

Research Publication Mapping for Malaysia and Indonesia in the Waqf Domain : 15 Years of Bibliometric Study

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ABSTRACT

This study conducts a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of waqf research spanning from 2010 to 2024, focusing on publications from Malaysia and Indonesia. Utilizing the Scopus database, the analysis covers 648 documents sourced from 262 journals, books, and other publications, highlighting the substantial academic interest in waqf. The study identifies key trends, influential authors, and thematic developments in waqf research. Results show an annual growth rate of 12.61% in waqf publications, with a diverse range of topics including governance, sustainability, and the integration of waqf with modern financial instruments. Malaysia and Indonesia emerge as leaders in waqf research, contributing significantly to the global discourse. The analysis underscores the collaborative and international nature of waqf research and its integration within broader socio-economic frameworks. This bibliometric study provides valuable insights into the evolution of waqf research, informing future studies and policy developments to enhance the socio-economic impact of waqf initiatives.

Keywords: Waqf, Bibliometric Analysis, Socio-Economic Development

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INTRODUCTION

The research on waqf, an Islamic socio-financial institution of philanthropic endowment, has seen significant growth over the past 15 years. Waqf plays a crucial role in socio-economic development and poverty alleviation in Muslim-majority countries. It has evolved from traditional forms of land and property endowments to include modern financial instruments such as cash waqf, corporate waqf, and innovative models like crowdfunding. This evolution reflects the increasing recognition of waqf's potential in contributing to sustainable development goals (SDGs) and addressing contemporary social issues. Countries like Malaysia and Indonesia have emerged as leaders in waqf research, contributing extensively to the academic discourse and practical implementations.

The literature on waqf, especially in the context of modern socio-economic frameworks, has expanded significantly in recent years. Key studies have explored the evolution of waqf from traditional land endowments to contemporary forms such as cash waqf and corporate waqf. For instance, Cizacka (1998) and (Kahf & Mohamed, 2017) provide foundational insights into the historical

and legal aspects of waqf, highlighting its potential for socio-economic development. Recent research by Saiti, Salad, and Bulut (2019) delves into the financial viability of cash waqf, demonstrating its effectiveness in poverty alleviation and community development.

Moreover, Hassan, Alhabshi, Yusoff, and Civilization (2017) emphasize the role of governance and accountability in waqf institutions. Their work underscores the need for standardized frameworks to ensure transparency and efficiency in managing waqf assets. Similarly, Mohsin and Muneeza (2019) and Shirazi, Rashid, and Obaidullah focus on the integration of waqf with modern financial systems, exploring innovative models like waqf-based sukuk and crowdfunding platforms. These studies highlight the challenges and opportunities in aligning waqf practices with contemporary financial regulations and technological advancements.

Furthermore, country-specific research, particularly from Malaysia and Indonesia, provides valuable case studies on successful waqf implementations. Ab Rahman, Abdullah Thaidi, Mohamad Suhaimi, and Ab Rahim (2024) examine the institutional support and regulatory frameworks that have facilitated the growth of waqf in Malaysia. Meanwhile, Sanusi Patola Daeng Masirri (2020) analyze the socio-economic impact of waqf in Indonesia, identifying best practices and areas for improvement. Overall, the literature underscores the importance of a comprehensive and harmonized approach to waqf management. By addressing governance issues, leveraging modern financial instruments, and drawing lessons from successful case studies, future research can enhance the socio-economic impact of waqf initiatives globally.

In a recent development, Bibliometric analysis has become an essential method for mapping research trends and identifying influential works within specific academic fields. In the context of waqf, several bibliometric studies have been conducted to analyze the development, trends, and impact of research on this Islamic socio-financial institution. A foundational bibliometric study by Alshater, Hassan, Rashid, and Hasan (2022) examined the growth of waqf literature over the past two decades, identifying key themes and prominent authors in the field. Their analysis revealed a steady increase in waqf-related publications, with significant contributions from scholars based in Malaysia and Indonesia. This study laid the groundwork for understanding the evolving landscape of waqf research and its global reach.

Recent bibliometric studies have focused on more specific aspects of waqf. For instance, Misbah et al. (2022) conducted a bibliometric analysis of waqf in the context of waqf sustainability, highlighting the evolving theme in waqf. Their study identified a growing trend towards sustainable development, regional planning and information management in reflecting the dynamic trend of waqf research. Another significant study Uluyol, Secinaro, Calandra, and Lanzalonga (2021) utilized bibliometric methods to analyze the thematic evolution of 30 years waqf research. Their analysis showed a diversification of research topics, with increasing attention to governance, sustainability, and the role of waqf in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The study highlighted the multidisciplinary nature of waqf research, encompassing fields such as economics, finance, law, and social sciences.

Overall, bibliometric studies on waqf offer valuable insights into the development, trends, and impact of research in this field. By mapping the research landscape and identifying key contributors and themes, these studies provide a comprehensive understanding of waqf research and its evolution. The findings from bibliometric analyses can inform future research directions, enhance collaboration among scholars, and promote the practical application of waqf in addressing contemporary socio-economic challenges.

Despite the growth and diversification of waqf research, several issues persist. There is a lack of standardized frameworks for waqf management and governance, leading to inefficiencies and mismanagement of waqf assets. The integration of waqf with modern financial systems poses challenges in terms of regulatory compliance and operational transparency. Additionally, the socio-

economic impact of waqf initiatives varies widely across regions due to differences in legal frameworks, cultural contexts, and institutional capacities. This disparity highlights the need for a comprehensive and harmonized approach to waqf research and practice.

The primary problem addressed in this study is the fragmented and inconsistent nature of waqf research and practice across different regions. While countries like Malaysia and Indonesia have made significant strides in integrating waqf into their socio-economic frameworks, other regions lag due to inadequate institutional support and regulatory challenges. This study aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis of waqf research over the past 15 years to identify trends, gaps, and key contributors. By mapping the research landscape, this study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the current state of waqf research, highlight best practices, and propose strategies for improving waqf management and governance globally. The ultimate goal is to enhance the socio-economic impact of waqf initiatives and contribute to sustainable development.

METHOD

Materials and Method

The bibliometric analysis focuses on the topic of "Waqf," an Islamic socio-financial institution of philanthropic endowment. To ensure comprehensive coverage, the study utilizes Scopus as the primary database due to its extensive repository of peer-reviewed literature across multiple disciplines. The search is confined to article titles to ensure that the primary focus of the retrieved articles is directly related to waqf. The analysis encompasses a specific time frame from 2010 to 2024, allowing for an examination of recent trends and developments in waqf research during this period. To capture all relevant articles on waqf, a carefully constructed search string is employed. The search string includes various spellings and forms of the term waqf, specifically "Waqf OR waqaf OR waqaf OR awqaf." This comprehensive search strategy ensures that the analysis includes all possible variations of the term, thereby maximizing the retrieval of pertinent articles. By using these keywords, the study aims to encompass the broad spectrum of research related to waqf.

The data extraction process is conducted on 1 August 2024, providing a snapshot of the available literature up to that date. During this phase, a total of 648 records are identified through the Scopus database. Each record is screened to assess its relevance to the study's focus on waqf. Notably, no records are removed during the initial screening phase, indicating that all identified records meet the inclusion criteria. This comprehensive extraction ensures that the dataset is robust and representative of the research landscape on waqf. Following the data extraction, all 648 records are included in the bibliometric analysis. This inclusion process underscores the relevance and appropriateness of the identified records to the study's objectives. By incorporating all screened records, the analysis can comprehensively explore various aspects of waqf research, including publication trends, influential authors, and thematic developments. This thorough approach ensures that the findings are reflective of the entire body of literature on waqf during the specified time frame.

In summary, the methodology and data collection process for this bibliometric analysis on waqf are meticulously designed to ensure comprehensive and accurate results. By defining a clear scope, selecting appropriate keywords, and conducting a rigorous screening process, the study captures a complete and relevant dataset. The inclusion of all identified records further strengthens the analysis, providing valuable insights into the trends, patterns, and key contributions in waqf research from 2010 to 2024. This structured approach facilitates a thorough understanding of the research landscape and informs future studies in the field of waqf.

