



A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW ON ISLAMIC EXPENDITURES

Ahmad Sobiyanto¹, Bustamil², Tri Handayani³, Muhammad Zilal Hamzah⁴

^{1,2,3} Universitas Indonesia

⁴ Universitas Trisakti

¹ahmad.sobiyanto@ui.ac.id, ²bustamil553@gmail.com,

³tri.handayani11@ui.ac.id, ⁴mhd_zilal_hamzah@trisakti.ac.id

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to identify past research trends on Islamic spending, evaluate research collaborative relationships, and identify future research directions. It uses 14 articles published between 2003-2022 about Islamic Expenditures indexed in Scopus (Q1-Q4) using a qualitative and quantitative approach, the Bibliometric method and Systematic Literature Review (SLR). This study uses VosViewers software and Publish or Perish. It is known that the author who has the most publications on Islamic Expenditure is U.H. Umar. The article with the most citations was the article entitled "A proposed model for waqf financing public goods and mixed public goods in Malaysia". The journal with the largest number of publications is the International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management. The countries that contributed the most to the release were Malaysia, Nigeria and Pakistan. This study makes several contributions, including for future researchers, the research results can be used as a reference to identify influential authors, articles, journals, countries, findings and methods. For researchers, the results of this study can be used as a benchmark and literature necessary for the development of Shariah consumer research and to reassess the gaps in Islamic cost or cost research.

Keywords: Researcher, Islamic Expenditure, Journal on Islamic Expenditure, Country

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the development of Islamic public finance theories and policies has progressed relatively quickly, resulting in many advances in the development of specific Islamic macroeconomic frameworks, namely at the conceptual and operational levels. Cooperation between government and Islamic scholars in relevant disciplines is expected to lead to important interdisciplinary efforts that generated ideas relevant to the development of Islamic microeconomics or macroeconomics from an Islamic perspective. Nurul Huda (2019: 151) In Islam there is a concept that manifests in the form of an integral institution in the structure of the *Khilafah* to regulate state revenues and expenditures known as *Baitulmal*. The Prophet employed *Baitulmal* in this notion for a considerable amount of time, and the caliphs continued it. Sharia laws are consulted in order to prepare the concept of an ideal *Baitulmal*, both with regard to the administration of expenses and income sources.

Siddiqi (1992) characterized the main expenditures in Islamic countries based on three categories, namely permanent heads, heads based on present circumstances, and heads based on people's demands (Hassan & Choudhury, 2019). Islamic Expenditures, as stated in the Qur'an and Sunnah, can be grouped into expenditures for defense, laws, and policies, lawfulness, public government, completion of needs (social assistance), and the expanse of Islam (Behdad & Nomani,

2006). Islamic countries have the highest levels of social expenses among low-income countries. Indonesia, Malaysia, and Pakistan are involved in the lowest-ranked list among middle-income countries (Azid & Sunar, 2019).

The improvement of Islamic Expenditures in several countries, especially OIC member states, has invited the interest of researchers to study and examine Islamic Expenditure literature. Y.K. Al-Yousof initially released a review of Islamic expenditures based on the Scopus database in 2000 on *The Role of Waqf in Economic Growth*. The database from 2003 to 2022 of publications on Islamic Expenditures is still relatively negligible with an average publication per year of only around 12.5 publications per year. Within 10 years (2003-2022) there were around 125 publications on Scopus-indexed Islamic Expenditure. The large literature on Islamic Expenditure requires literature diagramming.

A systematic review, as its name suggests, is a type of research methodology that presents more thorough and impartial information by condensing the findings of primary research (Patel & Patel, 2019). Involving research teams, using research protocols, searching research results and articles in a systematic manner, establishing clear criteria for which articles will be included, minimizing bias, being repeatable, and synthesizing findings through meta-analysis or narrative (meta-synthesis) are all characteristics of this systematic literature review (Siswanto, 2010). Now, the narrative or meta-synthesis is a summary of a qualitative study, but the synthesis of the results based on meta-analysis is the outcome of statistical quantitative research (Barbara Kitchenham, 2014)

The benefit of SLR in publication articles is that this method applies the scientific method in summarizing the results of primary research which can then present facts more balanced. This activity is useful for researchers, especially in looking for ideas, gaps, and problems. SLR can then be used to search for novelty in research. The purpose of SLR according to Handayani (2017) is to look for theories or research results that already exist and can be used to analyze the relevance of research results. According to Solimun et. al., (2018) literature review contains the development of theories and research findings (Solimun, et al., 2023).

This study wants to identify, map, and describe the literature on Islamic Expenditure published and indexed by Scopus and suggest future research clues. The research questions (RQ) asked in this article include four things (RQ1-RQ5);

- RQ1: Who are the researchers who have published the most on Islamic Expenditure?
- RQ2: Which are the most cited articles on Islamic Expenditure?
- RQ3: Which journals publish the most articles on Islamic Expenditure?
- RQ4: Which countries contribute the most to Islamic Expenditure literature?
- RQ5: What are the most research methods used on Islamic Expenditure Literature?

METHODS

This research approach uses qualitative research methodology combined with the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method. SLR

is a research method that deals with questions from certain research, certain topics, or phenomena that are in the spotlight through a process starting from assistance, evaluation, and interpretation of all relevant research. This type of qualitative research using the SLR method is used to synthesize (summarize) the results of research that are descriptive qualitative (Siswanto, 2010). A literature study search was conducted on the Scopus database using the Publish or Perish application. The resulting data is then presented explicitly in the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA). Moher et al. (2009) divided PRISMA into four main steps: assisting, screening, assessing feasibility, and assisting in finding findings. Furthermore, we use the VOSviewer software to achieve the objectives of this study.

