

Over a decade of maqashid sharia studies: A bibliometric analysis and direction for future research

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1. Introduction

The fundamental objective of Islamic law is usually referred to as Maqashid Sharia. As stipulated by (Chapra, 2008), there are five pillars of maqashid sharia based on the mainstream Ghazalian perspective, which include the preservation of religion, self, intellect, offspring, and wealth. In a particular context of Islamic finance, the objectives of Islamic law (maqashid sharia) refer to the multi-faceted objectives of any principles and rules derived from Islamic law on financial activities and transactions (Akram Laldin & Furqani, 2013). Hence, it holds a significant role in establishing the formal status of Sharia-compliance products and services provided by Islamic financial institutions (Bedoui & Mansour, 2015). Even further, many studies have addressed the importance of going beyond formal structure of Islamic finance products, by linking maqashid sharia with social objectives such as educating individuals, establishing social justice, and achieving sustainable development (Abdullah, 2018; Amin, 2015; Chapra, 2008). Not only related to Islamic finance, the concept of maqashid sharia has also been considered by many scholars in the field of accounting (Baehaqi et al., 2020), auditing (Abd Rahman et al., 2020), business (Md Sin et al., 2015), corporate governance (Murphy & Smolarski, 2020), and economics (Hamid et al., 2019).

Despite the recent growing interest in maqashid sharia, the current knowledge of bibliometric analyses regarding this topic is scarce. To the best of author's knowledge, there is only one recent study conducted by (Tubarad et al.) using bibliometric analysis on maqashid sharia but it has not extensively explored the current progress of the existing literature on maqashid sharia, as well as their limitations and directions for future research. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to establish the link between the quantity and structural indicators resulted from the bibliometric analysis with the conceptual discussion from in-depth review of selected major literature. Further, this study extends and includes the most recent studies up to August 2022 and it presents a bibliometric analysis using the VOSviewer, Harzing's Publish or Perish, and Microsoft Excel, as well as an analysis of research time intervals using the Scopus database.

In this review, the authors reviewed 192 articles published in 64 journals during the period of January 2011 to August 2022. By doing so, the authors discover three distinct streams of research, which include (1) Application of maqashid Sharia in Islamic banking, (2) Maqashid Sharia and Human Well-Being, and (3) Maqashid Sharia for Achieving Sustainable Development. The growth of maqashid sharia articles is 20.70% annually. Malaysian researchers alone contributed a large

portion of the reviewed articles by approximately 58.33%, followed by those from Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Kingdom, and United States, respectively.

Our analyses yield three critical conclusions. First, the application of maqashid sharia in Islamic banks is the largest stream in this study, with Islamic bank and Islamic finance are among the most frequent keywords. It indicates the growing awareness of revealing and preserving the fundamental value of Islamic finance products, particularly Islamic banks. Despite the criticism over their Sharia compliance, many scholars have paid attention to gain back the trust toward this institution by directing them back to its core values derived from maqashid sharia principles, not diverted merely to its secular goal. Secondly, the geographic penetration of the research on maqashid sharia reflect its universal acceptance, not only limited to Muslims. Other than Malaysia and Indonesia, maqashid sharia has been discussed as a fundamental value of various Islamic finance products which have been spread across countries such as the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, and Japan, regardless of their dominant religious beliefs. Thirdly, maqashid sharia has its enormous significance for ensuring the ethical dimension of Islamic finance products and services, a more inclusive human development index, and contributing to the international agenda of Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs). Having said that, future research is expected to expand it into multi-dimensional horizon, including health, law, management, sociology, and multifaith studies.

The second section of this paper discusses the methodology which include the selection of sample, analysis techniques and tools employed in this study. The third section presents the result of bibliometric analysis, which include general performance analysis, citation analysis, and network analysis. The fourth section elaborates the contributions and the limitations of existing literatures, followed by suggestions for future research. The final section provides a conclusion of this study.

2. Methodology

This study combined a bibliometric analysis and a conceptual discussion as applied by several previous studies (Alshater, Hassan, et al., 2021; Dhiaf et al., 2021; Hassan et al., 2021). A bibliometric analysis is used to explore and analyse the existing publication related to maqashid sharia in a quantitative manner (Hota et al., 2020). Following that, a conceptual discussion is presented to achieve a robust interference of outputs by elaborating the limitations of the extant literature and to provide suggestions for future research (Hassan et al., 2021). This combination will provide a comprehensive review of the existing literature in forms of its quantity, quality, and structural indicators (Durieux & Gevenois, 2010). These three forms of indicators are presented for its distinct function, which is to measure productivity, impact, and cross-connection between articles, respectively (Hassan et al., 2021).

In conducting a bibliometric analysis, the authors adopted a three-stage approach employed by (Paltrinieri et al., 2019) and (Alshater, Hassan, et al., 2021). At the initial stage, authors are required to identify and choose a relevant database as the source of literature to be reviewed. Among several recognized databases, authors decided to choose Scopus as it has been well-known for maintaining certain level of quality and widely applied by majority of studies using bibliometric analysis (Durán-Sánchez et al., 2019).

After selecting the database, the second stage, as suggested by (Paltrinieri et al., 2019), is to determine the keywords. The authors determined a pool of representative keywords and phrases, which includes a combination of these words “maqasid” OR “maqashid” OR “maqasyid” AND “sharia” OR “shariah” OR “syaria” OR “syariah”. While applying the keywords into the search, the authors also applied an exclusion criterion of focusing on the papers in the two relevant fields in Scopus database which are Business, Management, and Accounting as well as Economics, Econometrics, and Finance. Further, a time range of January 2011 - August 2022 is selected. As a result, a total of 192 articles were chosen as a final sample to be reviewed. Following that, Publish or Perish, VOSviewer, and Microsoft Excel are used in this study to display, organize, and analyze a body of existing literature by classifying them into several representative clusters (Lezama-Nicolás et al., 2018).

The third stage will be conducting the substantial bibliometric analysis which includes general performance analysis, citation analysis, and network analysis (Alshater, Hassan, et al., 2021). In the first section, the authors present the publication trend during the last decade, the dominant countries, and the most relevant and influential contributors in terms of the journals, authors as well as institutions. The authors have included citation growth over time, the most cited articles, as well as the impact of the most cited authors in the second section. Under the third section, bibliographic coupling, co-citation, co-authorship, and cartography for keyword analysis were presented. In addition to that, the authors also performed content analysis to present the major streams of current research and provide direction for future research.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 General Performance Analysis

This part provides critical insights into the journal’s pattern of annual publications and the profiles of the relevant authors, their affiliated institutions, and countries. Table 1 provides a general overview of the data gathered from 192 articles published over a decade (2011 to August 2022). There are 1198 citations for these documents, with an average of 74.88 citations per year and 6.27 citations per document. In addition, the data indicates a high number of citations per author (701.63), with h-index and g-index values of 19 and 28, respectively.