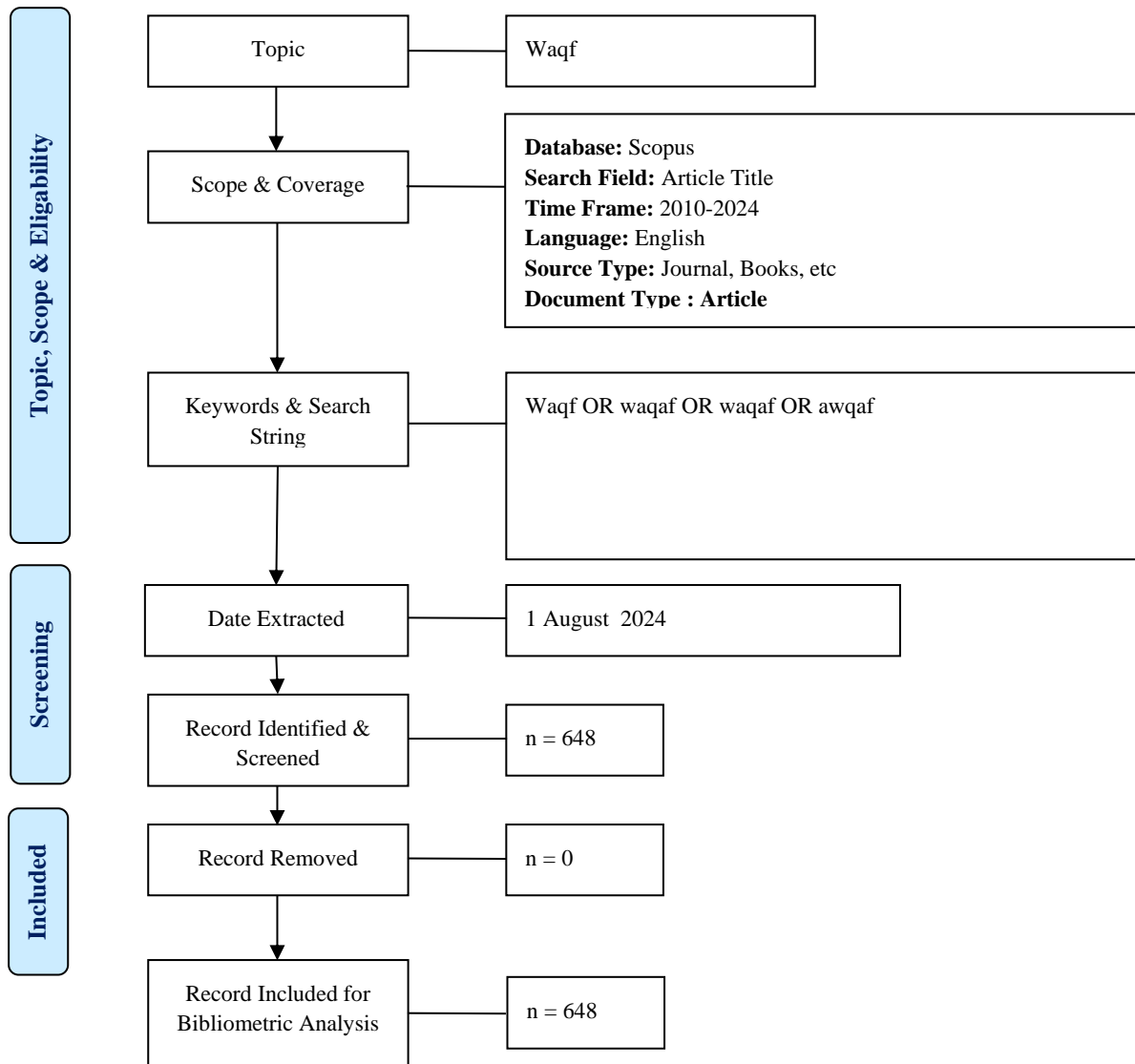


Figure 1 Flow Diagram of Search Strategy

RESULTS

Descriptive Analysis

Overview -Main Information

Table 1 the bibliometric analysis spans publications from 2010 to 2024, encompassing a wide range of research on waqf. With data sourced from 262 different journals, books, and other publications, the analysis covers 648 documents, highlighting the substantial academic interest in waqf over this 14-year period. The annual growth rate of 12.61% indicates a steadily increasing focus on this area, while the average document age of 4.58 years reflects the relative recency of the research. Each document has been cited an average of 5.574 times, suggesting a moderate level of impact within the scholarly community. Collectively, these documents reference 23,661 sources, underscoring the extensive literature base that informs waqf research.

The research on waqf is diverse, as evidenced by the 378 unique Keywords Plus derived from cited references, providing additional context to the thematic focus of the studies. Authors have utilized 1,468 distinct keywords to describe their research, indicating a broad spectrum of specific interests within the overarching topic of waqf. This variety in keywords points to the multifaceted nature of waqf research, encompassing various subfields and areas of focus.

The analysis includes contributions from 1,291 authors, demonstrating a wide network of researchers involved in waqf studies. Of these, 164 authors have published single-authored documents, indicating a significant amount of individual research. Overall, 183 documents are single-authored, showing that independent research is a notable component of the field. On average, each document has 2.77 co-authors, highlighting the collaborative nature of waqf research. Furthermore, 16.67% of the documents involve international co-authorship, reflecting a considerable degree of cross-border collaboration among researchers.

The majority of the documents analyzed are journal articles, with 452 articles constituting the primary medium for disseminating research findings. Additionally, there are 2 books and 86 book chapters, providing comprehensive and detailed explorations of specific topics within larger volumes. Conference papers account for 60 documents, indicating active participation in academic conferences and the dissemination of preliminary research findings. The dataset also includes 2 editorials, which offer commentary on the state of waqf research, and 1 note, which might be a brief communication or observation. Furthermore, 45 review articles are part of the analysis, summarizing and synthesizing existing research on various aspects of waqf.

The bibliometric analysis provides a thorough overview of waqf research from 2010 to 2024, revealing a growing interest and a substantial body of work on the topic. The analysis highlights the collaborative and international nature of waqf research, with a diverse range of document types contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the field. The moderate citation impact and extensive references indicate that waqf research is well-integrated within the broader academic discourse. Overall, this analysis offers valuable insights into the trends, patterns, and key contributions in waqf research, informing future studies and developments in the field.

Table 1 Overview Main Information

Description	Results
MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT DATA	
Timespan	2010:2024
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	262
Documents	648
Annual Growth Rate %	12.61
Document Average Age	4.58
Average citations per doc	5.574
References	23661
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	378
Author's Keywords (DE)	1468
AUTHORS	
Authors	1291
Authors of single-authored docs	164
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	183
Co-Authors per Doc	2.77
International co-authorships %	16.67
DOCUMENT TYPES	
article	452
book	2
book chapter	86
conference paper	60
editorial	2
note	1
review	45

Annual publication trends

The initial slow growth phase (2010-2014) Figure 2, could mirror a period of limited academic focus on wakaf. This might be attributed to factors such as the relatively nascent stage of wakaf studies compared to other Islamic economic or financial concepts, or perhaps a lack of comprehensive data and research infrastructure. The subsequent rapid increase (2015-2018) can be interpreted as a growing scholarly interest in wakaf. This surge might coincide with a heightened awareness of wakaf's potential for economic development, social welfare, and its role Islamic Social Finance. The decline in 2019 might represent a temporary phase of consolidation or a shift in research focus towards specific wakaf-related sub-fields. It's possible that researchers began to delve deeper into particular aspects of wakaf, leading to a temporary decrease in overall publications.

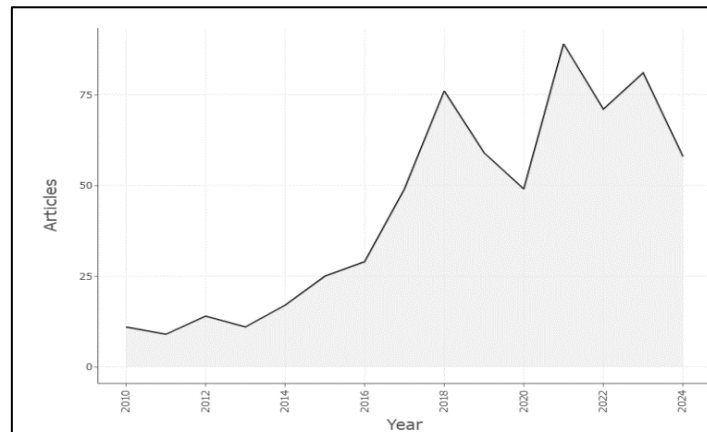


Figure 2 Annual publication trends

Sources

Most Relevant Sources

The bibliometric analysis in Figure 3 identifies the most relevant sources contributing to the field of Islamic social finance. Leading the list is the Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research with 30 articles, followed closely by the ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance, which has published 27 articles. Intellectual Discourse and the Global Journal Al-Thaqafah also show significant contributions, with 18 and 17 articles respectively. The Journal of King Abdulaziz University, Islamic Economics, and the International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management have 16 and 13 articles each, reflecting their substantial impact on the discourse. Notably, the Revitalization of Waqf for Socio-Economic Development series and the Journal of Islamic Marketing both have 13 and 12 articles, indicating focused research efforts in these areas. Additionally, the Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance and the compilation on Islamic Wealth and the SDGs each contribute 12 and 11 articles, highlighting their roles in advancing knowledge and strategies for socio-economic impact through waqf.



Figure 3 Most Relavant Sources

Bradford's Law

Bradford's Law (see Figure 4) is a bibliometric principle that helps identify the core journals in a specific field of study by dividing the journals into three zones, each containing a similar number of articles. The provided graph visually represents Bradford's Law in the context of waqf research over the past decade. This analysis allows us to understand which journals are the most prolific and influential in the field of waqf studies. The graph clearly shows that the core sources, or the "nucleus" of journals, where the majority of waqf-related articles are published, consist of a few key journals. These journals are crucial for researchers in the field as they contain the highest concentration of relevant articles. The core sources identified in the graph include the "Journal of Islamic Accounting," "ISRA International Journal," "Intellectual Discourse," "Global Journal Al-Thaqafa," and "Journal of King Abdulaziz." Among these, the "Journal of Islamic Accounting" leads in terms of the number of articles published, followed closely by the "ISRA International Journal."