This study uses secondary data. Data sources for this study were obtained from 2013-2022. 2016 from the publication of the Scopus database of reputable articles on Islamic spending, obtained from the Scopus official website. The data used are articles with keywords "Islamic" AND "Expenditure" in the Scopus database. Scopus is a reliable online database that contains a collection of scientific publications and detailed bibliographies. The Scopus database contains several thousand publications from thousands of publishers. Publications in the Scopus database are reviewed annually to ensure and maintain a high level of quality (Yusuf et al., 2018).

Accessed on 8 May 2023, researchers used the PoP (Publish or Perish) application to search for Scopus-indexed journals. PoP is one of the most advanced scientific article search applications. There are many indexing agencies built into the PoP application. After searching

the Journal we found 125 documents related to Islamic Expenditure from 2013 to 2022. To determine whether this search phrase is suitable, we use PRISMA, which selects articles with several conditions. The prism method is very suitable for selecting Scopus-indexed articles. There are several stages carried out by researchers in the PRISMA method. Several criteria for selecting search results, the first is the results of this research PoP only use scientific articles or journals, not books, web pages, or student proceedings. From the first search selection, we got as many as 97 research articles. The second process is screening, that is, a further selection of aid. There are several criteria used in this screening process, namely articles that are fully accessible. By using this criterion we get 77 articles that can be accessed in full. The second criterion in the screening process is to find articles that match our research objectives. After selecting, the articles that fit our research objectives were as many as 38 articles. The next criterion is to eliminate articles that are not following the topics and keywords of our research. As many as 24 articles were eliminated because they did not match the research topic and keywords. In the end, we got 14 journals to be used as research material in this study.

The next stage is to answer our research questions using VOSviewer or commonly abbreviated as VV. VOSViewer is a software used to visualize a bibliometric map or data set that contains bibliographical fields such as title, author, authors, journals, and others (Karim, 2022). As stated by Jan & Ludo (2010), VOSviewer can be used, for example, for creating authors or journal maps based on citation data or keyword maps based on shared occurrence data. The software includes a viewer that allows for a detailed examination of a

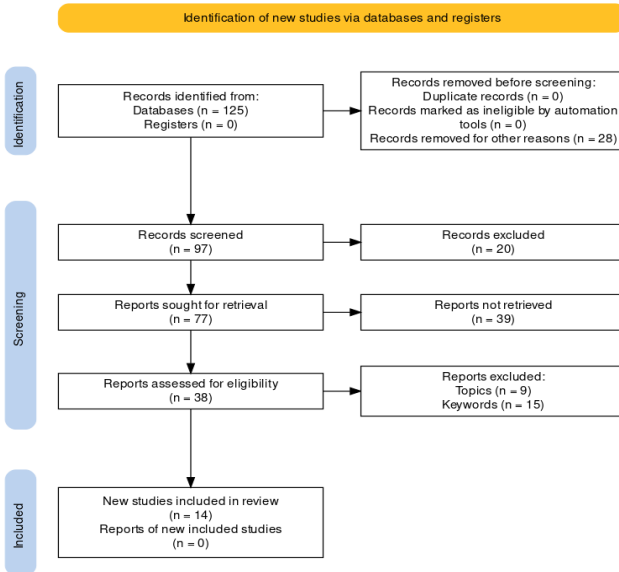
whole bibliometric map. Maps can be displayed using VOSviewer in a variety of ways, each emphasizing a distinct component of the map. It offers zoom, scroll, and search features, which make it easier to inspect the intricacies of a map (Al Husaeni & Nandiyanto, 2021). The viewing features of VOSviewer can be particularly helpful for maps that have at least a significant number of components such as at least 100 items.

The purpose of this study is to identify, map, and describe the literature on Islamic Expenditure and to provide guidance for further research. The purpose of this study consists of four objectives consisting of:

- Knowing, identifying, and describing which researchers publish the most articles on Islamic Expenditure.
- Knowing, identifying, and describing which articles are the most cited related to Islamic Expenditure.
- Knowing, identifying, and describing which journals publish the most articles on Islamic Expenditure.
- Knowing, identifying, and describing which countries contribute the most to writing articles on Islamic Expenditure published.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Figure. 4.1 Selected publication



Source: Scopus database processed

Research Activities

Descriptive analysis was carried out in 14 journals selected according to the objectives, Quartiles, and research themes on Islamic Expenditure literature. Research activities are carried out to answer research questions and also achieve research objectives. The analysis carried out is to identify, map, and describe publications by year, authors, articles, journals, and author country.

The year-wise trend of publication

The following table shows the publication trend of articles related to Islamic Expenditures from 2013-2022 based on the Scopus database with a total of 14 article publications. There are 2 articles

published in 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2021. In 2019 and 2020 there was 1 article published each and there were 4 article publications in 2022.

Table 4.1. Years of publication.

Years	TP
2016	2
2017	2
2018	2
2019	1
2020	1
2021	2
2022	4
Grand Total	14

Source: Scopus database processed

Figure 4.2. Years of publication

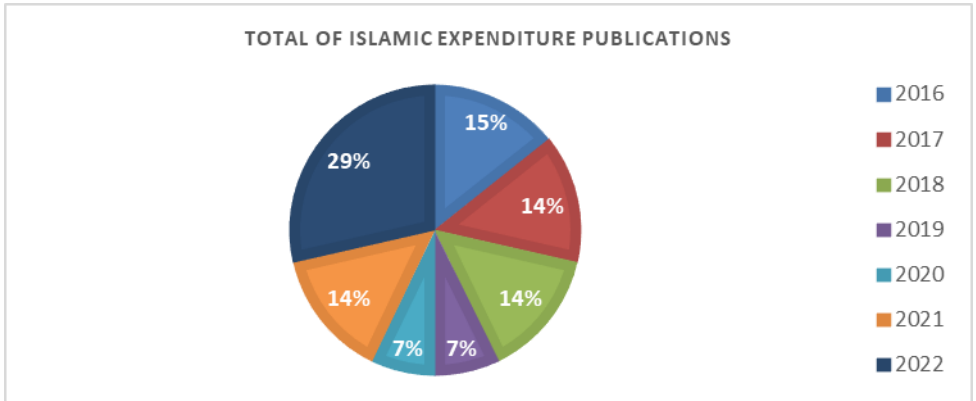


Source: Scopus database processed

The figure above is a graph of the number of published articles on Islamic Expenditures (Q1-Q4) from 2016-2022. From 2016 to 2018 the number of publications showed the same number, which was as many

as 2 publications. In 2019 and 2020, the number of publications showed 1 publication, which showed a decrease from the public in the previous three years. The number of publications again showed an improvement in 2021 where there were 2 publications which showed an increase from 2020. The largest publication in the 2016-2022 period is in 2022 with 4 articles.

