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## A Bibliometric Analysis on Waqf

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### Abstract

This research constitutes a bibliometric in the field of WAQF. The data was taken from the SCOPUS database. Research on waqf was initiated in 1914. This study analysed the development trend and origin of scientific literature published in the field of waqf. The study used Publish or Perish software and VOSviewer in incorporating and visualising the data, respectively. The data was also analysed using Microsoft Excel and SPSS 25.0. A standard bibliometric analysis was employed to present the citation analysis, research productivity, and evolution of publications. The findings of 529 total documents suggested that there was a yearly increase in the literature concerning waqf, especially after 2010. Most of these articles were published in the form of academic journals and literature reviews, which were mainly written in English. The research in waqf, conducted mostly in Malaysia, comprised of the social sciences, arts and humanities and economics, econometrics, and finance field. The main keywords used in this study were waqf and cash waqf. These findings should assist the potential directions for future research and facilitate the establishment of collaboration strategies between authors and institutions.

**Keywords:** Bibliometric Analysis, Publish or Perish Software, SCOPUS, VOSviewer, Waqf.

### Introduction

Waqf is one of the Islamic financial instruments, which plays an essential role in Muslim societies. This financial instrument is considered as “a voluntary act that shares similar nature with charitable acts such as donation, sadaqah, zakat, or any other charitable act” (Hussin, 2018, p.145). This idea facilitated the needs of the poor and needy, the aged or the orphans through the provision of healthcare, education, training, business activities, and other facilities (AbdelMohsin, 2013). Initially, the idea of waqf was investigated by a Jurist in 1914. Although the development of work on this subject was slow in the early years, there was an increase in progression from 2010, which led to the revival of the waqf institution. Thus, this study presents a bibliometric analysis of the studies related to waqf. The remaining sections present the methodology followed by results from the bibliometric analysis. The final section

concludes the findings, stresses the limitations, and recommends the future of the research related to waqf.

### **Methodology**

This study carried out a bibliometric analysis approach, which emerged as one of the most widely used methods to assess the quality, credibility, and impact of the work (Ellegaard & Wallin, 2015). According to Wallin (2005), a bibliometric technique served as a valuable tool to identify potential under-researched areas in a discipline. The data was collected as of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2020 from the Scopus database, given that the journal had the "largest single abstract and indexing database ever built" (Burnham, 2006, p.1) and "the largest searchable citation and abstract source of searching literature" (Ahmi et al., 2019, p.1).

Additionally, the analysis of scientific maps was used to understand its structure, development, and main participants (Noyon, Moed, & Luwel, 1999). Furthermore, following the study of Ahmi et al. (2019), practically all of the analytical results were taken from collected documents such as "access type, year, author name, subject area, document type, source title, keywords, affiliation, country, source type, and language" (p.2). Different types of relationships were established to create various bibliometric networks. Specifically, a co-occurrence relationship was applied in this analysis as suggested by Callon, Courtial, Turner and Bauin (1983).

Moreover, this research concentrated on all documents related to waqf derived from the title of this paper. Intrinsically, this study conducted the following query: (TITLE ("Waqf" OR "Waqaf")), and 529 documents were retrieved with no duplicate documents detected after the data cleaning process. The data were analysed using the Publish or Perish software and VOSviewer in incorporating and visualising the data, Microsoft Excel and SPSS 25.0. Additionally, a standard bibliometric analysis was employed to present the citation analysis, research productivity, and evolution of publications. Remarkably, all data presented in this paper were retrieved on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2020.

