



BIBLIOMETRIC ASSESSMENT OF SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS ON WĀQF (ISLAMIC ENDOWMENT)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims at exploring and evaluating the growth and distribution of scholarly publications relating to *wāqf* using the evolving Bibliometrics technique for the period 1914-2019. For the established period (1914-2019), a total of the 476 scholarly papers were extracted using Scopus database. Basic inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied to ensure the theme of the study is critically analyzed. This study analyzes the documents based on various bibliometric measures such as year wise growth of publication, most productive *wāqf* authors, productive countries in *wāqf* publications, most productive *wāqf* journals, leading sponsors organization on *wāqf*, identification of important authors' key words in *wāqf* publications, and characteristics of highly cited *wāqf* publications. The adopted bibliometric analysis helps determine special trends in *wāqf* and provides a basis for more *wāqf* multidisciplinary collaboration and research. Among the findings: Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient is the journal with the highest number of *wāqf* scholarly publications within the designated period; Timur Kuran is the author with the highest number of publications on *wāqf* while 2018 and 2017 recorded the most number of publications on *wāqf*. *Wāqf* authors from Asian countries such as Malaysia, Indonesia and Turkey have high level sponsor support. This study only explored Scopus online database to harvest scholarly publication on *Wāqf*.

JEL Classification: I30, I31, P36

Key words: Bibliometric, *Wāqf*, Scholarly publication, Citation, Endowment

1. INTRODUCTION

Wāqf just like *zakāt* is one of the *Islāmic* models of social funds to enhance wealth distribution to ensure social security. *Wāqf* is a charitable endowment with munificence as the guiding principle. It is one of the effective tools devised by *Islām* for achieving financial inclusiveness and poverty alleviation among Muslims. One significance of *wāqf* is to encourage socio-economic solidarity within Muslim communities. The model was designed to provide financial support to the needy and community services to all, thus contributing to a better society (Elesin, 2017). *Wāqf* is basically an act of holding certain property or investment and preserving it for successive benefit of the Muslim community. *Wāqf* has no perfect denotative meaning in English (Anwar, 2017) but can be compared to the conventional endowment. *Wāqf* involves some essential principles such as declaration of the intention, the contributor, the property and the beneficiary (Abd Jalil, Yahya, and Pitchay, 2019). It involves the total transfer of individual property from the original owner for the cause of *Allāh 'azza wa jalla*. Mohammad, Iman, and Hamid (2006) mentioned that the differentiating characteristics of *wāqf* are its irrevocability, perpetuity and inalienability. This *Islāmic* endowment (*wāqf*) has been practiced throughout the world and its awareness and impact among Muslims have likewise been studied.

Several disciplines have explored and applied *wāqf* principles and concepts to aid several Muslim communities. Therefore, considering its impact and contributions to the Muslim community and beyond, there is a need to effectively sustain *wāqf* culture around the globe. Studies have likewise shown how non-Muslim communities benefited from *wāqf* deployment to finance the agricultural sector (agribusiness) (Amudaa, Che Embib, and Oladapo, 2019), education, health sector improvement, and fiscal development and national debt reduction (Abd Jalil et al., 2019). It is therefore important to understand that *wāqf* is essentially a primary source of charity.

It is evident that scientific research plays prominent roles in monitoring and developing varied sectors and disciplines including *wāqf*. *Wāqf* researchers have studied the model (*wāqf*) awareness (Adeyemi, Ismail, and Hassan, 2016), roles (Elesin, 2017), *Wāqf* Index (Hasan, Ahmad, and Ghazali, 2019), juxtaposed the nature and

structure of *wāqf* and English trust fund (Abdullah, 2019) and explored a host of other *wāqf* themes. Implementation of *Islāmic* endowment (*wāqf*) has likewise been conducted in several countries such as Malaysia (Abdul Shukor et al., 2019; Hasan et al., 2019; Abd Jalil et al., 2019) Nigeria (Ahmad, 2019; Abdul-Majeed Alaro and Alalubosa, 2019 and Elesin, 2017), Turkey (Yayla, 2011), Indonesia (Fauzia, 2008) and many other countries.