Figure 4.3 Total of Islamic Expenditure literature



Source: Scopus database processed

The figure above is the total percentage of the number of journal publications related to Islamic Expenditure from the Scopus database (Q1-Q4) since 2016-2022. The smallest percentage of publications was in 2019 and 2020 with each publication percentage of 7%. The percentage with better numbers was found in 2017, 2018, and 2021 with the percentage of publications in each year reaching 14%. Publications in 2016 reached 15% of the total publications. 2022 is the largest year for publication with a percentage.

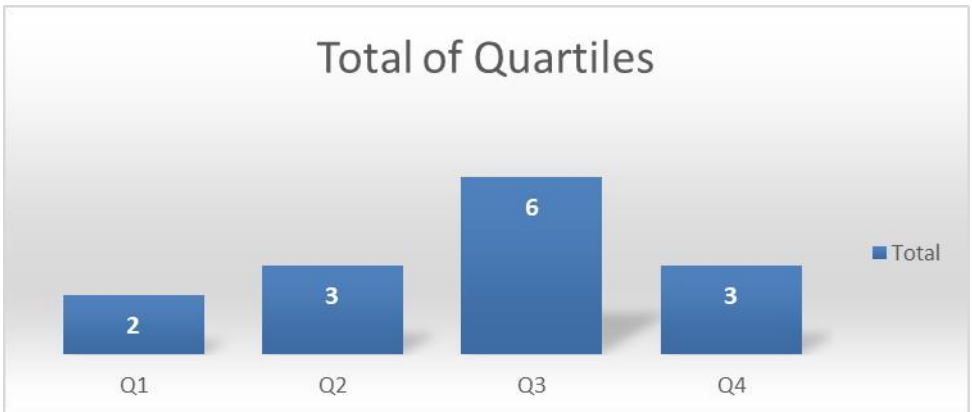
Table 4.2 Quartiles

Quartiles	TP
Q1	2
Q2	3
Q3	6
Q4	3
Grand Total	14

Source: Scopus database processed

The table above is a Quartile table (Q) from the publication journal Islamic Expenditure indexed by Scopus. Quartile 1 (Q1) journal has 2 publications, Q2 and Q4 journals have 3 publications, and Q3 journal has 6 article publications. A comparison of the number of publications based on Quartile can be seen in the following figure:

Figure 4.4 Totals of Quartiles

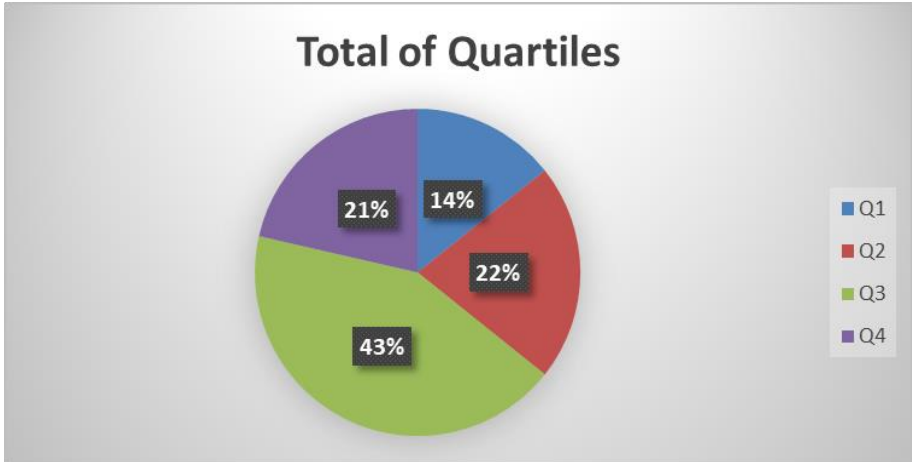


Source: Scopus database processed

The figure below shows the total percentage of publications related to Islamic Expenditure in journals based on Quartile (Q) from Q1-Q4. Q1 journals had 14% total publications, followed by Q4 journals with 21%

publications. Q2 journals have the number of publications at 22% with the highest percentage owned by Q3 journals with a percentage of publications reaching 43%.

Figure 4.5 Percentages of Quartiles



Source: Scopus database processed

a. Author

Table 4.3 Authors of Islamic Expenditures

No.	Authors	TP	TC	C/P
1	U.H. Umar	2	14	7
2	M. Usman	1	6	6
3	R. Rosman	1	6	6
4	D. Zirek	1	14	14
5	A.H. Azrai Azaimi Ambrose	1	17	17
6	H. Ahmed	1	2	2
7	M.I. Molla	1	2	2
8	H. Mukhibad	1	1	1

