

ISLAMIC CSR RESEARCH AND TRENDS: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract: *Corporations need legitimacy from stakeholders; therefore, they should consider the corporation's operations impact on society's welfare. CSR initiatives are essential to promote legitimacy. In this article, the Islamic CSR literature is bibliometric analysis is conducted using data from the Scopus database, revealing the intellectual structure of the CSR field of study. We believe that this is the first work that discuss Islamic CSR using bibliometric analysis. In the research method, Islamic CSR is used as a keyword in the titles of articles taken from the Scopus database. There were 163 documents analyzed using Microsoft Excel, VOSviewer, and Harzing's Publish or Perish. We found the increasing number of publications about Islamic CSR, the common themes, and the most influential source regarding this topic.*

Keywords: *Islamic CSR, Trends, Bibliometric Analysis*

Introduction

The continued existence of corporations cannot be separated from stakeholders' acceptance. In order to be accepted, corporations should fulfil the wishes and expectations of their stakeholders, so that their position is legitimate in the eyes of society. Legitimacy related with organizational alignment with values, laws and rules of the stakeholders (Czinkota et al., 2014). While organizations' legitimacy earned, stakeholders will support organization. Legitimacy is a crucial concept for organizational sustainability.

As organizations are striving to earn stakeholder's legitimacy, they should pay attention to society's welfare. Society demands organizations to implement socially responsible activities; hence, corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs are crucial. This topic has been thoroughly studied; past studies demonstrate the importance of CSR in enhancing legitimacy (Castelló & Lozano, 2011; Deephouse et al., 2017; Jahja, 2022; Vollero et al., 2018). Therefore, CSR has been applied widely.

CSR is applied in any industry, including in Islamic industry. Islamic industry is any business activities that offer products or class of products that are close substitutes (Law, 2016) for each other and operated in accordance with Islamic principles. DinarStandard (2022) recorded high growth in Islamic industry sectors: halal food, Islamic finance, modest fashion, halal pharmaceuticals, halal cosmetics, media, and travel and tourism. In line with the growth of the Islamic industry, the discussion on Islamic CSR (ICSR) is increasingly critical.

The development of the ICSR concept departs from the critical view of conventional CSR. Jamali et al. (2017) argued that the CSR concept developed from the Western way of thinking, not all of which are in line with the Islamic view. In the Western view, corporations gain legitimacy if they meet society's expectations Dusuki (2008). It can be interpreted that the moral values prevail in society can influence corporations' behavior, so they are only responsible in conforming existing society's values. The negative side of this view is, there will be great tolerance for corrupt behavior if society adheres to bad moral values (Dusuki, 2008). Thus, the foundation of ICSR is not merely the values prevailing in society; it should be the absolute values derived from the Islamic main sources: Qur'an and Sunnah.

Recent studies show that ICSR has a more comprehensive dimension than conventional CSR. (Jahja, 2022) defines ICSR as “the responsibility for the impact of decisions and activities on the society and the environment to achieve *falah* (welfare in this world and the hereafter), through transparent and ethical behavior that (1) contributes to sustainable development, including health and the welfare of society; (2) takes into account the expectations of stakeholders; (3) is in compliance with Shariah principles, applicable law and international norms; (4) is integrated throughout the organization and practiced in its relationships; and (5) carried out with the intention to perform ibadah, guided by khilafah (vicegerency) values.” (p. 60). Additionally, Sharabati and Awad (2022) argue that political, economic, social, and environmental concerns are all covered by ICSR; it is more holistic and spiritual.. Accordingly, the research and trend in ICSR concept should be investigated further.

This paper presents a bibliometric analysis of scholarly research on Islamic CSR. Bibliometric analysis is required to map past and present research, and to identify the future studies. The bibliometric method has advantages in terms of and quantification and objectivity because it reduces reduce certain subjective biases (Fauzan & Jahja, 2021). . We believe that this is the first work that discuss Islamic CSR using bibliometric analysis. Hence, this study offers the novelty.

This study presents a bibliometric analysis of the literature on Islamic CSR taken from the Scopus database.

RQ1: What is the trend and impact of current publications in the study of Islamic CSR?

RQ2: Which countries, institutions and authors are the most productive and influential in the study of Islamic CSR?

RQ3: What are the most commonly researched Islamic CSR themes?

RQ4: What are the most influential articles on Islamic CSR studies?

This paper consists of four sections: background, literature review, method, findings, conclusions and suggestions.

Literature review

There are several CSR studies in response to the rising public interest in CSR, which has occurred for a number of causes. Socially conscious behavior should be strategically employed because it may provide competitive benefits (Camilleri, 2019). CSR is a popular research topic for academics across disciplines due to the interest in using CSR as a strategic management tool among corporations, governments, academics, international organizations, and NGOs (Arena et al., 2018; Idowu, 2018; Vollero et al., 2018). This idea has been widely discussed and implemented.

In the past few decades, CSR concept and practice have grown significantly. The fact that more managers believe CSR may have a positive impact on a company's financial performance is indicative of the rationalization of applying this concept (Farrington et al., 2017; Moratis, 2015). In addition to being rationalized, this concept is widely used, which indicates that CSR has been institutionalized in the international business community (Lee, 2008). The definition of CSR is expected to clear up as more studies and CSR practices are conducted.

However, expectations do not meet reality. Since the start of CSR talks until now, Due of the disagreement and discussion surrounding this idea, there are more definitions available (Da-Silveira & Petrini, 2018; Moratis, 2016). It has researched extensively, providing a wealth of theories from many different areas, and it is still expanding (Carroll, 2016). Additionally, it has appeared often in policy papers and yearly reports with various point of views (Pedersen, 2015). To different people, the phrase CSR can signify different thing, though not usually the same thing.

The three Ps: People, Profit, and Planet are the cornerstones of socially responsible business. This three Ps idea was put forward by Elkington in 1994 and it was constructed in support of the global sustainability agenda (Arowoshegbe & Emmanuel, 2016). The triple bottom line concept is developing, gaining traction, and even serving as the foundation for the Sustainable Development Goals (Sarkar & Searcy, 2016). This means that social responsibility business practices are increasingly important, including in Islamic society.

The application of this concept in an Islamic society context refers to the 3Ps principles and Islamic values known as Maqasid Shariah. Islam bases its ethical teachings on the Qur'an and the Sunnah, which serve as a set of moral guidelines that discriminate between right and wrong and good and bad (Rafiki & Wahab, 2014). The idea that businesses are not only interested in making a profit is influenced by Islamic principles. Maqasid Shariah sought to advance the welfare of the human being, by protecting din (faith), nafs (human self), aql (intellect), nasl (posterity), and mal (wealth) (Chapra, 2008). Shariah principles guide the implementation of CSR.

In this regard, the triple bottom line, which includes People, Profit, and Planet, is viewed in this context as being consistent with Shariah values (Jahja, 2022). People and the

preservation of faith, intellect, and human self are connected. Posterity and wealth can be tied to the planet because they both have to do with the sustainability of future generations and other living things; and mal is related to profit. These ideas have something to do with ethical corporate conduct.

To summarize, since ICSR is essential business continuity especially in Muslim community, the understanding of this concept is essential. ICSR is more comprehensive than conventional ones. Nevertheless, as no consensus has been reached on this concept's definition, ICSR is open to continued discussions.

Method

Bibliometric Analysis

Bibliometric analysis is used to answer research questions by observing all materials from the Scopus database. In this case the term bibliometric can be understood as the application of statistical and mathematical methods to academic publications (Ahmi, 2022) in particular scientific areas.

Data source and Collecting

This study use Scopus database, which was obtained on October 1, 2021 at 6 p.m. The search query ((TITLE-ABS-KEY("csr AND islamic")) in the title, keywords, and abstract of relevant publications published in any language has been utilized to locate pertinent articles. We looked for articles using their titles, abstracts, and keywords because these elements clearly indicate the subject of the study.