The distribution of articles follows the typical pattern described by Bradford's Law, where a few journals (core sources) publish a large number of articles on waqf, while a greater number of journals publish fewer articles each. This pattern is evident from the steep decline in the number of articles as we move from the core sources to other journals, highlighting that the core sources are central to waqf research. This concentration underscores the importance of these core journals for anyone conducting research or seeking comprehensive information in the field of waqf.

According to Bradford's Law, journals can be divided into three zones. Zone 1 (Core Sources) includes the few journals that publish the majority of articles, such as those listed above. Zone 2 consists of journals that publish a moderate number of articles. While these journals are still important, they are not as central as those in Zone 1. Zone 3 includes journals that publish the least number of articles on waqf. These journals might cover a wide range of topics, with waqf being a minor focus. Understanding these zones helps researchers prioritize their reading and publishing efforts effectively. For researchers in the field of waqf, understanding the distribution of articles as per Bradford's Law is highly beneficial. It allows them to focus their reading on core journals to access the most relevant and influential articles. When selecting journals for publication, researchers can aim for core journals to reach a wider and more specialized audience. Moreover, libraries and institutions can prioritize subscriptions to core journals to ensure access to the most significant research in the field. This strategic approach can enhance the impact and efficiency of both research and dissemination activities.

In conclusion, the application of Bradford's Law to waqf research over the past decade highlights the concentration of influential articles within a few core journals. By focusing on these core sources, researchers and institutions can maximize their engagement with the most impactful and relevant research in the field. This understanding can guide researchers in their literature review, publication strategies, and resource allocation, ultimately contributing to more robust and targeted waqf research.

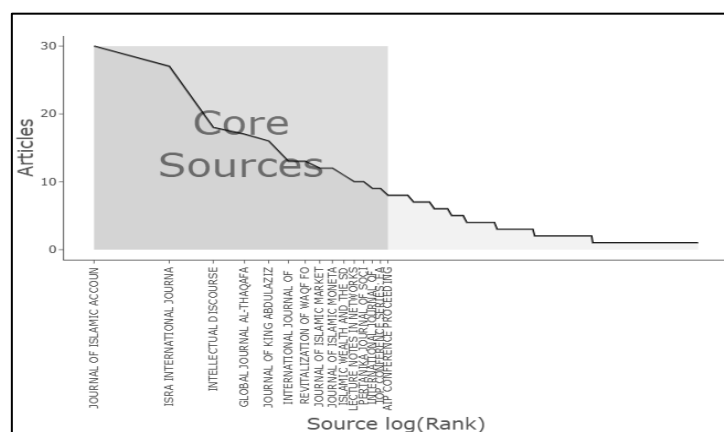


Figure 4 Bradford's Law
Source Impact Measure (H)

From the Table 2, the bibliometric analysis of journals related to waqf reveals varying levels of impact and influence within the academic community. The ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance leads with a high h-index of 13, g-index of 17, and a notable m-index of 1, reflecting substantial citation counts (TC = 322) and a considerable number of publications (NP = 27) since its inception in 2012. Similarly, the Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research showcases a strong presence with an h-index of 12, accumulating 315 citations across 30 papers since 2011. Other notable journals include Humanomics, with an h-index of 8 and TC of 200 since 2010, and the International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management, which has an h-index of 7 and has garnered 303 citations since 2013. Newer journals like the Journal of Islamic Marketing (h-index of 6) and the International Journal of Ethics and Systems (h-index of 4) also demonstrate emerging influence in the field. Overall, the data underscores the diverse contributions and growing scholarly interest in waqf and related disciplines.

Table 2 Source Impaact Measure : H

Element	h_inde x	g_index	m_index	TC	NP	PY_sta rt
ISRA INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ISLAMIC FINANCE	13	17	1	322	27	2012
JOURNAL OF ISLAMIC ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS RESEARCH	12	17	0.857	315	30	2011
HUMANOMICS	8	8	0.533	200	8	2010
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ISLAMIC AND MIDDLE EASTERN FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT	7	13	0.583	303	13	2013
JOURNAL OF ISLAMIC MARKETING	6	12	0.75	169	12	2017
JOURNAL OF KING ABDULAZIZ UNIVERSITY, ISLAMIC ECONOMICS	6	9	0.6	98	16	2015
GLOBAL JOURNAL AL-THAQFAH	5	6	0.5	62	17	2015
INTELLECTUAL DISCOURSE	5	7	0.556	62	18	2016
ISLAMIC LAW AND SOCIETY	5	7	0.417	51	7	2013
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETHICS AND SYSTEMS	4	7	0.8	63	8	2020

Trend Analysis of Waqf Research from 2010, 2015, and 2024

In 2010, (see Figure 5) the field of waqf research was still developing, with a limited number of articles published across various journals. The leading journals at this time included the "Journal of Islamic Accounting," "ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance," "Intellectual Discourse," and "Global Journal Al-Thaqafa." These journals served as the core sources for waqf research, each contributing a modest but significant number of articles to the field. The cumulative occurrences of articles were relatively low, indicating the nascent stage of waqf research. The focus during this period was primarily on foundational aspects of waqf, including its historical development, legal frameworks, and socio-economic impact.

By 2015, (see Figure 6), there was a noticeable increase in the number of publications and a broader range of journals contributing to waqf research. The "ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance" and the "Journal of King Abdulaziz University, Islamic Economics" emerged as prominent sources, reflecting the growing interest in Islamic finance and its intersection with waqf. Additionally, journals like the "Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research" and the "International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management" began to feature more waqf-related articles, indicating a diversification of research topics. The cumulative occurrences of articles showed a significant upward trend, highlighting the expanding body of literature and the increasing recognition of waqf as an important area of study within Islamic finance and socio-economic development.

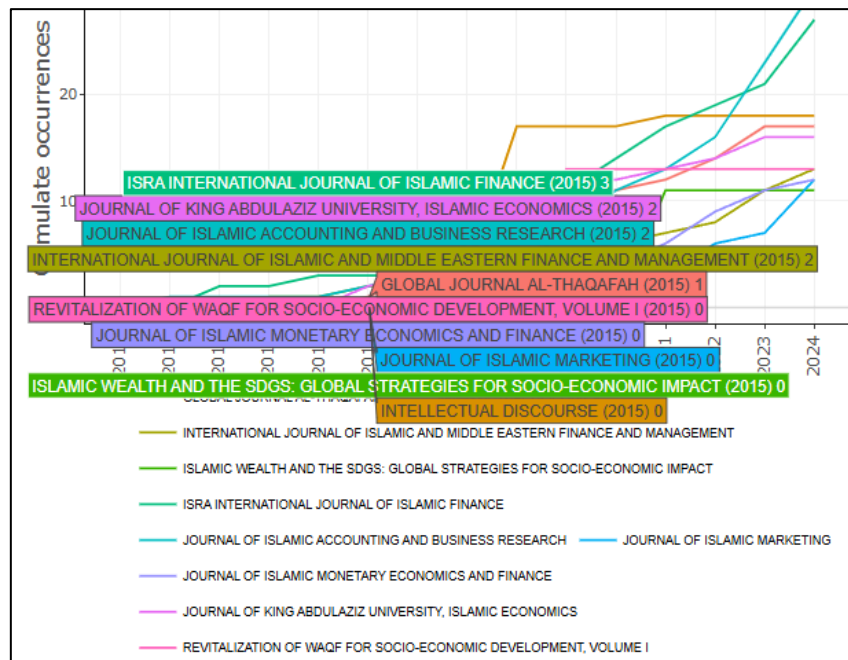


Figure 5 Trend Analysis of Waqf Research 2010

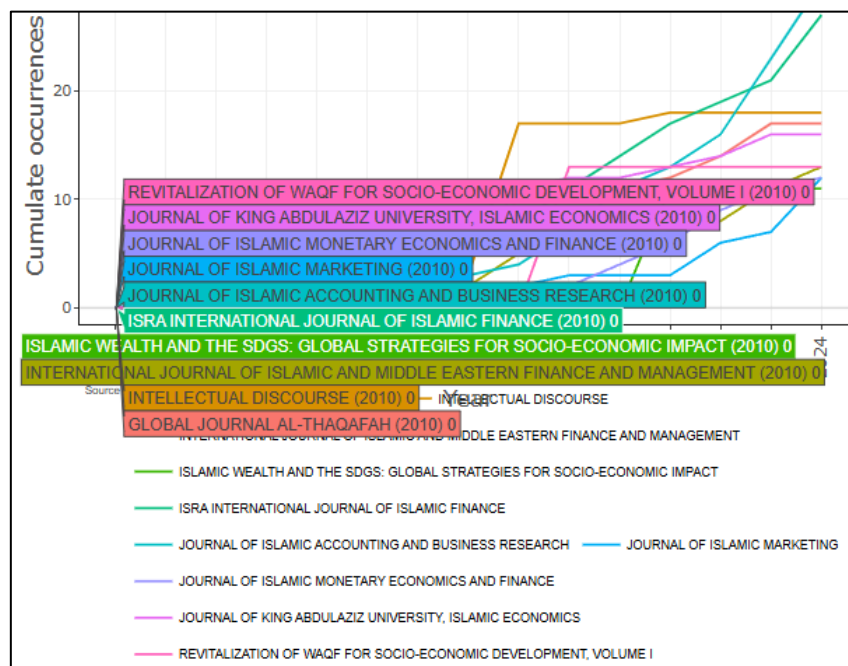


Figure 6 Trend Analysis of Waqf Research 2015

In 2024, (see Figure 7), waqf research reached a mature stage, with a substantial increase in the number of articles and a well-defined core group of journals leading the field. The "Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research" became the most prolific source, with a cumulative occurrence of 30 articles, followed closely by the "ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance" with 27 articles. Other significant contributors included "Intellectual Discourse," "Global Journal Al-Thaqafa," and the "Journal of King Abdulaziz University, Islamic Economics." The trend indicates a solidification of these journals as key platforms for waqf research. Additionally, the range of topics expanded to include contemporary issues such as the role of waqf in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), innovative waqf management strategies, and the integration of waqf with modern financial

instruments. The cumulative occurrences in 2024 reflect a well-established and dynamic field with a diverse and rich body of literature.