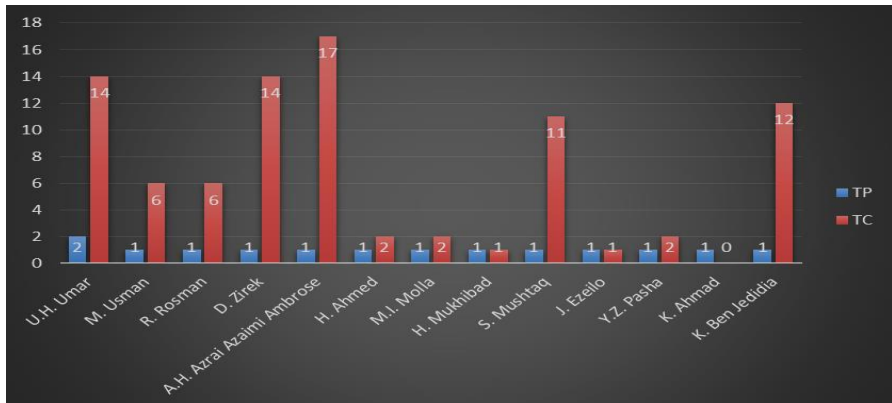
9	S. Mushtaq	1	11	11
10	J. Ezeilo	1	1	1
11	Y.Z. Pasha	1	2	2
12	K. Ahmad	1	0	0
13	K. Ben Jedidia	1	12	12

TP: Total of publications; TC: Total of Citations; C/P: Average of citations per publication.

Source: Scopus database processed

The table above shows the list of authors who wrote publications related to Islamic Expenditure based on the number of publications. U.H. Umar holds the top rank with two articles in total publications (TP), fourteen times in total citations (TC), and seven times in average citations per publication (C/P). M. Usman and R. Rosman hold the second and third positions, with identical total publications, total citations, and average citations per publication. That is, each has one total publication, six citations, and six times the average citation per publication.

Figure 4.6 Authors of Islamic Expenditure Literatures



Source: Scopus database processed

b. Article

Table 4.4 Articles of Islamic Expenditure Literature

No.	Articles	TC	Cites Per Year	Years
1	“A proposed model for waqf financing public goods and mixed public goods in Malaysia”	17	1	2018
2	“The islamic banking and economic growth nexus: A panel VAR analysis for organization of islamic cooperation (OIC) countries”	14	1	2016
3	“Effects of zakat on the economic growth in selected Islamic countries: empirical evidence”	12	1	2021
4	“Disclosing CSR by Islamic banks: does Jaiz Bank Nigeria, Plc adopt the practice of Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited?”	11	1	2020
5	“Effect of interest rate on economic performance: evidence from Islamic and non-Islamic economies”	11	1	2016
6	“Disclosure of shari’ah non-compliance income by islamic banks in Malaysia and Bahrain”	6	1	2017
7	“Funding higher education through waqf: a lesson from Pakistan”	6	1	2021
8	“Relationship Between Board Independence and CSR Spending of Islamic Banks in Bangladesh”	3	1	2022
9	“Comparing the hospital costs of the neonates admitted to NICU of amirkola children's hospital before and after the implementation of the health sector reform in Iran”	2	1	2017
10	“Fiscal policy and deficit financing: Islamic perspectives”	2	1	2019
11	“Effect of advertising spending on operating	2	1	2022

and market performance of banks: empirical evidence from Bangladesh”

12	“The (un)constitutional appropriation and expenditure of public funds in Nigeria: Analysing the security vote paradigm through the law”	1	1	2018
13	“Attributes of Shariah Supervisory Board and Shariah Compliance”	1	1	2022
14	“Islamic social financing and efficient zakat distribution: impact of fintech adoption among the asnaf in Malaysia”	0	1	2022

Source: Scopus database processed

The ranking list of articles based on the quantity of citations is displayed in the table above. The article titled "A proposed model for waqf financing public goods and mixed public goods in Malaysia" published in 2018 topped the list with 17 citations (1 citation per year).

c. Journal

Table 4.5 Journals of Islamic Expenditure

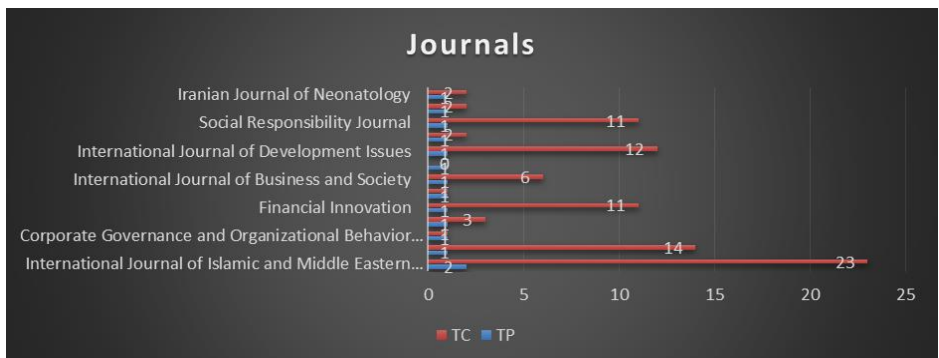
No.	Journals	TP	TC
1	International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	2	23
2	Journal of Economic Cooperation and Development	1	14
3	Corporate Governance and Organizational Behavior Review	1	1
4	Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance	1	3
5	Financial Innovation	1	11
6	Journal of African Law	1	1

7	International Journal of Business and Society	1	6
8	Journal of Islamic Marketing	1	0
9	International Journal of Development Issues	1	12
10	Journal of King Abdulaziz University, Islamic Economics	1	2
11	Social Responsibility Journal	1	11
12	Asian Journal of Accounting Research	1	2
13	Iranian Journal of Neonatology	1	2

Source: Scopus database processed

The top ranking of journals that publish articles related to Islamic Expenditure is based on the "International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management" with a TP value of 2 and a TC value of 23. Comparison between journals based on TP and TC values can be seen in the figure below:

Figure 4.7 Journals of Islamic Expenditure



Source: Scopus database processed

d. Country

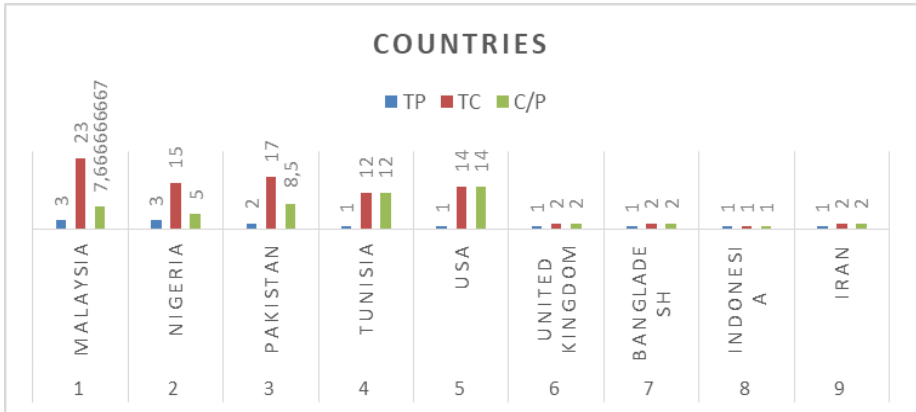
Table 4.6 Countries contributed in Islamic Expenditure literature

No.	Countries	TP	TC	C/P
1	Malaysia	3	23	7.666667
2	Nigeria	3	15	5
3	Pakistan	2	17	8.5
4	Tunisia	1	12	12
5	USA	1	14	14
6	United Kingdom	1	2	2
7	Bangladesh	1	2	2
8	Indonesia	1	1	1
9	Iran	1	2	2

Source: Scopus database processed

Malaysia is the nation that contributes the most to articles about Islamic expenditure that are published in journals that are indexed by Scopus. This rating has a TP 3, TC 23, and C/P value of 7.66. A comparison of each country based on TP, TC, and C/P can be observed in the figure below:

Figure 4.8 Countries contributed in Islamic Expenditure literature



Source: Scopus database processed

e. Research Method of Articles

Table 4.7 Research Method Used in Islamic Expenditure literature

No.	Articles	Research Methods
1	“A proposed model for waqf financing public goods and mixed public goods in Malaysia”	This study uses both primary and secondary data. Qualitative
2	“The islamic banking and economic growth nexus: A panel VAR analysis for organization of islamic cooperation (OIC) countries”	A panel VAR analysis
3	“Effects of zakat on the economic growth in selected Islamic countries: empirical evidence”	This paper is based on a dynamic panel data model
4	“Disclosing CSR by Islamic banks: does Jaiz Bank Nigeria, Plc adopt the practice of Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited?”	The 2013-2017 annual reports and accounts of the banks are the source of this information.
5	“Effect of interest rate on economic performance: evidence from Islamic and non-Islamic economies”	Panel least squares and fixed effects models separately for 57 non-Muslim countries and 17 Muslim countries from 2005 to 2013.
6	“Disclosure of shari’ah non-compliance income by islamic banks in Malaysia and Bahrain”	The samples used in this study are 17 Islamic banks in Bahrain and 17 Islamic banks in Malaysia in 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively.
7	“Funding higher education through waqf: a lesson from Pakistan”	The article is based on the opinions of 11 participants who are actively involved in the

		waqf, its growth, management and use of income and is divided into three parts.
8	“Relationship Between Board Independence and CSR Spending of Islamic Banks in Bangladesh”	Using unbalanced panel data from 2010 to 2020
9	“Comparing the hospital costs of the neonates admitted to NICU of amirkola children's hospital before and after the implementation of the health sector reform in Iran”	This observational analytic study
10	“Fiscal policy and deficit financing: Islamic perspectives”	Descriptive qualitative
11	“Effect of advertising spending on operating and market performance of banks: empirical evidence from Bangladesh”	A dynamic panel data autoregressive approach to the generalized method of moment (2-SGMM) estimation technique in a two-stage system.
12	“The (un)constitutional appropriation and expenditure of public funds in Nigeria: Analysing the security vote paradigm through the law”	Descriptive qualitative
13	“Attributes of Shariah Supervisory Board and Shariah Compliance”	This study uses a sample of nine Islamic banks in Indonesia observed from 2010 to 2019. Using unbalanced data, the number of analysis units is 102 bank years.
14	“Islamic social financing and efficient zakat distribution: impact	Structural equation modeling is used to

of fintech adoption among the analyze data collected
 asnaf in Malaysia” from 470 asnafs in
 Selangor, Malaysia
 using survey
 methodology.

Source: Scopus database processed

- Prevalent Themes

Co-occurrence analysis/common word analysis are used when looking at the most dominant themes in Islamic literature. Co-occurrence analysis links keywords as they appear in a single title, abstract or keyword. This analysis excludes directly relevant literature from keyword interactions rather than citations (Munoz-Leiva, 2011).

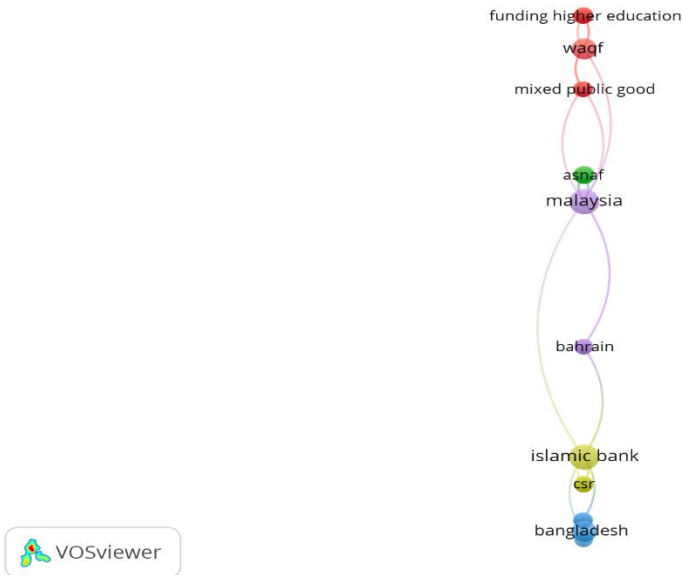
Table 4.8 Top keyword byte frequency of their occurrence