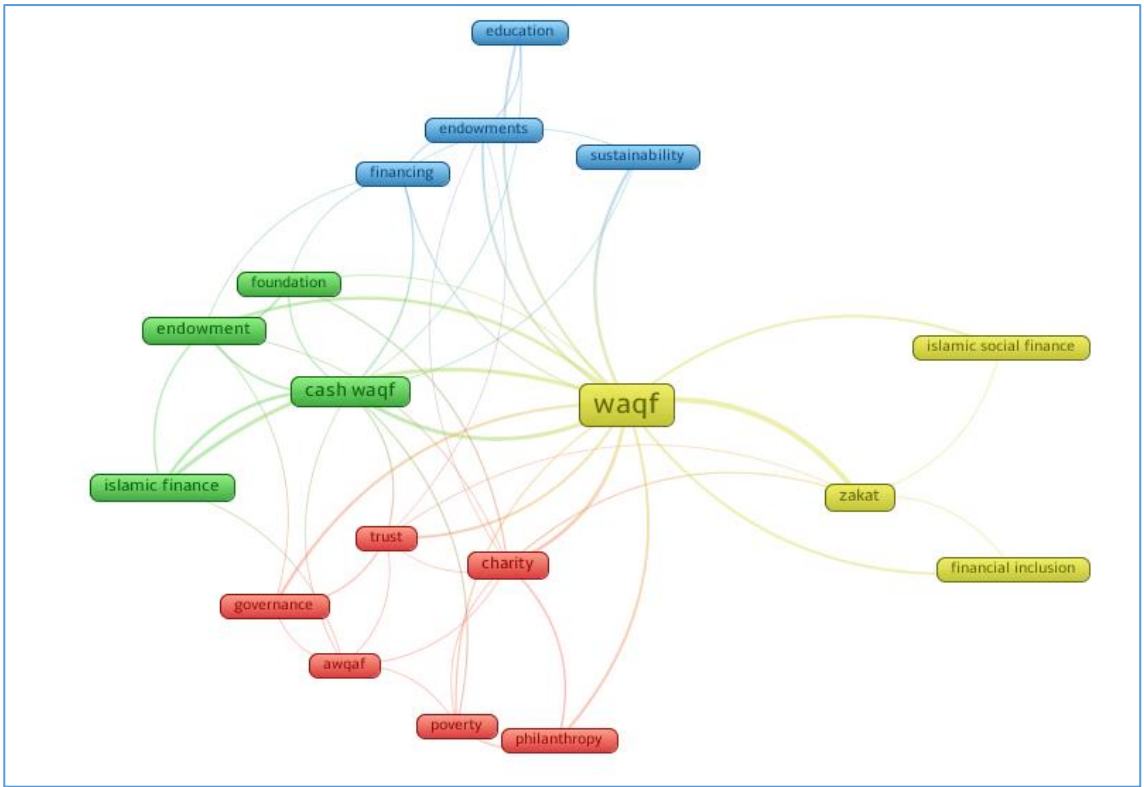
### **Results**

The bibliometric analysis identified the abovementioned analytical results, i.e. "keywords, subject areas, document types, source types, annual growth, languages, countries' productivity, authorships, and citations". The majority of the findings were presented as the number of occurrences and percentages. Extra information was presented for the annual growth aspect such as the number of retrieved documents per year.

### **Keywords Analysis**

This study mapped the author's keywords using VOSviewer software. VOSviewer were used for constructing and visualising bibliometric networks. This software visualises the authors' keywords and presents the association of a keyword with the other keywords through font size, square size, colour, or the thickness of connecting lines.

Figure 1 presents the keyword map or a network visualisation of the author's keywords. For instance, waqf, zakat, Islamic social science, and financial inclusion featured a similar colour, suggesting that these keywords exhibited a close relationship that co-occurred together.