Table 1. Summary of The Review

Description	Results
Main Information About Data	
Documents	192
Citations	1198
Timespan	2011-Aug 2022
Average Citations/Year	74.88
Average Citations/Document	6.27
Average Citations/Author	701.63
Average Documents/Author	101.31
Average Authors/Document	2.6
Average Citations/Author/Year	43.85

h_index	19
g_index	28

3.1.1 Publication Trend by Year

Figure 1 shows the distribution by year of 192 articles published between 2011 and August 2022, averaging 18 articles per year. The number of publications drastically increased from 7 in 2013 to 14 in 2014, and this pattern was repeated in 2018 with 15 articles, increasing to 22 articles in 2018, and in 2019 with 22 articles to 29 articles in 2021. Furthermore, there are 18 articles published until August 2022 and from the historical record the authors predict there will be more articles published near the end of this year. This signals that research in *Maqashid sharia* has grown since 2011, and future research on this topic will continue to grow.

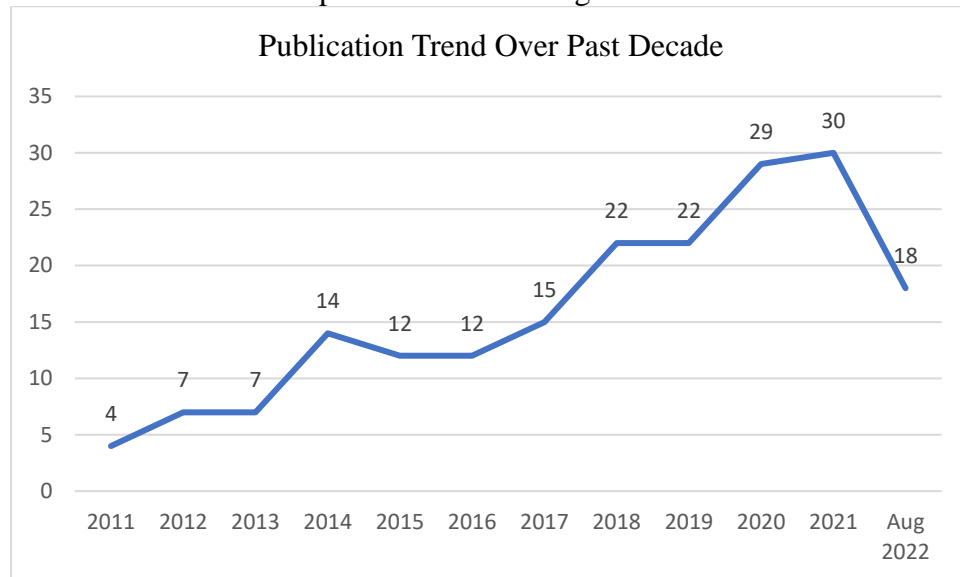


Figure 1. Publication Trend by Year

3.1.2 Publication Trend by Geographical Distribution

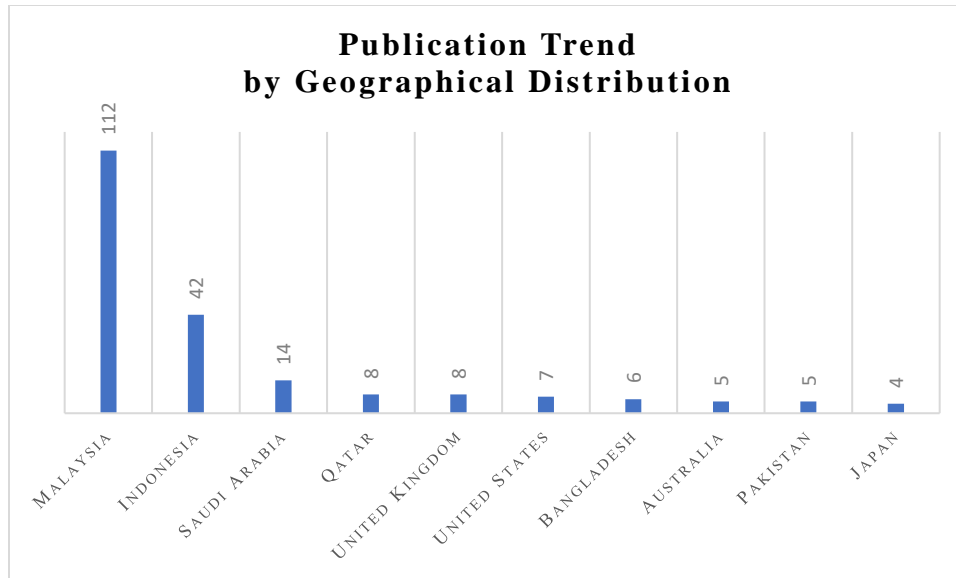


Figure 2. Publication Trend by Geographical Distribution

Generally, as shown in Figure 2, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Saudi Arabia are the top 3 countries in the publication of *Maqashid sharia*, with 112, 42, and 14 articles, respectively. Malaysia has the highest publications because it is supported by the top 10 institutions in *Maqashid sharia* publications, which are from Malaysia (Table 2). In addition, Table 2 shows that the top 3 institutions that support *Maqashid sharia* documents published more than 20 publications between 2011 and August 2022. These institutions are International Islamic University Malaysia (26), Universiti Teknologi MARA (23), and Universiti Malaya (21). And the other institutions have less than 10 publications.

3.1.3 The Most Significant Affiliations, Funding Sponsors, Journals, and Authors

Table 2. Top 10 Institutions in Maqashid Sharia Publications

Affiliations	Articles
International Islamic University Malaysia	26
Universiti Teknologi MARA	23
Universiti Malaya	21
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	8
Universiti Malaysia Sabah	8
International Centre for Education in Islamic Finance	8
International Islamic University Malaysia, Institute of Islamic Banking and Finance	8
Universiti Utara Malaysia	6
Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin	6
Labuan Faculty of International Finance, Universiti Malaysia Sabah	6

