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Bibliometric Analysis of Islamic Social Enterprise: Mapping the Research Landscape

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Abstract
Islamic social enterprise has a social and environmental role in empowering disadvantaged people through operating for-profit and not-for-profit business models or social mission styles. However, the conceptual framework of Islamic social enterprise would be distinguished from the Islamic philanthropic sector since they are closely related but distinct concepts. To do this, the study aims to review the Islamic social enterprise and explore publication trends from 2014 to 2025. This study uses a bibliometric analysis via Crossref tools using Harzing's publish or perish (PoP) and VOSviewer software. The study reveals significant research trends in the Islamic social enterprise field over the past 12 years. Based on bibliometric analysis, it also enables the author to find out the relevance of co-authorship and citation analysis, i.e., the most influential authors, journals, works, author keywords, and Index in the field. Bibliometric analysis is a more comprehensive approach that broadly contributes to Islamic social enterprise research. The research publications are uploaded into PoP software to produce the comma-separated value (CSV) format, which is more reliable and responsible data. This study relies on research in the existing Islamic social enterprise for a future research agenda. As far as the best of the author's knowledge, this study is the first attempt to provide a bibliometric analysis of Islamic social enterprise research.

Keywords: Islamic Social Enterprise, Bibliometric Analysis, Publish or Perish, Vosviewer

1. Introduction

Islam always encourages Muslims to be entrepreneurs (Andleeb, 2018), and it has been proven by the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) that "an honest and sincere businessman will be placed with the prophets, siddiqin and al-syuhada", (Jami At-Tirmidhi: 1209). Moreover, Islam teaches its followers to take care of the earth, encourages a healthy society, and enhances participation in the development of society, (Faizal et al., 2013). Currently, Muslim entrepreneurs do not encourage business knowledge in terms of their responsibility in the vicegerency concept. They are unaware of Islamic social enterprise literacy and Islamic social responsibility. Hoque et al. (2014) state that many Muslims still pay no or little attention to the Islamic guidelines while developing and managing business enterprises. Although entrepreneurial success is measured not only by personal financial gains but also by doing business in an Islamic way, it becomes one of the greatest acts of 'ibadah (worship), (Raquib & Khan, 2019), which can provide the entrepreneur with rewards in the afterlife. The core motivating factor for Muslim entrepreneurs should be combining religious beliefs, such as social responsibility, with business ideas, (Ramadani et al., 2016). Also, Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) was committed to ensuring the importance of knowledge and encouraged obtaining knowledge and awareness in society. He (pbuh) taught his companions to be successful entrepreneurs and played a significant entrepreneurial role in communities.

In this context, Islamic social enterprise is an Islamic organizational structure model. Under this model, Islamic social enterprise provides a training center that offers Islamic principles and values, and various kinds of training and programs on entrepreneurial skill development, and vocational education for Islamic Social

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Entrepreneurs. Moreover, education and awareness are top priorities in the Islamic social enterprise organization, which encourages participation in the development of society and encourages taking care of a healthy society. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) encouraged companions to care for their parents, elderly people, and loved to play with children, and was kind to all living souls and to protect the environment, (Faizal et al., 2013). Narrated by Sahl ibn al-Hanzaliyyah, The Prophet SAW came upon an emaciated camel and said:

> "Fear Allah regarding these dumb animals. Ride them when they are in good condition and feed them when they are in good condition."[1]

This study aims to explore the development of research on Islamic social enterprises and to apply a bibliometric method for analyzing scholarly literature published in various international journals. To fulfill this aim, it examines key indicators that shed light on the production and influence of research, such as authors, citations, and journals. Additionally, the study maps and assesses co-authorship networks and the citations of significant terms. The identified research trends can provide valuable guidance for scholars and practitioners in Islamic social enterprise, enabling them to recognize emerging research areas and methodological advancements. Metadata, including research domains, will be processed using VOSviewer and Harzing's Publish or Perish software to address the following research questions:

1. What are the major trends of Islamic Social Enterprise research from 2014 to 2025?
2. What are the authorship and co-authorship performance in Islamic Social Enterprise research from 2014 to 2025?
3. What are the most cited and impactful publications in Islamic Social Enterprise research from 2014 to 2025?
4. Who are the major journals on Islamic Social Enterprise research from 2014 to 2025?
5. What are the future research agendas in the Islamic Social Enterprise field?

2. Literature Review

Human actions and activities are evaluated according to the Maqasid al-Shariah. It is based on the holy Qur'an and al-Sunnah, (Mohammad & Shahwan, 2013). Islamic Social Enterprises (ISEs) can be distinguished from traditional Social Enterprises based on their Maqasid al-Shariah. Aziz and Mohamad (2016) defined ISE as an interest-free, profit-loss-sharing (PLS)-based business that will maintain the principles of brotherhood (Aziz & Mohamad, 2016) and the Islamic financial accountability model, (Kamaruddin & Auzair, 2019). On top of that, ISEs are embedded with Islamic practices in their daily operations and activities, especially in terms of governance and ethics, (Kamaruddin and Auzair, 2018, 2020a). Normally, Islamic-based organizations such as ISEs should have Islamic values such as worship or obedience to Allah and operate based on Islamic teachings or shariah principles, (Muhamed et al., 2018). In a nutshell, ISE may be viewed as an entity driven by both social and business objectives that maintains its practices according to Islamic principles and values, (Kamaruddin and Auzair, 2018).

Later, Mohiuddin (2017) studied ISEs in Bangladesh and claimed that the ISE concept overlaps with traditional non-profit organizations in the sense that both carry out social missions. In addition, this study believes that ISEs must conform to Islamic ethical standards and moral guidelines known as shariah principles and values. The writer explained that Islamic social enterprise focuses on activities that create benefits by enhancing capacity development, blocking harm, and improving the social well-being of society. It can be distinguished from the philanthropic sector as well because it implies some form of inherent revenue generation to achieve the sustainability of outcomes, (Mohiuddin, 2017). Last but not least, Muhamed et al. (2018) focused on defining ISE as an Islamic-based entity that gained funding (in the forms of monetary and non-monetary assets) from Islamic charitable sources (through waqf, sadaqah, hibah, and qard hasan) and channeled them into business activities to contribute to the needy while sustaining in the long-term, (Muhamed et al., 2018).

A study by Kamaruddin and Auzair (2020b) provides an overview of Islamic social enterprise (ISE), which refers to a combination of both social and economic objectives that are embedded with Islamic principles and values in an organization is still considered new and lacks a general definition, (Kamaruddin and Auzair,

[1] Imam Hafiz Abu Dawud Sulaiman bin Ash'ath, Sunan Abu Dawud. Hafiz Abu Tahir Zubair 'Ali Za'i, (Riyadh 11416 K.S.A, Maktaba Dar-us-Salam, 2008), Book 14: #2542.

2020b). Regardless of this fact, one of the crucial issues that needs to be given attention by every organization, including ISEs, is accountability, (Kamaruddin & Auzair, 2019). For instance, as part of the social sector, ISEs face tough challenges in obtaining public trust, (Ebrahim et al., 2014). This is due to a conflict between social and economic objectives that leads to different interests amongst ISE stakeholders. By having both social and economic objectives, SE is different from traditional non-profit organizations that are solely carrying social objectives. Compared to SEs, debates of ISEs are insufficient to reach a shared understanding of ISEs. Hence, the scope and definition of this specific entity have yet to be concluded, (Kamaruddin & Auzair, 2018).