Hence, research in form of scholarly publications is one of the significant tools used as evidence for conceptualization of research impacts, performance indications, trends and outputs thereby informing and facilitating decisions in line with such research. Evaluating and appraising the various facets of the scientific scholarly publication is a necessary and integral part of science (Pouris, and Pouris, 2009). Therefore, trends and characteristics of scholarly publications are usually evaluated using techniques such as Scientometrics and Bibliometric analysis.

Scientometrics basically deals with quantitative analysis of scientific research features and characteristics. Scientometrics emphasizes analyses of the development and mechanism of science research using statistical mathematical methods. Scientometrics analysis employs an objective and effective way to evaluate and assess research and innovation performance to inform decisions. However, Bibliometric analysis deals with evaluating and analyzing trends and characteristics of scholarly publications. Bibliometric analysis examines impacts and quantity of scholarly publications on a specific niche of research over time.

Bibliometric analysis has been conducted on a wide range of subjects and topics including health (Briganti et al., 2019), *zakāt* (Yusuf, Yerima, and Ape 2020), Library and Information Science (Yusuf, Abdullah, and Zaidi, 2018; Nicholson, 2006), education (Jamali et al., 2015), knowledge management (Akhavan et al., 2016) and a host of other fields, subjects and topics. However, apparent Bibliometric study on *wāqf* seems lacking

Therefore, Bibliometric studies on *wāqf* are needed, as *wāqf* is important and will allow researchers to ascertain prominent researchers as well as emerging authors, disciplines and themes in *wāqf* research. The Bibliometric studies will likewise encourage collaborative efforts among *wāqf* authors, researchers and funding agencies. This study will therefore provide Bibliometric analysis and visualization of scholarly publications on *wāqf*, based on scholarly publication data extracted from Scopus database.

This study provides specifics and evaluates growth and distribution of *wāqf* scholarly publication considering the most productive countries in *wāqf* publications, leading sponsors of *wāqf* research, the most productive *wāqf* authors, important key words in *wāqf* publications, and characteristics of highly cited *wāqf* publications.

2. METHODOLOGY

In this Bibliometric study on *wāqf*, we adopted Scopus -- an online database with the largest source of scholarly journal publication on varied fields. Previous studies (Briganti et al., 2019; Yusuf et al., 2018 and Akhavan et al., 2016) have used and validated Scopus database as reliable for Bibliometric studies. Scopus is an online database containing huge number of abstracts and citations. The database likewise processes enriched and vast quality data with vigorous quality control. Scopus is an unbiased comprehensive scholarly publication for reputable and scholarly publications with more than 17 million records from more than 5,000 publishers.

A comprehensive search was performed for this study to extract scholarly studies on *wāqf* from Scopus database on 15th January, 2020. The necessary details were mined from the database to enable us to evaluate, visualize and actualize the study objectives. *Wāqf* scholarly publication extracted shows that *wāqf* publications range from 1914 to 2020. The extract, however, was not extended to 2020 as it is perhaps too early to evaluate publication activities of 2020 in the first quarter at the time of compilation.

Basic inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied to the Scopus database to enable retrieval of relevant scholarly publication to suit the study. The criteria for inclusion were basically *wāqf* scholarly publication in English Language and published within 1914-2019. The exclusion criteria include editorials, notes, erratum and publication in other languages aside from English language. The syntax adopted to extract publications are performed using *wāqf* for queries syntax include:

TITLE-ABS-KEY (*wāqf*.) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE , "English")) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , "ar") OR LIMIT-

TO (DOCTYPE , "re") OR LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , "cp") OR LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , "ch") OR LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , "bk")) AND (EXCLUDE (DOCTYPE , "er") OR EXCLUDE (DOCTYPE , "no") OR (DOCTYPE , "editorials") (EXCLUDE (PUBYEAR , 2020))).

Note: ar = articles, re = reviews, bk = book, cp = conference proceedings, er = erratums, no = notes

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The aim of this study is to evaluate and provide visual and statistical analysis relating to *wāqf* scholarly publications. This analysis provides quantitative evaluations and analyzes development trends of *wāqf* scholarly publications. The details from this study could be explored and further serve as indications and road map for implementing *wāqf* projects and will enhance collaboration and funding of *wāqf*. This will enable the relevant stakeholders to strengthen and adjust policies with regard to collaborations, funding allocations and comparing scientific input and output and so forth. The following analyses evaluate *wāqf* scholarly publications using varied indices.