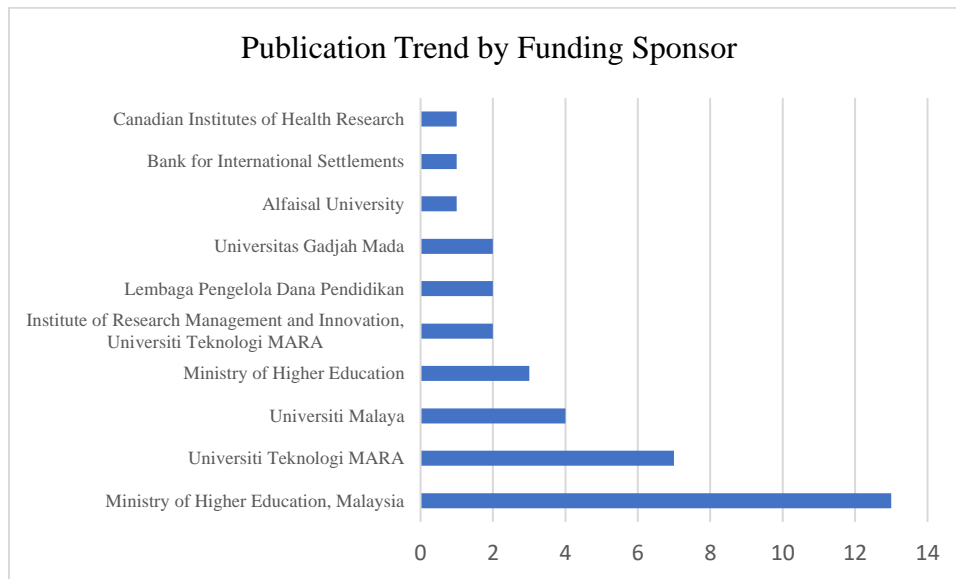


Figure 3. Number of Publications by Funding Sponsor

Table 3 shows the top 13 journals in *Maqashid sharia* publications between 2011 and August 2022. In the fields of Islamic accounting, economics, and finance, these journals are very well known. The top 5 journals published no less than 10 articles during the period. The International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management (Emerald Group Publishing Ltd., United Kingdom) and the Journal of King Abdulaziz University Islamic Economics (King Abdulaziz University Scientific Publishing Center, Saudi Arabia) published 15 articles. The rank was followed by the Journals of Islamic Accounting and Business Research (Emerald Group Publishing Ltd. United Kingdom), Humanomics (Emerald Group Publishing Ltd., United Kingdom), and Science and Engineering Ethics (Springer, Netherlands), with 13, 12, and 10 articles, respectively, whereas the other journals have fewer than ten articles during each of the periods. However, the top 5 journals in *Maqashid sharia* publications are not from Malaysia, although Figure 3 shows that the highest number of agencies that have funded studies in the field are still found in Malaysia, which are the Minister of Higher Education of Malaysia, Universiti Teknologi MARA, and Universiti Malaya.

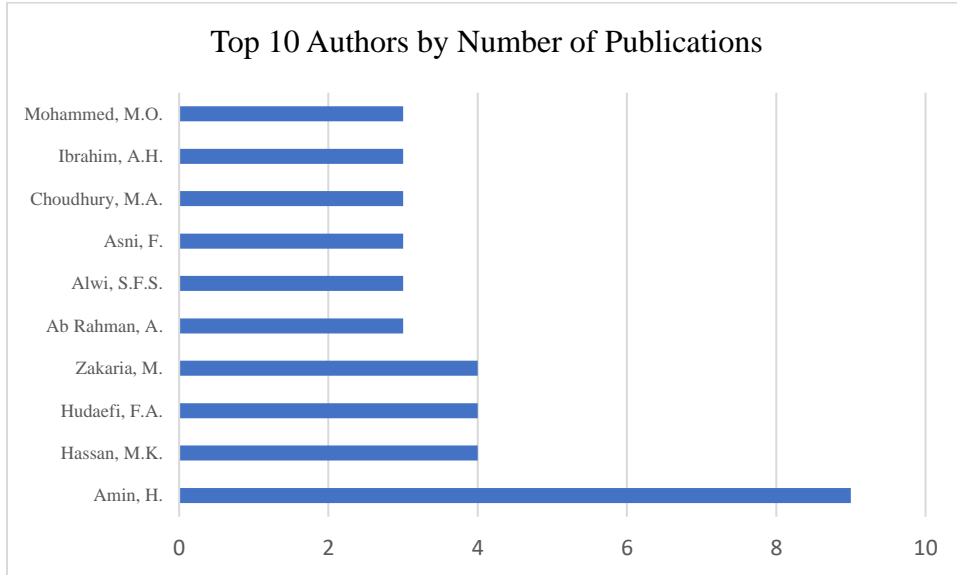
Table 3. Top 13 Journals in Maqashid Sharia Publications

Name of The Journal	Articles
International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	15
Journal of King Abdulaziz University Islamic Economics	15
Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research	13
Humanomics	12
Science And Engineering Ethics	10

Pertanika Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities	6
International Journal of Ethics and Systems	5
Journal Of Economic Cooperation and Development	5
Journal Of Islamic Marketing	5
Asian Social Science	4
ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance	4
Jurnal Pengurusan	4
Qualitative Research in Financial Markets	4

The affiliations, sources, and authors in the scientific community are attributed to the growing of articles in *Maqashid sharia*. Figure 4 shows the top 10 authors by the number of publications between 2011 and August 2022. The top-ranking contributor is Amin, H (9 articles) from Universiti Malaysia Sabah and his research interests in Islamic banking, Islamic accounting, Islamic marketing, Islamic social finance, and zakat. The second-ranking authors are shared between Hassan, M. K., Hudaefi, F.A., and Zakaria M., each of whom has 4 articles. Hassan, M.K. from the University of New Orleans, U.S.A, and his research is in banking, finance, Islamic finance, economic development, and monetary economics. The next author with 4 articles is Hudaefi, F.A. from Institut Agama Islam Darussalam (IAID). He has research interests in Islamic finance, Islamic fintech, Maqashid syariah, and zakat. And the last author with 4 articles is Zakaria, M from Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), and her research interests are auditing, ethics, Islamic accounting, and education.

Figure 4. Top 10 Authors by Number of Publications



3.2 In-Depth Citation Analysis

This section analyzes the citations of articles and sources as well as the influence of authors and institutions. Citation analysis has been criticized for misrepresenting the quality of a publication (Seglen, 1989). Negative citations (citations of wrong results), self-citations, and the absence of taking into account the time range for citations are what make the information misleading. However, this approach is increasingly being utilized as a performance indicator and remains one of the finest ways to assess the effect or quality of articles (Tsay, 2009; Wallin, 2005).

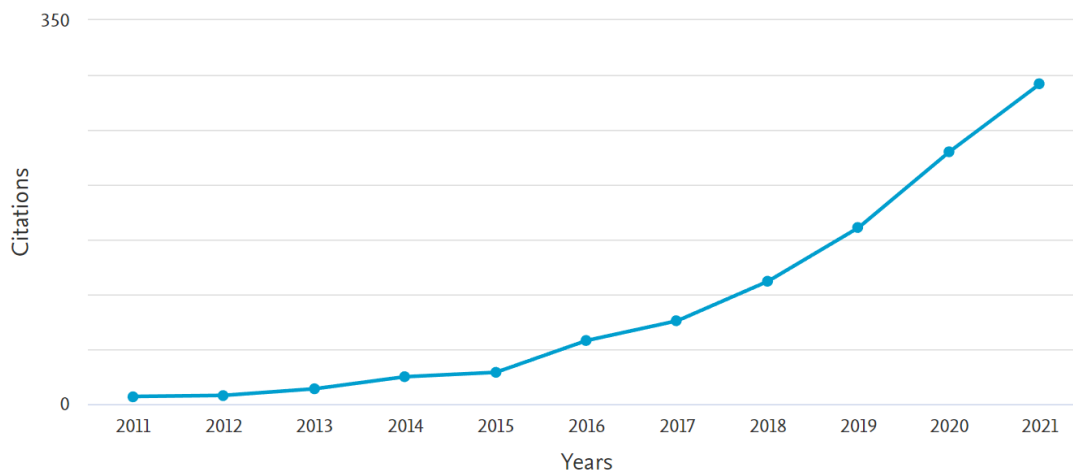


Figure 5. Citations Growth Over Decade

Figure 5 presents the citation trend between 2011 and August 2022 in *maqashid sharia* literature. The graph shows the growth of citations after 2015, when the number of citations increased

significantly yearly. Regarding the citation analysis, Table 4 addresses the 11 most cited articles in this field. The most cited article is "A contemporary survey of Islamic banking literature" by Hassan, M.K., and S. Aliyu, 2018, published in the Journal of Financial Stability, where the authors analyze Islamic banks' performance and their impacts on social well-being. The publication 'The one-billion-plus marginalization: Toward a scholarly understanding of Islamic consumers' published in the Journal of Business Research by N. El-Bassiouny (2014), assembles the theoretical foundations of Islamic marketing with the modern marketing paradigm. The third most cited article, 'Theory of Islamic behavior: An empirical study of consumer behavior of Islamic mortgages in Malaysia' (H. Amin et al., 2014), was published in the Journal of Islamic Marketing. It offers a theory of Islamic consumer behaviour to explain the factors that influence the Islamic mortgage sector.