Keywords	TP	Percentages (%)	LS
Islamic Bank	4	28.5714286	8
Malaysia	3	21.4285714	11
Bangladesh	3	21.4285714	3
Waqf	2	14.2857143	7
CSR	2	14.2857143	3
Funding Higher Education	1	14.2857143	3
Mixed Public Goods	1	14.2857143	4
Asnaf	1	14.2857143	5
Bahrain	1	14.2857143	2
Board Independence	1	14.2857143	3

Source: Scopus database processed

The popular keywords in the 14 articles are seen by their value. The greater the value, the more research themes are available to the researcher. The three most popular keywords are Islamic Banks, Malaysia, and Bangladesh.

Figure 4.9 Network visualisation analysis co-occurrence (Binary Counting)



Source: Scopus database processed

Islamic Banks are a keyword because it has an impact on economic growth. There is a positive financial relationship between Islam and economic growth with several macroeconomic control variables such as capital stock, inflation reactions, and government spending. Malaysia is the keyword because it is the most active country in writing Islamic Expenditure literature, followed by Bangladesh.

Table 4.9 Keywords

Cluster	Words Extraction	Sub-Themes
1 - red (6 item)	Funding higher education, Lesson, Mixed public good, Pakistan, Public good, Waqf	Waqf management
2 – green (4 item)	Efficient zakat distribution, Fintech adoption, Impact, Islamic Social Financing	Zakat as an effort to alleviate poverty
3 – blue (4 item)	Advertising spending, Bangladesh, Board independence, Csr spending	Board independence relationship with CSR spending
4 – light green (4 item)	CSR, Islamic bank Bangladesh, Islamic Bank, Jaiz Bank Nigeria	The role of financial institutions in economic growth
5 – Purple (3 item)	Bahrain, Malaysia, Shariah non compliance	Sharia non-compliance risk management

Source: Scopus database processed

Keywords in Vosviewer

In an analysis of shared events, VOSviewer groups keywords by similar themes (shown in different cluster colors). The results are grouped into five clusters. A cluster is a tightly bound collection of nodes. Each node has a different color according to the cluster grouping

Cluster 1 discusses the management of waqf. Azrai (2018) explains that waqf can effectively assist the Malaysian federal government in financing public and composite public goods and can be an alternative source of funding for these goods. Usman (2021) added that waqf management is for operational development costs and to support the academic activities of students and staff. waqf also supports several other his LPTs and research institutes. So we can see that waqf can raise enough money to fund higher education institutions.

Cluster 2 discusses zakat as an effort to alleviate poverty. Jediddia (2020) explains that zakat can drive the growth of a country because zakat funds are used to increase consumption, investment, or government spending to boost economic growth. To foster economic growth, it is important to increase Muzakki's knowledge of zakat, and the government's intervention in both its collection and distribution. Consistent with this, Ahmad (2022) reveals that one of his efforts to alleviate poverty is to accelerate zakat payments to Asnaf through the introduction of financial technology (fintech).

Cluster 3 discusses the relationship between board independence and CSR spending. Molla (2022) found that advertising spending has a negative spillover effect on banks' financial performance, with statistically significant impacts on operating income and return on equity. Umar (2022) therefore states that when designing a governance framework for Islamic banking, board independence is necessary to promote social responsibility in Islamic banking.

Cluster 4 discusses the role of financial institutions in economic growth. Zirek (2016) states that increasing the share of Islamic deposits, assets, and loans in total banking products will lead to

increased economic growth. Contrary to Umar (2020), Jaiz Bank Nigeria, Plc (JBNP) has not adopted the CSR practices and announcements of IBBL (Islami Bank Bangladesh) for the welfare of the poor in Nigeria. In practice, CSR activities are carried out by a foundation known as the Jaiz Foundation, which has illicit income based on the doctrine of need and amount approved by the Financial Regulatory Board of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). The costs of social responsibility activities are reflected in the report on the sources and use of charitable funds.

Cluster 5 discusses the risk management of Sharia non-compliance. The risk of Shariah non-compliance highlights the potential for non-compliance with obligations. Risk management is important as a bank's non-compliance with Sharia law can affect its sustainability and reputation. Rosman (2017) argued that further strengthening of SNCI reporting and disclosure is needed to enhance the role of effective Sharia governance and disclosure and that policymakers and standard-setters at the national and global levels should state that further caution is required. Rosman also revealed that Islamic banks in Bahrain and Malaysia carried out prudent SNCI disclosures, in which the two countries obtained the SNCI disclosure index in 2014.

Based on the results of the SLR accompanied by a content analysis of the literature several challenges in this area have been identified providing a basis for setting future research directions:

The dominant research objects are Malaysia and Nigeria. Research on Islamic Expenditure is expected to broaden the object of research. Jedidia (2020) In increasing economic growth, it is very important to

increase knowledge about zakat so that it can increase the intention, willingness, and ability to pay zakat. In addition, government intervention is also needed both in the collection and distribution of zakat.

JBNP (Jays Bank of Nigeria) has yet to adopt the CSR and disclosure practices of IBBL (Islamic Bank of Bangladesh).. She launched the CSR activities of her foundation called the Jaiz Foundation, to unlawful revenue based on doctrinal necessity, as approved by the Financial Regulatory Advisory Council (FRACE) of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). (Umar, 2020) argued that JBNP's adoption of her IBBL's CSR practices and disclosures for the benefit of Nigeria's poor and JBNP's adoption of her IBBL's CSR practices and disclosures It suggests that it would help reduce the incidence of poverty in Nigeria.