The strategy for finding relevant articles is shown in Figure 1. All documents were subjected to bibliometric analysis. To analyze the data, we employ the following applications: The frequency and percentage of each publication are calculated using Microsoft Excel, along with a matching graphical representation, and the bibliometric networks are created and visualized using VOSviewer (version 1.6.17) and Harzing's Publish or Perish, respectively.

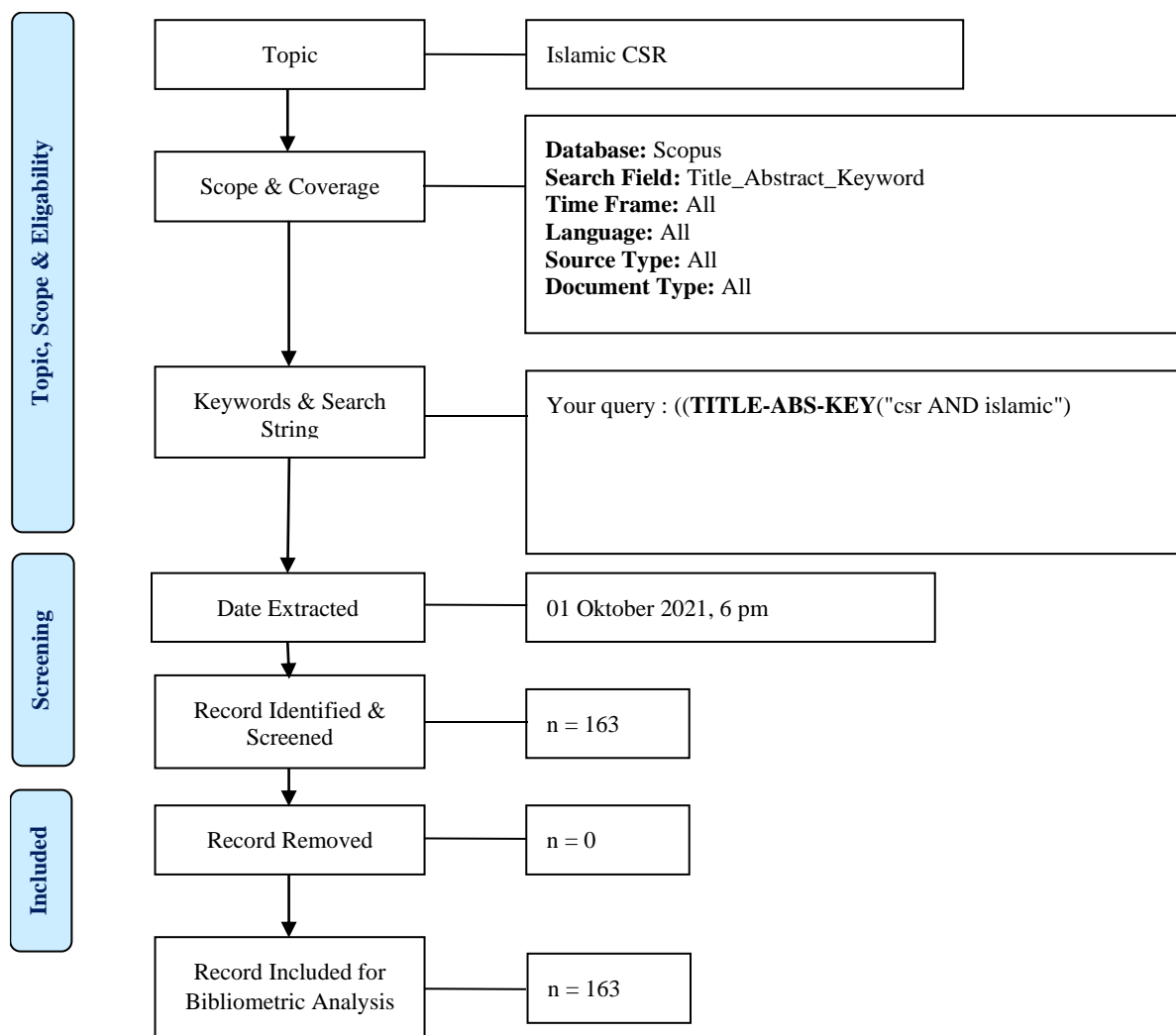


Figure 1. Flow chart for the Scopus database search method
 Source: Zakaria et al. (2020)

Results

This section shows the bibliometric analysis' findings in order to answer the research question. The following attributes serve as the basis for the examination of the academic works that were discovered: annual growth of publication, document type and source, document language, subject area, keyword analysis, distribution of publications by country, authorship analysis, title and abstract analysis and citation analysis. Annual growth data up to October 2021 is also presented in the findings, including their frequency and percentage.

1.1. Trends and impact of publications in Islamic CSR studies

We conducted a descriptive analysis to reveal the trend and impact of publications in Islamic CSR studies. It comprises of the growth of annual publications, the type and source of documents, the language used, and the subject area in this area.

Annual publication growth

Table 1 provides a detailed summary of annual publications on Islamic CSR from 2007 to 2021. According to the Scopus database, the first study on Islamic CSR was written by C. Siwar and M.T. Hossain in 2009 with the title “An analysis of Islamic CSR concept and the opinions of Malaysian managers”, which was published in *Management of Environmental Quality: An International Journal*, vol. 20, issue 3, pages 290-298 (Siwar & Hossain, 2009).

Table 1 shows the number of Islamic CSR research publications for documents collected by year. Most publications are in 2020 and 2021, with 23 documents (14.11%) each. The most cited documents were those released in 2014. (total number of citations per citation was 302; average number of citations per publication was 15.89). The fewest documents published in 2021 are cited (each publication has an average number of citations), the number is 9, and this is because of the relatively short time of publishing period. However, since 2013, Islamic CSR research publications have begun to increase (Figures 2 and 3).

Tabel 1. Growth of publication per year

Year	TP	% (N=163)	Cum (%)	NCP	TC	C/P	C/CP	h	g
2007	1	0.61	0.61	1	31	31.00	31.00	1	1
2009	5	3.07	3.68	4	100	20.00	25.00	4	5
2010	2	1.23	4.90	1	101	50.50	101.00	1	2
2011	2	1.23	6.13	2	182	91.00	91.00	2	2
2012	4	2.45	8.59	4	35	8.75	8.75	3	4
2013	9	5.52	14.11	7	190	21.11	27.14	7	9
2014	19	11.66	25.76	14	302	15.89	21.57	9	17
2015	12	7.36	33.13	12	205	17.08	17.08	9	12
2016	16	9.82	42.94	15	200	12.50	13.33	7	14
2017	11	6.75	49.69	8	66	6.00	8.25	4	8
2018	21	12.88	62.57	15	279	13.29	18.6	8	16
2019	15	9.20	71.78	13	75	5.00	5.77	5	8
2020	23	14.11	85.89	17	72	3.13	4.24	5	7
2021	23	14.11	100.00	8	9	0.39	1.13	1	1
Total	163	100.00							

Notes: TP = total number of publications; NCP = number of cited publications; TC = total citations; C/P = average citations per publication; C/CP = average citations per cited publication; h = h-index; g = g-index