**Figure 1: Keyword map for the study on Waqf**

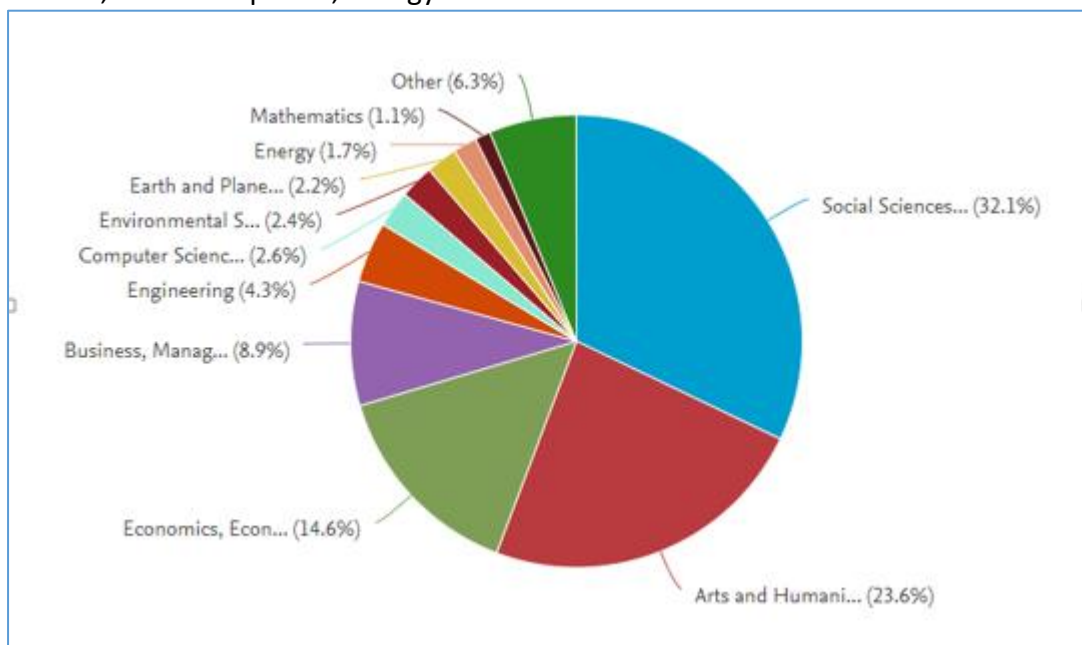
Based on the number of occurrences, the authors determined the minimum number of occurrences of a keyword to five. Out of the 1735 keywords, only thirty keywords met the threshold. After performing data cleaning on the author’s keywords, the keyword “waqf” was the most used keywords in this area of study (32.7 percent). The primary fifteen keywords used in waqf research are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: Keywords**

	<b>Keyword</b>	<b>No. Of Documents</b>
1	Waqf	173
2	Cash Waqf	38
3	Zakat	17
4	Islamic Finance	16
5	Charity	12
6	Endowment	12
7	Awqaf	7
8	Financing	7
9	Foundation	6
10	Islamic Social Finance	6
11	Poverty	6
12	Sustainability	6
13	Trust	6
14	Financial Inclusion	5
15	Governance	5

### **Subject Area**

Other than the keyword map, the published documents could be analysed based on their subject areas. Figure 2 charted subject areas covered in waqf research. Most of the studies on waqf were in the domain of social sciences (32.1 percent), followed by arts and humanities (23.6 percent) and economics, econometrics, and finance (14.6 percent). It was found to be below 5% for all science-related fields such as engineering, computer science, environmental science, earth and planet, energy and mathematics.



**Figure 2: Documents by subject area**

### **Document and Source Types**

This part presents source and document types related to the study. The document types consist of 'articles', 'reviews', 'book chapters', 'conference papers', 'book', 'erratum', and

'notes'. On the other hand, source types incorporate 'journals', 'books', 'conference proceedings', 'book series', and 'trade journals'. It is important to remark here that the conference papers in the document type refer to papers presented in conferences and were probably published as full journal articles (Ahmi et al., 2019).

**Table 2: Document type**

Document type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Article	383	72.40
Review	66	12.48
Book chapter	38	7.18
Conference paper	37	6.99
Book	3	0.57
Erratum	1	0.19
Note	1	0.19

Table 3 presents five different source types. The journal appeared as the highest source type for waqf research, which represented 86.0 percent of the total percentage. Other source types accounted for less than 10.0 percent each, with the lowest percentage from trade publications (1.0 percent).

**Table 3: Source type**

Source type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Journal	453	86.0
Book	37	7.0
Conference proceeding	23	4.0
Book series	10	2.0
Trade journal	6	1.0