However, Hati and Idris (2014) started a discussion on ISEs by defining it as a non-profit organization that collects Islamic alms such as zakat, waqf, and sadaqah to fulfil SE criteria, including adopting entrepreneurial approaches (Hati and Idris, 2014), taking direct action to earn income, achieving its social mission, and creating a larger multiplier effect, but with limited profit distribution. Further, Muhamed et al. (2018) discussed the ISE concept from the governance perspective, (Muhamed et al., 2018). Table 2.8 shows a detailed definition of Islamic Social Enterprise.

3. Research Methods

Bibliometrics is a quantitative method used to measure various journals from 2014 to 2025 with research themed on Islamic social enterprise. Bibliometrics is mainly used to understand scientific trends, delineate fields, and identify thematic structures. Data collection was carried out through searching for articles indexed by the Google Scholar database, and the search was carried out by typing the keyword "Islamic social enterprise" OR "Islamic social enterprises" OR "Social enterprise and waqf" OR “Islamic Social Finance Ecosystem” OR “integrated Islamic social”, then selecting papers relevant to the research theme of Islamic social enterprise, for journal criteria filtered and processed in software indexed by Google Scholar, only DOI-equipped journals. The data in the form of topics used in Islamic social finance-themed papers were analyzed using Microsoft Excel 2010. The publication developments on the Islamic social finance theme were analyzed using VOSViewer software. The dataset was analyzed through the following software applications: VOSviewer and Harzing’s Publish or Perish (Harzing’s PoP), all of which are tools for conducting bibliometric analysis. This study employed Publish or Perish (PoP) software instead of the Scopus database because PoP retrieves data from Google Scholar, which offers broader coverage of scholarly materials, including indexed and non-indexed journals, conference proceedings, theses, and books. This wider scope ensures a more comprehensive representation of the research field, particularly for emerging or regionally published studies that may not be indexed in Scopus. This study consists of 21 indexed papers and 27 general journal articles, for a total of 48 articles (see Appendix A).

3.1 PoP Software

Harzing’s Publish or Perish, as a software program, was launched by Professor Anne Wil Harzing in 2006 and copyrighted by the Melbourne-based Tarma Research Software Pty Ltd. For this evaluation, the software has been regularly enhanced with new indicators and functions to help academics present their research output and provide evidence of their research impact. (Harzing, 2010, 2016). PoP allows the user to edit the result lists presented in a compact, efficient grid format. It facilitates the identification and removal of duplicate entries by offering dynamic sorting of the set by eight metadata elements, un-checking items, and instant recalculation of the indicators, (Jacsó, 2009). The software provides a wide array of citation metrics, including total citations, h-index, g-index, and others like the annual citation rate. This variety allows researchers to get a nuanced view of their impact. Lastly, users can analyze citation trends over time and identify highly cited papers, (Levidze, 2024).

3.2 VOSviewer Software

VOSviewer is a software tool for constructing and visualizing bibliometric networks. It is renowned for its advanced visualization capabilities, allowing users to create detailed maps that are easy to interpret. It can also process large datasets, making it suitable for extensive bibliometric studies. Lastly, its availability as a free tool makes it accessible to a wide range of users. VOSviewer has a more user-friendly interface and focuses on straightforward visualization of bibliometric networks, making it accessible to a broader audience, though it may lack some of the advanced analytical features (e.g., burst detection, temporal analysis, cluster analysis), (Levidze, 2024).

3.3 PRISMA framework

The current study followed the PRISMA framework for reviewing existing literature. As mentioned in the PRISMA guidelines, the scoping procedure was used to extract the most relevant articles on Islamic social enterprise studies. The PRISMA model of the current study was adapted from Moher et al. (2009), as illustrated in Fig. 2, which consisted of four steps named identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion. The procedure started with Identification and screening. The identification process of the articles has been conducted through the key search items ("Islamic social enterprise" OR "Islamic social enterprises" OR "Social enterprise and waqf" OR "Islamic Social Finance Ecosystem" OR "integrated Islamic social") and entrepreneurial intention, which have been used in Google Scholar through Harzing's Publish or Perish software. Keywords are highlighted at the time of going through the abstracts. The results can be narrowed down by the heading of articles, the name of authors, the year of publication, the category of articles, the location, and a new search can be started within the results. These search strategies identified 733 records in total. Only those articles were considered for the current review study that were published between 2014 and 2025, and the final identification of the articles was performed in October 2025.

We applied specific inclusion and exclusion criteria, limiting our selection to English-language research articles published between 2014 and 2025. During the screening process, duplicate and irrelevant publications were removed, and we initially reviewed titles and abstracts to assess relevance. Full-text articles were then thoroughly evaluated for eligibility, excluding those without full-text access. After completing all stages of the screening process, a total of 48 papers were selected for further analysis (see Appendix A). The data processing involved conducting a bibliometric analysis of these 48 articles to examine key publication characteristics, track annual research trends, identify the most influential studies, and analyze keyword co-occurrence. This also facilitated the identification and development of research themes over time. At this point, the selected articles were categorized to address the research questions, summarize findings, organize the results in tables, and perform detailed analysis (see Fig. 1). In addition, bibliographic mapping was used to reveal emerging patterns, enhancing the precision and depth with which the research questions were addressed.

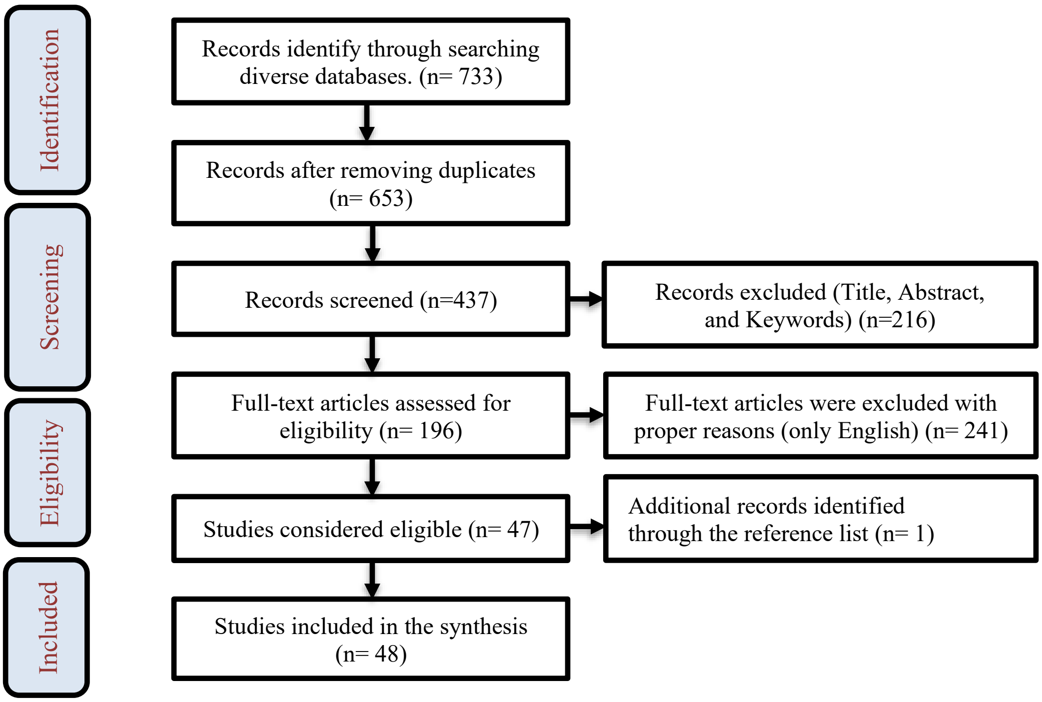

Figure 1: Article selection process. Source: Adapted from Moher et al. (2009)

4. Findings and discussion

The bibliometric analysis was conducted using Microsoft Excel, Harzing's Publish or Perish, and VOSviewer to visualize and map the research network. This section comprises two main subsections: (1) publication trends, including citations, authors, and journals in Islamic Social Enterprise research, and (2) the future research agenda derived from the existing literature on Islamic Social Enterprise.