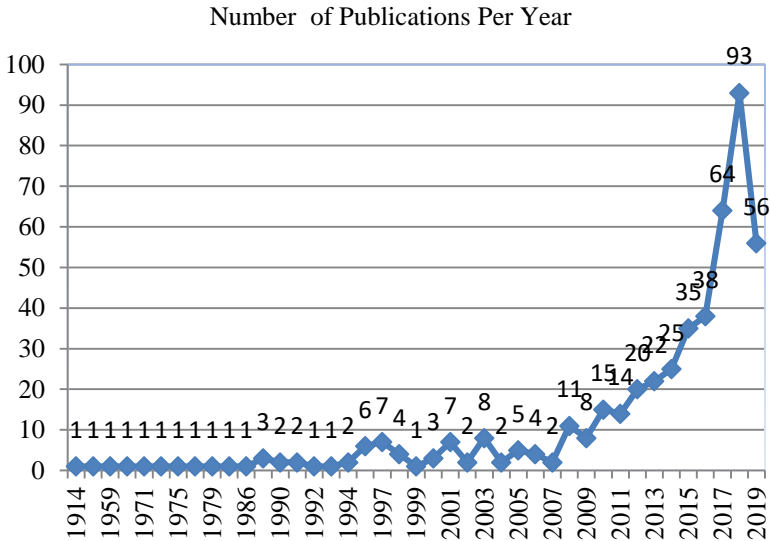
3.1 ANALYSIS OF TRENDS IN *WĀQF* SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS

The total number of *wāqf* scholarly publications within the years 1914 – 2019 amounted to more than four hundred (N = 476). The highest number of publications was in 2018 with total of ninety-three (n=93) publications. This is trailed by year 2017 and 2019 with sixty-four (n = 64) and fifty-six (n = 56) *wāqf* publications respectively. The years 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011 experienced gradual and continuous increase in *wāqf* publications with thirty-eight (n = 38), thirty-five (n = 35), twenty-five (n = 25), twenty-two (n = 22), twenty (n = 20) and fourteen (n = 14) respectively. This is an indication of renewed interest in *wāqf* research and scholarly publications. Fluctuation was witnessed in the *wāqf* publication within the years 2010, 2009 and 2008. Year 2008 gathered total of eleven (n = 11) publications, while 2009 publications dropped to eight (n = 8) publications which later increased to fifteen (n = 15) publications in 2010.

Wāqf publications within years 2000-2007 witnessed continuous fluctuations, as did publications within years 1995 – 1999. There was no *wāqf* publication in 1996, 1985, 1984, 1982, 1980, 1978, 1977, 1970, 1969, 1968 and 1967 which is a total of eleven years

considering the year range in this study. *Wāqf* publication from 1914 which marks the first and only publication for that year increased steadily until 1987 where three publications were recorded excluding the years with no publications on *wāqf* as mentioned earlier.

FIGURE 1
Trends in *Wāqf* Scholarly Publications



3.2 ANALYSIS OF MOST CITED *WĀQF* SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS AND AUTHORS

Minimum of 20 citations is earmarked as threshold for inclusion of authors or publications in the analysis of most cited *wāqf* publications. Publications considered for inclusion are both single and joint authorship scholarly publications. Citations include only scholarly citations considered within Scopus database.

The author with the highest citation is Timur Kuran a Professor of Economics and Political Science and Gorter Family Professor of *Islāmic* Studies at Duke University. The author garnered 252 citations with three of his publications. The first publication that led the chart is Kuran (2001) with 127 citations; Kuran (2005a) is second with 72 citations and Kuran (2005b) which is the fifth most cited article gathered 53 citations respectively. The author and publication that trail

the citation chart is Mandaville (1979) with 64 citations followed by Sadeq (2002) with 55 citations.