Table 4. Top 11 Most-Cited Articles in Maqashid Sharia Publications

No.	Author	Title	Year	Source Title	Total Citations	Citation per Year
1	M.K. Hassan, Aliyu	A contemporary survey of Islamic banking literature	2018	Journal of Financial Stability	93	23.25
2	N. El-Bassiouny	The one-billion-plus marginalization: Toward a scholarly understanding of Islamic consumers	2014	Journal of Business Research	73	9.13
3	H. Amin, A.-R. Abdul-Rahman, D.A. Razak	Theory of Islamic consumer behaviour: An empirical study of consumer behaviour of Islamic mortgage in Malaysia	2014	Journal of Islamic Marketing	52	6.5
4	S. Azhar Rosly	Shariah parameters reconsidered	2010	International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	50	4.17
5	M. Akram Laldin, H. Furqani	Developing Islamic finance in the framework of maqasid al-Shari'ah: Understanding the ends (maqasid) and the means (wasa'il)	2013	International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	45	5
6	H.E. Bedoui, W. Mansour	Performance and Maqasid al-Shari'ahs Pentagon-Shaped Ethical Measurement	2015	Science and Engineering Ethics	34	4.86
7	B. Salma Sairally	Evaluating the corporate social performance of Islamic financial institutions: an empirical study	2013	International Journal of Islamic and	33	3.67

				Middle Eastern Finance and Management		
8	M. Ariff, S.A. Rosly	Islamic banking in Malaysia: Unchartered waters	2011	Asian Economic Policy Review	33	3
9	D.A. Razak, F.M. Taib	Consumers' perception on Islamic home financing: Empirical evidences on Bai Bithaman Ajil (BBA) and diminishing partnership (DP) modes of financing in Malaysia	2011	Journal of Islamic Marketing	33	3
10	M. Mohamad, A. Afthanorhan, Z. Awang, M. Mohammad	Comparison between CB-SEM and PLS-SEM: Testing and confirming the Maqasid Syariah quality of life measurement model	2019	Journal of Social Sciences Research	29	9.67
11	R. Haniffa, M. Hudaib	Islamic finance: From sacred intentions to secular goals?	2010	Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research	29	2.42

Table 5 shows the most impactful authors on *Maqashid sharia* and it supports data on Figure 4. The Hirsch index, or h-index, has been provided for each author as a measure for the authors' professional excellence based on the number of times their articles have been referred to (Schreiber, 2015). As it is found that there are several authors with similar H-index, the authors added another measurement which is M-index. As suggested by (Dhiyf et al., 2021), m-index is used to minimize the influence of those with long career length. In this *Maqashid sharia* studies, Amin, H. is ranked first for H-Index (4), and number of publications (9 articles), yet not ranked first in terms of the number of citations (87 citations) and M-Index (0.444). Followed by Hassan, M. K. who has 3 for H-Index and 0.375 for M-index, but has the highest citation (108 citations) compare with Amin, H. It demonstrates that the most cited author's rank is not the same as the top publishing author's (Alshater, Atayah, et al., 2021), implying the author's important presence and impact on *Maqashid sharia* studies at the global scale.

Table 5. Impact of Top 10 Authors on Maqashid Sharia Studies

No.	Author	H-Index	M-Index	Total Citation	No of Publication	Publication Year Start
1	Amin, H.	4	0.444	87	9	2014
2	Hassan, M.K.	3	0.375	108	4	2014
3	Hudaefi, F.A.	3	1.000	34	4	2019
4	Zakaria, M.	2	0.444	24	4	2014

5	Ab Rahman, A.	3	0.500	12	3	2015
6	Alwi, S.F.S.	1	0.400	1	3	2013
7	Asni, F.	1	1.333	8	3	2020
8	Choudhury, M.A.	2	0.500	14	3	2015
9	Ibrahim, A.H.	1	0.800	3	3	2018
10	Mohammed, M.O.	1	0.800	5	3	2018

H-index is when they have h papers that have been cited h times at least;

M-index is the H-index divided by the number of years since the first publication until present

3.3 Network Analysis

The authors chose bibliographic coupling technique to perform network analysis for the reviewed articles using VOSviewer software. It allows five options to be selected as a unit of analysis, which include the documents, sources, authors, organizations, and countries. Following (Alshater, Hassan, et al., 2021), the authors chose 'document' and 'fractional analysis' as the unit and the method of analysis, respectively. As suggested by (Perianes-Rodriguez et al., 2016), fractional counting is preferable due to its capability to minimize the influence of documents with a higher number of authors, allowing the equal weight for all publications. In addition to that, the authors also set a parameter of minimum 5 citations for a paper to be included in this analysis. The result of this bibliographic coupling can be seen in Figure 6, where 50 papers are identified and classified into nine clusters. After reviewing the papers, three main topics can be highlighted in the first three clusters which are the conceptual and operational framework for implementing maqashid sharia in Islamic financial institutions, the measurement performance based on maqashid sharia principles, and the role of maqashid sharia in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), respectively.

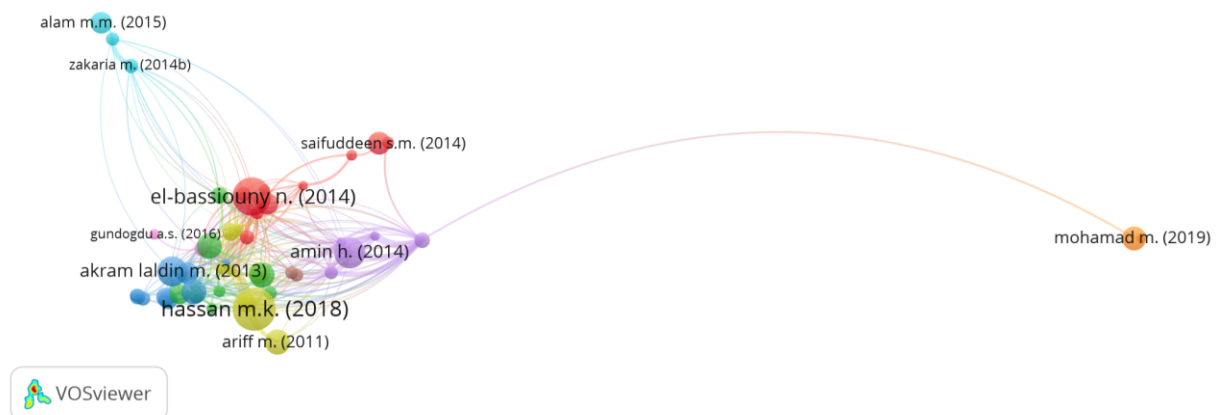


Figure 6. Bibliographical Coupling of Maqashid Sharia Articles

After conducting bibliographic coupling, the authors also perform a co-citation analysis to illustrate the underlying intellectual structure for certain research theme (Klavans & Boyack, 2006). The authors chose source of the documents as a unit of analysis to show the network among the journals publishing articles related to maqashid sharia. Moreover, the authors also set 14 citations as the minimum parameter, clustering 39 articles into six groups as illustrated in Figure 7. It can be clearly seen that there is a close proximity among different journals publishing

maqashid sharia, except for Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization. Therefore, it suggests that, in general, there is a close link and great significance of relevant co-citation found in the papers discussing various maqashid sharia issues.