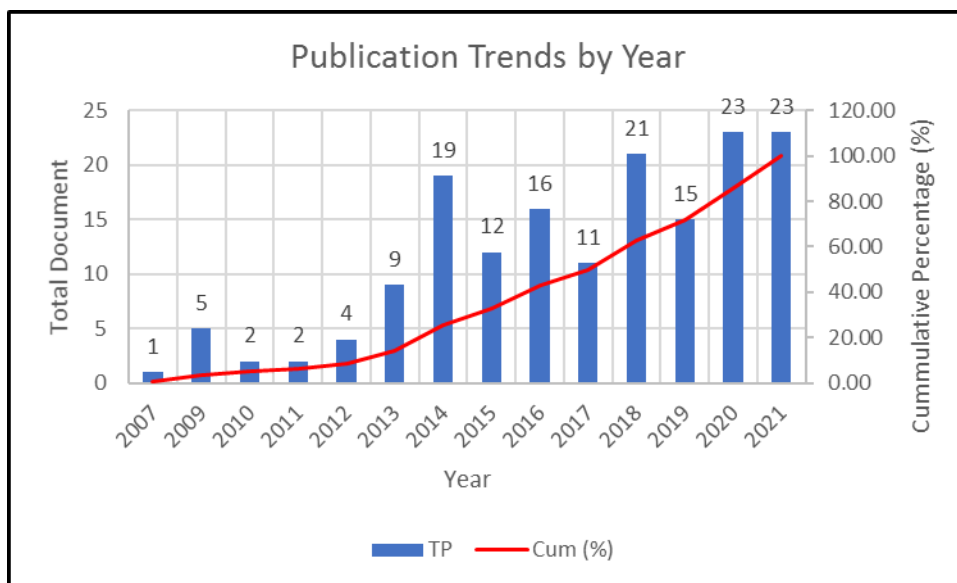


Figure 2. Publication trend by year

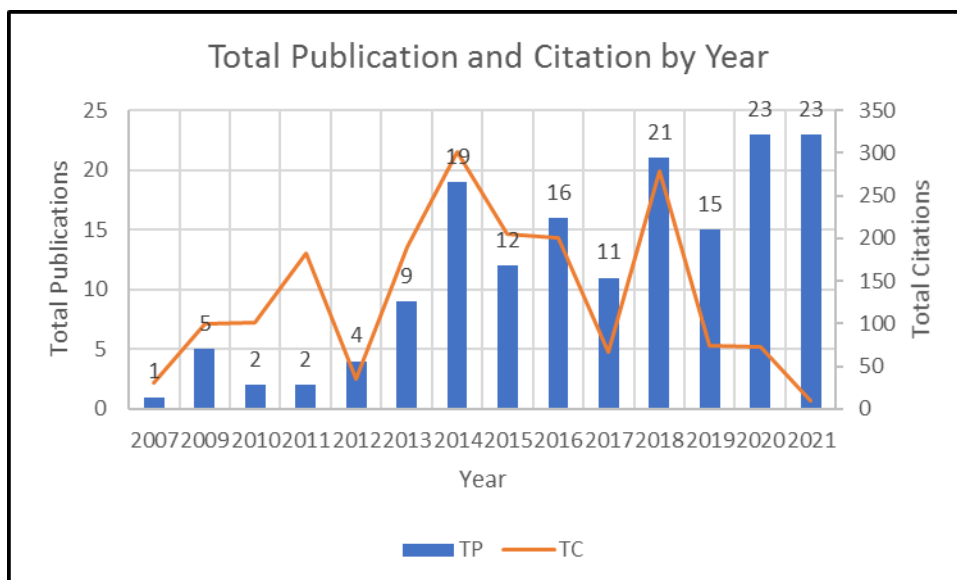


Figure 3. Publication and citation by year

Type and source document

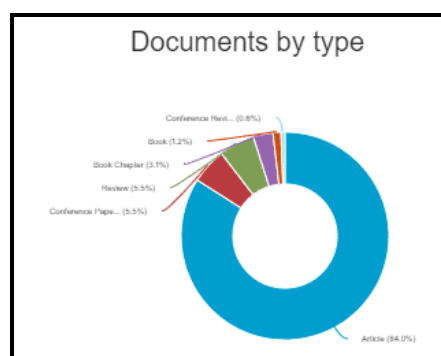
Document types and sources are analyzed to clarify the types and sources of documents on Islamic CSR topics. Based on the document's type and source, the data is reviewed.. Document type identifies the type of document based on its originality, such as book chapters, articles, conference papers, etc.. In contrast, source documents represent source documents whether journals, conference proceedings, book series, books or trade

publications. The conference paper may not be the same as the source document. (Sweileh et al., 2017). For instance, the document type for a paper presented at a conference is categorized as conference paper. The same work, however, could be categorized as a book chapter, full journal article, or conference proceedings by document source.

As listed in Table 2, there are six different categories of published documents on Islamic CSR. According to the table, articles account for more than half of all publications (84.05%), with conference papers coming in second place (5.52%) and reviews coming in third (5.52%). While less than 5% of publications are other types of documents.

Table 2. Document type

Document Type	Frequency	% (N=163)
Article	137	84.05
Conference Paper	9	5.52
Review	9	5.52
Book Chapter	5	3.07
Book	2	1.23
Conference Review	1	0.61
Total	163	100.00



Likewise, The four major sources used in this study are as follows: journals are the most numerous sources, accounting for 145 documents (88.96%), and followed by conference proceedings with 9 documents (5.52%). book contribution is 4.29% (7 documents) of all publications (see Table 3.)

Table 3. Source type

Source Type	Frequency	% (N=163)
Journal	145	88.96
Conference Proceeding	9	5.52
Book	7	4.29
Book Series	2	1.23
Total	163	100.00

Language used

Table 4 shows that English is the main language used among the journals which represents 99.39% of the total publications. There is 1 Bosnian language used in this Islamic CSR publication.

Table 4. Languages

Language	Frequency	% (N=163)
English	162	99.39
Bosnian	1	0.61
Total	163	100.00

Subject area

After identifying the current language trend, we analyze the subject area of Islamic CSR. Table 5 indicates that there is literature on Islamic CSR in a number of different fields, such as "Business, Management and Accounting", "Economics, Econometrics and Finance", "Social Sciences". It can be seen that almost half of the documents analyzed are in Business, Management and Accounting (38.81%) followed by Economics, Econometrics and Finance (23.08%), and Social Sciences (16.43%).

Table 5. Subject area

Subject Area	Total Publication	% (N=286)
Business, Management and Accounting	111	38.81
Economics, Econometrics and Finance	66	23.08
Social Sciences	47	16.43
Arts and Humanities	22	7.69
Environmental Science	8	2.80
Engineering	6	2.10
Computer Science	5	1.75
Energy	5	1.75
Earth and Planetary Sciences	3	1.05
Agricultural and Biological Sciences	2	0.70
Chemical Engineering	2	0.70
Decision Sciences	2	0.70
Medicine	2	0.70
Multidisciplinary	2	0.70
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	1	0.35
Mathematics	1	0.35
Psychology	1	0.35
Total	286	100.00

1.2. The most productive and influential state, institution, and author in Islamic CSR studies

The second question raised in the study is to identify the most productive and influential countries, institutions and authors in the study of Islamic CSR.

Publications by countries

The analysis of the current state of collaborations and the identification of the most significant nations in the study of Islamic CSR are the main objectives of this section. Scientific papers on Islamic CSR have been published by researchers from 38 different nations. Table 6 describes the most active countries contributing to publications in Islamic CSR. With a total of 65 documents published, Malaysia is rated first; Indonesia and the United Kingdom are in second and third, respectively (23). Additionally, the United Kingdom was ranked first in terms of total citations with 647, Malaysia was in second place (539), the United States was third (286), and Bahrain was in fourth place (174).