4.1 General information

Table 1 outlines the key characteristics of the input data used for the analysis. The dataset comprises 48 research articles (see Appendix A) published across 46 different academic sources, indicating that the topic has attracted attention from a wide range of journals rather than being concentrated within a single publication outlet. This dispersion suggests that Islamic social enterprise is an emerging and interdisciplinary field. Among 99 contributing authors, only 11 produced single-authored papers, highlighting a clear trend toward increased collaboration in scholarly work on Islamic social enterprise. This pattern reflects a strong and growing culture of academic collaboration within the field. The dominance of multi-authored works suggests that research on Islamic social enterprise often requires diverse expertise. Furthermore, the wide distribution of articles across 46 sources indicates that the field has not yet consolidated around a core set of specialized journals. Instead, it remains dispersed across platforms addressing Islamic social enterprise research. This fragmentation may signal both the field's novelty and its multidisciplinary appeal.

Table 1: Research Output Metrics on Islamic Social Enterprise Using Harzing's Publish or Perish (PoP)

Harzing's POP Metrics	Result		Harzing's POP Metrics	Result
Publication years	2014-2025		Author/paper	2.20
Papers	48		h-index	14
Citations	785		g-index	24
Cites/year	75.45		hI, norm	10
Cites/paper	13.53		hI, annual	1.02
Cites/author	304.55		hA-index	7
Paper/author	22.60		Papers with ACC>=1,2,5,10,20	33,24,15,7,2

Source: Author's design

4.2 Annual Growth of Islamic Social Enterprise Literature

The number of studies on Islamic social enterprise has increased significantly over the past nine years, with a particularly noticeable surge beginning in 2020 (see Figure 2). This upward trajectory reflects growing academic interest in the field, particularly among reputable international journals indexed in various scholarly databases. The acceleration after 2020 may be linked to several contextual factors, including the growing emphasis on Islamic social enterprise studies. The COVID-19 pandemic period (2020–2022) further intensified scholarly interest in alternative economic models capable of addressing systemic vulnerabilities, potentially contributing to the surge in publications during this timeframe. The data for this study were collected from Google Scholar, covering the period from 2014 to 2025, as summarized in Figure 2. In total, 99 authors contributed to 48 published articles, reinforcing the collaborative nature of research in this field. The rising number of publications alongside broad authorship participation indicates not only growing interest but also expanding scholarly networks.

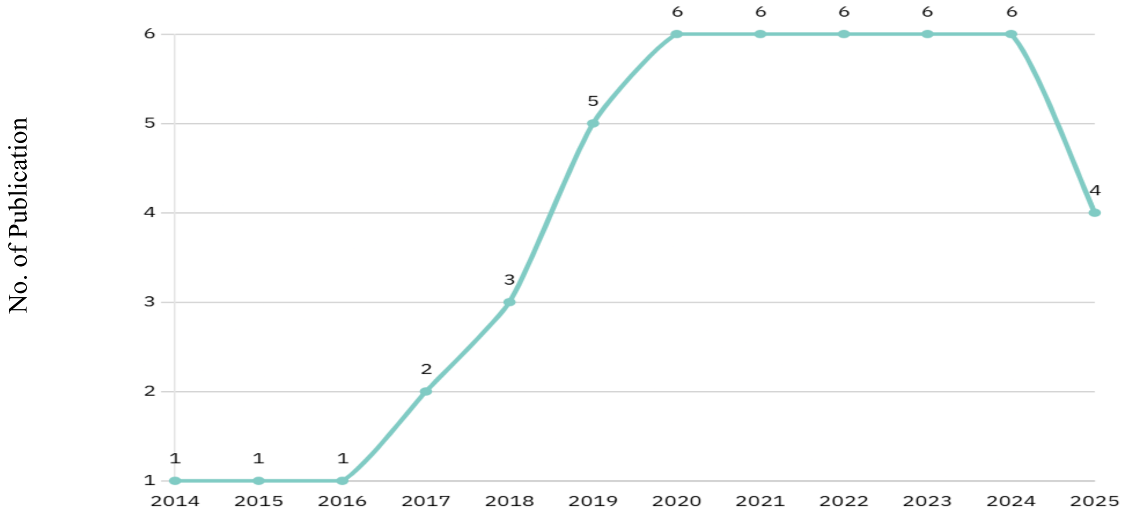

Figure 2: Annual Scientific Production

4.3 Author Performance

According to Table 2, several authors stand out in terms of productivity within the Islamic social enterprise literature. The most prolific contributor is Muhammad Iqmal Hisham Kamaruddin with 9 publications, indicating a sustained and focused engagement with the topic. He represents a significant share of the total 48 articles analyzed, positioning him as one of the key intellectual drivers in the development of this field. Ascarya has 4 publications, many of which focus on optimal cash waqf models for Baitul Maal wa Tamwil (BMT) institutions and the integration of Islamic social and commercial finance at the micro and community levels. His work highlights the close conceptual linkage between Islamic financial systems and Islamic social enterprise models, particularly in promoting sustainable community-based economic empowerment. Through his emphasis on institutional design, governance mechanisms, and integrated financing structures, his contributions reinforce both the theoretical foundation and practical implementation of Islamic economic principles within socially oriented ventures. Sri Rahayu Hijrah Hati ranks next with 3 publications. Her research contributions may reflect youth development and how organizational credibility influences customer support and engagement, further illustrating the multidisciplinary nature of Islamic social enterprise scholarship. The remaining authors listed in Table 2 have produced 2 publications each. Although individually contributing fewer papers, collectively they play an essential role in expanding thematic diversity and methodological approaches within the field. Their contributions demonstrate that Islamic social enterprise research is not dominated exclusively by a small elite group, but rather supported by a broader network of recurring scholars.

Table 2: Top ten most productive authors in ISE research

Authors	Articles	TC	Most Cited Article	Author's Research Scope
Muhammad Iqmal Hisham Kamaruddin	9	177	Kamaruddin & Auzair (2023); Kamaruddin et al. (2022); Kamaruddin et al. (2021); Kamaruddin & Auzair (2020a); Kamaruddin & Auzair (2020b); Kamaruddin & Auzair (2019a); Kamaruddin & Auzair (2019b); Kamaruddin et al. (2018); Kamaruddin & Auzair (2018)	The study examines how financial governance mediates the effects of financial management and Islamic work ethic on ISE accountability and introduces an Islamic accountability model in the Malaysian context.

