyol et al., 2021). Waqf is an important mechanism in Islamic social finance (Alshater et al., 2021) and a trust that manages an asset to generate revenue for the benefit of a group or individual (El Khatib, 2016). Apart from that, waqf is a supposedly everlasting and immovable instrument for the benefit of waqf (Çizakça, 1998).

There are several differences of information regarding the first waqf, the waqf of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) when he bought land for 800 dirhams from Bani An Najr to build the Nabawi mosque. There is also a mention of Umar bin al-Khattab's waqf with his land in Khaybar (Mujani, 2018). Waqf plays a vital role in Islamic civilization, especially in the 8th-10th Century AD (Antonio, 2021). Some time ago, there was a tendency for waqf only to take the form of immovable assets such as mosques, tombs, and land (Kasri & Chaerunnisa, 2021). The Islamic Fiqh Academy emphasizes that the scope of waqf is extensive. It can take the form of cash waqf, services, and other financial instruments (Ahmed, 2019).

At least research related to the study of literature on waqf, analysis on waqf was carried out by Sukmana (2020) various matters related to waqf including management accountability and its rules, also discussed related to economic development and the history of waqf. Ramdani (2021) also discusses literature studies related to waqf, which explores topics and authors about inner waqf from 2016 to 2020 using the systematic literature review (SLR) method. Another study was conducted by Atan (2017), who examined waqf research to reduce poverty from 2006 to 2016 and this is related to SDGs 1. Kuanova et al. (2021) conducted literature review research, but it was not specific about waqf but related to zakat as a solution of social problems using data from the Web of Science (WoS) from 1979 to 2020.

Alshater et al. (2021) conducted a literature study related to waqf based on four criteria, namely: 1) Cash Waqf endowment, 2) Islamic accountability and Waqf, 3) Waqf and Islamic social finance, and 4) Governance for Waqf endowment, based on the existing database in Scopus, Web of Science (WoS) and Google Scholar (GS). Another study

was conducted by Uluyol et al. (2021), who examined waqf articles indexed by Scopus from 1990 to 2020 using scientometrics analysis. Based on the above studies, no one has holistically researched waqf from the initial year of articles published in Scopus indexed journals until December 2021. Therefore, the authors are interested in exploring the first document indexed on Scopus, then examining them, which will be used as a discussion in this study. The first section discusses why bibliometric analysis is done, while the second portion explains the methods used. The results of the relevant bibliometric indicators are presented in four parts: documents profiles, research trends, citation analysis, and authorship analysis.

METHODS

This study collected all data from the Scopus database as of 4th January 2022. The Scopus database was chosen because it is the world's largest abstract and indexing database (Burnham, 2006) and the world's largest searchable database of citations and abstracts (Chadegani et al., 2013). Analytical results have been obtained from the collected documents such as year, author name, document type, source title, and language. For this study, we focused on all documents related to the waqf, which were based on the document's title. As such, the following query was conducted: (TITLE ("waqf" OR "awqaf" OR "islamic endowment funds") AND (LIMIT-TO (DOC-TYPE,"ar")) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE,"English")) AND (LIMIT-TO (SRC-TYPE,"j"))). This query produced a total of 464 documents. However, after data cleaning, i.e., removing some documents unrelated to the topic, there was a total of 464 documents for further analysis.