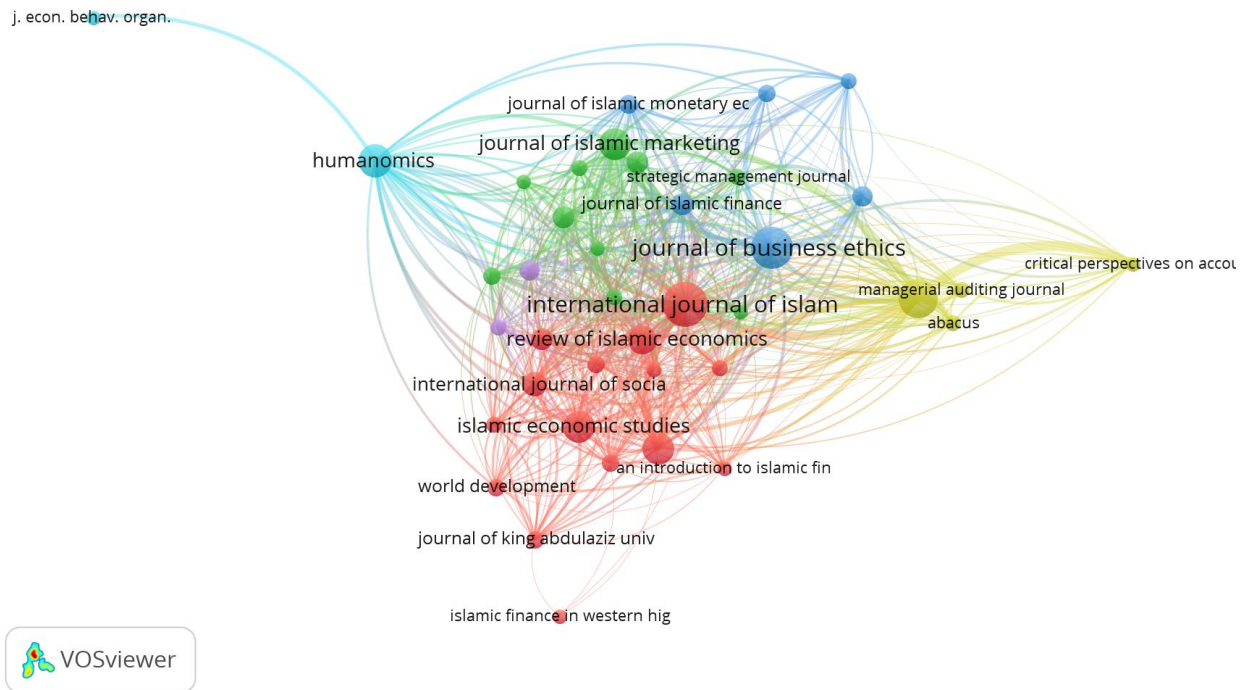


Figure 7. Co-citation Analysis

The authors further perform co-authorship analysis using countries and authors as a unit of analysis separately. With full counting method, the authors set a minimum number of documents and citations to '1' for a comprehensive analysis of the origins of the source documents. As a result, the authors identify and classify 30 articles in seven clusters and 19 articles in five clusters for authors and countries analysis, respectively. Figure 8 & 9 shows the collaboration among authors and countries in the studies maqashid sharia worldwide. In this case, the strongest link is clearly shown in Malaysia, followed by Indonesia. Further, as suggested by (Hassan et al., 2021), similar cultures or specific ties shape the collaborations as illustrated in the two main collaboration maps (Figure 9). Bangladesh, Indonesia, Japan, and Oman collaborate with Australia, while France collaborates with Iraq, Kuwait, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia.