Ascarya	4	46	Ascarya et al. (2023), Ascarya et al. (2022); Ascarya & Suharto (2021); Ascarya (2017).	The study examines optimal cash waqf models for BMTs and the integration of Islamic social and commercial finance at the micro and community levels.
Sri Rahayu Hijrah Hati	3	53	Hati (2023); Hati & Idris (2019); Hati (2015)	The study explores how ISEs promote youth development and how organizational credibility influences customer support and engagement.
Md Golam Martoza	2	1	Martoza et al. (2024); Martoza & Rosman (2024)	The study explores the strategies and limited innovation of Islamic social enterprises in Bangladesh and suggests ways to improve their sustainability and impact.
Nurul Aini Muhamed	2	13	Muhamed et al. (2019); Muhamed et al. (2018).	The study explores how ISEs advance maqasid shariah by offering affordable products and developing the Islamic third economic sector.
Saunah Zainon	2	1	Zainon et al. (2023); Zainon et al. (2021).	The study introduces a single-figure indicator for evaluating ISEs and guiding Muslim entrepreneurs in engaging with their management.
Rizqi Anfanni Fahmi	2	30	Fahmi & Zulhamdi (2023); Fahmi (2022)	The study explores how mosque business units in Indonesia generate income and support community welfare using congregant donations.
Siti Nur Aisyah	2	7	Aisyah & Muiz (2022); Aisyah et al. (2022)	The study explores how cash waqf and Mudaraba Waqf accounts promote financial inclusion in Indonesia.

Note: AF= Article Fractionalized; TC= Total Citation
Source: Author's illustration

4.3.1 Co-Authorship

The bibliometric co-authorship analysis was conducted using VOSviewer to visualize patterns of collaboration among scholars in Islamic Social Enterprise (ISE) research. This tool enables the mapping of author networks based on co-publication relationships, where nodes represent authors and links indicate collaborative ties. In the visualization, larger node sizes and brighter colors signify higher publication output and stronger collaborative influence within the network.

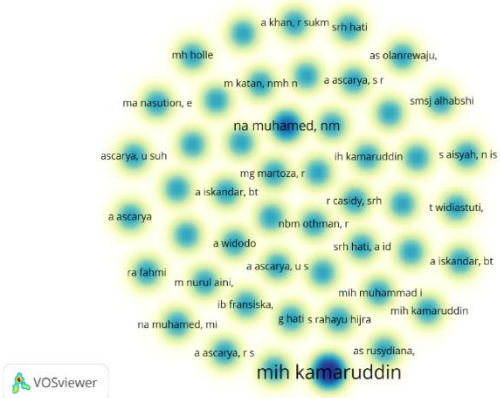

Figure 3: Co-authorship map by selected authors

As illustrated in Figure 3, Muhammad Iqmal Hisham Kamaruddin occupies the most prominent position in the network. His central placement and larger node size reflect not only his high publication count but also his active engagement in collaborative research. A central position in a co-authorship map typically indicates strong connectivity with other scholars, suggesting intellectual leadership and an important role in shaping research directions within the field.

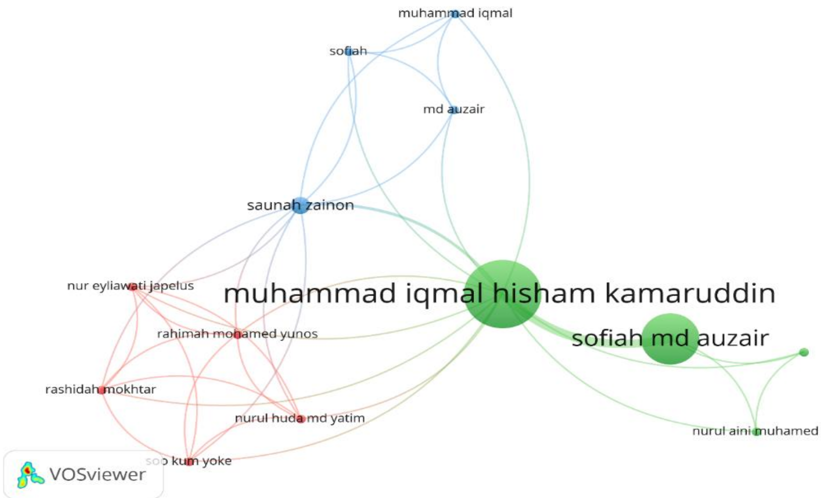

Figure 4: Co-authorship Authors map on Islamic Social Enterprise from VosViewer for 48 papers.

According to Figure 4, the co-authorship analysis of Islamic Social Enterprise (ISE) research reveals three distinct yet interconnected clusters of collaboration, indicating structured patterns of scholarly interaction within the field.

Cluster 1 consists of Nur Eylawati Japelus, Nurul Huda Md Yatim, Rahimah Mohamed Yunos, Rashidah Mokhtar, and Soo Kum Yoke. The proximity of nodes and strong linkages among these authors indicate a tightly connected collaboration network. This suggests sustained co-authorship relationships, possibly stemming from shared institutional affiliations or aligned research themes, such as governance, accountability, and social impact measurement in ISEs. The tight network structure indicates frequent co-authorship and intellectual synergy, reflecting a mature and possibly institutionally anchored research group.

Cluster 2 comprises Mohd Mohid Rahmat, Muhammad Iqmal Hisam, Nurul Aini Muhamed, and Sofiah Md Auzair. The strength of the connecting lines in this cluster indicates robust collaborative ties and recurring joint publications. This group appears to focus on structural and strategic aspects of Islamic social enterprise, potentially integrating financial sustainability with Shariah-compliant operational models. The strength of connections within this cluster indicates consistent joint publications and thematic alignment among its members.

Cluster 3 comprises Md Auzair, Muhammad Iqmal, Saunah Zainon, and Sofiah. Notably, there is overlap between Clusters 2 and 3, particularly through shared authors such as Muhammad Iqmal and Sofiah, who appear to function as bridging nodes. These authors play a pivotal role in facilitating knowledge exchange across clusters, enhancing intellectual integration within the broader ISE research community. The presence of overlapping memberships suggests interdisciplinary engagement and the convergence of related research themes. Such bridging actors are critical in co-authorship networks, as they reduce fragmentation and promote cross-pollination of ideas between distinct groups.

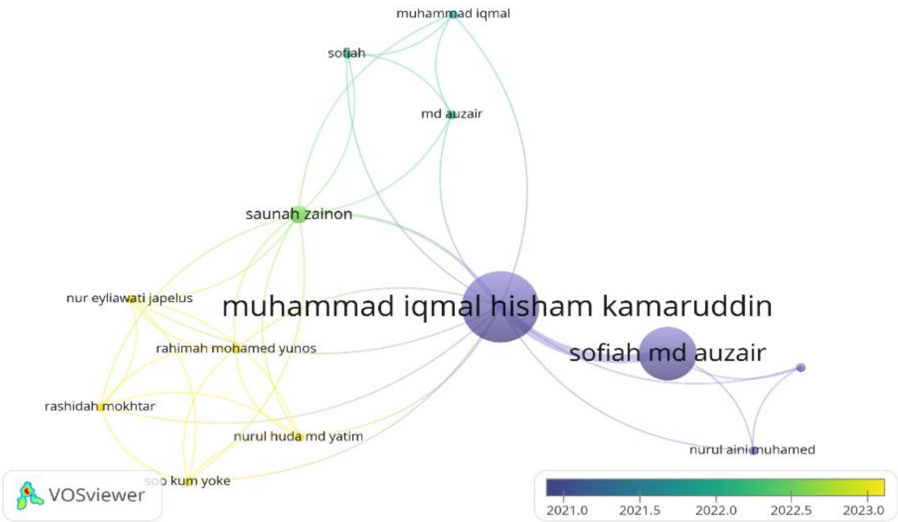

Figure 5: Co-authorship map on Islamic Social Enterprise by year 2021-2023

The co-authorship bibliometric analysis covering the period from 2021 to 2023, as illustrated in Figure 5, provides deeper insight into the temporal development and intensity of collaboration in Islamic Social Enterprises (ISEs) research. The visualization not only maps collaborative linkages among authors but also incorporates a color-coded overlay to indicate publication timelines, enabling an understanding of how research activity has evolved over the three years.