Other *wāqf* articles are Hoexter (1998), Doumani (1998) and Çizarça (1995) gathered 46, 41, 38 citations respectively. Yayla (2011) and Shatzmiller (2001) both achieved 31 citations each, while Fauzia (2008), Baer (1997) and Fay (1997) generated 29 citations each. Twenty-eight citations were given to Mohsin (2013), while Kenkmann et al. (2010) and Wahab, Lewis, and Hassan (2007), which are both co-authored articles, received 27 citations each.

Similarly, 24 citations each were gathered by the *wāqf* study conducted by Krafess (2005) and Layish (1983), followed by Gil (1998) and Peri (1992) 23 citations each. Twenty-one citations were gathered from Salameh et al. (2008) and Layish (1997) while 20 citations each were obtained by Shaham (1991), Fernandes (1987) and Crecelius (1986).

It is therefore important to note based on the analysis of the most cited authors and articles that higher number of authors in an article may likely not translate to higher citation of such article. This is evident in the chart as most of the scholarly publications with single author gathered more citations than publications with joint authorship. Similarly, year of publication of article does not affect the numbers of citations collected as most of the recent articles gathered more citations compared to the earlier publication on *wāqf*. Table 1 and Figure 2 illustrate trends in citations of *wāqf* publications based on authors.

TABLE 1
Authors and Publication Citations

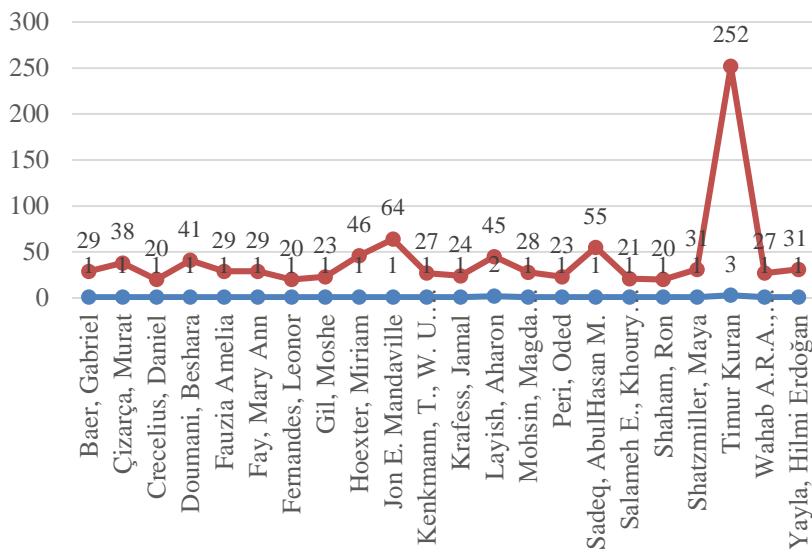
Authors	Title	Year	Cited by
Timur Kuran	The provision of public goods under <i>Islāmic</i> law: Origins, impact, and limitations of the <i>wāqf</i> system	2001	127
Timur Kuran	The absence of the corporation in <i>Islāmic</i> law: Origins and persistence	2005	72
Jon E. Mandaville	Usurious Piety: The Cash <i>wāqf</i> Controversy in the Ottoman Empire	1979	64
Sadeq, AbulHasan M.	<i>wāqf</i> , perpetual charity and poverty alleviation	2002	55

TABLE 1 (continued)