Tabel 6. Most active countries

Country	Total Publication	% (N=238)	NCP	TC	C/P	C/CP	h	g
Malaysia	65	27.31	46	539	8.29	11.72	14	22
Indonesia	23	9.66	10	164	7.13	16.40	4	12
United Kingdom	23	9.66	19	647	28.13	34.05	10	23
Saudi Arabia	17	7.14	13	104	6.12	8.00	5	9
United States	15	6.30	13	286	17.07	22.00	8	15
United Arab Emirates	13	5.46	9	167	12.85	18.56	6	12
Pakistan	8	3.36	3	35	4.38	11.67	3	5
Bangladesh	7	2.94	5	26	3.71	5.20	2	5
Australia	6	2.52	6	164	27.33	27.33	4	6
Bahrain	5	2.10	5	174	34.80	34.80	4	5

Notes: TP = total number of publications; NCP = number of cited publications; TC = total citations; C/P = average citations per publication; C/CP = average citations per cited publication; h = h-index; g = g-index

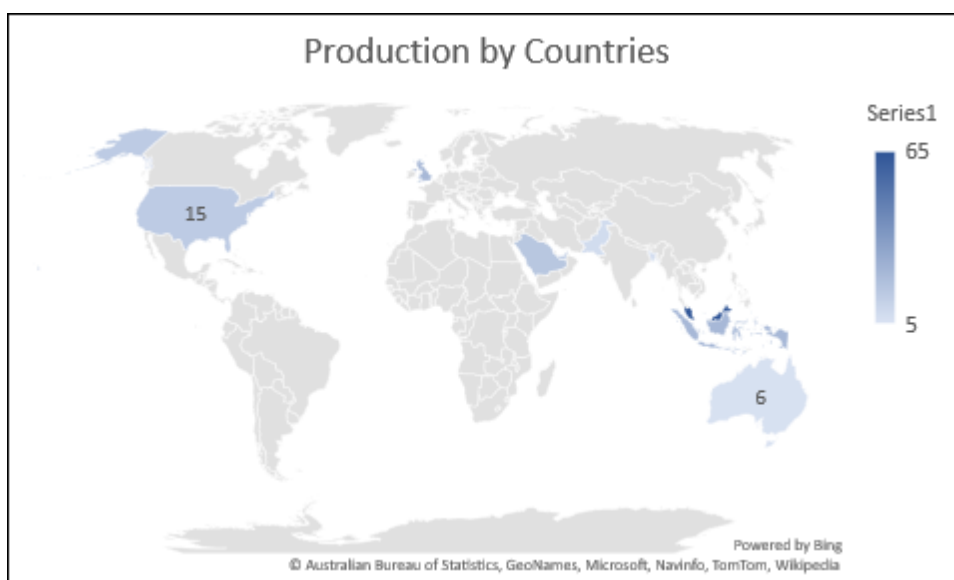


Figure 4. Geographical distribution

Authorship analysis

This section examines the current state collaborations and identifies the effective authors on Islamic CSR. This research identified most productive authors in publishing Islamic CSR topic. Table 7 demonstrates the most popular authors with at least three publications in the field of Islamic CSR, Yusoff. He has produced more than 10 publications on the topic and is one of the most influential authors on Islamic CSR. On the other hand, Amran is in the first rank in terms of the overall amount of citations by author with 79 citations, followed by Yusoff and Darus, each with 63 citations.

A total of 160 authors contributed more than 163 articles on Islamic CSR. Table 8 shows the number of articles by author with the highest number of publications. The table shows that 15.95% of publications are written by a single author while the rest are by multiple authors. Many studies on Islamic CSR were written by two (32.52%) or three (19.63%) authors, and four (20.25%) authors. In addition, the maximum number of authors who publish articles in Islamic CSR is 8.

Table 7. Most active authors

Author's Name	Affiliation	Country	TP	% (N=413)	NCP	TC	C/P	C/CP	h	g
Yusoff, H.	Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam	Malaysia	10	4.05	6	63	6.30	10.50	3	7
Darus, F.	Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam	Malaysia	9	3.64	6	63	7.00	10.50	3	7
Amran, A.	Universiti Sains Malaysia	Malaysia	5	2.02	5	79	15.80	15.80	3	5
Fauzi, H.	Universitas Negeri Sebelas Maret	Indonesia	4	1.62	2	40	10.00	20.00	2	4
Naim, D.M.A.	Universiti Teknologi MARA, Samarahan, Serawak	Malaysia	4	1.62	2	40	10.00	20.00	2	4
Nickerson, C.	College of Humanities and Social Sciences, Dubai	United Arab Emirates	4	1.62	3	33	8.25	11.00	3	4
Nurunnabi, M.	Prince Sultan University, Riyadh	Saudi Arabia	4	1.62	3	9	2.25	3.00	2	3
Sulaiman, A.A.	Universiti of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	4	1.62	3	22	5.50	7.33	2	4

Zafar, M.B.	Universiti of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	4	1.62	3	22	5.50	7.33	2	4
Alamer, A.R.A.	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Skudai, Johor	Malaysia	3	1.21	3	40	13.33	13.33	2	3

Table 8. Number of author(s) per document

Author Count	Total Publication	% (N=163)	Number of Contributing Authors
1	26	15.95	26
2	53	32.52	106
3	32	19.63	96
4	33	20.25	132
5	13	7.98	65
6	3	1.84	18
8	2	1.23	16
0	1	0.61	0
Total	163	100.00	459

This study uses VOSviewer for co-authorship analysis and further analyzes the author's collaboration. This analysis is based on the full count method, which is used to determine authors who have at least two publications and at least one citation.

According to the findings, only 8 authors out of 365 authors who contributed to the 365 items actually worked together. Strength of the author's link is determined by the color of the font size, size of the circle, connecting line, and thickness. Usually, linked authors are grouped together and displayed in the same color. For instance, Purwanto, Naim, Fauzi, and Darus, who collaborate closely and frequently conduct research together, are represented by the red cluster (Figure 5). Figure 5 also illustrates a group of authors (blue) who have collaborated with Yusoff.

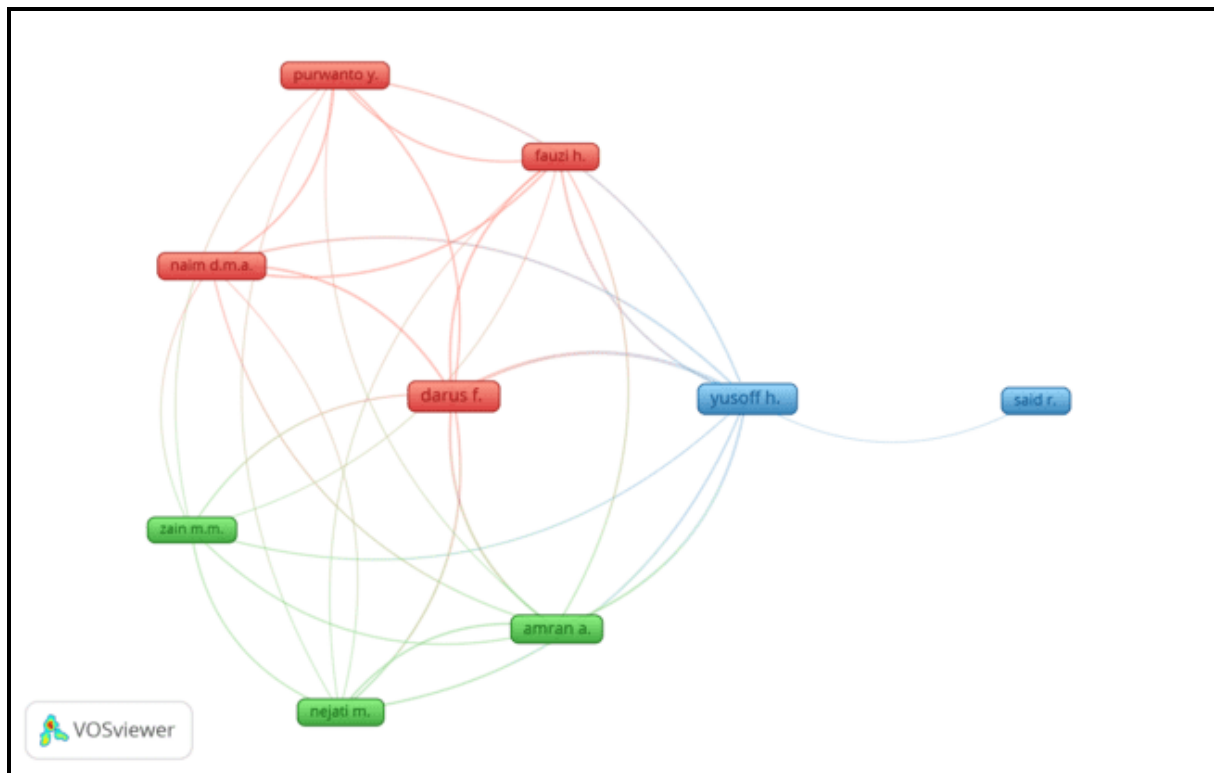


Figure 5. Network visualisation map of the co-authorship based on authors that have a minimum of two document of an author and one number of citations (full counting)

Figure 6 illustrates visualization of the author's country/region network. The analysis only includes countries that have at least two publications and cite at least one article. Based on the full counting method, the findings show that Malaysia and the United Kingdom play a very important role in cooperation with other countries. Malaysia works closely with Indonesia and Pakistan, while the United Kingdom works closely with China, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Italy and Qatar.