The predominance of yellow nodes representing authors who actively published between 2022 and 2023 signals a notable surge in recent scholarly output. This pattern suggests that ISE research has gained increasing academic attention during this period. The concentration of yellow nodes within key collaborative clusters indicates that established research groups have continued to produce work while potentially expanding their networks. It also reflects the growing relevance of ISEs in addressing socio-economic challenges, sustainable development goals, and ethical entrepreneurship within Islamic economic frameworks.

In contrast, the green nodes denoting authors who were more active between 2021 and 2022 highlight the foundational phase of collaboration within the observed timeframe. These earlier contributions likely laid the conceptual and empirical groundwork for subsequent studies. The transition from green-dominated activity in 2021–2022 to more yellow-coded publications in 2022–2023 demonstrates not only continuity but also momentum, implying that early collaborative efforts have matured into more sustained and productive research partnerships. Overall, the analysis suggests that several authors maintain consistent productivity across both periods, functioning as stabilizing figures within the network. These researchers appear to sustain long-term collaborative ties while adapting to emerging themes in ISE research, such as governance innovation, financial sustainability, impact measurement, digital transformation, and community empowerment models. Their ongoing activity indicates a dynamic research environment rather than isolated publication efforts.

4.4 Citation analysis

Table 3 presents the most frequently cited publications in Islamic Social Enterprise (ISE) research, focusing exclusively on articles that have received more than 20 citations. The findings reveal a clear association between citation performance and journal quality. Most of the highly cited articles were published in journals ranked within Q1, Q2, or Q3 quartiles, indicating that higher journal visibility and rigorous peer-review standards contribute significantly to citation impact. This pattern suggests that publishing in reputable, indexed journals enhances the dissemination and scholarly reach of ISE research. It also reflects the growing acceptance of ISE as a legitimate and impactful research domain within broader fields such as Islamic economics, social entrepreneurship, nonprofit management, and sustainable development. Overall, the citation analysis underscores three important insights. First, impactful ISE research is closely associated with publication in higher-ranked journals. Second, foundational and theoretically rich studies play a central role in driving scholarly influence. Third, the presence of multiple highly cited articles within a relatively young research field signals the maturation and consolidation of Islamic social enterprise studies as a recognized academic discipline.

Table 3. List of top-cited papers

Most Cited Papers	TC	Journal	SJR rank	Purpose
Widiastuti et al. (2022)	89	Heliyon	Q1	To emphasize the significance of integrating Islamic social finance in poor communities.
Hati and Idris (2014)	63	Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics	Q2	To develop effective communication strategies through organizational credibility
Kamaruddin et al. (2021)	56	Social Enterprise Journal	Q2	To examine the role of financial governance practices in affecting Islamic social enterprises (ISEs) accountability.
Kamaruddin and Auzair (2020)	54	Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	Q2	To develop an Islamic accountability measurement instrument from the “accountability for what” perspective for ISE.
Widodo, A. (2019)	39	Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance	Q3	To examine the role of social finance, in tandem with commercial finance, to solve the problem of wealth distribution.
Hati, S. R. H., & Idris, A. (2019)	38	Journal of Islamic Marketing	Q3	To examine the role of the leader and organizational credibility in influencing customers’ intention to support Islamic social enterprises.
Mohiuddin (2017)	34	Cogent Business & Management	Q2	To explore how Islamic social enterprise contributes to the third sector economy.
Fahmi, R. A. (2022)	28	Journal of Islamic Economics Lariba		To address the transformation of mosque management through Islamic Social Enterprise.
Kamaruddin, M. I. H., & MdAuzair, S. (2019).	25	The Journal of Muamalat and Islamic Finance Research		To introduce an integrated Islamic financial accountability model specifically for ISE.
Ascarya et al. (2022)	24	Eurasian Economic Review	Q1	To develop the Baitul Maal model from integrated activities.

Source: Author’s own work

4.4.1 Co-citation Analysis

The co-citation analysis of 48 papers on Islamic Social Enterprise (ISE), visualized through the VOSviewer co-citation map, identifies ten distinct author clusters representing collaborative and intellectual linkages within the field, as shown in Figure 6.

Cluster 1, the largest and most interconnected cluster, includes Ari Prasteyo, Muhammad Iqmal Hisham, Sofiah Md Auzair, and Sri Ningsih. This cluster forms the intellectual core of ISE scholarship. The high density of links within this group suggests that their works are widely recognized as foundational references. Their research likely addresses central themes, such as conceptual definitions of Islamic social enterprises, hybrid organizational models, Shariah governance structures, sustainability strategies, and performance evaluation frameworks.

Cluster 2, comprising Md. Fazla Mohiuddin and Nurul Aini Muhamed reflect a strong focus on institutional theory and governance perspectives. The co-citation pattern suggests that their contributions are frequently referenced in studies examining regulatory frameworks, accountability mechanisms, stakeholder management, and institutional legitimacy within Islamic social enterprises. This cluster reinforces the importance of governance and structural alignment with Islamic principles as a recurring theme in ISE research.

Cluster 3, consisting of Mohm Mohid Rahmat and Sri Rahyu Hijrah Hati, emphasizes the ethical and social impact dimensions of Islamic enterprises. Their frequent co-citation indicates scholarly engagement with value-based entrepreneurship, maqasid al-Shariah (objectives of Islamic law), and the measurement of socio-economic outcomes. Overall, the co-citation network reflects a growing yet diversified scholarly landscape, with regional authors forming the intellectual foundation of ISE literature.

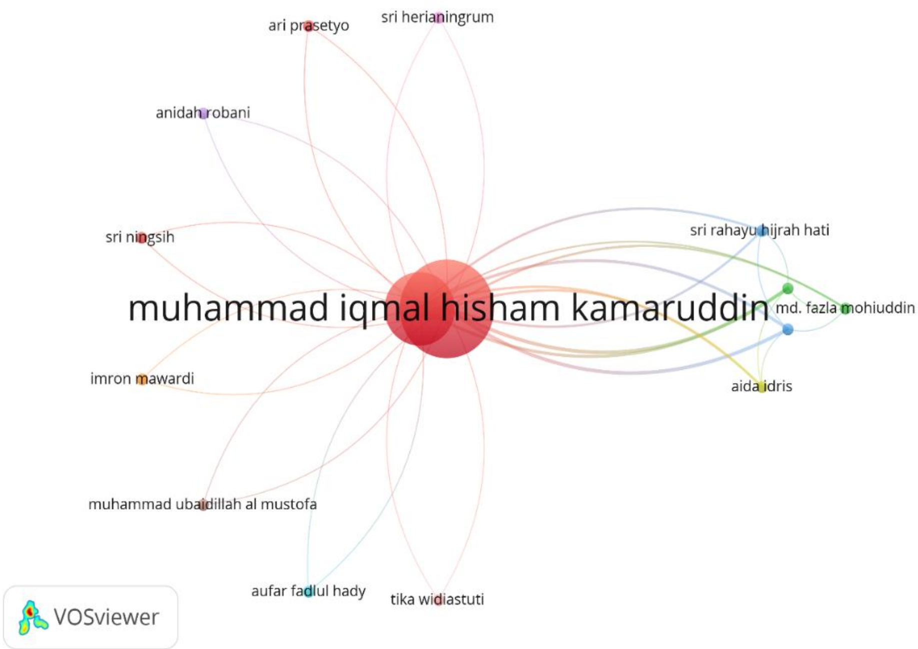

Fig. 6. Co-citation Map of Authors on ISE from VosViewer for 48 papers.