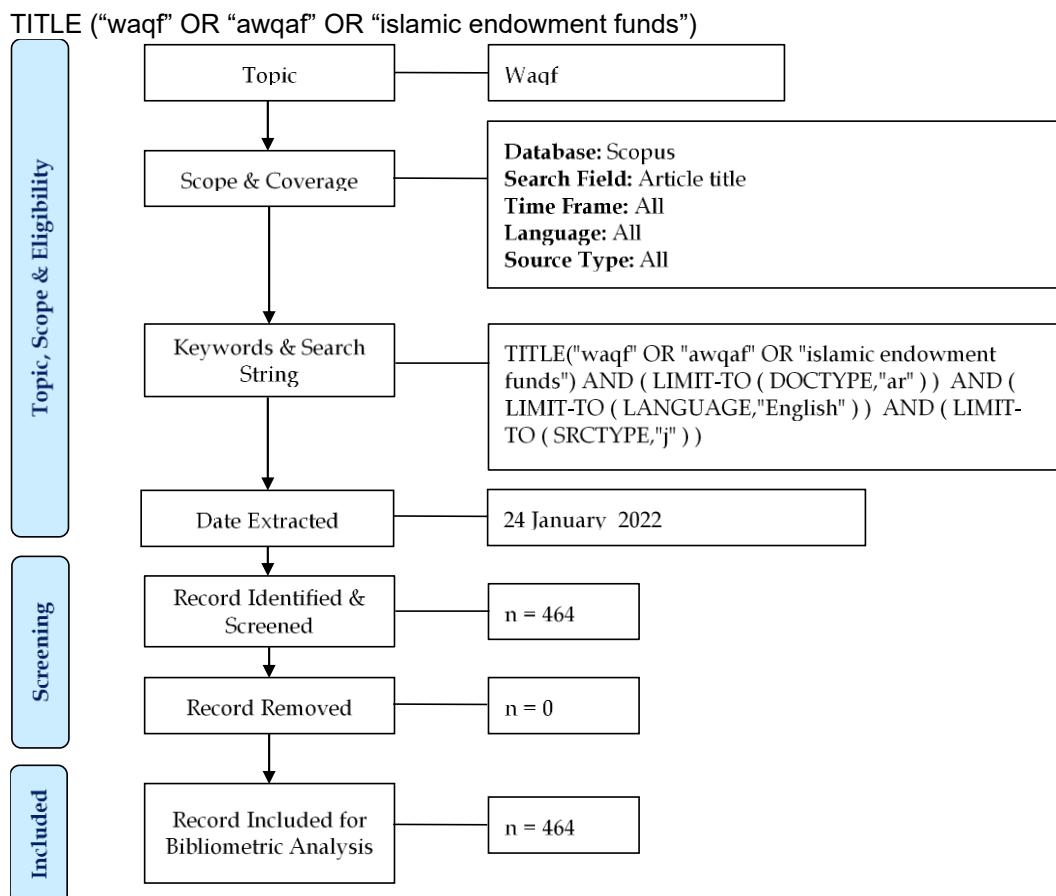


Figure 1. Flow Diagram of the Search Strategy.
 Source: Zakaria et al. (2021) and modified from Moher et al. (2009)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data collected were analysed to identify document types, source types, annual growth, languages, countries' productivity, authorships, and citations. Most of the findings were presented as frequency and percentage. We presented data as the number of retrieved documents per year for annual growth, including their frequency, percentage, and cumulative percentage as of 24th January 2022.

Documents Profiles

The data were first evaluated to determine the document. Articles, conference papers, and book chapters are examples of documents. Articles, conference papers, book chapters, notes, reviews, editorials, and books were among the seven types of documents discovered in this study. According to Table 1, articles accounted for 72.46 percent of all publications, followed by a review with 11.80 percent. The remaining categories of documents accounted for over 15% of total documents, with each type accounting for less than 8%. With fewer than 0.1% apiece, editorial and note the lowest two types.

Table 1. Document Type

Document Type	Total Publications (TP)	Percentage (%)
Article	464	100%
Review	72	11.80
Book Chapter	48	7.87
Conference Paper	42	6.89
Book	4	0.66
Editorial	1	0.16
Note	1	0.16
Total	610	100

Source: Data Processed (2024)

Table 2 shows that most retrieved documents (more than 80%) were published in English (528). However, some papers were published, such as Turkish (28), Arabic (15), French (14), Malay (2), Rusian (4), Italian (3), and Indonesia (2). Some other papers were published in a single such as Bosnian, Croatian, Czech, Icelandic, Portuguese and Serbian. Four documents were published in dual languages. Czech, Icelandic and Portuguese languages were the most unpopular languages in the papers studied.

Table 2. Languages Used for Publications

Language	Total Publications (TP)	Percentage (%)
English	386	87.29
Turkish	28	4.62
Arabic	15	2.48
French	14	1.49
Malay	4	0.66
Russian	4	0.66
Italian	3	0.5
Indonesian	2	0.33
Bosnian	1	0.17
Croatian	1	0.17
Czech	1	0.17
Icelandic	1	0.17
Portuguese	1	0.17
Serbian	1	0.17
Total	606	100.00

*four documents have been prepared in dual languages

Source: Data Processed (2024)

A. Research Trends

Table 5 summarizes the detailed statistic of annual publications on web accessibility from 1914 to 2021. As per Scopus records, the first published research on waqf in 1914 was by Jurist. The growth in the related publication arose in the next few years until it started picking up in 2017, with an average of 73 publications a year since then. The highest number of publications was observed in 2018, with a total of 91 documents (14.92%).