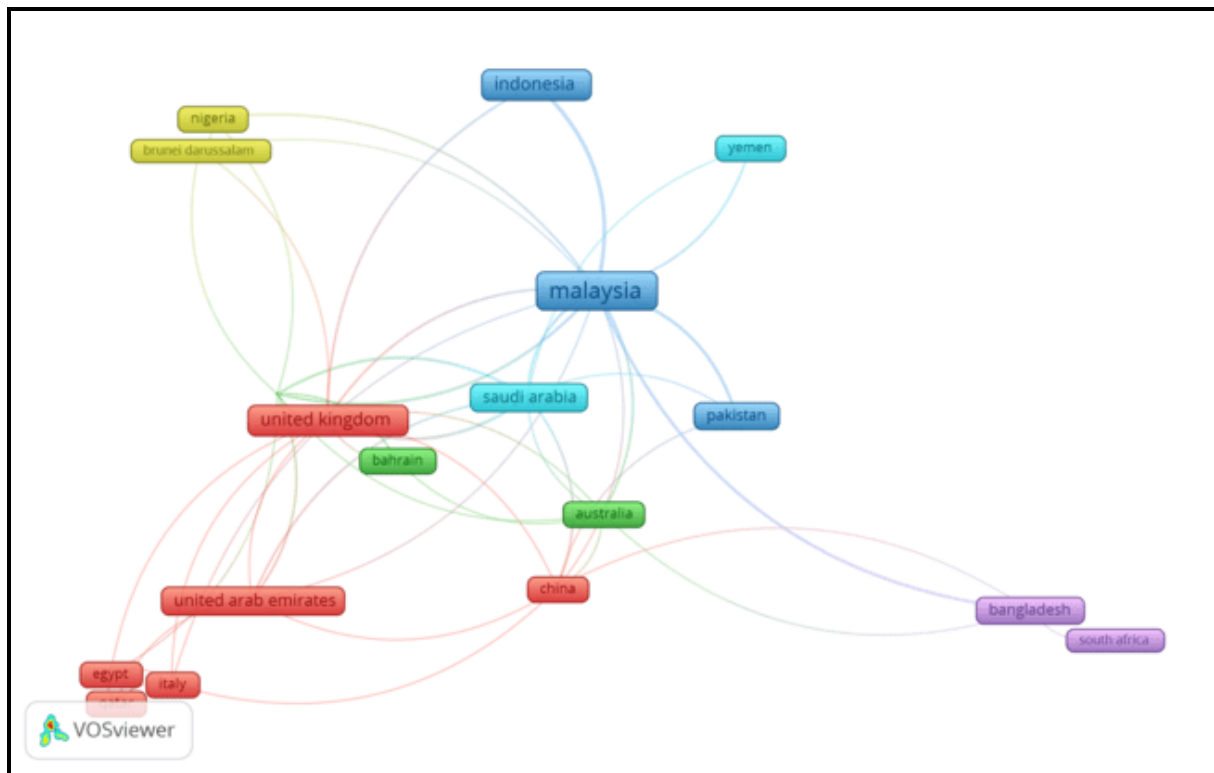


Figure 6. Network visualisation map of the co-authorship based on countries that have a minimum of one number of citations and two number of documents (full counting)

Most active institutions

Finally, the last issue raised in the second research question is about which institutions are most active in publishing Islamic CSR research, indicating which universities are more responsive to the issue. In this part, we analyze the state of cooperation between authors and list the institutions that are most engaged in Islamic CSR publications. Those institutions also conduct research on Islamic CSR, which is based on at least four publications. Table 9 shows that The majority of publications on Islamic CSR are from Universiti Teknologi MARA Malaysia. Universiti Malaya is the second order, followed by Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.

Table 9. Most active institutions

Affiliation	Total Publication	% (N=277)	NCP	TC	C/P	C/CP	h	g
Universiti Teknologi MARA	18	6.50	11	83	4.61	7.55	4	9
Universiti Malaya	12	4.33	7	34	2.83	4.86	3	5

Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	10	3.61	8	106	10.60	13.25	4	10
Universiti Sains Malaysia	7	2.53	7	83	11.86	11.86	3	7
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	6	2.17	6	97	16.17	16.17	4	6
Universiti Utara Malaysia	5	1.81	4	102	20.40	25.50	2	5
Prince Sultan University	5	1.81	3	9	1.80	3.00	2	3
Universitas Sebelas Maret	5	1.81	2	40	8.00	20.00	2	5
Graduate School of Business	5	1.81	5	78	15.60	15.60	3	5
International Islamic University Malaysia	4	1.44	3	34	8.50	11.33	2	4

1.3. The common theme of Islamic CSR studies

The fourth is a research question regarding the theme of Islamic CSR which is the most commonly discussed among researchers. Identification is carried out based on keywords.

Keywords analysis

The fundamental tenet of keyword analysis is that the keywords must accurately reflect the article's content. (Comerio & Strozzi, 2019). When two keywords appear in the article simultaneously, it indicates that there is a relationship between the two concepts. To answer the last research question, we used keyword and co-occurrence analysis.

With VOSviewer, we examine keywords. This software is used to create bibliometric networks, visualize them, and map the keywords that each document provides. The author keyword map generated by VOSviewer is seen in Figure 7. The closeness of related keywords are represented by circle size, font, color, and connecting line thickness. The same color is used to put together related keywords.

Based on the keywords, there are 7 clusters in Islamic CSR research. Those 7 clusters are represented by the color: red, yellow, green, blue, light blue, orange, and purple. Besides that, the bibliometric analysis also visualizes 39 items, 213 links, and 350 total links strength.