4.5 Journal analysis

This study identified two leading journals that have each published two articles on Islamic Social Enterprise (ISE): the International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management and the Management & Accounting Review. The presence of multiple publications within these journals indicates a consistent scholarly interest in the intersection of Islamic finance, governance, and socially oriented enterprise models. Both journals emphasize themes such as Shariah-compliant financial systems, ethical governance, sustainability, and socio-economic development, making them highly relevant outlets for ISE discourse. Beyond these two core journals, several other reputable journals, particularly those ranked in SJR Q1, have also provided platforms for research related to Islamic Social Enterprise (see Table 4).

The distribution of articles across diverse journals also suggests that Islamic Social Enterprise is an interdisciplinary topic. It intersects with areas such as Islamic economics, social innovation, nonprofit management, corporate governance, and ethical finance. This dispersion indicates that while the field is still developing and has not yet consolidated into a single dominant publication outlet, it is progressively gaining traction across multiple academic domains.

Overall, the journal analysis reflects a growing yet still evolving body of literature. The concentration of publications in specialized Islamic finance journals highlights the foundational role of Shariah-based economic principles in shaping ISE research, while the presence in broader management and sustainability journals demonstrates its expanding theoretical and practical relevance.

Table 4: Top ten Journals with publications

Name of Journal	Articles	H_index	TD 2024	TC 2024	SJR 2024	Publisher
International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	2	47	66	801	Q3 0.41	Emerald
Management & Accounting Review	2	8	53	105	Q4 0.16	-
Social Enterprise Journal	1	22	63	417	Q1 0.73	Emerald
Heliyon	1	115	17669	76904	Q1 0.64	Elsevier
Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics	1	72	265	2776	Q1 1.18	Emerald
ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance	1	24	25	214	Q3 0.31	-
Journal of Islamic Marketing	1	63	218	2589	Q2 0.82	Emerald
Eurasian Economic Review	1	27	44	302	Q2 0.48	Springer

TC= Total Citation, TD= Total Documents
Source: Author’s own work

5. Towards a research agenda

Based on our descriptive and bibliometric analysis of Islamic Social Enterprise (ISE), this study provides a comprehensive overview of the current state, key research trends, thematic evolution, and intellectual structure of the field. The findings reveal that although scholarly interest in ISE has grown steadily in recent years, the literature remains fragmented and concentrated within specific thematic clusters. The bibliometric mapping further indicates emerging connections between ISE and broader domains. Despite this progress, the field is still in its formative stage. Theoretical development remains limited, empirical studies are geographically concentrated, and methodological approaches are often exploratory rather than explanatory. There is also insufficient integration between conventional social enterprise theories and Islamic economic principles, which restricts the conceptual maturity of ISE as a distinct scholarly domain. In light of these findings, this study identifies critical gaps and proposes several future research directions to advance the field further:

- The integration of ISE research remains essential. Integrating Islamic Social Enterprise (ISE) research with social entrepreneurship, social entrepreneurs, social business, and social finance provides a comprehensive understanding of its ethical and value-driven foundations within Shariah.
- Future studies should explore under-researched areas such as measurement, governance, financial sustainability, and digital transformation, while empirically linking ISE practices to Maqasid al-Shariah, social innovation, and inclusive growth to strengthen the theoretical foundation.
- Most studies on Islamic Social Enterprise (ISE) rely on qualitative case studies or conceptual frameworks. Applying quantitative or mixed-methods, social network analysis, bibliometric techniques, and systematic literature review can offer deeper insights into knowledge development and patterns of scholarly collaboration.

6. Conclusion

This study provides an in-depth bibliometric analysis of the research landscape on Islamic Social Enterprise (ISE) covering the period from 2014 to 2025. The results demonstrate a clear upward trajectory in scholarly interest, reflecting the increasing relevance of ISE within discussions on Islamic economics, social entrepreneurship, sustainability, and ethical finance. A total of 48 publications across 46 academic sources, contributed by 99 authors, indicate that while the field remains relatively small, it is steadily expanding and gaining academic recognition. The co-authorship analysis reveals a strong tendency toward collaborative research, suggesting that ISE is developing through interconnected scholarly networks rather than isolated contributions. Among the authors, Muhammad Iqmal Hisham Kamaruddin emerges as the most influential contributor, reflecting both productivity and centrality within the research network. This pattern of collaboration highlights the importance of research clusters and institutional partnerships in shaping the intellectual structure of the field. In terms of publication outlets, the International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management and the Management & Accounting Review have been identified as leading journals publishing ISE-related research. Their prominence suggests that Islamic finance and accounting platforms currently serve as primary avenues for disseminating ISE scholarship. At the same time, the distribution of articles across 46 different sources indicates growing interdisciplinarity, with contributions emerging from journals. The thematic evolution observed through keyword and citation analysis further demonstrates that ISE research is transitioning from foundational conceptual discussions toward more applied topics such as governance mechanisms, impact measurement, waqf-based enterprises, zakat management, and sustainable development integration. Overall, the findings underscore the growing scholarly engagement, diversity of publication platforms, and evolving research networks within Islamic Social Enterprise studies. This expanding body of knowledge reflects increasing recognition of ISE as a viable model that integrates Shariah principles with social value creation and economic sustainability.

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Appendix A

Findings from the review:

No.	Author and year	Title	Method	Source title	SJR/ Index	Result
1	Alwi, M. F., Rombe, E., Sutomo, M., & Risendy, R. (2025).	Islamic Relief Project: Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods Through Islamic Social Enterprise.	Qualitative descriptive method	Journal of Humanities, Community Service, and Empowerment	No	Islamic Relief's support is not limited to material assistance but also training and mentoring to improve managerial skills and business empowerment.
2	Saputra, W. (2025).	Mapping the Terrain of Islamic Social Enterprise: A Comprehensive Literature Review	A Systematic Literature Review (SLR) methodology	Jurnal Teologi Islam	No	This study presents the inaugural comprehensive and structured synthesis of ISE literature, proposing a conceptual framework of Islamic Social Enterprises
3	Astuti, T. B., & Junarti, H. (2025).	Optimization of Implementation of The Islamic Social Enterprise in Muhammadiyah Higher Education.	A qualitative approach is used, involving case studies and in-depth interviews	Ekonomi Islam	No	Muhammadiyah universities have initiated ISE activities but face challenges, including limited awareness, resource shortages, and a weak integration of ISE principles into their strategies.
4	Fransiska, I. B., Manoarfa, H., Juliana, J., & Asih, V. S. (2025).	Social Impact Measurement by Social Return on Investment Based on Islamic Social Enterprise	Qualitative descriptive study using a measuring instrument	Iqtisad: Journal of Islamic Economic and Civilization	No	The Catenzo shoe company succeeded in creating a social impact or benefit for the partner shoe craftsmen.
5	Martoza, M. G., Rosman, R., Alhabshi, S. M., Hossain, M. E., & Marziya, F. (2024).	Social and Environmental Protection in Islamic Social Enterprise: A Proposed Model for Sustainability	Multiple-case study approach based on descriptive and exploratory research	In Finance and Law in the Metaverse World. Springer, Cham.	No	The humanitarian strategy among the organizations is essentially the same. In terms of product innovation for poverty alleviation, three organizations have similar perspectives that are limited to financing only and have a lack of innovation and sustainability.
6	Holle, M. H. (2024)	Mosque Islamic Social Enterprises Activities as an Instrument of Inclusion; Evidence from Indonesia	Qualitative	Al-Iqtishadiyah: Ekonomi Syariah dan Hukum Ekonomi Syariah	No	In Indonesia, two mosques are Islamic social enterprises that serve as financial inclusion instruments aimed at alleviating poverty for underprivileged people and become models for other mosques.
7	Susamto, A. A., Bisri, M., Masyhadi, A.	Redefining Boundaries: The Case for Enterprise-Structured Waqf Over	Qualitative	ISRA International Journal of	Yes	This paper is the first to highlight the overextension in the definition of the term corporate waqf, propose a