Over the past decade, waqf research has shown significant growth and diversification. Starting from a limited number of publications in 2010, the field has expanded both in terms of the volume of research and the range of topics covered. By 2015, there was a noticeable increase in scholarly activity, with more journals contributing to the discourse on waqf. By 2024, waqf research had matured, characterized by a high number of publications and a well-defined core group of influential journals. This evolution reflects the increasing recognition of waqf's importance in Islamic finance and socio-economic development, as well as the growing academic interest in exploring innovative solutions and contemporary applications of waqf.

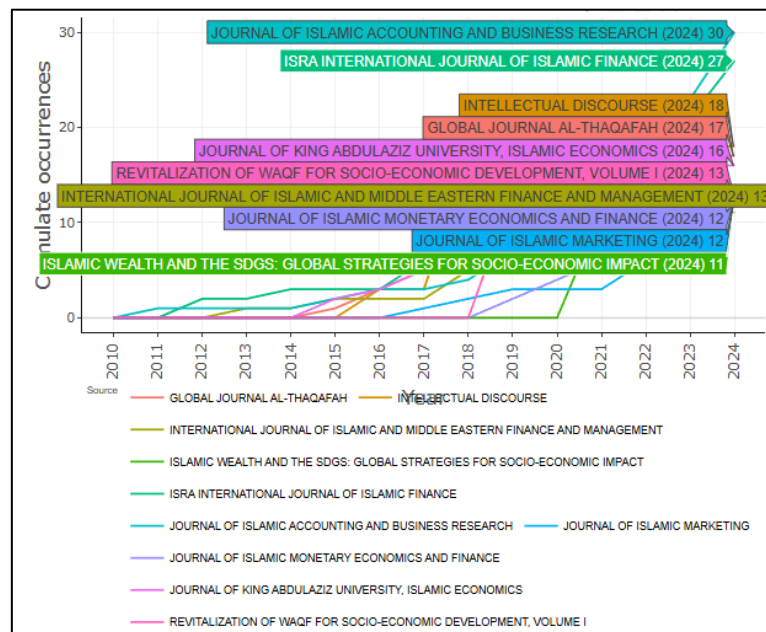


Figure 7 Trend Analysis of Waqf Research 2024

Authors

Most Relevant Authors -No of Document

The Table 3 provides a detailed overview of the most relevant authors in waqf research, highlighting both the number of articles they have published and their fractional contributions to these articles. Understanding this data helps to appreciate not only the volume of work each author has produced but also the extent of their individual contributions, especially in collaborative efforts.

MOHAMMED MO stands out as the most prolific author, with 14 published articles. This indicates a significant contribution to the field of waqf research and reflects the author's active involvement. Similarly, SUKMANA R, with 12 articles, demonstrates a robust engagement in this research area, followed closely by KASSIM S, who has published 10 articles. Other notable contributors include ISMAIL S, JOHARI F, and RAHMAN AA, each with 9 articles, and HASSAN R and MAHAMOOD SM, each with 8 articles. HASSAN MK and LAILA N also make substantial contributions with 7 articles each. The number of articles published by these authors showcases their active participation and influence in waqf research.

The fractionalized articles metric offers a nuanced view of each author's contribution, accounting for co-authorship. For instance, while MOHAMMED MO has published 14 articles, their fractional contribution is 4.12, suggesting extensive collaboration and a smaller individual role in each

article. SUKMANA R's fractional contribution is slightly higher at 4.20 for 12 articles, indicating significant involvement in co-authored papers. KASSIM S's fractional contribution of 3.33 for 10 articles also reflects a collaborative approach.

ISMAIL S and JOHARI F, with 9 articles each, have fractional contributions of 1.81 and 1.59, respectively, indicating frequent collaboration with others. In contrast, RAHMAN AA, with a fractional contribution of 3.88, shows a higher individual input in their 9 articles, suggesting a more substantial personal role in their publications. HASSAN R, with a fractional contribution of 3.00 for 8 articles, and MAHAMOOD SM, with 2.67, both exhibit balanced contributions through collaboration. HASSAN MK and LAILA N, with fractional contributions of 2.25 and 1.72 respectively, also demonstrate a collaborative research approach.

Table 3 Most Relevant Authors -No of Document

Authors	Articles	Articles Fractionalized
MOHAMMED MO	14	4.12
SUKMANA R	12	4.20
KASSIM S	10	3.33
ISMAIL S	9	1.81
JOHARI F	9	1.59
RAHMAN AA	9	3.88
HASSAN R	8	3.00
MAHAMOOD SM	8	2.67
HASSAN MK	7	2.25
LAILA N	7	1.72

Most Local Cited Authors – Local Citations

The highlights from Figure 8 authors who have received the most local citations within the field of waqf research. Four authors—HAKIM HA, PRAJA CBE, RISWANDI BA, and WARTINI S—are at the top of the list with three local citations each. These authors are recognized as influential contributors within the local academic community, indicating that their work is frequently referenced by other researchers in the same field. Following them, a second tier of authors, including HIDZIR PAM, ISMAIL S, LAILA N, MAHPHOTH MH, RAHMAN AA, and RATNASARI RT, have each received two local citations. This demonstrates that their contributions are also well-regarded and significantly referenced, albeit slightly less frequently than the top four. Overall, this data underscores the impact and relevance of these authors' research within the local academic context, highlighting their prominent roles in advancing the understanding and development of waqf-related studies.

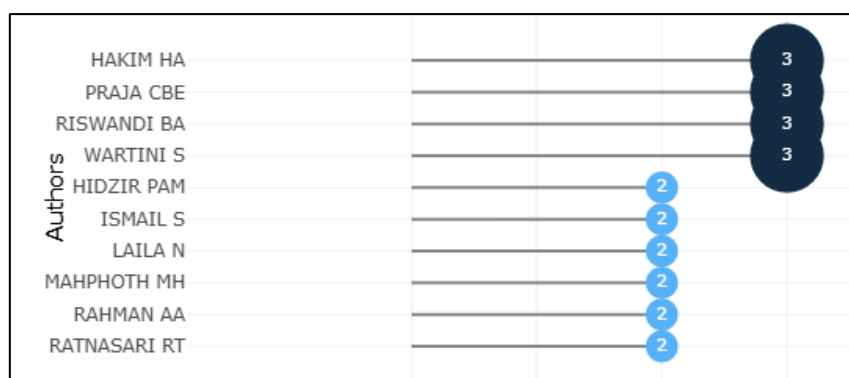


Figure 8 Most Local Cited Authors – Local Citations

Authors' Production over Time

In 2010, the field of waqf research was in its developmental stages, with a limited number of articles published across various journals. Key journals during this period included the "Journal of Islamic Accounting," "ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance," "Intellectual Discourse," and "Global Journal Al-Thaqafa." These journals served as core sources for waqf research, each contributing a modest but significant number of articles. Prominent authors such as MOHAMMED MO and SUKMANA R were beginning to establish their presence, laying the groundwork for their future contributions.

By 2015, (refer to Figure 9), there was a noticeable increase in the number of publications and a broader range of journals contributing to waqf research. The "ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance" and the "Journal of King Abdulaziz University, Islamic Economics" emerged as prominent sources, reflecting the growing interest in Islamic finance and its intersection with waqf. Authors like KASSIM S and ISMAIL S saw their publication activity become more pronounced during this period. The diversification of research topics included more nuanced discussions on the socio-economic impacts of waqf and innovative management strategies, indicating a maturation in the field.