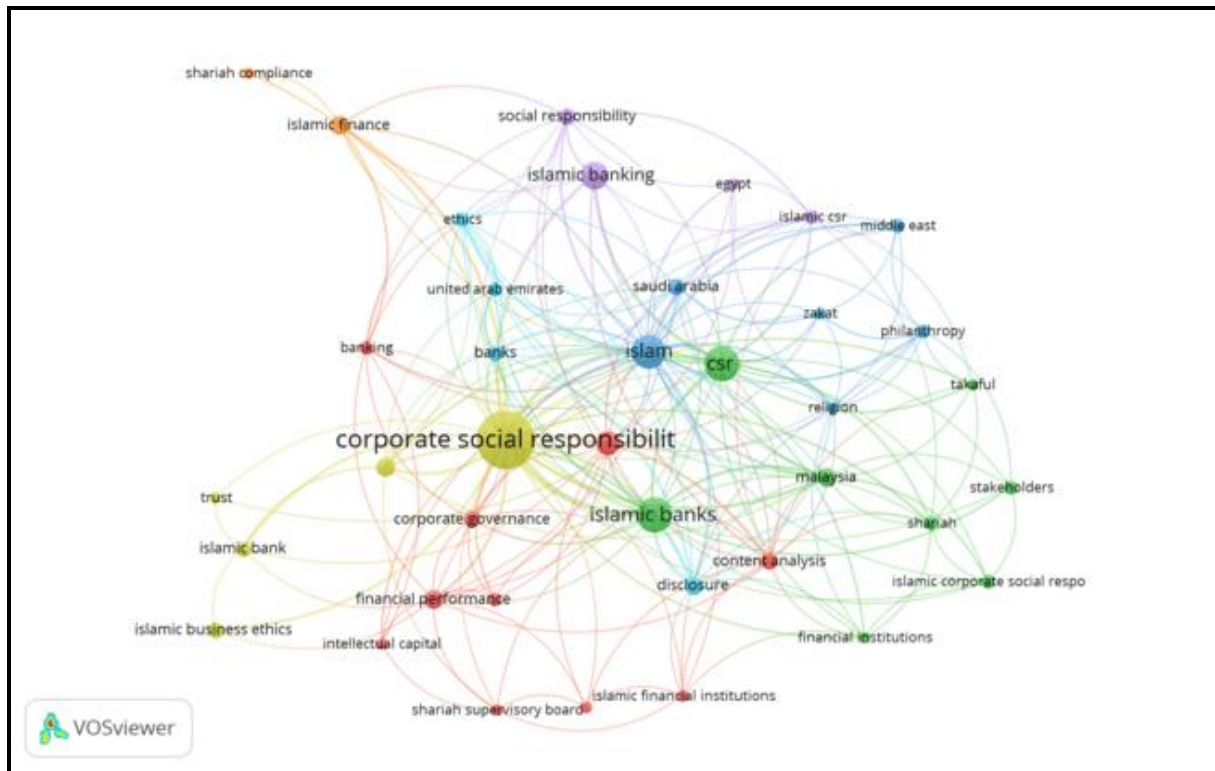


Figure 7. Network visualisation map of the author keywords

Figure 8 shows recommendations for future research areas. New subjects pertaining to Islamic CSR are indicated by the yellow color. As a result, future studies on Islamic CSR can take into account the factors of Islamic banking, trust, and shariah compliance, financial performance, shariah supervisory boards, zakat, and shariah governance.

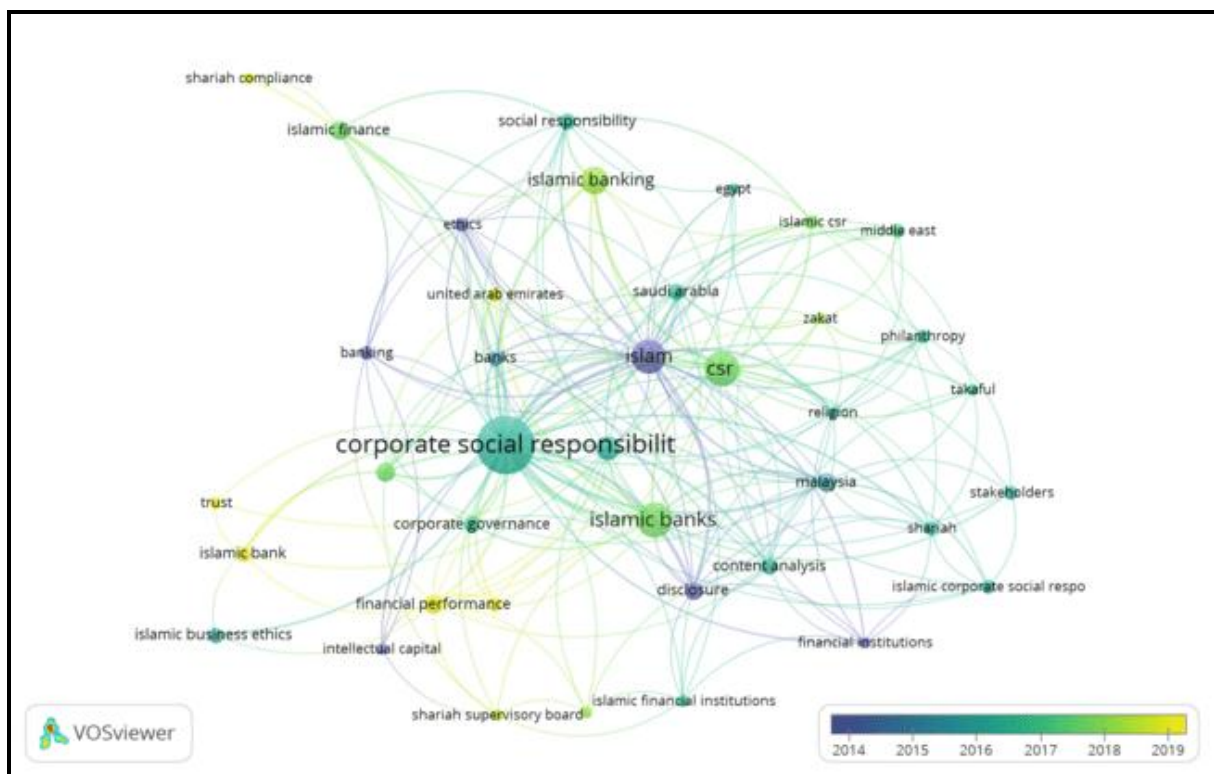


Figure 8: Key words overlay visualization map

At the same time, after using the core keywords specified in the search query (ie Islamic CSR), we obtained keywords about corporate social responsibility, Islamic banks, CSR, Islam, and Islamic banking. These are the keywords that appear most frequently (Table 10).

Table 10. Top 20 keywords

Keyword	Total Keyword	% (N=542)
Corporate Social Responsibility	71	13.10
Islamic Banks	27	4.98
CSR	26	4.80
Islam	24	4.43
Islamic Banking	17	3.14
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	13	2.40
Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR)	11	2.03
Content Analysis	10	1.85
Malaysia	10	1.85

Bangladesh	8	1.48
Financial Performance	8	1.48
Islamic Finance	8	1.48
Corporate Governance	7	1.29
Disclosure	7	1.29
Ethics	7	1.29
Social Responsibility	7	1.29
Sustainable Development	7	1.29
Finance	6	1.11
Saudi Arabia	6	1.11
Annual Reports	5	0.92

Citation analysis

Citation analysis was carried out to understand the themes that commonly arise. Table 11 provides a summary of the citation metrics for documents collected from October 1, 2021, 6 pm. Table 11 presents the number of citations per year. The citation metrics table shows that over 14 years (2007–2021), there were 1847 citations for 163 published articles, with an average of 131.39 citations per year.

Table 11. Citation Metric

Metric	Data
Publication year	2007-2021
Citation year	14 (2007-2021)
Paper	163
Citation	1847
Citation/year	131.39
Citation /paper	11.33
Author/paper	2.82
h-indeks	22
g-indeks	38

Source: Harzing's Publish or Perish

The articles that have had the largest impact on Islamic CSR research are listed in this section. Hence, using the total number of citations for each document, we examined 163 papers. Citation analysis is the most popular method of measuring the impact of research publications (Ding dan Cronin, 2011). Based on the Scopus database, Table 12 lists the most-cited papers (subject to the quantity of citations for each document). Mallin, Farag, and Ow-Yong (2014) ranked first in an article entitled "Corporate social responsibility and financial performance in Islamic banks" (Mallin et al., 2014), with a total number of 149 citations, and an average of 21.29 citations per year, hence, 50 citations per author.