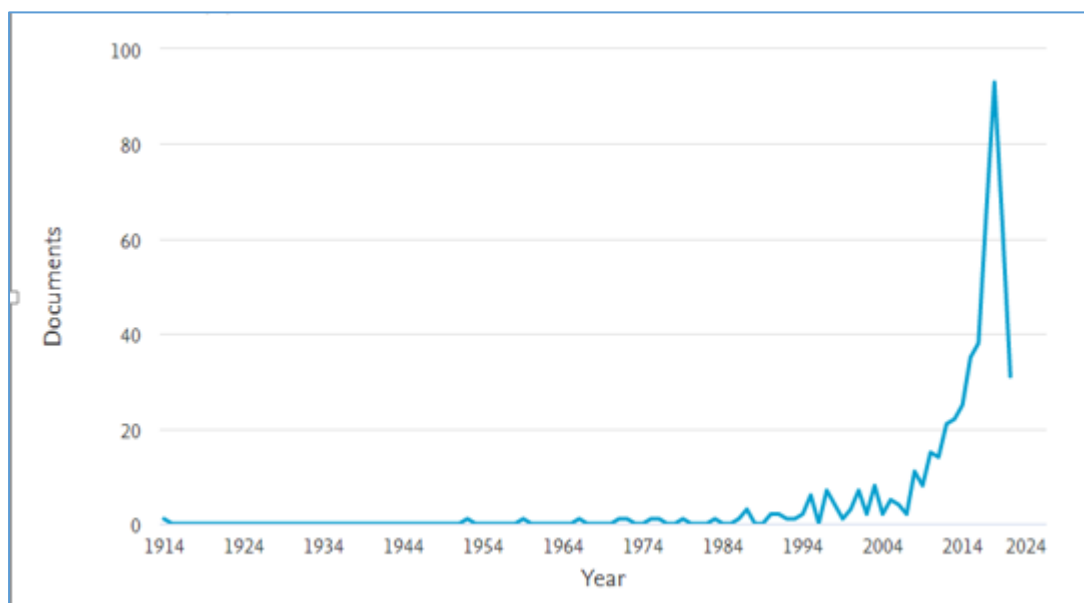
Referring to the journal database with published articles on waqf research, ten journal databases with the most published articles were shown in Table 4, which comprised approximately 27.0 percent of the overall articles. The analysis discovered that the "Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient" published the most articles related to waqf; i.e. 21 articles. This particular journal has been listed under Scopus coverage since 1957. Next, the second journal in the ranking was the "Journal of King Abdul Aziz University Islamic Economics". This journal published 20 articles, despite only being in circulation since 2009. The analysis on the most cited papers in the waqf subject, namely the "Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient" appeared to have published the most cited article, followed by "Law and Society Review", "Islamic Law and Society", "International Journal of Middle East Studies", and "Humanomics".

**Table 4: Ten (10) Most Productive Journals in the Area**

Rank	Source Title	No. Of Document
1	"Journal Of The Economic And Social History Of The Orient"	21
2	"Journal Of King Abdulaziz University Islamic Economics"	20
3	"Islamic Law And Society"	17
4	"Intellectual Discourse"	16
5	"Journal Of Islamic Accounting And Business Research"	13
6	"Humanomics"	12
7	"Isra International Journal Of Islamic Finance"	12
8	"Al Shajarah"	11
9	"Advanced Science Letters"	10
10	"International Journal Of Innovation Creativity And Change"	10

### Year of Publications

Remarkably, the study in this research area was published in Scopus, spanning over one hundred years. The first research on waqf was published in 1914 by a Jurist in *The Muslim World*, with a paper titled, "WAQF", which was within the Scopus coverage since 1911. The groundwork on waqf showed no significant progress since the first published research. However, the evolution of the related publications progressively expanded since 2010. Based on Figure 3, it was predicted that the publication numbers in 2018 would emerge as the highest number of publications since 1914. As for 2020, some publications have already been indexed or scheduled in the Scopus database. This analysis revealed a growing interest and development in this area, proving that waqf was an essential area of research.



**Figure 3: Documents by year**

### Languages of Documents

Looking into languages of documents as referring to Table 5, approximately 90 percent of the retrieved documents were published in English. All the remaining papers were published in Turkish, Arabic, French, German, Italian, Malay, and Russian. Intriguingly, there was a single article that was published in dual languages, i.e. English and French. Correspondingly, Russian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Serbian, and Slovenian were the most unpopular languages used in the papers studied, which overall represented only 1 percent of the total number of studies related to waqf.

**Table 5: Languages of Documents**

Languages of documents	Frequency
English	476
Turkish	20
Arabic	11
French	7
German	5
Italian	3
Malay	2
Russian	1
Icelandic	1
Indonesian	1
Serbian	1
Slovenian	1

### Geographical Distribution

In terms of the geographical distributions, the Scopus database showed that there are 48 countries that contributed to the publication on the research related to Waqf. Table 6 lists the top 15 countries that contributed to the publications in waqf. It was observed Malaysia ranked first with a total of 195 documents (37.0 percent), followed by Indonesia (55.0 percent), the United States (44.0 percent), Turkey (39.0 percent), and the United Kingdom (27.0 percent). Alternatively, concerning the total number of citations by country, the United States was ranked first followed by Malaysia, with a total of 637 and 446 citations, respectively.