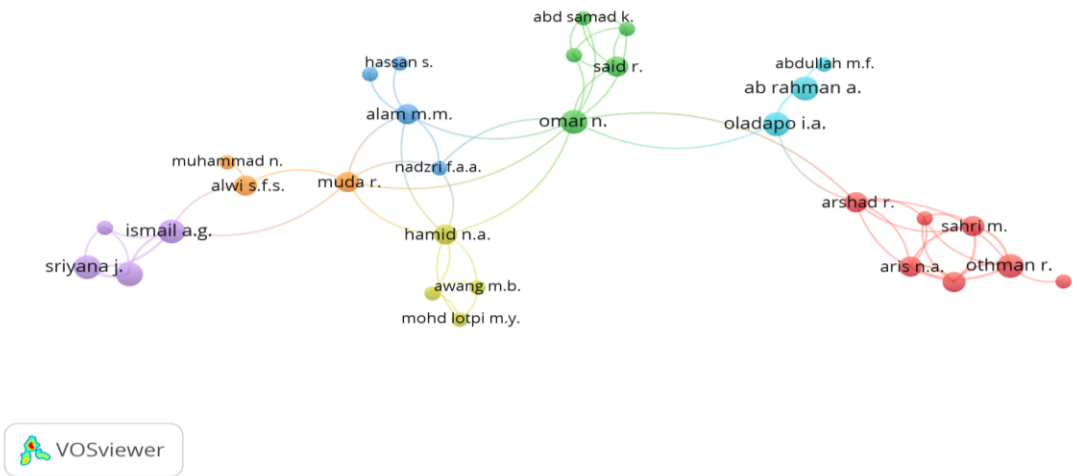


Figure 8. Co-authorship by Authors

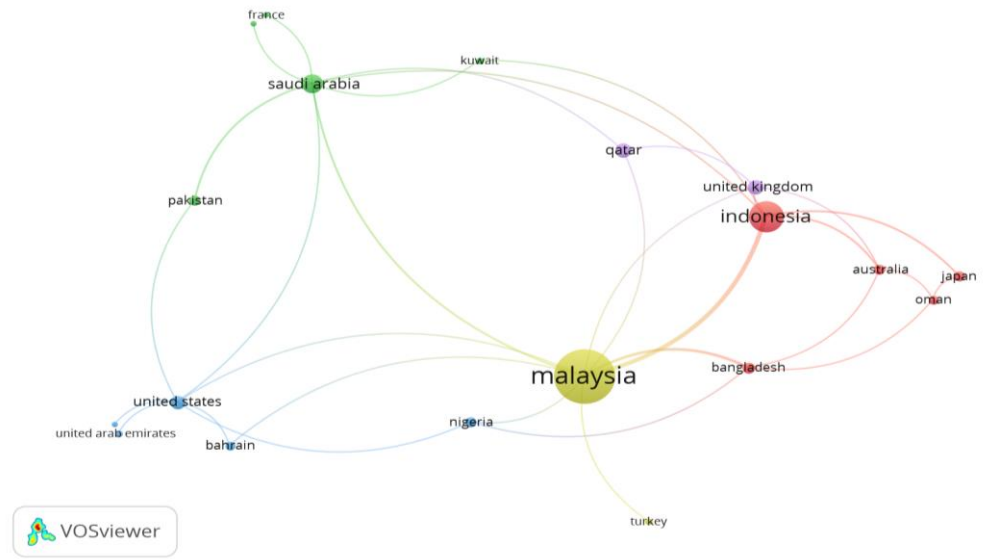


Figure 9. Co-Authorship by Countries

The authors perform the cartography analysis to characterize the research themes according to the co-occurrence of the keywords. In doing the analysis, the author chose all keywords as a unit of analysis and set the minimum 5 citations as a limit. As a result, 20 papers are being identified and classified into three clusters. As illustrated in Figure 10, they are shown in 'red,' 'blue,' and 'green'. To complement that, the authors also report the number of occurrences and the link strength of its frequently repeated keywords. Hence, as shown in Table 6, the three most occurring keywords are Islam, Islamic finance, and Maqasid al-shariah.

Based on the result of cartography analysis provided by VOSViewer, three key themes are identified among the papers related to maqashid sharia. The first cluster mainly discusses the application of maqashid sharia in Islamic banks. In this case, several indexes are being proposed and tested to measure the performance of Islamic banks aligned with the principles of maqashid sharia. Meanwhile, the second cluster draws a link between maqashid sharia and human well-being. The studies in this cluster primarily extend the measurement for human well-being in form

of human development index. Lastly, the role of maqashid sharia in achieving sustainable development is being captured in the third cluster.

The next section will further discuss the contribution of the existing literature in each cluster, followed by the research gap and the directions for future research on maqashid sharia.

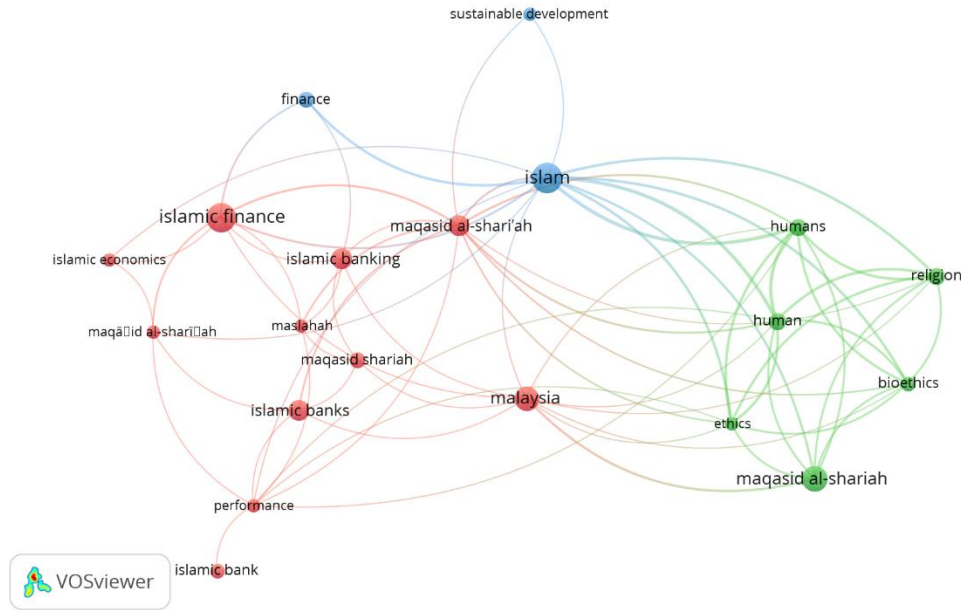


Figure 10. Keyword Co-Occurrence

Table 6. Occurrences and Total Link Strength of Top Keywords

No.	Keyword	Occurrences	Total link strength
Cluster 1: Application of Maqashid Sharia in Islamic Banks			
1	Finance	7	8
2	Islamic bank	6	1
3	Islamic banking	11	5
4	Islamic banks	11	5
5	Islamic economics	5	3
6	Islamic finance	22	13
7	Maqasid al-shariah	17	19
8	Maqasid al-shari'ah	11	24
9	Maqasid shariah	7	3
10	Maqasid al-shari'ah	5	6
11	Maslahah	5	6
12	Performance	5	9
Cluster 2: Maqashid Sharia and Human Well-Being			
1	Bioethics	6	24
2	Ethics	5	28
3	Human	8	37
4	Humans	8	37

5	Religion	8	26
Cluster 3: Maqashid Sharia and Sustainable Development			
1	Islam	24	50
2	Sustainable development	5	2

4. Research Streams and Future Research Direction

4.1 Research Streams

- **First Stream: Application of Maqashid Sharia in Islamic Banking**

The surging interest on how maqashid sharia is being applied in the context of Islamic banking has been portrayed in the first research stream. As identified by (Hassan & Aliyu, 2018), the empirical studies related to maqashid sharia in Islamic banks are mainly concentrated on emerging Asian countries. For example, (Tarique et al., 2017) examined Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) practices done by Islamic banks in Bangladesh, while (Sutrisno & Widarjono, 2018) assessed the effect of maqashid sharia index with Islamic bank's performance in Indonesia. Moreover, on the comparative analysis, (Antonio et al., 2012) show that the implementation of maqashid index in Indonesian Islamic banks is better than those in Jordan. Following that, (Tarique et al., 2021) attempted to further develop and validate a new evaluation model for the performance of Islamic banking based on the principles of maqashid sharia by incorporating the dimensions of justice, education, and *maslahah*. On another note, several studies attempted to discover the determinants of maqashid sharia performance. (Laela et al., 2018) proved that low cost-oriented strategy, strategic management accounting practices and mechanistic management control system are found to be significantly enhancing maqashid sharia-based performance. Meanwhile, (Mergaliyev et al., 2019) found that Muslim population indicator, CEO duality, Sharia governance, and leverage positively affect maqashid disclosure performance in 33 Islamic banks across 12 countries.

However, at the operational level, (Asutay & Harningtyas, 2015) shows that Islamic banks are failed to achieve the required target goal of the maqashid Sharia. In response to that, (Ishak & Asni, 2020) suggests three policy recommendations regarding the practice of maqashid sharia in Islamic banking operations, which include the reconciliation of *fiqh muamalah* with banking environments, the need for empirical evidence to consider mashlahah in actual circumstances, and the establishment of collective *ijtihad* (agreement) between Muslim scholars and Islamic bank's professionals. While majority focus on the management side of Islamic banks, few studies such as (Amin, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2022; Amin et al., 2014; Zakiah & Al-Aidaros, 2017) are interested to investigate Islamic banks from their customer side. By integrating maqashid sharia framework, they attempted to provide empirical evidence on customers' behaviour, attitude, and preferences toward Islamic banks in general and several products in specific such as Islamic mortgage, *ijarah*, *tawarruq*, and *Murabahah* to the Purchase Orderer (MPO).