Table 12. Top 20 cited articles in fraud detection research

No	Authors	Title	Year	Cites	Cites Per Year	Cites Per Author
1	C. Mallin, H. Farag, K. Ow-Yong	Corporate social responsibility and financial performance in Islamic banks	2014	149	21.29	50
2	E. Platonova, M. Asutay, R. Dixon, S. Mohammad	The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on Financial Performance: Evidence from the GCC Islamic Banking Sector	2018	145	48.33	36
3	S. Farook, M. Kabir Hassan, R. Lanis	Determinants of corporate social responsibility disclosure: the case of Islamic banks	2011	134	13.4	45
4	A. Hassan, S. Syafri Harahap	Exploring corporate social responsibility disclosure: the case of Islamic banks	2010	101	9.18	51
5	A.A. Rahman, A.A. Bukair	The influence of the Shariah supervision board on corporate social responsibility disclosure by Islamic banks of Gulf Co-operation Council countries	2013	73	9.13	37
6	H. Nobanee, N. Ellili	Corporate sustainability disclosure in annual reports: Evidence from UAE banks: Islamic versus conventional	2016	72	14.4	36
7	Z.A. Aribi, S.S. Gao	Narrative disclosure of corporate social responsibility in Islamic financial institutions	2011	48	4.8	24
8	Z. Ali Aribi, T. Arun	Corporate Social Responsibility and Islamic Financial Institutions (IFIs): Management Perceptions from IFIs in Bahrain	2015	45	7.5	23
9	C. Siwar, M.T. Hossain	An analysis of Islamic CSR concept and the opinions of Malaysian managers	2009	39	3.25	20
10	A. Hassan, H. Salma Binti Abdul Latiff	Corporate social responsibility of Islamic financial institutions and businesses: Optimizing charity value	2009	38	3.17	19
11	A. Amran, H. Fauzi, Y. Purwanto, F. Darus, H. Yusoff, M.M. Zain, D.M.A. Naim, M. Nejadi	Social responsibility disclosure in Islamic banks: a comparative study of Indonesia and Malaysia	2017	37	9.25	5
12	M.A. Khurshid, A. Al-Aali, A.A. Soliman, S.M. Amin	Developing an Islamic corporate social responsibility model (ICSR)	2014	37	5.29	9
13	M. Rashid, I. Abdeljawad, S.M. Ngalim, M.K. Hassan	Customer-centric corporate social responsibility: A framework for Islamic banks on ethical efficiency	2013	37	4.63	9
14	S. Nathan, V. Ribîre	From knowledge to wisdom: The case of corporate governance in Islamic banking	2007	31	2.21	16
15	B. Salma Sairally	Evaluating the corporate social performance of Islamic financial institutions: an empirical study	2013	28	3.5	28
16	A.R.A. Alamer, H.B. Salamon, M.I. Qureshi, A.M. Rasli	CSRs measuring corporate social responsibility practice in Islamic banking: A review	2015	27	4.5	7
17	M.S. Shabbir, M.N.M. Shariff, M.S. Bin Yusof, R. Salman, S. Hafeez	Corporate social responsibility and customer loyalty in Islamic banks of Pakistan: A mediating role of brand image	2018	26	8.67	5
18	V. Di Bella, N. Al-Fayoumi	Perception of stakeholders on corporate social responsibility of Islamic Banks in Jordan	2016	26	5.2	13
19	V.P. Goby, C. Nickerson	Conceptualization of CSR Among Muslim Consumers in Dubai: Evolving from Philanthropy to Ethical and Economic Orientations	2016	25	5	13
20	S. El-Halaby, K. Hussainey	Determinants of compliance with AAOIFI standards by Islamic banks	2016	24	4.8	12

The most influential document source on the study of Islamic CSR

This section answers the fourth RQ, to determine the most influential document sources in Islamic CSR research. For this reason, We examined 160 document sources (eg books, book series, journals, and conference proceedings) by counting the total publications for each document.

Publication by source title

Moreover, studies on Islamic CSR have been written in a number of books, book series, journals, and conference proceedings. Table 13 shows the titles of the most active sources publishing articles on Islamic CSR (depending on the total number of articles published under each source title). "Social Responsibility Journal" is the highest document source that publishes Islamic CSR with 10 documents. The source document that gets the most citations is the "Journal of Business Ethics" with 247 citations, and has the highest cite score (9.0).

In addition to document sources in the form of journals, there are conference proceedings which are also included in the top document sources that publish Islamic CSR research, that is "Proceedings of The Annual International Conference on Management and Technology in Knowledge Service Tourism and Hospitality" with 3 documents.

Table 13. Most active journal

Source Title	Total Publication	% (N=163)	TC	Publisher	Cite Score	SJR 2020	SNIP 2020
Social Responsibility Journal	10	6.13	83	Emerald	3.5	0.528	0.816
Journal Of Islamic Marketing	8	4.91	67	Emerald	3.7	0.517	1.172
Journal Of Business Ethics	6	3.68	247	Springer Nature	9.0	2.209	2.534
Journal Of Islamic Accounting And Business Research	5	3.07	146	Emerald	1.7	0.303	1.358
Jurnal Pengurusan	5	3.07	20	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	1.2	0.169	0.35
International Journal Of Bank Marketing	4	2.45	37	Emerald	6.2	0.788	1.335
International Journal Of Islamic And Middle Eastern Finance And	4	2.45	159	Emerald	2.7	0.487	1.439

Management							
Academy Of Accounting And Financial Studies Journal	3	1.84	34	Allied Business Academies	1.4	0.200	0.661
Journal Of Sustainable Finance And Investment	3	1.84	0	Taylor & Francis	2.4	0.445	0.934
Asian Journal Of Business And Accounting	2	1.23	74	Faculty of Business and Accountancy, University of Malaya	1.3	0.187	0.611

Title and abstract analysis

Finally, we checked the title and abstract. This study uses VOSviewer to examine the titles and abstracts of documents collected based on the number of occurrences and the number of simultaneous occurrences. More precisely, this analysis uses the binary counting method in the construction of co-occurrence networks. The binary counting method is applied using VOSviewer, in which the frequency of the nominal phrase in the publication's title has no discernible influence (van Eck & Waltman, 2010). Noun phrases that appear only once in a publication title are treated the same as noun phrases that appear, for example, 10 times.

Figure 7 shows a visualization of the term co-occurrence network, used in the title and abstract fields, where at least 10 terms occur. Of the 3712 terms analyzed in the article titles and abstracts, 102 met the threshold, but only 61 terms were relevant (with the default selection being 60% of the most relevant terms).

Figure 9 uses "responsibility" as a key word in Islamic CSR publications as the main node of the entire network. The size of the nodes indicates the severity of the item views, and the thickness of the connecting lines indicates the strength of the relationships between items. Related words shown in the same color usually appear together. For example, the following figure shows Islamic law, CSR initiative, business, perception, society, Islam, stakeholder, religion, insight, Islamic finance, Islamic CSR, sustainability, and other terms highlighted in red are connected, and they frequently appear at the same moment. With regard to this, VOSviewer creates publication titles in three different colors, representing three clusters of 61 terms.