In 2024, waqf research had reached a mature stage, characterized by a substantial increase in the number of articles and a well-defined core group of journals leading the field. The "Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research" became the most prolific source, followed closely by the "ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance." Authors such as MOHAMMED MO and SUKMANA R demonstrated significant peaks in their publication activities, with larger nodes indicating influential works. This period also saw a marked increase in international collaborations and high-impact research addressing contemporary issues such as waqf's role in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

MOHAMMED MO has shown consistent publication activity since 2013, with notable peaks indicating significant and ongoing contributions to waqf research. SUKMANA R saw a marked increase in publications from 2017 onwards, with substantial impact in recent years, reflecting his growing recognition in the field. KASSIM S maintained a steady output, with notable contributions during the mid-2010s and recent years, demonstrating continuous relevance. ISMAIL S exhibited sporadic but impactful publications, particularly in recent years, highlighting targeted and significant research efforts. JOHARI F has been a persistent presence with influential works scattered across the timeline, contributing valuable insights consistently. RAHMAN AA has a strong and steady publication record since 2014, with significant impacts in certain years, highlighting his consistent contributions. HASSAN R displayed periodic contributions with peaks of influential work, indicating a strategic approach to impactful publications. MAHAMOOD SM showed steady contributions, especially in recent years, indicating ongoing engagement and influence in the field. HASSAN MK demonstrated increased activity and impact in recent years, suggesting a growing presence in waqf research. LAILA N reflected intermittent but notable contributions, particularly in recent years, indicating targeted and influential research efforts.

To further increase the visibility and impact of waqf research, authors can employ several strategies. Encouraging more collaborations within and across institutions can enhance the quality and reach of publications. Targeting high-impact journals identified through bibliometric analysis can maximize exposure and citations. Expanding international research partnerships can diversify perspectives and increase global visibility. Making research available on digital platforms and through open access journals can reach a broader audience. Presenting research at national and international conferences can help gain recognition and foster collaborations. Promoting research findings on social media and academic networking sites can effectively disseminate research widely.

The synthesis of authors' production and trends in waqf research from 2010, 2015, and 2024 reveals a dynamic and evolving field with significant contributions from key authors. The data

highlights the importance of both sustained research efforts and strategic, impactful publications. By employing strategies to increase visibility and impact, researchers can further advance the field of waqf studies, ensuring their work reaches and influences a broader academic and practical audience.

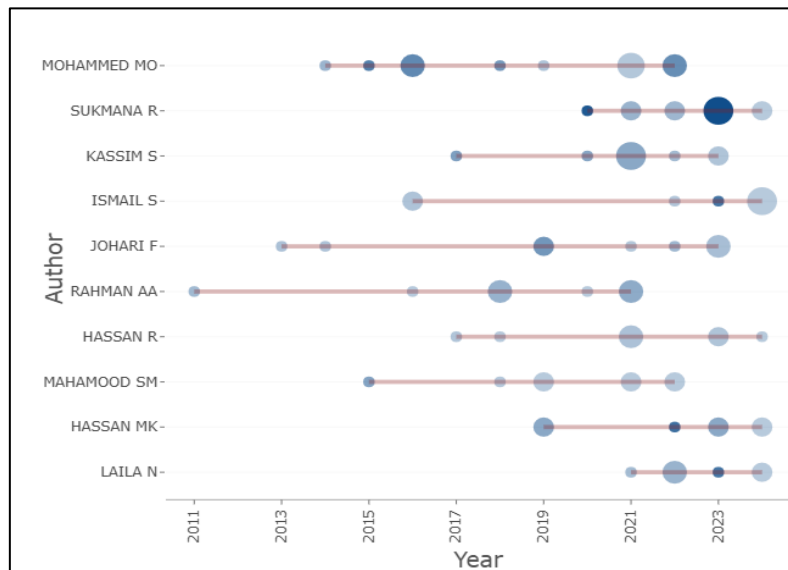


Figure 9 Authors' Production over Time

Author Impact Measure: *H*

Figure 10 shows the H-index is a key metric that measures both the productivity and citation impact of an author's publications. The chart reveals that MOHAMMED MO leads with an H-index of 6, indicating substantial productivity and influence, as he has at least 6 publications each cited at least 6 times. Following him, SAITI B has an H-index of 5, showcasing significant contributions to the field. Several other authors, including ALLAH PITCHAY A, DUASA J, IHSAN H, JOHARI F, KASSIM S, MOHD THAS THAKER MAB, RAHMAN AA, and SABRI H, each have an H-index of 4, reflecting their consistent and impactful contributions to waqf research.

To enhance their visibility and impact, authors should focus on publishing high-quality research that addresses significant issues in waqf, thereby increasing the likelihood of citations. Collaborating with other researchers can also lead to higher-quality outputs and broader dissemination. Targeting high-impact journals that are widely read and cited can significantly boost an author's H-index. Engaging in interdisciplinary research can attract a broader audience and increase citation potential. Additionally, promoting research through national and international conferences can enhance visibility and provide opportunities for feedback and collaboration. Utilizing digital platforms and open access journals can further increase readership and citations. By implementing these strategies, authors can enhance their citation counts and H-index, thereby solidifying their reputation and influence in the field of waqf research.

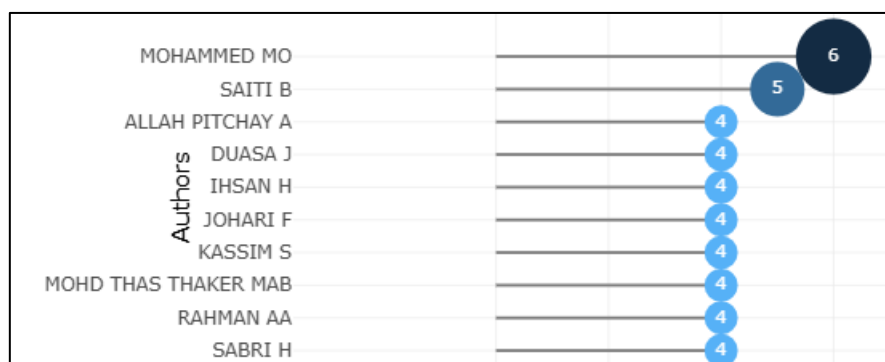


Figure 10 Author Impact Measure: *H*

Affiliations

Most Relevant Affiliations – Articles

The Figure 11 highlights the affiliations with the most relevant articles in waqf research. Leading the list is the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) with 84 articles, indicating its significant contribution and leadership in the field. Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM) follows with 65 articles, showcasing its strong involvement in waqf research. Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) is also a major contributor with 59 articles.

Other notable institutions include the University of Malaya (UM) with 34 articles, and Universitas Airlangga, along with Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), each with 33 articles. The International Islamic University and Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) have 22 and 21 articles respectively, reflecting their active participation in this research area. Airlangga University and Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) also contribute with 16 and 15 articles, respectively.

This data underscores the prominent role of these institutions in advancing waqf research, with IIUM and USIM leading the way. Their extensive contributions highlight the importance of institutional support and academic focus in developing and disseminating knowledge in the field of waqf.

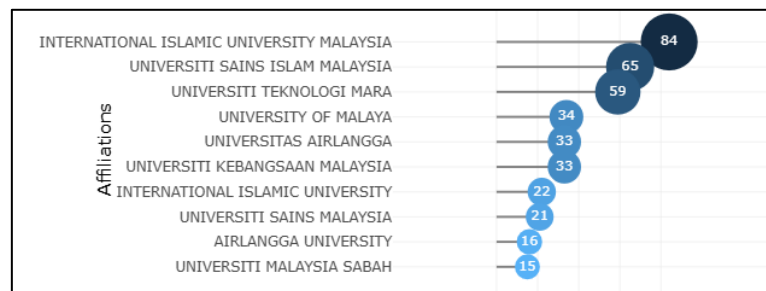


Figure 11 Most Relevant Affiliations – Articles

Affiliation's Production over Time

In 2014, Figure 12 the landscape of waqf research was characterized by modest contributions from various institutions. The International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) had a growing presence, but overall, the number of articles published by leading institutions remained relatively low. Universities like Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM), Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), and Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) were beginning to establish themselves in this research domain. The focus during this period was on building a foundation for future research and collaboration.

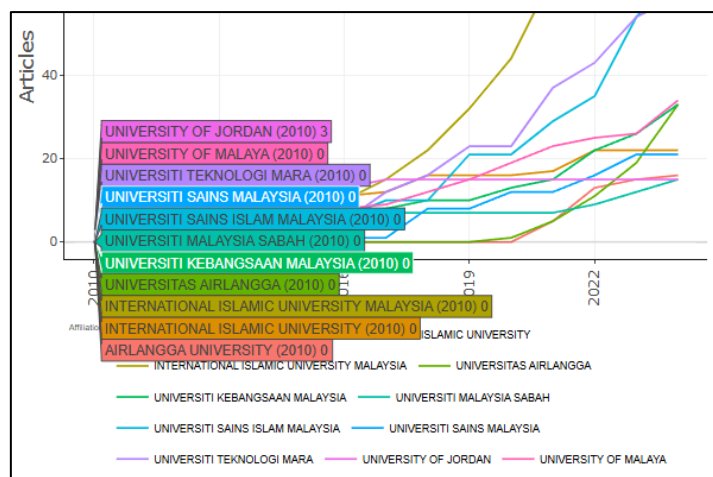


Figure 12 Affiliation's Production over Time -2010

By 2020, Figure 13 the field of waqf research had seen significant growth. IIUM emerged as a leading institution with a substantial increase in the number of published articles. USIM and UiTM also demonstrated significant growth, contributing more robustly to the research landscape. Other institutions such as the University of Malaya (UM), Universitas Airlangga, and Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) showed noticeable increases in their research output. This period marked a phase of expansion and consolidation, with more institutions actively participating and contributing to the body of knowledge on waqf.