Authors	Title	Year	Cited by
Timur Kuran	The logic of financial westernization in the Middle East	2005	53
Hoexter, Miriam	<i>Wāqf</i> studies in the twentieth century: The state of the art	1998	46
Doumani, Beshara	Endowing family: <i>Wāqf</i> , property devolution, and gender in greater Syria, 1800 to 1860	1998	41
Çizarça, Murat	Cash <i>Wāqf</i> of Bursa, 1555-1823	1995	38
Yayla, Hilmi Erdoğan	Operating regimes of the government: Accounting and accountability changes in the Sultan Süleyman <i>wāqf</i> of the Ottoman Empire (the 1826 experience)	2011	31
Shatzmiller, Maya	<i>Islāmic</i> institutions and property rights: The case of the 'Public Good' <i>wāqf</i>	2001	31
Fauzia Amelia	Faith and the state: A history of <i>Islāmic</i> philanthropy in Indonesia	2013	29
Baer, Gabriel	The <i>wāqf</i> as a prop for the social system (Sixteenth-Twentieth Centuries)	1997	29
Fay, Mary Ann	Women and <i>wāqf</i> : Toward a reconsideration of women's place in the Mamluk household	1997	29
Mohsin, Magda Ismail Abdel	Financing through cash- <i>wāqf</i> : a revitalization to finance different needs	2013	28
Wahab A.R.A., Lewis M.K., Hassan M.K.	<i>Islāmic</i> takaful: Business models, Shariah concerns, and proposed solutions	2007	27
Krafess, Jamal	The influence of the Muslim religion in humanitarian aid	2005	24
Layish, Aharon	The Mālikī family <i>wāqf</i> according to wills and waqfiyyāt	1983	24
Gil, Moshe	The earliest <i>wāqf</i> foundations	1998	23
Peri, Oded	<i>Wāqf</i> and Ottoman welfare policy	1992	23
Layish, Aharon	The family <i>wāqf</i> and the Sharī'ah law of succession in modern times	1997	21

TABLE 1 (continued)

Authors	Title	Year	Cited by
Shaham, Ron	Christian and Jewish <i>wāqf</i> in Palestine during the late Ottoman Period	1991	20
Fernandes, Leonor	The foundation of baybars al-Jashankir: Its <i>Wāqf</i> , history, and architecture	1987	20
Crececius, Daniel	Incidences of <i>Wāqf</i> Cases in Three Cairo Courts: 1640-1802	1986	20

FIGURE 2
Authors and Publication Citations

3.3 ANALYSIS OF SOME PRODUCTIVE JOURNAL OUTLETS ON *WĀQF*

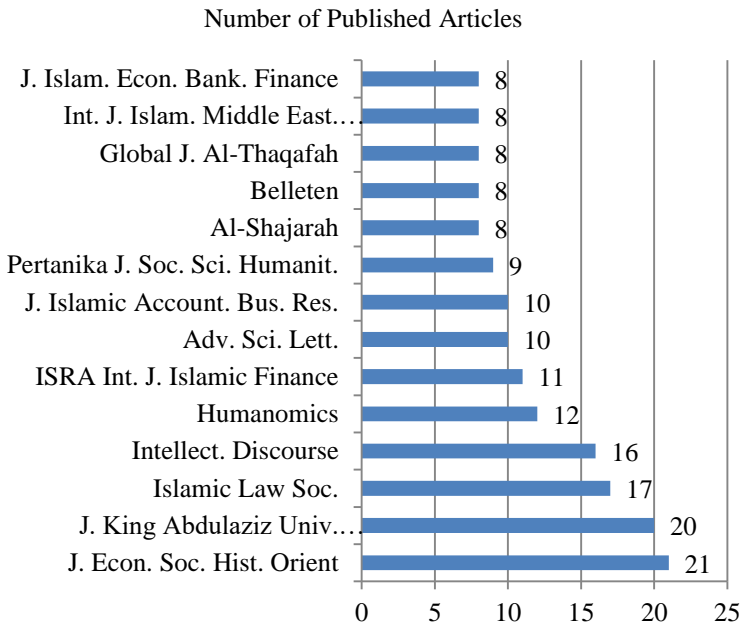
This section scrutinizes journal outlets with higher number of *wāqf* publications within the years in consideration. This study earmarks at least publication of eight articles by journal outlet to be considered for inclusion. The journal outlet with the highest number of *wāqf* publications is the Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient with a total of twenty-one (n=21) publications. This is trailed by the Journal of King Abdulaziz University, Islamic Economics with

twenty (n=20) published articles on *wāqf*. Similarly, Journals of Islamic Law and Society, Intellectual Discourse, Humanomics, ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance published seventeen (n=17), sixteen (n = 16), twelve (n = 12) and eleven (n=11) articles on *wāqf* respectively. Journal of Advanced Science Letters and Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research gathered ten (n=10) publications each while Pertanika Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities gathered only nine (n=9) publications on *wāqf*. Eight (n=8) publications each, which is the benchmark for inclusion in the analysis, were garnered by Al-Shajarah, Belleten, Global Journal Al-Thaqafah, International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management and Journal of Islamic Economics, Banking and Finance. Table 2 and Figure 3 illustrate the productive journal outlets in *wāqf* publication.