**Table 6: Top Ten (10) Countries Contributed to the Publication**

Rank	Country	No. of Documents	Citations
1	Malaysia	195	446
2	Indonesia	55	75
3	United States	44	637
4	Turkey	39	98
5	United Kingdom	26	90
6	Israel	19	177
7	Germany	16	108
8	Japan	13	29
9	Jordan	12	106
10	Pakistan	11	44
11	Saudi Arabia	11	3
12	Brunei Darussalam	10	30
13	Nigeria	10	23
14	Canada	9	67
15	France	7	23

### Citation Analysis

In order to search for the citation metrics for the data, this study used Harzing's Publish or Perish software. The software generates the citation metric by importing the data gathered from the Scopus database. Table 7 summarises the citation metrics for the retrieved articles as of 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2020. The table shows the information on the periods of publication, citation years, the total number of published papers, the total number of citations, citations per year, citations per paper, authors per paper, and the indexes. As for the Google Scholar citations, the authors calculated manually the average citation per year as presented in Table 8.

**Table 7: Citation Metrics**

<b>Publication years</b>	1914-2020
<b>Citation years</b>	106 (1914-2020)
<b>Papers</b>	529
<b>Citations</b>	2065
<b>Cites/year</b>	19.48
<b>Cites/paper</b>	3.90
<b>Authors/paper</b>	2.13
<b>Hirsch h-index</b>	21
<b>Egghe g-index</b>	33
<b>PoP hI,norm</b>	20
<b>PoP hI,annual</b>	0.19

Table 8 shows the top 20 cited articles in the field of waqf. As can be seen, the article that received the highest citations is the article written by Kuran (2001), titled "The provision of public goods under Islamic law: Origins, impact, and limitations of the waqf system". The article had been cited 134 times with an average of 7.05 citations per year as counted by

Scopus Database. Interestingly, the same article obtained the highest number of citations according to the calculation of Google Scholar as of 6<sup>th</sup> September 2020. It had been cited 422 citations with an average citation per year of 22.21. Equally important, by referring to Table 9, it was also found that Kuran was the most cited author bearing a total of 290 citations with only six published articles. Finally, this study reported that Salamah was the most productive author with nine Scopus published articles on waqf research. In addition, the table shows that the papers were published in widely ranged sources which indicates the interdisciplinary nature of these waqf studies.

**Table 8: Top 20 Cited Articles in WAQF Study**

No.	Document Title	Authors	Year	Source	Cited by	Cites per year	GS cites	GS sites per year
1	"The provision of public goods under Islamic law: Origins, impact, and limitations of the waqf system"	T. Kuran	2001	"Law and Society Review"	134	7.05	422	22.21
2	"The absence of the corporation in Islamic law: Origins and persistence"	T. Kuran	2005	"American Journal of Comparative Law"	77	5.13	218	14.53
3	"Usurious Piety: The Cash Waqf Controversy in the Ottoman Empire"	J.E. Mandaville	1979	"International Journal of Middle East Studies"	67	1.63	224	5.46
4	"Waqf, perpetual charity and poverty alleviation"	A.M. Sadeq	2002	"International Journal of Social Economics"	59	3.28	241	13.39
5	"The logic of financial westernization in the Middle East"	T. Kuran	2005	"Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization"	53	3.53	136	9.06
6	"Waqf studies in the twentieth century: The state of the art"	M. Hoexter	1998	"Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient"	46	2.09	124	5.64
7	"Endowing family: Waqf, property devolution, and gender in greater Syria, 1800 to 1860"	B. Doumani	1998	"Comparative Studies in Society and History"	41	1.86	82	3.73
8	"Cash Waqfs of Bursa, 1555-1823"	M. Cizarca	1995	"Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient"	39	1.56	176	7.04
9	"Islamic institutions and property rights: The case of the 'Public Good' Waqf"	M. Shatzmiller	2001	"Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient"	35	1.84	70	3.68
10	"Faith and the state: A history of Islamic philanthropy in Indonesia"	A. Fauzia	2013	"Faith and the State: A History of Islamic Philanthropy in Indonesia (Brill)"	34	4.86	126	18
11	"Financing through cash-waqf: a revitalization to finance different needs"	M. Ismail Abdel Mohsin	2013	"International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management"	32	4.57	110	15.71