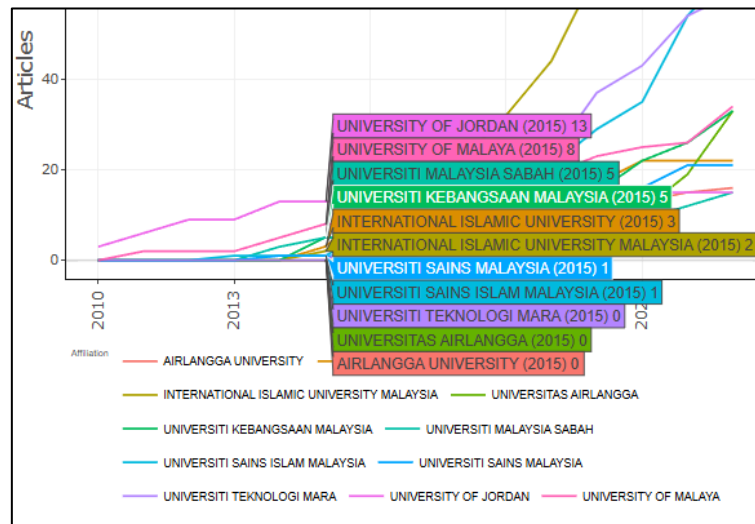


Figure 13 Affiliation's Production over Time 2015

In 2024, Figure 14 the trend of increasing contributions continued, with IIUM solidifying its position as the most prolific institution with 84 published articles. USIM and UiTM followed with 65 and 59 articles, respectively. The University of Malaya (UM) also made significant strides, publishing 34 articles. UKM and Universitas Airlangga each contributed 33 articles, indicating their strong involvement. Other institutions like the International Islamic University, Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), and Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) maintained their active participation with substantial contributions. This period highlights the maturation of waqf research, with a diverse range of institutions making significant and consistent contributions.

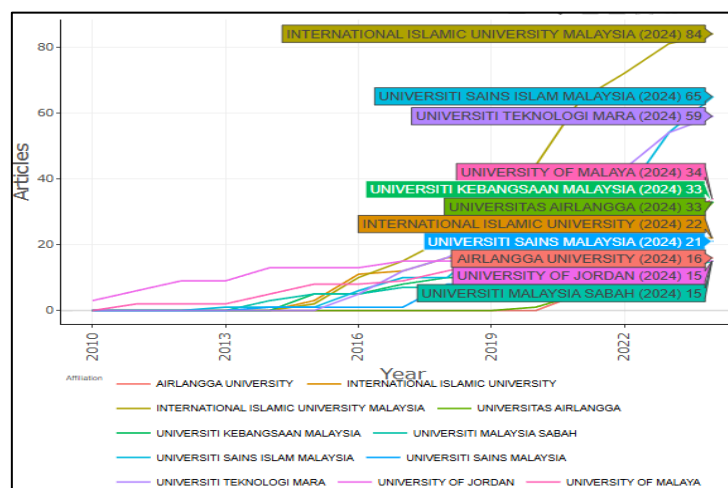


Figure 14 Affiliation's Production over Time 2024

From 2014 to 2024, the field of waqf research has seen remarkable growth and diversification. IIUM, USIM, and UiTM have emerged as leading contributors, significantly increasing their research output over the years. The trend indicates a broader and more collaborative research environment, with multiple institutions actively engaging in waqf studies. This growth reflects the increasing academic interest and institutional support for waqf research, leading to a richer and more comprehensive understanding of this important field.

Countries

Country Specific Production

The Figure 15 illustrate the country-specific production of waqf research, highlighting the significant contributions from various regions. Malaysia emerges as the leading contributor with 919 publications, showcasing its dominant role in waqf research. This high frequency reflects Malaysia's strong academic interest and institutional support in exploring and developing waqf studies. Indonesia follows as the second-largest contributor with 491 publications. The substantial number of publications from Indonesia indicates a robust academic engagement in waqf research, paralleling Malaysia's focus on Islamic financial practices and socio-economic development through waqf.

Other notable contributors include Turkey with 47 publications and the USA with 31, indicating a moderate level of interest and research activity in waqf. Saudi Arabia and Jordan also contribute significantly with 25 and 24 publications respectively, reflecting their regional importance in Islamic studies and waqf practices. Pakistan, the UK, Bangladesh, and Germany, with 18, 17, 16, and 13 publications respectively, show emerging interest and participation in waqf research. These contributions, while smaller in number, highlight a growing recognition of the importance of waqf in various socio-economic contexts globally. Overall, the data underscores the leading roles of Malaysia and Indonesia in waqf research, with substantial contributions from other countries, reflecting a diverse and expanding global interest in this field.

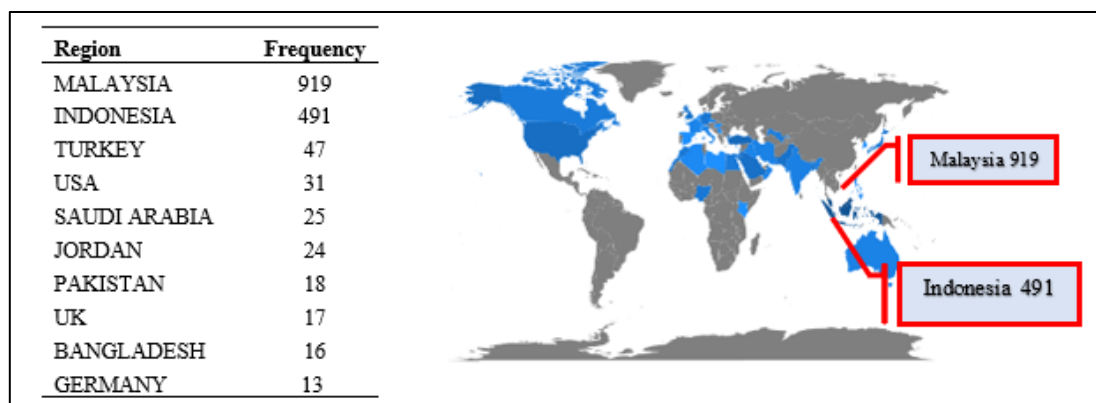


Figure 15 Country Specific Production

Countries' Production over Time

In 2010, (refer to Figure 16), the landscape of waqf research showed relatively low activity across various countries. Malaysia and Indonesia were beginning to establish themselves as key contributors, but the number of publications was still modest. Other countries such as Germany, the USA, and Jordan also had some presence, but overall, the research output in waqf was limited. This period was marked by the initial stages of academic interest and foundational research efforts in the field of waqf.

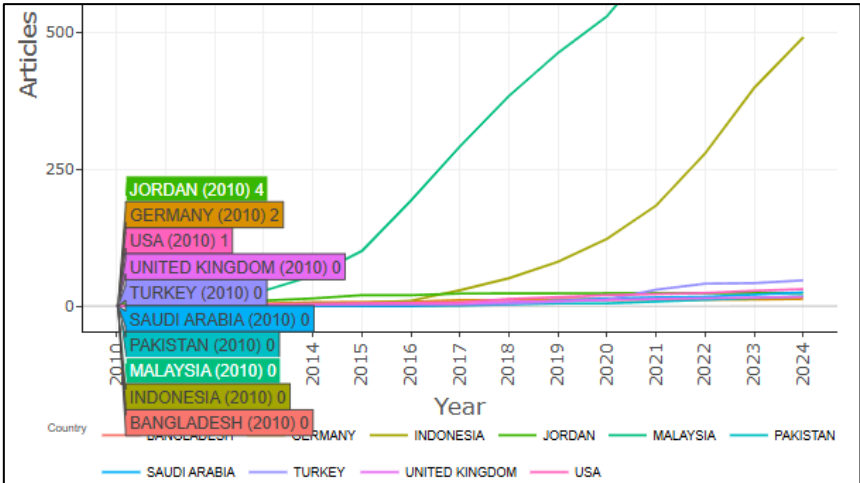


Figure 16 Countries' Production over Time -2010

By 2015, (refer to Figure 17), there was a noticeable increase in waqf research output across several countries. Malaysia saw a significant rise with over 100 publications, demonstrating its growing leadership in the field. Indonesia also showed substantial growth, contributing increasingly to the body of knowledge. Countries like Jordan, Germany, and the USA had more publications compared to 2014, reflecting a broader international engagement in waqf research. This period highlighted an expansion phase where more countries began to actively contribute to waqf studies.