Table 5. Year of Publication

Year	TP	Percentage (%)	Cumm. %
1914	1	0.16	0.16
1952	1	0.16	0.33
1959	1	0.16	0.49
1966	1	0.16	0.66
1971	1	0.16	0.82
1972	1	0.16	0.98
1975	1	0.16	1.15
1976	1	0.16	1.31
1979	1	0.16	1.48
1983	1	0.16	1.64
1986	1	0.16	1.80
1987	3	0.49	2.30
1990	2	0.33	2.62
1991	2	0.33	2.95
1992	1	0.16	3.11
1993	1	0.16	3.28
1994	2	0.33	3.61
1995	6	0.98	4.59
1997	8	1.31	5.90
1998	4	0.66	6.56
1999	2	0.33	6.89
2000	2	0.33	7.21
2001	6	0.98	8.20
2002	1	0.16	8.36
2003	7	1.15	9.51
2004	1	0.16	9.67
2005	5	0.82	10.49
2006	3	0.49	10.98
2007	2	0.33	11.31
2008	12	1.97	13.28
2009	9	1.48	14.75
2010	14	2.30	17.05
2011	12	1.97	19.02
2012	15	2.46	21.48
2013	21	3.44	24.92
2014	24	3.93	28.85
2015	33	5.41	34.26
2016	38	6.23	40.49
2017	66	10.82	51.31
2018	91	14.92	66.23
2019	61	10.00	76.23
2020	63	10.33	86.56
2021	82	13.44	100.00
Total	610		

Note: TP=total publication; % =percentage; Cumm. % =cumulative percentage.

Source: Data Processed (2024)

Figure 2 summarizes the citation metrics for the retrieved documents. Figure 2 displays the overall number of citations for all retrieved publications, as well as the average citation per year. As shown, 3,114 citations were reported for 610 retrieved articles for 108 years (1914–2021), with an average of 379,66 citations per year.

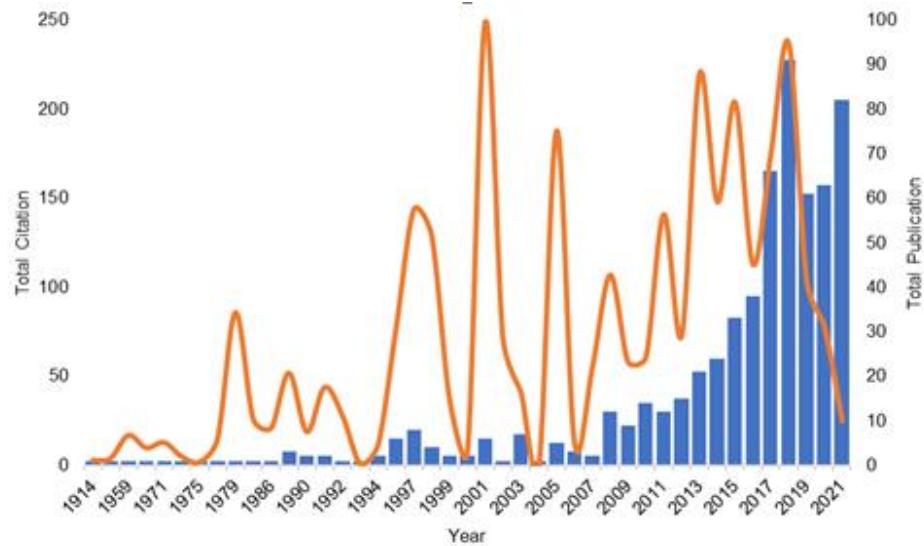


Figure 2. Total Publications and Citations by Year
 Source: Data Processed (2024)

The top 10 most productive authors are listed in Table 8. M.O. Mohammed and K. Orbay received the most productive by nine publications (1.48%). Followed by S. Kassim and Johari with seven publications each (1.15%), followed by T. Kuran, B. Saiti, and A.A. Rahman as many as six publications (0.98%), the last S.M Mahamood, Ç. Gürsoy, and H. Sabri with five publications (0.82%).

Table 8. Top 10 Most Productive Authors

Author Name	TP	Affiliation	Country
M.O. Mohammed	9	1.48% International Islamic University Malaysia	Malaysia
K. Orbay	9	1.48% Amasya Üniversitesi	Turkey
S. Kassim	7	1.15% International Islamic University Malaysia	Malaysia
F. Johari	7	1.15% Duke University	United States
T. Kuran	6	0.98% Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia	Malaysia
B. Saiti	6	0.98% İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim Üniversitesi	Turkey
A.A. Rahman	6	0.98% University of Malaya	Malaysia
S.M. Mahamood	5	0.82% University of Malaya	Malaysia
Ç. Gürsoy	5	0.82% İstinye Üniversitesi	Turkey
H. Sabri	5	0.82% Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia	Malaysia

Source: Data Processed (2024)

The Journal of King Abdulaziz University. Islamic Economics mainly occupies the source title from the publisher King Abdulaziz University Scientific Publishing Center, which publishes 27 articles with 55 citations. The journal is indexed Q3 with a Cite Score 2020 of 0.222 and SJR 0.16. details can be seen in Table 9.