TABLE 2
Productive Journal Outlets in *Wāqf* Publication

Journal Outlets with most Articles on <i>Wāqf</i>	No of Published Articles	Journal Abbreviation
Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient	21	J. Econ. Soc. Hist. Orient
Journal of King Abdulaziz University, Islamic Economics	20	J. King Abdulaziz Univ. Islam. Econ.
Islamic Law and Society	17	Islamic Law Soc.
Intellectual Discourse	16	Intellect. Discourse
Humanomics	12	Humanomics
ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance	11	ISRA Int. J. Islamic Finance
Advanced Science Letters	10	Adv. Sci. Lett.
Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research	10	J. Islamic Account. Bus. Res.
Pertanika Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities	9	Pertanika J. Soc. Sci. Humanit.
Al-Shajarah	8	Al-Shajarah
Belleten	8	Belleten
Global Journal Al-Thaqafah	8	Global J. Al-Thaqafah
International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	8	Int. J. Islam. Middle East. Financ. Manage.
Journal of Islamic Economics, Banking and Finance	8	J. Islam. Econ. Bank. Finance

FIGURE 3
Productive Journal Outlets in *Wāqf* publication



3.4 ANALYSIS OF MOST PRODUCTIVE COUNTRIES IN *WĀQF* SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS

To evaluate countries with more scholarly publication on *wāqf*, this study assesses countries based on author affiliation. For publications with more than one author the corresponding or first author affiliation where applicable was considered for inclusion. A minimum of ten scholarly publications was considered for a country to be qualified for inclusion.

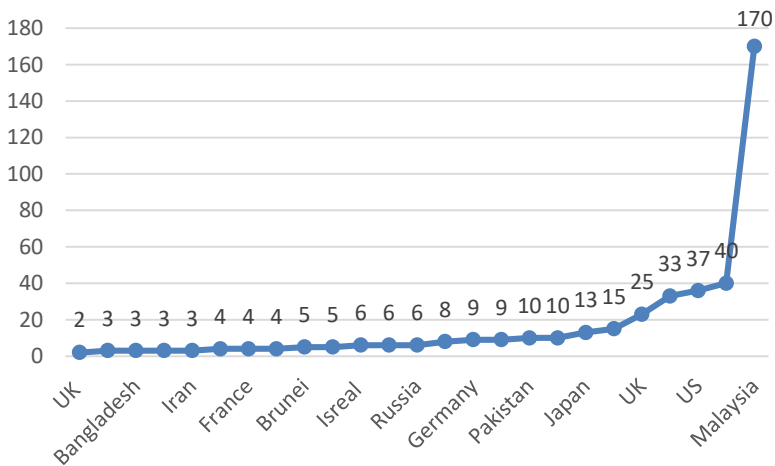
From the total number of publications (N = 476) considered in the study, the country that published highest number of scholarly articles on *wāqf* is Malaysia with total publication of one hundred and seventy (n = 170) which is more than 30% of the total publication on *wāqf*. Turkey is next with forty (n=40) scholarly publications, which is less than 10 per cent of the total publication under consideration; followed by the United States, Indonesia and United Kingdom with thirty-seven (n = 37), thirty-three (n = 33) and twenty-five (n = 25) scholarly publications on *wāqf* respectively. Israel and Japan gathered twenty-one (n = 21) and thirteen (n = 13) scholarly publications on *wāqf* respectively, while Saudi Arabia and Pakistan contributed ten (n

= 10) scholarly articles each. Table 3 and Figure 4 illustrate the concentrations of *wāqf* publication based on country of author affiliation.