Private waqf plays a larger role in funding higher education in Pakistan, but due to a lack of legal oversight private waqf are considered part of the not-for-profit sector and are legally registered as societies, foundations, trusts, or private limited companies. Since waqf can be an alternative source of funding for universities managed by the government and the private sector, it is advisable to make some policy recommendations to policymakers, legislators, and academics, especially the government (Azrai, 2018).

Within Islamic banks in Bangladesh, independent banks are heavily involved in CSR spending on education, humanitarian assistance, and disaster relief, but less so in CSR spending on healthcare in Bangladesh. Therefore, when developing a governance framework for Islamic banking, there is a need for an independent

board that promotes social responsibility in Islamic banking (Umar, 2022).

Research Findings

The research findings of this review are (1) The return from cash waqf stock in unit trust can be used to support 11 items of federal government costs. (2) There is a positive and significant correlation between Islamic funding and economic growth. (3) Zakat encourages the country's growth. (4) Over the period, IBBL had clearly revealed sector-wise CSR expenditures and the number of receivers, such as charitable and disaster relief, education, health and environment, among others, for the prosperity of the poor and the needy in the country. (5) In Islamic countries, people don't care about interest rate while saving however growth in GDP per capita income seems to effect positively to the saving decision. (6) Islamic banks in Bahrain and Malaysia made prudent disclosures of SNCI, whereby both countries obtained a high SNCI disclosure index, especially in the year 2014. (7) In Pakistan, both public and private awqaf are existing, but the role of private awqaf is greater in higher education funding. (8) Board independence is positively and significantly associated with CSR expenditures on education and human and disaster relief sectors but is insignificantly related to the CSR expenditure on health. (9) The number of the neonates admitted to this center has increased by 11% after reform. (10) Current spending should be covered by zakāh (distributive role) and taxes (providing government services and public goods), capital expenditures on infrastructure can be funded by issuing sukūk. advertising expenditure boosts banks' accounting returns but not their market value. (11) Advertising expenditure boosts banks'

accounting returns but not their market value. (12) There is a robust connection between security votes and corruption and, thus, attempts to identify legal structures for preventing the misspending and embezzlement of public funds (security votes) in the country's monetary appropriation and expenditure. (13) The number of SSB members and the educational background of SSB are proven to increase Shariah compliance. (14) there are factors that could influence the asnaf to adopt financial technology (fintech) in order for them to enjoy the benefit of efficient zakat distribution by the zakat institutions.

CONCLUSION

Islamic expenditure is the most important part of Islamic public finance policy as described in a growing publication. The study on Islamic Expenditure literature analyzed publications in the Scopus-indexed journal database (Q1-Q4) using bibliometric and SLR analysis of 14 publications. Search for publications and articles using Publish or Perish (PoP) software followed by Microsoft Excel before filtering using PRISMA followed by bibliometric analysis using Vosviewer.

It is known that the author who has the most publications on Islamic Expenditure is U.H. Umar. The article with the most citations was the article entitled "A proposed model for waqf financing public goods and mixed public goods in Malaysia". The journal ranked first in terms of total number of publications is the International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management. The countries that contributed the most to the release were Malaysia, Nigeria, and Pakistan. The methods used by researchers from sample articles include 11 journals using quantitative methods and 3 journals using

qualitative. This allows for subsequent researchers to consider a mixture of qualitative and quantitative methods in their research.

It identifies three sub-topics that dominate research related to Islamic spending: CSR disclosure of Islamic banking, Islamic social finance, Board independence, and CSR relationship.

Research related to Sharia spending is known to have five sub-themes. There are waqf management, zakat as a poverty alleviation effort, the relationship between a manager's independence and his CSR spending, the role of financial institutions in economic growth, and sharia non-compliance risk management. This study provides several contributions, including for future researchers, research results can be used as a reference in identifying influential authors, articles, journals, countries, findings and methods. For researchers, the results of this research can be used as a reference and literature needed in the development of sharia spending research and can re-evaluate gap of research regarding Islamic spending or expenditures. The database used in this study comes from only one database, namely Scopus. Future research is expected to reproduce from other databases such as Web of Science, Google Scholar, and others.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: Ahmad Sobiyanto, Bustamil, & Tri Handayani

Formal analysis: Ahmad Sobiyanto, Bustamil, & Tri Handayani

Methodology: Ahmad Sobiyanto, Bustamil, & Tri Handayani

Supervision: Muhammad Zilal Hamzah

Visualization: Ahmad Sobiyanto, Bustamil, & Tri Handayani

Writing – Original Draft: Ahmad Sobiyanto, Bustamil, & Tri Handayani

Writing – Review & Editing: Ahmad Sobiyanto, Bustamil, Tri Handayani & Muhammad Zilal Hamzah.

REFERENCES

- Achmad, K., & Yahya, M. H. (2002). Islamic Social Financing and The Efficient Distribution of Zakat: Impact of Fintech Adoption Among Asnaf in Malaysia. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-04-2021-0102>
- Ahmad, Habib. (2019). Fiscal Policy and Deficit Financing: Islamic Perspectives. *Journal of King Abdulaziz University-Islamic Economics*, 79-85. DOI: 10.4197/Islec.32-1.5
- Al Husaeni, D. F., & Nandiyanto, A. B. D. (2021). Bibliometric Using Vosviewer with Publish or Perish (using Google Scholar data): From Step-by-step Processing for Users to the Practical Examples in the Analysis of Digital Learning Articles in Pre and Post Covid-19 Pandemic. *ASEAN Journal of Science and Engineering*, 2(1), 19–46. <https://doi.org/10.17509/ajse.v2i1.37368>
- Ambrose, A. H., Hassan, M. A., & Hanafi, H. (2018). A proposed model for waqf financing public goods and mixed public goods in Malaysia. *International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management*, 395-415.