- **Second Stream: Maqashid Sharia and Human Well-Being**

The second research stream illustrates the role of maqashid sharia in ensuring the achievement of human well-being. Maqashid sharia and human well-being are generally viewed as an integral part by the majority of Muslim scholars. Consequently, the measurement of human well-being in one's country should be based on these underlying principles. Therefore, many scholars have attempted

to review and modify the mainstream UNDP's Human Development Index by integrating the concept of maqashid sharia (Anto, 2011; Shaikh, 2017; Yusof et al., 2015). Their works are mainly based on the early theoretical framework proposed by (Chapra, 2008). While (Dar, 2004) developed the first ethics-augmented human development index (HDI-E),(Anto, 2011) is the among the first studies to explicitly integrate the five dimensions in Ghazalian maqashid sharia into its new index, so-called Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI). As further developed, (Yusof et al., 2015) put an effort to conceptualize more dimensions and operationalize them into measurable elements at a macro level. Meanwhile, the recent study of (Shaikh, 2017) has been successful in developing an Extended Human Development Index (E-HDI) by eliminating several similar indicators found in the earlier index and taking into account the distinct non-income development aspects. However, in its empirical study, (Shaikh, 2017) found that Muslim-majority countries are far behind in fulfilling the principles of maqashid sharia and sustaining the development in a long-term.

On another side, several studies have attempted to investigate maqashid sharia as the determinants of Human Development Index (Mili, 2019; Oladapo & Ab Rahman, 2017), while other studies would like to examine the effect of maqashid index towards human well-being (Jatmiko & Azizon, 2021). (Oladapo & Ab Rahman, 2017) identify individual factors such social justice and human rights as significant factors of human development linked to the theory of maqashid sharia in Nigeria. Meanwhile, (Jatmiko & Azizon, 2021) presents empirical evidence on the effect of Maqasid Sharia Index (MDI) toward the achievement of falah (happiness). On another note, few studies also have put concerns on several issues related to human well-being and the application of maqashid sharia both at the institutional level such as the enhancement of zakat distribution efficiency (Zakaria & Abdul Malek, 2014), importance of mental health takaful (Khairi et al., 2020); and at the individual level such as the freedom of labor's association (Seraji & Hassan, 2013), prevention of illegal marriages (Saidon et al., 2017), the improvement for prisoner's life quality (Mohamad et al., 2017).

- **Third Stream: Maqashid Sharia for Achieving Sustainable Development**

The last research stream draws the attention on how maqashid sharia can be linked to sustainable development. Given the diverse concept of sustainable development, most of the authors in this reviewed studies are interested to address the role of maqashid sharia in achieving Sustainable Development Goals through the reform of Islamic Finance in general (Khan, 2019) and several instruments of Islamic Finance in particular, such as sukuk (Al Madani et al., 2020), waqf (Abdullah, 2018), Unleveraged Green Investment Trust (UGIT) (Aassouli et al., 2018), and CSR in Islamic banks (Hamidi & Worthington, 2021; Wardiwiyono, 2013). In the context of Islamic banking, there are at three approaches could be taken to address the issue of sustainable development. While (Wardiwiyono, 2013) introduced the concept of tawhid and maqashid sharia in its CSR disclosure, (Hamidi & Worthington, 2021) integrated triple bottom line with maqashid sharia principles to assess the sustainability of Islamic banks in conjunction with actual stakeholder expectations.

Meanwhile, in the context of capital market, (Al Madani et al., 2020) examined the compliance of Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Sukuk with maqashid sharia particularly related to sustainable development, while (Aassouli et al., 2018) suggests a structure of UGIT to enable Islamic Financial Institutions to meet their liquidity management needs while promoting sustainable development. Not only on the mainstream Islamic finance, but few studies also

attempted to address the Islamic social finance. (Abdullah, 2018) contextualise the potential role of waqf in the contemporary world & provide a framework for waqf to maintain its convergence with some principles of SDGs which aligns with maqashid sharia. All in all, various paradigmatic and regulatory reforms, which include redesign of financial products, incentive programs for waste control and management, and integrated disclosures, are required to enhance the actual effectiveness of Islamic finance in achieving SDGs (Khan, 2019).

4.2 Research Gap and Direction for Future Research

The authors identified several research gaps through our bibliometric literature review process, which gives directions for future research on maqashid sharia. In general, several studies have attempted to provide a theoretical contribution by developing a maqashid-sharia-embedded index to measure the performance of Sharia-compliant institutions. However, they mainly focus on Islamic banks and some on zakat institutions, leaving a huge gap in other sectors of Islamic finance such as Islamic capital market, Islamic insurance (takaful), and others. Furthermore, from our analysis, one area that is critically lacking sufficient studies is related to 'ethical business'. Given the universal concept of maqashid sharia particularly in preserving wealth and life, it is believed to be applicable in shaping the ethical conduct of business both at corporate and individual level. Moreover, the scope of business should not only be limited to banking sector/public-listed firms, but also to the small-medium enterprises which become the backbone of many emerging countries. It would also be more fruitful for future research to link the application of maqashid sharia in dealing with contemporary context such as climate change, pandemic, or other global issues. Other than that, it is also found that most of the studies in this review did not apply any underlying theory in their research framework, suggesting a theoretical gap needs to be addressed by future research.

The authors extend the discussion on the relevant research agenda for each cluster in this section. In the first cluster, the authors find discussion on how maqashid sharia is being applied in Islamic banking operations including their CSR practices. Future studies should focus more on the role of Sharia governance and its related stakeholders in enhancing the extent of its application. Meanwhile, in the second cluster, the majority of studies proposing maqashid sharia models to achieve human well-being are conceptual in nature. Hence, there is small number of extensive studies on the practical application of such models, highlighting various undiscovered determinants to be included in future research. In addition to that, due to the limited sample and distinct characteristic of each country, the authors could hardly find the generalizable findings of how integrating maqashid sharia with human well-being, suggesting more comparative studies across regions/countries with a larger sample. In the third cluster, studies on maqashid sharia aligned with sustainable development are scattered in various sectors including banking, insurance, zakat, and waqf institutions. However, these studies are still at the preliminary stage, with little empirical evidence. As a result, future studies are expected to conduct extensive studies investigating the feasibility of these proposed models. It can be further linked to various initiatives related to sustainable development at the country level. Lastly, given the dynamic nature of this growing Islamic finance industry, the studies on maqashid sharia needs to be regularly conducted and revisited. The more detailed research gaps and future research agenda is presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Research Gap and Future Research Direction