	R., & Susamto, B. (2024).	Corporate Waqf		Islamic Finance		return to its original meaning, and advocate for the use of an alternative term, namely, enterprise-structured waqf.
8	Martoza, M. G., & Rosman (2024)	Issues, Challenges and Opportunities of Islamic Social Enterprise in Bangladesh: A Proposal for Advancement	Qualitative	3rd International Conference on Islamic Economics 2024 (3rd ICONIE 2024)	No	Provided some proposals that may further the advancement and inclusiveness of Islamic social enterprise organizations in Bangladesh.
9	Khan, A., Sukmana, R., & Mahmood, A. (2024).	Islamic Social Finance Ecosystem and The Role of Crowdfunding: A Proposed Model	Qualitative library research approach to develop the spectrum of Islamic social finance Ecosystem	Hamdard Islamicus	Yes	A crowdfunding platform is developed based on the Islamic social finance spectrum so that the identified issues can be tackled.
10	Fahmi, R. A., & Zulhamdi, M. (2023).	Mosque-Based Islamic Social Enterprise: A New Approach to Mosque Management Transformation	Mixed Method Approach	Jurnal Iqtisaduna	No	At least 61 mosques in Indonesia had business units, with the most common type of business found being the rental of mosque assets, where the donations from congregants were the largest source of funds used as capital for business units.
11	Kamaruddin, M. I. H., & Auzair, S. M. (2023).	The impact of financial management practices on accountability of Islamic social enterprise (ISE)	Quantitative	International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	Yes	ISEs' accountability is enhanced through good financial management practices, which are driven specifically by internal control practices.
12	Ascarya, A., Sukmana, R., Rahmawati, S., & Masrifah, A. R. (2023).	Developing cash waqf models for Baitul Maal wat Tamwil as an integrated Islamic social and commercial microfinance	Delphi and analytic network process methods	Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research	Yes	The best cash waqf model for BMT is "BMT as Nazir (waqf manager) and also as cash waqf receiver Lembaga Keuangan Syariah Penerima Wakaf Uang (LKSPWU)", followed by "BMT Association as representative Nazir of several certified BMTs".
13	Zainon, S., Mokhtar, R., Soo, K. Y., Yunos, R. M., Japelus, N. E., Yatim, N. H. M., & Kamaruddin, M. I. H. (2023).	The Development of The Islamic Social Enterprise Management Index (ISEMI)	1) general descriptive analysis, 2) validity and reliability analysis, and 3) data analysis	Corporate & Business Strategy Review	Yes	The study offers a practical single-figure summary indicator to measure and evaluate ISEs and has the potential as a guideline for Muslim entrepreneurs to build favorable relationships with ISE management.
14	Hati, G. (2023).	Empowering Rural Youth Groups through Islamic Social Enterprise (ISE) in Indonesia	Descriptive qualitative study. Online interviews involved eight ISE program participants.	Journal of Social Development Studies	No	ISE supported intellectual, psychological, spiritual, and social skill development. The results also suggest comprehensive support from the government, private sectors, and local communities to ensure the youth groups.
16	Rusydiana, A. S., Sukmana, R., & Laila, N. (2023).	Integrated Islamic Social Instrument for Sustainable Development: Case of SDG-14	Quantitative	Accounting and Sustainability	No	This research also presents an appropriate blue Sukuk waqf model framework.

17	Kamaruddin, M. I. H., Auzair, S. M., & Zainon, S. (2022).	Financial Management Practices in Malaysian Islamic Social Enterprises (ISE)	A survey method was used, and 102 financial officers in Malaysian ISEs responded.	Management & Accounting Review	Yes	This study will benefit ISEs' management, authority, and regulator for monitoring and governing purposes.
18	Widiastuti, T., Ningsih, S., Prasetyo, A., Mawardi, I., Herianingrum, S., Robani, A., ... & Hady, A. F. (2022).	Developing an integrated model of Islamic social finance: toward an effective governance framework	Qualitative and quantitative approach using grounded theory and the Average Weighted Index (AWI)	Heliyon	Yes	This study emphasizes the significance of integrating Islamic social finance in accelerating the well-being of the poor community.
19	Fahmi, R. A. (2022).	Transformation of mosque management through the Islamic social enterprise concept	This study uses a literature study approach	Journal of Islamic Economics Lariba	No	The mosque business unit contributes to the mosque's income and the economic welfare of the community.
20	Aisyah, S. N., & Muiz, A. (2022).	Restructuring the Islamic Social Finance Ecosystem on the Standardization of Waqf in Indonesia: Platform Digitized	Qualitative descriptive data analysis	Talaa: Journal of Islamic Finance	No	The growing number of Cash Waqf will ultimately improve financial inclusion in Indonesia as one of the government’s goals.
21	Aisyah, Siti, Nurizal Ismail, Ibrahim Fahad Sulaiman, Eko Nur Cahyo, and Devid Frastiawan Amir Sup (2022)	Rethinking the paradigm of Islamic banking: Integration of commercial and socially oriented	Qualitative-descriptive literature	Al-Iktisab: Journal of Islamic Economic Law	No	Several applied integrated models in IBFs, such as Social Islamic Bank Limited (SIBL), have offered Mudaraba Waqf Cash Deposit Account (MWCDA).
22	Ascarya, A., Suharto, U., & Husman, J. A. (2022).	Proposed model of integrated Islamic commercial and social finance for Islamic bank in Indonesia	Delphi and Analytic Network Process (ANP) methods	Eurasian Economic Review	Yes	The best model is Separate the Baitul Maal model with integrated activities.
23	Kamaruddin, M. I. H., Auzair, S. M., Rahmat, M. M., & Muhamed, N. A. (2021).	The mediating role of financial governance on the relationship between financial management, Islamic work ethic, and accountability in Islamic social enterprise (ISE)	Questionnaires were administered to financial officers of Malaysian ISEs, and data were analyzed using Smart-PLS	Social Enterprise Journal	Yes	Financial governance has a mediating role on both the relationships between financial management and Islamic work ethic, with the accountability of the ISEs.
24	Zainon, S., Yoke, S. K., Mohamed Yunos, R., Md Yatim, N. H., Mokhtar, R., & Japelus, N. E. (2021).	Conceptualizing Social Enterprise through the Lens of Islamic Perspective.	Qualitative method	E-Proceeding 8th International Conference on Public Policy and Social Science (ICOPS)	No	The study proposes that the index to consider the virtues of fairness, al-falah, justice and balance, welfare and social security, charity, jihad, khalifah with amar maaruf, and nahi munkar.