TABLE 3
Wāqf Publications by Countries

Countries	Publication Count
Malaysia	170
Turkey	40
US	37
Indonesia	33
UK	25
Israel	21
Japan	13
Pakistan	10
Saudi Arabia	10

FIGURE 4
Wāqf Publications by Countries



3.5 ANALYSIS OF LEADING FUNDING SPONSORS/AGENCIES IN *WĀQF* RESEARCH

Some sponsors are perceived more prominent in funding research and other projects on *wāqf*. Some of the sponsors have funded *wāqf*

research either independently or in collaboration with other sponsors. This section will analyze roles of some *wāqf* research sponsors. The sponsors are gathered based on authors' acknowledgement of funds or grants in respect of *wāqf* research.

The Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE) Malaysia is discovered to have sponsored more *wāqf* research than any other organization or agency. The Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE) Malaysia funds *wāqf* research using several grants and interventions such as Long-Run Research Grant (LRGS), Multidisciplinary Research Grant (MDR), Fundamental Research Grant Scheme (FRGS), Research Acculturation Grant Scheme (RAGS), and Yayasan Mahkota Malaysia. This is done in support and collaboration with various universities especially public universities in Malaysia.

The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Indonesia and Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education (LPDP), Ministry of Finance, Indonesia have likewise supported various researches on *wāqf*. So have the Technological Research Council of Turkey and TUBITAK Career Development Program, also Turkey based initiatives. German Research Foundation (DFG) (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft) is likewise discovered to have sponsored some researches on *wāqf* mostly independently. German Academic Exchange Services (DAAD) (Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst) similarly sponsored some *wāqf* projects independently and some in collaboration with the National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI), Kenya and Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, University of Jordan. Islamic Research and Training Institute (IRTI) and Islamic Development Bank (IDB) are discovered to have contributed to funding of *wāqf* research.

This study, however, observes a positive interaction between increased sponsorship (funding) of *wāqf* research and development in *wāqf* scholarly publication trend. This can be established considering the funding and publications from countries such as Malaysia, Indonesia and Turkey with relatively high level of support from sponsors.

3.6 ANALYSIS OF IMPORTANT KEY WORDS IN *WĀQF* RESEARCH

Author key words are an important part of scholarly publications and most journals require authors to provide their key words (or phrases) within three to eight words for their write-up. This is part of the

requirement for publication to be considered to be published in such journals. Key words are an important part of manuscripts to enable appropriate indexing, abstracting and ease retrieval of such publication.

This section analyzes the most important key words in *wāqf* research. 20 most recurring key words are selected for inclusion after applying word count analysis on the total available key words. A word cloud image is likewise extracted to visualize *wāqf* authors' key words. The total author key words generated from the scholarly publications in consideration amounted to two thousand nine hundred and fifty words (N = 2950). *Wāqf* which is the principal theme appeared in two hundred and ninety (n = 290) as authors' key word, which is about 10 per cent of the total key words. *Islāmic* is the next most chosen key word with one hundred (n = 100) occurrences amounting to 3.4 per cent of the total key words.

Author key words such as cash, social, development and law appeared forty-four (44), forty-one (41), thirty-eight (38) and thirty-two (32) times in the search. Other key words that appear less than thirty (30) times among the most occurred key words are finance (27), management (26), Muslim (23), financial (20), Ottoman (18) and Endowment (18). Other key words include *zakāt* (15), economy (15), economic (15), financing (15), accountability (15), religious (14) and institution (14). Table 4 and Figure 5 illustrate the key word trend and visualize the outcome.

TABLE 4
Wāqf Author Key Words

S/ N	Key Words	Number (%) of Occurrence	S/ N	Key Words	Number (%) of Occurrence
1	<i>Wāqf</i>	290 (9.8%)	11	Financial	20 (0.7%)
2	<i>Islāmic</i>	100 (3.4%)	12	Ottoman	18 (0.6%)
3	Cash	44 (1.5%)	13	Endowment	18 (0.6%)
4	Social	41 (1.4%)	14	<i>Zakāt</i>	15 (0.5%)
5	Development	38 (1.3%)	15	Economy	15 (0.5%)
6	Law	32 (1.1%)	16	Economic	15 (0.5%)
7	Finance	27 (0.9%)	17	Financing	15 (0.5%)
8	Management	26 (0.9%)	18	Accountability	15 (0.5%)
9	Muslim	23 (0.8%)	19	Religious	14 (0.5%)
10	Malaysia	22 (0.7%)	20	Institutions	14 (0.5%)

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