Research Stream	Contribution	Research Gap	Future Research Direction	Source
Application of Maqashid Sharia in Islamic Banking	Explore the practical role of maqashid sharia in applying fiqh muamalat to the reality of modern banking practices	It focuses on the extent of the role of maqashid sharia in Islamic banking operations, in general.	Studies on various specific issues in Islamic banking such as bay' al-'Inah, tawarruq and rahn could be fruitful if they are analyzed under this topic Investigate the role of Sharia governance in ensuring maqashid sharia application in Islamic banking	(Ishak & Asni, 2020); Author suggestion
	Provides empirical evidence on what constitute the framework for customers' Islamic ethical behavior based on Maqasid Shariah	The study population focused only on Islamic banks' customers	Future studies could explore the Islamic ethical frameworks of other stakeholders (such as investors / shareholders, employees, regulators, and Shariah advisory members)	(Zakiah & Al-Aidaros, 2017)
	Provides empirical evidence examining maqashid sharia in CSR practices of Islamic banks in Bangladesh	Empirical studies using secondary data is solely based on content analysis of the annual reports	Conduct a mixed-method studies by adding a primary data from interviews to explore several critical questions such as the motivations of CSR	(Tarique et al., 2017) and Author suggestion

			practices executed by Islamic banks	
	Explores the major determinants that affect maqasid performance as expressed through disclosure analysis.	Several critical factors enhancing the maqashid disclosure performance remains undiscovered	Future studies could investigate the effect of the characteristics and monitoring from board of directors' and SSBs' on maqasid disclosure performance, especially considering the 'conflict' between their objective	(Mergaliyev et al., 2019) and Author suggestion
			the application of game theory in corporate and Shari'ah governance could be an interesting subject for future research.	(Mergaliyev et al., 2019)
			the regulation of Shari'ah-related issues in diferent jurisdictions and its indirect influence on maqasid performance is also worthy of empirical investigation	(Mergaliyev et al., 2019)
	Examine the effect of management accounting–strategy coalignment on the maqasid Shariah-based performance of Islamic banks in Indonesia	Limited indicators of management accounting practices in this study illustrate less comprehensive management accounting practices.	Further studies may add other relevant management accounting as described by the International Federation of Accounting Committee to provide a	(Laela et al., 2018)

			more comprehensive management accounting practices	
Maqashid Sharia and Human Well-Being	Develop and validate an Extended Human Development Index (E-HDI) in line with maqashid sharia principles	Only focus on the OIC countries	Apply the index to non-OIC countries and make a comparison between Muslim majority and non-Muslim majority countries could provide an interesting insight	(Shaikh, 2017) and Author Suggestion
	Presents empirical evidence on the effect of Maqasid Sharia Index (MDI) toward the achievement of falah (happiness)	The index is merely based on the concept of Ghazalian Maqashid Sharia	Enhance the index construction by applying beyond the five dimensions of Ghazalian Maqasid al-Sharī'ah, including environmental and social aspects.	(Jatmiko & Azizon, 2021)
	Using the theory of Maqasid Sharia (TMS), social justice, human rights, education, health, and income are found to be significant factors of human development	There is a possibility that several relevant factors have been omitted	Include more factors	(Oladapo & Ab Rahman, 2016)
	Mental health takaful is able to meet the requirement of maqasid shariah and preserve the benefits of and prevent harm to human wellbeing	A study discovering this relatively new product in takaful industry is still limited	To explore the perceptions of potential takaful respondents about this program	(Khairi et al., 2020)

	Human needs as stipulated in maqashid sharia and Maslow's hierarchy of needs positively affects zakah distribution efficiency.	It only examines the perceptions of Asnaf Assistance Business Program recipients managed by certain zakat institution	To enhance the validity, future studies can be carried out on recipients of other zakah programs conducted by other zakah institutions across countries	(Zakaria & Abdul Malek, 2014)
Maqashid Sharia and Sustainable Development	Integrate triple bottom line with maqashid sharia to assess the sustainability of Islamic banks in line with actual stakeholder expectations	This study used a closed-ended questionnaire, leaving no opportunity for respondents to explain the reason/context of their choices	Future studies could consider using the other mode of questionnaire or combine with other data collection techniques such as interviews or FGDs to gain better understanding of this issue	(Hamidi & Worthington, 2021) and Author suggesstion
	Propose Islamic CSR disclosure for contributing to sustainable success and development	It is still at the exploratory stage	Examine to what extent the implementation of this proposed disclosure	(Wardiwiyono, 2013)
	Propose a liquidity management solution for Islamic financial institutions in line with sustainable development and financial stability.	It is still at the exploratory stage and focus merely on the renewable energy	The model can be extended to other environmental issues such as transport, water, and waste management.	(Aassouli et al., 2018)
	Discuss a number of paradigmatic and regulatory reforms to achieve SDGs	A conceptual paper which described the broader outline for the reforms in Islamic Finance	Future studies could challenge/support the suggested reforms with the empirical evidence and investigate the	(Khan, 2019) and Author Suggestion

			determinants for the success of these reforms	
	Contextualise the potential role of waqf in the contemporary world & provide a framework for waqf to maintain its convergence with some principles of SDGs which aligns with maqashid sharia	This paper does not undertake any comparison between the waqf and other forms of endowments/charities in fulfilling the similar objectives.	Investigate the strengths & weaknesses of each institution and identify the best practice of managing social fund in the shared vision of attaining sustainable development goals	(Abdullah, 2018)

5. Conclusion

Given the importance of extracting the distinct value of Islamic finance and incorporating the core substance of Islamic principles, the issues of maqashid sharia is gaining attention from many scholars around the world. Using bibliometric and thematic review, the analysis of this study has demonstrated that maqashid sharia is an increasingly relevant topic over a past decade, both in Muslim-majority and non-Muslim-majority countries. This study yielded three main contributions to the existing literature of maqashid sharia.

Firstly, the authors found that the number of articles and citation trends in Maqashid sharia has grown significantly since 2011, and this number is forecasted to increase in the future. Based on geographical distribution, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Saudi Arabia have the most publications in Maqashid sharia. However, the number of Malaysian publications is enormous compared to other countries. It is because most institutions that provide research support for Maqashid sharia are from Malaysia; the top 3 are International Islamic University Malaysia, Universiti Teknologi MARA, and Universiti Malaya. Moreover, Malaysia's dominance is strengthened by the fact that seven of the top 10 most influential authors in Maqashid sharia are from Malaysia. But interestingly, top journals in maqashid sharia are from the United Kingdom (for example, the International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management, the Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research, and Humanomics), and Saudi Arabia (the Journal of King Abdulaziz University Islamic Economics). This finding implies that international collaboration opportunities are still wide open for maqashid sharia research in the future.

Secondly, this study identified three streams of research and discussed their progress as well as contributions. The three streams are application of maqashid sharia in Islamic banks, maqashid sharia and human well-being, and maqashid sharia for achieving sustainable development. In general, future research can be expanded by linking maqashid sharia with several contemporary issues such as climate crisis, pandemic, or other global conditions. Thirdly, this study also identifies several gaps in each cluster of current literature and present several suggestions/recommendations for future research. In the context of Islamic banking, future studies should focus more on the role of Sharia governance and its related stakeholders in enhancing the extent of its application. Meanwhile, related to the human well-being, extending the sample to other developed countries and including more determinants can provide an interesting insight. Moreover, other prospective areas to fill in may include conducting an extensive study on validating the proposed model for sustainable development aligned with maqashid sharia principles. Taken all together, there is a significant demand for high quality papers in form of comparative empirical studies and quantitative modelling which cover beyond banking sectors and link to the established theories.

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