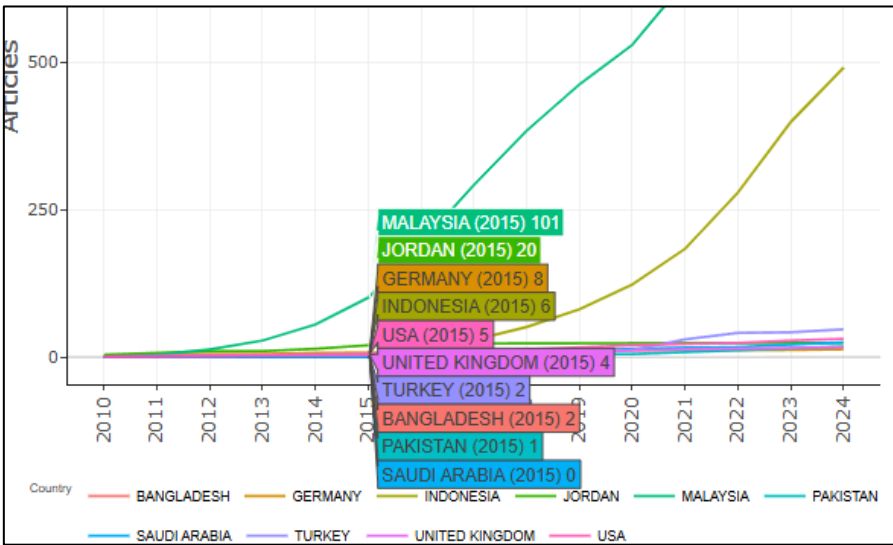


Figure 17 Countries' Production over Time -2015

In 2024, (refer to Figure 18), the trend of increasing research output continued, with Malaysia solidifying its position as the dominant contributor with 919 publications. Indonesia also maintained strong growth with 491 publications. Other countries such as Turkey, the USA, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan showed significant contributions, indicating their established roles in waqf research. The increasing numbers from countries like the UK, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Germany reflect a growing global interest and deeper academic engagement in the field. This period represents a mature and dynamic phase of waqf research with diverse and widespread contributions.

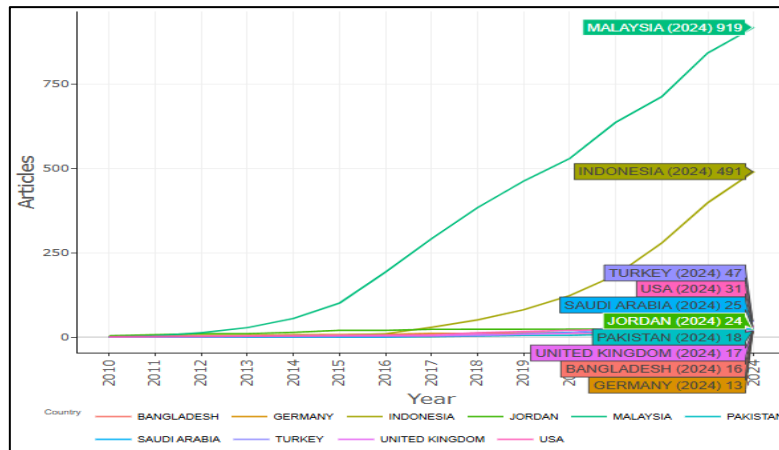


Figure 18 Countries' Production over Time 2024

From 2014 to 2024, waqf research has experienced significant growth and diversification. Malaysia and Indonesia have emerged as leading contributors, driving much of the research activity. The trend shows increasing participation from a wide range of countries, reflecting a global recognition of the importance of waqf studies. This growth underscores the expanding academic interest and institutional support for waqf research, leading to a richer and more comprehensive understanding of the field.

Words occurrences Field : Titles, Bigram and Number of words =10

The Figure 19 displays the most frequently occurring words in the titles of waqf research articles, highlighting key areas of focus within the field. The term "cash waqf" appears most frequently, with 83 occurrences, indicating significant research interest in this form of endowment, reflecting its growing importance in contemporary Islamic finance and philanthropy. "Waqf institutions," with 29 occurrences, suggests a strong focus on the structures and organizations responsible for managing waqf properties and resources, emphasizing their role in effective administration. The term "waqf land," occurring 24 times, shows substantial interest in the management, utilization, and challenges associated with land endowed for waqf purposes. "Waqf management," with 13 occurrences, highlights strategies for optimizing the use of waqf resources, ensuring their sustainability and effectiveness.

The term "waqf model" appears 12 times, pointing to research on various frameworks and methodologies for implementing waqf, including innovative models and best practices. "Corporate waqf," with 11 occurrences, reflects the interest in integrating waqf principles within corporate structures, exploring how businesses can engage in waqf activities to contribute to social welfare and community development. The term "poverty alleviation," also appearing 11 times, underscores the role of waqf in addressing social issues, focusing on its potential to reduce poverty and improve socio-economic conditions. "Sustainable development," with 11 occurrences, indicates research interest in aligning waqf activities with broader sustainability goals, examining its contributions to economic, social, and environmental sustainability.

The terms "waqf properties" and "waqf property," each with 11 occurrences, highlight the focus on the assets that constitute waqf, including their management, preservation, and utilization, discussing the challenges and opportunities in managing these properties. These frequently occurring terms reflect the diverse and critical areas of focus within waqf research, providing valuable insights into key themes and emerging trends that guide future studies and policy developments.

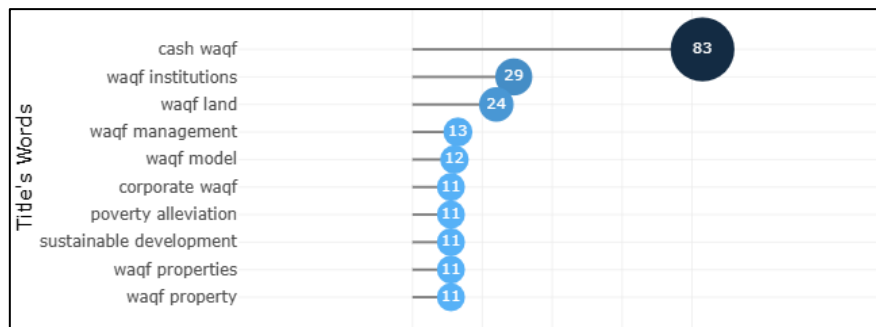


Figure 19 Words occurrences

Word cloud -Field :Author's keywords and Number of keywords-250

The word cloud visually represents the most frequently occurring terms in waqf research, with the size of each word indicating its frequency and prominence. From the Figure 20, the term "waqf" is the most dominant, word highlighting its centrality in the research field. "Cash waqf" is also prominently featured, indicating significant interest in this particular form of waqf. "Malaysia" appears frequently, reflecting the country's leading role in waqf studies. Other important terms include "Islamic finance," "Islamic social finance," and "development," underscoring the economic and social dimensions of waqf research. Words like "accountability," "governance," and "sustainability" suggest a focus on the management and long-term viability of waqf institutions. Terms such as "endowment," "zakat," and "charity" highlight the philanthropic aspects of waqf, while "waqf land" and "waqf properties" indicate an interest in the physical assets involved. Overall, the word cloud encapsulates the diverse themes and significant focus areas in waqf research, emphasizing its multifaceted nature and broad impact on Islamic finance and social welfare.

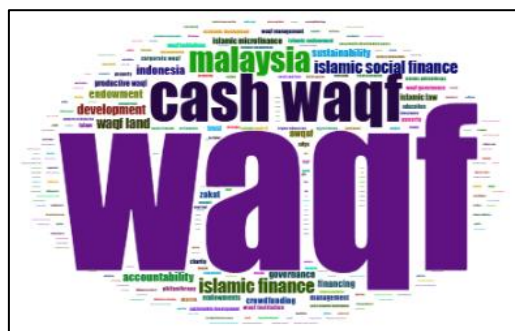


Figure 20 Word cloud

Network Visualization

Co Occurance and Author Keyword

The co-occurrence network of author keywords in waqf research highlights the interconnected themes and central topics within the field. Figure 21 shows that at the core, "waqf" is the most prominent keyword, signifying its central role in the research landscape. Closely related are terms like "cash waqf," which indicate a significant focus on modern forms of waqf. Research explores how cash waqf can be managed for sustainability and poverty alleviation, linking it to terms like "accountability" and "sustainability." "Malaysia" emerges as a key geographical focus, with research examining waqf governance, development, and its integration within Islamic social finance. This reflects Malaysia's leading position in waqf research. The connections between "Islamic finance," "Islamic social finance," and related terms like "sukuk" and "Islamic philanthropy" underscore the integration of waqf within broader Islamic financial practices.

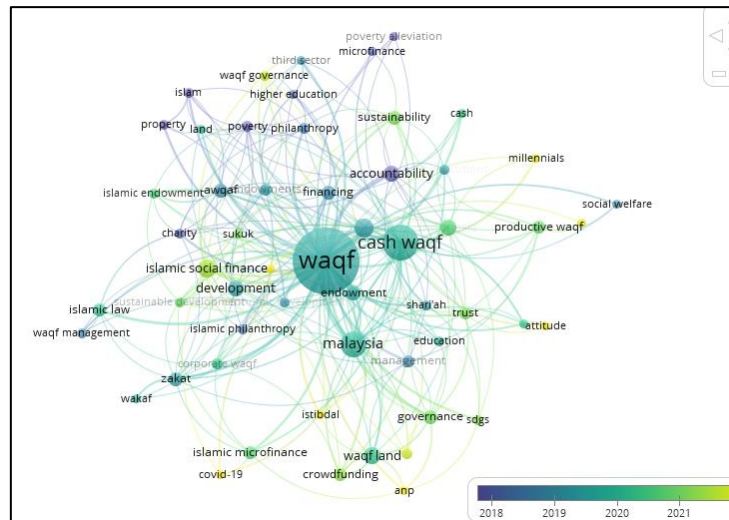


Figure 22 Overlay Visualisation

Density Visualization

The density (Figure 23) shows visualization map that highlights the concentration and intensity of research topics within the field of waqf by showing the frequency of keyword occurrences and their interconnectedness. At the core, the term "waqf" is the most densely populated area, indicating its central role in the research landscape. Surrounding "waqf," several high-density clusters emerge, signifying key areas of focus and active research. The most prominent cluster is centered around "cash waqf," which is closely linked to terms like "accountability," "sustainability," and "poverty alleviation." This cluster indicates a strong research interest in how cash waqf can be managed effectively to achieve transparency and socio-economic goals. The presence of "sustainability" and "poverty alleviation" within this cluster reflects the emphasis on leveraging cash waqf for long-term social and economic benefits.