12	"Operating regimes of the government: Accounting and accountability changes in the sultan Suleyman Waqf of the Ottoman empire (the 1826 experience)"	H.E. Yayla	2011	"Accounting History"	31	3.44	52	5.78
13	"Islamic takaful: Business models, Shariah concerns, and proposed solutions"	A.R.A. Wahab, M.K. Lewis, M.K. Hassan	2007	"Thunderbird International Business Review"	31	2.38	125	9.62
14	"The Waqf as a prop for the social system (Sixteenth-Twentieth Centuries)"	G. Baer	1997	"Islamic Law and Society"	30	1.3	76	3.30
15	"Women and waqf: Toward a reconsideration of women's place in the Mamluk household"	M.A. Fay	1997	"International Journal of Middle East Studies"	29	1.26	54	2.35
16	"The complex impact crater Jebel Waqf as Suwwan in Jordan: Effects of target heterogeneity and impact obliquity on central uplift formation"	T. Kenkmann, W.U. Reimold, M. Khirfan, E. Salameh, H. Khoury, K. Konsul	2010	"Special Paper of the Geological Society of America"	28	2.8	32	3.2
17	"Waqf and ottoman welfare policy"	O. Peri	1992	"Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient"	25	0.89	99	3,53
18	"The first large meteorite impact structure discovered in the Middle East: Jebel Waqf as Suwwan, Jordan"	E. Salameh, H. Khoury, W.U. Reimold, W. Schneider	2008	"Meteoritics and Planetary Science"	24	2	34	2.83
19	"The influence of the Muslim religion in humanitarian aid"	J. Krafess	2005	"International Review of the Red Cross"	24	1.6	81	5.40
20	"The earliest waqf foundations"	M. Gil	1998	"Journal of Near Eastern Studies"	24	1.09	64	2.91

**Table 9: Top Ten (10) Authors in WAQF Study**

Authors	No. of Documents	Citations
Salamah E.	9	92
Mohammed M.O.	8	31
Orbay K.	8	9
Khoury H.	7	77
Kuran T.	6	290
Layish A.	5	44
Johari F.	5	11
Sabri H.	5	10
Reimold W.U.	4	71
Ihsan H.	4	26

### Conclusions

This study used a simple approach of bibliometric review to obtain a clearer insight into the historical review, current status, forecasts, and development trend on the waqf literature. The idea of this research subject started in 1914. It then evolved year by yearly with the number of publications gradually increasing since 2010. Multiple authors also wrote articles related to waqf with a mean collaboration index of 2.13 authors per article. This analysis revealed the different themes that constituted the waqf research area, which was mostly related to cash waqf, zakat, Islamic finance, charity, and endowment. The geographic dispersion of the literature showed that Malaysia had the largest number of publications and influence in terms of the number of citations, as compared to other developed or Islamic countries. This study proposes that the research on waqf in other Islamic countries is needed, as the prospective impact of the research may influence an increase of the financial inclusion and welfare of the society, specifically for the Muslims.

Several limitations were identified, particularly on the database used. For instance, the publications on waqf research in the Scopus database were inconclusive. Thus, it should be emphasised that there were still unindexed journals despite Scopus being one of the largest databases. Additionally, this research only focused on the topic related to waqf derived from the title of the article, abstract, and keywords. Hence, all the other literature that was related to waqf but did not explicitly used it within those subject areas were excluded.

Future research may focus on a review of literature and a meta-analysis on the WAQF related topics. Reviews will give additional insights into antecedents and outcomes related to the domain. In order to obtain better insights on models and theories. Future studies may focus on an in-depth content analysis of articles in the research domain. It was also important to highlight that no search query was 100.0 percent accurate, ergo false-positive and false-negative results may occur. However, with increasing interests in recent literature, this study is essentially worth to be explored and it may serve as a benchmark in drawing the attention of future researchers to contribute to the growing scientific work. In fact, this study is among the first to analyse the detailed bibliometric indicators of the published literature in waqf.

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