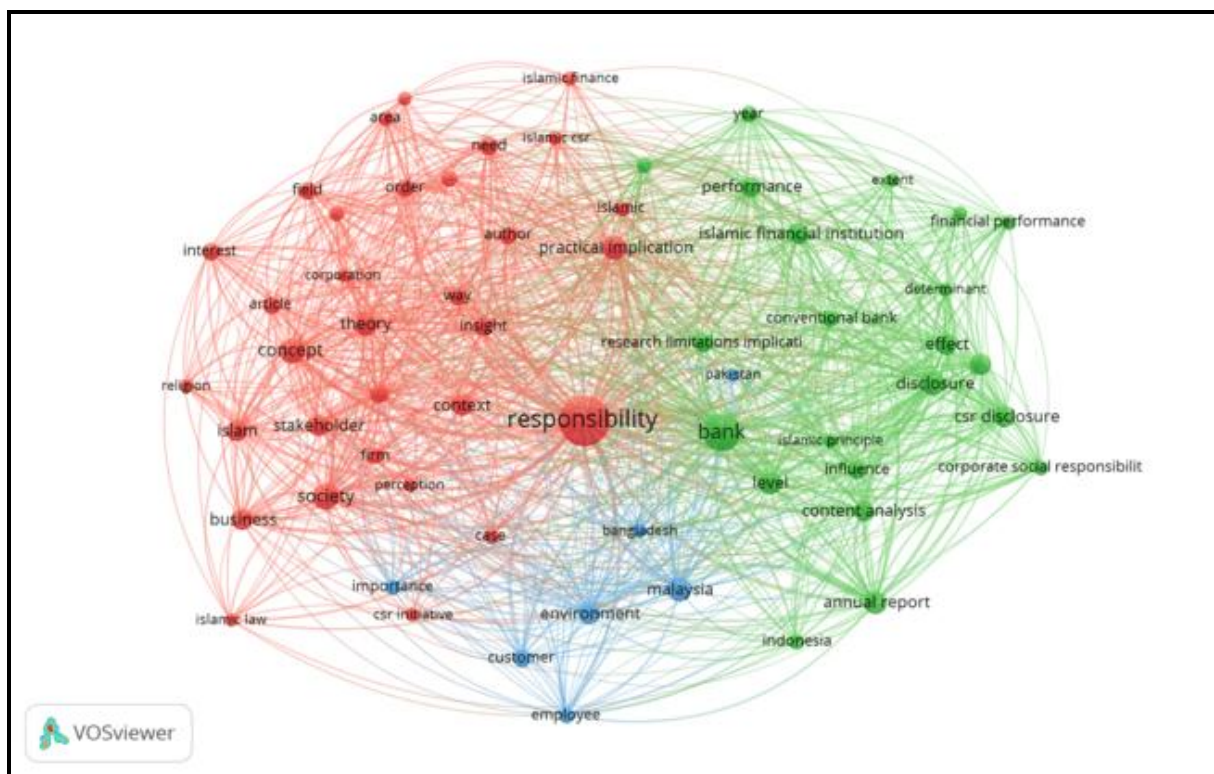


Figure 9. VOSviewer visualisation of a term co-occurrence network based on title and abstract fields

In this study, co-occurrence is also examined based on document titles. (Figure 10). Results show various research perspectives on Islamic CSR, particularly in the form of particular research groups. Of the 432 document titles, 89 met the threshold, and only 53 were relevant (with the default selection being 60% of the most relevant document titles). VOSviewer analysis identified ten clusters, which were represented by red, yellow, green, blue, light blue, brown, orange, pink, and purple, from a minimum of 2 occurrence numbers used. For example, Cluster 1 includes brand image, customer loyalty, empirical evidence, Islamic banking industry, links, mediating role, Pakistan, social responsibility. Cluster 2 consists of comparison, compliance, corporate social responsibility, firm, influence, institution, Islamic.

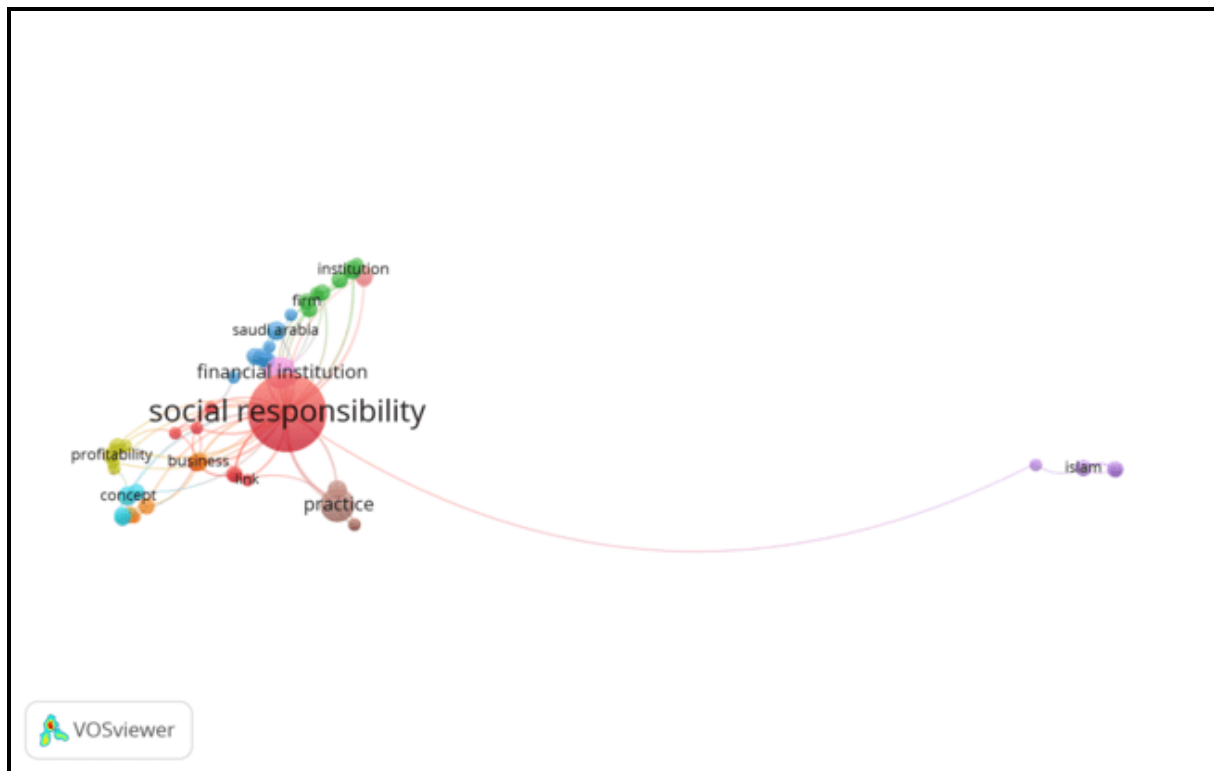


Figure 10. VOSviewer visualisation of a term co-occurrence network based on title fields

Conclusions and Suggestions

The first question of this research is regarding the current trends in the field of Islamic CSR. we conduct a bibliometric analysis. In some research fields, bibliometric analysis can be used to evaluate the productivity of publications and research (Moed et al., 2001). Islamic CSR research (according to documents collected from the Scopus database) was initiated by Siwar and Hossain (2009) with the title "An analysis of Islamic CSR concept and the opinions of Malaysian managers". Until 2013, the quantity of publications increased slightly. Since 2014, there have been an exponentially growing number of publications about Islamic CSR. The growing number of publications on Islamic CSR indicates that the subject is still intriguing.

Articles make up more than half of all published texts. Most publications are written in English and originate from 39 different nations. The two top nations contributing the most to Islamic CSR publications are Malaysia and Indonesia. Research on Islamic CSR is usually published in publications in the area of Business, Management and Accounting; Social Sciences, Economics, Econometrics and Finance. Islamic CSR research is concentrated in the field of social sciences.

The second research question is about the trend and impact of current publications. The importance of Islamic CSR publications can be explained from the citation metrics discussed

in this study. As a consequence of 14 years of publication in the field of Islamic CSR (2007-2021), There have been 163 articles published and over 1847 citations. The number of citations for Islamic CSR papers is 131.93, with an average of 11.33 citations per publication and 2.82 authors per paper. They also have an h-index of 22 and g-index of 38. Yusoff from the MARA University of Technology, Shah Alam, Malaysia is the author with the most research publications on Islamic CSR.

The third research question is about the most commonly researched themes regarding Islamic CSR. The key points of this field can be seen from the results of keyword analysis, title analysis and summaries generated by VOSviewer. For example, in Table 10, the keywords “Corporate Social Responsibility”, “Islamic Banks”, “CSR”, “Islam” and “Islamic Banking” are among the 20 most popular keywords we have identified in the document set. While the most cited article is “Corporate social responsibility and financial performance in Islamic banks” written by Mallin, Farag, and Ow-Yong (2014).

Finally, the fourth research question is about the title of the most influential source in Islamic CSR publications. After analyzing 105 document sources, we found that the "Social Responsibility Journal" is the document source that has published the most Islamic CSR research. The most widely cited document source is the “Journal of Business Ethics”.

This research contributes to knowledge about research trends on Islamic CSR. This research also contributes to the application of the bibliometric method to expand knowledge about Islamic CSR in the academic literature. However, this study exclusively relied on the Scopus database as the primary source for documents. Although Scopus is one of the most complete databases for archiving academic research, not all published sources are included in it (Ahmi & Mohamad, 2019). Other databases, such as Google Scholar, Web of Science, Dimensions, and others, can be used in subsequent study. Interesting and meaningful findings can be attained by merging all of these databases.

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