Another significant cluster involves "Malaysia," which is a focal point in waqf research. This cluster is connected to keywords such as "governance," "development," and "Islamic social finance," indicating comprehensive studies on the implementation and impact of waqf practices in Malaysia. The connections within this cluster highlight Malaysia's role as a leading contributor to waqf research and its efforts to integrate waqf into broader socio-economic development frameworks. Smaller but notable clusters include themes like "Islamic microfinance," "corporate waqf," and "crowdfunding," indicating emerging areas of innovation in waqf applications. These clusters suggest that researchers are exploring new ways to utilize waqf principles to enhance financial inclusion and support community development. Additionally, the terms "Islamic law," "sukuk," and "Islamic endowment" within the network reflect the integration of waqf within the broader Islamic finance system, addressing legal and financial aspects of waqf management.

Overall, the density visualization reveals a vibrant and interconnected research landscape in waqf studies. The clusters around key themes such as cash waqf, governance, and innovative financial applications highlight the multifaceted nature of waqf research. This map underscores the field's dynamic evolution, with a strong emphasis on sustainability, socio-economic development, and the exploration of new financial mechanisms to enhance the impact of waqf.

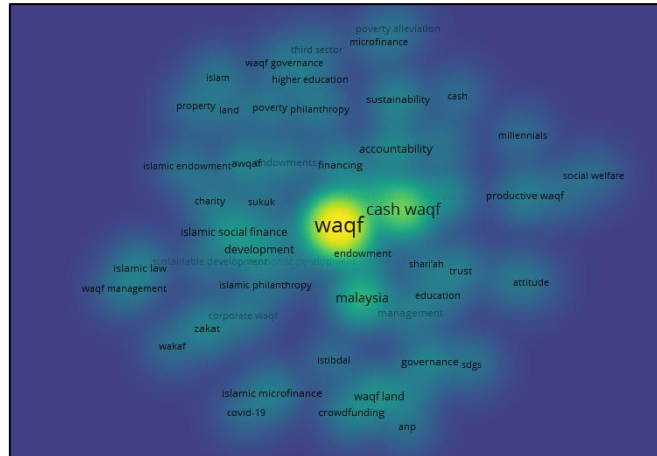


Figure 23 Density Visualization

Discussion

The bibliometric analysis of waqf research from 2010 to 2024 reveals several critical insights into the development, trends, and impact of this field. The steady annual growth rate of 12.61% indicates a rising academic interest in waqf, reflecting its importance in socio-economic development and poverty alleviation. The diverse range of research topics, including governance, sustainability, and modern financial instruments, highlights the multifaceted nature of waqf studies and its relevance in contemporary Islamic finance.

One notable finding is the significant contribution of Malaysia and Indonesia to waqf research. These countries not only lead in the number of publications but also in the development of innovative waqf models and practices. The strong academic infrastructure and institutional support in these countries have facilitated extensive research, making them pivotal players in the global waqf discourse. This prominence underscores the role of local context in shaping waqf practices and research priorities, suggesting that other regions could benefit from tailored approaches that consider their unique socio-economic conditions and cultural backgrounds.

The analysis also points to a growing international collaboration in waqf research, with 16.67% of the documents involving international co-authorship. This trend is indicative of the global relevance of waqf and the shared interest in leveraging its potential for socio-economic development. International collaborations can enhance the quality and impact of research by bringing diverse perspectives and expertise, fostering a more comprehensive understanding of waqf practices across different contexts.

However, the study also identifies several challenges and gaps in the current waqf research landscape. One significant issue is the lack of standardized frameworks for waqf management and governance. While innovative models like cash waqf and corporate waqf are being explored, their implementation is often hindered by regulatory and operational inconsistencies. This calls for the development of robust governance structures and regulatory frameworks that can ensure transparency, accountability, and efficiency in waqf management.

Moreover, the socio-economic impact of waqf initiatives varies widely across regions, reflecting differences in legal frameworks, cultural contexts, and institutional capacities. This disparity highlights the need for a comprehensive and harmonized approach to waqf research and practice. By addressing these challenges, future research can contribute to more effective and equitable waqf initiatives that maximize their socio-economic benefits.

The thematic evolution of waqf research, as revealed by the bibliometric analysis, shows an increasing focus on contemporary issues such as sustainable development goals (SDGs) and the

integration of waqf with modern financial instruments. This shift indicates a growing recognition of waqf's potential to address global challenges and its alignment with broader development agendas. Studies on waqf-based sukuk, crowdfunding platforms, and other innovative financial models demonstrate the dynamic and adaptable nature of waqf in responding to emerging needs and opportunities.

In conclusion, this bibliometric analysis provides a comprehensive overview of waqf research from 2010 to 2024, highlighting key trends, influential contributions, and existing challenges. The findings underscore the importance of continued research and collaboration to enhance the understanding and practice of waqf. By addressing governance issues, leveraging modern financial instruments, and drawing lessons from successful case studies, future research can contribute to the sustainable and impactful development of waqf initiatives globally.

CONCLUSION

The bibliometric analysis of waqf research over the past 15 years provides valuable insights into the development, trends, and impact of this critical field. The steady growth in the number of publications reflects an increasing academic interest in waqf, highlighting its importance as a socio-financial tool for socio-economic development and poverty alleviation in Muslim-majority countries.

Malaysia and Indonesia have emerged as leading contributors to waqf research, underscoring their significant role in advancing the academic and practical understanding of waqf. The robust academic infrastructure and institutional support in these countries have facilitated the exploration of innovative waqf models and practices, making them central to the global waqf discourse. This prominence also illustrates the influence of local contexts in shaping waqf practices and research priorities.

The analysis reveals a diverse range of research topics, with a notable focus on governance, sustainability, and the integration of waqf with modern financial instruments. This diversity highlights the multifaceted nature of waqf studies and its relevance in contemporary Islamic finance. However, the lack of standardized frameworks for waqf management and governance remains a significant challenge. Addressing these issues is crucial for ensuring the transparency, accountability, and efficiency of waqf initiatives.

The international collaboration observed in waqf research indicates a shared global interest in leveraging waqf for socio-economic development. Such collaborations can enhance the quality and impact of research by incorporating diverse perspectives and expertise, fostering a more comprehensive understanding of waqf practices across different contexts.

Despite the progress, there are disparities in the socio-economic impact of waqf initiatives across regions. This variation underscores the need for a comprehensive and harmonized approach to waqf research and practice. By developing robust governance structures, leveraging modern financial instruments, and learning from successful case studies, future research can enhance the socio-economic benefits of waqf initiatives.

In conclusion, the findings from this bibliometric analysis provide a comprehensive understanding of the waqf research landscape. They emphasize the importance of continued research and collaboration to address existing challenges and harness the full potential of waqf. By focusing on governance, sustainability, and innovative financial models, future research can contribute to the sustainable and impactful development of waqf, ultimately enhancing its role in socio-economic development globally.

Recommendations

To enhance waqf practices and increase research visibility, the following recommendations are proposed.

1. Develop and implementing standardized governance frameworks will ensure consistent and transparent management of waqf assets. Researchers should publish studies on these frameworks in high-impact journals to showcase practical applications and increase their work's visibility.
2. Promote international collaboration by encouraging joint research projects and conferences with international scholars will lead to more innovative solutions. Co-authoring papers and participating in global conferences can expand researchers' networks and recognition.
3. Leverage modern financial instruments such as waqf-based sukuk and crowdfunding can improve waqf practices. Publishing successful case studies on these financial tools in reputed journals will attract interest from both academic and practical perspectives.
4. Strengthening institutional support and capacity building through training programs will enhance the skills of waqf managers and researchers. Organizing workshops and publishing the outcomes will help establish researchers as leaders in the field.
5. Utilize digital platforms and open access journals will broaden the reach of waqf research. Sharing research on social media and academic networking sites will significantly increase readership and citations. By focusing on these recommendations, researchers in Malaysia and Indonesia can improve the effectiveness of waqf initiatives and enhance their research visibility and impact.

Acknowledgements or Notes

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to the ASEAN School of Business Forum for providing an invaluable platform to present and discuss our research on waqf. The forum's commitment to fostering academic collaboration and innovation has greatly contributed to the advancement of knowledge in the field of Islamic finance and socio-economic development. We appreciate the opportunity to engage with esteemed scholars and practitioners, whose insights and feedback have been instrumental in enriching our work. Our heartfelt thanks go to the organizers for their meticulous planning and execution, which ensured a productive and inspiring event. We look forward to future collaborations and continued engagement with the ASEAN School of Business Forum community.

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