25	Iskandar, A., Possumah, B. T., Aqbar, K., & Yunta, A. H. D. (2021).	Islamic philanthropy and poverty reduction in Indonesia: The role of integrated Islamic social and commercial finance institutions	Quantitative Method	AL-IHKAM: Jurnal Hukum & Pranata Sosial	Yes	Islamic philanthropy reduces poverty both in the short and long run, particularly in the integration of Islamic social and commercial finance in a single model.
26	Ascarya, & Suharto, U. (2021).	Integrated Islamic social and commercial finance to achieve SDGs. In Islamic Wealth and the SDGs: Global Strategies for Socio-economic Impact	Qualitative Method	Islamic Wealth and the SDGs: Global Strategies for Socio-economic Impact	No	This study aims to bridge the gap in integrating Islamic commercial and social finance within the structural, legal, and regulatory framework of Islamic Financial Institutions.
27	Suhaida, N., & Ismail, S. F. A. (2021).	Social enterprise and Waqf: An alternative sustainable vehicle for Islamic social finance	Qualitative Method	In Foundations of a Sustainable Economy	No	The analysis shed light on their sustainable business model, including their governance, transparency, and social impact.
28	Alhabshi, S. M. B. S. J. (2021).	Integrated Islamic Social Finance Approach: The Case for Environment, Social Responsibility, and Governance	Quantitative Method	Handbook of Research on Islamic Social Finance and Economic Recovery After a Global Health Crisis	No	Islamic social finance approach to the COVID-19 pandemic, a more integrated, inclusive, and sustainable reporting.
29	Kamaruddin & Auzair (2020)	Measuring 'Islamic accountability' in Islamic social enterprise (ISE)	Quantitative Method	Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	Yes	This study successfully developed an Islamic accountability measurement instrument from the "accountability for what" perspective for ISE.
30	Kamaruddin, M. I. H., & MdAuzair, S. (2020).	Accountability in Malaysian Islamic social enterprises (ISEs): stakeholders vs. Management perspectives	Quantitative Method	International Journal of Banking and Finance	Yes	Other ISEs could also use the accountability measurement proposed in this study as indicators to evaluate their accountability practices.
31	Katan, M., & Nasrijal, N. M. H. (2020).	Islamic Bereavement Care Services Social Enterprise Model.	Qualitative method	International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences	No	This study links Islamic BCS and commercialism through the social business model.
32	Olanrewaju, A. S., Shahbudin, A. S. M., & Zakariyah, H. (2020).	A synthesis of the Islamic social finance for sustainable Islamic social enterprise: a four-factor production frame	Qualitative method	Journal of Critical Reviews	Yes	This paper proposes a model, the Four Factors of Production (FFP) structure, to upscale the practices of Islamic Social Enterprises.
33	Kamaruddin, M. I. H. (2020).	Financial Management, Financial Governance, and Accountability in Islamic Social Enterprise (ISE) In Malaysia	Quantitative Method	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	Yes	This study provides insights into the financial management, financial governance and accountability in ISEs.
34	Baharum, Z. (2020).	Social finance instruments to support B40 and micro-enterprises: determinants of Islamic financial institution employees' acceptance	Quantitative Method	Asian Journal of Accounting Perspectives	No	The acceptance level of SFIs among IFI employees has a significant and robust relationship with the level of knowledge that employees possess.
35	Muhamed, N. A., Ramli, N. M., Shukor, S. A., & Nasrudin, N. S. M. (2019)	Special Feature" Malaysian Practice of the Islamic Economy at a Crossroads: Issues and Challenges"> Islamic Social Enterprise	Qualitative descriptive data analysis	イスラーム世界研究	No	ISEs are consistently focusing on promoting the foundation of maqasid shariah. On one hand, these ISEs provide and supply products at an affordable price to the needy in order to reduce the community's

		Framework: The Case of Malaysia				burden.
36	Kamaruddin, M. I. H., & Auzair, S. M. (2019).	Conceptualizing Islamic Social Enterprise (ISE) from Islamic Perspective.	Qualitative method	International Journal of Management, Accounting & Economics	No	This study attempts to conceptualize the definition of ISE by discussing its objectives specifically from an Islamic perspective.
37	Kamaruddin, M. I. H., & MdAuzair, S. (2019).	Integrated Islamic financial accountability model for Islamic social enterprise (ISE).	Qualitative method	The Journal of Muamalat and Islamic Finance Research	No	This study introduces an integrated Islamic financial accountability model specifically for ISE, one of the emerging institution types under the non-profit sector.
38	Widodo, A. (2019).	The role of integrated Islamic commercial and social finance in reducing income inequality in Indonesia	Quantitative Method	Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance	Yes	Islamic commercial finance is proven statistically incapable of tackling inequality, while the social finance (zakah) is performing very well in this matter across all specifications.
39	Hati, S. R. H., & Idris, A. (2019).	The role of leader vs organizational credibility in Islamic social enterprise marketing communication	Quantitative Method	Journal of Islamic Marketing	Yes	Organizational credibility and organizational branding have much greater influence than leaders' personal credibility on customers' intention to support Islamic social enterprises.
40	Kamaruddin, M. I. H., MdAuzair, S., & Muhamed, N. A. (2018).	Accountability in Islamic social enterprises (ISEs) from the stakeholders' perspective	Quantitative Method	International Journal of Engineering & Technology	No	Accountability for input, output, and procedure has significantly contributed to accountability in ISEs in Malaysia.
41	Kamaruddin, M. I. H., & MdAuzair, S. (2018).	Classification of Islamic social enterprises (ISE) in Malaysia based on economic sectors	Qualitative method	Management & Accounting Review	Yes	This study concludes that ISEs in Malaysia can be classified based on all three economic sectors identified.
42	Muhamed, N. A., Kamaruddin, M. I. H., & Mohamed Nasrudin, N. S. (2018).	Positioning Islamic social enterprise (ISE)	Qualitative Method	Journal of Emerging Economies & Islamic Research	No	The distinctive yet flexible definition of ISE expands the new and relevant area of the Islamic third economic sector using Islamic charitable contracts.
43	Hoque, N., Ali, M. H., Arefeen, S., Mowla, M. M., & Mamun, A. (2018).	Use of crowdfunding for developing social enterprises: An Islamic approach	Qualitative Method	International Journal of Business and Management	Yes	Conventional crowdfunding models cannot be applicable exactly in Islamic societies due to philosophical grounds.
44	Mohiuddin, M. F. (2017).	Islamic social enterprises in Bangladesh: Conceptual and institutional challenges	Qualitative Method	Cogent Business & Management	Yes	The Government of Bangladesh should provide a separate legal and regulatory environment for Islamic social enterprise for it to grow in size and scale.
45	Ascarya, A. (2017).	Baitul Maal Wat Tamwil (BMT): an integrated Islamic social and commercial financial institution in Indonesia.	Qualitative method	Baitul Maal Wat Tamwil (BMT)	No	This integration of Islamic social and commercial finance can be implemented not only at the micro level as discussed above, but it can also be implemented at the community level.
46	Ramli, N. M., Kamaruddin, M. I. H., & Muhamed, N. A. (2016).	The financial management perspective of Islamic social enterprise	A review of professional documents and a comprehensive literature review	Critical readings in Islamic social finance	No	Islamic principles and views relating to financial management that iSE has to take into consideration.

47	Hati, S. R. H. (2015).	Customer attitudes and intention to support Islamic social enterprises in Indonesia: The influence of celebrity and credibility.	Quantitative Method	University of Malaya	Yes	The impact of social entrepreneur celebrity, personal credibility, and organizational credibility on customer attitudes and intention to support social enterprises.
48	Rahayu Hijrah Hati, S., & Idris, A. (2014).	Antecedents of customers' intention to support Islamic social enterprises in Indonesia: The role of socioeconomic status, religiosity, and organizational credibility.	Quantitative Method	Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics	Yes	Organizations should develop effective communication strategies through advertising to highlight organizational credibility