<https://doi.org/10.1108/IMEFM-01-2017-0001>

- Azid, T., & Sunar, L. (2019). *Social Justice and Islamic Economics*. Oxon; New York: Routledge.
- Baas, J., Schotten, M., Plume, A., Côté, G., & Karimi, R. (2020). Scopus as a curated, high-quality bibliometric data source for academic research in quantitative science studies. *Quantitative Science Studies*, 1(1), 377–386. https://doi.org/10.1162/qss_a_00019
- Barbara Kitchenham. (2014). Procedures for Performing Systematic Reviews. *Keele University Technical Report*, 33(2004), 1–26.
- Behdad, S., & Nomani, F. (2006). *Islam and the Everyday World*. New York: Routledge.
- D. Moher, *et al.* (2009). Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. *PLoS Med.*, 6 (7)
- Ezeilo, J. N., *et al.* (2018). The (Un)Constitutional Appropriation and Expenditure of Public Funds In Nigeria: Analysing The Security Vote Paradigm Through The Law. *Journal of African Law*, 1-29. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021855318000141>
- Hassan, A., & Choudhury, M. (2019). *Islamic Economics*. Oxon; New York: Routledge.
- Hassan, N. M & Noor, A. H. M . (2005). Do Capital Assistance Programs by Zakat Institutions Help the Poor?. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 551-562. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2212-5671\(15\)01201-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2212-5671(15)01201-0)
- Ismail, N. A. (2008). Kesan Perbelanjaan Kerajaan ke atas Penggunaan Isi Rumah: Data Panel Negara-negara Islam. *Jurnal Ekonomi Malaysia*, 3-21
- Khoutem, B. J., & Khouloud, G. (2020). Effects of Zakat on the economic growth in selected Islamic countries: Empirical Evidence International Journal of development Issues. *International Journal of Development Issues*, 126-142. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJDI-05-2020-0100>
- Liberati, A., Altman, D. G., Tetzlaff, J., Mulrow, C., Gøtzsche, P. C., Ioannidis, J. P. A., Clarke, M., Devereaux, P. J., Kleijnen, J., & Moher, D. (2009). The PRISMA statement for reporting systematic reviews and meta-analyses of studies that evaluate

- health care interventions: Explanation and elaboration. *PLoS Medicine*, 6(7). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1000100>
- Molla, M. I., & Rahaman, M. K. Bin. (2022). Effect of advertising spending on operating and market performance of banks: empirical evidence from Bangladesh. *Asian Journal of Accounting Research*, 7(1), 97–110. <https://doi.org/10.1108/AJAR-06-2021-0084>
- Mukhibad, H., Jayanto, P. Y., Jati, K. W., & Khafid, M. (2022). Attributes of Shariah Supervisory Board and Shariah Compliance. *Corporate Governance and Organizational Behavior Review*, 6(3), 173–180. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cgobrv6i3p16>
- Munoz-Leiva, F., et al. (2011). An Application of Co-Word Analysis and Bibliometric Maps For Detecting The Most Highlighting Themes In The Consumer Behaviour Research From A Longitudinal Perspective. *Qual Quant*, 1077-1095
- Mushtaq, S., & Siddiqui, D. A. (2016). Effect of interest rate on economic performance: evidence from Islamic and non-Islamic economies. *Financial Innovation*, 2(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40854-016-0028-7>
- Nurul Huda, A. A. (2019). *Keuangan Publik Islami Pendekatan Teoretis dan Sejarah*. Jakarta: PRENADAMEDIA GROUP.
- Pasha, Y. Z. (2017). Comparing the Hospital Costs of the Neonates Admitted to NICU of Amirkola Children's Hospital Before and After the Implementation of the Health Sector Reform in Iran. *Iranian Journal of Neonatology*, 25-30
- Patel, M., & Patel, N. (2019). Exploring Research Methodology. *International Journal of Research and Review*, 6(3), 48–55.
- Puneri, A., Chora, M., Ilhamiddin, N., & Benraheem, H. (2020). The Disclosure of Sharia Non-Compliance Income: Comparative Study between Full-fledged and Subsidiaries Malaysian Islamic Banks. *JESI (Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Indonesia)*, 9(2), 104. [https://doi.org/10.21927/jesi.2019.9\(2\).104-117](https://doi.org/10.21927/jesi.2019.9(2).104-117)
- Siswanto, S. (2010). Systematic Review Sebagai Metode Penelitian Untuk Mensintesis Hasil-Hasil Penelitian (Sebuah Pengantar) (Systematic Review as a Research Method to Synthesize Research Results (An Introduction)). *Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan*, 13(4), 326–333.
- van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2010). Software

survey: VOSviewer, a computer program for bibliometric mapping. *Scientometrics*, 84(2), 523–538.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-009-0146-3>

Umar, U. H. (2022). RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BOARD INDEPENDENCE AND CSR SPENDING OF ISLAMIC BANKS IN BANGLADESH. *Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance*, 8, 201-218.
<https://doi.org/10.21098/jimf.v8i2.1451>

Umar, U. H., & Musa, S. (2020). Disclosing CSR by Islamic banks: does Jaiz Bank Nigeria, Plc adopt the practice of Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited? *Social Responsibility Journal* , 815-828.
<https://doi.org/10.1108/SRJ-02-2019-0084>

Usman, M., & Rahman, A. A. (2021). Funding higher education through waqf: a lesson from Pakistan. *International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management*, 409-424.
<https://doi.org/10.1108/IMEFM-05-2019-0200>

Widiastuti, Tika *et al.* (2002). Developing An Integrated Model Of Islamic Social Finance: Toward An Effective Governance Framework. *Heliyon*

Zirek, D., Celebi, F., & Kabir Hassan, M. (2016). The islamic banking and economic growth nexus: A panel VAR analysis for organization of islamic cooperation (OIC) countries. *Journal of Economic Cooperation and Development*, 37(1), 69–100.