Table 9. Top 10 Most Active Source Title

Source Title	TP	TC	Publisher	Category	Cite Score 2020P	SJR 2020
Journal of King Abdulaziz University. Islamic Economics	27	55	King Abdulaziz University Scientific Publishing Center	Q3	0.222	0.16

Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient	22	275	Brill Academic Publishers	Q1	0.361	0.29
Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research	19	118	Emerald Group Holdings Ltd.	Q3	1.691	0.30
ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance	17	90	Emerald Group Publishing Ltd.	Q2	1.356	0.35
Intellectual Discourse	17	18	International Islamic University Malaysia	Q4	0.223	0.10
Islamic Law and Society	16	173	Brill Academic Publishers	Q3	0.296	0.13
Humanomics	14	208	Emerald Group Publishing Ltd.	N/A	N/A	N/A
International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	13	132	Emerald Group Holdings Ltd.	Q2	2.682	0.49
Global Journal Al-Thaqafah	12	29	Kolej Islam Sultan Azlan Shah	Q4	0.172	0.10
International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change	10	6	Primrose Hall Publishing Group	N/A	0.303	N/A

Notes: TP=total number of publications; TC=total citations; Category = Scopus Quartile; CiteScore = average citations received per document published in the source title; SJR = SCImago Journal Rank measures weighted citations received by the source title.

Source: Data Processed (2024)

Citation Analysis

As of January 4, 2021, Table 10 summarizes the citation metrics for the retrieved documents. Table 10 displays the overall number of citations for all retrieved papers, as well as the average citation per year. As shown, 3,114 citations were reported for 610 retrieved publications for 108 years (1914–2021), with an average of 379.66 citations per year.

Table 10. Citations Metrics

Metrics	Data
Papers	610
Citations	3114
Years	108
Citation per Year	379.66
Citation per Author	2472
Papers per Author	277.27
Authors per Paper	2.20

Source: Data Processed (2024)

Meanwhile, Table 11 lists the ten most mentioned articles (based on the number of times being cited). This is in addition to the overall number of citations recorded by Scopus. The text “The provision of public goods under Islamic law: Origins, impact, and limitations of the waqf system” by Timur Kur'an, which was published in 2001, has received the most citations to date (164 citations or an average of 7.81 citations per year).

Table 11. Top 10 Highly Cited Articles

Author(s)	Title	TC	C/Y
Kuran (2001)	The provision of public goods under Islamic law: Origins, impact and limitations of the waqf system	164	7.81
Kuran (2005a)	The absence of the corporation in Islamic law: Origins and persistence	92	5.41
Mandaville (1979)	Usurious Piety: The cash waqf controversy in the Ottoman Empire	86	2.00
Sadeq (2002)	Waqf. perpetual charity and poverty alleviation	71	3.55
Kuran (2005b)	The logic of financial westernization in the Middle East	57	3.35
Hoexter (1998)	Waqf studies in the twentieth century: The state of the art	53	2.21
Çizarça (1995)	Cash Waqfs of Bursa 1555-1823	52	1.93
Doumani (1998)	Endowing family: Waqf property devolution and gender in greater Syria. 1800 to 1860	45	1.88
Ismail Abdel Mohsin (2013)	Financing through cash-waqf: a revitalization to finance different needs	44	4.89
Fauzia (2013)	Faith and the state: A history of Islamic philanthropy in Indonesia	43	4.78

Note: TC=total citations; C/Y=citation per year

Source: Data Processed (2024)

Authorship Analysis

The number of authors per document is shown in Table 12. While 290 (47.54 percent) of the documents are single-authored and 1 (0.16 percent) has no author, the remaining 319 (52 percent) are multiauthor articles with two to ten authors.

Table 12. Number of Author(s) per Document

Author Count	Percentage (%)	Percentage (%)
0	1	0.16%
1	290	47.54%
2	115	18.85%
3	84	13.77%
4	66	10.82%
5	34	5.57%
6	14	2.30%
7	2	0.33%
8	2	0.33%
9	1	0.16%
10	1	0.16%
Total	1103	100.00

Source: Data Processed (2024)

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study is to conduct a bibliometric review to acquire a better understanding of the waqf's trends, historical review, forecasts, and contributions to SDGs 1. The study of this area began in 1914 and has grown steadily since then. Compared to 2017, the number of articles climbed dramatically in 2018, with 91 publications. In 2022, the overall number of waqf publications is likely to rise. In comparison to other nations such as Turkey and the United States, the geographic dispersion of the literature demonstrates that Malaysia has the most publications and influence in terms of the number of citations.

Our research has a few limitations due to the database we used. As a result, even though Scopus is one of the largest databases, there are still journals that are not indexed, and

hence publications in these journals may have been overlooked. Furthermore, based on the titles of the documents, our study only looked into the topic of waqf. As a result, all other material relating to waqf, such as awqaf and Islamic endowment funds, that did not mention the term expressly in the title was likewise excluded. It's also worth noting that no search query is flawless, and both false positive and false negative results are possible. Data from Scopus was used to create the citation analysis given in our study. Only at the search is the total number of publications and citations correct.

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